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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
September 15, 1948

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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 disussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

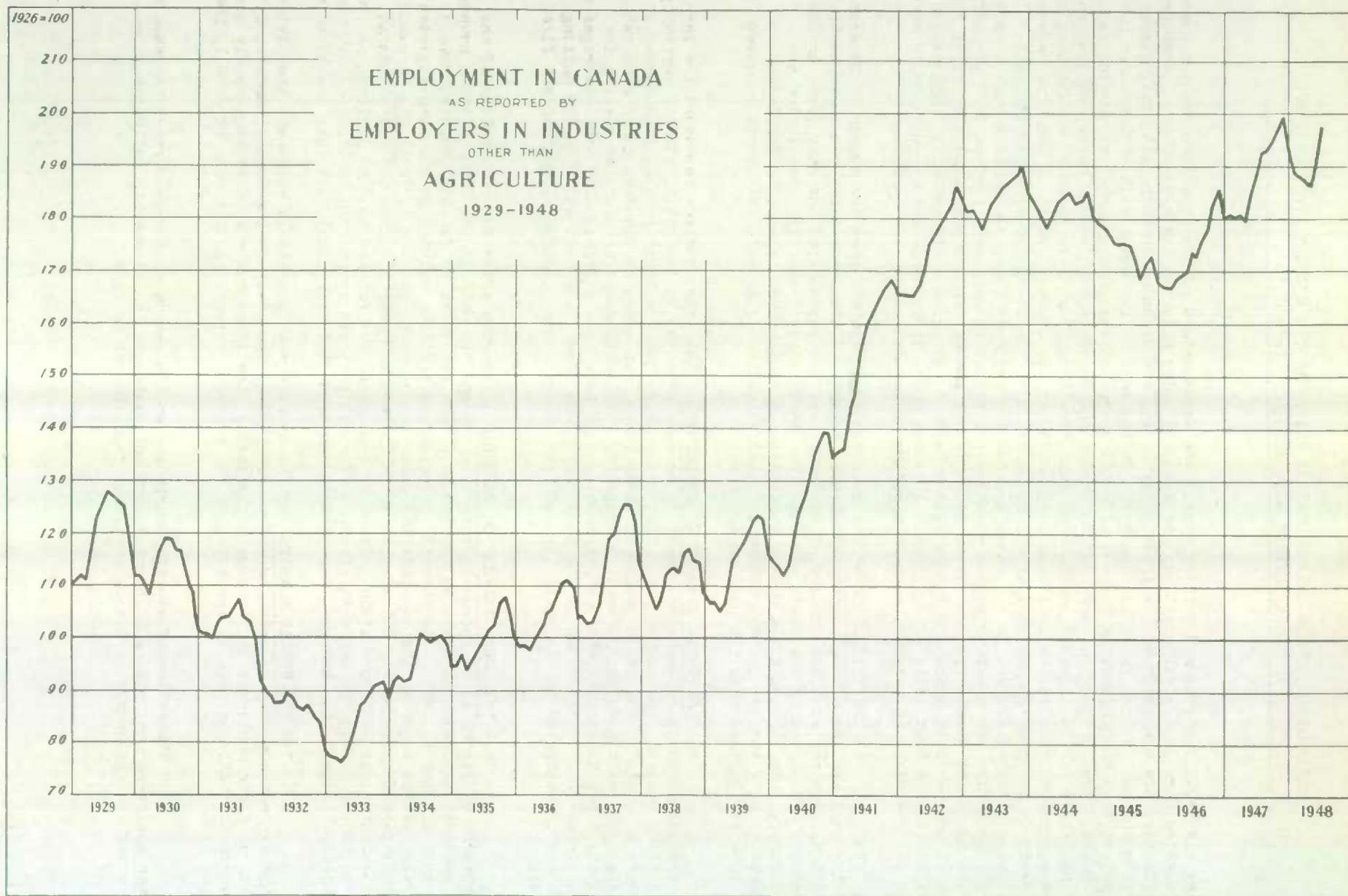
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The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

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

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

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

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



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

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1948.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of industrial employment at the beginning of July was decidedly upward, general improvement in the situation being indicated in all provinces and in most of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups. While the expansion was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly above the average for the time of year.

The 19,043 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls had increased their staffs at July 1 by 2.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.7 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment stood at 197.0, as compared with 192.3 in the preceding monthly survey. The figures at July 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1947, 189.5; 1946, 173.6; 1945, 175.5; 1944, 183.6; 1943, 183.7 and 1942, 175.7. The 1939 figure was 115.8. The latest index is the highest in the record for July. The indicated increase in employment as compared with the period of intensified activity during the war is due to improvement in the non-manufacturing classes, while that shown in comparison with other years results from general expansion in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. (Index numbers of employment in the main industrial divisions at July 1 in the period since 1931 are given in Table 3).

There were pronounced increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in food-processing, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the movement was favourable in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and in retail and wholesale trade. The most noteworthy gain was that of 7.9 p.c. in construction; this was nevertheless below-normal for July 1 in the experience of earlier years for which data are available. Except in logging, the

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Payrolls				
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	139,529	5,104,968	36.59	35.78	33.20	30.39	117.1	113.2	117.7	115.5	196.0	185.3	178.4	160.2	
Prince Edward Island	3,403	118,476	34.82	34.12	29.27	27.63	150.4	143.5	140.9	127.0	240.2	224.6	188.6	160.2	
Nova Scotia	76,276	2,826,820	37.06	36.20	33.37	30.76	106.1	104.0	111.0	109.6	174.3	166.9	164.2	149.1	
New Brunswick	59,850	2,159,672	36.08	35.32	33.19	30.00	133.5	126.8	127.7	124.7	231.6	215.2	202.9	179.4	
Quebec	600,704	23,161,529	38.56	38.39	34.29	30.91	126.2	123.6	121.6	111.5	203.1	198.1	173.7	143.7	
Ontario	858,925	35,861,423	41.75	40.97	37.19	32.71	126.6	124.0	121.3	111.3	195.0	187.4	166.4	134.1	
Prairie Provinces	242,960	10,005,487	41.18	41.11	36.48	32.84	136.6	131.6	130.4	123.3	212.3	204.3	179.7	153.0	
Manitoba	107,863	4,398,660	40.78	40.35	36.42	32.83	130.2	126.5	124.9	119.0	200.1	192.6	171.6	147.1	
Saskatchewan	47,255	1,881,861	39.82	40.03	35.26	31.73	129.9	126.4	127.6	120.3	199.7	195.3	173.6	147.0	
Alberta	87,842	3,724,966	42.41	42.66	37.25	33.49	149.5	141.9	139.6	131.1	236.9	226.2	194.6	164.7	
British Columbia	198,165	8,503,737	42.91	42.48	39.06	35.46	153.3	149.7	146.0	120.2	231.1	223.4	200.1	150.1	
CANADA	2,040,283	82,637,144	40.50	40.02	36.15	32.25	129.0	125.9	124.1	113.7	202.6	195.4	173.8	141.9	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	290,718	11,188,677	38.49	38.32	34.73	31.22	129.6	128.9	127.4	120.4	194.7	192.7	172.1	146.6	
Quebec City	30,912	1,030,114	33.32	34.65	30.42	27.05	122.9	120.7	114.0	102.3	194.1	198.3	164.8	131.7	
Toronto	267,543	11,019,310	41.19	40.43	37.05	32.93	129.4	128.2	125.6	115.4	198.8	193.4	173.5	141.3	
Ottawa	26,350	921,411	34.97	34.45	31.81	28.63	130.1	127.0	122.1	114.9	197.1	189.6	168.1	142.4	
Hamilton	66,661	2,905,040	43.58	42.18	36.89	32.35	123.2	120.6	116.4	108.6	195.2	185.1	156.4	128.1	
Windsor	39,848	1,906,345	47.84	46.83	43.13	37.16	122.2	116.5	119.1	104.9	157.0	146.5	137.0	103.3	
Winnipeg	68,571	2,546,363	37.13	36.56	33.60	30.52	132.6	129.5	127.6	122.7	192.8	185.6	168.2	147.1	
Vancouver	89,324	3,581,415	40.09	39.54	36.23	33.16	167.2	163.5	158.5	135.2	252.3	243.3	216.1	169.6	
Halifax	21,993	744,047	33.83	32.68	33.00	29.66	121.9	118.2	114.0	106.6	182.0	170.4	166.0	164.3	
Saint John	13,372	444,203	33.22	32.06	31.56	29.31	122.4	123.2	127.5	118.7	190.0	184.5	165.8	160.9	
Sherbrooke	10,414	324,248	31.74	32.97	28.62	24.46	115.4	115.0	111.4	108.0	172.6	182.3	153.3	127.0	
Three Rivers	12,118	497,404	41.05	40.04	35.15	30.57	146.1	139.8	137.5	114.9	231.1	214.1	186.5	135.9	
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,573	807,989	39.27	38.05	35.23	30.50	134.8	132.3	132.9	123.3	233.9	222.5	206.2	165.2	
London	26,401	1,034,182	39.17	37.72	34.55	30.63	147.0	143.7	144.2	130.4	226.3	213.0	195.1	157.9	
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,697	553,498	43.59	42.98	39.84	35.07	87.6	84.6	84.0	72.7	143.8	136.8	125.4	96.3	
Regina	11,010	394,604	35.84	35.30	32.08	29.29	130.3	131.3	126.8	113.4	197.1	195.7	176.1	144.8	
Saskatoon	8,152	284,276	34.87	34.70	32.16	28.22	156.1	152.6	152.8	149.5	247.8	241.1	221.3	191.4	
Calgary	22,537	877,959	38.96	38.46	34.54	31.99	139.1	134.6	131.2	123.0	213.4	203.8	179.5	150.4	
Edmonton	21,998	850,904	38.68	38.25	33.40	30.52	168.7	161.5	147.8	140.4	262.3	248.2	202.8	175.7	
Victoria	12,813	487,887	38.08	38.06	36.03	32.45	146.8	148.4	155.8	147.5	223.2	225.5	224.0	190.9	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,084,119	44,687,781	41.22	40.63	36.47	32.37	123.3	121.2	119.4	111.4	195.7	189.6	167.7	138.5	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,772	22,267,785	44.03	43.03	38.71	34.39	119.7	118.4	116.0	107.3	186.9	180.6	159.5	131.2	
Non-Durable Goods	547,078	20,991,020	38.37	38.12	34.18	30.23	125.3	122.7	122.1	114.9	204.3	198.6	177.0	146.5	
Electric Light and Power	31,269	1,428,896	45.70	45.43	41.29	38.75	153.4	147.5	131.4	122.8	221.6	211.7	171.4	146.6	
Logging	68,125	2,635,046	38.68	37.19	35.16	29.51	141.7	138.0	152.6	124.4	274.8	257.3	229.0	184.7	
Mining	83,595	4,132,726	49.44	48.53	43.27	39.41	100.4	98.6	94.5	90.0	155.3	149.8	128.1	112.3	
Communications	49,119	1,894,921	38.58	38.43	34.41	32.40	186.5	180.7	174.8	150.6	261.5	252.3	220.4	179.2	
Transportation	164,652	9,183,272	49.73	49.63	43.99	39.04	144.5	143.3	142.9	129.9	219.6	217.3	191.9	154.9	
Construction and Maintenance	235,185	9,105,248	38.72	38.14	34.76	31.22	129.4	119.9	118.7	101.9	217.6	198.7	179.1	138.7	
Services ^{2/}	71,941	1,855,880	25.80	25.96	23.51	20.95	152.9	145.3	145.5	135.5	243.2	228.9	209.5	176.6	
Trade	263,547	9,142,270	34.69	34.39	31.74	28.72	139.5	138.1	131.3	121.9	204.4	200.6	176.6	148.9	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	82,637,144	40.50	40.02	36.15	32.25	129.0	125.9	124.1	113.7	202.6	195.4	173.8	141.9	
Finance	85,343	3,385,152	39.67	39.64	37.50	34.66	139.7	139.1	132.3	124.2	190.9	189.9	171.8	149.3	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	86,022,296	40.47	40.01	36.20	32.35	129.4	126.4	124.4	114.1	202.1	195.2	173.7	142.2	

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

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

expansion was generally seasonal in character. In that industry, an increase at the beginning of July is rather unusual, although it is not without precedent. The improvement in transportation was rather less-than-average, while the gains in the remaining major industrial groups approximated the average for the time of year.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the pronounced advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a relatively greater rise in the weekly salaries and wages^{1/} distributed by representative employers in the eight leading industries, their payrolls mounting by 3.7 p.c. in the month. This considerable gain partly resulted from the fact that the June 1 earnings had been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday, but was also due to the payment of higher wage-rates in certain industries, notably in the steam railway group. The weekly average^{2/} per employee was \$40.50, as compared with \$40.02 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1947, \$36.15; 1946, \$32.25; 1945, \$32.32; 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49, and 1941, \$25.49. Since the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, there has been an advance of 60.4 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the workers employed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries as a whole.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total persons on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine leading industries at July 1 increased by 2.3 p.c. as compared with the first of June. The indicated weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.5 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$40.47, as compared with \$40.01 at June 1, 1943, and \$36.20 at July 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at June 1, 1948, and July 1 in 1947 and 1946. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944, while the distribution of the persons for whom statistics were available at the latest date are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

In the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has risen by 29 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 102.6 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 29.4 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 102.1 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been **cited** as largely responsible for the much greater advance in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The rise in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last seven years amounts to 23.3 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages to 95.7 p.c., and

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

^{2/}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			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	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	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88	
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94	
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73	
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58	
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54	
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64	
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	126.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44	
<u>1946</u>													
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	110.5	139.1	128.6	32.49	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82	
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	128.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24	
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83	
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37	
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66	
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91	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.													

in the weekly average earnings, to 61.2 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 36.6 p.c., while the weekly payrolls have mounted in this period by 111.3 p.c.

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

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The employees of the establishments co-operating at July 1 in the eight leading industries were in the proportion of 793 men and 207 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment. The number of men showed an advance of 2.7 p.c. as compared with June 1, while the gain among women was 1.5 p.c. The ratios at June 1 were 791 men and 209 women per 1,000 employees, and those at July 1, 1947, 789 men and 211 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting employers.

Firms in the nine major industrial groups showed a gain of 2.3 p.c. in the month. The percentage advance among men amounted to 2.6 p.c., and that among women, to 1.4 p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries was 217, the smallest in the record; at June 1, 1948, the proportion was 219, while that at July 1, 1947, was 221 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The proportion of women in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when such workers constituted 261 per 1,000 persons reported in the eight leading industries, and 271 per 1,000 in the nine main industrial divisions.

There were increases at July 1 as compared with June 1 in the number of men reported in all the major industrial groups, there being especially large gains in construction and manufacturing. Improvement in the situation for women was indicated in manufacturing and in communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and finance.

As compared with July 1, 1947, there was an advance of over four p.c. in the number of males on the staffs of the reporting establishments, accompanied by that of two p.c. in their women employees.

TABLES.

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

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest monthly statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at July 1, with comparisons from

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	July 1, 1948 ^{3/}						June 1, 1948		July 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	144,006	122,548	21,458	85.1	14.9		85.0	15.0	85.6	14.4
Prince Edward Island	3,718	2,836	882	76.3	23.7		75.6	24.5	75.9	24.1
Nova Scotia	78,704	67,852	10,852	86.2	13.8		86.2	13.8	87.2	12.8
New Brunswick	61,584	51,860	9,724	84.2	15.8		83.8	16.2	84.0	16.0
Quebec	624,279	482,127	142,152	77.2	22.8		76.6	23.4	76.6	23.4
Ontario	897,691	687,035	210,656	76.5	23.5		76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8
Prairie Provinces	255,246	203,449	51,797	79.7	20.3		79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6
Manitoba	113,360	87,859	25,501	77.5	22.5		77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7
Saskatchewan	50,354	40,622	9,732	80.7	19.3		80.0	20.0	80.6	19.5
Alberta	91,532	74,968	16,564	81.9	18.1		81.9	18.1	81.5	18.5
British Columbia	204,504	168,692	35,812	82.5	17.5		82.7	17.3	82.3	17.7
CANADA	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7		78.1	21.9	78.5	21.6
(b) Cities										
Montreal	313,772	223,409	90,363	71.2	28.8		70.3	29.7	70.2	29.8
Quebec	32,264	23,834	8,430	73.9	26.1		74.0	26.0	72.0	28.0
Toronto	286,900	195,265	91,635	68.1	31.9		68.2	31.8	67.5	32.5
Ottawa	30,165	20,393	9,772	67.6	32.4		67.0	33.0	66.4	33.6
Hamilton	67,975	51,067	16,908	75.1	24.9		74.7	25.3	73.5	26.5
Windsor	40,580	34,067	6,523	83.9	16.1		83.9	16.1	84.8	15.2
Winnipeg	72,945	51,126	21,819	70.1	29.9		70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7
Vancouver	93,413	69,425	23,988	74.3	25.7		74.1	25.9	74.2	25.8
Halifax	21,993	16,092	5,901	73.2	26.8		72.6	27.4	72.5	27.5
Saint John	13,372	9,601	3,771	71.8	28.2		72.3	27.7	72.0	28.0
Sherbrooke	10,414	7,020	3,394	67.4	32.6		67.0	33.0	65.6	34.4
Three Rivers	12,118	9,674	2,444	79.8	20.2		77.9	22.1	76.8	23.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,573	14,123	6,450	68.6	31.4		69.5	30.5	69.5	30.5
London	26,401	18,355	8,046	69.5	30.5		69.4	30.6	68.8	31.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,697	10,908	1,789	85.9	14.1		85.9	14.1	86.2	13.8
Regina	11,010	7,425	3,585	67.4	32.6		66.1	33.9	64.4	35.6
Saskatoon	8,152	5,909	2,243	72.5	27.5		71.7	28.3	74.4	25.6
Calgary	22,537	17,152	5,385	76.1	23.9		76.3	23.7	76.2	23.8
Edmonton	21,998	16,141	5,857	73.4	26.6		71.4	28.6	70.1	29.9
Victoria	12,813	9,478	3,335	74.0	26.0		74.1	26.9	75.8	24.2
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,084,119	847,296	236,823	78.2	21.8		78.1	21.9	77.5	22.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,772	453,861	51,911	89.7	10.3		89.6	10.4	88.9	11.1
Non-Durable Goods	547,078	365,844	181,234	66.9	33.1		66.7	33.3	66.4	33.6
Electric Light and Power	31,269	27,591	3,678	88.2	11.8		87.9	12.1	89.3	10.7
Logging	68,125	66,898	1,227	98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,595	81,891	1,704	98.0	2.0		98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Communications	49,119	23,180	25,939	47.2	52.8		47.3	52.7	46.6	53.6
Transportation	184,652	173,384	11,268	93.9	6.1		94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	235,185	230,715	4,470	98.1	1.9		98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	71,941	34,689	37,252	48.2	51.8		48.2	51.8	46.5	53.5
Trade	263,547	160,211	103,336	60.8	39.2		60.7	39.3	69.9	40.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	1,618,264	422,019	79.3	20.7		79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1
Finance	85,343	45,587	39,756	53.4	46.6		53.5	46.6	54.3	45.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7		78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1

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

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

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

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 Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution reported in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at June 1, 1948, and July 1, 1947.

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

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.-- There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the seasonal expansion was rather above the average for July 1 in the experience of earlier years. Statistics were tabulated from 9,539 of the larger manufacturing establishments, in which the number of employees advanced by 1.7 p.c. as compared with June 1. This gain raised the index from 203.6 at that date, to 207.1 at the date under review. It was then 3.2 p.c. above the July 1, 1947, figure of 200.6, and also exceeded that of 187.2 at July 1, 1946. The latest index, which was practically the same as at July 1, 1945, was lower than at that date in the period, 1942-44. With the exception of those three years, the index number at the date under review was the highest for July 1 in the period since 1920. Prior to the war, the maximum figure for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929.

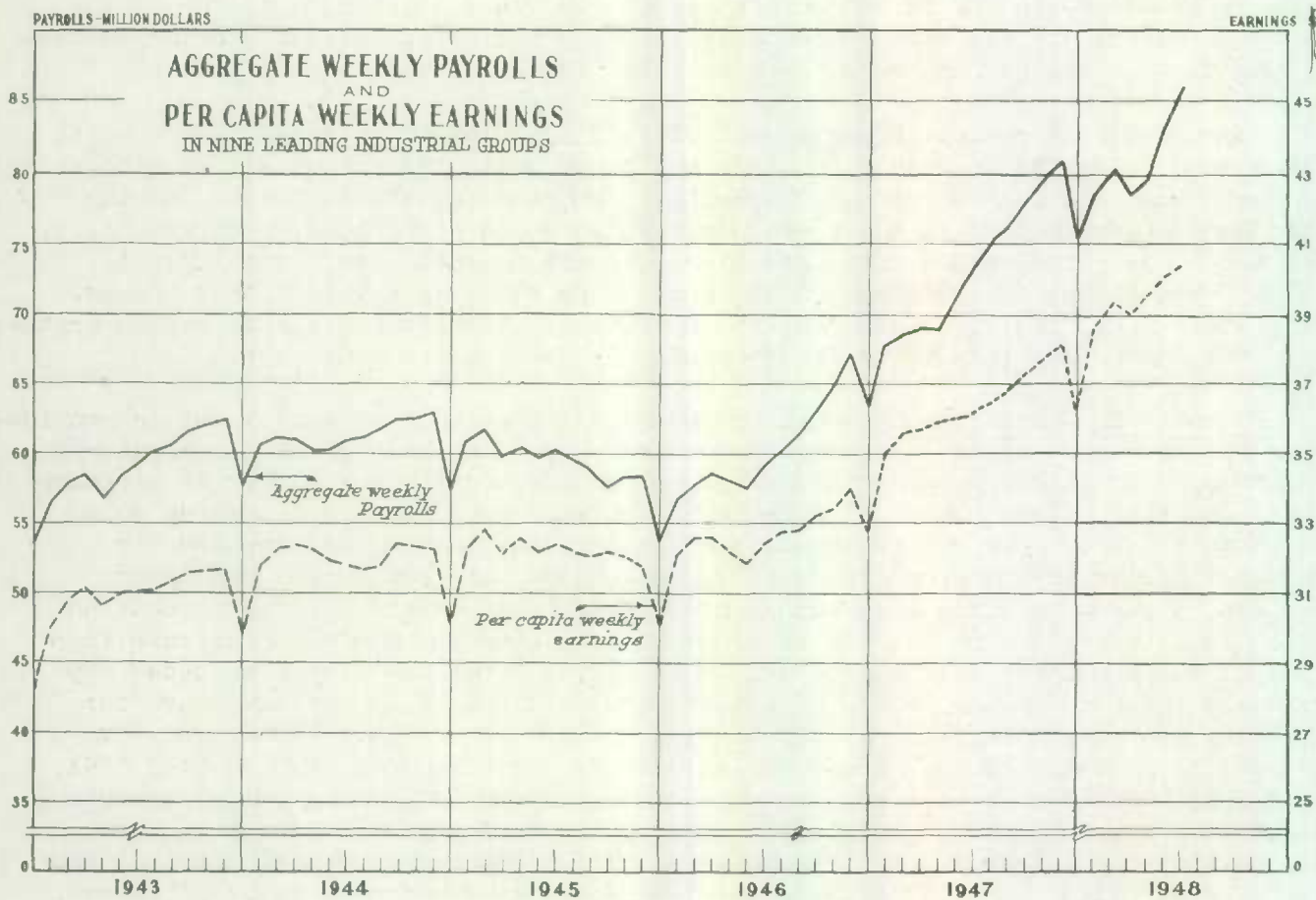
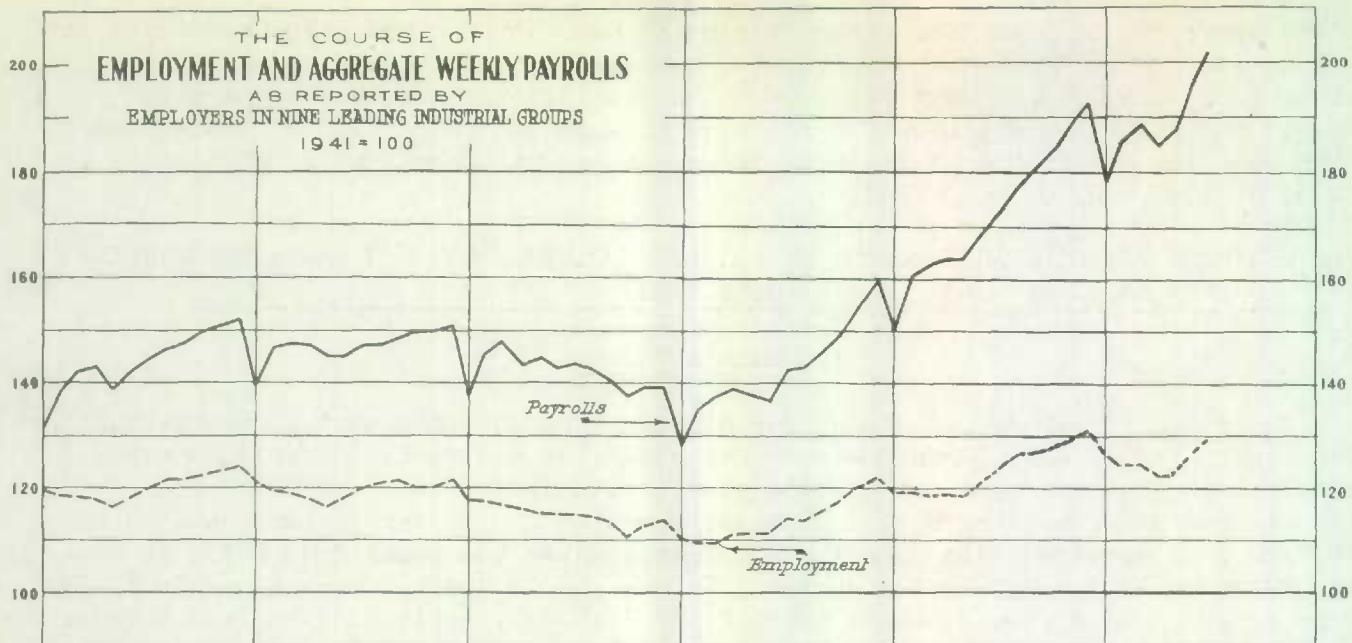
Substantial increases in employment at July 1, 1948, as compared with a month earlier were indicated in lumber and pulp and paper mills, in animal and vegetable food factories, and in iron and steel plants. Important additions to the working forces were also reported in paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, mainly in the petroleum division. Small gains were noted in several other groups. On the other hand, the trend was downward in leather, textile and electrical apparatus. The losses in the two industries first-named were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.-- The pronounced improvement in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively greater increase in the sums paid in weekly salaries and wages, which advanced by 3.2 p.c.; as already stated, the rise in the number of persons in recorded employment as compared with June 1 was 1.7 p.c. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday had reduced the earnings reported in the preceding survey, while expanding employment and upward revisions in the wage rates were important factors in the higher payrolls reported in the latest survey. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing rose from \$40.63 at the beginning of June, to \$41.22 at July 1, when the figure exceeded any previously reported in the record of seven years. At July 1 in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.47; 1946, \$32.37; 1945, \$32.94; 1944, \$32.44; 1943, \$31.62; 1942, \$29.16, and 1941, \$25.82. In 1939, the average reported for the employees of leading establishments was \$23.11. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 195.7, as compared with 189.6 at the first of June, 1948. At July 1 in earlier years of the comparatively brief record, the indexes were as follows: 1947, 167.7; 1946, 138.5; 1945, 156.3; 1944, 167.7; 1943, 164.7, and 1942, 141.7. From the institution of the series, the average weekly earnings at July 1 had mounted by 61.2 p.c.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturers furnishing monthly data at July 1 reported increases of 1.8 p.c. in the number of their male employees, and of 1.3 p.c. in the women on their staffs. The general increase in recorded employment at the date under review as

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



compared with June 1 was 1.7 p.c.

The men reported by leading factories at July 1 constituted 782 per 1,000 workers. This was a higher ratio than in any of the earlier surveys which have been made periodically since 1942 in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls; that at July 1, 1947, was 775 per 1,000. The proportion of 218 women per 1,000 employees was slightly below the June 1 ratio of 219 per 1,000, previously the minimum in the record. The month-to-month declines recently recorded in the proportions of female workers are partly due to seasonal causes. At July 1, 1947, the indicated female employees had constituted 225 per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the paylists of the co-operating manufacturers.

The trend of employment for women was upward at July 1 in the animal and vegetable food, printing and publishing, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal divisions. On the other hand, there were declines as compared with June 1 in leather, textile and electrical apparatus plants.

The largest increases indicated in the month in the reported numbers of men were in the lumber, food, pulp and paper, iron and steel, beverage, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. There were reductions at July 1 as compared with June 1 among such workers in textile and rubber factories.

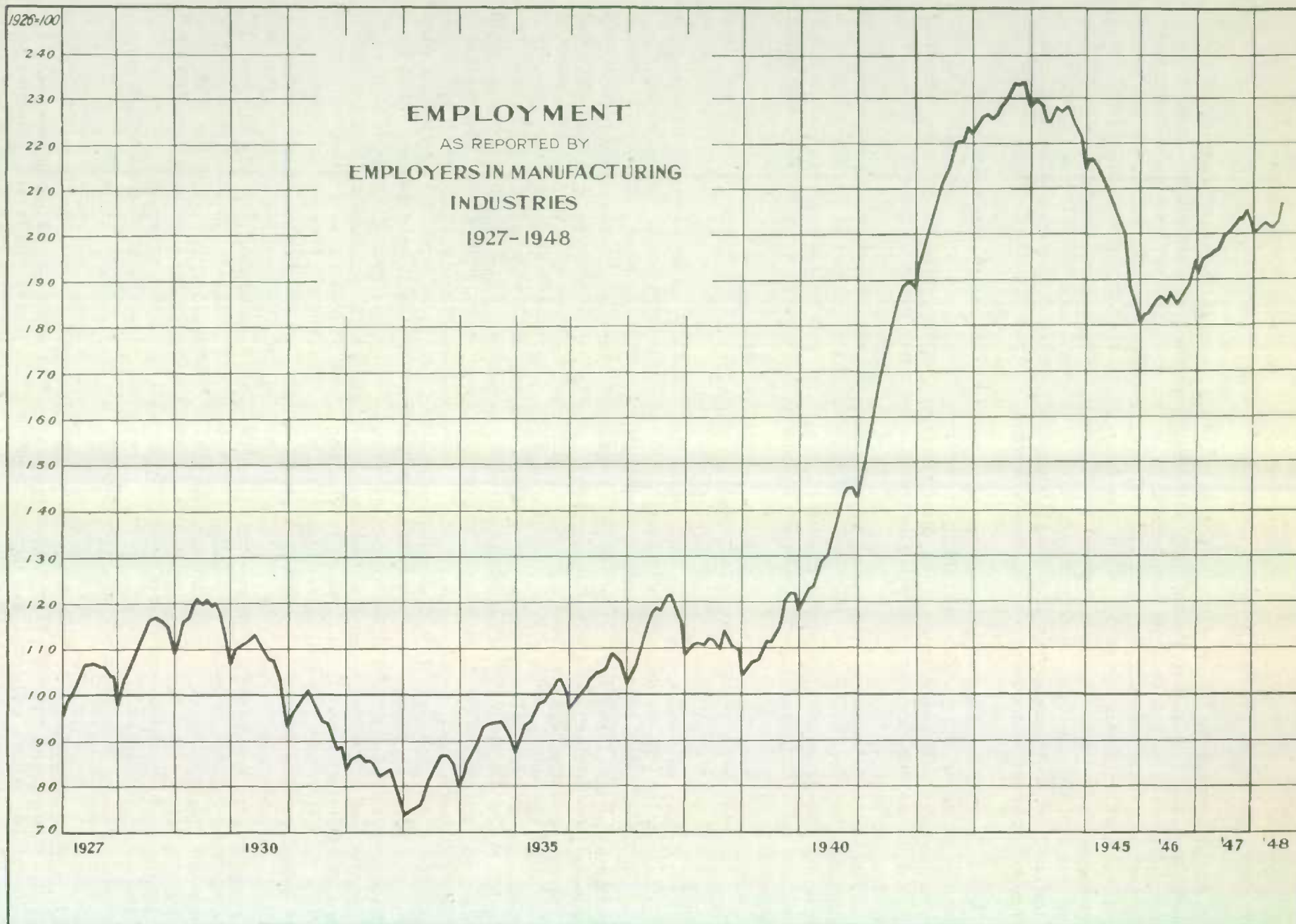
2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- A contra-seasonal expansion was reported in employment in logging at July 1, according to returns received from 665 leading operations, whose workers increased by 2.7 p.c. and their weekly earnings by 6.8 p.c., as compared with June 1. In part, the higher total of salaries and wages indicated at the date under review is due to the inclusion of amounts paid bushmen for services rendered during the winter. The preliminary per capita earnings at the date under review were \$38.68, as compared with \$37.19 at June 1, and \$35.16 at July 1, 1947. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2, towards the end of this report.

The latest index of employment in logging stood at 224.3, as compared with 241.5 at July 1, 1947, there was a decrease of 7.1 p.c. The index of payrolls, however, showed an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

Mining.- Considerable improvement was indicated in mining at July 1, when 661 leading producers of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded more employment, increasing their staffs by 1.8 p.c. The weekly payrolls which they disbursed exceeded by 3.7 p.c. their June 1 total. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$49.44, as compared with \$48.53 in the preceding period of observation, and \$43.27 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 6.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 21.2 p.c.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was also a rise in the payrolls distributed; 97 of the larger companies and branches reported gains of 3.2 p.c. in their personnel and 3.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, rising from \$38.43 at that date, to \$38.58 at the first of July. A year ago, the mean was \$34.41. The latest index of



employment, at 181.3, was 6.7 p.c. above that of 169.9 recorded 12 months earlier. In the year, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 18.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Moderate expansion in employment was indicated at July 1 in steam railway and local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring were rather quieter. The advance in the transportation group as a whole as compared with June 1, amounting to 0.8 p.c., was below normal for the time of year. At 142.8, the latest index number of employment was slightly above that of 141.2 at July 1, 1947; in the latter **comparison**, there was an increase of 14.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review rose by one p.c. as compared with June 1, when the average per employee was \$49.63, as compared with \$49.73 at July 1, and \$43.99 at the first of July of last summer. The latest figures of earnings reflect the effect of the upward adjustment in the wage rates recently arranged.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in road work being especially large. Information was furnished by 2,316 leading employers, who increased their working forces by 7.9 p.c. as compared with June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these contractors advanced by 9.5 p.c. The per capita earnings were higher, at \$38.72, as compared with \$38.14 at the beginning of June, 1948, and \$34.76 at July 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 179.8, was nine p.c. above that of 165.0 at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has risen by 21.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

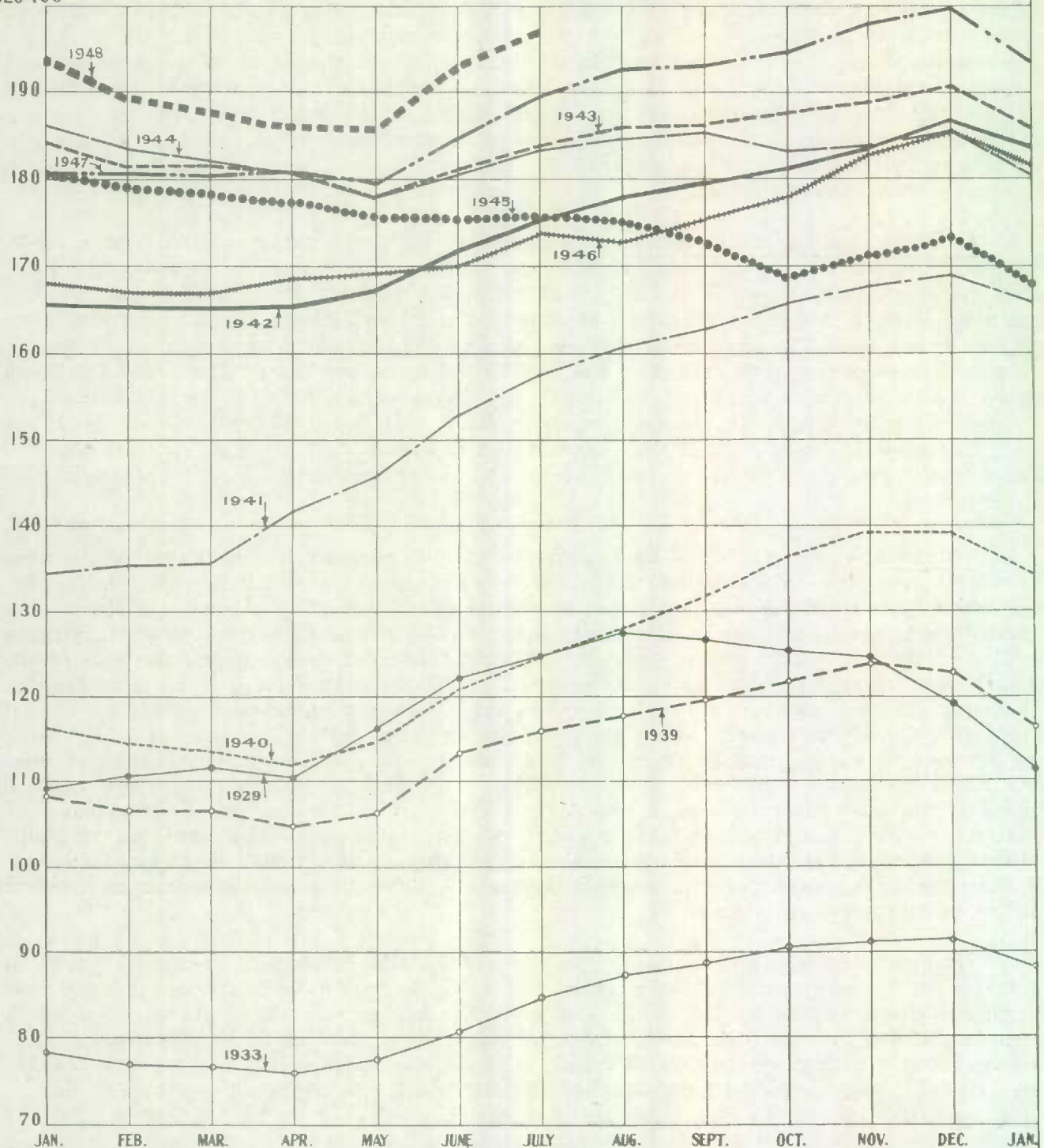
Services.- The trend of employment in those branches of the service division for which data are available continued seasonally upward at July 1, when the 1,178 co-operating establishments indicated an increase of 5.2 p.c. in their employees. There were large additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants, with relatively smaller gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data at the beginning of July rose by 4.6 p.c. from June 1. The index of employment, at 263.3, was 5.1 p.c. higher than that of 250.5 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 16.1 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$25.96 in the preceding report, to \$25.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.51 at July 1, 1947. 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; workers in such establishments constitute a considerable proportion of the total employees covered in the monthly surveys for the service division. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of rather greater-than-normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 3,731 larger establishments making returns increased their staffs by 1.1 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers, which rose by 1.9 p.c. as compared with June 1, represented an average of \$34.69 per employee; a month earlier, the per capita figure was \$34.39. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$31.74. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.3 p.c., while the index of payrolls has mounted by 15.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,005 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey reported an advance of 2.3 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, while their weekly payrolls rose by 3.5 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings stood at \$40.47 at July 1, exceeding the figure of **\$40.01** at June 1, and that of \$37.50 at the beginning of July in 1947. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 162.2, was 5.6 p.c. higher than that of 153.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has increased by 11.1 p.c.

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

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

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

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces. The reported gains in employment ranged from two p.c. in Nova Scotia and 2.1 p.c. in Quebec and Ontario, to 4.8 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 5.3 p.c. in New Brunswick and Alberta. There were also general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms at the date under review, as compared with their payments at June 1. Except in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provincial averages of weekly earnings in the eight major industries showed increases over those indicated a month earlier.

The provincial distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Table A on page 2, and in Tables 2 and 3 towards the end of this report. Index numbers of employment for the provinces and economic areas are given in Tables 6 and 10.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was favourable at July 1, according to statistics from 1,392 representative firms, whose staffs showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. This was seasonal in character, but was below-average according to the experience of the years since 1920. All three provinces in the area shared in the considerable advance at the beginning of July, that in New Brunswick being particularly marked.

Manufacturing, logging, communications, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed improvement at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. In construction, there was a gain of 7.9 p.c., the largest percentage gain in the month. Little change on the whole was noted in transportation, while mining was quieter. There were seasonal increases within the manufacturing division in animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the employers furnishing information at July 1 exceeded by 5.8 p.c. their payroll disbursements at June 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$35.78 at that date, to \$36.59 at the first of July, as compared with \$33.20 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 178.5, was 0.5 p.c. below that of 179.4 at the same date in 1947, but the index of payrolls has risen by 9.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- There was a large seasonal increase in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 5,063 leading establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 2.1 p.c. from June 1. This gain raised the index to 198.2, as compared with 194.4 a month earlier, and 191.2 at July 1 of last summer.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers mounted by 2.5 p.c. in the month, in spite of losses in some establishments due to the local observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of their workers, at \$38.56, were higher than the average of \$38.39 in the preceding report, and considerably exceeded the mean of \$34.29 at July 1, 1947. In the period since then, there has been a gain of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 16.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

The movement at the date under review was decidedly favourable in manufacturing, logging, construction and hotels and restaurants, while moderate increases were noted in mining, communications and trade. Transportation was quieter. Within the manufacturing division, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions afforded more employment; the expansion in lumber and pulp and paper mills was especially noteworthy. On the other hand, there were reductions in leather, rubber, textile, and electrical apparatus plants. The losses

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

in textiles were substantial. The changes were partly seasonal in character.

Ontario.- Considerably greater industrial activity was noted in Ontario at the beginning of July. Information was furnished by 7,672 employers, whose working forces increased by 2.1 p.c. as compared with June 1. The advance rather exceeded the average at July 1 in the last 28 years. The index of employment, at 204.2, was higher by 4.3 p.c. than the July 1, 1947, figure of 195.7, while the latest index of payrolls was 17.2 p.c. above that indicated a year ago. In the month, the reported salaries and wages rose by four p.c.

The weekly earnings of the employees for whom data were available at July 1, averaged \$41.75; this was 78 cents above the per capita figure in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$37.19, and that at July 1, 1946, \$32.71.

General expansion in employment was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, the co-operating firms showing an advance of two p.c. There was marked improvement in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, with smaller increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and other classes. On the other hand, electrical apparatus and textile factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, firms in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments also reported considerable additions to their working forces. There were moderate declines of a seasonal character in logging.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Area, where the percentage gain reported by 2,580 representative establishments was about normal for the beginning of July in the experience of earlier years of the record. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed important improvement from June 1. The most pronounced percentage gain was in Alberta. The general increase in employment in the Prairie Area amounted to 3.7 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$41.18, slightly exceeding the June 1 figure of \$41.11. The mean at July 1, 1947, was \$36.48. During the 12 months, the index of employment in the Prairie Provinces has risen by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.1 p.c.

Activity increased in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1948. The improvement in construction, which was seasonal in character, exceeded nine p.c. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants reported considerable additions to their personnel.

British Columbia.- Employment as reported by 2,336 leading firms in the major industrial groups in British Columbia at July 1 showed an increase of 2.4 p.c. over June 1, bringing the index to a new maximum for the time of year. Standing at 206.8, the latest figure was five p.c. higher than that of 196.9 at July 1, 1947, previously the all-time peak for that date. The advance in employment in the month was accompanied by a rise of 3.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$42.48 at that date, to \$42.91 at July 1, as compared with \$39.06 at the beginning of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 15.5 p.c.

Considerable improvement was indicated at July 1 as compared with June 1, in manufacturing as a whole, mainly in vegetable and animal food-processing, lumber and non-ferrous metal plants. Heightened activity was also noted in construction, hotels and restaurants, communications, and trade. The trend in mining was downward, while there was little general change in logging and transportation.

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

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by industrial employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations exceeding 35,000; the numbers of employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Tables 4 and 5, while Tables 7 and 11 contain index numbers of employment for the eight largest centres at the latest date, with comparisons from earlier years.

Halifax.- In this city, data were received from 266 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 3.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of June. There was a relatively large seasonal increase in construction, together with smaller advances in transportation, communications and trade. Manufacturing on the whole reported little change. Animal food plants were quieter, but there were small additions to the working forces in other branches. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at the first of July were 6.8 p.c. higher than at the first of June, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average per employee rose from \$32.68 a month earlier, to \$33.83 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$33.00 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by seven p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.6 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John was slightly reduced at the beginning of July, according to information received from 188 representative firms, whose staffs were less by 0.6 p.c. than at June 1. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, in which iron and steel plants released employees. Transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, construction showed considerable improvement, and there were small gains in trade and communications. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at July 1 exceeded by three p.c. the salaries and wages paid by the same firms in the week of June 1, which had included the Victoria Day holiday. The reported employees had then received an average of \$32.06, rising to \$33.22 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.56 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saint John has fallen by four p.c., but there has been a gain of 2.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed continued expansion at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,878 leading employers in the major industrial groups. Their working forces rose by 0.6 p.c. as compared with June 1, accompanied by a gain of one p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings of their employees advanced from \$38.32 paid on or about June 1, to \$38.49 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.73 at the first of July in 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 1.8 p.c.

Slight improvement on the whole was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, leather and electrical apparatus plants released employees, the losses being partly seasonal in character. The trend was upward in numerous other groups, however, notably in food, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction, communications, hotels and restaurants showed greater activity, while there was little general change in the remaining divisions. In construction, the advance amounted to 6.4 p.c. The additions to the working forces in the other industries mentioned were not large.

Quebec City.- An advance in industrial employment was reported in Quebec at the first of July. Information was supplied by 346 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were higher by 1.8 p.c. than at June 1. The increase in their personnel was accompanied by a loss of 2.1

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

p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages, due in the main to the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings fell from \$34.65 at that date, to \$33.32 paid on or about the first of July, as compared with \$30.42 at July 1, 1947. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.8 p.c., and that of employment, by 7.8 p.c.

Manufacturing operations generally were slightly more active at the date under review than at the beginning of June. Iron and steel plants released employees, but pulp and paper, tobacco, lumber and food factories were moderately busier. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded rather more employment.

Sherbrooke.- Data were tabulated at July 1 from 118 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke, in which the employees showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1. Largely as a result of the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, however, there was a decline of 5.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The earnings of the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms at July 1 averaged \$31.14, as compared with \$32.97 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1947, the per capita figure had been \$28.62. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 3.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 12.6 p.c.

Manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the beginning of July, but there were small gains in employment as compared with June 1 in several of the non-manufacturing classes, notably in construction and hotels and restaurants.

Three Rivers.- In this city, the working forces of 106 leading employers in the major industrial divisions rose by 5.3 p.c. at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. Their weekly payrolls advanced in the same comparison by 7.9 p.c. There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper mills. Transportation and trade were also more active. The per capita earnings reported in Three Rivers rose from \$40.04 at June 1, to \$41.05 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$35.15 at the same date a year earlier. Since then, the number in recorded employment has risen by 6.2 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 23.9 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was favourable at July 1, when there was considerable improvement in manufacturing, together with expansion in communications, construction and trade. The changes from June 1 in the remaining industries were not large. Within the manufacturing division, the food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products groups reported heightened activity, but curtailment was shown in electrical apparatus plants. On the whole, the staffs of the 2,691 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls were increased by 0.9 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 2.8 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1. The situation had then been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday. The latest per capita earnings were \$41.19, as compared with \$40.43 at June 1, 1948. The figure at July 1, 1947, was \$37.05. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by three p.c., to 198.3, and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to statistics from 321 of the larger industrial employers, whose working forces were higher by 2.4 p.c. Their weekly payrolls rose by four p.c. as compared with the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had affected the earnings. Manufacturing generally was more active, as were construction and trade.

The latest figure of average weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the major industrial groups, at \$34.97, were higher by 52 cents than in the

preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1947, average of \$31.81. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 6.5 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 17.3 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- There was an upward movement in industrial employment in Hamilton at the beginning of July, the fourth in as many months. The advance raised the index from 195.3 at June 1, to 199.4 at the date under review, or by 2.1 p.c. The accompanying increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 451 larger establishments furnishing data amounted to 5.4 p.c. As compared with July 1, 1947, the latest index numbers of employment and payrolls showed gains of 5.8 p.c. and 24.8 p.c., respectively. The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting firms averaged \$43.58 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.18 in the week of June 1, when the earnings had been lowered by loss of working time at the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita figure at July 1, 1947, was \$36.89. Employment in manufacturing showed improvement in Hamilton at the beginning of July as compared with a month earlier. Food and iron and steel plants reported larger working forces at the date under review, when construction and trade were also busier.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor showed a large increase at July 1, when the 280 leading employers furnishing information in the monthly survey reported a rise of 4.9 p.c. in their staffs. Their weekly salaries and wages also advanced, showing a gain of 7.2 p.c. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$47.84 per week, as compared with \$46.83 at June 1, 1948. The per capita figure at July 1 of last year was \$43.13. In the months since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Manufacturers reported considerable expansion at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June, there being marked improvement in iron and steel plants, with smaller gains in food, beverage and other factories. Trade was decidedly busier, and there were minor increases in other non-manufacturing classes.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the 140 larger industrial firms co-operating in the current surveys reported greater activity at July 1 than at June 1, their working forces rising by 3.6 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 5.1 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$42.98 in the preceding return, to \$43.59 at the date under review, the highest figure in the record. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$39.84. In the year, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has increased by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.7 p.c. Moderate advances in employment were indicated at the first of July as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, in which increases were noted in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions. Transportation, construction and trade also showed improvement.

London.- The 295 leading industrial establishments in London from which returns on employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July had then increased their personnel by 2.3 p.c. since June 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 6.3 p.c. The average earnings of their employees advanced in the month, rising from \$37.72 at June 1, to \$39.17 at July 1, as compared with \$34.55 12 months earlier. The expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with the first of June took place largely in manufacturing, in which there were general gains, that in food-processing being most noteworthy. Construction also showed somewhat greater activity. Since the first of July of last summer, there has been a rise of two p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial employment in Kitchener showed an upward movement at the first of July, the working forces of the 191 co-operating employers having been enlarged by 1.8 p.c. since June 1. Their weekly payrolls were higher by

5.1 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$39.27, as compared with \$38.05 at the beginning of June, and \$35.23 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 1.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 13.4 p.c.

The animal food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal manufacturing industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The non-manufacturing classes showed little general change.

Winnipeg.- Further and more marked improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Winnipeg at the beginning of July, when 739 leading industrialists reported an increase of 2.3 p.c. in their staffs as compared with June 1. Their payrolls were also higher, rising by 3.9 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$36.56 at June 1 and \$37.13 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$33.60 at the beginning of July in 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

There were considerable gains in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month in manufacturing, notably in animal and vegetable food processing and in iron and steel plants. Construction, trade, transportation and other non-manufacturing industries were also busier. The increases were not especially large.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was slightly downward at July 1, according to information received from 180 leading establishments, whose working forces were lower by 0.8 p.c. than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these firms were rather higher, exceeding their June 1 payrolls by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$35.84 per week, as compared with \$35.30 at June 1, and \$32.08 at July 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 11.9 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than at June 1, particularly in the food and beverage group. Transportation also afforded slightly more employment, but trade released some workers. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries included in the survey were small.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in employment in this city continued upward at July 1, when advances were indicated in manufacturing, (notably in food and printing and publishing establishments) and in construction and hotels and restaurants. Trade was quieter. Statements were compiled from 150 representative employers at July 1, when their staffs were larger by 2.3 p.c. than at June 1, while the amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages increased by 2.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$34.87 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.70 in the preceding survey. The July 1, 1947, mean was \$32.16. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment showed an increase of 2.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 12 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The employees of the 316 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in Calgary at the beginning of July exceeded their personnel at June 1 by 3.4 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed rose by 4.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of persons employed by the firms furnishing data were \$38.96, as compared with \$38.46 in their last report, and \$34.54 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.9 p.c. Improvement as compared with June 1, 1948, took place in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade, while there were minor increases in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and other divisions. Within the group of factory employment, the trend was favourable in food, beverage and petroleum plants.

Edmonton.- Information tabulated from 263 representative firms in Edmonton at July 1 showed an increase of 4.5 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. There was an advance of 5.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were then \$38.68, rising from \$38.25 at the beginning of June. The July 1, 1947, per capita figure was \$33.40. There was improvement as compared with June 1 in manufacturing, in which moderate gains were indicated in the food, lumber, beverage and iron and steel divisions. Construction, mining and trade were also brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in this city has increased by 14.2 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 29.3 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was considerable expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when greater activity was shown in manufacturing and in the non-manufacturing divisions. Within the former group, there were substantial gains in food processing. In the latter category, construction operations largely increased, and there were moderate additions to the working forces in communications and trade. Returns were received from 1,021 leading establishments, in which the staffs rose by 2.3 p.c. as compared with June 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms were higher by 3.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees, which had been \$39.54 at June 1, rose to \$40.09 at the date under review; the July 1, 1947, figure was \$36.23. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 5.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.8 p.c.

Victoria.- The 216 larger employers in Victoria from whom statistics of employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July reported a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, with a similar loss in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed. The earnings of their employees averaged \$38.08 per person. Their disbursements at June 1 had represented \$38.06 per employee, while the mean at July 1, 1947, was \$36.03. The trend in manufacturing was downward at the date under review, when relatively large declines took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, showed moderate improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for a year earlier indicated a decrease of 5.7 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 0.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

TABLES.

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

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at July 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 Table A 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 a month and a year earlier.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,084,119	44,687,781	41.22	40.63	36.47	123.3	121.2	119.4	196.7	189.6	167.7
Animal products - edible	49,700	1,945,180	39.14	39.33	34.91	144.1	136.4	136.9	226.1	216.1	186.1
Fur and products	4,316	160,210	37.12	36.92	33.65	138.9	137.1	126.0	192.8	189.2	161.3
Leather and products	29,951	873,027	29.15	29.19	27.24	106.2	105.8	113.1	160.8	161.9	163.7
Boots and shoes	18,936	521,204	27.52	27.91	25.95	104.0	104.4	108.5	161.2	164.1	158.9
Lumber and its products	84,042	2,970,344	35.34	34.87	32.24	129.0	124.5	124.2	216.6	206.3	188.8
Rough and dressed lumber	52,476	1,909,599	36.39	35.98	33.37	125.3	118.5	116.9	215.2	201.2	181.1
Furniture	15,037	517,115	34.39	33.82	31.46	147.4	147.6	141.2	209.4	206.2	185.3
Other lumber products	16,529	543,630	32.89	32.46	29.90	129.9	129.2	139.9	229.3	225.3	220.8
Plant products - edible	60,348	2,085,673	34.56	34.52	30.86	138.4	126.5	138.3	212.2	192.1	189.5
Pulp and paper products	117,248	5,634,809	48.06	46.79	43.24	145.7	142.6	139.2	235.2	223.8	202.9
Pulp and paper	52,872	2,974,878	56.27	54.63	51.50	144.9	140.0	138.1	255.8	240.0	225.5
Paper products	21,790	826,439	37.93	36.69	33.14	156.0	153.7	157.7	247.9	236.4	210.0
Printing and publishing	42,586	1,633,492	43.05	42.42	38.21	141.1	139.5	131.9	203.8	198.6	170.9
Rubber products	22,811	984,632	43.16	42.81	37.93	134.2	133.9	145.7	247.2	244.6	235.7
Textile products	156,648	4,777,535	30.50	30.94	27.08	111.8	112.8	107.4	178.2	182.4	151.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,569	1,921,020	32.25	33.13	27.73	112.4	112.7	104.0	191.8	197.7	162.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,643	731,730	32.32	32.02	26.01	92.1	92.4	86.3	154.9	154.0	116.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,223	486,384	31.95	32.10	28.37	110.8	112.9	107.6	198.3	203.1	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,214	522,281	32.21	35.53	28.99	146.7	146.5	131.2	255.0	280.8	205.2
Hosiery and knit goods	25,911	709,233	27.37	27.83	24.64	119.3	121.1	114.4	180.2	186.0	156.4
Garments and personal furnishings	55,065	1,598,630	29.03	29.43	26.73	113.6	114.8	110.9	171.8	176.4	164.7
Other textile products	16,103	548,652	34.07	32.90	29.67	93.6	94.9	97.0	154.5	151.4	139.3
Tobacco	9,909	353,863	35.71	35.60	27.01	111.4	108.8	113.0	221.6	215.7	169.9
Beverages	19,896	882,146	44.34	44.23	39.76	172.7	164.4	157.1	258.1	245.2	210.5
Chemicals and allied products	42,731	1,892,657	44.29	43.94	39.03	97.6	97.1	95.3	159.9	157.8	137.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,840	945,855	41.41	41.18	36.24	148.7	144.3	142.4	246.9	237.3	207.1
Electric light and power	31,269	1,428,896	45.70	45.43	41.29	153.4	147.5	131.4	221.6	211.7	171.4
Electrical apparatus	51,386	2,222,047	43.24	42.94	37.41	164.6	166.0	163.5	264.4	264.8	224.8
Iron and steel products	295,932	13,763,497	46.51	45.37	40.73	110.5	109.3	107.9	168.7	163.7	144.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,161	1,893,206	48.34	49.15	42.07	146.4	146.3	128.6	191.3	194.3	152.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,579	1,282,896	43.37	42.61	39.49	114.7	113.9	114.1	173.8	169.6	160.3
Agricultural implements	18,736	865,828	46.21	46.87	40.84	206.4	208.2	179.4	360.9	369.0	284.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,798	5,457,296	49.25	47.37	42.26	97.5	96.5	96.4	147.8	140.7	125.4
Automobiles and parts	44,450	2,188,199	49.23	46.72	43.27	113.6	111.4	115.8	145.5	135.4	130.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,154	952,530	43.00	44.25	41.07	113.2	115.1	122.3	162.7	170.3	167.9
Boating appliances	7,660	313,283	40.80	39.83	36.02	142.9	141.4	121.7	223.6	215.6	166.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,183	559,717	45.94	43.77	41.70	103.9	99.0	92.8	186.1	183.4	158.4
Foundry and machine shop products	8,625	379,924	44.05	41.90	38.58	98.0	97.2	94.3	189.4	178.6	157.1
Other iron and steel products	47,036	2,058,827	43.77	41.14	37.62	99.0	98.1	103.8	160.0	148.9	141.1
Non-ferrous metal products	50,647	2,333,015	46.06	43.50	40.26	121.7	120.0	112.4	203.4	189.2	165.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,348	795,554	48.66	48.97	42.90	127.8	123.5	123.7	213.6	207.7	176.6
Miscellaneous	18,097	638,841	35.30	34.36	32.47	136.3	135.2	131.4	223.1	214.9	194.7
LOGGING	68,125	2,635,046	38.68	37.19	35.16	141.7	138.0	152.6	274.6	267.3	269.0
MINING	83,595	4,132,726	49.44	48.53	43.27	100.4	98.6	94.5	155.3	149.8	128.1
Coal	24,495	1,184,607	48.36	48.04	42.00	97.2	96.6	94.6	184.5	182.4	156.2
Metallic ores	42,664	2,210,634	51.81	50.69	46.92	89.4	87.6	81.9	127.7	122.5	106.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,436	737,485	44.87	43.62	36.26	154.6	150.6	147.2	256.5	242.9	196.5
COMMUNICATIONS	49,119	1,894,921	38.58	38.43	34.41	186.5	180.7	174.8	261.5	252.3	220.4
Telegraphs	8,512	393,436	46.22	47.61	37.76	125.0	118.8	121.8	226.8	221.9	180.6
Telephones	39,921	1,476,188	36.98	36.52	33.61	205.0	199.7	191.4	271.3	261.1	232.3
TRANSPORTATION	184,652	9,183,272	49.73	49.63	43.99	144.5	143.3	142.9	219.6	217.3	191.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,857	2,588,156	43.24	42.56	39.04	154.0	152.0	155.4	228.2	221.7	208.1
Steam railway operation	92,227	5,192,144	56.30	56.90	49.07	134.7	133.4	132.7	209.3	209.6	179.7
Shipping and stevedoring	32,568	1,402,972	43.08	42.11	38.65	145.9	149.3	144.2	241.4	242.5	213.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	235,185	9,105,248	38.72	38.14	34.76	129.4	119.9	118.7	217.6	198.7	179.1
Building	104,584	4,263,956	40.77	40.03	36.98	157.0	147.4	140.5	222.6	205.3	179.3
Highway	87,648	2,947,830	33.63	32.92	31.99	120.1	109.3	116.0	209.1	186.4	191.9
Railway	42,953	1,893,462	44.08	43.94	35.59	99.2	92.2	88.0	220.4	204.0	157.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	71,941	1,855,880	25.80	25.96	23.51	152.9	145.3	145.5	243.2	228.9	209.5
Hotels and restaurants	48,283	1,180,856	24.46	24.68	22.32	163.5	152.8	154.9	264.6	249.7	229.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,658	675,024	28.53	28.44	25.96	135.7	133.2	130.1	205.1	200.6	182.1
TRADE	263,647	9,142,270	34.69	34.39	31.74	139.5	138.1	131.3	204.4	200.6	176.6
Retail	186,363	6,022,751	32.32	31.96	29.50	137.4	136.6	128.6	204.6	201.0	175.5
Wholesale	77,184	3,119,519	40.42	40.32	37.30	149.0	146.1	141.6	204.2	199.8	177.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,263	82,637,144	40.60	40.02	36.15	129.0	125.9	124.1	202.6	195.4	173.8
FINANCE	85,343	3,385,152	39.67	39.64	37.50	139.7	139.1	132.3	190.9	189.9	171.8
Banks and trust companies	48,114	1,677,139	34.86	34.83	32.88	148.2	147.8	138.7	197.8	197.1	174.5
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,650	176,463	48.35	47.84	44.54	158.8	159.9	159.2	222.5	221.7	242.6
Insurance	33,579	1,531,550	45.61	45.68	43.24	127.2	126.2	121.3	151.0	149.7	163.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	86,022,296	40.47	40.01	36.20	129.4	126.4	124.4	202.1	195.2	173.7

* See paragraph 1 of explanatory statement on inside of cover.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,233	1,899,594	38.58	37.44	34.69	115.0	113.7	113.7	191.3	183.5	169.9
Lumber products	5,681	163,853	28.84	26.81	27.26	109.5	104.2	110.3	176.1	155.9	168.8
Pulp and paper products	6,854	334,893	48.88	45.96	42.54	130.4	125.9	124.5	242.0	219.7	200.1
Iron and steel	17,228	785,043	45.57	44.29	40.67	104.6	105.7	106.2	174.4	171.2	158.1
Logging	5,975	195,050	32.64	32.12	32.71	99.8	78.5	98.7	214.1	165.7	212.2
Mining	15,506	717,913	46.30	43.81	38.90	85.7	86.4	82.3	173.2	165.2	139.8
Transportation	14,396	673,746	46.80	46.16	40.49	142.1	141.8	130.4	229.2	225.6	180.3
Construction	30,855	935,987	30.34	29.55	30.05	126.3	117.0	142.8	200.0	180.5	222.8
Trade	16,711	491,486	29.41	29.18	27.60	130.6	129.8	127.0	189.2	186.4	172.5
- Eight Leading Industries	139,529	5,104,968	38.59	35.78	33.20	117.1	113.2	117.7	196.0	185.3	178.4
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,453	13,376,327	38.61	38.70	34.08	119.1	118.0	116.8	192.1	190.7	166.1
Lumber products	18,432	583,803	31.67	32.38	27.94	116.7	110.5	119.2	238.6	230.8	212.1
Pulp and paper products	41,723	2,058,736	49.34	47.91	44.88	139.7	135.8	134.4	236.6	222.8	206.6
Textile products	84,914	2,510,263	29.56	31.05	25.75	115.4	116.8	110.0	181.9	193.2	161.0
Chemicals	16,816	727,408	43.26	43.10	38.97	81.2	81.0	82.9	129.6	128.9	117.8
Iron and steel	70,597	3,164,692	44.83	44.28	39.29	111.2	110.9	113.9	165.3	162.8	148.2
Logging	27,099	951,719	35.12	29.61	29.62	128.3	120.7	138.6	324.6	281.6	299.4
Mining	15,435	709,755	45.98	45.56	39.82	123.3	120.1	109.6	173.1	167.2	136.8
Communications	13,171	523,584	39.75	39.34	36.48	207.4	200.3	187.5	260.0	248.5	215.7
Transportation	51,505	2,566,054	49.82	49.67	44.84	149.2	149.5	146.8	232.8	232.6	204.9
Construction	66,312	2,428,645	36.62	36.61	32.57	124.9	114.0	106.4	208.9	190.4	161.1
Services ^{1/}	19,299	483,058	25.03	25.58	23.65	163.3	153.3	145.4	235.8	226.1	204.7
Trade	61,430	2,122,387	34.55	34.45	31.55	137.6	136.9	129.0	199.6	198.2	170.1
- Eight Leading Industries	600,704	23,161,529	38.56	38.39	34.29	126.2	123.6	121.6	203.1	198.1	173.7
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	533,714	22,899,314	42.91	41.94	37.80	122.6	120.2	118.1	192.7	184.6	163.8
Lumber products	27,499	947,610	34.46	33.68	30.76	127.0	121.8	125.8	206.4	193.4	181.4
Plant products - edible	32,418	1,118,822	34.51	34.17	30.76	157.5	127.3	145.4	210.3	186.2	191.8
Pulp and paper products	52,767	2,482,721	47.05	48.05	41.96	152.4	150.0	147.3	236.5	227.8	204.8
Textile products	60,701	1,960,604	32.30	31.54	29.31	106.5	106.7	102.5	172.5	168.8	150.7
Chemicals	21,258	958,607	45.09	44.88	38.79	106.8	107.0	102.9	179.3	175.4	147.4
Electrical apparatus	36,027	1,571,365	43.62	43.03	37.61	165.0	166.4	161.1	260.3	259.0	218.0
Iron and steel	171,710	6,125,070	47.32	45.94	41.38	108.4	107.1	102.7	165.0	158.2	136.9
Non-ferrous metal products	29,218	1,350,606	46.23	43.38	40.07	120.6	119.8	115.3	211.3	197.0	176.4
Logging	17,384	633,873	36.48	37.36	34.25	171.4	178.4	204.3	347.0	370.3	387.5
Mining	25,284	1,274,353	50.40	49.73	44.77	81.6	79.0	77.5	116.5	111.4	98.5
Communications	19,781	770,384	38.95	38.34	34.48	197.3	197.3	191.5	277.5	267.7	239.4
Transportation	56,555	2,803,187	49.57	49.71	44.01	149.0	147.0	145.3	213.9	211.6	185.6
Construction	73,571	3,066,601	41.68	40.47	37.96	126.6	119.8	112.9	207.2	190.4	168.0
Services ^{1/}	27,720	710,120	25.62	25.50	23.23	137.6	134.7	133.6	226.6	220.9	197.5
Trade	104,916	3,703,581	35.30	34.83	32.30	135.9	133.7	125.9	200.4	194.5	171.5
- Eight Leading Industries	658,925	35,861,423	41.75	40.97	37.19	126.6	124.0	121.3	195.0	187.4	166.4
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	73,062	2,977,105	40.75	39.97	35.71	135.5	131.9	130.0	212.7	203.1	178.6
Animal products - edible	12,408	494,559	39.86	40.55	35.45	142.7	134.6	138.7	216.9	208.2	188.1
Lumber products	4,738	163,437	34.49	33.40	30.47	127.4	120.5	125.6	212.2	194.3	174.5
Plant products - edible	5,435	238,487	37.06	37.20	32.55	141.6	135.6	152.0	212.8	204.3	200.8
Textile products	4,895	134,374	27.45	26.68	25.07	116.2	121.1	114.4	182.9	185.2	164.4
Iron and steel	22,506	1,048,640	46.59	44.93	39.58	122.0	121.0	114.9	206.3	197.4	165.2
Mining	17,466	926,154	53.03	52.89	46.40	157.6	153.0	143.9	237.3	229.9	188.9
Communications	6,852	260,370	38.00	38.83	33.73	161.5	152.6	148.6	237.9	229.6	194.2
Transportation	41,866	2,122,648	50.70	51.14	44.74	134.3	131.8	135.0	199.8	197.7	177.7
Construction	40,273	1,611,594	40.02	40.15	34.98	122.0	111.7	107.2	218.1	200.4	167.9
Services ^{1/}	12,225	322,907	26.41	26.84	23.19	161.8	146.2	157.9	251.6	231.0	219.6
Trade	50,531	1,761,341	34.86	34.76	32.04	141.0	139.8	136.8	203.2	200.7	181.7
- Eight Leading Industries	242,960	10,005,487	41.18	41.11	36.48	136.6	131.6	130.4	212.3	204.3	179.7
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	81,657	3,535,441	43.30	42.86	39.86	144.7	140.8	136.5	222.2	214.0	192.7
Animal products - edible	7,130	289,043	40.64	40.49	35.35	149.5	133.1	139.0	235.4	209.1	190.9
Lumber products	27,692	1,111,641	40.14	39.42	38.85	147.3	145.8	130.5	223.5	217.3	190.6
Plant products - edible	5,242	175,723	33.52	36.41	28.90	156.0	111.2	168.0	266.1	206.0	222.3
Pulp and paper products	9,992	512,894	51.33	50.45	48.93	153.2	150.5	136.6	239.2	231.1	201.2
Iron and steel	13,891	640,052	46.08	46.03	42.26	116.1	121.4	128.2	179.3	186.3	183.2
Non-ferrous metal products	4,385	224,079	51.10	46.78	48.22	133.4	128.4	117.4	193.2	170.3	160.5
Logging	16,982	831,036	48.94	50.14	48.34	179.7	179.3	166.3	221.9	227.0	203.6
Mining	9,904	504,541	50.94	50.01	46.16	98.4	99.7	98.5	143.3	142.4	129.5
Transportation	20,330	1,017,637	50.06	48.75	42.62	162.0	151.6	160.7	246.0	239.2	222.2
Construction	24,174	1,062,421	43.95	42.76	37.92	184.7	170.6	172.1	317.2	285.2	254.5
Services ^{1/}	9,396	269,792	28.71	28.47	26.14	182.3	177.9	179.1	280.8	271.7	253.9
Trade	29,959	1,063,475	35.50	35.00	32.03	159.6	158.4	148.8	245.5	240.3	206.8
- Eight Leading Industries	198,166	8,503,737	42.91	42.48	39.06	153.3	149.7	148.0	231.1	223.4	200.1

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	930	31,061	33.40	32.81	28.18	166.9	171.9	121.5	276.7	280.0	175.3			
Trade	659	14,129	21.44	21.89	21.91	114.9	114.9	144.0	140.5	143.6	173.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,403	118,476	34.82	34.12	29.27	150.4	143.5	140.9	240.2	224.6	188.6			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,245	1,017,596	38.77	38.09	36.18	109.1	107.8	107.5	175.3	170.1	166.8			
Animal products - edible	2,679	91,171	34.03	34.57	31.05	119.7	120.7	130.3	215.3	220.5	200.2			
Iron and steel	11,966	546,248	45.65	44.95	40.83	97.7	97.2	96.7	167.2	164.0	147.9			
Mining	14,395	676,017	46.96	44.55	39.14	86.0	86.7	83.0	175.1	167.4	141.0			
Coal	13,407	635,029	47.37	45.49	39.64	84.5	83.9	80.4	173.2	165.2	137.5			
Transportation	7,345	322,228	43.87	42.92	37.61	133.6	131.0	114.3	214.0	205.3	167.0			
Steam railway operation	3,634	190,586	52.46	52.86	43.06	108.2	106.9	101.2	193.9	193.1	148.9			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,706	91,189	33.70	30.60	28.57	181.8	176.9	120.7	258.7	228.5	145.7			
Construction	15,019	427,037	28.43	27.54	29.54	88.8	85.0	125.3	141.3	131.0	207.3			
Building	4,025	120,499	29.94	28.92	32.59	80.0	72.2	69.1	110.0	95.9	103.0			
Highway	9,556	247,762	25.93	24.98	28.54	93.4	91.7	166.3	154.1	145.9	284.1			
Retail trade	6,163	165,684	26.88	26.95	25.51	127.9	126.8	122.2	187.7	186.6	168.7			
Wholesale trade	2,765	100,825	35.47	35.66	34.72	143.1	144.0	138.3	189.0	186.0	172.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	76,276	2,826,820	37.06	36.20	33.37	106.1	104.0	111.0	174.3	166.9	164.2			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	22,058	850,937	38.58	36.87	34.31	119.7	118.2	119.9	212.2	200.1	189.8			
Lumber products	3,406	103,244	30.31	27.77	27.90	97.1	92.9	106.6	178.4	166.5	179.4			
Pulp and paper products	4,415	236,603	53.59	49.73	45.54	130.4	126.3	123.8	251.7	226.4	203.1			
Iron and steel	5,019	229,029	45.63	43.03	40.55	113.8	119.0	123.6	190.3	187.8	183.8			
Logging	5,314	178,950	33.68	33.36	33.62	106.7	84.1	106.2	220.2	171.9	218.2			
Transportation	6,432	319,454	49.67	49.08	42.86	143.5	147.9	142.6	243.6	248.2	206.2			
Steam railway operation	4,185	238,111	56.90	57.22	47.05	140.9	139.4	141.8	230.1	229.1	191.6			
Construction	15,028	477,175	31.75	31.26	30.89	184.1	165.2	155.6	310.8	274.5	256.0			
Highway	8,748	242,637	27.74	27.03	30.27	207.6	191.3	175.8	397.7	357.2	367.6			
Railway	2,819	115,367	40.92	41.54	33.76	106.5	94.8	88.6	242.5	219.6	166.7			
Retail trade	4,819	132,302	27.45	27.05	24.88	130.2	128.9	125.8	202.5	197.5	177.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	59,850	2,159,672	35.08	35.32	33.19	133.5	126.8	127.7	231.6	215.2	202.9			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	40,902	1,661,136	40.61	39.29	35.70	129.6	128.7	124.7	204.0	193.0	172.3			
Animal products - edible	4,674	194,199	41.55	41.97	37.53	132.5	115.8	124.4	201.2	187.6	179.0			
Plant products - edible	3,031	108,283	35.73	35.94	31.78	143.6	134.4	147.3	204.2	192.3	187.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,936	165,192	41.97	40.76	37.60	139.0	135.3	129.6	203.2	196.8	169.1			
Textiles	4,044	108,957	28.94	25.66	24.58	116.4	122.5	114.0	177.7	178.1	158.7			
Iron and steel	15,175	706,175	46.54	44.58	39.54	122.4	121.2	116.7	207.6	197.0	168.4			
Transportation	19,412	994,962	51.25	50.54	45.25	135.6	133.1	134.6	205.7	199.1	181.2			
Street railways	7,869	342,223	43.49	41.98	38.06	153.7	152.5	151.6	231.2	221.4	203.0			
Steam railway operation	11,406	647,289	56.75	56.72	50.18	122.9	120.2	123.2	193.5	189.1	171.5			
Construction	13,415	519,036	38.89	38.96	34.58	109.0	101.1	93.3	177.4	166.7	136.5			
Building	4,326	167,088	38.62	36.71	36.01	90.2	86.5	78.3	114.2	109.7	92.2			
Railway	5,274	231,177	43.83	43.77	35.94	94.7	87.2	84.9	210.2	193.2	154.4			
Services	4,581	113,497	24.78	24.88	23.02	159.6	157.8	151.0	229.7	228.0	208.0			
Retail trade	15,722	621,001	33.14	34.01	30.80	145.5	143.3	141.5	906.0	208.1	187.3			
Wholesale trade	7,103	276,383	38.91	38.69	35.89	130.1	127.6	132.2	181.8	177.2	167.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	107,863	4,398,660	40.78	40.35	36.42	130.2	126.5	124.9	200.1	192.6	171.6			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,642	429,293	40.34	40.94	35.11	137.6	132.6	137.6	204.5	200.0	175.6			
Animal products - edible	3,391	123,114	36.31	37.67	32.20	166.0	164.7	168.4	238.7	230.4	214.4			
Street railways	4,420	158,209	35.79	35.62	33.28	104.4	102.0	117.0	147.1	143.1	153.4			
Steam railway operation	4,851	299,447	61.73	64.01	53.64	127.0	128.0	128.2	179.9	188.0	157.6			
Construction	11,734	460,553	39.25	39.01	34.00	126.3	115.3	115.2	236.4	216.2	188.2			
Highway	4,292	161,727	37.68	37.08	34.17	135.5	123.5	124.8	252.1	226.1	210.7			
Railway	4,243	187,121	44.10	45.75	34.90	94.3	87.2	86.8	191.3	183.4	139.3			
Retail trade	6,706	221,663	33.06	32.31	29.71	128.2	132.9	124.4	203.3	206.0	179.4			
Wholesale trade	4,392	166,129	37.83	37.36	34.79	127.3	126.3	124.9	192.3	188.5	174.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	47,255	1,881,861	39.82	40.03	35.26	129.9	126.4	127.6	199.7	195.3	173.6			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	21,518	686,676	41.21	40.81	36.05	146.9	142.4	137.3	236.1	226.6	193.7			
Animal products - edible	4,343	177,246	40.81	41.25	35.74	162.1	148.1	141.4	222.2	218.7	182.4			
Plant products - edible	2,320	87,061	37.52	37.79	32.31	135.7	133.2	153.6	212.3	209.8	206.5			
Iron and steel	5,143	239,554	46.58	44.89	40.15	142.4	141.8	126.1	233.1	223.7	177.9			
Mining	13,311	701,889	52.73	52.57	46.16	179.3	172.9	161.1	255.2	245.3	201.1			
Coal	7,803	408,350	52.53	52.86	46.09	146.3	143.4	146.9	230.5	228.4	203.9			
Transportation	13,183	670,030	50.83	52.35	46.02	147.6	143.3	145.3	220.0	220.1	191.8			
Street railway	4,491	187,561	41.76	42.28	38.97	131.8	127.5	135.3	181.8	178.0	173.3			
Steam railway operation	7,997	453,130	56.65	59.02	49.17	146.7	143.9	137.7	231.6	238.1	189.9			
Construction	15,124	632,005	41.79	42.12	36.15	131.9	119.0	114.3	251.4	228.7	188.4			
Highway	6,138	226,809	36.95	36.46	36.60	124.1	105.1	122.1	202.2	169.0	197.2			
Railway	3,776	170,574	45.17	46.90	35.91	86.6	85.7	77.0	203.7	208.7	143.5			
Services	5,435	153,329	28.21	29.20	23.13	175.8	141.7	176.6	268.2	223.8	224.5			
Retail trade	11,106	368,611	33.19	32.50	30.04	146.3	143.1	136.1	227.0	217.5	183.6			
Wholesale trade	5,503	207,554	37.72	37.47	35.23	142.5	140.5	139.3	199.5	195.4	178.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,842	3,724,966	42.41	42.66	37.25	149.5	141.9	139.6	236.9	226.2	194.6			

x See paragraph 1 of explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	181,287	7,182,047	39.62	39.33	34.96	118.8	118.6	119.1	182.9	181.3	161.5
Plant products - edible	10,749	383,559	35.68	35.55	32.44	121.7	118.6	112.4	205.0	199.0	171.9
Pulp and paper products	12,869	548,468	42.46	42.64	37.98	153.1	150.1	144.5	225.0	221.5	190.1
Textiles	37,644	1,164,532	30.94	31.70	27.43	111.1	112.4	106.5	172.1	178.5	146.5
Tobacco	5,908	221,368	37.47	37.56	27.96	100.6	98.5	104.6	218.4	214.7	169.5
Iron and steel	44,521	2,072,921	46.56	44.51	40.57	98.9	98.6	105.8	145.9	139.2	136.1
Communications	6,734	303,244	45.03	43.78	41.08	211.5	208.3	198.8	256.6	245.7	220.0
Transportation	19,005	831,383	43.75	43.65	43.47	149.2	150.5	150.4	236.3	238.1	233.5
Construction	22,218	822,907	37.04	37.77	33.18	183.0	172.0	169.5	248.7	238.4	208.2
Services ^{1/}	13,801	359,926	26.08	26.21	24.65	158.9	156.1	147.8	226.2	223.3	206.5
Trade	47,397	1,673,469	35.31	35.16	32.44	140.6	140.9	131.3	196.1	195.4	168.7
- Eight Leading Industries	290,718	11,188,677	38.49	38.32	34.73	129.6	128.9	127.4	194.7	192.7	172.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,491	606,989	34.70	36.67	32.30	107.1	105.4	100.5	172.4	179.2	150.4
Iron and steel	4,225	174,213	41.23	46.36	39.21	164.6	169.2	150.3	234.8	271.4	202.0
Transportation	1,819	65,730	36.14	36.33	33.55	171.0	177.4	181.6	210.6	219.6	213.8
Construction	3,917	135,683	34.64	36.51	30.04	153.1	147.3	113.7	271.1	275.0	184.0
Services ^{1/}	1,845	47,402	25.69	26.18	21.75	164.6	164.8	165.2	307.7	294.5	262.4
Trade	5,143	149,157	29.00	28.59	25.96	143.7	142.5	137.3	204.1	199.5	175.3
- Eight Leading Industries	30,912	1,030,114	33.32	34.65	30.42	122.9	120.7	114.0	194.1	198.3	164.8
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	169,047	7,183,634	42.49	41.58	37.83	121.4	120.5	118.9	191.7	186.3	166.6
Plant products - edible	12,880	453,090	35.18	34.73	30.98	120.9	116.0	127.7	177.8	168.3	165.1
Pulp and paper products	21,865	986,546	45.12	43.86	39.06	142.2	141.3	138.3	214.2	206.9	181.0
Textiles	20,739	717,343	34.59	33.63	32.02	104.8	104.7	102.5	171.3	166.5	155.0
Chemicals	10,734	466,964	43.50	43.47	37.40	139.9	135.9	138.8	234.8	227.8	201.5
Electrical apparatus	15,532	678,473	43.68	42.60	37.97	165.6	170.0	169.8	267.2	267.3	235.5
Iron and steel	35,226	1,600,310	45.43	44.37	41.33	101.5	101.7	95.4	168.7	155.4	136.2
Communications	5,833	260,286	44.62	43.54	40.20	196.5	190.6	190.8	254.6	240.9	222.7
Transportation	12,646	548,951	45.41	43.02	39.44	164.4	163.3	163.5	236.3	232.6	214.1
Construction	13,071	609,105	46.60	45.37	44.00	147.8	146.7	151.2	214.7	207.4	206.3
Services ^{1/}	13,994	387,403	27.68	27.54	25.18	126.4	125.3	122.5	217.6	214.6	190.1
Trade	52,918	2,028,113	38.33	37.97	34.61	140.4	138.5	130.7	203.0	198.5	173.3
- Eight Leading Industries	267,543	11,019,310	41.19	40.43	37.05	129.4	128.2	125.8	198.8	193.4	173.5
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,546	413,163	39.18	38.48	35.32	106.9	104.7	100.9	167.8	161.4	143.1
Pulp and paper products	3,588	152,460	42.49	41.10	38.94	128.0	127.1	119.3	190.2	182.6	162.4
Iron and steel	1,980	81,024	40.92	40.91	37.77	60.4	60.4	56.4	111.1	111.1	95.6
Construction	4,266	150,629	35.31	35.02	32.52	168.5	159.1	140.5	252.2	236.3	184.3
Services ^{1/}	2,707	67,437	24.91	24.63	21.63	143.7	143.2	141.4	258.1	254.3	224.3
Trade	6,477	193,410	29.86	29.55	27.88	138.5	135.3	136.7	203.2	196.4	183.2
- Eight Leading Industries	26,350	921,411	34.97	34.45	31.81	130.1	127.0	122.1	197.1	189.6	168.1
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,549	2,394,687	45.57	44.08	37.86	118.9	116.9	112.8	192.1	182.6	162.1
Textiles	7,476	225,772	30.20	30.06	28.54	107.7	107.8	96.7	162.7	162.0	137.9
Electrical apparatus	7,053	327,972	46.50	46.57	38.43	133.2	132.9	133.1	236.0	235.8	194.9
Iron and steel	23,913	1,244,620	52.05	49.35	42.06	108.8	106.0	100.2	178.6	164.9	133.1
Construction	3,780	151,915	40.19	39.81	39.53	142.6	127.4	122.1	212.9	188.4	176.3
Trade	6,315	218,337	34.57	33.99	31.54	129.4	125.4	120.3	193.6	184.6	162.6
- Eight Leading Industries	66,661	2,905,040	43.58	42.18	36.89	123.2	120.6	116.4	195.2	185.1	166.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,834	1,640,189	49.95	48.81	44.67	118.1	115.0	115.4	149.3	139.5	131.0
Iron and steel	26,637	1,369,624	51.41	49.82	45.61	113.2	108.3	110.9	141.7	131.4	123.8
Construction	1,156	56,083	48.51	46.44	41.42	170.1	161.5	161.4	279.3	253.7	256.2
Trade	3,139	101,897	32.46	32.35	31.53	153.0	143.3	129.2	187.7	169.3	154.7
- Eight Leading Industries	38,846	1,906,545	47.84	46.83	43.13	122.2	116.5	119.1	157.0	146.5	137.0
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,047	1,344,298	39.48	38.08	34.91	128.6	125.9	124.4	200.8	189.5	171.5
Animal products - edible	4,404	184,569	41.91	42.31	37.73	123.4	114.4	123.0	198.2	185.6	176.8
Plant products - edible	2,868	103,674	36.15	36.42	31.91	138.2	129.7	144.5	202.2	191.2	185.4
Textiles	3,903	105,799	27.11	25.86	24.73	114.4	120.5	111.8	175.3	176.2	166.2
Iron and steel	11,536	524,405	45.46	43.30	39.06	121.4	119.2	115.6	203.6	190.6	166.8
Communications	1,157	42,685	36.89	37.46	30.82	160.9	153.3	155.5	188.2	182.0	174.5
Transportation	4,607	188,513	40.92	38.90	36.63	158.1	155.3	146.9	214.5	200.5	183.0
Construction	4,025	145,772	36.22	38.16	37.57	86.5	80.3	71.1	105.2	102.8	89.5
Services ^{1/}	4,302	106,156	24.68	24.57	22.89	162.4	159.7	153.5	230.9	229.0	209.0
Trade	20,331	714,620	35.14	35.73	32.56	142.6	140.1	139.7	201.6	201.4	183.4
- Eight Leading Industries	68,671	2,546,363	37.13	36.56	33.60	132.5	129.5	127.6	192.8	185.6	168.2
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	36,214	1,540,147	42.53	41.90	39.05	146.8	144.2	135.2	222.8	215.5	187.6
Lumber products	9,530	393,254	41.26	40.88	39.50	154.0	154.6	135.4	223.8	222.5	187.2
Iron and steel	9,720	446,065	45.89	44.75	42.19	117.0	118.8	115.6	179.0	177.3	167.2
Communications	4,358	157,305	36.10	38.06	31.98	185.9	179.8	161.8	247.2	251.9	206.0
Transportation	9,570	424,502	44.36	42.63	37.98	171.1	173.6	200.8	243.2	237.1	245.7
Construction	10,700	474,828	44.38	43.89	39.61	317.2	284.2	278.2	485.4	430.2	378.3
Services ^{1/}	6,483	186,229	28.73	28.75	26.64	188.7	184.7	184.5	278.1	272.6	257.7
Trade	21,927	796,376	36.32	35.85	32.78	157.3	156.7	147.0	245.3	241.3	206.4
- Eight Leading Industries	89,324	3,581,415	40.09	39.54	36.23	167.2	163.5	158.5	252.3	243.3	216.1

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				July 1 1948			Employment			Payrolls		
							July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,201	274,304	38.09	36.85	36.63	99.6	99.6	105.4	166.8	161.4	169.9
	Plant products - edible	1,128	30,122	26.70	24.12	25.74	84.6	84.2	75.8	135.4	121.6	116.8
	Iron and steel	2,959	125,885	42.54	41.49	41.54	94.7	94.7	112.4	160.7	156.7	186.2
	Transportation	2,530	82,430	32.58	29.91	29.84	209.1	198.0	134.3	272.0	236.5	160.0
	Construction	3,363	115,174	34.25	31.87	34.73	136.7	118.7	117.5	166.4	134.4	146.3
	Services	1,080	24,857	23.02	21.95	20.56	97.6	96.6	94.3	148.6	140.2	128.2
	Trade	5,430	164,662	30.32	30.29	29.40	133.8	133.0	126.2	187.3	186.0	170.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,993	744,047	33.83	32.68	33.00	121.9	118.2	114.0	182.0	170.4	166.0
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,902	178,461	36.41	34.42	34.81	98.1	101.9	114.9	163.1	160.2	182.5
	Iron and steel	697	28,573	40.99	36.09	44.34	52.4	69.9	91.4	78.5	92.2	148.1
	Trade	3,096	91,127	29.43	29.11	27.61	109.8	108.0	111.6	164.7	160.4	157.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,372	444,203	33.22	32.06	31.56	122.4	123.2	127.6	190.0	184.5	185.8
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,600	237,109	31.20	33.40	28.66	105.7	107.4	106.4	158.0	171.9	146.1
	Textiles	4,077	112,787	27.66	31.68	25.21	95.9	97.2	94.2	144.2	167.5	129.1
	Iron and steel	1,972	72,946	36.99	37.43	35.24	98.9	104.6	107.2	140.0	149.9	144.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,414	324,248	31.14	32.97	28.62	115.4	115.0	111.4	172.6	182.3	153.3
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,770	390,406	44.52	43.36	38.07	138.0	132.6	131.4	222.7	208.3	181.2
	Pulp and paper products	4,092	238,499	58.28	54.74	51.58	142.8	133.6	135.2	257.0	225.8	215.3
	Textiles	2,223	57,368	25.81	28.76	19.59	95.5	93.8	98.2	142.1	156.6	111.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,118	497,404	41.05	40.04	35.15	146.1	138.8	137.5	231.1	214.1	186.5
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,641	655,077	39.37	38.15	35.27	134.9	132.0	136.1	233.2	221.1	210.6
	Animal products - edible	1,446	59,535	41.17	42.26	37.83	134.1	128.7	126.8	225.4	221.9	195.8
	Leather products	1,694	60,323	35.61	35.84	35.58	101.9	102.3	105.4	161.4	163.0	166.8
	Lumber products	1,850	70,572	38.15	37.04	35.84	146.7	146.8	142.0	241.8	234.9	219.9
	Rubber products	5,497	235,261	42.80	41.59	37.27	165.5	159.1	171.1	296.2	276.6	266.7
	Textiles	1,882	51,061	30.36	29.03	27.40	97.3	96.9	100.4	170.5	162.4	157.5
	Iron and steel	1,217	49,802	40.92	37.51	37.65	117.8	119.8	127.2	195.3	182.1	194.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,573	807,989	39.27	38.05	35.23	134.8	132.3	132.9	233.9	222.5	206.2
	Manufacturing	16,224	644,078	39.70	38.00	34.80	141.7	137.0	139.5	226.5	209.5	193.8
	Plant products - edible	2,491	86,902	34.89	30.57	34.56	160.8	150.1	155.3	252.0	206.1	244.9
Pulp and paper products	2,288	92,284	40.33	39.37	33.65	145.8	140.3	156.8	218.6	205.3	196.2	
Textiles	1,347	39,042	28.98	29.02	24.89	82.8	81.9	83.8	139.9	138.6	113.1	
Iron and steel	4,064	182,741	44.97	42.90	38.79	141.7	140.8	141.6	230.6	218.4	198.0	
Trade	3,903	137,671	35.27	34.32	32.77	150.8	149.9	140.1	201.0	194.4	176.4	
- Nine Leading Industries	26,401	1,034,182	39.17	37.72	34.55	147.0	143.7	144.2	226.3	213.0	195.1	
ST. WILLIAM ST. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	6,322	311,927	49.34	48.17	44.40	69.4	67.3	69.5	128.5	121.8	115.2
	Pulp and paper products	2,425	138,790	57.23	56.35	51.72	154.4	148.6	151.2	240.1	229.9	212.3
	Iron and steel	2,165	100,477	46.41	44.64	42.60	32.0	31.2	31.1	60.6	56.7	54.0
	Transportation	2,080	92,514	44.38	45.28	40.21	141.0	134.2	136.0	148.3	143.9	130.4
	Trade	1,920	64,560	33.63	33.00	29.88	128.9	124.9	122.2	207.5	197.4	171.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,697	553,498	43.59	42.98	39.84	87.5	84.5	84.0	143.8	136.8	125.4
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,465	96,890	39.31	39.62	35.79	108.6	104.8	108.4	149.6	145.4	133.1
	Animal products - edible	590	21,997	37.28	39.84	33.54	150.2	141.3	148.2	197.7	198.8	175.5
	Trade	4,800	169,857	35.39	34.29	30.83	137.2	142.6	133.4	214.6	216.0	181.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,010	394,604	35.84	35.30	32.08	130.3	131.3	126.8	197.1	196.7	176.1
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,350	88,589	37.70	38.48	34.79	196.8	188.0	183.1	284.0	276.9	230.7
	Animal products - edible	920	33,269	36.16	37.02	33.74	253.4	238.0	213.8	347.4	334.0	273.4
	Trade	2,828	93,980	33.23	32.86	31.60	128.9	130.9	124.3	193.8	194.7	182.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,152	284,276	34.87	34.70	32.16	156.1	152.6	152.8	247.8	241.1	221.3
CALGARY	Manufacturing	8,008	343,603	42.91	42.16	36.92	141.6	139.2	132.0	222.7	215.2	182.1
	Animal products - edible	1,255	51,799	41.27	41.85	34.86	140.5	136.2	125.4	203.4	200.0	155.7
	Plant products - edible	954	37,667	39.48	39.38	32.33	131.5	131.5	150.1	220.7	220.2	206.1
	Iron and steel	2,569	118,910	46.29	44.28	39.41	137.0	139.2	121.0	215.1	209.1	162.0
	Construction	1,848	74,000	40.04	37.26	33.41	100.7	95.0	98.7	195.2	171.4	159.6
	Trade	7,354	258,934	35.21	34.78	32.58	135.8	132.3	130.8	196.2	188.8	174.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,537	877,959	38.96	38.46	34.64	139.1	134.6	131.2	213.4	203.8	179.5
	Manufacturing	7,626	308,042	40.39	40.01	35.97	143.6	138.2	132.5	231.8	220.9	192.2
Animal products - edible	2,744	113,420	41.33	41.84	36.97	142.3	138.7	135.6	224.7	221.7	191.5	
Iron and steel	1,731	77,992	45.06	43.27	41.40	141.6	136.9	121.1	247.3	229.6	194.4	
Construction	3,521	168,845	47.95	48.86	35.93	300.1	269.7	204.5	511.0	450.6	261.4	
Trade	6,623	223,561	33.76	33.15	30.76	172.9	170.6	163.5	260.6	242.7	213.5	
- Nine Leading Industries	21,998	850,904	38.68	38.26	33.40	168.7	161.5	147.8	262.3	248.2	202.8	
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	5,365	227,992	42.50	43.48	40.52	140.2	147.7	167.3	205.8	222.1	234.9
	Lumber products	1,294	55,434	42.84	41.71	40.78	122.2	121.1	114.3	196.2	189.2	174.6
	Iron and steel	1,823	79,549	43.64	48.19	43.28	137.2	168.9	228.7	194.6	248.9	321.7
	Transportation	1,196	52,549	43.94	42.33	39.60	192.5	187.6	196.1	263.4	247.5	242.0
	Trade	3,248	103,065	31.73	30.81	28.78	149.9	150.5	139.3	224.0	218.4	189.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,813	487,887	38.08	38.06	36.03	146.8	148.4	155.8	223.2	225.5	224.0
	Manufacturing	5,365	227,992	42.50	43.48	40.52	140.2	147.7	167.3	205.8	222.1	234.9
Lumber products	1,294	55,434	42.84	41.71	40.78	122.2	121.1	114.3	196.2	189.2	174.6	
Iron and steel	1,823	79,549	43.64	48.19	43.28	137.2	168.9	228.7	194.6	248.9	321.7	
Transportation	1,196	52,549	43.94	42.33	39.60	192.5	187.6	196.1	263.4	247.5	242.0	
Trade	3,248	103,065	31.73	30.81	28.78	149.9	150.5	139.3	224.0	218.4	189.1	
- Nine Leading Industries	12,813	487,887	38.08	38.06	36.03	146.8	148.4	155.8	223.2	225.5	224.0	

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

¹ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 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
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	106.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
July 1, 1942	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
July 1, 1943	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
July 1, 1944	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	150.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	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	186.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	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	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	197.0	178.5	161.1	178.1	180.1	198.5	204.2	175.2	162.3	165.5	201.1	206.8

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

100.0 6.8 .2 3.7 2.9 29.5 42.1 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.7

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
July 1, 1942	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
July 1, 1943	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
July 1, 1944	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
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	189.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.6
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	288.1	152.6	225.6
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	182.9	201.4	198.3	195.9	199.4	281.0	161.9	237.3

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

14.2 1.5 13.1 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.4 4.4

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^x	Trade
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
July 1, 1942	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
July 1, 1943	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
July 1, 1944	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	152.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	206.1	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	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	186.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	197.0	207.1	224.3	177.9	181.3	142.8	179.8	263.3	218.8

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

100.0	53.2	3.3	4.1	2.4	9.1	11.5	3.5	12.9
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Notes:- 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.

x Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	53.2	207.1	203.6	200.6	187.2	207.2	225.8	226.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	249.2	235.8	236.7	240.9	224.5	235.3	194.4
Fur and products	.2	171.7	169.5	155.7	154.2	143.1	126.8	127.3
Leather and products	1.5	144.1	144.9	154.9	154.7	139.6	137.5	140.5
Boots and shoes	.9	136.3	136.8	142.1	142.6	129.2	126.3	126.6
Lumber and products	4.1	156.0	150.5	150.1	131.2	129.8	128.0	122.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	145.0	137.1	134.1	109.8	110.6	107.4	103.9
Furniture	.7	164.9	165.2	158.0	149.2	128.8	129.8	106.2
Other lumber products	.8	192.9	191.9	207.7	194.9	203.5	203.4	208.2
Musical instruments	.1	39.3	39.9	39.2	37.9	28.0	30.1	52.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	185.2	167.9	185.1	166.2	159.8	163.1	147.3
Pulp and paper products	5.8	186.9	182.8	178.6	163.5	145.2	137.2	132.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	174.6	168.7	166.4	149.7	132.8	125.2	122.3
Paper products	1.1	261.0	267.2	263.9	242.0	218.9	208.6	196.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	176.7	174.7	165.2	155.4	137.0	128.9	123.0
Rubber products	1.1	180.7	180.2	196.1	162.4	181.0	164.2	126.3
Textile products	7.7	178.2	179.8	171.2	158.2	157.4	156.5	158.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	191.0	191.5	176.7	152.8	157.8	156.6	159.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.9	116.2	106.6	82.0	107.4	110.7	117.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	206.4	210.4	200.4	187.3	170.6	167.5	173.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	859.2	856.0	768.5	711.0	615.3	591.1	554.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	170.6	173.2	163.6	154.3	146.6	146.6	143.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	176.7	176.6	172.6	161.1	159.6	157.8	162.2
Other textile products	.8	155.3	157.6	161.1	172.6	166.3	167.4	167.9
Tobacco	.5	119.2	116.4	120.9	117.9	122.0	123.6	126.7
Beverages	1.0	355.0	338.0	323.0	299.9	265.7	246.7	218.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	343.9	342.3	336.1	324.4	472.5	604.8	654.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	198.2	192.3	189.8	172.9	141.7	139.0	132.6
Electric light and power	1.5	230.0	221.1	196.9	184.1	154.2	145.7	143.9
Electrical apparatus	2.5	350.7	353.7	348.4	295.7	291.3	332.1	302.7
Iron and steel products	14.5	219.8	218.5	214.7	205.6	282.1	331.6	342.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	309.3	308.9	271.7	256.9	243.4	252.7	265.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	258.2	256.4	266.9	233.7	216.4	223.0	244.3
Agricultural implements	.9	222.7	224.6	193.6	165.3	144.7	126.9	135.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.4	176.5	174.7	174.5	167.3	244.1	303.0	285.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	291.3	285.7	297.0	241.1	277.4	292.9	306.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	453.0	460.6	489.7	509.7	1252.8	1508.7	1570.6
Heating appliances	.4	226.3	223.9	192.8	194.1	189.2	167.2	170.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	235.1	230.8	210.0	182.1	259.6	291.1	316.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	227.6	225.7	219.1	211.0	228.8	232.9	259.6
Other iron and steel products	2.3	212.7	210.7	222.9	222.7	307.2	377.9	439.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	353.8	348.7	326.6	293.2	346.8	445.9	502.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	229.7	222.0	222.2	226.6	223.6	220.6	212.2
Miscellaneous	.8	287.3	283.9	280.7	293.4	339.2	376.3	376.1
LOGGING	3.3	224.3	218.4	241.5	197.0	184.6	175.4	148.2
MINING	4.1	177.9	174.8	167.5	169.5	146.5	153.1	156.6
Coal	1.2	88.9	88.4	86.6	93.9	91.6	95.9	88.8
Metallic ores	2.1	332.6	325.8	304.8	278.3	246.9	269.9	302.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	248.9	242.5	237.0	201.0	179.8	165.4	162.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	181.3	175.6	169.9	146.4	118.7	110.0	104.8
Telegraphs	.4	144.4	137.2	140.7	139.5	130.8	131.3	133.2
Telephones	2.0	189.0	184.1	176.6	147.6	115.1	104.2	97.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	142.8	141.6	141.2	128.3	126.3	124.4	117.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	225.6	222.7	227.6	209.9	192.7	186.8	168.2
Steam railways	4.6	115.7	114.6	114.0	107.2	107.7	106.7	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	141.3	141.7	136.8	108.0	117.8	119.2	111.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	179.8	166.6	165.0	141.7	112.6	110.8	133.6
Building	5.1	221.5	208.0	198.3	154.5	98.5	90.7	159.5
Highway	4.3	216.5	197.1	209.1	180.6	146.6	151.3	149.9
Railway	2.1	99.6	82.6	88.4	92.3	96.0	93.9	92.3
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	263.3	250.2	250.5	233.3	208.9	207.7	193.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	270.9	253.2	256.8	234.5	210.3	206.6	187.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	249.1	244.5	238.8	231.0	206.3	209.6	202.7
TRADE	12.9	218.8	216.6	205.9	191.1	172.0	161.2	161.4
Retail	9.1	226.2	224.7	211.6	197.5	177.8	167.5	158.3
Wholesale	3.8	202.9	199.0	192.9	175.9	157.8	146.3	133.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	197.0	192.3	189.5	173.6	175.6	183.5	183.7
FINANCE	-	162.2	161.5	153.6	144.2	129.6	125.7	122.6
Banks and trust companies	-	164.9	164.5	154.4	144.3	133.2	130.0	126.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	195.8	197.2	208.6	253.8	190.9	139.8	115.0
Insurance	-	155.6	154.3	148.3	137.6	121.3	119.1	117.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	195.3	190.8	187.7	172.2	173.3	180.7	180.7

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	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	35.3	175.1	173.1	173.0	179.3	198.7	217.7	212.6
Provinces	Lumber products	4.1	122.6	116.7	123.5	118.8	115.7	142.9	126.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	243.9	235.5	233.0	223.8	201.6	188.5	199.0
	Textile products	3.3	123.2	123.7	126.7	109.8	112.3	110.0	115.8
	Iron and steel	12.3	191.5	193.5	194.5	228.6	307.9	361.7	352.9
	Other manufactures	10.7	186.9	183.6	178.3	176.1	162.9	157.4	150.1
	Logging	4.3	259.3	203.9	256.5	255.6	196.7	293.0	271.5
	Mining	11.1	101.9	102.7	97.9	108.5	103.7	107.6	94.6
	Communications	2.5	149.7	144.2	148.2	139.4	128.9	126.5	121.4
	Transportation	10.3	121.1	120.8	111.1	110.4	144.1	144.5	163.1
	Construction	22.1	319.5	296.0	361.2	307.9	254.3	264.6	265.9
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	322.7	282.6	312.4	302.0	292.8	301.5	294.2
	Trade	12.0	220.3	218.7	214.2	208.4	198.6	179.7	167.3
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	178.5	172.5	179.4	176.0	177.7	187.8	184.7
Quebec	- Manufacturing	57.7	207.1	205.3	203.1	191.0	215.7	240.4	245.2
	Lumber products	3.1	168.0	159.0	171.5	169.9	157.1	148.7	139.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	173.8	168.7	167.2	155.8	141.9	135.6	126.4
	Textile products	14.1	207.3	209.7	197.6	177.9	181.6	180.8	181.8
	Iron and steel	11.8	213.9	213.3	219.1	216.7	310.3	366.9	376.5
	Other manufactures	21.8	224.2	221.3	218.8	203.9	225.6	268.2	281.0
	Logging	4.5	288.0	275.3	316.1	250.3	211.6	221.7	197.4
	Mining	2.6	363.3	354.0	323.1	295.8	273.9	297.5	312.8
	Communications	2.2	189.8	183.3	171.6	144.8	113.6	103.1	99.2
	Transportation	8.6	143.2	143.5	140.9	128.4	118.3	116.3	106.4
	Construction	11.0	151.3	138.0	131.3	108.5	94.1	93.5	118.1
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	242.5	227.6	215.9	207.4	196.7	195.8	179.1
	Trade	10.2	227.1	226.1	212.9	199.8	181.3	171.4	163.3
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	198.5	194.4	191.2	175.4	181.9	195.3	198.6
Ontario	- Manufacturing	62.1	210.3	206.2	202.7	187.2	200.6	215.1	215.3
	Lumber products	3.2	127.0	121.8	125.8	118.5	114.7	111.1	112.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	191.6	188.6	185.2	168.1	144.2	134.1	131.2
	Textile products	7.1	150.1	150.4	144.4	138.7	133.7	131.9	135.4
	Iron and steel	20.0	241.4	238.4	228.7	210.9	265.8	309.0	317.5
	Other manufactures	25.7	237.6	230.5	231.5	212.0	217.0	227.5	219.9
	Logging	2.0	189.9	197.7	226.4	224.1	207.6	133.9	89.9
	Mining	3.0	256.1	248.1	243.3	226.3	208.4	216.5	237.3
	Communications	2.3	177.4	173.8	172.2	143.8	108.8	99.5	91.4
	Transportation	6.6	141.1	139.2	137.6	124.3	120.2	116.9	110.3
	Construction	8.6	185.8	175.8	165.8	143.7	108.2	97.4	121.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	274.6	268.8	266.5	249.0	227.3	231.8	200.6
	Trade	12.2	224.3	220.7	207.9	192.6	173.3	161.2	152.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	204.2	200.0	195.7	179.6	179.8	185.1	184.9
Prairie	- Manufacturing	30.1	188.6	183.6	181.0	177.0	177.7	194.4	186.1
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	179.7	169.9	177.1	163.7	147.1	139.4	129.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	147.7	145.8	136.3	122.4	110.5	102.4	101.3
	Textile products	2.0	228.8	238.5	226.3	222.4	228.8	225.8	225.5
	Iron and steel	9.3	135.0	134.0	127.2	118.9	129.6	155.2	169.3
	Other manufactures	14.4	263.5	251.0	253.9	256.6	255.7	278.4	239.4
	Logging	3	39.8	40.0	71.7	65.8	64.8	79.2	41.5
	Mining	7.2	191.6	186.1	175.0	154.9	137.7	144.4	144.3
	Communications	2.8	178.5	168.6	164.1	146.1	131.3	123.8	118.5
	Transportation	17.2	148.4	145.6	149.2	137.5	135.3	135.2	124.1
	Construction	16.6	159.6	146.1	140.2	134.5	101.5	101.9	107.5
	Services ^{2/}	5.0	263.3	237.9	256.9	243.9	186.0	183.9	166.2
	Trade	20.8	185.9	184.2	180.3	168.0	148.4	141.3	131.3
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	175.2	168.9	167.3	158.2	144.6	148.4	141.6
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	41.2	229.4	223.1	216.4	186.9	253.0	274.7	273.6
	Lumber products	14.0	198.0	196.0	175.4	116.5	132.2	130.1	122.5
	Pulp and paper products	5.0	227.6	223.7	203.0	176.3	165.1	164.1	154.6
	Textile products	8	235.0	248.4	237.2	222.4	201.1	224.0	195.6
	Iron and steel	7.0	285.2	298.2	315.0	308.5	823.4	991.7	1068.0
	Other manufactures	14.4	244.0	222.5	229.2	219.8	197.3	194.9	178.9
	Logging	8.6	218.1	217.7	201.9	105.6	147.0	155.5	149.9
	Mining	5.0	115.8	117.3	115.9	104.2	91.9	92.2	98.9
	Communications	2.9	206.2	199.8	183.2	166.6	144.5	136.3	140.0
	Transportation	10.3	154.3	153.9	163.1	136.3	131.1	127.4	111.2
	Construction	12.2	193.7	179.0	180.5	136.9	103.7	109.0	173.7
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	260.7	254.4	256.1	214.1	191.5	175.6	158.5
	Trade	15.1	253.4	251.5	236.0	209.4	185.1	174.5	160.9
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	206.8	202.0	196.9	162.2	180.4	187.5	191.9

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

^{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	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	62.4	189.5	189.2	190.0	183.7	204.4	230.3	233.6
	Plant products - edible	3.7	175.2	170.8	161.8	150.3	145.1	140.8	137.9
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	189.2	185.5	178.6	166.9	152.4	146.0	133.9
	Textiles	13.0	176.5	178.6	169.3	154.2	158.2	161.3	161.0
	Tobacco and beverages	4.1	181.4	176.6	176.9	167.1	168.1	168.0	167.3
	Iron and steel	15.3	181.9	181.4	194.6	206.9	297.3	358.8	367.5
	Other manufactures	21.9	209.3	210.4	211.7	198.1	190.0	220.1	227.4
	Communications	2.3	137.5	135.4	129.2	107.4	82.6	72.7	68.4
	Transportation	6.5	150.8	152.2	152.1	142.9	120.8	119.4	102.1
	Construction	7.7	123.0	115.6	113.9	90.4	61.3	52.2	63.4
	Trade	16.3	219.9	220.2	205.3	192.4	174.1	166.7	155.9
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.9	181.9	179.7	169.9	174.1	188.1	187.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	56.6	201.5	198.3	189.1	168.8	281.2	360.7	378.1
	Leather products	9.5	110.9	113.5	121.2	124.6	113.2	108.7	108.1
	Other manufactures	47.1	241.3	235.5	219.1	188.4	355.8	473.9	496.3
	Transportation	5.9	118.0	122.4	125.3	89.1	88.9	85.8	78.1
	Construction	12.7	241.9	232.8	179.7	159.4	152.2	151.5	157.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.4	197.9	186.8	167.7	227.7	270.5	278.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	63.2	197.5	196.1	193.5	179.9	207.3	232.6	228.6
	Plant products - edible	4.8	180.2	172.8	190.3	172.4	171.0	172.0	152.6
	Printing and publishing	8.2	212.6	211.2	206.7	194.8	171.2	160.1	152.1
	Textiles	7.7	125.7	125.6	122.7	119.6	117.4	116.9	121.9
	Iron and steel	13.2	236.0	236.6	221.8	207.9	332.0	438.1	431.6
	Other manufactures	29.3	213.2	211.6	210.5	192.5	216.0	234.1	230.3
	Communications	2.2	139.3	135.1	135.3	118.5	88.0	77.4	72.8
	Transportation	4.7	170.8	169.7	169.9	154.1	138.9	132.7	120.7
	Construction	4.9	200.3	198.8	204.9	153.6	116.9	94.4	108.5
	Trade	19.8	206.8	204.0	192.5	177.8	157.6	148.7	139.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.3	196.6	192.6	176.9	186.8	199.8	194.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	40.0	160.3	167.0	161.3	146.3	149.0	173.5	176.0
	Lumber products	2.1	52.6	51.1	60.9	45.4	43.1	38.3	46.1
	Pulp and paper products	13.6	149.0	148.0	138.9	138.3	127.4	127.3	130.7
	Other manufactures	24.3	206.1	200.3	192.7	187.8	202.6	254.2	253.5
	Construction	16.2	271.9	256.8	214.9	188.2	123.8	123.5	146.9
	Trade	24.6	238.8	233.2	235.7	224.8	205.6	190.2	178.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.9	191.2	183.9	173.1	161.5	168.1	168.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.8	196.3	193.6	186.8	174.6	182.3	194.6	197.6
	Textiles	11.2	115.8	115.9	103.9	107.8	103.4	103.8	99.9
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	215.6	215.1	215.5	193.2	199.0	214.2	203.0
	Iron and steel	35.9	232.0	225.9	213.7	200.8	228.8	255.9	279.8
	Other manufactures	21.1	212.2	208.3	211.5	189.9	179.3	179.1	163.3
	Construction	5.7	218.0	194.8	186.7	180.8	118.3	73.3	112.3
	Trade	9.5	196.5	190.4	182.6	172.0	165.1	154.0	142.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.4	195.3	188.4	175.9	177.1	183.8	186.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	82.4	305.5	292.1	298.4	261.5	298.1	326.2	348.0
	Iron and steel	66.8	319.7	305.8	313.1	265.1	310.9	355.3	384.5
	Other manufactures	15.6	256.5	244.9	249.1	249.4	255.1	228.4	225.2
	Construction	2.9	116.2	110.3	123.9	100.1	84.8	79.0	80.7
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	281.0	267.9	273.7	241.2	266.9	288.5	303.7
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.6	172.9	169.2	167.2	162.2	166.9	184.2	178.7
	Animal products - edible	6.4	238.7	221.4	238.0	274.8	258.7	311.5	240.5
	Printing and publishing	4.9	146.3	148.6	138.3	122.4	110.5	102.2	100.0
	Textiles	5.7	229.9	242.2	224.8	223.8	237.5	234.8	238.8
	Iron and steel	16.8	135.0	132.6	128.5	118.8	123.5	145.2	159.0
	Other manufactures	15.8	204.3	195.5	197.2	191.2	206.8	221.4	203.3
	Transportation	6.7	114.6	112.6	106.5	104.1	95.2	91.0	80.9
	Construction	5.9	133.8	124.3	110.0	110.4	58.1	48.3	73.8
	Trade	29.6	159.1	156.4	155.9	145.9	123.9	121.0	111.6
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	161.9	158.3	155.9	149.9	139.0	144.8	139.7
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	40.5	272.2	267.3	250.7	226.1	377.1	433.5	443.8
	Lumber products	10.6	202.0	202.8	177.8	134.6	135.4	131.9	111.1
	Other manufactures	29.9	310.8	302.7	289.7	274.2	506.7	590.5	619.0
	Communications	4.9	202.1	195.4	175.9	159.3	135.1	123.3	118.5
	Transportation	10.7	143.2	146.3	168.1	127.8	122.8	114.8	91.8
	Construction	12.0	251.2	225.1	220.3	152.5	100.7	89.9	115.2
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	258.5	253.1	252.8	211.6	188.2	175.1	159.8
	Trade	24.5	252.3	251.4	235.8	210.0	187.4	175.7	161.2
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	237.3	232.0	224.9	191.8	232.8	247.0	245.2

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 July 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

Industries	July 1, 1948					June 1, 1948		July 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,084,119	847,296	236,823	78.3	21.8	78.1	21.9	77.5	22.5
Animal products - edible	49,700	39,771	9,929	80.0	20.0	80.9	19.1	81.0	19.0
Fur and products	4,316	2,747	1,569	63.6	36.4	63.1	36.9	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	29,951	18,656	11,293	62.3	37.7	61.6	38.4	62.2	37.8
Boots and shoes	18,936	11,127	7,809	58.8	41.2	58.2	41.8	58.6	41.4
Lumber and products	84,042	77,823	6,219	92.6	7.4	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	52,476	49,987	2,489	95.3	4.8	94.9	5.1	94.	5.2
Furniture	15,037	13,562	1,475	90.2	9.8	90.4	9.6	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	16,529	14,274	2,255	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	86.1	13.9
Plant products - edible	60,348	40,011	20,337	66.3	33.7	68.6	31.4	66.4	33.6
Pulp and paper products	117,248	95,200	22,048	81.2	18.8	81.0	19.0	80.1	19.9
Pulp and paper products	52,872	50,436	2,436	95.4	4.6	95.4	4.6	94.4	5.6
Paper products	21,790	14,284	7,506	65.6	34.4	65.2	34.8	63.1	36.9
Printing and publishing	42,586	30,480	12,106	71.6	28.4	71.5	28.5	71.2	28.8
Rubber products	22,611	16,847	5,764	73.9	26.1	74.1	25.9	74.6	25.4
Textile products	156,648	71,689	84,959	45.8	54.2	45.4	54.6	45.5	54.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,569	36,742	22,827	61.7	38.3	61.2	38.8	61.8	38.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,643	13,638	9,005	60.2	39.8	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,223	8,580	6,643	56.4	43.6	56.7	43.3	56.7	43.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,214	10,772	5,442	66.4	33.6	65.6	34.4	65.1	34.9
Hosiery and knit goods	25,911	9,107	16,804	35.1	64.9	34.7	65.3	36.6	63.4
Garments and personal furnishings	55,065	16,981	38,084	30.8	69.2	30.6	69.4	30.0	70.0
Other textile products	16,103	8,859	7,244	55.0	45.0	54.9	45.1	54.8	45.2
Tobacco	9,909	4,248	5,661	42.9	57.1	44.2	55.8	43.0	57.0
Beverages	19,896	17,651	2,245	88.7	11.3	88.3	11.7	88.0	12.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,731	32,883	9,848	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1	74.1	25.9
Clay, glass and stone products	22,840	20,028	2,812	87.7	12.3	87.8	12.2	87.3	12.7
Electric light and power	31,269	27,591	3,678	88.2	11.8	87.9	12.1	89.3	10.7
Electric apparatus	51,386	37,053	14,333	72.1	27.9	71.8	28.2	68.4	31.6
Iron and steel products	295,932	274,507	21,425	92.8	7.2	92.8	7.2	92.4	7.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,161	37,522	1,639	95.8	4.2	95.3	4.7	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,579	26,282	3,297	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.5	10.5
Agricultural implements	18,736	17,709	1,027	94.5	5.5	94.7	5.3	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,798	104,802	5,996	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0
Automobiles and parts	44,450	39,895	4,555	89.8	10.2	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,154	21,514	640	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	7,660	7,160	500	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6	94.9	5.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,183	11,243	940	92.3	7.7	92.4	7.6	91.8	8.2
Foundry and machine shop products	8,625	8,222	403	95.3	4.7	95.2	4.8	94.5	5.5
Other iron and steel products	47,036	40,053	6,983	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products	50,647	43,593	7,054	86.1	13.9	86.1	13.9	85.0	15.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,348	14,957	1,391	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,097	12,039	6,058	66.5	33.5	66.2	33.8	67.1	32.9
LOGGING	68,125	66,898	1,227	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,595	81,891	1,704	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,495	24,256	240	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,664	41,837	827	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,436	15,799	637	96.1	3.9	96.2	3.8	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	49,119	23,180	25,939	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	46.5	53.5
Telegraphs	8,512	6,821	1,691	80.1	19.9	80.3	19.7	79.6	20.4
Telephones	39,921	15,857	24,064	39.7	60.3	40.0	60.0	38.9	61.1
TRANSPORTATION	184,652	173,384	11,268	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,857	55,738	4,119	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.6	7.5
Steam railway operation	92,227	86,566	5,661	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	32,568	31,080	1,488	95.4	4.6	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	235,185	230,715	4,470	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Building	104,584	101,826	2,758	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8	97.6	2.4
Highway	87,648	86,057	1,591	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Railway	42,953	42,332	621	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	71,941	34,689	37,252	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	46.5	53.5
Hotels and restaurants	48,283	24,450	23,833	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	49.5	50.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,658	10,239	13,419	43.3	56.7	43.0	57.0	40.4	59.6
TRADE	263,547	160,211	103,336	60.8	39.2	60.7	39.3	59.9	40.1
Retail	186,363	100,549	85,814	54.0	46.0	53.9	46.1	53.1	46.9
Wholesale	77,184	59,662	17,522	77.3	22.7	77.4	22.6	76.7	23.3
SEMI-LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	1,618,264	422,019	79.3	20.7	79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1
FINANCE	85,343	45,587	39,756	53.4	46.6	53.6	46.5	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	48,114	24,064	24,050	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,650	2,399	1,251	65.7	34.3	66.2	33.8	66.2	33.8
Insurance	33,579	19,124	14,455	57.0	43.0	57.1	42.9	58.1	41.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1

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