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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 7, 1948

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE

January 18, 1900

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1899

STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY:

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

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1948.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a pronounced contraction in industrial activity throughout Canada at the beginning of February. This was due in part to seasonal causes, in part to the industrial dispute in the western coal fields, in part to shortages of gas and power, brought about by unusually inclement weather, and in part to other factors. Largely as a result of the shortages of gas and power, manufacturing as a whole showed decidedly less-than-normal recovery from the year-end losses in employment reflected in the statistics of the preceding monthly survey; within this division, the iron and steel group was particularly affected by the fuel situation. In many cases, however, the lay-offs in that industry were not of long duration. Seasonal curtailment on an extremely large scale was indicated in employment in trade. Logging, construction and transportation also released important numbers of workers, although the percentage losses were much smaller than those just mentioned in retail trade. The declines in the last two industries were seasonal, while that in logging was at variance with the trend indicated at Feb. 1 in 17 of the 27 preceding years for which data are available. The strike of coal miners already mentioned had an especially serious effect upon the situation in the three most westerly provinces, but decidedly lowered the level of employment in mining as a whole throughout the Dominion. Reductions on a relatively small scale were indicated in hotels and restaurants, while communications, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed moderate improvement.

NOTICE.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now issuing brief advance summaries of the provincial statistics of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, as soon as the results of the preliminary tabulation become available, a week or ten days before the monthly bulletins are available. Copies of these advance statements may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Bureau.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	139,332	4,645,504	34.78	32.44	32.99	30.42	117.3	119.4	110.2	108.7	186.5	177.1	166.0	151.0
Prince Edward Is'and	3,597	103,479	28.77	29.51	28.20	26.15	158.9	142.1	116.4	114.1	209.8	192.4	151.1	141.1
Nova Scotia	76,438	2,675,305	35.00	30.77	33.50	31.07	106.4	106.3	102.6	102.6	165.2	145.0	152.0	141.1
New Brunswick	59,297	2,066,720	34.85	34.63	32.54	29.73	132.8	139.5	122.5	118.5	222.4	232.2	190.9	168.9
Quebec	585,053	21,839,604	37.33	34.85	33.43	30.65	123.1	125.1	116.4	108.3	191.9	181.9	164.9	138.2
Ontario	632,994	33,198,124	39.85	37.10	35.93	32.35	123.0	125.7	116.3	107.8	180.8	172.0	154.0	128.3
Prairie Provinces	216,598	8,265,419	38.16	37.04	35.64	32.85	121.9	129.6	120.5	113.6	175.7	181.2	162.3	140.9
Manitoba	101,179	3,883,914	38.39	36.55	35.50	32.43	122.3	125.3	118.9	112.3	177.1	172.7	159.0	137.2
Saskatchewan	42,529	1,588,852	37.36	36.50	35.12	31.85	117.0	124.8	112.2	106.9	168.9	176.0	151.8	131.1
Alberta	72,890	2,792,653	38.31	37.96	36.10	33.97	124.2	138.3	127.7	119.3	177.9	196.3	172.8	151.9
British Columbia	181,848	7,478,180	41.12	39.05	36.93	34.74	141.1	143.8	134.0	118.5	203.6	197.1	173.8	145.1
CANADA	1,955,825	75,626,831	38.67	36.28	35.03	31.97	123.9	126.9	118.3	109.5	185.7	178.3	160.6	135.5
(b) Cities														
Montreal	283,271	10,589,091	37.38	34.57	33.96	31.81	126.8	127.8	123.2	113.4	184.7	172.3	163.2	140.8
Quebec City	28,403	897,216	31.59	29.73	28.76	27.40	114.5	116.0	100.6	96.9	171.5	163.5	137.8	126.7
Toronto	264,204	10,510,707	39.78	37.03	35.45	32.39	127.9	129.7	120.7	113.6	190.1	179.7	159.1	136.8
Ottawa	24,446	819,628	33.53	31.72	30.89	27.91	120.9	123.1	117.9	109.7	175.7	169.2	157.9	132.6
Hamilton	63,163	2,578,341	40.32	38.13	36.30	32.31	116.7	116.9	109.8	105.1	173.5	162.3	145.1	123.7
Windsor	29,312	1,218,390	41.67	37.88	42.90	42.12	89.9	116.3	106.0	99.2	100.3	118.2	120.7	110.7
Winnipeg	65,206	2,316,292	35.52	33.47	32.64	29.37	126.4	130.4	123.6	116.2	175.9	171.0	158.3	136.8
Vancouver	64,649	3,300,189	38.99	36.63	35.07	33.00	159.3	159.6	150.5	135.9	233.7	219.4	199.0	169.7
Halifax	22,063	735,482	33.34	30.31	33.34	28.63	122.4	133.7	132.9	141.1	180.1	179.0	195.6	177.6
Saint John	15,475	513,426	33.18	31.84	31.05	29.18	142.4	145.0	135.1	131.3	220.8	215.8	193.3	177.4
Sherbrooke	10,449	345,545	33.07	27.84	29.72	26.10	115.7	116.2	111.8	104.8	184.0	155.5	159.7	130.2
Three Rivers	10,366	395,464	38.14	35.50	32.98	30.13	125.1	126.5	119.3	100.3	184.2	175.3	152.2	116.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,739	787,624	37.98	34.80	33.69	29.67	136.0	156.1	129.7	118.8	226.1	209.1	191.9	154.9
London	25,598	939,374	36.70	34.49	32.61	30.01	142.9	143.4	138.9	120.8	206.2	194.4	177.3	143.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,629	435,233	42.09	39.06	36.86	34.61	79.9	84.6	69.9	69.3	126.1	124.0	96.4	89.6
Regina	10,330	355,433	34.41	33.73	31.51	29.20	122.3	132.4	116.2	105.6	177.6	186.5	158.4	133.9
Saskatoon	7,560	256,542	33.93	32.86	30.81	27.76	144.7	153.3	137.4	129.3	223.6	229.3	192.4	162.9
Calgary	20,726	768,250	37.07	35.28	33.38	31.94	130.5	134.9	121.2	114.0	190.1	187.1	160.6	139.2
Edmonton	20,662	728,160	35.24	33.61	31.82	30.05	148.6	149.2	137.6	128.7	215.2	206.1	179.6	158.4
Victoria	13,772	534,872	38.84	35.14	34.00	31.51	157.8	167.0	154.3	142.2	244.7	220.2	209.2	178.6
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,050,502	41,341,538	39.35	36.31	35.34	32.43	119.3	119.0	115.4	108.8	181.0	166.6	156.8	135.4
Durable Goods ^{1/}	486,512	20,248,783	41.62	38.31	37.91	35.23	115.2	116.3	110.7	103.8	170.0	158.0	149.1	129.9
Non-Durable Goods	537,315	19,928,531	37.09	34.14	32.82	29.69	122.9	121.1	119.9	113.7	193.7	175.8	166.6	142.3
Electric Light and Power	26,675	1,166,224	43.72	42.65	40.44	38.61	130.9	131.1	116.7	106.7	180.9	176.6	148.1	127.0
Logging	119,712	4,648,656	38.83	39.11	31.76	26.12	248.3	261.7	237.3	217.0	483.9	513.6	378.3	285.0
Mining	72,113	3,417,589	47.39	40.50	42.12	39.41	86.6	94.3	91.5	85.1	128.6	119.7	120.9	106.4
Communications	45,635	1,637,085	35.87	35.66	33.61	32.31	173.4	172.8	159.6	131.0	226.0	224.0	196.8	155.6
Transportation	172,476	7,869,236	45.63	45.07	44.10	39.25	135.0	141.0	130.9	123.7	188.3	194.2	176.3	148.4
Construction and Maintenance	178,175	6,648,491	37.31	34.12	33.76	31.24	98.3	102.5	87.2	73.7	159.3	151.9	128.0	100.1
Services ^{2/}	64,539	1,621,003	25.12	24.43	22.77	20.36	139.0	139.6	130.5	123.1	212.4	207.5	183.7	155.8
Trade	252,673	8,443,043	33.41	32.23	30.47	27.92	135.6	147.2	126.3	113.9	191.0	200.0	161.8	135.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	75,626,831	38.67	36.28	35.03	31.97	123.9	126.9	118.3	109.5	185.7	178.3	160.6	135.5
Finance	93,593	3,137,374	37.53	37.36	36.49	34.25	136.8	136.6	130.4	117.1	177.0	175.8	164.7	139.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	78,764,205	38.62	36.32	35.09	32.06	124.4	127.2	118.8	109.8	185.4	178.2	160.7	135.7

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 193.7 at the first of January, 1948, to 189.2 at Feb. 1, as compared with 180.7 at the same date a year ago. In spite of the lessening in industrial activity at the date under review, the latest index was the highest on record for the first of February. Accompanying the considerable recession in recorded employment at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier, was a seasonal increase of 4.1 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

The 18,560 leading employers^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the date under review had a working force of 1,955,825 men and women; as compared with 2,002,819 at the first of January, there was a decrease of almost 47,000 persons, or 2.3 p.c. in the staffs of these establishments.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages^{2/} distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries totalled \$75,626,831, a sum which exceeded by 4.1 p.c. their disbursements of \$72,654,932 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest figure of average earnings^{3/} was \$38.67; as compared with \$36.28 at Jan. 1, there was a rise of \$2.39, an amount which coincided with the advance indicated in the same comparison a year earlier. The average at Feb. 1, 1947, however, had been decidedly lower, standing at \$35.03. The per capita figures for Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1946, \$31.97; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums reported as having been distributed in weekly payrolls by the larger employers at the beginning of February amounted to \$78,764,205, as compared with \$75,773,181 a month earlier. The persons employed by these firms numbered 2,039,418 at Feb. 1, and 2,086,278 at Jan. 1. The average earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$38.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.32 at Jan. 1, 1948, and \$35.09 at Feb. 1, 1947.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947. In the table on page 4 appears a record for the nine and the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings on a monthly basis from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are computed on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 23.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, listed in the table on page 2, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 85.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1948, amounted to 24.4 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 85.4 p.c. The

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

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

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

Year and Month		Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
		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
<u>1941</u>													
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
<u>1945</u>													
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June	1	114.7	142.8	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
<u>1946</u>													
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July	1	114.1	142.2	125.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91	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	33.95	115.			

explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

In the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 19.3 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 81 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have advanced by 53.9 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Feb. 1 showed an increase of 29.9 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls; the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes has mounted by 91.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 3.4 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 15.4 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls, while the average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 11.3 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows an increase of 6.4 p.c. in employment in the 12 months, together with a rise of 16 p.c. in the index of aggregate 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 towards the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1948, with comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1 in 1947. 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 obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments in the eight leading industries was at a lower level at Feb. 1 than at the beginning of January. The firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a total of 1,540,843 men and 414,982 women, there being a decline of 2.1 p.c. among employees of the former sex, and of 3.1 p.c. in the case of women workers, as compared with Jan. 1. The loss among workers of both sexes amounted to 2.3 p.c. In this group of industries, men constituted 788 and women 212 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms. At Jan. 1, 1948, the proportions were 786 men and 214 women per 1,000; those at Feb. 1, 1947, were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000, while a year earlier there were 771 men and 229 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment.

In the nine major industries, the indicated decline at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier amounted among men to 32,574, or two p.c., and that among women to 14,286, or three p.c. The latest proportions in these industries were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the payrolls of leading firms;

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Feb. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Jan. 1, 1948		Feb. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	143,766	123,300	20,466	85.8	14.2	84.8	15.2	85.2	14.8
Prince Edward Island	3,915	3,042	873	77.7	22.3	73.8	26.2	72.9	27.1
Nova Scotia	78,841	68,298	10,543	86.6	13.4	85.5	14.5	86.1	13.9
New Brunswick	61,010	51,960	9,050	85.2	14.8	84.6	15.4	84.6	15.4
Quebec	608,257	465,646	142,611	76.6	23.4	76.8	23.2	76.3	23.7
Ontario	870,707	662,811	207,896	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2
Prairie Provinces	228,737	179,879	48,858	78.6	21.4	78.3	21.7	78.4	21.6
Manitoba	106,673	81,923	24,750	76.8	23.2	75.8	24.2	76.2	23.8
Saskatchewan	45,599	36,493	9,106	80.0	20.0	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
Alberta	76,465	61,463	15,002	80.4	19.6	81.3	18.7	80.9	19.1
British Columbia	187,951	153,363	34,588	81.6	18.4	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6
CANADA	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6
(b) Cities									
Montreal	300,734	209,570	91,164	69.7	30.3	69.8	30.2	69.4	30.6
Quebec	29,736	21,811	7,925	73.3	26.7	71.8	28.2	70.3	29.7
Toronto	282,950	191,561	91,389	67.7	32.3	67.3	32.7	66.4	33.6
Ottawa	28,177	18,640	9,537	66.2	33.8	65.5	34.5	65.5	34.5
Hamilton	64,533	47,801	16,732	74.1	25.9	73.6	26.4	72.8	27.2
Windsor	30,034	23,895	6,139	79.6	20.4	83.0	17.0	83.8	16.2
Winnipeg	69,571	48,365	21,206	69.5	30.5	67.9	32.1	68.6	31.4
Vancouver	88,518	65,015	23,503	73.4	26.6	72.6	27.4	74.0	26.0
Halifax	22,063	16,402	5,661	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	76.4	23.6
Saint John	15,475	11,781	3,694	76.1	23.9	74.4	25.6	74.6	25.4
Sherbrooke	10,449	8,896	1,553	85.1	14.9	65.9	34.1	64.2	35.8
Three Rivers	10,368	7,976	2,392	76.9	23.1	76.7	23.3	74.1	25.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,739	14,305	6,434	69.0	31.0	68.7	31.3	69.0	31.0
London	25,598	17,889	7,709	69.9	30.1	68.9	31.1	69.0	31.0
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	11,529	9,848	1,681	85.4	14.6	84.9	15.1	83.9	16.1
Regina	10,330	6,819	3,511	66.0	34.0	61.3	38.7	62.9	37.1
Saskatoon	7,560	5,487	2,073	72.6	27.4	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7
Calgary	20,726	15,835	4,891	76.4	23.6	75.2	24.8	74.2	25.8
Edmonton	20,662	14,390	6,272	69.6	30.4	68.5	31.5	68.5	31.5
Victoria	13,772	10,587	3,185	76.9	23.1	75.7	24.3	75.0	25.0
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,050,502	811,406	239,096	77.2	22.8	77.6	22.4	76.7	23.3
Durable Goods ^{1/}	486,512	432,951	53,561	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	88.4	11.6
Non-Durable Goods	537,315	354,729	182,586	66.0	34.0	66.4	33.6	65.7	34.3
Electric Light and Power	26,675	23,726	2,949	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Logging	119,712	117,503	2,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
Mining	72,113	70,487	1,626	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	45,635	21,806	23,829	47.8	52.2	47.3	52.7	45.2	54.8
Transportation	172,476	161,446	11,030	93.6	6.4	93.8	6.2	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance	178,175	174,568	3,607	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	64,539	30,559	33,980	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	45.5	54.5
Trade	252,673	153,068	99,605	60.6	39.4	57.4	42.6	59.1	40.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	1,540,943	414,882	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4	78.4	21.6
Finance	83,593	44,160	39,433	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6

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

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

^{3/} The February data are subject to revision.

at Jan. 1, 1948, they had indicated 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 of their employees, while at Feb. 1, 1947, the proportions were 226 women and 774 men per 1,000.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1948, the reported numbers of male employees diminished in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade; the strike of western coal miners also directly affected the employment of many men workers.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in trade, together with moderate declines in construction and transportation. Slight improvement, however, was noted in manufacturing, in which there were important seasonal advances in textile factories. Leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants also afforded more employment for female workers. On the other hand, the numbers of women reported in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel works were lower than at Jan. 1.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an advance of 5.2 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 3.3 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1948, and Feb. 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 on earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

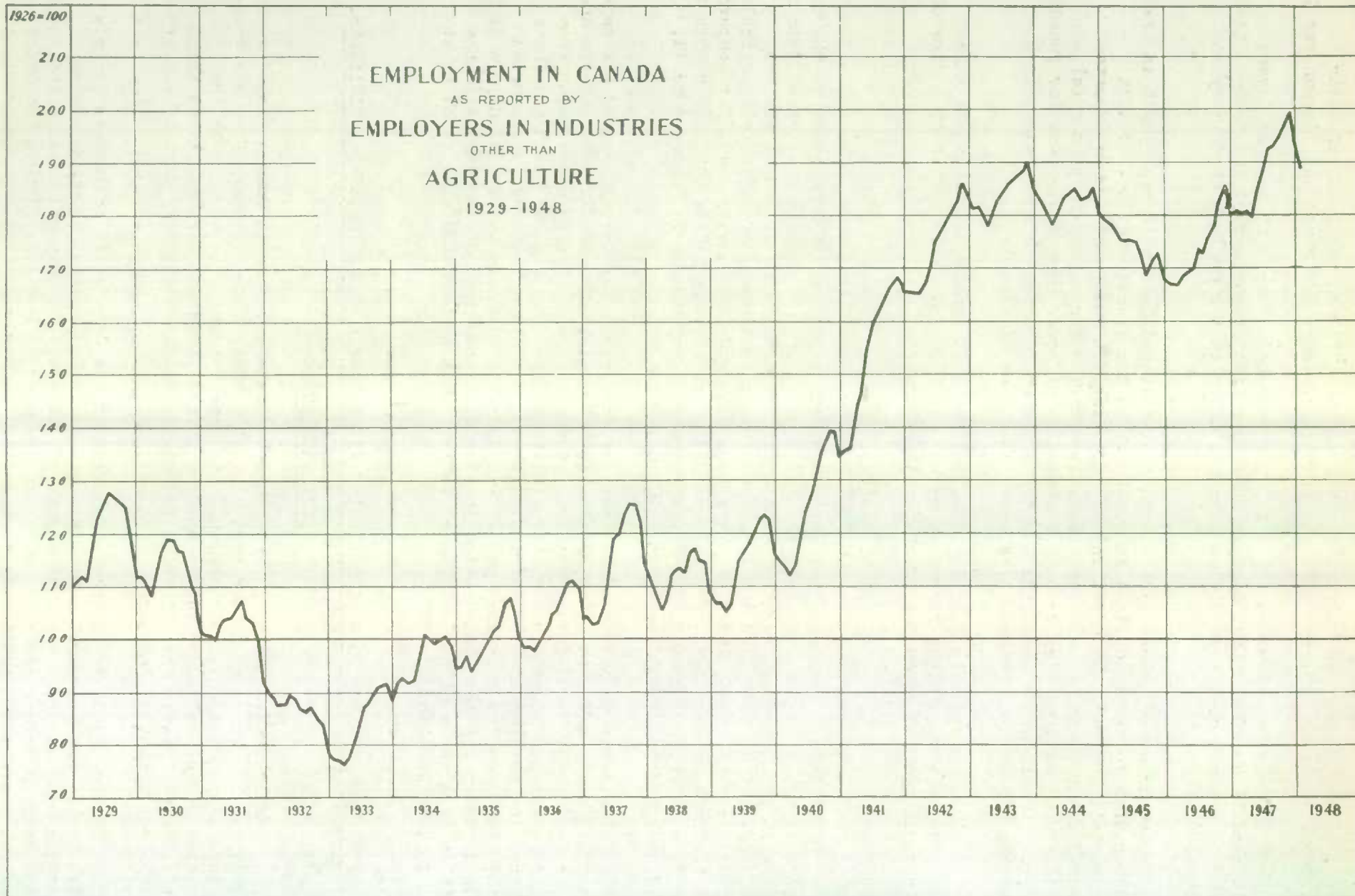
The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures 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 Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

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

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.- Although employment in manufacturing in Canada showed a slightly upward movement at the beginning of February, the recovery from the year-end losses was decidedly below-normal; to some extent, this was due to the shortages of gas and power resulting from unfavourable weather conditions which particularly affected the situation in Ontario during the latter part of January and the early part of February.

The moderate improvement indicated at the date under review was largely restricted to the non-durable manufactured goods industries, in which the co-operating manufacturers reported a gain of 1.5 p.c. The general decline indicated in the heavy manufactured goods division amounted to one p.c. Within the latter category, there was a substantial contraction in employment in iron and steel plants,



together with smaller losses in clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, lumber mills showed seasonally increased activity, and non-ferrous metal plants also reported heightened employment. Within the light manufacturing classes, there was considerable expansion of a seasonal character in textile factories. Leather, paper product, printing and publishing, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also afforded more employment than at the beginning of January. Meat-packing, vegetable food, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, however, showed some curtailment, largely of a seasonal nature.

The 9,397 factories^{1/} furnishing data at the beginning of February had a combined working force of 1,050,502 men and women, an increase of 2,919 over their staffs in the preceding survey. The index, at 200.5, was 0.3 p.c. above the Jan. 1 figure of 199.9, and exceeded by 3.4 p.c. that of 193.9 at Feb. 1, 1947.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. An important seasonal increase was indicated in the weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier; the latest disbursements of the co-operating manufacturers aggregated \$41,341,538, exceeding by 8.7 p.c. the sum of \$38,038,728 which they had reported at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to a general return to more normal working conditions in many factories following the year-end holidays, which had affected the figures given in the preceding survey; the payment of higher wage rates in certain industries was also a factor. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$39.25 at Dec. 1 to \$36.31 at Jan. 1, rose to \$39.35 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.34 at Feb. 1, 1947, \$32.43 at Feb. 1, 1946, \$33.06 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index number of payrolls was 181.0, as compared with 166.6 at the beginning of January, and 156.8 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the increase in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls amounted to 15.4 p.c., while that in the index of employment stood at 3.4 p.c.

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

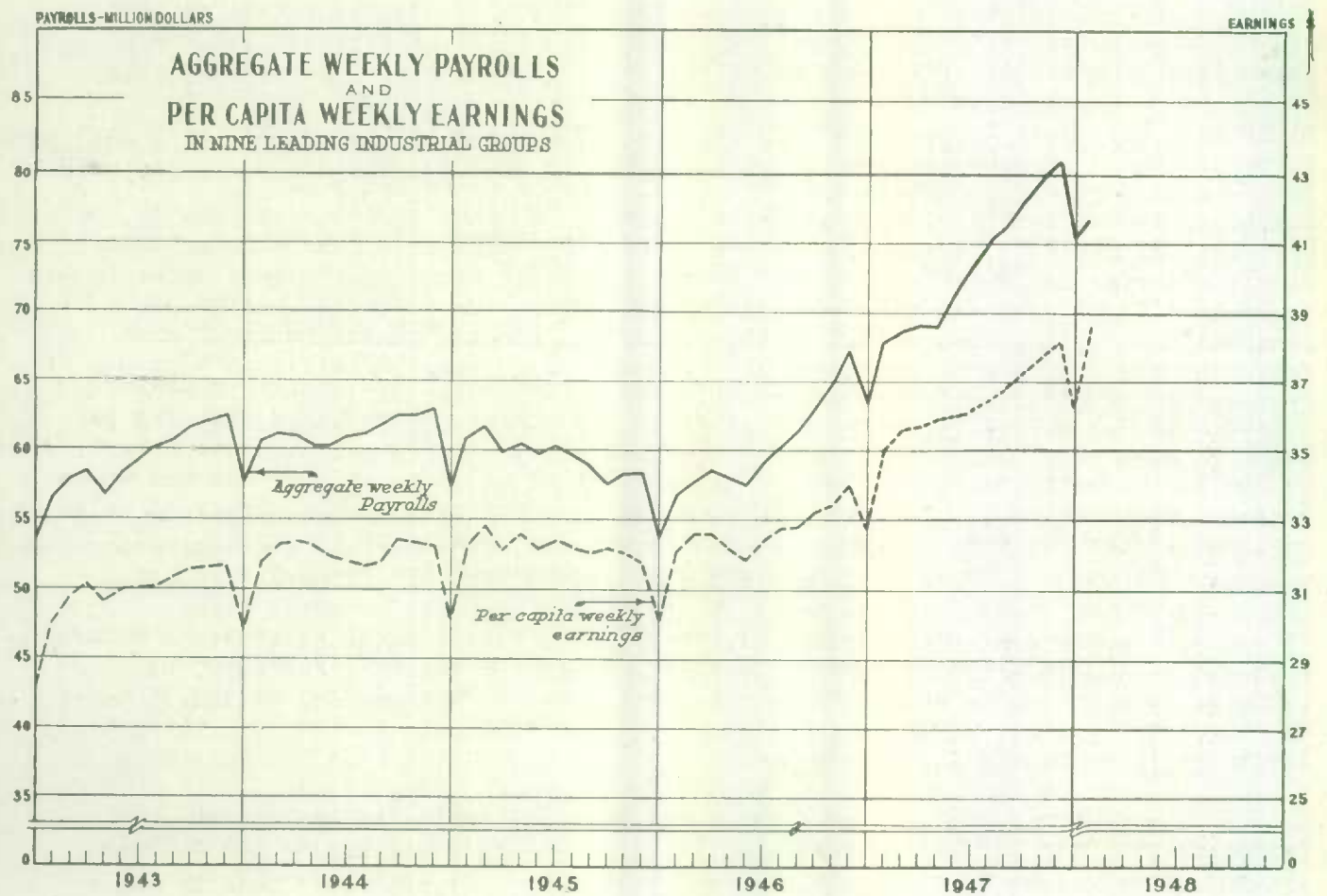
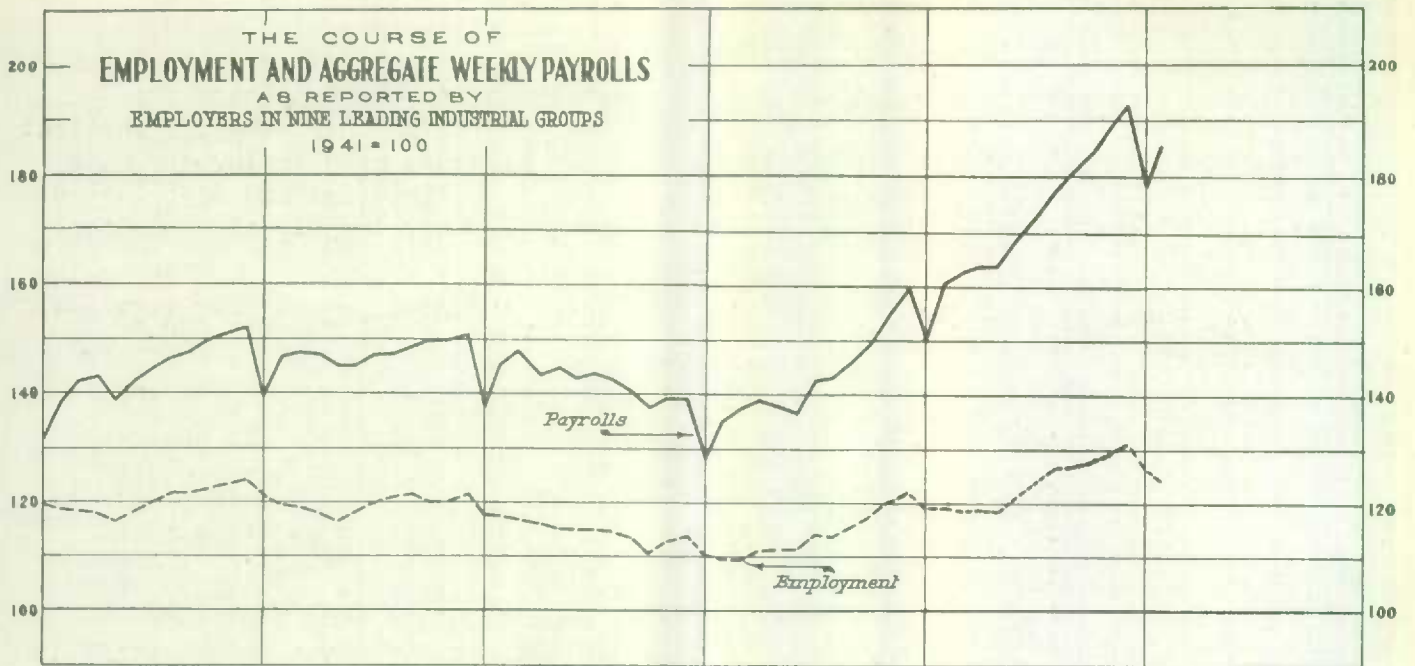
The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 numbered 239,096, or 228 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, as compared with 224 per 1,000 at Jan. 1, 1948, 233 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1947, and 246 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the month, there was an increase of some 4,285 or 1.8 p.c. in the reported women workers, accompanied by a decline of about 1,365 or 0.2 p.c. in the number of male employees. The falling-off among the latter was due chiefly to the effect of unfavourable weather conditions in producing shortages of gas and power.

The number of men employed by leading manufacturers increased as compared with Jan. 1 in the leather, lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product groups, but there were large reductions in iron and steel-using plants, together with smaller decreases in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and some other classes.

Among women, activity at Feb. 1 was at a decidedly higher level in textile factories than was the case a month earlier, and there were moderate gains in the leather, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured goods industries. On the other hand, the numbers of female employees reported in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, animal food and some other classes were smaller than at the beginning of January.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, increases of some four p.c. and one p.c. were reported by leading manufacturers in the number of their men and women employees, respectively. The general advance in the index of employment in manufacturing was 3.4 p.c.

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



2. NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a pronounced decline, the 672 operators^{1/} co-operating in the survey for Feb. 1 reporting a personnel of 119,712 persons, as compared with 126,155 at Jan. 1. In spite of this reduction, the latest index of employment, at 393.1, was higher than at the same date in any other winter of the record; as compared with 375.6 at Feb. 1, 1947, there was a gain of 4.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 27.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the date under review amounted to \$4,648,856, being less by 5.8 p.c. than their total of \$4,934,257 at the beginning of January; the sums then disbursed had in some cases included payment for services rendered earlier in the season.

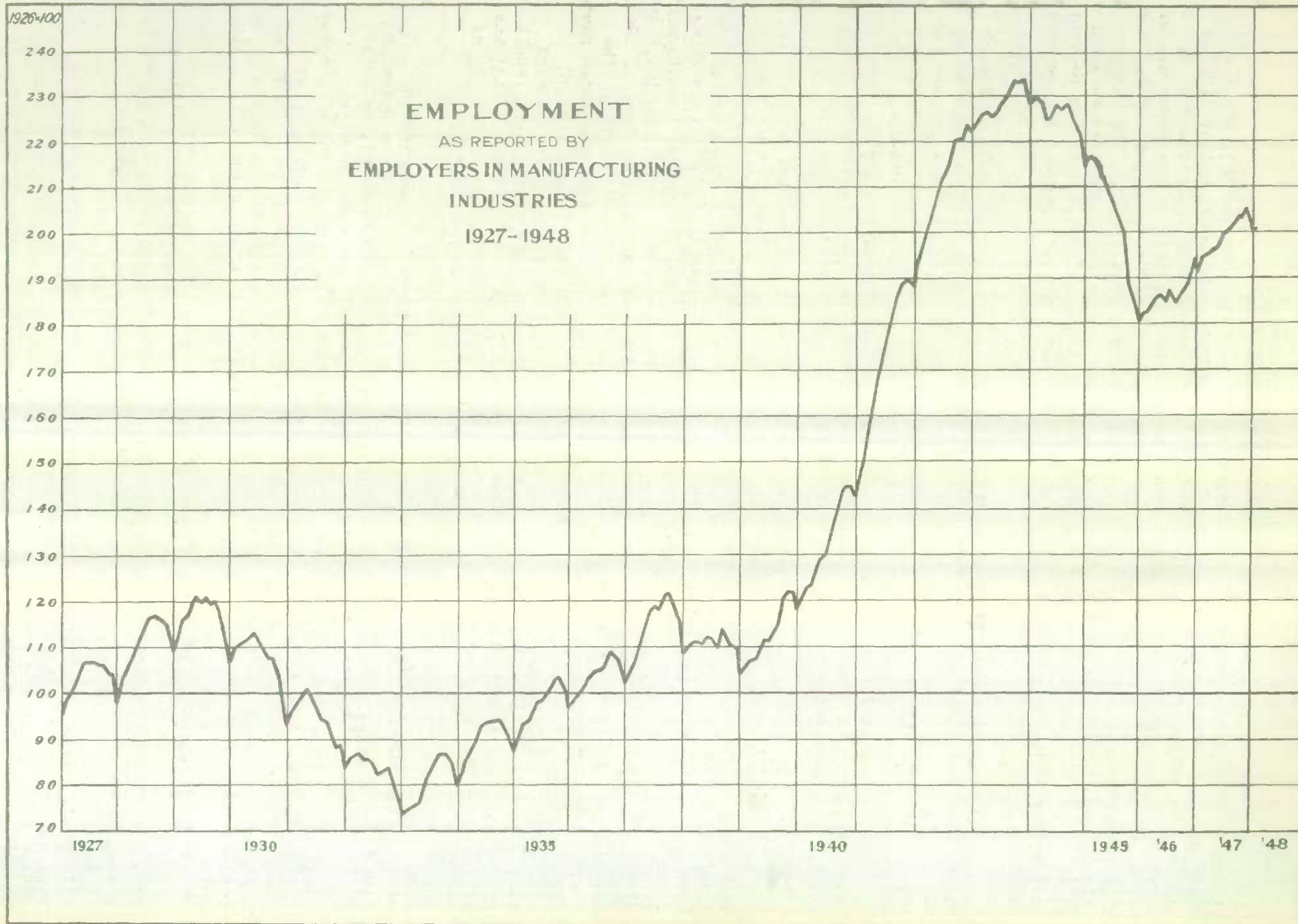
The per capita earnings declined from \$39.11 at Jan. 1, 1948, to \$38.83 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1947, average had been \$31.78, and that at the same date in 1946, \$26.12. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2)

Mining.- Largely as a result of the dispute in the western coal fields, the trend of employment was downward in mining as a whole at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores afforded more employment than at Jan. 1; no general change was noted in quarrying and the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 657 leading operators^{1/} with a combined working force of 72,113 persons, as compared with 78,506 at Jan. 1. The index of employment in the mining group as a whole fell from 167.1 in the preceding report, to 153.5 at the beginning of February, when it was 5.3 p.c. below that of 162.1 at Feb. 1, 1947. The index of payrolls, however, showed a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the date under review aggregated \$3,417,589, as compared with \$3,179,383 in the preceding period of observation. Partly as a result of the resumption of more normal hours of work following the holidays as reflected in the Jan. 1 figures, and partly as a result of changes in the distribution of employees in the mining group as a whole during the strike, the per capita figure rose from \$40.50 at Jan. 1, to \$47.39 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$42.12 at Feb. 1, 1947. The Dec. 1, 1947, mean was \$46.19.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 45,635 was employed by the co-operating companies^{1/}, whose workers at Jan. 1 had numbered 45,498. Their weekly salaries and wages at the date under review aggregated \$1,637,085, as compared with \$1,622,561 in the preceding return. The per capita weekly earnings showed a moderate advance, rising from \$35.66 at Jan. 1, to \$35.87 at the first of February, as compared with \$33.61 at Feb. 1, 1947, when the index of employment, at 155.1, had been 8.6 p.c. below that of 168.5 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 14.8 p.c.

Transportation.- A further and larger contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 827 leading employers^{1/} with 172,476 men and women on their staffs, 7,595 fewer than in their preceding return. The loss of 4.2 p.c. exceeded that usually indicated at the time of year, being also greater than the decline at Feb. 1, 1947. There was a falling-off in all three main branches of the group, that in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. The index of employment, at 133.4, was 3.2 p.c. higher than the figure of 129.3 at the same date of last winter.

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



The reported transportation employees received the sum of \$7,869,236 at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. Their payrolls had totalled \$8,115,810 at Jan. 1, when the per capita figure, at \$45.07, was below that of \$45.63 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1947, the average had been \$44.10, and that in 1946, \$39.25. The latest index of payrolls was 16.8 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February in 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building and highway work at the date under review, but railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment. The 2,221 contractors^{1/} from whom data were received had a working force of 178,175 persons, as compared with 185,782 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$6,648,481, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. their total of \$6,337,978 indicated in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings rose from \$34.12 at that date, to \$37.31 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$33.76 at the same date in 1947. At 136.7, the latest index of employment was higher by 12.8 p.c. than that of 121.2 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 24.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while hotels and restaurants released some employees; 1,120 leading firms^{1/} in the included service divisions reported a decrease of 294 workers, bringing their staffs to 64,539 at the beginning of February. The salaries and wages received by their employees amounted to \$1,621,003 at Feb. 1 and to \$1,583,674 at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 6.5 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 15.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita figures were \$24.43 at Jan. 1 and \$25.12 at Feb. 1, 1948, as compared with \$22.77 a year earlier. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former group made up about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service groups at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 3,577 of the larger merchandising establishments^{1/} with a staff of 252,673 men and women, 7.9 p.c. fewer than at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms at the date under review were given as \$8,443,043, as compared with \$8,842,541 at Jan. 1. Since many of the persons laid-off had been part-time workers, the loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees; consequently, the average earnings increased, rising from \$32.23 in the last report, to \$33.41 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.47 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 212.6; this was 8.2 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1947, figure of 196.4. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 18 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 990 co-operating financial institutions^{1/} and branches had a personnel of 83,593, as against 83,459 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these organizations amounted to \$3,137,374, as compared with \$3,118,249 which they had paid on or about Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$37.53, as compared with \$37.36 in the preceding survey, and \$36.49 at Feb. 1, 1947. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 158.8, as compared with 151.4 at Feb. 1, 1947; since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 7.5 p.c.

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

Industrial activity increased in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia at

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

the beginning of February, but declines in employment were recorded in the remaining provinces; in some areas, the situation was worsened by industrial disputes and by unfavourable weather conditions resulting in shortages of gas and power.

In all provinces except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the weekly salaries and wages reported for the week of Feb. 1 were higher than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. Except in Prince Edward Island, the most recent general figures of per capita earnings in all provinces exceeded those indicated in the preceding monthly survey, while in all areas, the average earnings per person in recorded employment were higher than at Feb. 1 of any earlier year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritime Area as a whole showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1, when the loss was slightly below the average in the experience of past years. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but there was a considerable reduction in New Brunswick. Data were received from 1,343 leading firms^{1/} in the three provinces employing 139,332 men and women, a number which was less by 2,507, or 1.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 178.7, was 6.4 p.c. above that of 168.0 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 5.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments as compared with their Jan. 1 disbursements. The sums which they reported at the date under review aggregated \$4,845,504, as compared with \$4,600,881 for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$34.78 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$32.44 a month earlier, \$32.99 at Feb. 1, 1947, and \$30.42 at Feb. 1, 1946. The latest payroll index was 12.3 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery as compared with Jan. 1, the improvement being mainly in animal and vegetable food and lumber factories. Iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were slacker. In the non-manufacturing divisions, differing trends were in evidence. Fairly large additions to the working forces were reported in mining and in steam railway transportation, with considerable increases in maintenance-of-way work on the railways. Logging, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and maintenance and trade, however, showed important curtailment.

Quebec.- There was a decided decrease in recorded employment in Quebec at Feb. 1, when the falling-off was at variance with the movement usually indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The 4,932 co-operating establishments^{1/} reported a staff of 585,053 at the date under review, as compared with 594,271 at Jan. 1. The decline of 9,218, or 1.6 p.c., in their employees was accompanied by a seasonal rise of 5.4 p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages. These amounted to \$21,839,524, an average of \$37.33 per employee. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$34.85, the figure having been lowered from that of \$36.32 at Dec. 1 as a result of the loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The averages at Feb. 1 in 1947 and 1946 stood at \$33.43 and \$30.65, respectively. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 16.4 p.c. above that of Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 193.7, was higher by four p.c. than the figure of 186.2 at Feb. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing showed considerably greater activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were moderate advances in mining and communications. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and trade. In some cases, these declines were seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in many divisions, the more important exceptions being lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and electrical apparatus plants, in
^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

which the declines were not on a large scale. There were especially noteworthy gains in textile factories, with smaller advances in leather, vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in the larger industrial establishments in Ontario was unfavourable at Feb. 1, the contraction being contra-seasonal in character. The 7,492 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data had a combined working force of 832,994, as compared with 851,115 in the preceding survey. Their latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages, however, was considerably higher, standing at \$33,198,124, as compared with \$31,578,728 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$37.10, while the latest figure was \$39.85, as compared with \$35.93 at Feb. 1 in 1947, and \$32.35 at Feb. 1 in 1946. The index of employment in Ontario, at 198.4, exceeded by 5.8 p.c. that of 187.6 a year earlier. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 17.4 p.c.

There was a decrease in activity in factory work at the date under review, when some 3,000 employees were laid-off by the co-operating establishments^{1/}. The gas shortage resulting from unfavourable weather conditions seriously affected employment in the iron and steel industries; in many cases, however, the losses were temporary. There were smaller reductions in food-processing plants, in which they were largely seasonal in character. On the other hand, numerous branches of manufacturing showed recovery from the year-end declines indicated in their preceding report. The upward movement was especially pronounced in textile plants. There were smaller increases in leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in logging, transportation, construction and trade. Little general change was noted in communications and services.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at mid-winter in the years since 1920, industrial employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February, when an important dispute in the coal fields also contributed to the general decline. The 2,529 leading employers^{1/} from whom returns were received reported 216,598 persons on their staffs, as compared with 230,167 at Jan. 1. This loss of 5.9 p.c. was above the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement. Industrially, there were particularly large reductions in mining, construction, transportation and trade; the losses in the first-named were due in the main to strikes. Moderate decreases were indicated in manufacturing as a whole, in which animal food plants showed a seasonal falling-off in employment. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in lumber, printing and publishing, textile and iron and steel factories.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries amounted to \$8,265,419, an increase of three p.c. over their disbursements of \$8,524,415 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$37.04 in the last report, to \$38.16 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1947 and 1946, the figures had been \$35.64 and \$32.85, respectively. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a rise of 1.2 p.c., while the index of payrolls has mounted by 8.3 p.c.

British Columbia.- There was a further recession in British Columbia at Feb. 1, when the dispute in the coal mining industry was a factor in the situation. The general loss in employment was contra-seasonal in character, according to the experience of earlier years. The 2,264 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information reported

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

181,848 workers; as compared with 185,427 at Jan. 1, there was a reduction of 1.9 p.c. at the date under review. The persons in recorded employment received \$7,478,180 in weekly salaries and wages, a sum which was higher by 3.3 p.c. than that of \$7,240,112 disbursed by the same establishments for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita figure was \$41.12, as compared with \$39.05 at Jan. 1, \$36.93 at Feb. 1, 1947, and \$34.74 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last year, the index of payrolls **has risen by 17.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 5.3 p.c.**

Manufacturing showed a considerable advance at the beginning of February, when there were large gains in the animal food and the iron and steel divisions. Lumber mills and chemical plants also afforded more employment, but vegetable food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were quieter. Logging, mining, transportation and trade showed important losses in employment; as already mentioned, the decline in mining was largely due to the strike. On the other hand, construction firms reported heightened activity.

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

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

Halifax.- There was a substantial falling-off in employment in Halifax at Feb. 1. The loss in transportation was particularly noteworthy, but the trend was also downward in manufacturing, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, animal food processing reported seasonal improvement, while there were declines in iron and steel and other plants. Statistics were compiled from 261 of the larger firms^{1/} in the city, with a staff of 22,063 men and women, as compared with 24,109 a month earlier. Accompanying this decrease, was a rise of 0.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of the co-operating establishments; these stood at \$735,482 at the date under review, as compared with \$730,713 in the week of Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure, at \$33.34, was considerably higher than that of \$30.31 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings. The mean at Feb. 1, 1947, had also been \$33.34. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in Halifax have fallen by 7.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John afforded less employment than at Jan. 1, there being declines in several industries, notably in iron and steel factories; lumber mills, on the other hand, were rather more active. This was also the case in transportation, but construction, trade and some other non-manufacturing classes released employees. An aggregate working force of 15,475 men and women was indicated by the 177 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data, who had reported 15,754 employees at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages had then amounted to \$501,617, rising to \$513,426 at the date under review. The latest average earnings per worker were \$33.18, as compared with \$31.84 at Jan. 1, and \$31.05 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows a gain of 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 14.2 p.c.

Montreal.- There was further recession in industrial employment in Montreal at Feb. 1, the decrease being contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1922. Information was received from 2,786 of the larger employers^{1/} in the city with a personnel of 283,271, as compared with 285,491 in their last report. In spite of this loss of 0.8 p.c., there was a rise of 7.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed, bringing their Feb. 1 aggregate to \$10,589,091. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment **averaged \$37.38** at the date under review, as compared with \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1948, \$33.96 at Feb. 1, 1947 and \$31.31 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls **has mounted by 13.2 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.9 p.c.**

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

Large increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, notably in textile, leather, iron and steel, vegetable food and miscellaneous manufactured product plants; electrical apparatus plants, on the other hand, showed reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, there was moderate improvement in communications, but considerable curtailment was reported in transportation and retail trade, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

Quebec City.- Further in curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in Quebec at Feb. 1, when trade showed a considerable decline; the changes indicated in other industries were moderate. There was a rather small advance in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. The 340 leading establishments^{1/} contributing to the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 28,403 persons, 386 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 1.3 p.c., which was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. Their salaries and wages at Feb. 1 aggregated \$897,218, as compared with \$855,869 a month earlier. The per capita earnings of the employees of the co-operating firms rose from \$29.73 at Jan. 1, to \$31.59 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.76 at Feb. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 187.6, was higher by 13.8 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the gain in the index of payrolls in the 12 months amounted to 24.6 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- There was little general change in the employment situation in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when a combined working force of 10,449 persons was reported by the 111 leading employers^{1/} furnishing data, who had had a staff of 10,489 men and women at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment were stated as \$291,997 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, and \$345,545 in the week of Feb. 1. The average per employee rose from \$37.21 at the former date, to \$37.36 at the latter, as compared with \$29.72 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 3.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Lowered industrial activity was noted in Three Rivers, the 101 leading establishments^{1/} from which returns were received reducing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. to 10,368 at the first of February. Their salaries and wages were then higher, however, largely as a result of the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The latest reported total was \$395,464, or \$38.14 per employee, as compared with an aggregate of \$376,383, and a per capita figure of \$35.90 at the beginning of January; the average at Feb. 1, 1947, was \$32.98. Construction and trade afforded rather less employment at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1947, the latest index of employment in this city showed an increase of 4.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 21 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- The Feb. 1 survey showed a recession in employment in Toronto. There was a substantial seasonal decline in trade and transportation and construction were also quieter. On the other hand, improvement was noted in manufacturing, in which there were fairly large gains in lumber, leather, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,644 of the larger employers^{1/}, whose working forces included 264,204 men and women, as compared with 267,849 at Jan. 1. Indicating operations on a more usual scale following the holiday season reflected in the preceding monthly tabulation, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 5.8 p.c., from \$9,935,159 at Jan. 1 to \$10,510,707 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then \$39.78, as compared with \$37.09 a month earlier, \$39.01 at Dec. 1 and \$35.45 at Feb. 1, 1947.

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

The most recent index of employment was 196.1, as compared with 198.9 at the beginning of January, and 185.1 at Feb. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a rise of 5.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 19.5 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, largely due to a seasonal slackening in employment in trade. Construction was also quieter, while manufacturing was rather brisker than at Jan. 1. On the whole, there was a reduction of 440 in the personnel of the 315 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 24,446 at Feb. 1. In spite of this loss of 1.8 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 3.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed; these were given as \$819,628, compared with \$789,476 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$33.53, as compared with the per capita figure of \$31.72 at Jan. 1, \$33.15 at Dec. 1, and \$30.89 at Feb. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 182.1, was 2.5 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls was higher by 11.3 p.c.

Hamilton.- The level of industrial activity in Hamilton showed little change at the beginning of February, according to information received from 443 of the larger establishments^{1/} employing 63,163 men and women, as compared with 63,259 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the date under review amounted to \$2,578,341, as against \$2,412,141 in their last report. In the month, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in their employees, accompanied by an increase of 6.9 p.c. in their payrolls. The per capita earnings advanced from \$38.13 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$40.82 at the beginning of February; the figure at Feb. 1, 1947, was \$36.30. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 6.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 19.6 p.c.

There was an upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, when textile and iron and steel plants showed considerable improvement as compared with a month earlier. Construction and trade, however, were seasonally quieter.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a substantial decline, mainly in manufacturing which was seriously affected by the gas and power shortages resulting from unfavourable weather conditions. There were also moderate losses in construction and trade. Data were compiled from 273 leading firms^{1/} who reported a combined working force of 29,812 persons, as compared with 37,922 at Jan. 1. This was a reduction of 22.7 p.c., which was accompanied by a loss of 15.2 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers totalled \$1,218,390, as compared with \$1,436,575 at Jan. 1. In spite of the diminution in activity due to the cause just mentioned, the latest figure of per capita earnings, at \$41.57, was a good deal higher than the average of \$37.88 recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1, although it was lower than the Feb. 1, 1947, mean of \$42.90. Also as a result of the gas situation, the index of employment, at 206.7 at the date under review, was lower by 15.1 p.c. than that of 243.6 at the beginning of February, 1947. The index of payrolls showed a decline of 16.9 p.c. in the same comparison.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A further reduction was noted in industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when data received from 137 of the larger establishments^{1/} in the area showed a personnel of 11,529, - 675 fewer than at Jan. 1, the loss amounting to 5.5 p.c. The salaries and wages earned by these workers, however, showed a small gain, rising from \$476,708 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$485,233 at the date under review, when the average per employee was \$42.09.

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

The per capita figure a month earlier had been \$39.06, and that at the first of February, 1947, \$36.86. Manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, showed rather greater activity at the date under review than at Jan. 1, but trade ~~and~~ transportation were seasonally slacker.

As compared with the same date of last year, there was an increase of 14.2 p.c. in the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur, accompanied by that of 30.8 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial activity showed little general change in Kitchener and Waterloo at Feb. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing, but construction and trade were seasonally slacker. Within the manufacturing division, leather, lumber, electrical apparatus and some other groups reported moderately heightened employment, while there were losses in rubber and certain other classes. A combined working force of 20,739 men and women was employed by the 188 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information, who had had 20,745 persons on their staffs at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments considerably increased, rising from \$721,868 at Jan. 1 to \$787,624 at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$37.98, as compared with \$34.80 a month earlier, and \$33.69 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has gained by 4.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.9 p.c.

London.- The general trend of employment in London at Feb. 1 was unfavourable, there being seasonal decreases in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Manufacturing, however, showed heightened activity, especially in food and electrical apparatus factories. Data were tabulated from 287 leading employers^{1/} who had a staff of 25,598 persons at Feb. 1, as compared with 25,683 at Jan. 1, when their weekly payrolls had been given as \$885,740, rising to \$939,374 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure was then \$36.70; that in the holiday week of Jan. 1 was \$34.49, while the average at Feb. 1, 1947, had been \$32.61. In the year, the index of employment in London has advanced by 2.9 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 16.3 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was rather above the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, also exceeding that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was little general change in manufacturing, in which seasonal curtailment was noted in food-processing plants, but there were increases in the textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season; the movement in transportation, building and hotels and restaurants was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Seven hundred and twenty-three leading establishments^{1/} reported 65,206 workers, to whom they paid the sum of \$2,316,292 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 67,257, while their payrolls had then aggregated \$2,251,256. The latest per capita earnings were \$35.52, compared with \$33.47 at Jan. 1, 1948, and \$32.64 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Winnipeg has risen by 2.3 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 11.1 p.c.

Regina.- A reduction in industrial activity was indicated in Regina at Feb. 1, when there were pronounced seasonal losses in trade, with smaller decreases in manufacturing and transportation. The 180 larger employers^{1/} from whom statistics were received at the first of February reported a working force of 10,330 men and women, as compared with 11,189 at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were given as \$355,433, a sum lower by 5.8 p.c. than that of \$377,379 indicated in the preceding return. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$33.73 in the holiday

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

week of Jan. 1, to \$34.41 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1947, had been \$31.51. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 5.3 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 12.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further decline at Feb. 1, the trend being downward in trade, manufacturing and construction. The 146 leading firms^{1/} making returns employed 7,560 persons, - 445 fewer than at Jan. 1. The sum of \$256,542 was distributed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment at the date under review, as compared with \$263,082 paid by the same concerns a month earlier. The average earnings per employee were then \$32.86, as compared with \$33.93 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1 of last winter had been \$30.81; in the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 5.4 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 16.2 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable; the 307 larger establishments^{1/} from which statistics were received reported 20,726 employees at the beginning of February, as compared with 21,440 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these firms at the date under review amounted to \$768,250, exceeding by 1.6 p.c. their total of \$756,300 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee had then been \$35.28, rising to \$37.07 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.38 at the beginning of February of last winter. There were large seasonal declines in the personnel reported at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier in trade, together with smaller losses in transportation and construction. Manufacturing showed a minor advance. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 7.6 p.c. in the index of employment in this city, accompanied by a gain of 18.4 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was slightly reduced at the first of February, when 88 men and women were released by the 253 leading employers^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey, bringing their staffs to 20,662. Retail trade was slacker, and the trend was also retrogressive in transportation and mining. Construction was rather more active, while manufacturing showed no general change. The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing information were considerably higher, rising from \$697,360 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$728,160 in that of Feb. 1. The latest average per employee was \$35.24, as compared with \$33.61 at Jan. 1, and \$31.82 at Feb. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has advanced by eight p.c., and there has been a gain of 19.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general trend of employment was downward in Vancouver at the beginning of February. Retail trade showed a considerable decline, but there was improvement in manufacturing, and greater activity was also noted in transportation and construction. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were slight. The 996 leading firms^{1/} whose returns were received had a combined working force of 84,649 persons, - 167 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index of employment, at 226.1, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than at Feb. 1, 1947, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a rise of 17.4 p.c. during the year. The weekly total of salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at Feb. 1 was \$3,300,189, as compared with \$3,098,612 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$36.55 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$38.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.07 at the beginning of February of last year.

Victoria.- Slightly greater industrial activity was noted in Victoria at Feb. 1, when the staffs of 214 co-operating establishments^{1/} stood at 13,722, having risen from 13,700 at Jan. 1. Their salaries and wages also showed an increase, due to the return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season,

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

as well as to a slightly higher level of employment. The latest weekly aggregate reported was \$534,872, as compared with \$481,468 at Jan. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$35.14 at that date, to \$38.84 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$34.00 a year earlier. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Victoria showed an increase of 2.3 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 17 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1948, and Feb. 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 which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,050,502	41,341,538	39.35	36.31	35.34	119.3	119.0	115.4	181.0	166.6	155.8
Animal products - edible	44,910	1,710,834	38.09	36.13	34.52	130.1	132.0	127.4	198.4	191.1	172.8
Fur and products	3,959	144,743	36.56	35.93	31.37	127.4	127.0	115.0	174.2	170.7	156.8
Leather and products	31,663	946,055	29.88	27.19	27.07	110.5	106.9	116.9	173.9	153.1	168.0
Boots and shoes	19,422	553,988	28.52	25.92	26.18	106.7	104.0	112.4	171.3	151.7	166.0
Lumber and its products	77,117	2,684,768	34.81	31.88	31.33	118.4	117.3	111.0	195.7	177.5	162.5
Rough and dressed lumber	43,909	1,600,394	36.45	33.44	32.55	105.7	104.2	96.3	182.9	165.5	146.9
Furniture	16,071	544,134	33.86	30.88	29.88	155.0	150.9	148.9	216.4	192.1	185.2
Other lumber products	17,137	540,240	31.52	28.89	29.84	132.3	134.6	127.1	219.8	205.1	192.0
Plant products - edible	58,412	1,939,589	33.21	31.23	29.69	132.0	132.4	130.7	195.2	184.1	175.1
Pulp and paper products	111,563	4,990,039	44.73	42.08	39.37	138.7	137.6	129.8	208.5	194.6	172.7
Pulp and paper	48,127	2,482,897	51.59	49.84	44.80	131.9	132.0	122.6	213.5	206.5	175.4
Paper products	21,994	794,770	36.14	31.18	31.61	157.9	155.1	152.5	239.3	203.0	193.4
Printing and publishing	41,442	1,712,372	41.32	38.70	37.11	137.5	135.7	128.8	190.6	176.1	162.0
Rubber products	24,443	1,044,894	42.75	37.65	38.62	143.9	143.2	143.5	262.3	230.0	236.5
Textile products	158,514	4,909,890	30.97	28.83	27.31	115.2	109.3	108.2	183.2	153.2	154.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,566	1,924,146	32.85	28.61	28.45	110.6	108.5	105.4	192.2	164.3	158.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,426	719,154	32.07	27.79	27.85	91.3	89.0	88.2	152.3	128.8	127.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,693	506,375	32.27	27.64	27.29	114.2	111.8	108.0	206.6	172.4	165.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,201	519,840	34.20	30.42	29.90	137.6	136.3	130.8	253.8	223.8	209.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,968	750,526	27.83	24.18	24.98	124.1	119.2	113.7	190.6	159.0	157.2
Garments & personal furnishings	56,008	1,669,015	29.80	25.50	26.90	115.7	110.1	110.1	179.7	146.4	154.0
Other textile products	16,972	566,203	33.36	29.09	28.30	98.7	95.1	103.1	169.0	133.7	141.1
Tobacco	12,180	379,865	31.19	24.43	26.97	137.0	131.4	141.8	238.0	178.7	212.9
Beverages	18,211	781,021	42.89	41.73	38.12	158.7	162.2	145.5	229.3	228.0	186.3
Chemicals & allied products	41,325	1,768,157	42.79	40.95	37.49	93.9	92.8	93.2	149.3	141.2	130.4
Clay, glass and stone products	20,677	830,637	40.17	36.93	34.87	134.6	135.3	134.4	218.2	201.6	186.5
Electric light and power	26,675	1,166,224	43.72	42.65	40.44	130.9	131.1	116.7	180.9	176.6	148.1
Electrical apparatus	52,857	2,154,876	40.77	39.55	36.13	168.6	169.5	155.5	255.8	249.6	207.3
Iron and steel products	285,783	12,401,090	43.39	39.35	40.13	106.7	108.8	104.7	152.1	140.5	135.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,720	1,802,689	46.56	43.21	42.64	132.5	130.3	123.5	177.1	161.5	147.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,952	1,287,657	42.99	38.51	38.84	116.5	116.5	113.9	175.0	156.6	155.0
Agricultural implements	17,922	824,632	46.01	42.31	38.71	197.5	187.0	159.9	345.7	299.4	240.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	103,660	4,468,823	43.11	40.00	41.80	91.2	97.9	92.5	121.0	120.5	120.6
Automobiles and parts	36,516	1,603,433	43.91	38.78	42.78	93.3	114.5	100.7	106.6	115.5	115.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,409	922,660	43.10	36.68	39.18	109.4	109.3	118.4	157.6	134.1	153.0
Heating appliances	7,665	301,611	39.35	35.96	34.78	142.9	144.0	131.4	215.4	198.3	173.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,482	504,363	43.93	40.38	41.02	98.7	96.6	85.4	177.6	159.8	145.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,369	354,664	42.58	34.73	38.77	95.2	95.0	96.6	176.4	144.2	164.9
Other iron and steel products	46,604	1,943,991	41.71	36.46	37.14	103.6	103.0	103.5	154.4	134.3	137.5
Non-ferrous metal products	49,113	2,143,425	43.64	41.54	38.27	118.1	117.0	108.9	187.0	176.3	152.0
Non-metallic minerals products	15,001	718,060	47.87	45.89	41.62	117.3	118.5	115.6	197.2	185.2	159.9
Miscellaneous	18,099	627,431	34.67	31.43	30.78	137.9	133.5	144.1	221.8	194.6	200.6
LOGGING	119,712	4,648,856	38.83	39.11	31.78	248.3	261.7	237.3	483.9	513.6	378.3
MINING	72,113	3,417,589	47.39	40.50	42.12	86.6	94.3	91.5	125.6	119.7	120.9
Coal	17,103	768,490	44.93	36.74	41.69	67.8	97.5	106.8	119.7	140.6	174.9
Metallic ores	41,014	2,048,904	49.96	43.34	44.88	86.0	83.8	77.4	118.5	100.1	95.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,996	600,195	42.88	38.99	34.84	131.6	131.6	116.0	209.1	190.2	150.7
COMMUNICATIONS	45,635	1,637,085	35.87	35.66	33.61	173.4	172.8	159.6	226.0	224.0	196.8
Telegraphs	8,195	301,173	36.75	38.41	36.78	120.3	121.1	115.5	173.6	182.6	166.7
Telephones	36,912	1,314,809	35.62	34.95	32.86	189.7	188.6	173.2	241.8	235.9	205.5
TRANSPORTATION	172,476	7,869,236	45.63	45.07	44.10	135.0	141.0	130.9	188.3	194.2	176.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,250	2,477,130	41.81	40.11	38.01	153.0	155.2	148.6	219.1	213.2	194.0
Steam railway operation	89,966	4,453,475	49.60	50.31	49.60	131.3	134.1	129.5	179.5	186.2	176.9
Shipping and stevedoring	23,260	938,631	40.35	38.55	37.67	106.2	128.3	95.3	165.6	191.2	137.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	178,175	6,648,481	37.31	34.12	33.76	98.3	102.5	87.2	159.3	151.9	128.0
Building	86,428	3,501,789	40.99	35.00	35.69	129.4	135.9	112.0	183.8	164.8	138.4
Highway	54,530	1,786,887	32.77	31.53	30.61	74.7	83.5	64.3	126.8	136.3	101.7
Railway	38,217	1,359,805	35.58	36.34	33.96	88.3	81.3	86.7	158.3	148.7	148.2
SERVICES	64,539	1,621,003	25.12	24.43	22.77	139.0	139.6	130.5	212.4	207.6	183.7
Hotels and restaurants	42,450	1,010,565	23.81	23.51	22.01	145.8	147.5	135.7	230.0	229.8	200.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,089	610,430	27.64	26.24	24.74	128.0	126.8	122.4	188.5	177.3	160.6
TRADE	252,673	8,443,043	33.41	32.23	30.47	135.6	147.2	125.3	191.0	200.0	161.8
Retail	179,137	5,561,529	31.05	29.92	28.30	133.0	149.2	122.4	190.1	205.6	160.2
Wholesale	73,536	2,881,514	39.19	38.64	35.97	146.7	145.5	135.7	192.6	189.1	165.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	75,626,831	38.67	36.28	35.03	123.9	126.9	118.3	185.7	178.3	160.6
FINANCE	83,593	3,137,374	37.53	37.36	36.49	136.8	136.6	130.4	177.0	175.8	164.7
Banks and trust companies	47,011	1,554,673	33.07	32.87	32.85	144.7	144.7	138.5	183.3	182.2	174.0
Brokerage and stock market	3,814	175,036	46.89	45.82	42.93	162.8	161.2	176.1	215.6	214.0	241.5
Insurance	32,768	1,407,665	42.96	42.65	41.06	124.4	124.0	116.8	166.7	165.9	149.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	78,764,205	38.62	36.32	35.09	124.4	127.2	118.8	185.4	178.2	160.7

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries			No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
					Reported at			Employment			Payrolls					
					Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947			
Maritime - Manufacturing			47,443	1,722,376	36.30	33.18	33.32	110.6	109.9	109.7	173.0	167.0	157.6			
Provinces Lumber products			4,556	127,731	28.04	24.69	26.08	89.8	85.0	88.4	137.3	117.1	128.9			
Pulp and paper products			6,011	260,152	43.28	41.61	39.06	114.3	116.0	110.2	188.0	183.3	164.0			
Iron and steel			17,334	758,837	42.55	38.07	38.81	108.3	110.0	114.5	168.6	153.3	162.5			
Logging			9,725	299,145	30.76	29.36	26.19	162.5	185.1	187.8	328.4	478.6	323.3			
Mining			15,110	674,015	44.61	32.31	38.35	83.5	79.7	90.3	162.6	112.4	151.5			
Transportation			20,247	846,130	41.79	40.06	42.08	199.9	206.3	186.2	287.3	284.0	267.5			
Construction			24,493	686,441	28.03	27.39	29.40	101.2	100.5	66.6	147.9	143.4	101.7			
Trade			16,215	456,515	28.15	26.39	26.81	128.9	142.3	124.4	179.1	185.4	163.3			
Maritimes - All Industries			139,332	4,846,504	34.78	32.44	32.99	117.3	119.4	110.2	186.5	177.1	166.0			
Quebec - Manufacturing			340,507	12,703,027	37.31	34.25	33.57	117.0	115.4	113.9	182.4	165.1	159.5			
Lumber products			16,408	499,192	30.42	27.56	28.24	103.9	105.0	106.5	203.5	186.5	181.9			
Pulp and paper products			38,994	1,797,105	46.09	43.19	40.47	130.7	130.9	122.3	206.8	194.1	170.3			
Textile products			85,437	2,605,465	30.50	26.35	26.96	116.3	112.2	112.1	189.0	157.5	161.9			
Chemicals			16,698	708,766	42.46	40.28	37.38	80.6	79.9	80.0	126.3	118.8	112.2			
Iron and steel			71,370	2,995,603	41.97	38.06	39.42	112.7	111.9	112.1	156.5	140.8	146.2			
Logging			54,211	2,024,778	37.55	36.52	29.23	251.0	265.3	238.6	687.6	710.7	508.6			
Mining			14,681	665,747	46.35	40.48	38.15	117.2	113.3	101.7	162.4	140.8	121.2			
Communications			12,186	457,225	37.52	37.11	36.14	191.9	190.3	172.6	227.0	222.6	196.5			
Transportation			41,531	1,863,727	44.88	45.06	44.78	120.6	130.1	116.3	169.5	183.6	162.1			
Construction			45,653	1,719,702	37.67	33.02	32.84	86.5	92.2	83.9	148.7	138.9	125.9			
Services ^{1/}			17,238	434,278	25.19	24.10	22.66	147.3	148.5	137.9	214.4	206.7	188.7			
Trade			59,046	1,971,120	33.38	32.01	30.02	134.3	145.7	124.9	186.8	194.2	166.4			
Quebec - All Industries			585,053	21,839,604	37.33	34.85	33.43	123.1	125.1	118.4	191.9	181.9	164.9			
Ontario - Manufacturing			514,559	20,940,782	40.70	37.53	36.41	118.1	118.3	113.5	176.2	163.5	151.1			
Lumber products			24,924	830,804	33.33	30.20	29.68	115.1	114.4	112.3	180.7	162.7	156.0			
Plant products - edible			31,379	1,033,358	32.93	30.63	29.63	135.8	137.2	135.0	192.4	180.8	170.4			
Pulp and paper products			51,324	2,263,989	44.11	41.42	38.49	148.4	146.1	139.9	215.8	199.5	178.7			
Textile products			61,455	1,974,165	32.12	28.05	28.28	107.9	104.1	102.4	173.9	146.4	144.2			
Chemicals			20,007	867,416	43.36	41.63	37.62	101.5	100.4	100.6	162.0	153.4	140.4			
Electrical apparatus			36,952	1,548,149	42.01	39.47	36.45	169.0	169.1	164.8	256.5	241.1	203.1			
Iron and steel			160,015	7,063,647	44.14	40.01	40.64	101.1	105.3	97.5	143.5	135.5	127.6			
Non-ferrous metal products			29,282	1,263,540	43.15	41.07	38.42	120.9	119.7	113.8	197.8	186.3	166.5			
Logging			38,039	1,553,044	40.33	39.85	34.91	375.0	379.9	344.2	849.3	839.9	666.2			
Mining			24,555	1,188,611	48.41	40.44	43.81	79.4	77.5	75.8	108.9	88.9	94.0			
Communications			18,495	674,389	36.46	36.08	34.06	184.8	183.9	174.7	243.4	239.6	215.6			
Transportation			50,194	2,334,710	46.51	46.09	44.61	132.3	139.2	126.2	178.3	185.9	163.5			
Construction			61,593	2,458,135	39.91	35.91	35.07	106.1	111.4	95.3	166.2	156.9	131.1			
Services ^{1/}			25,577	642,638	26.13	24.63	22.20	129.3	129.1	120.9	208.5	204.1	172.0			
Trade			99,982	3,405,816	34.06	32.85	31.19	130.3	143.1	118.6	186.6	196.9	155.6			
Ontario - All Industries			832,994	33,198,124	39.85	37.10	35.93	123.0	125.7	116.3	180.8	172.0	154.0			
Prairie - Manufacturing			70,566	2,692,740	38.16	36.10	34.73	130.6	131.3	127.5	192.4	182.9	169.8			
Provinces Animal products - edible			12,108	482,436	39.84	36.12	34.70	139.2	152.8	142.3	211.6	210.6	188.8			
Lumber products			4,610	151,573	32.88	29.36	28.98	124.1	114.8	125.2	196.4	162.2	165.5			
Plant products - edible			6,838	239,921	35.09	33.81	31.82	152.3	152.4	153.0	215.4	209.0	193.8			
Textile products			5,037	144,904	28.77	23.90	24.44	119.9	115.2	119.7	197.4	157.8	167.8			
Iron and steel			21,837	893,154	40.90	39.61	39.13	118.3	116.8	110.9	175.7	167.9	157.6			
Mining			10,380	523,279	50.41	46.30	45.88	93.7	148.1	138.4	134.3	195.0	180.8			
Communications			6,088	211,823	34.79	35.09	32.03	143.5	143.2	130.0	193.5	194.7	161.4			
Transportation			40,061	1,844,589	46.04	46.13	44.77	128.5	131.7	125.6	173.7	178.3	165.7			
Construction			26,794	988,194	36.88	35.88	33.80	81.2	88.2	74.5	133.8	141.5	112.8			
Services ^{1/}			10,147	249,914	24.63	23.83	23.20	135.5	138.2	132.0	198.0	195.4	186.6			
Trade			48,558	1,634,771	33.67	32.45	30.71	136.9	148.4	131.3	190.3	198.8	167.1			
Prairies - All Industries			216,598	8,265,419	38.16	37.04	35.64	121.9	129.5	120.5	175.7	181.2	162.3			
British Columbia - Manufacturing			77,427	3,282,613	42.40	39.28	37.97	137.0	134.5	131.5	205.9	187.2	176.3			
Provinces Animal products - edible			6,624	248,451	37.51	37.44	34.90	138.5	122.1	149.0	201.9	177.7	202.8			
Lumber products			26,619	1,075,468	40.40	37.78	37.43	141.6	140.3	116.1	216.4	200.5	163.6			
Plant products - edible			4,095	147,109	35.92	33.91	28.59	120.2	127.5	162.2	215.0	215.2	203.8			
Pulp and paper products			9,514	446,033	46.83	44.23	41.99	145.8	145.6	128.5	208.1	196.0	169.5			
Iron and steel			14,727	689,849	46.84	39.23	41.30	123.2	117.6	131.4	192.2	153.6	183.4			
Non-ferrous metal products			4,088	196,646	48.10	46.05	42.53	124.4	127.8	116.8	170.0	166.6	140.4			
Logging			13,733	651,780	47.46	49.37	40.16	145.4	165.7	133.5	174.3	206.6	135.9			
Mining			7,387	365,937	49.54	43.10	44.14	73.4	93.7	81.1	103.9	115.4	102.1			
Transportation			20,443	980,080	47.94	45.45	42.24	152.4	153.2	158.3	236.9	225.8	217.0			
Construction			19,642	796,009	40.53	36.73	35.88	150.6	145.8	136.2	238.2	209.1	191.6			
Services ^{1/}			8,952	241,683	27.00	26.60	25.51	175.7	175.8	157.6	257.4	253.6	219.2			
Trade			28,872	974,822	33.76	33.50	30.73	157.2	165.6	140.9	228.2	239.1	191.0			
B. C. - All Industries			181,848	7,478,180	41.12	39.05	36.83	141.1	143.8	134.0	203.6	197.1	173.6			

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
Prince Edward Island														
- Manufacturing	880	27,770	31.55	28.40	27.03	157.9	157.4	148.5	247.4	221.9	202.8			
- Trade	696	14,442	20.75	20.02	19.53	121.3	127.0	116.5	143.6	145.2	126.1			
- All Industries	3,597	103,479	28.77	29.51	28.20	158.9	142.1	116.4	209.8	192.4	151.1			
Nova Scotia														
- Manufacturing	26,129	953,768	36.50	33.24	33.34	108.1	107.7	110.1	163.5	148.2	152.2			
- Animal products - edible	2,404	70,419	29.29	26.71	28.51	102.6	88.4	76.9	154.7	121.6	107.4			
- Iron and steel	12,094	524,558	43.37	38.58	38.77	98.7	99.9	106.4	160.8	144.6	154.5			
- Mining	14,072	534,280	45.07	32.14	38.74	84.0	79.9	91.4	164.3	111.4	153.6			
- Coal	13,301	605,303	45.51	32.23	39.02	83.3	79.5	91.9	165.1	110.8	155.0			
- Transportation	9,022	369,496	40.95	35.56	40.49	164.0	187.5	164.3	245.3	243.5	243.0			
- Steam railway operations	3,777	179,621	47.56	46.01	44.32	112.5	108.1	114.4	182.7	169.9	173.5			
- Shipping and stevedoring	4,233	150,964	35.66	29.25	37.99	284.4	371.5	279.5	428.2	458.6	448.4			
- Construction	14,428	369,523	25.61	25.09	28.21	85.4	80.5	54.9	122.5	113.1	86.7			
- Building	2,882	91,171	31.63	25.72	30.49	57.9	65.9	76.9	83.7	77.4	106.8			
- Highway	8,819	206,850	23.46	23.61	24.93	86.2	86.6	41.5	128.7	130.3	65.8			
- Retail trade	5,774	143,783	24.90	24.25	24.38	127.5	141.0	119.8	171.1	184.4	158.0			
- Wholesale trade	2,785	98,705	35.44	33.94	34.23	143.1	141.8	144.2	185.7	175.8	174.0			
- All Industries	78,438	2,675,305	35.00	30.77	33.50	106.4	106.3	102.6	165.2	146.0	152.0			
New Brunswick														
- Manufacturing	20,434	740,838	36.26	33.33	33.58	110.9	109.8	106.5	184.7	166.0	163.8			
- Lumber products	2,738	78,749	28.76	25.34	26.69	78.0	71.9	76.0	136.1	110.5	122.4			
- Pulp and paper products	3,802	177,888	46.79	45.47	42.03	112.3	112.3	105.0	189.3	183.9	161.1			
- Iron and steel	5,503	225,062	40.89	37.21	39.00	124.7	127.7	127.3	187.0	174.2	182.1			
- Logging	8,664	275,439	31.83	40.49	26.49	173.8	209.2	186.6	339.0	519.0	302.9			
- Transportation	10,666	450,500	42.24	44.38	43.58	237.9	221.8	207.8	343.6	336.6	304.8			
- Steam railway operations	5,833	277,715	47.61	49.59	48.80	196.3	179.6	198.3	269.4	255.8	278.0			
- Construction	8,973	290,018	32.32	30.26	31.03	111.7	126.5	79.9	192.2	202.3	132.1			
- Highway	3,651	109,807	30.08	28.34	28.87	86.6	120.5	60.9	180.0	235.9	121.3			
- Railway	2,776	90,695	32.67	36.11	32.48	104.7	83.3	87.3	190.6	167.6	157.9			
- Retail trade	4,614	122,319	26.51	23.74	23.77	126.0	153.8	114.4	168.6	206.2	153.7			
- All Industries	58,287	2,066,720	34.85	34.63	32.54	132.8	139.5	122.5	222.4	232.2	190.9			
Manitoba														
- Manufacturing	39,222	1,486,209	37.89	35.69	34.81	124.5	124.4	121.1	182.9	172.1	163.4			
- Animal products - edible	4,568	188,586	41.28	36.63	36.21	122.7	135.6	131.0	195.4	193.1	181.9			
- Plant products - edible	3,002	100,862	33.60	33.17	31.30	145.8	149.6	136.3	192.8	195.4	170.3			
- Pulp and paper products	3,856	150,364	38.99	37.02	36.14	136.2	130.3	125.2	185.0	168.5	161.7			
- Textiles	4,117	117,684	28.58	23.12	24.53	118.9	113.9	117.4	192.2	148.9	163.4			
- Iron and steel	14,677	601,967	41.01	39.57	38.91	118.3	116.5	111.4	177.0	168.0	158.1			
- Transportation	19,165	893,500	46.82	44.12	44.66	134.0	137.0	130.4	184.8	187.0	173.3			
- Street railways	7,920	324,629	40.99	39.39	38.17	154.7	155.7	149.7	219.6	212.4	201.2			
- Steam railway operations	11,199	567,247	50.65	50.79	49.12	120.6	124.6	118.7	170.0	175.2	161.8			
- Construction	9,252	337,286	36.46	33.78	34.25	75.1	77.7	72.6	115.3	110.4	105.1			
- Building	3,090	113,722	36.80	31.63	35.04	64.4	71.5	68.8	77.7	74.1	78.7			
- Railway	4,348	159,697	36.71	35.54	34.11	78.2	78.3	73.5	145.2	140.8	126.9			
- Services	4,310	102,418	23.76	22.42	22.35	151.9	155.6	147.1	210.6	203.5	197.2			
- Retail trade	14,995	486,757	32.46	30.78	29.75	138.2	156.7	134.5	193.1	206.7	171.8			
- Wholesale trade	7,048	265,044	37.61	37.16	34.21	130.6	130.8	132.1	176.6	174.7	169.4			
- All Industries	101,179	3,883,914	38.39	36.55	35.50	122.3	125.3	118.9	177.1	172.7	169.0			
Saskatchewan														
- Manufacturing	10,301	392,310	38.08	36.77	35.05	133.2	139.1	131.3	186.2	188.5	167.0			
- Animal products - edible	3,242	119,272	36.79	34.98	32.79	158.6	179.9	164.1	230.9	248.2	212.6			
- Street railways	4,498	156,566	34.81	34.56	32.86	106.2	109.6	101.0	145.6	149.5	130.7			
- Steam railway operations	4,855	262,073	53.98	55.37	54.50	127.1	130.4	126.5	157.4	165.7	159.1			
- Construction	7,414	273,278	36.86	35.70	33.72	79.2	87.8	70.2	140.2	150.6	113.8			
- Highway	2,056	74,490	36.23	37.21	33.22	64.9	75.9	52.9	116.1	139.4	86.9			
- Railway	5,271	123,582	37.78	36.96	34.93	72.7	76.3	71.2	126.3	133.1	114.4			
- Retail trade	6,483	201,385	31.06	30.45	27.91	125.1	147.3	123.8	186.2	215.0	166.9			
- Wholesale trade	4,138	152,041	36.74	35.57	33.98	119.9	122.2	113.9	177.3	174.8	155.4			
- All Industries	42,529	1,588,852	37.36	36.50	35.12	117.0	124.8	112.2	169.9	176.0	161.5			
Alberta														
- Manufacturing	21,043	814,221	38.69	36.53	34.42	141.6	141.0	139.0	215.9	203.0	184.9			
- Animal products - edible	4,298	174,578	40.62	36.24	34.43	150.5	159.5	146.5	218.8	206.8	182.1			
- Plant products - edible	2,698	97,055	35.97	34.80	31.80	157.9	155.3	167.2	236.7	228.0	213.4			
- Iron and steel	4,974	203,111	40.63	39.50	39.44	137.8	135.9	124.1	197.6	188.6	172.3			
- Mining	6,370	308,833	48.48	45.51	45.95	85.8	168.2	155.2	112.5	207.0	194.7			
- Coal	2,219	89,212	40.20	42.06	46.09	41.6	157.5	161.7	50.4	200.0	224.5			
- Transportation	11,543	532,450	46.13	46.80	45.29	129.3	132.4	127.6	174.9	181.8	170.6			
- Street railways	4,306	172,524	40.07	40.22	37.87	126.3	128.5	124.2	167.2	170.8	156.3			
- Steam railway operations	7,126	355,408	49.87	50.86	49.57	129.9	133.4	128.5	181.6	190.1	178.6			
- Construction	10,128	377,630	37.29	37.79	33.43	88.3	99.0	79.3	150.2	170.6	120.9			
- Highway	3,538	120,072	33.94	39.84	31.85	71.5	97.7	70.8	107.0	171.7	99.5			
- Railway	3,075	115,121	37.44	37.74	35.67	70.7	71.7	66.3	137.5	140.6	122.2			
- Services	3,787	97,861	25.84	25.26	24.07	123.5	125.6	121.1	174.3	173.2	163.7			
- Retail trade	10,713	336,685	31.43	30.40	28.32	142.4	155.1	132.3	209.1	220.3	176.8			
- Wholesale trade	5,181	192,859	37.22	36.52	34.58	140.8	139.8	128.5	188.9	183.9	161.4			
- All Industries	72,890	2,792,653	38.31	37.96	36.10	124.2	138.3	127.7	177.9	196.3	172.8			

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1			Employment			Payrolls			Feb. 1		
			1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Montreal - Manufacturing	184,747	7,064,551	38.24	34.95	34.74	121.3	118.9	119.8	180.1	161.6	161.5			
Plant products - edible	10,174	345,871	34.00	32.49	30.94	115.6	110.9	109.4	185.2	169.9	167.2			
Pulp and paper products	12,667	532,701	42.05	37.98	37.44	161.2	149.3	136.9	220.7	196.6	180.5			
Textiles	38,227	1,203,789	31.49	27.43	27.98	113.0	107.8	109.8	178.2	148.0	155.4			
Tobacco	6,248	212,452	34.00	27.08	28.29	106.3	103.3	108.8	209.6	162.2	178.5			
Iron and steel	47,503	2,062,341	43.41	38.59	40.47	105.8	104.2	108.2	145.3	127.3	138.9			
Communications	6,292	274,854	43.68	42.90	40.54	197.5	195.8	184.0	232.6	224.1	201.0			
Transportation	12,860	541,137	42.08	40.87	39.15	100.9	117.0	99.7	153.8	173.2	139.5			
Construction	19,888	788,101	39.63	34.59	34.36	166.1	165.6	154.6	242.2	210.9	200.3			
Services ^{1/}	13,045	341,643	26.19	25.18	23.36	151.3	152.2	145.3	216.2	209.0	195.8			
Trade	46,212	1,564,487	33.85	32.65	30.76	137.9	149.1	127.6	183.9	191.7	155.4			
Montreal - All Industries	283,271	10,589,091	37.38	34.57	33.96	126.8	127.8	123.2	184.7	172.3	163.2			
Quebec - Manufacturing	16,463	539,143	32.75	31.04	29.50	101.0	100.6	89.0	153.2	144.7	121.2			
Iron and steel	4,101	144,832	35.32	35.32	33.86	163.6	155.6	96.8	193.4	188.6	112.4			
Transportation	1,530	52,692	34.44	34.05	32.65	152.0	153.9	139.4	183.9	184.2	164.4			
Construction	3,164	107,868	34.09	30.23	32.35	131.6	130.3	91.6	234.0	206.4	168.0			
Services ^{1/}	1,676	38,149	22.78	21.61	21.47	149.5	148.1	142.7	247.6	232.7	223.8			
Trade	4,934	136,086	27.99	26.27	25.49	138.9	152.7	131.5	191.3	197.4	165.6			
Quebec - All Industries	28,403	897,218	31.59	29.73	28.76	114.5	118.0	100.6	171.5	163.5	137.8			
Toronto - Manufacturing	169,150	6,920,318	40.91	37.76	36.06	121.3	120.1	117.1	184.7	168.8	156.2			
Plant products - edible	13,421	433,289	32.26	30.01	28.27	123.6	126.7	132.7	166.0	160.2	155.8			
Pulp and paper products	21,842	926,332	42.41	39.05	37.44	142.1	138.1	135.1	201.2	179.9	169.5			
Textiles	20,926	713,665	34.10	30.98	30.52	105.8	100.9	102.5	170.7	148.0	147.3			
Chemicals	10,281	429,690	41.79	39.81	35.98	134.0	133.1	133.1	217.1	205.4	186.5			
Electrical apparatus	16,353	691,426	42.28	39.27	36.55	175.1	176.5	166.1	272.4	256.1	222.4			
Iron and steel	34,558	1,530,733	44.29	40.05	39.42	99.7	98.8	91.9	152.0	136.3	125.4			
Communications	5,426	237,055	43.69	42.64	39.59	182.8	180.4	183.1	231.9	223.3	210.6			
Transportation	11,806	500,704	42.41	41.60	39.30	153.6	156.5	150.2	215.7	215.4	195.7			
Construction	12,965	593,607	45.79	38.56	39.96	146.8	156.2	118.7	208.7	187.0	146.7			
Services ^{1/}	13,442	363,188	27.02	26.73	23.68	125.4	123.7	115.1	209.7	204.6	169.3			
Trade	51,386	1,694,155	36.86	36.61	33.75	136.7	149.1	125.2	191.2	201.4	158.9			
Toronto - All Industries	264,204	10,510,707	39.78	37.09	35.45	127.9	129.7	120.7	190.1	179.7	159.1			
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,169	388,553	38.21	36.49	34.33	103.1	102.3	98.5	157.8	149.5	136.1			
Pulp and paper products	3,480	143,599	41.26	39.09	36.98	124.1	122.2	120.0	179.1	166.9	155.1			
Iron and steel	2,107	85,588	40.62	38.34	36.31	64.3	64.0	69.9	117.4	110.1	96.4			
Construction	3,123	106,580	33.79	29.60	33.25	123.7	125.4	125.8	177.1	156.9	179.4			
Services ^{1/}	2,690	80,786	22.68	22.35	20.38	142.3	142.3	138.8	232.6	229.3	204.4			
Trade	6,116	176,237	28.82	27.46	26.34	131.9	141.2	132.0	186.6	191.5	166.9			
Ottawa - All Industries	24,446	819,628	35.53	31.72	30.89	120.9	125.1	117.9	175.7	169.2	157.9			
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,569	2,146,946	42.46	39.75	37.72	114.3	112.6	106.4	172.2	159.0	143.0			
Textiles	7,389	222,525	30.12	26.53	26.51	106.5	102.6	99.5	160.3	136.1	131.8			
Electrical apparatus	7,280	316,130	43.42	43.04	37.74	137.4	137.1	127.9	227.4	224.9	183.9			
Iron and steel	22,334	1,059,762	47.45	44.61	42.64	101.6	100.4	93.4	152.1	141.9	125.7			
Construction	2,827	111,688	39.51	33.61	32.18	107.5	115.5	125.0	167.2	143.6	146.9			
Trade	5,955	194,228	32.62	31.74	30.14	124.1	137.7	113.8	175.2	189.3	147.0			
Hamilton - All Industries	63,163	2,578,341	40.82	38.13	36.30	116.7	116.9	109.8	173.5	162.3	145.1			
Windsor - Manufacturing	23,067	994,989	43.13	38.82	44.58	82.6	112.3	102.0	90.4	110.1	115.6			
Iron and steel	17,153	736,766	42.89	38.10	46.01	72.9	107.9	94.3	76.3	100.1	107.5			
Construction	975	40,339	41.37	36.60	38.43	143.5	150.1	150.2	200.9	185.9	196.5			
Trade	2,725	84,904	31.16	31.12	29.65	138.7	149.0	118.8	160.2	171.9	135.0			
Windsor - All Industries	29,312	1,218,390	41.57	37.88	42.90	89.9	116.3	106.0	100.3	118.2	120.7			
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,869	1,216,666	37.02	34.75	33.88	124.6	124.5	121.7	182.0	170.8	162.7			
Animal products - edible	4,344	180,595	41.57	37.13	36.40	121.7	135.1	131.0	193.9	192.2	181.5			
Plant products - edible	2,855	96,707	33.87	33.43	31.47	141.3	145.2	134.5	191.3	193.9	173.5			
Textiles	3,951	114,390	28.95	23.13	24.69	116.2	111.7	116.0	189.8	145.8	162.1			
Iron and steel	11,075	448,419	40.49	38.96	37.81	116.5	113.8	109.2	174.1	163.7	152.6			
Communications	1,046	40,587	38.80	36.71	28.80	145.5	144.5	131.7	178.9	168.7	138.1			
Transportation	4,582	177,361	36.71	36.33	37.98	157.2	160.6	141.9	202.2	204.5	183.2			
Construction	2,933	110,108	37.54	32.28	36.12	63.0	63.9	67.4	79.4	69.3	81.5			
Services ^{1/}	4,097	96,002	23.43	22.14	22.06	156.7	160.4	151.5	212.5	205.5	199.4			
Trade	19,646	674,453	34.33	32.68	31.31	138.1	150.9	135.2	191.3	199.1	170.6			
Winnipeg - All Industries	65,206	2,316,292	35.52	33.47	32.64	126.4	130.4	123.6	175.9	171.0	159.3			
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34,306	1,419,159	41.37	37.72	37.67	138.8	135.9	133.2	205.0	183.0	177.3			
Lumber products	9,697	392,166	40.48	37.56	37.68	158.5	152.0	129.6	223.8	201.6	171.3			
Iron and steel	9,174	423,551	46.17	38.44	42.14	110.4	103.5	113.6	170.0	132.5	164.0			
Communications	3,975	135,887	34.19	33.85	28.62	169.6	172.3	151.4	213.5	214.8	176.5			
Transportation	10,759	490,824	45.80	41.98	37.86	191.3	187.9	206.8	280.8	254.0	252.5			
Construction	8,255	343,071	41.66	38.01	37.51	247.3	239.4	218.3	353.4	312.7	286.7			
Services ^{1/}	6,264	169,584	27.07	26.95	25.80	185.0	184.5	163.4	281.1	259.2	221.9			
Trade	21,031	739,814	35.18	34.84	31.69	153.9	163.4	138.5	231.8	243.6	191.7			
Vancouver - All Industries	84,649	3,300,189	38.99	36.53	35.07	159.3	159.6	150.5	233.7	219.4	199.0			

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947			
Halifax	- Manufacturing	7,136	264,564	37.07	34.15	35.23	97.2	100.4	122.5	157.8	150.2	189.1		
	Plant products - edible	1,124	29,869	26.40	25.31	24.86	84.3	83.1	76.1	133.3	126.0	115.0		
	Iron and steel	2,819	123,407	43.78	36.79	38.36	90.3	100.5	159.3	157.6	147.3	243.7		
	Transportation	4,057	146,903	36.21	26.68	38.58	335.4	440.7	351.5	484.7	504.6	541.4		
	Construction	2,315	78,297	33.82	28.71	32.51	94.8	106.6	107.9	114.1	109.0	124.7		
	Services ^{1/}	976	20,805	21.32	20.39	20.25	88.2	89.5	92.9	124.3	120.6	124.8		
	Trade	5,239	147,276	28.11	28.09	28.13	133.2	138.6	125.0	173.8	180.8	162.9		
Halifax	- All Industries	22,063	735,482	33.34	30.31	33.34	122.4	133.7	132.9	180.1	179.0	195.5		
Saint John	- Manufacturing	5,187	186,279	35.91	31.11	33.53	104.2	107.4	110.6	170.6	152.4	169.5		
	Iron and steel	1,032	46,814	45.36	32.69	40.81	77.6	88.6	101.5	128.6	105.9	150.7		
	Trade	3,221	89,906	27.91	26.95	27.36	114.2	121.7	117.3	162.5	167.2	163.5		
Saint John	- All Industries	15,475	513,426	33.18	31.84	31.05	142.4	145.0	135.1	220.8	215.9	193.3		
Sherbrooke	- Manufacturing	7,961	267,968	33.70	27.33	30.05	110.7	108.6	108.0	178.6	142.2	155.5		
	Textiles	4,461	140,106	31.41	24.57	27.37	104.9	101.6	101.5	179.2	135.7	151.0		
	Iron and steel	2,129	85,121	39.98	31.88	37.27	106.7	108.3	101.6	163.4	132.2	144.9		
Sherbrooke	- All Industries	10,449	345,545	33.07	27.84	29.72	115.7	116.2	111.8	184.0	155.5	159.7		
Three Rivers	- Manufacturing	8,037	323,088	40.20	38.12	34.38	126.7	126.9	119.7	184.5	175.2	149.5		
	Pulp and paper products	3,463	183,729	53.05	50.71	45.50	120.9	122.6	113.0	198.0	192.0	158.8		
	Textiles	2,206	51,721	23.45	19.55	20.94	94.8	92.7	100.1	128.1	104.5	120.8		
Three Rivers	- All Industries	10,368	395,464	38.14	35.90	32.98	125.1	126.5	119.3	184.2	175.3	152.2		
Kitchener	- Manufacturing	17,108	654,826	38.28	34.71	33.83	138.7	137.8	135.8	233.9	209.9	197.9		
Waterloo	Animal products - edible	1,346	52,955	39.34	37.48	35.51	124.9	126.3	117.5	200.5	183.3	170.2		
	Leather products	1,816	68,651	37.80	32.04	33.73	109.2	102.6	102.0	183.7	146.2	153.0		
	Lumber products	1,927	73,294	38.04	34.68	32.47	152.7	148.7	151.2	251.2	224.2	212.3		
	Rubber products	5,637	232,523	41.25	38.10	36.33	169.7	171.3	164.8	292.9	273.0	250.3		
	Textiles	1,736	54,893	31.62	26.10	27.38	100.4	99.0	96.8	183.3	149.2	149.9		
Kitchener	Iron and steel	1,279	51,154	40.00	35.60	36.71	123.8	121.9	139.7	200.6	175.3	207.6		
Waterloo	- All Industries	20,739	787,624	37.98	34.80	33.69	136.0	136.1	129.7	228.1	209.1	191.9		
London	- Manufacturing	15,761	596,023	37.82	34.98	33.01	137.7	136.4	135.2	209.6	191.9	177.8		
	Plant products - edible	2,329	74,151	31.64	32.03	30.52	150.4	143.8	148.5	215.0	207.0	206.7		
	Pulp and paper products	2,339	90,925	38.87	33.55	32.54	149.0	152.7	152.0	215.4	190.5	186.8		
	Textiles	1,357	41,323	30.45	26.68	24.16	83.4	81.4	86.0	148.1	126.1	110.4		
	Iron and steel	4,100	169,861	41.43	37.50	36.56	142.9	141.9	144.5	214.3	192.6	190.1		
	Trade	3,684	123,274	33.46	32.34	30.03	145.0	152.6	142.3	183.8	186.9	163.6		
London	- All Industries	25,598	939,374	36.70	34.49	32.61	142.9	143.4	138.9	206.2	194.4	177.3		
Ft. William	- Manufacturing	6,282	287,658	45.79	41.32	40.69	69.8	68.9	61.0	118.7	105.7	92.9		
Pt. Arthur	Pulp and paper products	2,346	123,164	52.50	52.72	44.13	149.4	144.8	136.2	213.1	207.4	163.3		
	Iron and steel	2,222	96,170	43.28	33.61	39.26	32.9	32.2	30.2	58.0	44.1	48.2		
	Transportation	1,510	67,655	44.80	41.45	36.90	102.4	140.1	97.6	106.7	137.6	86.1		
Ft. William	Trade	1,815	57,500	31.68	30.04	28.86	121.8	135.5	115.6	184.8	194.9	155.9		
Pt. Arthur	- All Industries	11,529	485,233	42.09	39.06	36.86	79.9	84.6	69.9	126.1	124.0	96.4		
Regina	- Manufacturing	2,320	88,099	37.97	37.25	34.86	102.3	104.7	101.5	136.0	156.5	120.4		
	Animal products - edible	563	20,989	37.28	35.36	33.25	143.3	152.0	136.5	188.7	190.0	160.2		
	Trade	4,646	154,728	33.50	32.37	29.82	132.8	154.4	128.6	195.5	220.8	169.4		
Regina	- All Industries	10,350	355,433	34.41	33.73	31.51	122.3	132.4	116.2	177.6	188.5	158.4		
Saskatoon	- Manufacturing	2,156	79,845	37.03	35.61	33.59	180.6	194.4	176.3	255.9	264.3	220.4		
	Animal products - edible	835	31,239	37.41	36.77	33.72	230.0	264.7	229.5	326.2	368.9	293.3		
	Trade	2,773	89,656	32.33	31.34	30.00	126.4	135.2	117.5	184.9	191.8	167.1		
Saskatoon	- All Industries	7,560	258,542	33.95	32.86	30.81	144.7	153.3	137.4	223.6	229.3	192.4		
Calgary	- Manufacturing	7,791	311,503	39.98	37.88	36.02	134.4	133.8	117.9	200.9	189.6	168.6		
	Animal products - edible	1,244	51,232	41.18	35.15	32.95	139.2	147.2	129.4	201.2	181.5	151.8		
	Plant products - edible	1,059	39,312	37.12	34.82	32.34	146.0	134.8	139.3	230.4	199.5	165.2		
	Iron and steel	2,495	101,307	40.60	40.03	39.63	135.0	131.0	112.6	183.3	178.0	152.3		
	Construction	1,559	60,289	38.67	33.88	32.07	84.9	88.6	76.2	159.0	144.3	118.3		
	Trade	6,953	241,589	34.67	33.26	31.09	133.6	145.5	125.6	185.4	193.8	159.6		
Calgary	- All Industries	20,728	768,250	37.07	35.28	33.38	130.5	134.9	121.2	190.1	187.1	160.5		
Edmonton	- Manufacturing	7,411	285,534	38.53	35.72	34.03	138.5	138.4	135.5	214.4	198.6	184.6		
	Animal products - edible	2,822	115,679	40.99	36.96	35.52	146.4	156.4	146.9	229.2	220.9	199.3		
	Iron and steel	1,642	66,978	40.79	37.43	38.21	134.3	133.2	130.0	212.3	193.3	192.6		
	Construction	2,053	81,949	39.92	35.40	33.17	175.0	165.6	148.5	248.0	208.2	172.4		
	Trade	6,495	205,226	31.60	31.06	29.43	171.3	173.5	153.0	230.8	230.0	191.8		
Edmonton	- All Industries	20,662	728,160	35.24	33.61	31.82	148.6	149.2	137.6	215.2	206.1	179.8		
Victoria	- Manufacturing	6,507	301,609	46.34	39.52	37.87	170.0	166.4	182.1	272.2	227.3	238.0		
	Lumber products	1,269	54,250	42.75	40.59	37.89	119.9	116.8	110.7	192.0	177.7	157.1		
	Iron and steel	3,173	162,758	51.29	38.71	38.85	238.8	231.8	281.6	398.1	291.7	355.6		
	Transportation	1,110	47,475	42.77	39.24	38.44	178.6	191.8	160.9	238.0	234.3	192.7		
	Trade	3,355	94,699	28.23	28.95	25.85	154.8	156.2	135.0	206.8	213.0	164.6		
Victoria	- All Industries	13,772	554,872	38.24	35.14	34.00	157.8	157.0	164.3	244.7	220.2	209.2		

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.6
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.6	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941	136.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Feb. 1, 1944	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	132.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.8	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	191.3	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	194.3	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.9	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	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.9	168.4	189.0	202.8
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	155.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.2	178.7	170.2	178.7	179.1	193.7	198.4	156.4	152.5	149.1	167.1	190.3

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

100.0 7.1 .2 3.9 3.0 29.9 42.6 11.1 5.2 2.2 3.7 9.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.9	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.5	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.3	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.5	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.5	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.5	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.3	91.7	101.9	98.3	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.3
Feb. 1, 1942	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Feb. 1, 1943	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Feb. 1, 1944	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.3	254.0
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	267.2	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.2	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	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	230.8
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.6
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.2	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	191.2	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	178.9	187.6	196.1	182.1	189.0	206.7	154.4	226.1

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

14.5 1.5 13.5 1.2 3.2 1.5 3.3 4.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.5	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.5	71.5	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.3	169.1	89.5	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Feb. 1, 1944	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	106.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.5	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	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.9
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	136.4	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	156.8	151.1	129.5	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	196.9
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.5	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	123.9	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.5	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.5	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.5	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	171.5	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.2	200.5	393.1	153.5	168.5	133.4	136.7	239.3	212.6

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

100.0 53.7 6.1 3.7 2.4 8.8 9.1 3.5 12.9

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 NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	53.7	200.6	199.9	193.9	182.8	215.0	227.3	222.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	224.9	228.3	220.3	223.4	222.9	210.5	172.8
Fur and products	.2	157.5	157.0	142.2	154.0	130.7	120.9	124.4
Leather and products	1.6	151.4	146.5	160.1	149.0	139.7	138.6	142.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	139.8	135.2	147.2	137.4	128.0	124.3	127.5
Lumber products	4.0	143.1	141.8	134.2	117.2	117.3	113.6	107.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	122.3	120.6	111.4	93.6	93.2	86.6	88.7
Furniture	.8	173.5	168.9	166.6	142.2	128.6	111.6	107.8
Other lumber products	.9	196.4	199.9	188.8	181.9	197.9	217.4	173.0
Musical instruments	.04	41.0	41.1	41.4	36.1	29.2	34.4	45.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	176.6	177.1	180.2	161.4	165.4	155.7	137.6
Pulp and paper products	5.7	178.0	176.6	166.5	152.9	137.1	132.8	125.9
Pulp and paper	2.5	158.9	159.0	147.7	133.9	121.7	117.0	113.6
Paper products	1.1	264.1	259.5	255.2	237.3	210.1	211.2	185.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	172.2	169.9	161.3	149.4	132.7	127.5	121.3
Rubber products	1.2	193.7	192.7	193.2	184.1	181.3	149.5	127.9
Textile products	8.1	180.4	174.2	172.4	163.3	159.7	157.7	165.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	187.9	184.4	178.6	167.7	160.0	159.0	170.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.8	112.0	110.9	107.9	111.5	114.0	125.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	212.8	208.2	201.2	184.3	169.3	171.7	197.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	805.6	798.4	765.9	702.4	622.8	578.4	658.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	177.5	170.4	162.6	159.0	148.8	147.5	138.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	180.0	171.3	171.3	159.9	158.1	157.5	170.7
Other textile products	.8	163.9	157.9	171.1	171.1	180.9	170.6	174.6
Tobacco	.6	146.6	140.6	151.7	145.9	152.3	153.1	174.8
Beverages	.9	326.3	333.4	299.1	278.3	252.3	233.4	223.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	331.1	327.1	328.5	324.0	609.2	621.6	695.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	179.4	180.4	179.1	154.8	133.4	137.8	133.7
Electric light and power	1.4	196.2	196.5	175.0	160.0	141.4	135.4	135.1
Electrical apparatus	2.7	359.2	361.3	331.3	283.9	306.9	327.4	284.0
Iron and steel products	14.6	212.4	216.5	208.4	204.3	300.6	345.5	335.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	279.9	275.2	260.8	253.9	250.1	248.2	255.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	262.4	262.3	256.4	225.9	223.4	226.7	256.7
Agricultural implements	.9	213.1	201.8	172.5	164.8	132.8	133.7	132.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	165.2	177.3	167.6	160.8	274.1	315.2	277.5
Automobiles and parts	1.9	239.3	293.6	258.3	214.6	289.8	302.9	317.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	437.8	437.5	474.0	575.4	1216.2	1546.4	1497.2
Heating appliances	.4	226.4	228.1	208.2	193.6	180.6	168.7	162.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	223.3	218.5	193.1	180.1	291.2	297.2	329.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	221.2	220.8	224.3	204.3	239.3	281.2	332.0
Other iron and steel products	2.4	222.5	221.3	222.4	223.6	331.4	405.5	463.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	343.2	340.0	316.4	281.4	384.7	475.9	477.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	210.8	212.9	207.5	214.2	214.2	212.6	202.5
Miscellaneous	.9	291.5	281.6	306.1	287.9	353.4	368.2	388.7
LOGGING	6.1	393.1	414.3	375.6	343.5	312.3	271.8	233.8
MINING	3.7	153.5	167.1	162.1	150.8	151.5	159.5	161.4
Coal	.9	62.0	89.2	97.7	96.5	97.2	101.7	93.5
Metallic ores	2.1	320.1	311.7	287.9	264.3	264.0	291.4	317.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	217.9	211.9	186.8	156.0	162.2	151.0	149.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	168.5	168.0	155.1	127.3	110.2	105.1	103.1
Telegraphs	.5	139.0	139.9	133.4	134.9	127.4	129.5	129.6
Telephones	1.9	174.9	173.9	159.7	124.7	105.5	98.4	95.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	133.4	139.3	129.3	122.2	118.2	114.2	105.5
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	224.2	227.3	217.7	197.2	186.7	178.1	164.9
Steam railway operation	4.6	112.8	115.2	111.2	109.8	107.2	104.2	97.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	100.8	121.8	90.4	79.1	81.6	79.3	69.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.1	136.7	142.5	121.2	102.4	89.9	90.9	125.7
Building	4.4	182.6	191.7	158.1	121.4	83.3	100.0	180.3
Highway	2.8	134.7	150.5	115.9	99.1	89.9	87.2	98.1
Railway	1.9	88.7	81.6	87.0	85.9	96.5	85.0	95.8
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.3	239.3	240.4	224.8	211.9	198.0	195.9	179.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	241.6	244.4	224.9	208.9	197.7	195.3	174.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	235.0	232.8	224.7	217.6	198.4	197.0	188.9
TRADE	12.9	212.6	230.8	196.4	178.6	169.4	159.9	149.3
Retail	9.2	219.0	245.6	201.4	183.9	177.3	168.1	156.9
Wholesale	3.7	198.5	198.2	184.8	166.4	150.1	138.9	129.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	189.2	193.7	180.7	167.2	178.9	183.2	181.2
FINANCE	-	158.8	158.6	151.4	135.9	128.6	125.7	122.3
Banks and trust companies	-	161.1	161.1	154.1	137.7	135.0	129.8	126.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	200.7	198.7	215.9	227.1	151.9	129.9	103.0
Insurance	-	152.1	151.7	142.9	128.2	121.5	119.7	117.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	187.7	192.0	179.2	165.7	176.5	180.4	178.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	34.1	168.4	167.2	166.9	172.2	209.1	209.4	189.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.3	98.3	95.2	99.0	91.2	109.2	116.0	98.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	213.9	217.0	206.2	197.8	193.7	192.9	176.7
	Textile products	3.5	131.4	129.9	119.0	105.4	113.3	106.2	117.3
	Iron and steel	12.8	198.3	201.4	209.8	250.3	342.4	350.5	322.0
	Other manufactures	10.2	176.4	170.1	167.4	153.5	166.3	156.4	137.6
	Logging	7.0	422.1	480.8	488.0	438.3	454.1	484.9	428.1
	Mining	10.8	99.3	94.8	107.4	103.7	103.9	104.9	97.8
	Communications	2.5	146.4	149.0	135.3	130.2	124.3	121.7	118.7
	Transportation	14.5	170.3	175.3	158.5	168.5	171.6	168.6	126.1
	Construction	17.6	256.0	254.4	168.6	146.7	151.3	153.3	205.1
	Services ^{2/}	1.9	259.1	258.9	264.8	276.4	292.9	295.8	273.3
	Trade	11.6	217.4	240.1	209.9	201.9	193.1	171.2	163.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.7	181.9	168.0	165.7	179.9	177.1	167.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.2	203.4	200.6	197.9	184.1	224.2	243.0	237.1
	Lumber products	2.8	149.5	151.1	153.4	137.2	128.3	120.1	114.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.7	162.6	162.8	152.2	143.3	131.2	126.1	119.0
	Textile products	14.6	208.8	201.5	201.3	189.9	186.3	182.9	189.2
	Iron and steel	12.2	216.8	215.1	215.5	204.4	320.6	386.7	348.9
	Other manufactures	21.9	219.0	218.6	213.5	195.0	250.9	271.9	277.1
	Logging	9.3	572.2	604.9	543.9	489.1	455.1	412.5	349.7
	Mining	2.5	345.5	335.4	299.8	278.5	283.5	314.7	307.6
	Communications	2.1	175.6	174.1	157.8	125.9	107.3	99.7	98.4
	Transportation	7.1	115.2	124.9	111.6	104.0	98.4	97.5	93.2
	Construction	7.8	104.7	111.6	101.5	82.3	78.7	76.9	130.3
	Services ^{2/}	2.9	218.8	220.5	204.3	190.9	183.8	182.7	168.7
	Trade	10.1	221.8	240.5	206.2	187.3	175.5	176.4	164.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	193.7	196.8	186.2	170.4	189.1	198.5	198.7
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	61.8	202.7	203.9	194.7	182.7	209.3	215.8	216.6
	Lumber products	3.0	115.1	114.4	112.3	100.9	103.0	100.8	93.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	186.6	183.7	175.9	157.5	136.2	132.1	125.3
	Textile products	7.4	152.1	146.7	144.3	139.5	133.4	134.3	141.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	225.1	234.5	217.1	206.0	289.6	314.3	328.1
	Other manufactures	26.0	232.5	232.2	224.4	209.9	227.2	226.9	218.9
	Logging	4.6	415.5	420.9	381.4	361.1	285.3	198.7	190.9
	Mining	2.9	249.1	243.4	237.9	212.9	217.3	223.9	253.0
	Communications	2.2	166.1	165.3	157.1	119.7	98.3	93.2	89.5
	Transportation	6.0	125.3	131.2	119.5	110.3	109.0	106.6	99.7
	Construction	7.4	155.8	163.5	139.2	122.4	99.0	91.5	117.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	257.9	257.5	241.2	232.5	212.7	218.4	201.5
	Trade	12.0	215.9	236.3	195.7	180.1	170.9	158.0	151.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.4	202.7	187.6	173.9	184.3	184.8	186.6
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	32.6	181.2	182.7	177.5	173.9	189.1	197.2	182.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.1	175.0	161.9	176.5	148.3	157.1	139.7	127.2
	Pulp and paper products	2.7	142.9	137.5	131.9	120.3	107.2	102.7	101.3
	Textile products	2.3	236.1	228.9	235.6	222.2	227.5	206.0	230.6
	Iron and steel	10.1	151.0	129.3	122.9	117.0	141.2	178.2	164.8
	Other manufactures	15.4	249.4	259.8	248.7	256.1	274.3	260.9	232.9
	Logging	1.8	230.2	206.3	225.9	236.6	234.6	204.1	231.4
	Mining	4.8	113.9	180.1	168.3	150.0	154.2	157.5	147.8
	Communications	2.8	158.6	158.2	143.6	135.5	121.1	117.3	114.8
	Transportation	18.5	142.0	145.5	138.3	136.7	132.6	127.0	117.2
	Construction	12.4	106.2	115.4	97.5	85.4	71.3	78.0	77.2
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	220.4	224.9	214.8	201.3	185.5	175.6	156.6
	Trade	22.4	180.4	195.6	173.1	155.2	152.2	141.9	126.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	156.4	166.2	154.6	145.7	145.3	145.1	134.7
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	42.6	217.2	213.2	208.5	194.3	245.7	282.2	260.0
	Lumber products	14.6	190.3	188.6	156.1	129.1	125.6	122.4	122.8
	Pulp and paper products	5.2	216.7	216.4	191.0	176.9	155.2	161.9	155.0
	Textile products	1.0	247.9	240.6	234.0	219.3	200.3	208.0	192.0
	Iron and steel	8.1	302.8	289.0	322.9	392.1	816.1	1105.1	999.0
	Other manufactures	13.7	212.0	208.3	227.0	193.9	185.9	184.5	166.1
	Logging	7.5	176.5	201.1	162.1	135.5	142.0	139.5	92.3
	Mining	4.1	86.4	110.3	95.5	94.5	85.9	98.8	101.2
	Communications	3.0	192.9	193.5	173.7	147.4	136.9	135.4	139.7
	Transportation	11.2	154.7	155.5	160.7	135.6	122.2	115.0	112.9
	Construction	10.8	158.0	153.0	142.9	108.4	90.5	114.4	172.6
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	251.3	251.4	225.7	196.9	176.5	165.3	160.9
	Trade	15.9	249.6	262.9	223.3	195.4	177.1	166.4	155.0
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	190.3	194.0	180.8	159.8	172.0	188.0	181.4

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	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	65.2	193.4	189.7	191.2	179.4	214.7	237.2	225.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	166.4	159.7	157.6	149.0	150.1	144.7	143.1
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	186.9	184.5	169.2	164.0	148.5	141.6	134.7
	Textiles	13.5	179.5	171.3	174.5	166.1	164.2	164.5	170.5
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.1	180.5	180.1	177.2	171.3	174.9	172.3	183.9
	Iron and steel	16.2	194.6	191.8	199.1	192.3	313.2	379.0	339.5
	Other manufactures	22.7	211.7	210.3	209.9	188.5	203.3	222.2	213.0
	Communications	2.2	128.4	126.0	119.6	93.3	76.9	69.2	68.3
	Transportation	4.6	102.0	118.3	100.9	85.3	77.4	76.2	76.4
	Construction	7.0	111.6	111.3	103.9	85.0	68.5	69.4	77.9
	Trade	16.3	215.6	233.0	199.5	181.2	170.9	170.1	159.3
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.9	180.3	173.9	160.0	177.2	190.9	182.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.0	189.9	189.3	167.5	162.3	292.4	367.9	349.7
	Leather products	10.7	114.4	113.3	125.6	118.9	109.9	109.9	111.2
	Other manufactures	47.3	223.0	222.6	186.0	181.5	373.4	490.6	454.2
	Transportation	5.4	104.9	106.2	96.1	86.3	85.1	76.9	77.3
	Construction	11.1	207.2	205.8	144.7	151.4	147.7	150.9	154.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	187.6	190.2	164.9	158.9	231.0	271.6	258.6
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	64.0	197.4	195.4	190.5	182.7	217.0	230.4	227.5
	Plant products - edible	5.1	184.1	188.8	197.7	182.1	172.5	162.3	145.5
	Printing and publishing	6.2	212.5	206.4	201.9	186.9	165.8	159.9	145.9
	Textiles	7.2	127.0	121.1	123.0	121.1	117.9	118.5	126.9
	Iron and steel	13.1	231.8	229.2	213.9	209.4	356.7	429.8	440.4
	Other manufactures	29.7	213.6	212.9	206.4	197.9	229.1	233.0	225.4
	Communications	2.1	129.6	127.9	129.9	98.7	78.9	73.8	71.1
	Transportation	4.5	159.6	162.6	156.1	139.6	134.3	126.0	115.8
	Construction	4.9	198.9	211.6	160.9	134.6	102.0	104.6	106.8
	Trade	19.4	201.4	219.6	181.5	167.0	158.2	145.7	140.5
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	196.1	198.9	185.1	174.1	191.4	197.5	193.3
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	41.8	154.6	153.4	147.6	143.0	169.7	168.0	168.1
	Lumber products	2.1	48.4	47.4	53.1	46.6	44.2	43.5	44.5
	Pulp and paper	14.2	144.5	142.2	139.7	136.8	129.6	136.9	127.1
	Other manufactures	25.3	198.9	198.5	187.1	181.7	244.2	233.5	240.4
	Construction	12.8	199.8	202.4	204.6	165.5	114.2	104.4	152.2
	Trade	25.0	227.4	244.9	227.6	213.2	200.9	185.9	175.1
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.1	185.4	177.6	165.2	167.7	161.3	162.6
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	80.1	189.2	186.5	176.2	171.9	191.2	191.6	206.5
	Textiles	11.7	114.5	110.3	107.0	106.5	103.2	104.8	104.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	222.5	222.0	207.0	198.4	210.7	211.6	197.3
	Iron and steel	35.4	216.7	214.0	199.1	197.9	249.7	260.7	307.6
	Other manufactures	21.5	202.9	200.4	192.7	182.1	176.9	159.9	154.7
	Construction	4.5	164.4	176.6	191.1	152.0	105.6	147.3	123.1
	Trade	9.4	188.4	209.1	172.3	162.5	159.3	145.9	144.0
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.0	189.3	177.7	170.2	182.4	179.5	193.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	78.7	213.5	290.3	263.8	249.5	316.8	339.5	363.3
	Iron and steel	58.5	205.8	304.5	267.7	253.6	340.3	375.3	408.5
	Other manufactures	20.2	239.6	242.0	250.5	235.6	237.7	218.8	211.5
	Construction	3.3	98.0	102.5	102.6	95.6	71.9	69.4	96.2
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	206.7	267.4	243.6	228.1	280.9	297.0	315.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	50.4	167.4	167.3	163.5	160.1	181.3	187.9	170.5
	Animal products - edible	6.7	235.4	261.4	253.4	290.7	316.5	273.0	203.1
	Printing and publishing	5.1	146.0	140.5	135.0	121.6	108.7	105.8	103.0
	Textiles	6.1	233.5	224.5	233.1	224.2	232.5	210.2	237.0
	Iron and steel	17.0	129.6	126.6	121.4	113.4	139.6	173.4	141.9
	Other manufactures	15.5	193.2	193.7	188.2	184.6	216.2	209.7	213.1
	Transportation	7.0	114.0	116.4	102.9	102.7	94.5	84.3	78.0
	Construction	4.5	97.5	98.9	104.2	81.0	42.6	38.9	66.2
	Trade	30.1	154.1	168.4	150.9	134.6	134.7	125.1	109.9
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	154.4	169.3	151.0	142.0	147.3	145.8	133.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	40.5	257.4	252.0	247.0	252.3	369.8	463.2	418.4
	Lumber products	11.4	205.3	199.4	170.0	145.2	135.4	122.6	110.3
	Other manufactures	29.1	285.9	280.8	287.7	308.3	493.4	642.1	574.4
	Communications	4.7	184.4	187.3	164.6	138.4	124.8	121.4	121.1
	Transportation	12.7	160.1	157.3	173.1	127.1	111.8	99.0	105.2
	Construction	9.8	195.9	189.6	172.9	123.0	83.4	98.7	150.5
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	253.5	252.8	223.8	195.7	174.5	167.5	150.4
	Trade	24.8	246.9	262.1	222.1	197.1	178.3	168.0	154.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	226.1	226.5	213.6	192.8	222.9	254.0	239.9

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

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

Industries	Feb. 1, 1948				Jan. 1, 1948		Feb. 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	1,050,502	811,406	239,096	77.2	22.8	77.6	22.4	76.7	23.3
Animal products - edible	44,910	36,824	8,086	82.0	18.0	82.1	17.9	81.0	19.0
Fur and products	3,959	2,497	1,462	63.1	36.9	61.6	38.4	63.0	37.0
Leather and products	31,663	19,631	12,032	62.0	38.0	62.6	37.4	61.2	38.8
Boots and shoes	19,422	11,191	8,231	57.6	42.4	58.1	41.9	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	77,117	70,738	6,379	91.7	8.3	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,909	41,506	2,403	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	94.3	5.7
Furniture	16,071	14,495	1,576	90.2	9.8	90.8	9.2	90.3	9.7
Other lumber products	17,137	14,737	2,400	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5	85.6	14.4
Plant products - edible	58,412	39,065	19,347	66.9	33.1	66.5	33.5	67.4	32.6
Pulp and paper products	111,563	89,230	22,333	80.0	20.0	80.1	19.9	79.3	20.7
Pulp and paper	48,127	45,673	2,454	94.9	5.1	95.0	5.0	94.0	6.0
Paper products	21,994	14,060	7,934	63.9	36.1	64.0	36.0	62.4	37.6
Printing and publishing	41,442	29,497	11,945	71.2	28.8	71.1	28.9	71.0	29.0
Rubber products	24,443	16,237	8,206	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.7	26.3
Textile products	158,514	71,637	86,877	45.2	54.8	45.6	54.4	45.3	54.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,566	35,807	22,759	61.1	38.9	61.1	38.9	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,426	13,458	8,968	60.0	40.0	60.3	39.7	60.2	39.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,693	8,980	6,713	57.2	42.8	57.3	42.7	58.4	41.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,201	9,821	5,380	64.6	35.4	63.9	36.1	64.9	35.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,968	9,742	17,226	36.1	63.9	35.9	64.1	36.8	63.2
Garments and personal furnishings	56,008	16,915	39,093	30.2	69.8	30.8	69.4	30.1	69.9
Other textile products	16,972	9,173	7,799	64.0	46.0	55.4	44.6	51.1	48.9
Tobacco	12,180	5,482	6,698	45.0	55.0	44.6	55.4	46.2	53.8
Beverages	18,211	15,723	2,488	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	85.2	14.8
Chemicals and allied products	41,325	31,472	9,853	76.2	23.8	75.7	24.3	73.8	26.2
Clay, glass and stone products	20,677	18,157	2,520	87.8	12.2	88.1	11.9	86.6	13.4
Electric light and power	26,675	23,726	2,949	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Electrical apparatus	52,857	36,692	16,165	69.4	30.6	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6
Iron and steel products	285,783	264,582	21,201	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	92.1	7.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,720	37,022	1,698	95.6	4.4	95.2	4.8	94.7	5.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,952	26,667	3,285	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	17,922	17,129	793	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7	94.8	5.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	103,660	97,594	6,066	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	94.4	5.6
Automobiles and parts	36,516	31,957	4,559	87.5	12.5	89.1	10.9	89.4	10.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,409	20,761	648	97.0	3.0	96.9	3.1	95.5	4.5
Heating appliances	7,665	7,167	498	93.5	6.5	93.8	6.2	92.5	7.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,482	10,597	885	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	91.2	8.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,369	7,940	429	94.9	5.1	94.9	5.1	94.2	5.8
Other iron and steel products	46,604	39,705	6,899	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9	84.4	15.6
Non-ferrous metal products	49,113	41,911	7,202	85.3	14.7	85.6	14.4	84.2	15.8
Non-metallic mineral products	15,001	13,676	1,325	91.2	8.8	90.8	9.2	91.0	9.0
Miscellaneous	18,099	12,126	5,973	67.0	33.0	67.6	32.4	67.3	32.7
LOGGING	119,712	117,503	2,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
MINING	72,113	70,487	1,626	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Coal	17,103	16,866	237	98.6	1.4	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	41,014	40,209	805	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,996	13,412	584	95.8	4.2	95.9	4.1	95.6	4.4
COMMUNICATIONS	45,635	21,806	23,829	47.8	52.2	47.3	52.7	46.2	53.8
Telegraphs	8,195	6,611	1,584	80.7	19.3	80.4	19.6	78.4	21.6
Telephones	36,912	14,800	22,112	40.1	59.9	39.5	60.5	37.2	62.8
TRANSPORTATION	172,476	161,446	11,030	93.6	6.4	93.8	6.2	93.5	6.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,250	54,764	4,486	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.3	7.7
Steam railway operation	89,966	84,364	5,602	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	23,260	22,328	932	96.0	4.0	96.2	3.8	96.4	3.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	178,175	174,568	3,607	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Building	85,428	83,275	2,153	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8
Highway	54,530	53,201	1,329	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2	97.2	2.8
Railway	38,217	38,092	125	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	64,539	30,559	33,980	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	45.6	54.4
Hotels and restaurants	42,450	21,120	21,330	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	48.8	51.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,089	9,439	12,650	42.7	57.3	42.8	57.2	39.2	60.8
TRADE	252,673	153,068	99,605	60.6	39.4	57.4	42.6	59.1	40.9
Retail	175,137	96,758	82,379	54.0	46.0	50.4	49.6	52.4	47.6
Wholesale	73,536	56,310	17,226	76.6	23.4	76.7	23.3	76.2	23.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	1,540,843	414,982	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4	78.4	21.6
FINANCE	83,593	44,160	39,433	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
Banks and trust companies	47,011	22,837	24,174	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,814	2,469	1,345	64.7	35.3	65.1	34.9	66.4	33.6
Insurance	32,768	18,854	13,914	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	58.2	41.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6

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

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

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

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

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

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

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

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

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

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

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

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

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

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