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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH



DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
November 5, 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 discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

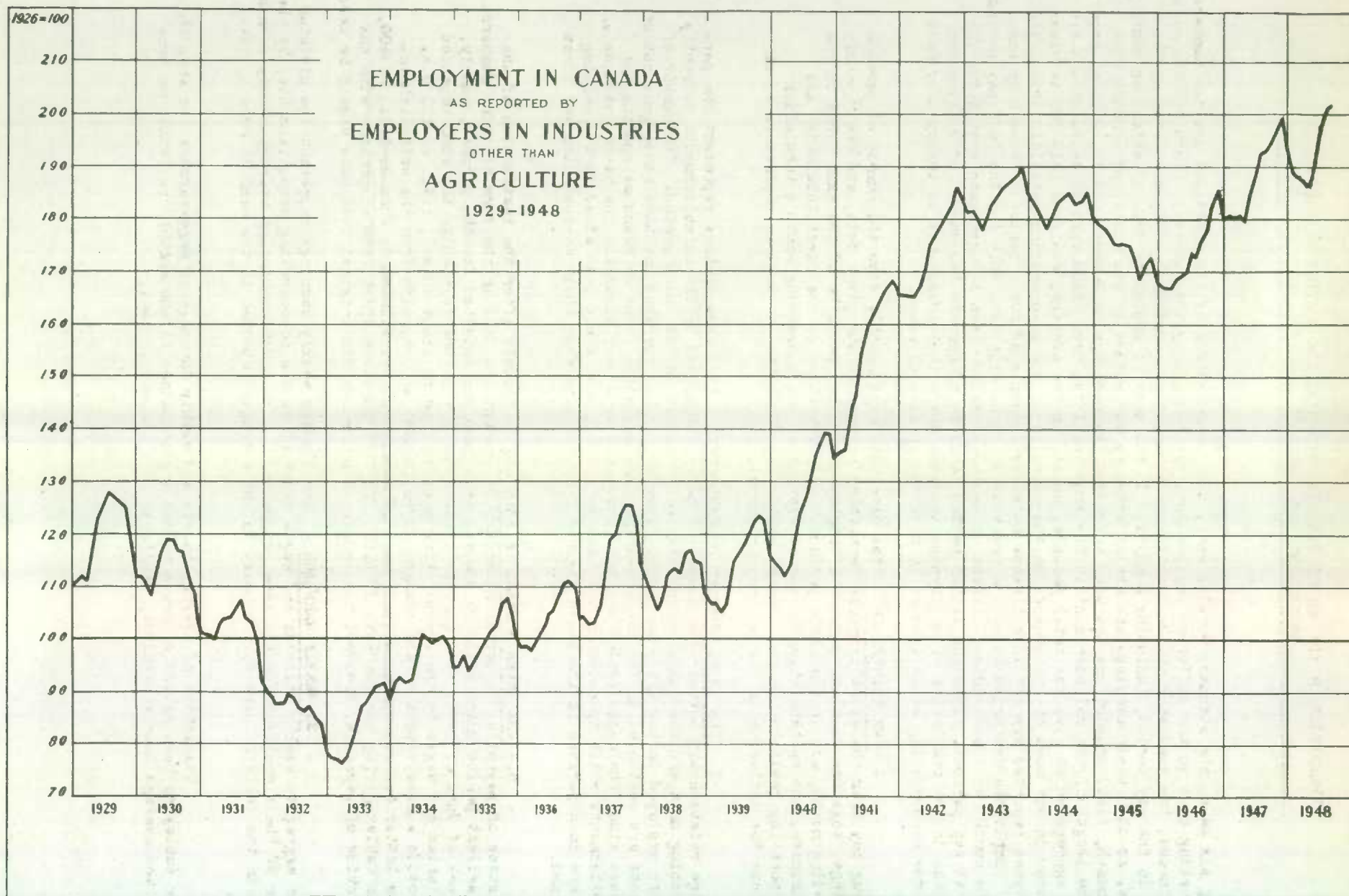
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The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

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

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

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

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



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

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1948.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further upward movement in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of September. The percentage increase from Aug. 1 was somewhat below-normal in the experience of earlier years of the record, although it coincided with the gain indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 19,232 leading employers whose working forces rose by 0.2 p.c., while their expenditures in weekly payrolls advanced by 0.7 p.c. from Aug. 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment was 201.3, as compared with 200.9 at Aug. 1, and 193.2 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest figure is the highest in the record.

A brief review of the industrial figures at the beginning of September shows considerable expansion in manufacturing, in which employment rose by 1.3 p.c., largely as a result of seasonal causes. Improvement in the month was also indicated in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, curtailment of operations was indicated in logging, highway construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The losses in the highway group, which took place largely in Quebec, were substantial. As compared with Sept. 1 of 1947, there were increases in employment in each of the major industrial divisions except logging, in which the index number was 10.1 p.c. lower than in the early autumn of last year.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain was that of 8.9 p.c. in vegetable food processing. Large increases were also indicated in textile and iron and steel factories, with smaller advances in the leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There was a decline of 0.7 p.c. in reported employment in lumber mills, with minor reductions in a few other classes. The general index number in manufacturing at the date under review was higher than at Sept. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1942-1944.

Payrolls.- Accompanying the moderate advance generally indicated in industrial employment at the beginning of September, was a relatively larger increase in the

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
							Employment				Payrolls			
			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Maritime Provinces	146,826	5,393,204	36.73	37.05	33.46	29.86	123.3	124.7	121.2	112.8	207.0	211.2	185.2	153.6
Prince Edward Island	3,493	118,918	34.04	33.67	28.98	26.72	154.3	150.7	148.6	136.7	241.1	232.9	197.6	166.6
Nova Scotia	84,349	3,104,985	36.81	37.12	33.54	29.79	117.3	117.2	114.2	106.3	191.4	192.8	169.6	139.9
New Brunswick	58,984	2,169,301	36.78	37.15	33.60	30.15	131.7	135.7	131.4	122.4	232.5	242.0	211.4	176.9
Quebec	619,447	24,109,935	38.92	38.77	35.21	31.76	130.0	131.2	124.7	115.3	211.2	212.2	183.1	152.7
Ontario	862,883	36,246,188	42.01	41.87	37.80	32.98	127.2	126.0	121.8	109.2	196.9	194.8	169.7	132.7
Prairie Provinces	250,571	10,546,180	42.09	41.53	36.89	33.52	140.7	139.9	134.1	126.3	223.6	219.4	186.8	159.6
Manitoba	110,596	4,612,412	41.71	41.20	36.66	33.29	133.4	133.0	127.1	121.8	209.9	206.8	175.8	152.8
Saskatchewan	48,539	1,958,448	40.35	40.08	35.76	32.79	133.0	133.2	131.9	123.2	206.9	206.0	182.0	155.5
Alberta	91,436	3,975,320	43.48	42.71	37.80	34.21	155.5	153.7	145.3	134.2	252.7	245.2	205.3	172.1
British Columbia	206,827	8,996,405	43.50	42.93	39.34	35.91	159.7	157.6	153.8	131.1	243.8	237.3	212.4	165.7
CANADA	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	32.72	131.8	131.6	126.5	114.9	208.9	207.2	180.3	145.6
(b) Cities														
Montreal	295,133	11,599,409	39.30	39.40	35.34	32.39	131.5	129.4	127.5	122.4	201.6	198.9	175.6	154.6
Quebec City	31,450	1,068,475	33.97	34.02	32.01	28.23	124.8	123.3	121.8	105.2	200.9	198.7	185.4	141.5
Toronto	268,242	11,084,742	41.32	41.46	37.50	33.16	129.5	128.2	124.6	115.1	199.7	198.3	174.1	142.0
Ottawa	26,729	938,707	35.12	35.05	32.25	28.84	131.9	130.8	122.0	117.7	199.7	197.9	171.1	147.0
Hamilton	66,378	2,827,963	42.60	43.78	37.83	32.62	122.5	122.1	114.3	87.6	189.9	194.4	157.8	104.0
Windsor	40,200	1,970,906	49.03	47.42	43.44	37.33	123.3	123.5	120.1	101.2	162.3	157.2	139.1	100.1
Winnipeg	69,317	2,633,974	38.00	37.51	33.63	30.63	133.7	133.2	128.8	125.5	199.1	195.6	170.2	151.0
Vancouver	90,624	3,716,583	41.01	40.39	36.81	33.19	169.3	166.9	161.7	141.8	260.7	253.1	223.9	177.9
Halifax	22,231	760,739	34.22	34.26	32.73	29.25	123.3	122.5	122.1	125.8	186.0	185.0	176.2	160.6
Saint John	14,139	458,944	32.46	33.55	30.96	28.83	129.2	126.1	133.9	121.5	195.8	197.6	192.2	161.8
Sherbrooke	10,572	342,372	32.38	32.67	30.45	28.04	116.6	115.7	110.3	109.6	182.1	181.9	161.4	147.9
Three Rivers	11,896	489,937	41.19	41.08	36.46	31.92	143.4	144.1	142.4	124.6	227.6	228.1	200.6	153.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,154	788,997	39.15	38.83	36.65	30.63	131.9	132.0	132.6	100.1	228.2	226.5	215.7	134.7
London	26,384	1,041,807	39.49	38.93	34.33	30.84	147.0	145.1	143.3	132.9	227.9	222.7	192.5	160.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,263	578,300	43.60	44.05	40.41	35.63	91.5	90.8	87.3	74.4	150.2	150.7	132.3	99.1
Regina	11,100	403,058	36.31	35.94	32.39	29.76	131.3	130.2	129.8	118.4	201.3	197.4	182.0	152.6
Saskatoon	8,077	288,672	35.74	35.32	33.28	29.20	154.6	157.0	161.2	155.0	251.5	252.5	242.5	205.9
Calgary	22,766	899,641	39.52	39.11	34.67	32.12	140.5	140.9	136.6	124.8	218.7	217.0	187.6	153.2
Edmonton	22,410	874,982	39.04	38.51	33.07	30.46	171.6	170.8	162.8	144.5	269.6	264.3	207.5	180.4
Victoria	13,041	501,810	38.48	38.37	35.67	31.63	149.5	148.2	154.7	148.5	229.0	226.5	220.3	187.3
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,089,397	45,182,117	41.47	41.45	37.16	32.71	124.5	122.9	121.0	111.4	198.8	196.1	173.3	140.1
Durable Goods ^{1/}	503,757	22,416,903	44.50	44.00	39.49	34.65	119.2	118.6	117.2	104.2	188.1	185.0	164.1	128.1
Non-Durable Goods	552,609	21,253,464	38.46	38.83	34.83	30.82	127.8	125.3	124.1	117.7	209.1	207.0	183.4	153.4
Electric Light and Power	33,031	1,511,750	45.77	45.67	41.34	37.48	162.1	159.9	138.2	128.8	234.4	230.8	180.5	148.7
Logging	66,172	2,633,379	39.80	38.67	36.76	31.87	137.6	141.5	153.0	122.2	274.6	274.3	282.1	195.5
Mining	85,094	4,277,429	50.27	49.65	44.31	39.12	102.2	101.4	94.3	87.9	160.7	157.4	131.2	109.0
Communications	50,253	1,951,216	38.83	38.41	34.88	32.34	190.8	190.1	176.5	157.3	269.1	265.2	225.6	186.9
Transportation	188,137	9,540,328	50.71	50.39	44.22	39.86	147.1	146.7	143.5	133.0	227.9	225.8	193.8	161.9
Construction and Maintenance	262,533	10,258,381	39.07	38.43	35.85	32.17	144.3	149.5	129.4	109.6	244.6	249.3	201.5	153.7
Services ^{2/}	73,549	1,897,690	25.80	25.81	23.40	21.05	155.7	156.0	150.2	139.0	243.2	243.8	214.8	181.7
Trade	271,419	9,551,372	35.19	35.19	31.88	29.05	140.4	139.9	132.1	122.5	207.7	207.0	178.0	151.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	32.72	131.8	131.6	126.5	114.9	208.9	207.2	180.3	145.6
Finance	85,816	3,396,872	39.58	39.65	37.40	34.95	140.5	140.5	135.6	127.3	191.5	191.9	175.6	154.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	88,688,784	40.83	40.62	36.79	32.81	132.1	131.9	126.9	115.4	208.2	206.7	180.1	145.9

^{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 I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

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

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

amount of the salary-and-wage payments^{1/} of the co-operating firms, whose weekly payrolls rose by 0.7 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The gain partly resulted from the payment of higher wage rates in some important industries, but was due in part to the resumption of more normal operations in certain establishments in which the staffs had been on vacation a month earlier. Vacations continued to affect the situation in the period under review, however, when intense heat in some localities had also caused losses in working time. The average earnings^{2/} per employee stood at \$40.88 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$40.66 at the beginning of August, and \$36.76 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest per capita figure is the highest in the record of 7½ years. As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in the general index of employment in the eight leading industries, of 15.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, and of 12.2 p.c. in the index of average earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments.

When statistics for the finance group are included with those just given for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment at Sept. 1 also increased by 0.2 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 0.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$40.83, as compared with \$40.62 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$36.79 at Sept. 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. 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. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which current data on payrolls are available, the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 31.8 p.c., that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 108.9 p.c., and the per capita earnings have advanced by 61.9 p.c. Including finance, the gains in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1948, amounted to 32.1 p.c., 108.2 p.c. and 60.2 p.c., respectively. These increases are the highest in the record. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in 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 during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the numbers and proportions of women workers.

In manufacturing, the index of employment during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has risen by 24.5 p.c., the salaries and wages have mounted by 98.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have increased by 62.2 p.c. In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Sept. 1 had risen by 41.6 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages showed a gain of 121.6 p.c.

^{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 is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

		Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
Year and Month		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	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	128.7	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	140.5	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	126.5	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.5	32.54
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.4	139.7	126.2	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	121.7	118.5	29.49
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.5	32.43
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.5	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.43	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.32
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.25
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	32.46
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	33.13
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0					

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

Sex Distribution.- Greater employment was indicated for female workers, but a slight falling off was shown in the employment of male workers at Sept. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to the information furnished by the larger firms in the eight leading industries. The decline among men as compared with Aug. 1 amounted to 0.2 p.c., while the advance among women was 1.9 p.c.; the gain was to a considerable extent seasonal in character, taking place largely in the food-processing industries. In each 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of September, 794 were men and 206 were women. At Aug. 1, 1948, the distribution was 797 men and 203 women per 1,000 employees, while at Sept. 1, 1947, there were 792 men and 208 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment. A year earlier, the ratios were 780 men and 220 women per 1,000 workers.

Firms in the nine leading industries reported a general increase of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1, since when the reported number of men showed a reduction of 0.2 p.c., as compared with a rise of 1.7 p.c. among women. The proportions in this group of industries were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000 workers; the latter ratio was higher than that of 213 women per 1,000 employees at Aug. 1, but was below the proportion of 218 women per 1,000 employees indicated by the co-operating firms at Sept. 1, 1947. The ratios of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when the proportion reported in the eight industries was 261, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

Increases in the number of men and of women on the payrolls of the larger establishments as compared with a month earlier were indicated in manufacturing, mining, transportation and wholesale trade. There were losses in employment for male workers in logging and highway construction. Among women, activity also declined in communications, retail trade and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, the number of men employed by leading employers in the eight main industries rose by approximately 4.4 p.c., while the increase in the nine major groups also amounted to some 4.4 p.c. In the same comparison, the number of women employed by the larger establishments gained by about 3.3 p.c. in the case of the eight leading industrial divisions, and by approximately 3.2 p.c. in the case of the nine main industries.

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 Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Sept. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Aug. 1, 1948		Sept. 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	151,358	129,729	21,629	85.7	14.3	86.0	14.0	85.4	14.6
Prince Edward Island	3,811	2,903	908	76.2	23.8	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.4
Nova Scotia	86,814	75,907	10,907	87.4	12.6	87.4	12.6	86.6	13.4
New Brunswick	60,733	50,919	9,814	83.8	16.2	84.6	15.4	84.2	15.8
Quebec	643,175	498,200	144,975	77.5	22.5	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7
Ontario	901,618	690,393	211,225	76.6	23.4	76.9	23.1	76.4	23.6
Prairie Provinces	263,014	210,108	52,906	79.9	20.1	79.9	20.1	79.6	20.4
Manitoba	116,139	90,534	25,605	78.0	22.0	77.9	22.1	77.5	22.5
Saskatchewan	51,680	41,881	9,799	81.0	19.0	81.1	18.9	81.0	19.0
Alberta	95,195	77,691	17,504	81.6	18.4	81.7	18.3	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	213,205	174,131	39,074	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3
CANADA	2,172,370	1,702,559	469,811	78.4	21.6	78.7	21.3	78.2	21.8
(b) Cities									
Montreal	313,020	221,160	91,860	70.7	29.3	71.0	29.0	70.5	29.5
Quebec	32,830	23,995	8,835	73.1	26.9	72.5	27.5	73.3	26.7
Toronto	287,599	196,470	91,129	68.3	31.7	68.4	31.6	68.0	32.0
Ottawa	30,692	20,851	9,841	68.2	31.8	67.7	32.3	66.2	33.8
Hamilton	67,694	51,057	16,637	75.4	24.6	75.5	24.5	73.8	26.2
Windsor	40,930	34,648	6,282	84.4	15.6	84.4	15.6	84.8	15.2
Winnipeg	73,729	51,896	21,833	70.4	29.6	70.3	29.7	69.7	30.3
Vancouver	94,738	70,304	24,434	74.2	25.8	74.1	25.9	74.5	25.5
Halifax	22,231	16,399	5,832	73.8	26.2	73.4	26.6	73.1	26.9
Saint John	14,139	10,448	3,691	73.9	26.1	72.6	27.4	72.5	27.5
Sherbrooke	10,572	7,199	3,373	68.1	31.9	67.1	32.9	65.8	34.2
Three Rivers	11,896	9,481	2,415	79.7	20.3	79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,154	13,913	6,241	69.0	31.0	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8
London	26,384	18,371	8,013	69.6	30.4	69.7	30.3	69.6	30.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,263	11,446	1,817	86.3	13.7	86.4	13.6	86.9	13.1
Regina	11,100	7,465	3,635	67.2	32.8	68.1	31.9	64.4	35.6
Saskatoon	8,077	5,875	2,202	72.7	27.3	72.5	27.5	75.4	24.6
Calgary	22,766	17,328	5,438	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	76.6	23.4
Edmonton	22,410	16,455	5,955	73.4	26.6	73.0	27.0	70.4	29.6
Victoria	13,041	9,689	3,352	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	75.7	24.3
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,089,397	847,508	241,889	77.8	22.2	78.3	21.7	77.7	22.3
Durable Goods ^{1/}	503,757	451,867	51,890	89.7	10.3	89.8	10.2	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	552,609	366,402	186,207	66.3	33.7	67.1	32.9	66.6	33.4
Electric Light and Power	33,031	29,239	3,792	88.5	11.5	88.4	11.6	89.6	10.4
Logging	66,172	64,956	1,216	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	85,094	83,168	1,926	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Communications	50,253	23,871	26,382	47.5	52.5	47.1	52.9	47.6	52.4
Transportation	188,137	176,587	11,550	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance	262,533	257,690	4,843	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	73,549	35,460	38,089	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0	46.6	53.4
Trade	271,419	167,559	103,860	61.7	38.3	61.2	38.8	60.4	39.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,564	1,656,799	429,765	79.4	20.6	79.7	20.3	79.2	20.8
Finance	85,816	45,760	40,056	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	1,702,559	469,811	78.4	21.6	78.7	21.3	78.2	21.8

^{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 September data are subject to revision.

proportions of male and female workers reported at Sept. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general trend of employment in leading manufacturing establishments was upward at Sept. 1, when the percentage increase rather exceeded the average for the late summer in the experience of the years since 1920. Important seasonal improvement in the month was indicated in vegetable food processing; the gains in textile and iron and steel plants were also extensive, while those in leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and miscellaneous manufactured product plants were on a smaller scale. On the other hand, there were declines in employment in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and beverage industries. The losses were moderate, that of 0.7 p.c. in the lumber group being most pronounced.

Information was obtained from 9,553 of the larger manufacturing plants in which the staffs increased by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The index of employment, at 209.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, was higher at 2.9 p.c. than that of 203.3 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest index was lower than those of 226.2, 229.9 and 215.6 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year.

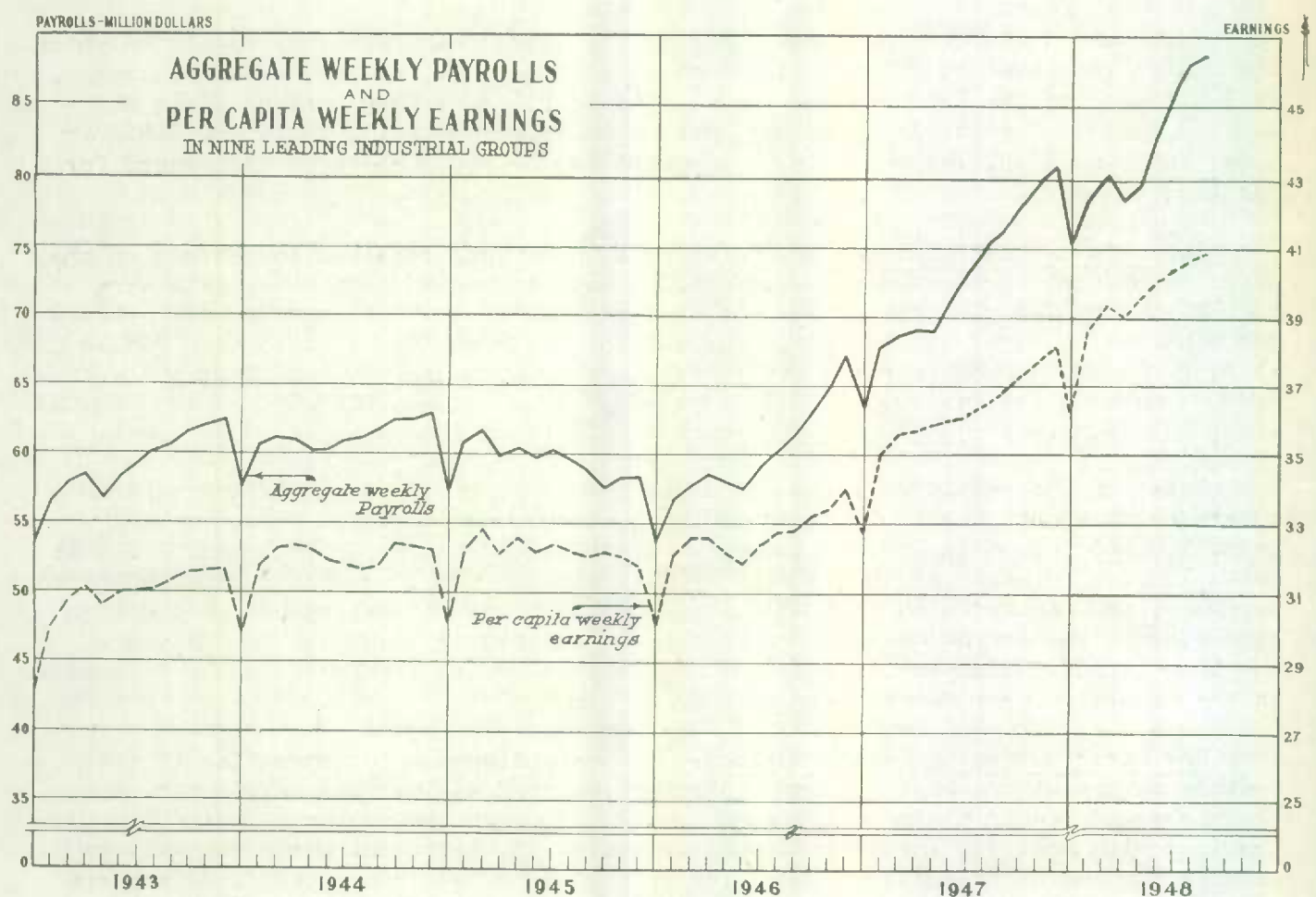
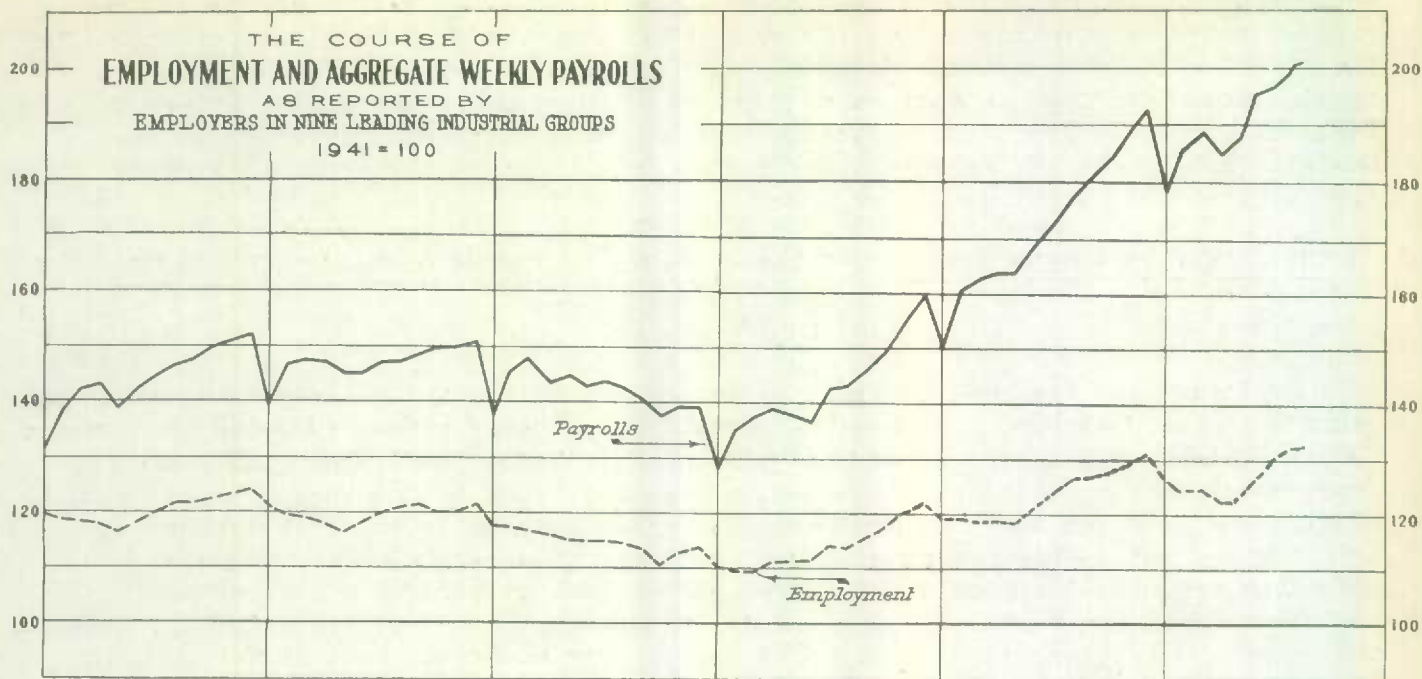
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The salaries and wages received by persons on the payrolls of the representative manufacturing establishments furnishing data were also higher by 1.3 p.c. in the week of Sept. 1 than in that of Aug. 1. The average per employee stood at \$41.47, as compared with \$41.45 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$37.16 at Sept. 1, 1947. In preceding years of the record, the per capita figures at Sept. 1 were as follows: 1946, \$32.71; 1945, \$32.58; 1944, \$32.55; 1943, \$32.03; 1942, \$29.72, and 1941, \$26.22. The general figure in 1939 was \$23.11 per week.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating manufacturers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1948, stood at 198.8, as compared with 196.2 at Aug. 1, 1948, and 173.3 at Sept. 1, 1947. There was thus a rise of 14.7 p.c. in the 12 months in the indicated payrolls, as compared with that of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings have advanced by 11.6 p.c. in the year. The latest index of payrolls, like that of average weekly earnings, is the maximum in the record of over seven years.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The establishments co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of September reported an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the number of men on their payrolls, and of 3.7 p.c. in the number of women, as compared with Aug. 1. The considerable expansion in employment among the latter was largely due to seasonal causes. The proportion of 222 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes reported in manufacturing at the date under review exceeded that of 217 per 1,000 indicated a month earlier, but was lower than the ratios of 223 and 236 women per 1,000 indicated at Sept. 1 in 1947 and 1946, respectively.

Employment for women was brisker at Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August in

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



leather, vegetable food, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, while there were slight losses in the number of female employees reported in the pulp and paper and a few other industries. The increases in vegetable foods and textiles, amounting to 20.4 p.c. and 2.7 p.c., respectively, were most noteworthy.

Heightened activity for men was noted in the vegetable food, leather, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal product, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. The most pronounced gains were in edible plant, textile and iron and steel factories. There were reductions as compared with Aug. 1 in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and beverage plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there were increases of approximately three p.c. and 2.2 p.c., respectively, in the numbers of men and women employed by leading manufacturers.

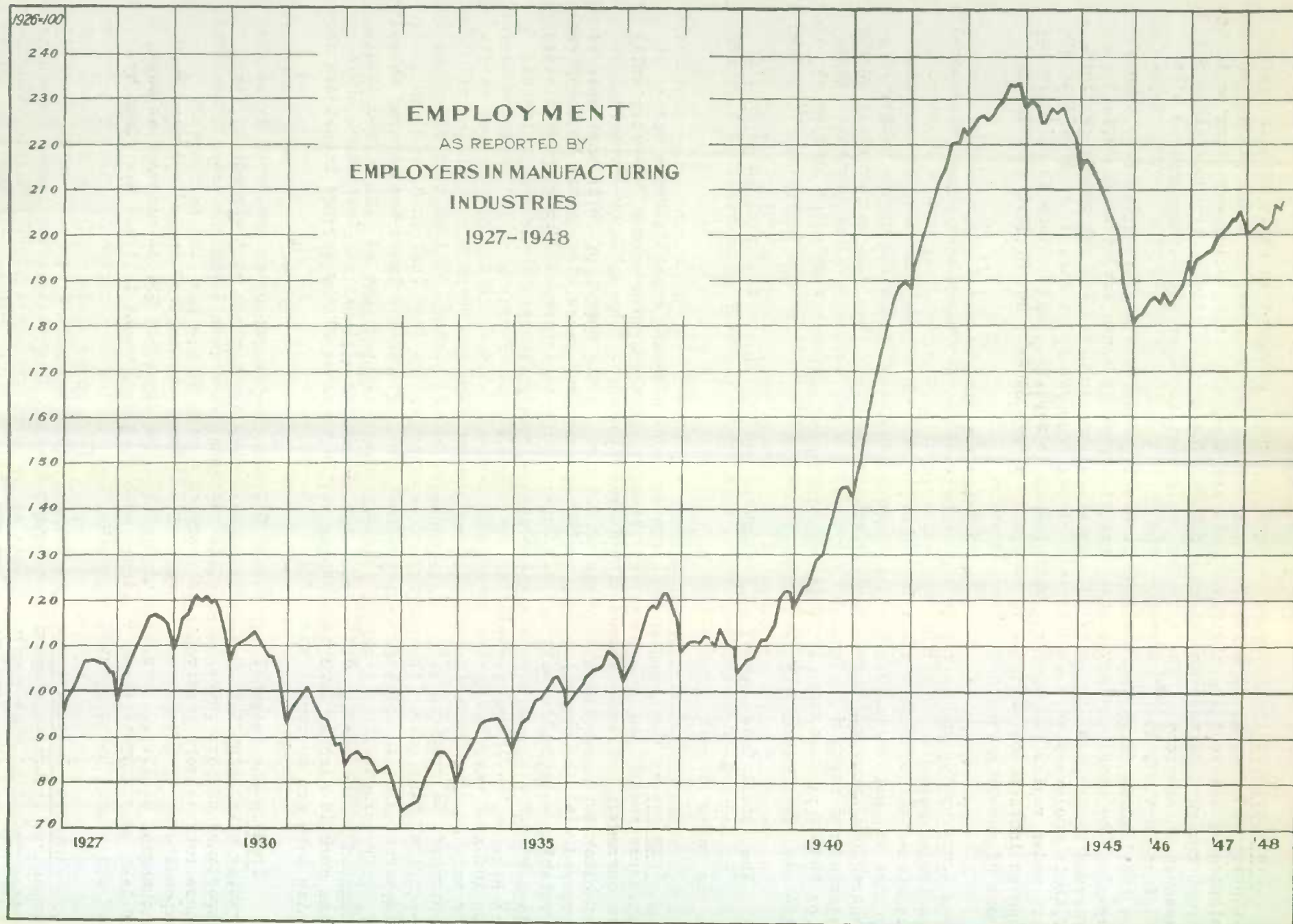
Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in bush work at the beginning of September, when statistics were received from 667 of the leading firms whose workers declined by 2.7 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Standing at 217.8, the index of employment was 10.1 p.c. below that of 242.2 at Sept. 1, 1947, the all-time maximum figure for the time of year. The weekly payrolls distributed by the reporting operators exceeded by 0.1 p.c. their disbursements at Aug. 1, 1948. The latest index of payrolls was lower by 2.7 p.c. than that recorded 12 months earlier.

The per capita earnings of persons reported in logging at the date under review stood at \$39.80, as compared with \$38.67 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$36.76. As has previously been stated, the statistics 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 indicated 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 Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

Mining.- Expansion in mining operations was indicated at Sept. 1, when the 664 leading employers furnishing information reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of August. The extraction of metallic ores afforded less employment, but considerable improvement was shown in coal and other non-metallic mineral mines. The index of employment in mining as a whole at Sept. 1 was 181.1; as compared with 167.1 at the same date in 1947, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c.

The amounts distributed by the co-operating companies in weekly salaries and wages advanced by two p.c. at the latest date as compared with a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$49.65 at Aug. 1, to \$50.27 at the beginning of September. A year ago, the figure had been \$44.31.

Communications.- A slight seasonal gain was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1, when the reported staffs were higher by 0.4 p.c. and the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading establishments rose by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$38.41 at that date, to \$38.83 at the first of September, when the average was also higher than the mean of \$34.88 indicated at the same date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 185.5; this was 8.1 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1947, figure of 171.6. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 19.3 p.c.



Transportation.- There was a further upward movement in employment in transportation and storage at Sept. 1. Improvement was noted in the steam railway and the shipping and stevedoring divisions; little change, on the whole, was reported in the street railway, cartage and storage group. The general gain in transportation was seasonal in character. The index of employment stood at 145.3, as compared with 141.8 at Sept. 1, 1947, previously the maximum for that date. The working forces of the 863 leading firms and branches furnishing data were higher by 0.3 p.c. than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers at Sept. 1 exceeded by one p.c. their expenditures a month earlier. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, rising from \$50.39 at Aug. 1, to \$50.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$44.22 at Sept. 1, 1947. Since then, there has been an increase of 2.5 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 17.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance.- Construction and maintenance showed a seasonal decline at Sept. 1. Building and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, but the trend in employment on highway construction and maintenance was unfavourable. Statistics were tabulated from 2,352 of the larger contractors whose working force were less by 3.5 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.9 p.c. The per capita earnings, however, rose from \$38.43 paid at Aug. 1, to \$39.07 at the date under review; the average at Sept. 1, 1947, was \$35.85.

The latest index number of employment, at 200.6, was 11.5 p.c. above that of 179.9 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been an increase of 21.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

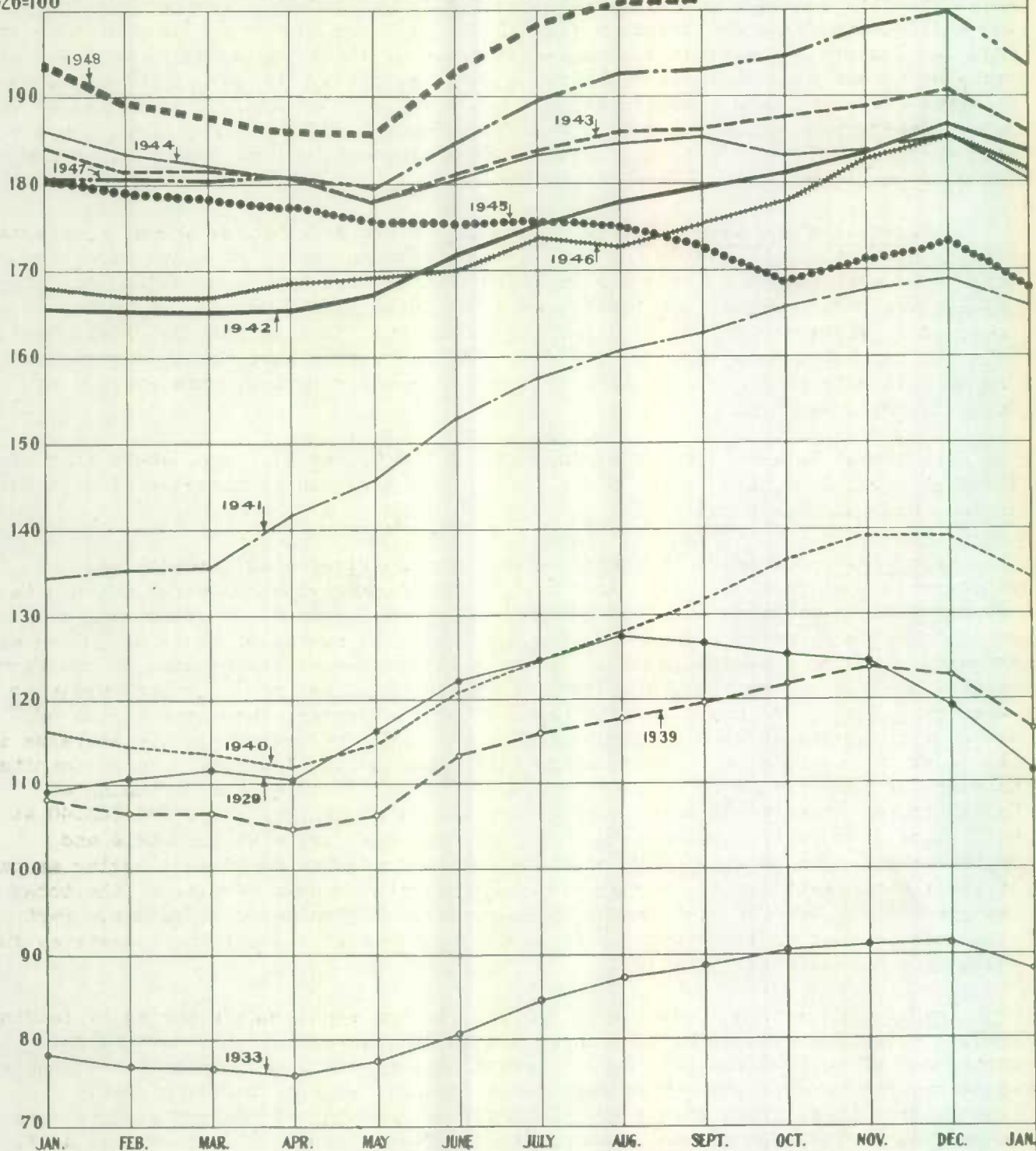
Services.- The trend in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments was retrogressive at Sept. 1, when other branches of the service group for which data are currently available showed little general change. The 1,213 co-operating establishments reported a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with the preceding month. The salaries and wages distributed by the firms furnishing data in the service industries at the beginning of September were also lower by 0.2 p.c. As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, however, there was a rise of 3.7 p.c. in the index of employment at the date under review, while the increase in the index of payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 13.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of the persons in recorded employment were \$25.80 at the beginning of September, as compared with the averages of \$25.81 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$23.40 at Sept. 1 of last year. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 68 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part time work is also an important factor in the branches of the service industries for which data are currently available.

Trade.- The seasonal advance of 0.3 p.c. in the employment reported by leading trading establishments at Sept. 1 approximated the average at that date in the experience of past years. The 3,818 representative retail and wholesale merchants whose returns were received also reported a rise of 0.3 p.c. in their weekly expenditures in salaries and wages. The average earnings of their employees were unchanged, at \$35.19, but were higher than the figure of \$31.88 recorded at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 6.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 1,017 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other leading financial institutions, whose staffs showed practically no general change as compared with Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid these employers, however, were lower by 0.2 p.c. at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged were \$39.58 per worker at Sept. 1, as compared

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 1936

with \$39.65 in the last report, and \$37.40 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the year, the index number of employment in financial institutions has advanced by 3.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 9.1 p.c.

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

Industrial employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of September, when declines from Aug. 1 were reported by leading establishments in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The general changes in all areas were slight. The amounts of the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 by the co-operating employers were greater than at Aug. 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. In most areas, the latest per capita figures were higher than those recorded a month earlier, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being the exceptions. In all provinces, the general averages were decidedly higher than at Sept. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a downward movement at Sept. 1, when the loss was seasonal in character. The 1,404 representative firms furnishing data in the eight major industrial groups reduced their staffs by 1.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of August. There were small increases at the date under review in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but the trend in New Brunswick was unfavourable, largely as a result of seasonal curtailment in logging operations.

On the whole, manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces showed little change. There were moderate gains in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but employment in animal food processing plants and lumber mills was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, construction and trade showed reductions, that in bush work being considerable. Mining and transportation afforded rather more employment, while the variations in the other industries were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Sept. 1 were lower by two p.c. than at Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$37.05 at that date, to \$36.73 at the beginning of September, when the figure was higher than that of \$33.46 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last twelve months, the index of employment in the Maritime Provinces has declined by 1.7 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 11.8 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec was retrogressive at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole showed considerable expansion, there being additions to the reported working forces in leather, food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and petroleum product factories. The most noteworthy advances were in iron and steel and textile plants. On the other hand, employment declined moderately in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction also showed curtailment, the losses in the last-named being substantial. Mining and trade reported heightened activity, although the gains were small.

The 5,120 leading employers in the eight major industries whose statistics were tabulated reduced their personnel by 0.8 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were lower by 0.5 p.c. The figure of average earnings was \$38.92, somewhat higher than the mean of \$33.77 at the beginning of August, 1948, and considerably larger than the average of \$35.21 indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment, at 204.3, was 4.2 p.c. above that of 196.1 at the same date of last year, while the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 15.3 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a moderate seasonal advance at

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

the beginning of September, according to data from 7,733 of the larger firms, whose employees rose by 0.8 p.c. as compared with the preceding month. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. over their total at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$42.01, as compared with \$41.87 in the last return, and \$37.80 at the beginning of September, 1947. The index of employment, at 205.0 at the date under review, was slightly above the Aug. 1 figure of 203.3, and exceeded by 4.4 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1947, index of 196.4. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

The number of workers reported in manufacturing operations in Ontario advanced by 1.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, bringing the index to 210.6 at Sept. 1, when it was 3.8 p.c. higher than at the beginning of September of last year. A slight falling-off as compared with Aug. 1 was noted in animal food, leather and rubber factories, but there was considerable seasonal expansion in employment in vegetable food plants; smaller gains were noted in the printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, highway construction and retail trade were quieter. Activity was greater, however, in logging, transportation, building and wholesale trade. On the whole, the changes in the non-manufacturing classes were not particularly marked.

Prairie Provinces.- Improvement in employment was noted at Sept. 1 in Manitoba and Alberta, but there was a decline in Saskatchewan. In that province and in Manitoba, the general changes were slight. The gain in Alberta amounted to 1.2 p.c. On the whole, there was a rise of 0.5 p.c. in the employment afforded by 2,609 leading firms in the major non-agricultural industries in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were also higher, having increased by 1.9 p.c. since Aug. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger establishments rose from \$41.53 at that date, to \$42.09 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1947, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$36.89. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 4.9 p.c., and there has been a gain of 19.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1948, was somewhat brisker, on the whole, than at Aug. 1. The lumber, beverage and clay, glass and stone industries showed rather lowered employment, but there were moderate gains in the vegetable food, textile and other divisions. The trend was also upward in mining, construction and maintenance, and trade, while that in logging, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and transportation was downward. The reported changes in the numbers of employees were small.

British Columbia.- The co-operating establishments in British Columbia reported moderately large additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the advance of 1.4 p.c. approximated the average for the time of year. The increase brought the index to 215.5, a figure which was 3.9 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1947, index of 207.5, previously the maximum for that date in the record of 28 years.

Slight improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated, on the whole, in manufacturing at the date under review. The movement was favourable in food, textile and lumber plants, but there were considerable losses in iron and steel factories. Mining was also quieter among the non-manufacturing classes, while logging, transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 2,366 reporting employers at the date under review exceeded by 2.7 p.c. their expenditures in salaries and wages at Aug. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$43.50, as compared with \$42.93 at the beginning of August; the mean at Sept. 1, 1947, had been \$39.34. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 14.8 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.9 p.c.

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

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

Halifax.- Employment in leading establishments in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a moderate increase. There were rather small gains in transportation, construction and communications. Manufacturing was quieter, notably in the iron and steel division. Other branches of business reported only minor changes. A general gain of 0.6 p.c. in the working forces of the 267 larger firms from which data were received was accompanied by an advance of 0.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were then \$34.26, while the Sept. 1 figure was \$34.22. The average reported a year earlier was \$32.73. In the last 12 months, the index of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 5.6 p.c., and the index number of employment, by one p.c.

Saint John.- There was expansion in industrial activity in Saint John at Sept. 1, when transportation and construction reported improvement. Manufacturing, however, was quieter; within that category, the trend was unfavourable in lumber, iron and steel and some other classes. The 191 firms in the major industrial groups furnishing data at Sept. 1 indicated an increase of 2.4 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Largely as a result of shorter working hours in certain categories, the general average of weekly earnings fell from \$33.55 at that date, to \$32.46 at the beginning of September. The figure was then 4.8 p.c. above that of \$30.96 indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 3.5 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment as reported by leading establishments in Montreal was in greater volume at Sept. 1 than at Aug. 1. Widespread improvement was noted in manufacturing. There were large increases in textile and iron and steel plants, with smaller advances in leather, food, printing and publishing, paper product, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. Trade also afforded more employment. The trend was downward in construction and transportation, while the changes in the remaining industries covered in the monthly surveys were slight.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,910 of the larger employers in Montreal, whose working forces at Sept. 1 were 1.6 p.c. greater than at the beginning of August. The weekly salaries and wages of these establishments rose by 1.4 p.c. There was, however, a moderate seasonal decline in the per capita earnings of their employees, which fell from \$39.40 at Aug. 1 to \$39.30 in Sept. 1, when the figure was considerably higher than the Sept. 1, 1947, mean of \$35.34. The latest index of employment, at 185.6, exceeded by 3.2 p.c. that of 179.9 indicated 12 months ago, while the payroll figure has mounted by 14.8 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec continued upward, according to information from 350 of the leading employers who had increased their personnel by 1.2 p.c. from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of members of their staffs were \$33.97, as compared with \$34.02 at Aug. 1, and \$32.01 at Sept. 1, 1947. Heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in leather, tobacco and iron and steel-using works, and in trade. The changes indicated in other industries were small. The latest index of employment stood at 204.6, as compared with 202.1 at Aug. 1, and 199.6 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, there was an advance of 2.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

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

Sherbrooke.- There was a slight increase in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the personnel of the 119 larger firms furnishing data was one p.c. higher than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers advanced by 0.1 p.c. The latest average earnings of their employees stood at \$32.38, lower than the per capita figure of \$32.67 at Aug. 1, 1948, but higher than that of \$30.45 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 5.9 p.c., and 12.8 p.c., respectively.

Three Rivers.- A further but small decline in employment was noted in Three Rivers at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed some improvement, while transportation and trade were quieter. Information was supplied by 106 representative establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the staffs had fallen by 0.5 p.c. since Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.2 p.c., but the average earnings per employee were higher, standing at \$41.19, as compared with \$41.08 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$36.46 at Sept. 1 of last year. In that comparison, there was little change in the index number of employment, but the index of weekly payrolls showed an advance of 13.5 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a moderately upward movement at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 2,713 leading firms in the eight major industrial groups were higher by 1.1 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Considerable improvement was indicated in manufacturing, in which there were large gains in vegetable food processing, with increases on a smaller scale in paper products, printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, construction and retail trade released employees. The general changes in the remaining industries included in the monthly surveys were small.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the employers furnishing data at Sept. 1 were greater by 0.7 p.c. than at Aug. 1, while as compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there was a rise of 14.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. This gain was accompanied by that of four p.c. in the index number of employment, which stood at 198.6 at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged \$41.32 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$41.46 at Aug. 1, 1947, and \$37.50 at Sept. 1, 1947.

Ottawa.- There was a slight recession in industrial employment in manufacturing in Ottawa at the first of September, when trade was rather busier than at Aug. 1. The changes in the remaining industrial divisions for which data are available were small. The 323 leading firms from which returns were received reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of their employees. The salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments were higher by one p.c. The average per employee was \$35.12, as compared with \$35.05 at Aug. 1, and \$32.25 at Sept. 1, 1947.

The index of industrial employment in Ottawa, at 198.6, was 8.1 p.c. above that of 183.8 at Sept. 1, 1947, since when there has been an increase of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Hamilton.- Activity in leading industries in Hamilton showed an upward movement at the beginning of September, according to statistics compiled from 455 of the larger establishments whose staffs were higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Partly as a result of loss of working time during unusually hot weather in the week of Sept. 1, however, the weekly payrolls disbursed by these employers fell by 2.3 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees declined from \$43.78 at Aug. 1, to \$42.60 at the beginning of September, but the figure exceeded the mean of \$37.83 indicated in the same period of last year. The latest index of employment, at 198.4, showed an increase of 7.2 p.c. over the Sept. 1, 1947, figure of 185.1, while that of payrolls has risen by 20.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

Slight improvement as compared with Aug. 1 was recorded at the date under review

in manufacturing, transportation and construction; within the manufacturing group, there were losses in textile, beverage and electrical apparatus plants, but heightened activity was indicated in the vegetable food, clay, glass and stone, and iron and steel divisions.

Windsor.- Little change in the general level of employment was reported by leading industrialists in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 281 co-operating employers showed a decline of 0.2 p.c. from Aug. 1. The sum paid their workers in weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 3.2 p.c., the gain being due in part to higher wage rates in certain industries. The average earnings at Sept. 1 amounted to \$49.03, as compared with \$47.42 a month earlier. The Sept. 1, 1947, figure was \$43.44.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing was quieter than at Aug. 1; there were declines in food-processing, but moderately increased activity was noted in iron and steel plants. Construction also showed slight improvement. The variations in the remaining industries were small.

The latest index of employment, at 283.5, was higher by 2.6 p.c. than that of 276.2 at the beginning of September, 1947. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 16.7 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Data received from 144 representative firms in Fort William and Port Arthur showed a slight improvement in employment as compared with Aug. 1, their working forces increasing by 0.7 p.c. On the other hand, their weekly salaries and wages declined by 0.3 p.c., due to reduced working hours in certain industries. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$44.05 at Aug. 1, to \$43.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.41 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of industrial employment has risen by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.5 p.c. There were small reductions in activity at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1, 1948, in manufacturing and construction, but transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded rather more employment.

London.- The working forces of the 297 larger establishments in the leading industries co-operating in the Sept. 1 survey of employment and payrolls in London were higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Aug. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 2.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee advanced from \$38.93 at Aug. 1, to \$39.49 at Sept. 1, when it also exceeded the figure of \$34.33 at Sept. 1, 1947. There was improvement in the situation at the date under review in manufacturing, there being moderate gains in lumber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also afforded more employment. The index of employment in London, standing at 203.1, has shown a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the last year, accompanied by that of 18.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The level of industrial employment in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at the beginning of September was unchanged from Aug. 1, according to statistics tabulated from 192 leading employers. Their payrolls, however, were higher, rising by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The average per employee was \$39.15, as compared with \$38.83 at Aug. 1, and \$36.65 at the beginning of September, 1947. In the latter comparison, there was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment, but that of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in rubber factories at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. Rather small gains, however, were noted in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. The variations in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- There was a minor advance in the index number of employment in the major industrial groups in Winnipeg at Sept. 1, when the figure was higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. There was rather widespread but moderate expansion in manufacturing,

notably in animal food and textile plants. On the other hand, the non-manufacturing industries were quieter, small losses being noted in transportation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade. The weekly disbursements of leading firms in salaries and wages rose by 1.7 p.c. in the month. The latest figure of per capita earnings was also higher, at \$38.00, as compared with \$37.51 at Aug. 1, and \$33.63 at Sept. 1, 1947.

The Sept. 1 index number of employment, at 163.4, was 3.8 p.c. higher than that of 157.4 at the same date of last year; since then, the index of payrolls in Winnipeg has risen by 17 p.c.

Regina.- The general trend of industrial employment in Regina was upward at Sept. 1, when gains were reported in trade, but there were small losses in manufacturing and a few other classes. The 181 larger establishments from which data were received increased their workers by 0.9 p.c. as compared with the beginning of August. Their payments in weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising by two p.c. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$35.94 at the former and \$36.31 at the latter date, as compared with \$32.39 at the beginning of September in 1947. In the year, the index of employment shows an increase of 1.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 10.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial employment as reported by leading firms in Saskatoon showed a decrease at the beginning of September, there being a reduction of 1.5 p.c. in their personnel, together with a loss of 0.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees, however, were higher, rising from \$35.32 a month earlier to \$35.74 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$33.28 at that date in 1947. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of 4.1 p.c. in the index number of employment, but the index of payrolls was higher by 3.7 p.c. Little change on the whole was indicated in manufacturing at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, 1947, while construction, hotels and restaurants and trade showed some curtailment.

Calgary.- The level of employment reported by 317 leading firms in Calgary was rather lower at Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August, there being a loss of 0.3 p.c. in their staffs in the month. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed, however, were higher by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$39.11 at the beginning of August, to \$39.52 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.67 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.8 p.c., and there has been a gain of 16.6 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Activity declined in manufacturing and also in construction and certain other non-manufacturing groups at the first of September as compared with Aug. 1, but there was an increase in employment in trading establishments.

Edmonton.- The 266 representative employers furnishing data on employment and payrolls in Edmonton at Sept. 1 reported gains of 0.6 p.c. in their personnel and two p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The salaries and wages of their employees averaged \$39.04. A month earlier, the per capita figure was \$38.51, and that at Sept. 1, 1947, \$33.07. Employment in manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the date under review, particularly in the lumber and textile divisions. Firms in the communications, transportation and storage, and construction groups, however, reported improvement over Aug. 1. In the last year, the index number of employment in Edmonton has advanced by 12.4 p.c., and there has been a gain of 29.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general movement in recorded employment in Vancouver was favourable at the beginning of September. Expansion was indicated in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. Within the first-named, there was curtailment

The employees of the 1,033 larger firms co-operating in the monthly survey increased by 1.4 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, since when their weekly salaries and wages had risen by three p.c. The per capita earnings were higher, standing at \$41.01 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.39 at Aug. 1; the mean at Sept. 1, 1947, was \$36.81. In the year, the index of employment had advanced by 4.7 p.c., to 240.2, and that of payrolls, by 16.4 p.c.

Victoria.- The 218 leading establishments in Victoria from which monthly data on employment and payrolls were received reported a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the number of their workers at Sept. 1, with an increase of 1.1 p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.37 at that date, to \$38.48 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$35.67 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index number of employment has fallen by 3.4 p.c., but there has been a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

There was a slight decline in employment in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. Transportation and hotels, on the other hand, afforded rather more employment.

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 reported data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Sept. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947.

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

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
MANUFACTURING	1,089,397	45,182,117	41.47	41.45	37.18	124.5	122.9	121.0	198.8	196.1	173.3			
Animal products - edible	44,276	1,714,329	38.72	38.66	34.66	148.1	148.5	142.5	230.1	230.5	196.1			
Fur and products	4,284	161,400	37.68	39.01	35.11	137.9	136.0	118.4	194.2	198.4	158.7			
Leather and products	30,440	921,537	30.27	29.86	27.97	106.9	105.2	110.9	169.7	164.7	164.8			
Boots and shoes	19,314	560,385	29.01	28.41	26.50	106.1	104.8	108.2	173.3	167.6	161.6			
Lumber and its products	82,726	3,018,056	36.48	35.60	33.19	126.8	127.8	128.8	219.7	216.0	201.7			
Rough and dressed lumber	53,057	1,987,111	37.45	36.52	34.41	126.5	127.1	122.4	222.6	218.2	197.5			
Furniture	13,604	489,324	35.97	34.55	31.97	133.3	137.5	140.9	199.3	197.5	188.1			
Other lumber products	16,065	541,621	33.71	33.48	30.78	126.1	125.4	142.2	229.6	226.8	231.0			
Plant products - edible	70,312	2,339,812	33.28	34.03	30.44	161.2	148.4	154.2	237.9	224.0	208.4			
Pulp and paper products	117,663	5,629,541	47.84	48.19	43.40	146.1	145.2	140.9	234.8	235.0	206.2			
Pulp and paper	52,751	2,976,514	56.43	56.57	51.46	144.6	145.0	142.7	255.9	257.3	232.7			
Paper products	21,939	831,689	37.91	38.43	33.86	157.1	153.5	156.8	249.5	247.2	212.1			
Printing and publishing	42,973	1,821,338	42.38	42.69	38.04	142.2	140.9	131.6	202.0	201.8	169.8			
Rubber products	21,864	911,549	41.68	43.70	40.13	128.7	129.2	143.8	228.8	240.9	246.1			
Textile products	156,500	4,913,683	31.40	31.57	28.39	111.7	109.6	106.4	183.3	180.8	157.8			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,014	1,998,770	33.87	33.84	29.52	111.4	110.8	104.2	199.6	198.4	162.7			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,259	715,420	32.14	33.44	28.18	90.5	91.6	85.1	151.5	159.4	124.8			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,247	510,161	33.46	32.62	29.30	111.0	109.3	107.9	208.0	199.7	177.0			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,069	581,806	36.21	35.08	31.32	145.4	143.4	132.3	284.0	271.4	223.6			
Hosiery and knit goods	25,212	711,879	28.24	28.10	25.23	116.1	116.0	113.2	179.9	179.9	157.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	55,917	1,849,489	29.50	29.97	28.16	115.3	111.1	109.3	177.3	172.9	160.2			
Other textile products	16,357	553,547	33.84	34.53	30.04	95.1	91.8	95.3	155.9	153.6	138.3			
Tobacco	10,038	358,382	35.70	36.89	29.50	112.9	108.5	114.5	224.4	222.9	188.1			
Beverages	20,492	923,720	45.08	44.91	40.82	177.6	178.7	166.1	270.1	270.8	238.4			
Chemicals and allied products	42,823	1,914,204	44.70	44.74	40.30	97.6	97.2	91.7	161.6	161.0	137.2			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,894	971,899	42.45	42.17	37.44	148.9	148.3	140.3	252.5	249.7	210.3			
Electric light and power	33,031	1,511,750	45.77	45.67	41.34	162.1	159.9	138.2	234.4	230.8	180.5			
Electrical apparatus	50,812	2,254,892	44.38	43.26	38.32	162.7	162.5	163.8	268.8	261.6	232.0			
Iron and steel products	295,735	13,780,837	46.60	46.31	41.52	110.4	109.3	108.3	168.9	166.3	147.6			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,502	1,967,194	49.80	49.76	44.07	147.7	145.1	128.8	198.8	195.2	160.6			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,993	1,334,609	44.50	43.87	40.00	116.4	115.9	113.9	180.4	177.0	159.1			
Agricultural implements	18,590	821,123	44.17	47.33	39.99	204.8	206.8	179.0	342.2	370.1	277.3			
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,564	5,457,706	49.36	48.41	42.61	97.3	95.9	96.6	147.8	142.9	126.9			
Automobiles and parts	42,444	2,132,089	50.23	46.94	44.26	108.5	107.5	115.9	141.8	131.3	133.8			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,276	952,908	44.79	42.80	43.54	108.7	110.6	125.7	162.8	158.0	182.8			
Heating appliances	8,170	338,566	41.44	40.53	36.39	146.0	142.4	137.1	228.0	219.1	187.4			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,998	539,550	44.89	45.24	41.64	102.0	104.7	93.9	188.6	195.0	160.4			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,502	360,039	42.35	44.69	39.50	96.6	96.3	92.3	179.7	189.1	157.4			
Other iron and steel products	47,140	2,010,140	42.64	42.79	38.54	99.9	98.0	102.5	157.2	154.7	142.6			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,669	2,357,751	46.53	46.18	40.67	121.8	120.8	114.1	205.6	202.3	169.3			
Non-metallic mineral products	16,234	842,768	51.91	51.65	43.79	126.6	125.5	125.2	225.4	222.3	183.4			
Miscellaneous	18,604	658,207	35.27	35.22	32.33	139.9	137.0	136.4	227.7	222.6	202.4			
LOGGING	66,172	2,633,379	39.80	38.67	36.76	137.6	141.5	153.0	274.6	274.3	282.1			
MINING	85,094	4,277,429	50.27	49.65	44.31	102.2	101.4	94.3	160.7	157.4	131.2			
Coal	24,677	1,235,874	50.08	50.15	43.45	97.8	95.0	94.1	192.5	187.2	160.8			
Metallic ores	42,582	2,247,929	52.79	52.04	47.33	89.2	89.6	81.7	129.9	129.6	106.8			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,835	793,626	44.50	43.17	38.30	167.8	166.4	147.5	275.3	265.0	210.0			
COMMUNICATIONS	50,253	1,951,216	38.83	38.41	34.88	190.8	190.1	176.5	269.1	265.2	225.6			
Telegraphs	6,719	407,727	46.76	46.96	38.78	128.1	127.9	125.3	235.1	230.7	190.6			
Telephones	40,721	1,513,367	37.16	36.78	33.97	209.1	208.7	192.3	278.2	274.8	235.9			
TRANSPORTATION	188,137	9,540,328	50.71	50.39	44.22	147.1	146.7	143.5	227.9	225.8	193.8			
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,202	2,662,999	44.23	43.68	39.29	154.6	154.6	155.6	234.7	231.8	209.7			
Steam railway operations	94,175	5,453,408	57.91	57.59	49.89	137.5	136.8	134.2	219.8	217.5	184.9			
Shipping and stevedoring	33,760	1,423,921	42.18	42.34	36.92	153.8	153.1	141.8	250.0	249.7	202.0			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	262,533	10,258,381	39.07	38.43	35.85	144.3	149.5	129.4	244.6	249.3	201.6			
Building	111,580	4,748,331	42.56	42.04	38.81	187.3	165.0	163.7	246.7	240.4	205.7			
Highway	105,958	3,587,860	33.86	32.93	32.92	145.2	160.6	126.8	254.6	273.8	216.9			
Railway	44,995	1,922,200	42.72	43.97	35.65	104.0	103.3	93.8	223.7	228.8	168.6			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,549	1,897,690	25.80	25.81	23.40	155.7	156.0	150.2	243.2	243.8	214.8			
Hotels and restaurants	49,911	1,217,755	24.40	24.43	22.27	168.8	168.8	163.0	272.7	273.1	240.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,638	679,935	28.76	28.70	25.83	134.4	135.2	128.9	203.8	204.6	179.3			
TRADE	271,419	9,551,372	35.19	35.19	31.88	140.4	139.9	132.1	207.7	207.0	178.0			
Retail	191,680	6,318,626	32.96	33.01	29.52	136.5	136.6	128.3	205.8	206.3	174.8			
Wholesale	79,739	3,232,846	40.64	40.53	37.50	154.2	152.1	145.5	211.3	208.4	184.3			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	131.6	131.6	126.5	208.9	207.2	180.3			
FINANCE	85,816	3,398,872	39.68	39.65	37.40	140.5	140.5	135.8	191.6	191.9	175.6			
Banks and trust companies	48,434	1,690,994	34.91	34.92	32.87	149.1	149.2	144.7	199.4	199.5	182.2			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,593	169,110	47.07	47.05	44.06	156.4	159.4	161.0	213.2	217.2	228.1			
Insurance	33,789	1,536,768	45.48	45.64	43.36	128.0	127.8	122.0	181.6	181.9	164.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	88,688,784	40.83	40.62	36.79	132.1	131.9	126.9	208.2	206.7	180.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1			Employment			Payrolls		
			1948	1948	1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,786	1,934,811	38.86	38.49	34.71	116.4	116.4	117.0	194.9	195.1	175.1
Lumber products	5,407	158,982	29.40	28.89	27.73	104.2	110.4	107.1	170.9	176.1	166.6
Pulp and paper products	6,782	332,653	49.06	47.79	43.83	129.0	128.4	127.6	240.4	233.2	210.9
Iron and steel	17,783	810,254	45.56	45.70	40.48	108.0	106.6	111.9	180.0	178.6	166.6
Logging	3,979	140,380	35.28	34.19	32.13	66.6	100.9	97.0	154.1	226.6	204.6
Mining	15,543	698,849	44.96	46.43	40.47	86.0	82.2	82.8	168.6	166.6	146.2
Transportation	14,925	673,229	45.11	46.86	40.57	147.3	142.4	137.3	229.9	229.7	190.1
Construction	38,649	1,254,967	32.47	33.52	30.72	158.0	161.3	147.7	267.9	262.3	236.6
Trade	18,605	491,062	29.57	29.67	27.28	130.1	130.9	130.5	189.1	190.9	175.2
- Eight Leading Industries	146,826	5,393,204	36.73	37.06	33.46	123.3	124.7	121.2	207.0	211.2	185.2
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	349,692	13,718,697	39.23	39.50	35.40	121.0	119.0	118.6	197.9	196.1	175.5
Lumber products	17,256	577,602	33.47	32.56	29.91	106.8	112.9	128.7	235.3	237.4	245.4
Pulp and paper products	41,760	2,061,808	49.37	49.92	45.24	139.9	139.0	137.7	236.8	238.0	214.1
Textile products	85,501	2,819,113	30.63	31.05	27.71	116.3	113.7	110.2	189.8	186.2	162.7
Chemicals	16,950	741,666	43.76	43.77	39.71	81.4	80.7	82.5	131.9	130.7	116.4
Iron and steel	72,357	3,277,282	45.29	45.63	41.22	114.0	110.8	113.6	171.1	167.6	157.6
Logging	27,156	913,124	33.83	33.93	31.91	126.6	131.7	138.8	311.4	326.9	322.9
Mining	16,970	747,810	46.83	45.78	40.96	127.6	126.4	109.8	182.4	176.8	141.7
Communications	13,415	542,288	40.42	39.91	36.66	211.3	210.5	189.6	269.3	264.9	219.2
Transportation	51,439	2,695,563	50.46	50.17	43.92	149.0	180.6	142.9	235.5	236.9	196.2
Construction	79,472	2,904,807	36.55	34.99	34.07	149.4	167.2	124.9	248.4	266.3	194.5
Services	19,394	484,806	25.00	25.21	23.17	164.4	165.8	152.9	235.9	239.8	209.7
Trade	62,909	2,202,840	35.02	35.07	31.52	135.3	134.7	131.4	200.4	199.8	172.2
- Eight Leading Industries	619,447	24,109,935	38.92	38.77	35.21	130.0	131.2	124.7	211.2	212.2	185.1
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	532,803	22,854,686	42.90	42.84	38.43	122.7	121.0	118.2	193.0	189.9	166.6
Lumber products	25,970	949,757	35.22	34.58	31.61	124.6	124.4	126.6	207.5	203.3	186.6
Plant products - edible	37,994	1,264,189	33.27	34.28	30.87	166.9	146.1	152.6	237.6	214.4	200.3
Pulp and paper products	53,034	2,484,689	46.85	47.02	41.96	153.0	151.9	146.4	236.4	235.6	203.4
Textile products	59,626	1,964,316	32.95	32.66	29.82	104.6	103.6	100.4	172.9	170.7	150.1
Chemicals and allied products	21,211	960,653	45.29	45.49	40.78	106.6	106.3	102.9	179.7	180.0	148.1
Electrical apparatus	35,674	1,603,091	44.94	43.44	39.14	163.4	163.0	161.1	265.5	256.3	227.4
Iron and steel	169,684	7,998,315	47.16	46.81	42.08	107.1	106.4	102.8	182.3	180.1	139.0
Non-ferrous metal products	29,220	1,341,579	45.91	45.44	40.56	120.6	119.7	116.2	209.9	206.1	180.6
Logging	16,529	648,164	39.21	38.75	35.92	162.9	161.0	156.3	354.9	346.7	290.5
Mining	25,238	1,293,325	51.25	50.27	45.20	81.4	82.4	78.7	118.3	117.3	98.5
Communications	20,099	780,208	38.82	38.64	35.15	200.6	200.6	190.8	281.1	279.8	243.1
Transportation	57,318	2,930,904	51.13	50.48	45.10	150.9	150.4	145.4	223.5	219.8	190.2
Construction	75,201	3,168,869	42.14	42.01	38.56	129.4	130.1	130.6	214.0	214.5	182.1
Services	28,450	730,161	26.66	26.63	23.26	140.3	140.1	135.5	231.2	229.5	201.2
Trade	107,245	3,839,871	35.80	35.88	32.49	135.1	135.2	124.5	201.7	202.2	169.6
- Eight Leading Industries	662,883	36,246,188	42.01	41.87	37.80	127.2	126.0	121.8	196.9	194.6	169.7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	74,476	3,059,788	41.08	40.61	36.84	139.7	139.2	133.0	220.6	217.8	182.3
Animal products - edible	11,918	477,485	40.08	39.97	34.88	153.9	154.8	147.6	223.3	224.0	196.6
Lumber products	4,782	167,761	35.09	34.67	31.19	128.7	134.1	127.5	217.9	224.4	181.4
Plant products - edible	7,153	261,875	36.61	36.17	32.99	157.1	146.1	160.7	233.1	224.8	215.3
Textile products	5,171	148,590	28.70	28.20	25.94	122.8	116.3	114.0	201.9	187.9	169.2
Iron and steel	22,710	1,061,410	46.74	46.90	38.80	123.0	123.4	116.0	208.8	206.9	163.2
Mining	18,143	1,014,409	55.91	54.69	48.24	163.7	160.2	144.1	259.9	248.8	197.7
Communications	7,040	275,902	39.19	38.17	34.32	166.0	165.2	152.5	252.1	244.5	202.8
Transportation	42,917	2,240,440	52.20	51.12	45.21	137.6	137.8	136.5	239.8	205.8	181.1
Construction	43,484	1,783,749	41.02	40.52	36.16	131.7	128.7	117.9	241.6	233.2	190.9
Services	12,370	324,915	26.27	26.73	23.34	163.5	166.3	162.1	252.1	261.0	223.6
Trade	51,672	1,827,167	35.43	35.33	32.21	141.2	141.0	136.7	206.8	206.8	186.0
- Eight Leading Industries	250,571	10,546,180	42.09	41.83	36.89	140.7	139.9	134.1	223.6	219.4	186.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	82,638	3,614,135	43.73	43.26	39.44	147.4	147.0	145.2	229.4	226.2	204.2
Animal products - edible	6,794	274,965	40.47	40.62	36.42	161.4	160.5	160.3	262.0	261.4	236.9
Lumber products	28,311	1,183,934	41.11	40.14	39.02	150.3	147.8	138.3	232.5	222.8	204.3
Plant products - edible	6,204	204,902	33.03	33.27	28.39	184.8	181.0	166.3	310.3	306.4	254.2
Pulp and paper products	9,937	497,598	50.08	51.57	46.41	162.4	153.3	141.0	222.1	240.5	209.9
Iron and steel	13,501	633,576	47.63	45.20	42.09	111.2	116.0	119.2	176.5	176.8	167.0
Non-ferrous metal products	4,496	236,652	52.34	52.46	46.79	136.8	135.2	126.2	204.1	201.0	186.1
Logging	17,959	911,901	50.83	48.37	45.52	189.7	177.5	178.3	243.5	218.8	219.4
Mining	10,200	523,036	51.28	49.98	46.52	101.4	104.0	97.3	148.2	148.2	129.0
Transportation	21,538	1,100,192	51.06	51.62	43.06	160.1	166.0	167.6	264.9	260.7	224.1
Construction	25,727	1,145,989	44.54	43.93	39.96	197.3	195.1	194.4	341.1	332.6	297.6
Services	9,771	286,583	29.33	28.63	26.09	187.8	185.9	186.7	295.2	285.3	264.4
Trade	33,068	1,190,442	35.96	35.82	32.65	171.5	167.9	162.2	263.0	266.5	212.1
- Eight Leading Industries	206,827	8,998,405	43.50	42.93	39.34	159.7	157.6	153.8	243.6	237.3	212.4

* See explanatory statement on pages 1 and 11.

See footnote 1 on page 1.

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 Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.o.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	925	30,699	33.19	32.75	29.17	166.0	163.8	132.1	273.8	266.3	191.2			
Trade	678	14,538	21.59	21.89	22.28	118.1	117.1	133.5	145.6	146.3	169.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,493	118,918	34.04	33.67	28.98	154.3	150.7	148.6	241.1	232.9	197.6			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,792	1,039,033	38.78	38.64	34.75	111.4	110.1	111.0	179.0	176.4	160.2			
Animal products - edible	2,698	84,325	31.25	29.15	27.50	120.6	125.2	129.6	199.1	192.8	174.4			
Iron and steel	12,328	566,153	45.92	46.12	40.82	100.7	98.4	100.8	173.3	170.5	154.2			
Mining	14,503	660,344	45.53	47.17	41.02	86.6	82.3	82.5	171.0	168.4	147.7			
Coal	13,272	613,365	46.21	47.65	41.55	83.7	80.2	79.9	167.3	165.2	143.9			
Transportation	7,187	315,185	43.85	44.13	39.05	130.7	129.0	124.2	209.0	207.6	177.1			
Steam railway operations	3,657	191,473	52.36	52.82	45.03	108.8	107.5	106.5	194.8	194.1	162.4			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,517	83,421	33.14	33.17	30.70	169.2	166.3	148.8	235.5	231.7	192.9			
Construction	22,660	705,718	31.28	32.18	29.57	133.3	139.5	127.2	233.6	251.2	210.5			
Building	4,467	145,656	32.61	31.79	32.62	88.8	87.0	78.6	132.9	126.9	117.1			
Highway	16,316	491,125	30.10	31.55	28.50	159.4	171.7	153.3	306.5	342.6	278.1			
Retail trade	6,026	160,551	28.61	28.91	24.55	125.1	126.2	129.1	181.7	185.4	171.2			
Wholesale trade	2,814	105,202	37.39	36.50	34.79	145.6	145.0	140.0	197.2	191.7	176.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	84,349	3,104,985	36.81	37.12	33.54	117.3	117.2	114.2	191.4	192.8	189.8			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	22,071	865,079	39.20	38.54	34.83	119.8	121.6	122.8	215.7	215.3	196.3			
Lumber products	3,266	101,170	30.98	30.35	28.12	93.1	99.6	102.5	174.8	183.2	173.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,354	237,320	54.51	52.29	47.81	128.6	128.1	127.4	252.5	241.3	219.4			
Iron and steel	5,209	234,035	44.93	45.01	39.94	118.1	119.5	133.1	194.5	197.3	195.0			
Logging	3,337	124,793	37.40	35.38	33.23	67.0	108.7	104.8	153.6	235.6	213.3			
Transportation	7,068	324,655	45.93	49.50	42.23	157.7	149.5	143.9	247.6	253.0	204.5			
Steam railway operations	4,214	239,060	56.73	57.13	47.17	141.8	142.3	145.4	231.1	233.4	196.9			
Construction	15,266	519,173	34.01	35.45	32.64	186.5	183.7	165.9	337.0	346.1	287.9			
Highway	8,089	249,082	30.79	33.80	32.86	191.9	195.2	179.7	408.2	455.8	407.9			
Railway	3,053	119,976	39.30	41.07	33.10	115.1	110.8	98.9	252.2	253.6	182.8			
Retail trade	4,841	133,356	27.55	28.05	24.93	130.3	131.1	125.9	204.1	208.6	177.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	58,984	2,169,301	38.78	37.15	33.60	131.7	135.7	131.4	232.5	242.0	211.4			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,458	1,698,507	40.97	40.49	35.68	132.9	131.5	126.6	211.0	206.3	175.1			
Animal products - edible	4,443	184,874	41.61	41.84	37.03	141.4	138.4	132.3	211.9	208.6	188.5			
Plant products - edible	3,121	110,423	35.38	35.32	31.85	147.8	145.1	147.7	208.2	204.0	187.5			
Pulp and paper products	4,137	173,561	41.95	41.87	37.47	146.1	142.3	137.5	213.5	207.5	180.1			
Textiles	4,316	123,559	28.63	28.11	25.96	124.2	115.7	112.2	201.6	184.2	164.6			
Iron and steel	15,225	710,174	46.65	45.67	38.69	122.8	123.4	116.7	206.8	205.4	164.5			
Transportation	19,993	1,038,199	52.19	51.61	45.48	139.8	139.8	137.1	215.8	213.2	185.6			
Street railways	7,852	339,048	43.05	41.85	39.03	156.8	155.0	151.7	232.7	223.6	206.2			
Steam railway operations	11,861	691,239	58.28	58.08	50.00	127.8	128.8	125.6	206.6	207.7	174.2			
Construction	15,035	604,674	40.22	39.05	34.90	122.3	121.4	103.4	207.0	199.8	152.8			
Building	5,482	225,120	41.07	38.70	36.55	114.6	110.5	90.4	154.3	140.2	109.4			
Railway	5,357	234,800	43.83	44.02	36.44	96.3	96.9	90.0	213.6	215.9	166.0			
Services	4,575	119,425	26.10	26.48	23.14	158.9	160.9	151.6	239.1	245.6	206.2			
Retail trade	15,773	540,061	34.24	34.47	30.99	141.4	142.6	140.2	204.6	207.7	186.4			
Wholesale trade	7,221	285,603	39.55	39.16	36.48	131.4	133.0	134.2	187.0	184.6	173.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	110,596	4,612,412	41.71	41.20	36.66	133.4	133.0	127.1	209.9	206.6	175.8			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,886	439,521	40.37	40.30	35.07	140.7	142.0	140.8	209.4	210.9	179.8			
Animal products - edible	3,455	126,343	36.57	36.36	31.15	169.2	175.9	176.0	244.6	252.8	216.7			
Street railways	4,616	169,997	36.83	36.81	33.08	105.1	109.7	113.6	153.6	155.8	148.1			
Steam railway operations	5,123	319,122	62.29	62.85	55.09	134.2	131.1	129.0	191.7	189.0	163.0			
Construction	12,212	487,839	39.95	39.73	35.43	130.4	131.2	127.8	250.4	250.5	217.6			
Highway	4,789	186,537	38.98	38.45	35.01	151.3	146.2	142.2	290.8	277.4	245.6			
Railway	4,415	189,347	42.89	43.96	35.90	98.1	97.5	89.3	193.5	197.1	147.5			
Retail trade	6,684	221,857	33.19	33.20	29.46	126.9	124.2	127.5	201.9	197.8	182.4			
Wholesale trade	4,488	171,178	38.14	37.77	35.00	130.1	129.6	126.8	198.1	195.5	178.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	48,539	1,958,448	40.35	40.08	35.75	133.0	133.2	131.9	206.9	206.0	182.0			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,132	921,760	41.65	40.98	35.85	152.9	153.9	142.3	248.4	245.9	199.8			
Animal products - edible	4,020	166,268	41.36	41.15	34.92	156.4	157.4	152.8	221.8	222.2	192.5			
Plant products - edible	2,969	108,776	36.64	36.60	32.66	172.8	165.8	175.9	263.4	245.8	239.3			
Iron and steel	5,214	245,787	47.14	45.99	38.98	144.3	145.5	130.5	239.2	235.1	178.8			
Mining	13,952	782,348	56.07	54.63	47.76	188.0	183.4	167.0	284.4	269.9	215.6			
Coal	8,033	456,544	56.83	55.04	46.87	150.6	147.8	146.4	257.7	245.0	206.6			
Transportation	13,285	713,122	53.68	51.52	45.54	148.8	148.9	146.8	234.2	225.0	196.1			
Street railways	4,658	197,543	42.41	42.02	38.10	136.7	133.7	137.8	191.5	185.6	172.8			
Steam railway operations	7,924	485,864	61.32	58.34	50.84	144.4	144.4	139.1	248.3	236.3	198.3			
Construction	16,237	691,236	42.57	42.58	37.89	141.6	133.2	123.8	274.9	258.7	214.1			
Highway	7,107	278,590	39.20	39.30	39.13	143.7	125.8	133.8	248.3	217.9	231.0			
Railway	3,967	174,912	44.09	46.10	36.94	91.2	90.3	79.5	208.9	216.1	152.6			
Services	5,653	150,714	26.66	27.46	23.29	182.9	184.9	187.1	263.6	274.5	239.4			
Retail trade	11,773	391,258	33.23	33.14	30.07	149.6	149.4	141.1	233.4	232.5	200.5			
Wholesale trade	5,633	217,210	38.66	37.98	35.38	145.9	145.2	141.9	208.8	204.7	182.2			
- All Industries	91,436	3,975,320	43.48	42.71	37.80	155.5	153.7	145.3	252.7	245.2	208.3			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.o.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	183,391	7,331,595	39.98	40.46	36.06	121.6	118.1	119.3	188.3	185.1	166.9
Plant products - edible	11,354	395,821	34.86	35.90	32.63	128.5	123.4	112.6	211.5	209.1	173.3
Pulp and paper products	13,049	553,831	42.44	42.69	38.44	155.2	151.6	145.7	228.0	224.1	195.2
Textiles	38,162	1,206,441	31.61	32.35	29.39	112.6	107.0	106.9	178.3	173.6	156.0
Tobacco	5,960	219,494	36.89	38.32	30.83	101.3	99.1	105.7	216.5	220.0	187.6
Iron and steel	46,408	2,156,895	46.48	47.01	41.61	103.0	99.2	106.1	151.6	147.8	139.8
Communications	6,867	313,714	45.68	44.81	41.63	215.7	215.5	196.8	265.4	260.2	220.8
Transportation	18,971	859,617	45.31	43.83	39.45	148.7	150.8	140.2	244.4	239.9	199.1
Construction	23,111	978,436	42.25	40.91	36.15	189.4	192.1	178.3	290.6	285.4	237.6
Services ^{1/}	13,690	553,790	25.84	26.26	24.51	158.1	159.4	147.8	221.5	226.3	204.2
Trade	48,826	1,748,081	35.80	35.88	32.34	138.0	137.4	133.4	197.0	196.4	170.1
- Eight Leading Industries	295,133	11,699,409	39.30	39.40	35.34	131.5	129.4	127.6	201.6	198.9	175.8
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,765	622,822	35.06	35.21	34.19	108.5	106.6	106.6	176.3	172.3	170.2
Iron and steel	3,839	159,533	41.66	41.87	45.90	149.5	140.8	175.4	215.0	203.9	276.1
Transportation	1,768	64,843	36.68	39.01	36.82	166.2	183.2	190.7	207.7	243.6	247.7
Construction	4,115	153,126	37.21	35.96	32.17	160.9	159.1	142.5	306.0	292.3	239.2
Services ^{1/}	1,908	48,593	25.49	25.85	21.77	170.1	170.2	169.8	315.4	319.9	269.9
Trade	5,199	153,612	29.55	29.36	25.75	145.3	143.5	139.0	210.2	206.3	175.9
- Eight Leading Industries	31,460	1,068,475	33.97	34.02	32.01	124.8	123.3	121.8	200.9	198.7	185.4
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	168,359	7,122,035	42.30	42.74	38.33	121.6	119.1	117.8	191.1	189.2	167.3
Plant products - edible	13,731	474,705	34.57	35.48	31.43	128.9	116.0	123.6	186.3	172.0	162.3
Pulp and paper products	21,937	966,556	44.06	44.85	39.30	142.1	140.4	133.8	209.1	210.3	176.1
Textiles	20,446	714,061	34.92	34.66	32.49	103.3	101.2	99.3	170.9	166.2	162.6
Chemicals	10,681	464,991	43.53	43.55	39.08	139.3	139.0	139.6	233.8	233.5	198.0
Electrical apparatus	16,512	697,228	44.95	43.78	39.65	185.4	165.0	168.2	274.6	266.7	244.8
Iron and steel	35,076	1,587,738	45.27	46.19	41.20	101.2	99.8	96.6	167.6	168.7	137.1
Communications	5,901	260,521	44.15	44.30	41.14	198.7	200.0	190.0	254.8	257.3	226.9
Transportation	12,839	593,185	46.20	44.62	40.36	167.0	167.2	161.1	255.3	246.9	216.8
Construction	13,072	634,979	48.58	47.03	43.55	147.8	151.2	157.6	223.1	220.9	213.2
Services	14,085	394,053	27.98	27.88	24.86	125.9	125.7	122.8	218.7	217.6	189.3
Trade	53,953	2,078,174	38.52	38.66	35.06	140.1	140.7	127.8	203.3	204.9	170.7
- Eight Leading Industries	268,242	11,084,742	41.32	41.46	37.60	129.5	128.2	124.6	199.7	198.3	174.1
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,977	389,912	39.08	38.92	35.59	102.9	105.1	101.0	164.6	164.3	145.0
Pulp and paper products	3,476	144,893	41.68	42.46	38.15	124.1	126.1	121.1	180.7	187.2	161.5
Iron and steel	1,942	78,462	40.40	38.21	36.30	59.3	59.3	56.7	107.8	101.8	97.6
Construction	4,339	159,072	36.66	36.21	35.84	171.3	172.5	137.6	266.4	264.8	210.2
Services ^{1/}	2,717	66,658	24.53	24.68	22.04	144.2	143.8	144.0	255.1	255.9	232.8
Trade	7,328	218,585	29.83	30.84	27.42	150.1	146.0	133.2	204.4	204.1	177.3
- Eight Leading Industries	26,729	938,707	35.12	35.05	32.25	131.9	130.8	122.0	199.7	197.9	171.1
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,299	2,308,629	44.14	45.55	38.92	118.4	118.1	111.1	185.2	190.6	154.0
Textiles	7,132	220,930	30.98	32.01	27.80	102.8	103.9	93.2	159.2	166.4	129.6
Electrical apparatus	6,888	312,980	45.44	45.97	38.24	130.0	132.2	133.3	225.2	231.7	194.3
Iron and steel	24,062	1,183,315	49.18	50.97	43.73	109.5	109.1	99.2	169.8	175.2	136.9
Construction	3,806	164,649	43.26	43.52	39.62	142.6	140.7	119.0	229.4	227.7	174.6
Trade	6,062	210,704	34.76	34.99	31.82	124.2	125.2	118.1	186.9	189.5	161.0
- Eight Leading Industries	66,378	2,827,963	42.60	43.78	37.83	122.5	122.1	114.3	189.9	194.4	157.8
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,743	1,679,979	51.31	49.46	44.97	118.1	118.7	116.1	153.9	149.0	132.6
Iron and steel	27,116	1,425,371	52.57	50.75	45.93	115.3	114.6	111.6	147.8	141.6	126.5
Construction	1,330	64,281	48.33	46.36	40.80	195.8	180.3	178.2	320.2	282.8	246.1
Trade	3,420	119,172	34.86	34.12	31.87	162.6	168.4	138.0	195.2	190.7	159.9
- Eight Leading Industries	40,200	1,970,906	49.03	47.42	43.44	123.3	123.5	120.1	162.3	167.2	139.1
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,411	1,371,166	39.85	39.38	34.76	132.0	130.4	126.3	207.7	202.7	173.2
Animal products - edible	4,172	175,047	41.96	42.40	37.33	139.2	135.3	131.3	208.7	206.1	187.1
Plant products - edible	2,916	104,906	35.98	35.90	32.07	140.5	138.1	144.6	204.6	200.7	186.0
Textiles	4,135	119,984	29.02	28.36	26.11	121.1	113.7	111.1	198.8	182.2	163.8
Iron and steel	11,639	528,937	45.56	44.81	37.88	121.4	122.1	115.4	204.2	201.9	161.1
Communications	1,166	47,115	40.41	38.04	30.23	162.9	159.6	160.2	207.7	182.2	176.3
Transportation	4,608	191,470	41.55	40.17	36.96	157.5	159.2	149.0	216.9	211.8	183.6
Construction	4,295	170,452	39.69	38.03	37.31	92.5	92.5	77.5	123.5	118.3	100.3
Services ^{1/}	4,271	110,685	25.92	26.22	23.20	160.7	162.8	152.9	238.1	243.9	206.6
Trade	20,462	738,522	36.09	36.13	32.75	139.6	140.2	139.3	201.6	202.9	183.5
- Eight Leading Industries	69,317	2,633,974	38.00	37.51	33.63	133.7	133.2	128.6	199.1	195.8	170.2
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	56,800	1,550,212	43.20	42.27	39.40	148.3	146.0	137.2	227.9	219.1	191.6
Lumber products	9,833	424,081	43.13	42.48	39.66	158.0	148.8	146.7	236.9	216.8	206.2
Iron and steel	9,005	424,214	47.11	43.96	42.38	108.4	116.9	108.7	170.2	168.1	153.4
Communications	4,422	160,062	36.20	35.67	32.70	168.7	189.0	161.6	261.5	248.2	210.3
Transportation	9,906	447,356	45.16	45.14	38.35	175.1	172.9	207.6	256.0	252.7	256.6
Construction	10,920	510,018	46.70	44.97	41.31	327.8	317.8	293.7	516.1	481.8	417.1
Services ^{1/}	6,566	197,301	30.05	28.97	26.54	168.5	189.9	191.6	290.3	281.9	266.6
Trade	22,957	859,617	37.44	37.52	33.49	158.7	168.5	146.1	252.8	249.8	211.6
- Eight Leading Industries	90,824	3,716,683	41.01	40.39	36.81	169.3	166.9	161.7	260.7	253.1	223.9

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.o.					
			Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947
ALBANY											
Manufacturing	7,234	282,779	39.09	39.29	36.82	100.1	101.3	111.6	171.9	174.9	179.9
Plant products - edible	1,182	30,819	26.75	26.91	25.58	86.5	85.8	77.2	138.5	138.3	118.3
Iron and steel	2,636	130,678	44.51	44.27	42.16	94.0	96.7	120.8	166.8	170.7	203.0
Transportation	2,374	77,569	32.67	32.97	31.10	196.3	189.7	162.2	254.5	248.3	201.4
Construction	3,788	131,837	34.82	34.50	34.28	153.9	148.7	133.5	190.5	182.4	162.9
Services	1,103	24,194	21.93	22.66	20.28	99.7	100.3	99.7	144.6	150.3	133.7
Trade	5,291	160,067	30.25	30.31	28.12	130.3	130.9	128.4	182.1	183.2	167.6
- Nine Leading Industries	22,231	760,739	34.22	34.26	32.73	123.3	122.5	122.1	186.0	185.0	176.2
BALTIMORE											
Manufacturing	4,656	174,074	37.39	37.18	34.41	93.2	96.5	124.5	159.1	167.2	195.5
Iron and steel	726	28,902	39.81	39.21	41.50	54.6	57.9	119.0	79.4	83.0	180.5
Trade	3,009	89,472	29.73	29.93	27.74	106.7	108.7	112.2	161.7	165.8	161.7
- Nine Leading Industries	14,139	458,944	32.46	32.55	30.98	129.2	129.1	133.9	165.8	167.6	192.2
BOSTON											
Manufacturing	7,422	242,717	32.70	33.25	30.68	104.0	104.8	105.1	162.6	166.2	154.3
Textiles	4,091	118,921	28.58	30.50	28.11	96.2	97.1	94.9	149.5	151.5	145.0
Iron and steel	1,904	78,341	41.15	38.90	35.88	95.4	93.4	106.0	150.4	139.2	145.7
- Nine Leading Industries	10,572	342,372	32.38	32.67	30.46	115.8	115.7	110.3	182.1	181.9	161.4
CHICAGO											
Manufacturing	8,774	389,601	44.40	44.70	39.04	138.1	136.6	132.9	222.3	221.3	188.0
Pulp and paper products	4,056	234,882	57.86	57.96	50.94	141.6	140.5	140.0	252.9	251.3	220.1
Textiles	2,203	60,978	27.68	27.06	20.88	94.6	96.4	96.0	151.1	150.5	115.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,896	489,837	41.19	41.06	36.46	143.4	144.1	142.4	227.6	228.1	200.6
CLEVELAND											
Manufacturing	16,180	634,082	39.19	38.68	36.96	131.2	131.4	135.1	225.7	224.3	220.6
Animal products - edible	1,406	55,724	40.29	39.44	36.84	130.6	130.9	121.6	214.7	210.7	182.9
Leather products	1,617	61,302	37.91	37.29	35.92	97.3	98.7	104.6	164.1	163.8	167.3
Lumber products	1,889	72,874	38.58	38.14	35.62	149.6	148.5	142.0	249.7	244.6	218.1
Rubber products	5,078	213,562	42.06	42.23	40.46	152.9	155.0	173.4	268.9	279.1	293.4
Textiles	1,607	50,112	31.16	28.96	28.85	93.0	92.7	97.4	167.4	155.2	160.8
Iron and steel	1,196	49,481	41.37	37.44	39.35	115.6	108.7	125.4	194.1	164.9	199.8
- Nine Leading Industries	20,164	788,897	39.15	38.63	36.65	131.9	132.0	132.6	228.2	226.5	215.7
DALLAS											
Manufacturing	16,143	645,733	40.00	39.47	34.54	141.1	139.6	137.8	227.1	221.7	190.4
Plant products - edible	2,461	80,370	32.66	35.50	31.52	158.9	157.6	148.9	233.1	249.6	214.1
Pulp and paper products	2,286	95,737	41.90	40.46	34.11	145.6	142.0	168.9	226.6	213.6	201.5
Textiles	1,315	39,549	30.08	27.82	24.58	80.8	83.4	83.1	141.7	135.3	110.7
Iron and steel	4,068	165,007	45.26	45.25	38.17	142.6	141.3	138.3	233.4	231.4	190.1
Trade	3,847	138,125	35.90	36.15	31.77	148.6	146.6	140.2	201.6	200.2	170.8
- Nine Leading Industries	26,864	1,041,807	39.49	38.93	34.33	147.0	145.1	143.3	227.9	222.7	192.5
DETROIT											
Manufacturing	6,372	317,710	49.86	48.77	44.00	70.9	71.8	71.6	131.7	130.5	117.1
Pulp and paper products	2,466	143,835	59.33	57.01	51.43	157.0	158.3	157.7	248.8	245.1	220.3
Iron and steel	2,207	101,676	46.16	44.84	40.62	32.7	33.3	31.4	61.4	60.8	61.9
Transportation	2,288	98,392	43.00	44.50	40.28	155.2	145.5	138.8	158.0	153.3	133.2
Trade	2,083	71,481	34.32	34.34	31.23	133.9	133.2	118.0	219.5	218.6	176.4
- Nine Leading Industries	13,263	578,300	43.60	44.05	40.41	91.5	90.8	87.3	150.2	150.7	132.3
INDIANAPOLIS											
Manufacturing	2,443	97,346	39.85	39.19	37.02	107.7	109.1	109.8	160.3	149.8	139.5
Animal products - edible	574	22,098	38.50	38.33	35.15	146.2	156.9	154.8	198.7	212.3	192.2
Trade	4,785	170,625	35.66	35.27	30.70	136.7	131.8	140.5	215.4	206.3	190.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,100	403,068	36.31	35.94	32.39	131.3	130.2	129.8	201.3	197.4	182.0
KANSAS CITY											
Manufacturing	2,333	91,300	39.13	38.51	34.80	195.4	196.0	194.1	297.7	288.9	249.5
Animal products - edible	903	34,409	38.11	37.33	33.01	248.8	251.8	251.0	359.3	356.3	314.0
Trade	2,852	95,187	33.58	33.19	31.76	129.6	130.8	123.2	196.1	196.8	181.4
- Nine Leading Industries	8,077	288,672	35.74	35.32	33.28	154.5	157.0	161.2	251.5	252.5	242.5
LOS ANGELES											
Manufacturing	8,061	351,436	43.50	42.99	37.38	142.5	144.0	135.3	230.1	229.2	188.4
Animal products - edible	1,104	45,374	41.10	41.59	35.20	123.6	123.4	132.2	189.7	190.9	164.7
Plant products - edible	1,002	39,433	39.36	39.06	35.77	138.1	139.2	144.0	231.1	231.1	206.8
Iron and steel	2,640	123,106	46.63	46.20	38.98	140.7	140.3	124.7	222.7	215.3	165.1
Construction	1,743	72,042	41.33	39.23	35.81	95.0	95.9	108.6	190.0	184.1	176.5
Trade	7,756	276,113	35.69	35.83	32.84	142.8	140.4	134.6	206.8	204.0	181.7
- Nine Leading Industries	22,766	899,641	39.62	39.11	34.67	140.5	140.9	136.6	218.7	217.0	187.6
MINNEAPOLIS											
Manufacturing	7,442	304,199	40.88	40.70	34.53	146.2	148.4	137.4	234.7	237.2	191.4
Animal products - edible	2,558	107,522	42.36	42.21	35.35	162.4	162.0	145.4	227.8	220.4	196.5
Iron and steel	1,718	79,444	46.24	45.14	38.12	140.5	142.7	126.7	261.9	249.9	185.8
Construction	3,643	175,567	48.19	47.39	37.91	310.5	297.0	208.0	531.4	499.9	280.4
Trade	6,967	235,283	33.77	33.46	30.53	172.5	173.2	157.6	254.1	252.9	217.0
- Nine Leading Industries	22,410	874,982	39.04	38.61	33.07	171.8	170.8	152.6	259.6	254.3	207.5
PHOENIX											
Manufacturing	5,271	235,276	44.64	44.14	40.03	139.4	140.5	159.4	218.2	215.4	221.0
Lumber products	1,324	58,108	43.89	42.46	42.09	125.1	125.5	118.2	206.6	199.7	186.0
Iron and steel	1,767	82,269	46.56	45.54	40.66	133.0	134.9	200.0	201.2	206.6	264.4
Transportation	1,190	49,565	41.65	41.93	39.46	191.5	179.2	199.8	244.3	230.2	245.7
Trade	3,438	106,675	31.61	31.97	28.80	155.6	156.2	141.6	226.6	230.0	192.3
- Nine Leading Industries	13,041	501,810	38.48	38.37	35.67	148.5	148.2	154.7	229.0	226.5	220.3

*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
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	106.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	118.5
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.6	132.2	147.5	149.8
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
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	186.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.8	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	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	162.2	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	166.6	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	172.6	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.3	187.9	165.3	197.0	177.6	204.5	205.1	180.5	166.4	169.4	209.2	215.5

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

100.0 7.0 0.2 4.0 2.8 29.7 41.4 12.0 5.3 2.3 4.4 9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas 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
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	81.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.6	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Sept. 1, 1941	151.6	186.2	169.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Sept. 1, 1942	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Sept. 1, 1943	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Sept. 1, 1944	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	229.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.9	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	166.6	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	156.6	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	190.9	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	198.6	191.2	196.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.6	204.6	198.6	198.6	198.4	283.5	163.4	240.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1948.								
	14.1	1.5	12.9	1.3	3.2	1.9	3.3	4.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.8	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.5	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Sept. 1, 1941	182.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.5	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	202.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.5	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	184.8	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.8	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	128.7	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	193.8
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.3
Mar. 1	167.0	182.5	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.8	153.8	132.4	124.0	108.0	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	156.5	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.3	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	198.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.5	235.4	201.6
July 1	189.6	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	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	132.6	137.8	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	186.6	201.8	168.6	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	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.3	209.1	217.8	181.1	185.5	145.3	200.6	268.2	220.1

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

100.0 52.2 3.2 4.1 2.4 9.0 12.6 3.5 13.0

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

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and 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	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.2	209.1	206.5	203.3	187.2	198.6	228.2	229.9
Animal products - edible	2.1	256.0	256.8	246.3	252.0	235.2	234.9	201.0
Fur and products	0.2	170.4	168.1	146.3	160.7	141.3	125.3	125.1
Leather and products	1.5	146.5	144.1	152.0	156.4	141.9	136.1	137.8
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.0	137.3	141.8	144.0	131.0	125.2	125.1
Lumber and products	4.0	153.3	154.5	155.7	142.2	130.9	132.6	126.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	146.4	147.1	141.6	122.7	111.1	112.1	107.9
Furniture	0.7	149.2	153.9	157.7	157.4	131.4	129.2	107.5
Other lumber products	0.8	187.2	188.2	211.1	201.5	205.6	213.0	215.5
Musical instruments	.04	39.1	37.7	38.2	38.3	30.4	29.3	52.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	215.7	198.5	206.3	202.4	177.0	196.7	162.5
Pulp and paper products	5.6	187.4	186.3	180.8	167.3	148.3	139.7	135.9
Pulp and paper	2.5	174.2	174.7	171.9	155.2	137.5	128.6	125.6
Paper products	1.1	262.8	256.8	262.3	244.0	221.8	212.5	201.3
Printing and publishing	2.0	178.0	176.4	164.8	157.7	138.2	130.3	125.8
Rubber products	1.0	173.2	173.9	193.5	110.6	178.0	170.7	126.4
Textile products	7.5	178.0	174.7	169.6	161.1	156.2	153.4	157.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	189.2	188.3	177.0	161.7	158.9	155.3	157.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	113.9	115.2	107.1	96.0	106.8	108.7	113.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.7	206.7	203.7	201.0	188.5	187.0	167.0	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	851.6	839.9	774.9	710.2	614.8	591.5	563.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	186.0	165.9	161.9	157.0	145.7	143.3	143.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	179.4	172.8	170.0	159.8	158.4	152.6	157.8
Other textile products	0.8	157.8	152.4	158.2	169.7	163.4	167.1	174.7
Tobacco	0.5	120.8	116.1	122.5	121.0	121.5	120.9	124.4
Beverages	1.0	365.1	367.5	341.5	308.9	274.6	281.7	233.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	344.0	342.5	323.2	317.2	389.9	314.4	627.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	198.5	197.7	187.0	163.9	145.5	134.4	133.3
Electric light and power	1.6	243.0	239.7	207.2	193.0	162.9	150.6	150.9
Electric apparatus	2.4	346.8	346.2	349.0	268.1	279.9	327.8	318.3
Iron and steel products	14.2	219.6	217.8	215.5	195.8	253.7	325.8	349.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	311.9	306.5	272.1	184.5	237.7	246.4	267.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	262.2	260.9	256.4	234.2	216.3	222.0	241.7
Agricultural implements	0.9	221.0	223.1	193.1	160.8	139.9	127.8	130.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	176.2	173.7	175.0	164.8	212.1	301.1	292.3
Automobiles and parts	2.0	278.3	275.7	297.2	240.3	269.3	293.1	304.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	435.1	442.8	503.0	477.1	1068.2	1359.0	1691.2
Heating appliances	0.4	231.2	225.6	217.2	198.2	180.0	173.8	172.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	230.7	236.8	212.3	181.7	249.5	295.9	326.3
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	224.4	223.7	214.4	216.6	211.9	234.0	288.2
Other iron and steel products	2.3	214.6	210.5	220.2	219.4	277.6	377.1	431.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	354.0	351.0	331.5	287.5	315.8	427.2	496.1
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	227.5	225.6	225.0	220.2	223.2	218.3	217.9
Miscellaneous	0.8	295.4	289.4	289.7	288.2	325.9	360.8	371.3
LOGGING	3.2	217.8	224.0	242.2	193.5	181.4	155.0	129.3
MINING	4.1	181.1	179.7	167.1	155.7	143.9	162.4	158.1
Coal	1.2	89.5	86.9	88.1	92.8	89.4	95.6	93.4
Metallic ores	2.0	332.0	333.5	303.9	266.4	241.5	262.7	295.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.9	270.1	267.9	237.5	202.4	181.1	175.2	166.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	185.5	184.8	171.6	152.9	123.4	113.1	107.4
Telegraphs	0.4	147.9	147.7	144.7	139.6	135.4	133.1	134.4
Telephones	2.0	192.8	192.4	177.3	155.8	119.7	107.6	100.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	145.3	144.9	141.8	131.4	128.3	124.1	120.3
Street railways	2.9	226.5	226.5	227.9	214.8	196.4	189.3	172.7
Steam railways	4.5	118.1	117.5	115.3	110.3	111.1	107.8	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	146.0	145.3	134.6	108.9	112.7	111.6	116.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	200.6	207.8	179.9	152.3	123.9	130.8	138.3
Building	5.3	236.0	232.8	218.9	185.6	115.2	99.6	163.6
Highway	5.1	261.8	289.8	228.6	199.0	158.3	199.2	186.1
Railway	2.2	104.4	103.7	94.2	94.9	101.7	100.4	97.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	288.2	268.7	258.7	239.3	213.1	207.1	196.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	279.7	279.7	270.1	245.8	215.6	210.8	195.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	246.7	248.3	238.6	226.6	208.2	200.8	198.3
TRADE	13.0	220.1	219.4	207.2	192.1	172.2	162.0	152.0
Retail	9.2	224.6	224.8	211.2	197.4	176.7	168.7	157.3
Wholesale	3.8	210.0	207.2	198.2	179.8	161.3	150.0	137.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.3	200.9	193.2	175.5	172.8	185.5	186.2
FINANCE	-	163.1	163.1	157.4	147.8	130.0	126.1	124.3
Banks and trust companies	-	166.0	166.1	161.1	150.4	133.4	130.1	130.0
Brokerage and stock markets	-	192.8	196.5	198.5	247.7	189.7	148.7	126.7
Insurance	-	156.6	156.3	149.2	138.4	122.1	119.4	118.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	199.4	199.0	191.5	174.2	170.8	182.6	183.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1946	Sept. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	33.9	177.1	177.2	178.1	166.2	190.5	209.3	217.8
	Lumber products	3.7	116.7	123.7	119.9	121.4	111.4	153.1	126.3
	Pulp and paper products	4.5	241.4	240.3	238.6	223.3	205.3	195.8	209.0
	Textile products	3.1	122.7	121.9	127.0	111.3	111.5	110.0	112.2
	Iron and steel	12.1	197.7	195.5	204.3	177.5	285.5	329.0	367.0
	Other manufactures	10.4	191.4	190.9	185.3	185.2	161.1	157.0	150.1
	Logging	2.7	172.7	262.1	252.0	195.3	155.9	173.5	154.3
	Mining	10.6	102.2	97.7	98.4	107.4	99.4	106.3	100.4
	Communications	2.5	159.0	155.4	156.5	143.5	131.9	129.7	124.5
	Transportation	10.2	125.5	121.3	117.0	107.9	137.5	129.5	160.4
	Construction	26.3	399.7	407.9	373.5	327.5	265.2	308.4	299.3
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	346.7	338.3	330.7	323.0	295.9	306.9	297.4
	Trade	11.3	219.5	220.9	220.1	210.4	199.9	180.2	163.0
	- All Industries	100.0	187.9	190.0	184.7	171.9	173.2	184.5	187.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.5	210.4	207.0	206.3	196.2	205.0	239.9	248.2
	Lumber products	2.8	166.6	162.4	185.2	180.4	162.5	155.7	145.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	174.0	172.9	171.3	158.9	144.3	138.5	130.9
	Textile products	13.3	208.3	204.2	197.9	186.1	182.8	177.6	180.2
	Iron and steel	11.7	219.3	213.1	222.3	216.9	271.4	362.0	393.0
	Other manufactures	21.4	232.0	228.4	221.7	210.7	214.8	269.4	278.4
	Logging	4.4	288.6	300.2	316.4	260.9	213.3	195.3	169.1
	Mining	2.6	375.9	372.5	323.6	296.7	269.9	294.1	312.4
	Communications	2.2	193.3	192.5	173.5	154.4	119.9	107.5	101.5
	Transportation	8.3	143.0	144.5	137.2	129.5	121.4	117.3	110.0
	Construction	12.8	180.9	202.5	151.3	123.5	106.1	135.0	122.2
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	244.2	246.2	227.0	216.8	200.0	193.5	179.8
	Trade	10.1	223.4	222.4	216.9	200.5	180.2	169.5	164.3
	- All Industries	100.0	204.5	206.3	198.1	181.4	178.1	200.0	200.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.8	210.6	207.5	202.9	180.3	190.9	217.2	216.5
	Lumber products	3.1	124.6	124.4	125.5	121.8	115.0	114.3	117.9
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	192.3	191.0	184.0	171.7	147.1	135.5	133.6
	Textile products	6.9	147.4	146.0	141.5	137.6	130.4	129.0	134.3
	Iron and steel	19.7	238.4	236.9	228.8	198.1	239.6	308.9	316.7
	Other manufactures	25.9	242.4	236.4	233.5	203.1	210.8	233.5	222.8
	Logging	1.9	180.5	178.4	217.5	166.9	206.9	132.2	82.7
	Mining	2.9	255.5	258.5	240.9	225.6	203.1	213.7	231.3
	Communications	2.3	180.3	180.3	171.5	149.7	112.3	101.8	92.6
	Transportation	6.7	142.9	142.4	137.7	129.4	122.1	118.0	115.0
	Construction	8.7	189.9	191.0	177.0	155.2	120.6	103.3	123.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	279.3	279.5	270.4	249.9	230.1	227.4	223.7
	Trade	12.4	224.7	224.8	205.5	192.0	172.4	162.4	152.1
	- All Industries	100.0	205.1	203.3	196.4	176.1	175.2	186.5	186.1
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	29.7	194.4	193.8	185.2	183.7	176.1	193.7	189.9
	Lumber products	1.9	181.4	189.1	179.8	165.7	147.6	148.9	128.3
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	153.6	150.4	142.0	128.9	115.3	105.7	105.7
	Textile products	2.1	241.7	228.9	224.4	215.4	213.2	222.9	217.2
	Iron and steel	9.1	136.2	136.5	128.4	120.0	121.2	153.8	173.5
	Other manufactures	14.2	277.1	276.5	263.5	274.8	259.9	274.9	245.8
	Logging	0.2	33.1	35.3	69.7	70.8	49.9	52.5	37.9
	Mining	7.3	199.0	194.8	175.2	159.6	139.1	148.7	149.2
	Communications	2.3	183.4	182.5	168.5	150.2	137.7	127.3	124.3
	Transportation	17.1	152.0	152.3	150.3	142.3	138.6	138.5	127.2
	Construction	17.4	172.3	168.4	154.2	133.4	112.7	106.9	113.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	266.0	270.6	263.7	248.2	190.7	191.7	170.0
	Trade	20.5	186.1	185.8	182.8	171.4	150.5	142.5	132.7
	- All Industries	100.0	180.5	179.5	172.1	162.0	147.2	150.3	145.3
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	40.0	233.7	233.0	231.3	211.0	255.4	276.0	290.9
	Lumber products	13.7	202.0	198.4	186.5	144.8	133.1	132.2	125.3
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	226.4	227.3	209.5	185.7	171.2	167.6	158.4
	Textile products	0.8	247.0	227.3	196.9	189.4	205.5	207.7	191.4
	Iron and steel	6.4	273.1	284.9	292.9	309.3	752.4	931.4	1121.8
	Other manufactures	14.3	257.9	255.5	270.2	257.1	229.4	220.5	203.6
	Logging	8.7	230.3	215.5	216.5	168.7	148.0	150.9	154.4
	Mining	4.9	119.3	122.4	114.5	81.1	92.1	91.0	98.6
	Communications	2.9	212.0	211.0	184.9	173.3	149.1	138.5	143.7
	Transportation	10.4	162.5	158.3	170.1	139.9	135.7	125.8	113.2
	Construction	12.4	207.0	204.7	193.4	145.9	110.0	110.8	164.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	268.5	265.9	267.0	222.9	200.9	176.4	167.0
	Trade	16.0	272.3	266.7	241.7	212.7	187.7	178.4	164.6
	- All Industries	100.0	215.5	212.5	207.5	176.9	183.5	188.1	198.8

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	Sept.1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing		62.1	193.9	188.4	190.3	187.8	195.0	227.0	236.6
Plant products - edible		3.9	185.1	177.7	162.0	162.2	148.0	142.6	137.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)		4.4	191.8	187.4	160.1	167.7	153.0	146.7	137.1
Textiles		12.9	179.0	170.1	168.3	167.1	160.0	155.2	158.6
Tobacco and beverages		4.0	181.6	180.3	182.5	173.0	170.9	172.9	167.8
Iron and steel		15.7	189.6	182.5	195.3	206.6	262.1	355.7	381.2
Other manufactures		21.2	213.3	210.8	211.6	200.7	187.6	215.1	226.1
Communications		2.3	140.2	140.1	127.9	116.1	65.3	75.5	70.5
Transportation		6.4	160.3	162.5	141.7	138.3	122.5	117.6	106.3
Construction		7.8	127.3	129.1	119.6	94.6	68.6	60.9	58.6
Trade		16.8	216.7	214.7	208.5	192.4	172.4	163.3	157.0
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	185.6	182.6	179.9	172.7	169.2	186.2	189.6
Quebec - Manufacturing		56.5	204.1	198.8	200.6	172.7	248.7	359.0	373.6
Leather products		10.4	123.1	119.1	122.4	121.7	116.3	108.4	106.6
Other manufactures		46.1	239.4	233.3	234.6	195.3	304.6	471.6	489.5
Transportation		5.6	114.7	126.4	131.6	98.6	89.3	87.9	80.9
Construction		13.1	254.2	251.3	225.2	170.5	176.9	160.5	179.2
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	204.6	202.1	199.6	172.5	210.7	271.4	277.7
Toronto - Manufacturing		62.8	197.8	193.6	191.5	178.1	195.0	230.0	229.5
Plant products - edible		5.1	192.1	172.8	184.2	182.1	169.5	183.5	153.6
Printing and publishing		8.2	212.5	209.9	200.0	194.2	171.3	161.6	155.9
Textiles		7.6	123.9	121.4	119.1	120.7	114.5	112.8	120.2
Iron and steel		13.2	235.4	232.2	224.8	207.1	291.3	436.5	454.1
Other manufactures		26.7	212.9	210.6	209.7	166.4	202.7	227.5	250.9
Communications		2.2	140.9	141.8	134.7	123.9	90.6	78.2	73.0
Transportation		4.6	173.5	173.7	167.4	157.7	139.2	132.4	127.8
Construction		4.9	200.3	204.9	215.6	167.6	134.1	99.5	106.6
Trade		20.1	206.3	207.3	188.3	177.0	158.6	148.8	138.1
Toronto - All Industries		100.0	198.6	196.6	191.0	176.4	179.8	198.0	195.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing		37.3	154.2	154.6	151.4	149.1	141.2	177.2	180.9
Lumber products		2.1	53.3	52.7	50.9	49.3	43.7	38.1	61.7
Pulp and paper products		13.0	144.4	146.8	141.0	141.7	127.4	130.1	136.0
Other manufactures		22.2	198.1	197.1	195.6	189.8	185.8	259.6	254.6
Construction		16.2	276.5	278.4	221.9	204.7	123.2	129.0	146.2
Trade		27.4	258.8	249.9	228.7	225.3	198.2	191.6	180.0
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	198.6	197.0	183.8	177.3	156.7	170.9	171.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing		76.8	198.0	195.5	183.9	154.3	172.2	189.8	194.6
Textiles		10.8	110.5	111.7	100.2	103.6	97.8	96.9	99.7
Electrical apparatus		10.4	210.6	214.1	215.8	54.2	185.3	216.2	204.9
Iron and steel		36.2	233.5	232.5	211.5	187.3	212.9	250.8	272.6
Other manufactures		21.4	213.9	210.5	206.8	166.9	175.3	175.2	161.6
Construction		6.7	216.1	215.2	181.9	161.0	126.1	82.0	109.7
Trade		9.1	188.6	190.0	179.2	187.5	158.1	152.4	142.8
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	198.4	197.6	185.1	141.7	168.9	180.3	184.0
Windsor - Manufacturing		81.5	305.6	306.9	300.3	251.1	288.2	325.9	342.3
Iron and steel		67.5	325.4	323.6	315.1	255.3	300.1	351.1	375.6
Other manufactures		14.0	235.8	248.7	250.3	236.9	248.1	241.3	230.6
Construction		3.3	133.7	123.1	121.7	103.3	80.7	79.6	94.2
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	283.5	284.0	278.2	232.6	256.4	288.4	301.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing		49.6	177.4	175.2	169.7	167.8	165.0	181.5	160.9
Animal products - edible		6.0	269.3	281.9	254.0	328.9	282.9	305.6	237.5
Printing and publishing		5.1	154.0	150.2	145.4	130.4	118.1	104.2	107.6
Textiles		6.0	243.5	228.5	223.4	214.8	233.4	226.9	225.6
Iron and steel		16.6	135.0	135.6	128.3	119.1	120.6	144.6	165.7
Other manufactures		15.9	207.6	207.1	199.0	188.7	194.2	215.7	203.3
Transportation		6.6	114.2	115.4	106.0	104.8	97.5	91.0	83.5
Construction		6.2	143.1	143.1	119.9	116.7	67.5	51.7	67.8
Trade		29.5	155.8	158.5	156.5	146.4	126.6	118.0	110.6
Winnipeg - All Industries		100.0	183.4	182.8	157.4	153.4	139.9	143.0	139.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing		39.5	274.9	270.7	254.3	241.6	360.1	406.9	459.8
Lumber products		10.9	207.3	192.6	192.5	163.9	141.2	126.9	118.1
Other manufactures		28.6	313.6	315.4	288.3	287.6	476.3	551.8	640.6
Communications		4.9	205.1	205.4	175.7	164.7	139.7	124.8	122.2
Transportation		10.9	146.6	144.7	173.6	130.3	127.9	111.1	94.6
Construction		12.0	259.6	251.7	232.6	171.0	107.4	90.4	121.5
Services ^{2/}		7.2	256.3	260.1	262.5	216.0	197.7	174.9	167.6
Trade		25.3	254.6	251.1	237.5	212.4	190.2	176.9	163.6
Vancouver - All Industries		100.0	240.2	238.8	229.5	201.2	229.7	237.4	253.4

^{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 Sept. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

Industries	Sept. 1, 1948						Aug. 1, 1948		Sept. 1, 1948	
	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	1,089,397	847,508	241,889	77.8	22.2		78.3	21.7	77.7	22.3
Animal products - edible	44,276	34,991	9,285	79.0	21.0		79.2	20.8	81.2	18.8
Fur and products	4,284	2,713	1,571	63.3	36.7		63.5	36.5	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	30,440	18,605	11,835	61.1	38.9		61.3	38.7	62.4	37.6
Boots and shoes	19,314	11,180	8,134	57.8	42.2		57.6	42.4	59.0	41.0
Lumber and products	82,726	70,459	12,267	82.4	17.6		82.5	17.5	82.2	17.8
Rough and dressed lumber	53,057	50,443	2,614	95.1	4.9		95.2	4.8	94.9	5.1
Furniture	13,604	12,191	1,413	89.6	10.4		90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
Other lumber products	16,065	13,825	2,240	86.1	13.9		86.1	13.9	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	70,312	44,753	25,559	63.6	36.4		67.2	32.8	64.4	35.6
Pulp and paper products	117,663	95,290	22,373	81.0	19.0		81.1	18.9	80.8	19.2
Pulp and paper	52,751	50,319	2,432	95.4	4.6		95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4
Paper products	21,939	14,423	7,516	65.7	34.3		65.8	34.2	64.7	35.3
Printing and publishing	42,973	30,548	12,425	71.1	28.9		71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	21,864	16,261	5,603	74.4	25.6		74.7	25.3	74.5	25.5
Textile products	156,500	72,133	84,367	46.1	53.9		46.5	53.5	46.5	53.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,014	36,761	22,253	62.3	37.7		62.2	37.8	61.6	38.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,259	13,408	8,851	60.2	39.8		60.5	39.5	60.9	39.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,247	8,697	6,550	57.0	43.0		57.2	42.8	58.4	41.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,069	10,882	5,187	67.7	32.3		67.1	32.9	64.4	35.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,212	8,914	16,298	35.4	64.6		35.1	64.9	36.2	63.8
Garments and personal furnishings	55,917	17,537	38,380	31.4	68.6		32.2	67.8	30.3	69.7
Other textile products	16,357	8,921	7,436	54.5	45.5		55.1	44.9	54.9	45.1
Tobacco	10,038	4,285	5,753	42.5	57.5		42.0	58.0	43.0	57.0
Beverages	20,492	18,122	2,370	88.4	11.6		88.4	11.6	88.1	11.9
Chemicals and allied products	42,823	32,784	10,039	76.6	23.4		76.8	23.2	74.6	25.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,894	20,125	2,769	87.9	12.1		87.8	12.2	88.3	11.7
Electric light and power	33,031	29,239	3,792	88.5	11.5		88.4	11.6	89.6	10.4
Electrical apparatus	50,812	36,796	14,016	72.4	27.6		72.8	27.2	68.7	31.3
Iron and steel products	295,735	274,251	21,484	92.7	7.3		92.9	7.1	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,502	37,837	1,665	95.8	4.2		96.3	3.7	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,993	26,654	3,339	88.9	11.1		88.8	11.2	89.2	10.8
Agricultural implements	18,590	17,563	1,027	94.5	5.5		94.6	5.4	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,564	104,697	5,867	94.7	5.3		94.7	5.3	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	42,444	38,053	4,391	89.7	10.3		89.6	10.4	89.2	10.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,276	20,661	615	97.1	2.9		97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	8,170	7,639	531	93.5	6.5		93.6	6.5	93.2	6.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,998	11,054	944	92.1	7.9		92.4	7.6	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,502	8,107	395	95.4	4.6		95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	47,140	40,039	7,101	84.9	15.1		85.1	14.9	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	50,669	43,398	7,271	85.7	14.3		86.0	14.0	85.5	14.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,234	14,857	1,377	91.5	8.5		91.5	8.5	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	18,604	12,466	6,138	67.0	33.0		66.8	33.2	67.8	32.2
LOGGING	66,172	64,956	1,216	98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
MINING	85,094	83,168	1,926	97.7	2.3		97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,677	24,440	237	99.0	1.0		99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Metallic ores	42,582	41,744	838	98.0	2.0		98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,835	16,984	851	95.2	4.8		95.3	4.7	95.8	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	50,253	23,871	26,382	47.5	52.5		47.1	52.9	47.6	52.4
Telegraphs	8,719	7,049	1,670	80.8	19.2		80.4	19.6	79.4	20.6
Telephones	40,721	16,233	24,488	39.9	60.1		39.5	60.5	40.1	59.9
TRANSPORTATION	188,137	176,587	11,550	93.9	6.1		93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Express railways, cartage and storage	60,202	56,027	4,175	93.1	6.9		93.1	6.9	92.5	7.5
Steam railway operation	94,175	88,447	5,728	93.9	6.1		93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	33,760	32,113	1,647	95.1	4.9		95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	262,535	257,690	4,845	98.2	1.8		98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Building	111,580	108,737	2,843	97.5	2.5		97.4	2.6	97.7	2.3
Highway	105,958	104,085	1,873	98.2	1.8		98.6	1.4	98.0	2.0
Railway	44,995	44,868	127	99.7	0.3		99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES	73,549	35,460	38,089	48.2	51.8		48.0	52.0	46.6	53.4
Hotels and restaurants	49,911	25,037	24,874	50.2	49.8		50.3	49.7	49.5	50.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,638	10,423	13,215	44.1	55.9		43.3	56.7	40.2	59.8
TRADE	271,419	167,559	103,860	61.7	38.3		61.2	38.8	60.4	39.6
Retail	191,680	107,005	84,675	55.8	44.2		55.0	45.0	53.7	46.3
Wholesale	79,739	60,554	19,185	75.9	24.1		76.2	23.8	76.6	23.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,564	1,656,799	429,765	79.4	20.6		79.7	20.3	79.2	20.8
FINANCE	85,816	45,760	40,056	53.3	46.7		53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	48,434	24,217	24,217	50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,593	2,362	1,231	65.7	34.3		65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4
Insurance	33,789	19,181	14,608	56.8	43.2		56.8	43.2	58.0	42.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,172,372	1,722,552	449,820	79.4	20.6		79.7	20.3	79.2	20.8

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