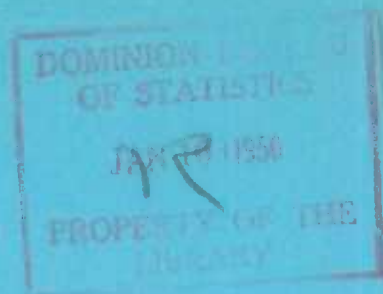


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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

CONTENTS.

	<u>Page</u>
Explanation of the methods used in Preparing the Monthly Statistics of Employment and Payrolls, (end of report)	I-II

TEXTUAL SUMMARIES.

1. General Summary	1
2. Industrial Summary	5
3. Provincial Summary	13
4. Summary for Leading Cities	16

TABLES.

Table A. Summary table showing the industrial and geographical distribution of employees and the weekly payrolls reported by leading firms at Nov. 1, 1949, with index numbers based on June 1, 1941 as 100	2
Table B. Index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, based on June 1, 1941 as 100, in certain broad groups of industries, with per capita weekly earnings, monthly from 1945	4
Table C. Summary table showing geographical and industrial distribution of men and women employees reported by leading firms at Nov. 1, 1949	6

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

Table 1. The Dominion as a Whole	21
Table 2. The Five Economic Areas	22
Table 3. The Three Maritime and Three Prairie Provinces	23
Table 4. The Eight Cities with Populations exceeding 100,000	24
Table 5. The Fourteen Cities with Populations of 35,000 to 100,000 ...	25

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

Table 6. Canada, the Economic Areas and Provinces	26
Table 7. The Eight Largest Cities	27
Table 8. The Principal Industrial Groups	28
Table 9. Some 60 Industries or Industrial Groups in Canada as a Whole	29
Table 10. Leading Industries in the Economic Areas	30
Table 11. Leading Industries in the Eight Largest Cities	31

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Table 12. Sex Distribution of Employees Reported in Canada at Nov. 1, 1949, with Comparative Data for a month and a year earlier ..	32
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

CHARTS.

Chart 1. Trends of Employment in the Major Non-Agricultural Industries in Canada, 1931-1949	8
Chart 2. Trends of Employment, Payrolls and Average Earnings in the Nine Major Industries, 1945-1949	10
Chart 3. Trends of Employment in Manufacturing, 1931-1949	12
Chart 4. Trends of Employment, Monthly, 1939-1949	14

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Monthly returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 20,712 representative employers in eight major industrial groups showed a further slight decline in employment at the beginning of November, together with a small advance in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with Oct. 1. The reduction in the indicated working force again took place among male employees, whose numbers fell by 0.3 p.c., while that of women rose by 0.5 p.c. in the month; the difference in the trends was due to the changes which occurred in the industrial distribution of employment.

An examination of the monthly data collected over a period of some duration shows that since 1938, the movement in industrial employment generally at Nov. 1 has been uniformly favourable. In earlier years since 1920, improvement was recorded at that date on seven occasions, with curtailment at Nov. 1 in 11 years. On the average, there was in pre-war years a percentage decline which approximated that indicated at the date under review.

Moderate expansion on the whole was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan, with similar reductions in the remaining provinces. Industrially, improvement over Oct. 1 was shown at the date under review in logging, mining and trade; in these divisions, recorded employment rose by 23.2 p.c., 0.4 p.c. and 1.8 p.c., respectively. The trend in the other major industrial classes was downward. The percentage losses varied from 0.7 p.c. in communications and one p.c. in manufacturing, to 1.9 p.c. in transportation and two p.c. in construction. In direction, the changes indicated at the date under review in the more important industries followed the seasonal pattern, and in several cases, were similar in magnitude to those noted, on the average, in preceding years. The general advance in logging, however, was rather below-average; the decline in construction was also smaller than that usually recorded at Nov. 1.

Within the manufacturing division, there were substantial losses as compared with Oct. 1 in vegetable food factories, in which the decline was nevertheless not so large as that often noted at Nov. 1. Considerable reductions were also shown in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while the trend was unfavourable in numerous other industries. The falling-off in rubber was mainly due to industrial disputes. Moderate gains were shown in textile, printing and publishing and some other classes.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 201.9, as compared with 202.2 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 203.6 at Nov. 1, 1948. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the Nov. 1 indexes had been 197.8, 182.7, 171.2, 183.8, 188.7 and 183.3, respectively. Except for Nov. 1, 1948, the latest index is the highest in the record of 29 years. Although the Nov. 1, 1949, figure was 0.8 p.c. below that indicated 12 months previously, there was an increase of three p.c. in this comparison in the index of payrolls, which reached a new all-time maximum at the date under review.

1/See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this bulletin.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949, Nov. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Employment				Payrolls				
							Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	149,503	5,679,064	37.99	37.53	37.09	33.60	125.1	126.0	128.1	126.8	216.9	215.7	217.0	194.6	
Prince Edward Island	3,588	118,665	33.07	33.86	33.92	30.12	157.2	154.9	149.8	149.8	238.8	240.9	234.6	207.0	
Nova Scotia	88,571	3,399,786	38.38	37.68	37.05	33.47	122.8	124.4	123.7	120.0	208.1	206.9	203.1	177.7	
New Brunswick	57,344	2,160,813	37.68	37.53	37.32	33.97	127.7	127.5	134.0	137.1	231.3	229.8	240.2	222.9	
Quebec	612,243	25,597,876	41.81	41.77	40.33	36.27	128.0	126.8	131.7	129.5	223.4	221.2	221.5	196.0	
Ontario	885,193	40,052,782	45.25	45.00	43.49	38.99	129.2	129.7	129.3	125.4	216.0	215.6	207.4	180.3	
Prairie Provinces	260,089	11,516,395	44.28	44.02	42.80	37.71	144.3	144.9	140.5	132.6	241.3	240.9	227.2	188.9	
Manitoba	116,405	5,073,097	43.58	43.81	42.38	37.36	139.0	139.2	135.2	128.9	228.9	230.4	216.2	181.5	
Saskatchewan	49,645	2,108,966	42.48	42.48	40.80	36.57	134.4	134.1	131.8	131.9	219.9	219.5	207.6	186.3	
Alberta	94,039	4,334,332	46.09	45.08	44.39	38.85	157.5	159.3	153.2	138.2	271.3	268.3	254.3	200.9	
British Columbia	202,633	9,513,607	46.95	46.38	44.99	40.66	154.6	157.1	157.3	150.6	255.0	256.0	248.4	214.8	
CANADA	2,109,661	92,359,724	43.78	43.55	42.15	37.79	132.2	132.4	133.3	129.5	224.6	223.8	218.0	189.7	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	309,047	13,241,408	42.85	42.48	40.97	36.74	136.7	136.3	134.8	129.6	228.5	225.9	215.2	185.6	
Quebec City	34,040	1,233,159	36.23	36.29	35.04	32.70	122.6	122.5	123.2	121.3	215.6	215.7	204.7	188.1	
Toronto	284,885	12,824,789	45.02	44.68	42.95	38.59	135.7	134.3	132.7	128.2	228.0	223.9	212.4	184.6	
Ottawa	27,610	1,054,431	38.19	38.41	36.01	32.67	131.9	132.8	133.5	121.4	217.8	220.6	207.6	172.1	
Hamilton	68,673	3,209,279	46.73	47.22	43.92	38.70	126.6	125.8	123.8	117.2	214.6	215.6	197.9	164.8	
Windsor	41,862	2,175,614	51.97	52.19	51.38	45.60	127.9	130.5	125.4	121.2	179.0	183.4	173.1	148.1	
Winnipeg	73,891	2,939,542	39.78	39.85	38.53	34.21	141.0	139.6	137.7	132.7	220.2	218.3	208.0	178.2	
Vancouver	87,650	3,919,968	44.72	44.87	42.76	37.97	161.2	160.9	168.9	155.3	270.8	271.1	271.3	221.9	
Halifax	23,215	816,546	35.17	35.33	33.95	32.58	127.9	130.4	126.3	124.2	196.8	201.6	189.0	178.6	
Saint John	13,973	503,768	36.05	35.63	33.83	32.03	127.0	125.6	125.1	129.9	213.8	208.7	197.6	192.0	
Sherbrooke	10,508	392,490	37.35	37.35	34.86	32.24	116.1	115.0	116.1	116.7	208.8	207.0	195.0	180.8	
Three Rivers	11,297	467,896	41.42	42.09	41.69	36.65	136.2	136.8	140.2	142.9	217.4	222.0	225.4	202.2	
Brantford	14,516	629,062	43.54	42.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,551	900,523	41.79	41.58	41.00	37.46	140.2	139.5	133.0	135.3	258.5	255.9	240.5	223.3	
London	28,169	1,176,465	41.76	41.31	39.58	35.43	155.2	155.0	151.1	145.4	254.9	251.8	235.0	201.5	
Port William - Port Arthur	11,966	565,342	47.25	46.50	45.37	41.80	80.1	81.4	90.7	87.1	144.8	144.8	155.0	136.5	
St. Catharines	26,077	1,302,074	49.93	49.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regina	12,291	474,591	38.61	39.00	37.14	33.25	140.7	137.3	136.4	129.8	230.9	227.7	214.5	187.1	
Saskatoon	8,207	317,950	38.74	38.35	35.91	33.85	155.4	156.0	152.2	161.6	274.3	272.5	248.8	247.1	
Calgary	23,945	1,020,645	42.62	42.53	40.58	36.21	147.5	148.3	139.9	134.3	249.5	250.2	223.9	192.5	
Edmonton	25,186	1,050,707	41.72	41.61	40.24	34.72	184.9	181.4	175.8	152.4	312.5	305.8	284.3	217.2	
Victoria	13,493	586,293	43.45	42.89	39.06	36.28	150.7	151.8	146.5	148.7	259.4	258.0	228.4	215.7	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,075,559	48,478,962	45.07	44.84	43.58	38.52	122.9	124.2	124.0	122.1	213.4	214.4	207.1	181.2	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	490,854	23,621,750	48.12	48.20	46.43	41.26	115.4	116.1	118.8	117.5	197.8	199.2	195.8	171.9	
Non-Durable Goods	549,593	23,125,257	42.08	41.63	40.36	35.86	127.8	129.6	127.2	125.9	228.4	229.1	218.9	192.0	
Electric Light and Power	35,112	1,731,955	49.33	48.46	46.84	42.20	170.6	172.6	158.1	135.2	267.5	266.0	234.0	180.4	
Logging	66,016	2,561,188	38.64	39.73	37.92	37.83	139.1	112.9	203.2	222.6	267.7	223.3	386.2	422.3	
Mining	86,978	4,700,025	54.04	52.48	51.41	44.87	104.3	103.9	102.4	94.8	176.5	170.7	164.8	133.3	
Communications	55,079	2,322,233	42.16	41.32	39.11	35.37	204.9	206.4	188.0	172.8	312.3	308.1	267.1	224.0	
Transportation	185,998	9,779,537	52.58	51.92	51.75	45.03	144.5	147.4	146.4	139.9	231.8	233.4	231.3	192.1	
Construction and Maintenance	264,070	11,129,973	42.15	41.93	40.62	36.65	142.9	145.8	138.6	130.4	261.3	265.2	244.6	207.5	
Services ^{2/}	74,679	2,136,170	28.60	28.43	26.85	24.49	144.9	146.9	147.4	142.3	252.3	254.1	238.9	211.1	
Trade	301,282	11,261,636	37.38	37.31	35.50	32.36	152.2	149.6	147.0	138.2	238.4	233.9	219.4	188.6	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	92,359,724	43.78	43.55	42.15	37.79	132.2	132.4	133.3	129.5	224.6	223.8	218.0	189.7	
Finance	90,686	3,736,358	41.20	41.20	39.08	37.30	147.8	147.8	142.7	136.4	209.9	209.9	192.0	175.6	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	96,096,082	43.67	43.46	42.03	37.77	132.8	133.0	133.7	129.8	224.0	223.2	216.9	189.1	

*See explanatory statements on pages I and II. 1/This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants. X Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

PAYROLLS.

The co-operating employers reported a rise of 0.4 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages^{1/} at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1. Further upward adjustments in wage rates in several industries contributed to the higher expenditures, in which another factor was longer working hours in some industries. The indicated weekly earnings averaged \$43.78 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$43.55 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$42.15 at Nov. 1, 1948. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1947, \$37.79; 1946, \$33.33; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$32.29; 1943, \$31.60; 1942, \$29.81, and 1941, \$27.02. In the period from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of earnings was instituted, to Nov. 1, 1949, the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger firms have risen by 73.4 p.c.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment fell by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The sums received in salaries and wages by these persons at the date under review were higher by 0.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee in the nine principal industries, including finance, were \$43.67; this exceeded the per capita figure of \$43.46 indicated at the beginning of October, and that of \$42.03 at Nov. 1, 1948.

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 22 larger industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1945. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 32.2 p.c. in the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 124.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1949, has amounted to 32.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 124.0 p.c. The increases in the payroll figures are the highest so far recorded. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers as compared with the period of the war.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 22.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 113.4 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 76.3 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Nov. 1 showed an advance of 44.4 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in

^{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, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages.

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.87
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	116.4	30.18	116.1	139.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.16	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	159.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.55	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.89
June 1	114.7	142.6	125.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.86
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.5	126.9	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.6	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.5	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	116.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	125.6	31.97	108.6	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.46	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.06	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.6	137.0	124.8	31.61	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.53
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	128.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.6	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.9	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.5	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	136.7	35.03	116.4	156.8	136.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.5	163.2	139.9	35.86	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.6	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	116.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.2	160.8	140.7	35.90
May 1	118.2	164.0	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.6	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	169.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.6	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.5	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.5	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.5	184.9	146.1	37.39	121.2	177.6	148.3	38.04
Nov. 1	129.3	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.5	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Jan. 1, 1948	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	165.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	161.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	167.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	163.5	154.9	39.60
May 1	123.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	168.7	159.6	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	169.6	158.9	40.83
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.46	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.65	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.88	124.7	199.1	163.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.5	41.89	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Jan. 1, 1949	129.0	204.1	160.9	41.02	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.6	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1	125.5	207.1	167.8	42.77	124.8	207.6	170.0	42.92	120.6	205.3	172.7	44.17
Mar. 1	124.5	207.2	169.3	43.15	123.7	207.5	171.4	43.27	120.8	206.6	173.6	44.39
Apr. 1	123.7	206.4	169.7	43.25	122.9	206.5	171.7	43.35	120.8	207.4	174.2	44.56
May 1	124.8	207.2	169.7	43.10	123.8	207.3	171.0	43.19	121.0	207.1	173.6	44.45
June 1	128.0	208.9	168.9	42.89	127.4	209.0	167.6	42.82	122.1	203.7	169.4	43.31
July 1	131.1	217.2	168.3	42.90	130.6	217.6	170.1	42.96	123.5	209.8	172.4	44.09
Aug. 1	131.8	218.4	168.6	42.95	131.3	218.9	170.3	43.01	122.9	208.5	172.2	44.04
Sept. 1	132.6	221.4	169.5	43.20	132.4	222.0	171.4	43.27	124.5	212.1	172.9	44.20
Oct. 1	135.0	225.2	170.8	43.46	132.4	223.8	172.5	43.56	124.2	214.4	175.4	44.64
Nov. 1	132.8	224.0	171.3	43.67	132.2	224.6	173.4	43.78	122.9	213.4	176.3	45.07

these classes was higher by 138.4 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the index of employment in manufacturing has fallen by 0.9 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by three p.c. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 3.9 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the 12 months, accompanied by a rise of three p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

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

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Leading industrial establishments reported a loss of 0.3 p.c. in employment for male workers at the beginning of November as compared with a month earlier, together with a rise of 0.5 p.c. in the number of their female employees. The most noteworthy change among men was the seasonal increase in employment in logging camps. Mining also showed improvement. On the other hand, there were considerable declines in employment among male workers in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

Among women, there was a falling-off of 0.9 p.c. in employment in manufacturing as a whole, largely due to seasonal conditions in the food processing group. Textile factories, however, provided work for considerably more workers of that sex than at Oct. 1. Trading establishments also indicated substantially higher levels of employment. In communications and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, there were large, seasonal reductions in the number of female employees.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating establishments reported a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in their forces since Oct. 1; the indicated number of women rose by 0.5 p.c., but that of men was lower by 0.3 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries at Nov. 1 were 774 men and 226 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 776 men and 224 women recorded at Oct. 1, 1949.

In comparison with Nov. 1, 1948, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c., but there was a gain of about 2.3 p.c. in the indicated number of women. The proportions per 1,000 persons in recorded employment were 781 in the case of men, and 219 in the case of women. A year earlier, the ratios had been 780 men and 220 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, while at Nov. 1, 1946, there were 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 workers on the staffs of leading establishments.

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

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing continued downward at the first of November, according to information furnished by 9,987 representative establishments. The general loss amounted to one p.c.; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, employment declined by 0.6 p.c., while the reduction in the light

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Nov. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Nov. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Oct. 1, 1949		Nov. 1, 1948	
	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	154,086	131,568	22,518	85.4	14.6	85.4	14.6	86.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	3,886	2,965	921	76.3	23.7	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5
Nova Scotia	91,087	79,195	11,892	86.9	13.1	87.1	12.9	87.5	12.5
New Brunswick	59,113	49,408	9,705	83.6	16.4	83.4	16.6	84.3	15.7
Quebec	637,081	485,038	152,043	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	77.0	23.0
Ontario	926,332	701,744	224,588	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
Prairie Provinces	273,478	216,633	56,845	79.2	20.8	79.7	20.3	79.5	20.5
Manitoba	122,205	93,804	28,401	76.8	23.2	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0
Saskatchewan	52,864	42,138	10,726	79.7	20.3	80.4	19.6	80.0	20.0
Alberta	98,409	80,691	17,718	82.0	18.0	81.9	18.1	82.4	17.6
British Columbia	209,370	168,602	40,768	80.5	19.5	80.9	19.1	81.3	18.7
CANADA	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9
(b) Cities									
Montreal	327,635	229,245	98,390	70.0	30.0	70.2	29.8	70.1	29.9
Quebec	34,040	24,262	9,778	71.3	28.7	70.4	29.6	71.9	28.1
Toronto	305,727	206,521	99,206	67.6	32.4	67.9	32.1	67.7	32.3
Ottawa	31,458	21,020	10,438	66.8	33.2	67.5	32.5	67.6	32.4
Hamilton	70,087	52,072	18,015	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4	74.3	25.7
Windsor	42,611	35,856	6,755	84.1	15.9	83.8	16.2	84.0	16.0
Winnipeg	78,447	54,062	24,385	68.9	31.1	69.9	30.1	69.2	30.8
Vancouver	92,053	66,621	25,432	72.4	27.6	73.4	26.6	74.4	25.6
Halifax	23,215	16,225	6,990	69.9	30.1	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2
Saint John	13,973	10,242	3,731	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7
Sherbrooke	10,508	6,902	3,606	65.7	34.3	65.8	34.2	66.8	33.2
Three Rivers	11,297	8,623	2,674	76.3	23.7	76.3	23.7	78.3	21.7
Brantford	14,516	10,760	3,756	74.1	25.9	74.7	25.3	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,551	14,676	6,875	68.1	31.9	68.3	31.7	68.7	31.3
London	28,169	19,142	9,027	68.0	32.0	68.2	31.8	68.6	31.4
Port William - Port Arthur	11,966	10,053	1,913	84.0	16.0	85.1	14.9	86.1	13.9
St. Catharines - Welland	26,077	21,222	4,855	81.4	18.6	80.7	19.3	-	-
Regina	12,291	7,896	4,395	64.2	35.8	66.0	34.0	65.1	34.9
Saskatoon	8,207	5,848	2,359	71.3	28.7	72.2	27.8	71.8	28.2
Calgary	23,945	18,063	5,882	75.4	24.6	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2
Edmonton	25,186	18,425	6,761	73.2	26.8	73.7	26.3	73.2	26.8
Victoria	13,493	10,013	3,480	74.2	25.8	74.5	25.5	73.5	26.5
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,075,559	826,239	249,320	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	490,854	438,481	52,373	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Non-Durable Goods	549,593	356,919	192,674	64.9	35.1	65.0	35.0	65.4	34.6
Electric Light and Power	35,112	30,839	4,273	87.8	12.2	88.0	12.0	88.2	11.8
Logging	66,016	65,019	997	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Mining	86,978	85,115	1,863	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Communications	55,079	26,079	29,000	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Transportation	185,998	174,803	11,195	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9
Construction and Maintenance	264,070	259,365	4,705	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	74,679	36,483	38,196	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5
Trade	301,282	182,813	118,469	60.7	39.3	61.9	38.1	60.3	39.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	1,655,916	453,745	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	79.1	20.9
Finance	90,686	47,669	43,017	52.6	47.4	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9

^{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 with the exception of electric light and power.

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

^{3/} The Nov. 1 data are subject to revision.

manufactured goods division was 1.4 p.c. The general recession was seasonal in character, the movement at Nov. 1 having been downward in 19 of the 29 years during which monthly data have been collected. The latest decline approximated the average in size, and was also similar to that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index fell from 208.6 at Oct. 1, 1949, to 206.5 at the date under review, as compared with 208.3 at Nov. 1, 1948, when the figure was higher than at Nov. 1 in any other year of the record except 1942, 1943 and 1944.

There was a pronounced decline in employment at the beginning of November in the vegetable food industries, in which the reported loss of 8.5 p.c. was seasonal, although it was on a rather smaller scale than at Nov. 1 in recently-preceding years, when a higher level of activity had been indicated in this group. There were fairly substantial decreases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage and iron and steel plants. The loss in rubber was due in large part to industrial disputes. Smaller reductions took place in tobacco, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product factories, notably in the petroleum division. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in printing and publishing, paper products, textiles, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The gains were moderate.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The decline of one p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 was accompanied by a loss of 0.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls as compared with Oct. 1. The two most recent figures were the highest in the record of 8½ years. The per capita earnings reached a new maximum at the date under review, at \$45.07, as compared with \$44.84 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$43.38 at Nov. 1, 1948. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the averages were as follows:- 1947, \$38.52; 1946, \$33.45; 1945, \$32.64; 1944, \$33.20; 1943, \$32.62; 1942, \$30.70, and 1941, \$27.59.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1949, stood at 213.4 as compared with 214.4 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 207.1 at Nov. 1, 1948. The increase in the payroll figure at the date under review as compared with 12 months earlier which amounted to three p.c. was accompanied by a decline of 0.9 p.c. in the index of employment.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- Employment for persons of both sexes in manufacturing was at a lower level at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. The loss among women amounted to 0.9 p.c., and that among men, to one p.c. Employees of the former sex made up 232 per 1,000 workers reported at the date under review, a proportion which was unchanged from that indicated a month earlier, but exceeded the ratio of 228 per 1,000 workers noted at Nov. 1, 1948.

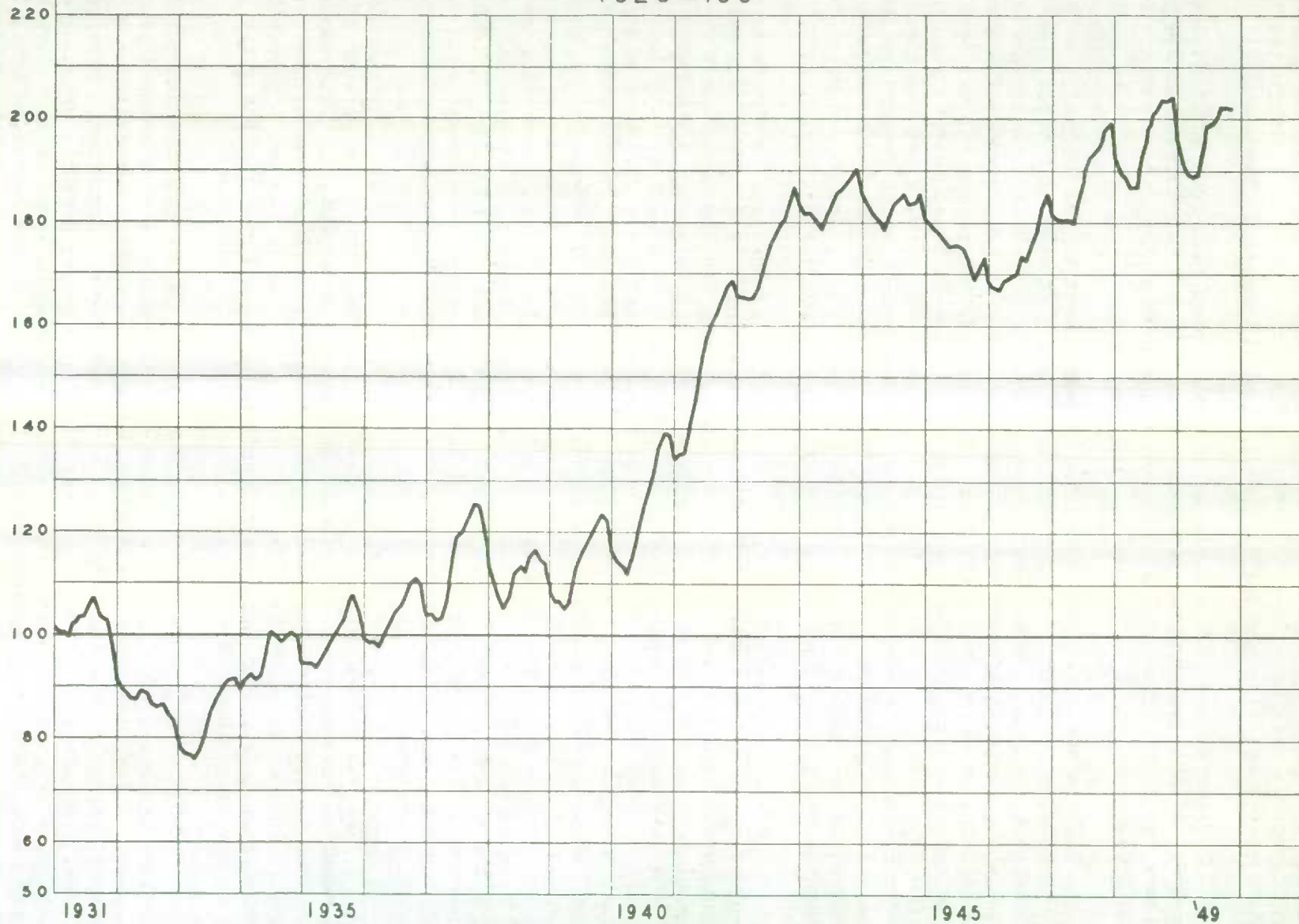
Among women, there were gains over Oct. 1 in the printing and publishing, textile, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products classes. Animal and vegetable food processing, pulp and paper and some other industries, however, reported reductions in their women employees. Among men, there were increases at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier in the paper product, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. On the other hand, there were declines among such workers in the vegetable food, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product groups.

As compared with Nov. 1, 1948, there was an advance of about one p.c. in the number of women employed by leading manufacturers, together with a loss of approximately 1.4 p.c. in their male employees. The proportion of men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of November in 1948 had stood at 772, and that of women, at

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



228, while in 1947 and 1946, the ratios of women were 230 and 237 per 1,000, respectively, at the beginning of November.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was further important expansion in logging at Nov. 1, 1949, according to information furnished by 666 leading operators, whose staffs were higher by 23.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. This increase considerably exceeded that indicated a month earlier, and was slightly larger than the gain noted at Nov. 1, 1948. The index of employment was then 31.5 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 220.2, which was lower than at Nov. 1 in any earlier year since 1943.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms co-operating in the latest survey showed an advance of 19.9 p.c. over the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls, however, was 30.7 p.c. below that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948.

The per capita earnings fell from \$39.73 at October 1, 1949, to \$38.64 at the date under review. The decline was seasonal in character, but was rather larger than that indicated at Nov. 1, 1948. This was partly due to the fact that many camps opened later in 1949 than in recently preceding years, so that many of the reported employees did not work throughout the period reviewed. Unsatisfactory weather in some areas was also a factor. The per capita figure in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, was \$37.92, while in 1947, the average was \$37.83. The latest figure is the highest on record for the time of year. In considering the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province. (See Table 2 towards the back of this report).

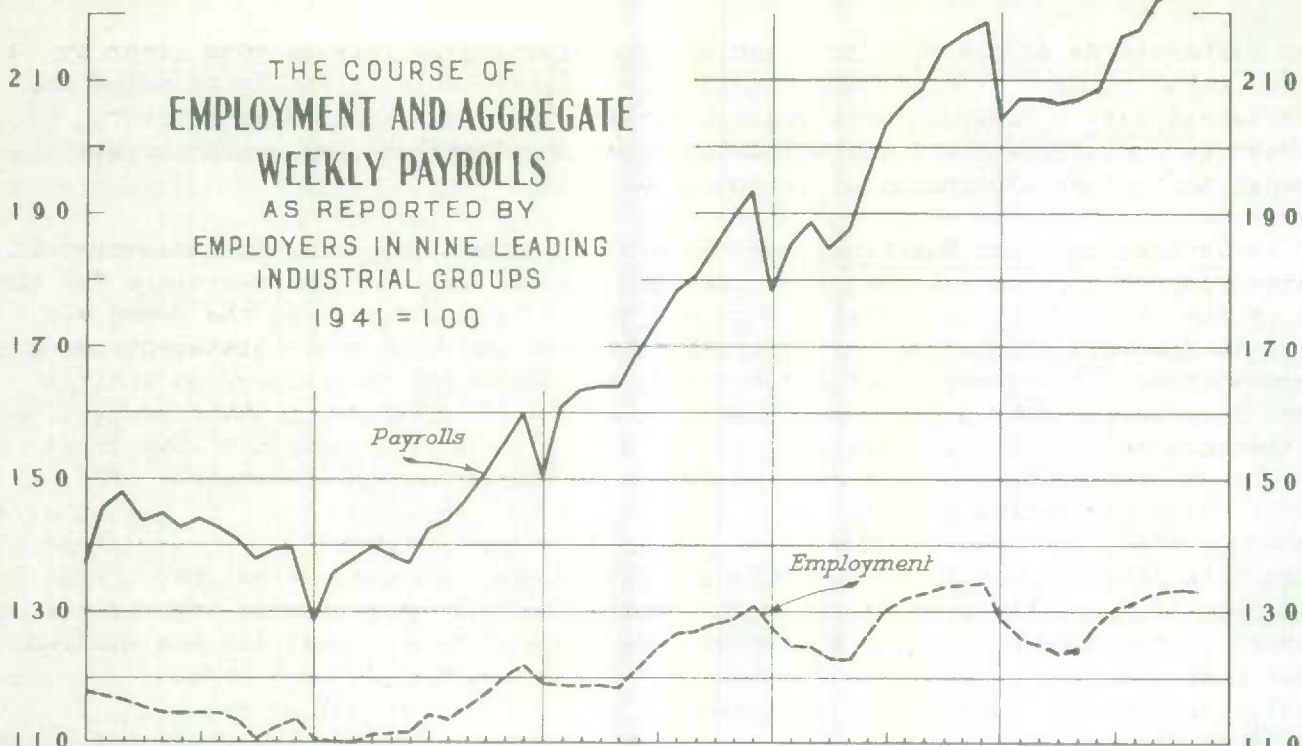
Mining.- Moderately heightened activity was indicated in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 687 leading operators showed a combined working force which exceeded by 0.4 p.c. the staffs reported in their last return. The extraction of coal and metallic ores afforded more employment, but there was a decline in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1, at 184.9, was 1.9 p.c. above that of 181.5 at the same date in 1948. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.1 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 3.4 p.c. than at Oct. 1; upward revisions in the wage rates contributed to the higher total. Increased overtime work was also a factor. The per capita earnings were considerably higher, at \$54.04, as compared with \$52.48 in the preceding period of observation, and \$51.41 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division continued seasonally downward. The staffs of the co-operating establishments were lower by 0.7 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, there was an advance of 1.4 p.c. in the payrolls distributed by these establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$41.32 a month earlier, to \$42.16 at the first of November; a year earlier, the figure had been \$39.11. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 199.2; this was nine p.c. above that of 182.7 at Nov. 1, 1948; since then there has been a gain of 16.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation and Storage.- Considerable seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at Nov. 1. All branches of the industry shared in the decline, which was particularly marked in the steam railway division. The index of employment stood at 142.8, slightly below that of 144.6 at Nov. 1, 1948, the maximum in the record for

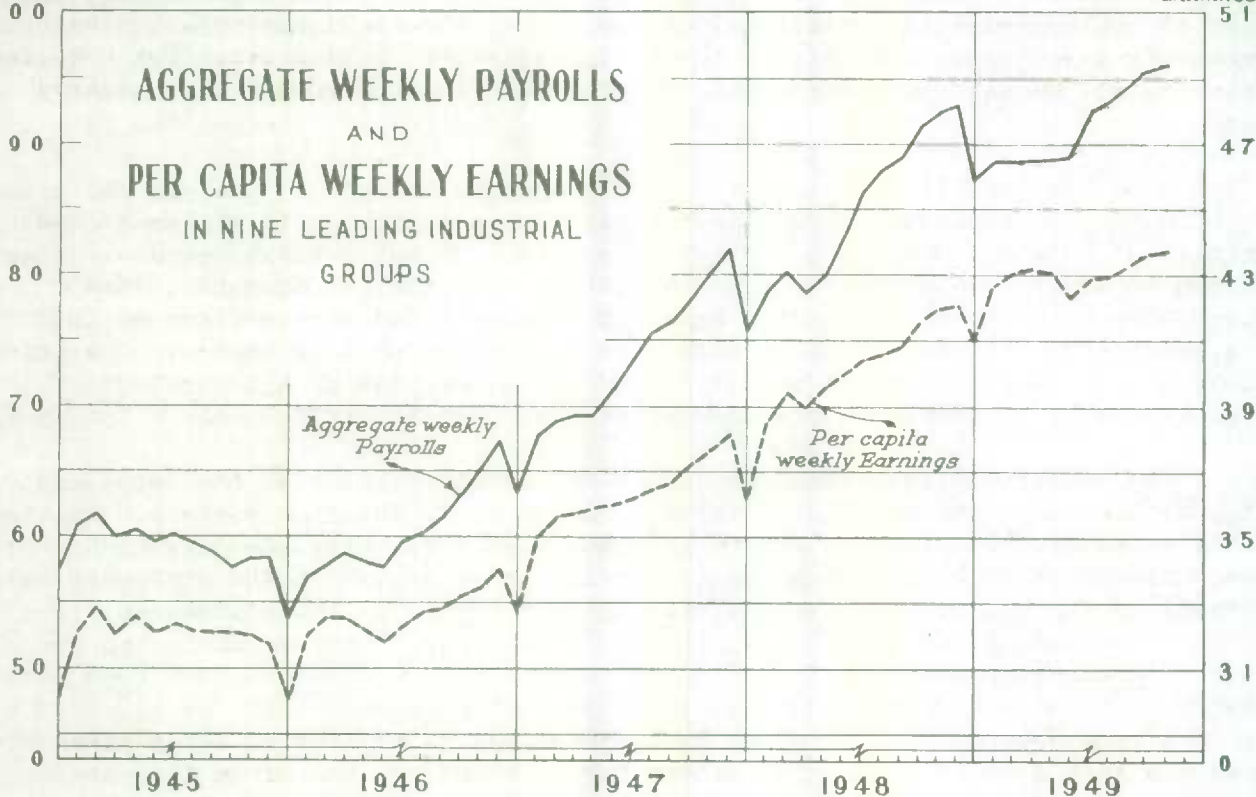
THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



PAYROLLS-MILLION DOLLARS
100

EARNINGS
51

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



that date. In the last 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 0.2 p.c.

The staffs of the 920 firms and branches furnishing returns were lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, while their aggregate disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees, however, advanced from \$51.92 at Oct. 1, to \$52.58 at the first of November, when the mean exceeded that of \$51.75 indicated 12 months earlier.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further recession in employment in construction; this was seasonal in character, but was somewhat below-average for the time of the year. Building construction was rather less active, and the trend was decidedly downward in work on the railroads, streets and highways. Statements were tabulated from 2,777 contractors who reported a falling-off of two p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1, together with a loss of 1.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.93 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1948, figure was \$40.62.

The latest index in construction, at 198.6, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 192.7 at the beginning of November of last year, and was also higher than in any earlier November in the record. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls has mounted by 6.8 p.c.

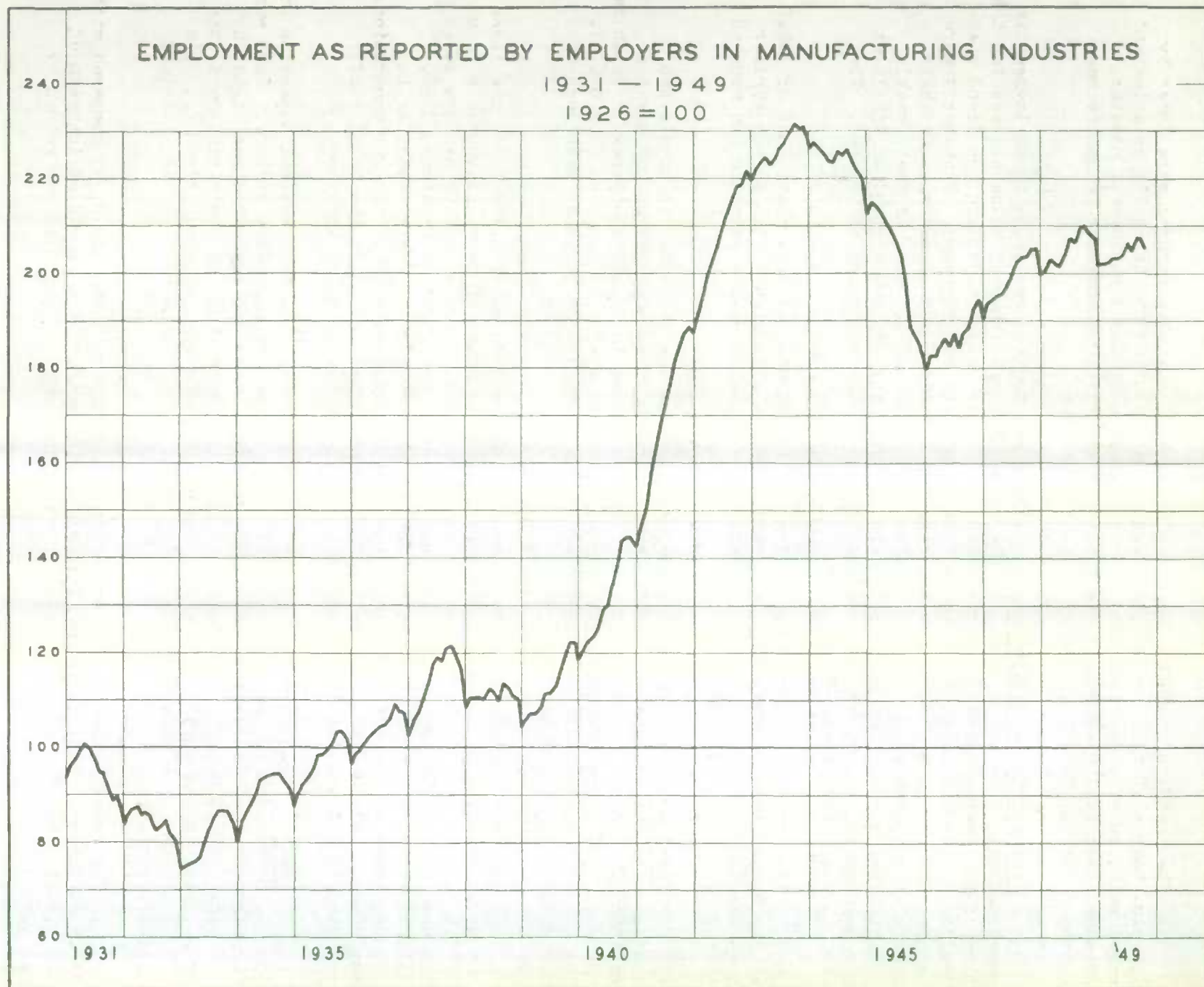
Services.- A considerable seasonal decline was indicated in hotels and restaurants, but employment was brisker in certain other branches of the service division for which data are available. On the whole, the 1,421 co-operating establishments in this group of industries had reduced their staffs by 1.3 p.c. from Oct. 1. The salaries and wages they distributed at the beginning of November were less by 0.7 p.c.

During the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 5.6 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1949. The per capita earnings stood at \$28.60 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$28.43 at Oct. 1, 1949 and \$26.85 at the first of November, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of the workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total staff reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Trading establishments showed extremely marked seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, partly due to the employment of large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 4,105 wholesale and retail houses in which the personnel was higher by 1.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers rose by 1.9 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per worker slightly advanced, from \$37.31 at Oct. 1 to \$37.38 at the beginning of November. A year earlier, the per capita figure had been \$35.50.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 238.6, as compared with 230.5 at the same date in 1948. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the 12 months, a period in which the index of payrolls has gained by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 1,046 financial institutions indicated little general change in their employment as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these establishments at the date under review were insignificantly higher than at Oct. 1. The per capita figure was unchanged, at \$41.20, as compared with \$39.08 at Nov. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 171.6, was higher by 3.6 p.c. than that of 165.7 at the same



date in 1948, while the index of payrolls showed an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the same comparison.

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

Firms in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan reported moderately heightened activity at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while the trend in this comparison was unfavourable in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The reported weekly salaries and wages were higher in six of the older provinces, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia. In these areas, there were reductions of 0.9 p.c., 0.7 p.c. and 0.4 p.c., respectively. In most areas, the average earnings at the date under review exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1; in Saskatchewan, there was no general change, while in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba the trend was downward. In all areas, except Prince Edward Island, the latest per capita figures were higher than at Nov. 1 in 1948. The general figures in all provinces considerably exceeded the averages at Nov. 1 in 1947 and earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed an upward movement at Nov. 1, but there was a decline in Nova Scotia. The 1,471 co-operating establishments in these three provinces reported a general decrease of 0.7 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of October. This loss was accompanied by a rise of 0.5 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The general index of employment in the area stood at 190.7, as compared with 192.0 at Oct. 1, 1949, and 194.9 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing operations in the Maritime Provinces were curtailed, moderate losses being indicated in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions; there was a gain in activity in vegetable food processing. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, coal mining, steam railway operation and trade showed improvement. Except in logging, the increases were not on a large scale; the indicated advance in logging amounted to 59.6 p.c. The trend in quarrying, construction and hotels and restaurants was unfavourable. The reduction in work on the highway was fairly substantial.

The payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms for services rendered in the week preceding Nov. 1 exceeded by 0.5 p.c. the sums they had paid their employees at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings showed an upward movement, rising from \$37.53 in the last report to \$37.96 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1948, the average had been \$37.09. In the last year, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has declined by 0.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.2 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Quebec at Nov. 1, in spite of losses in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Logging operations and trade showed seasonal expansion, the indicated increase in employment in the bush amounting to 39 p.c. Mining, communications and the service industries for which data are available reported little change on the whole. Within the manufacturing division, the trend was downward in food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, employment advanced in printing and publishing, rubber, textile and electrical apparatus factories. The most noteworthy increase was that of a seasonal character in textile-using plants.

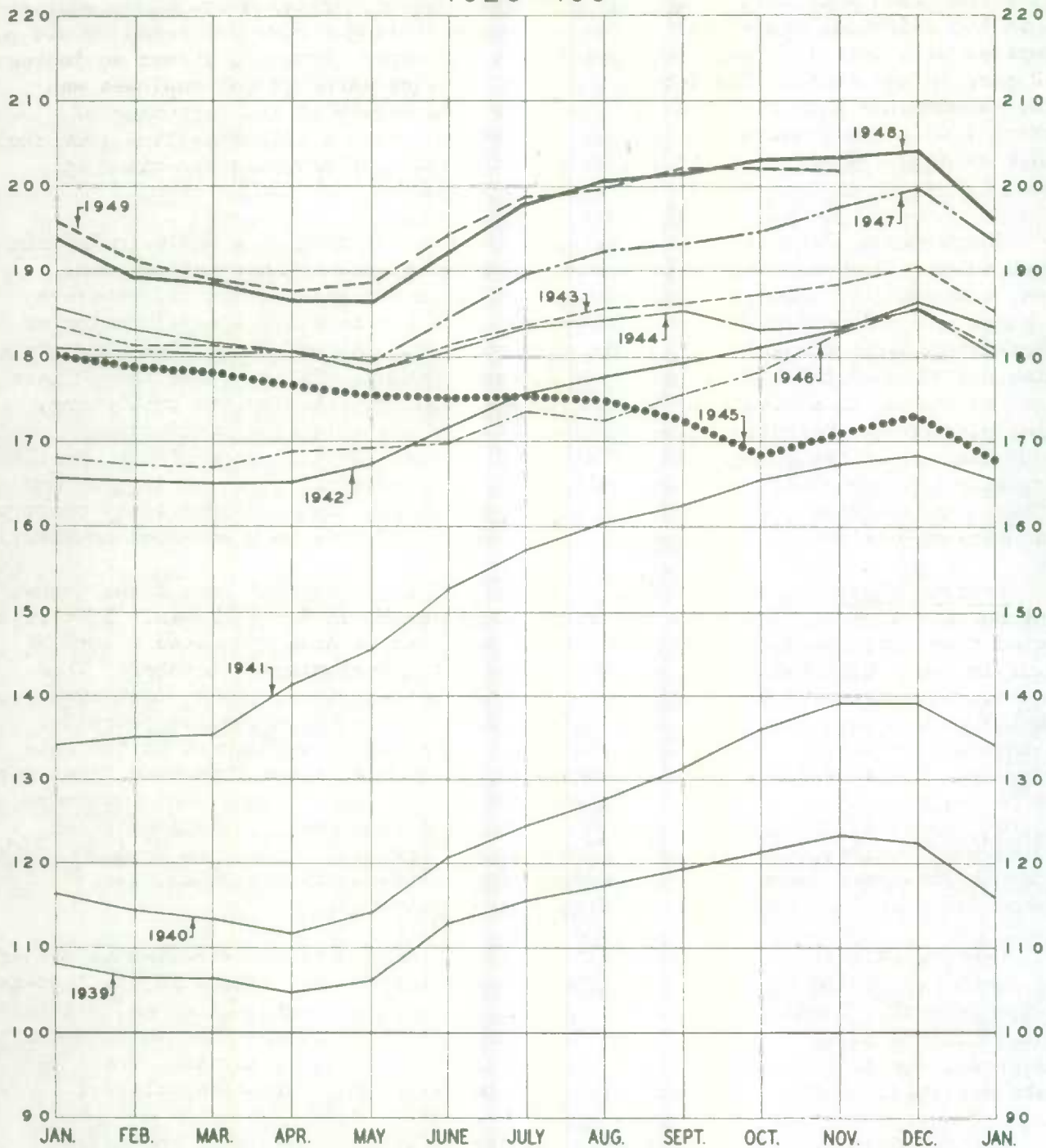
Information for Nov. 1 was furnished by 5,469 representative employers in the eight leading industries in Quebec, whose staffs were higher by 0.9 p.c. than at the beginning of October. Their weekly payrolls mounted by one p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners also showed a slightly

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

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.

upward movement, standing at \$41.81 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.77 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$40.33 at Nov. 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 201.3, was 2.8 p.c. below the figure of 207.1 recorded a year earlier, but the index of payrolls was higher by 0.9 p.c.

Ontario.- There was a slight easing in industrial employment in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 8,368 leading firms in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces decreased by 0.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, showed an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the month. The latest figure of average earnings per employee was \$45.25, as compared with \$45.00 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$43.49 at the beginning of November, 1948. The index of employment, at 208.4, showed a slight decline from that of 208.6 at Nov. 1 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.1 p.c.

There was a contraction in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario as compared with Oct. 1. Vegetable food processing showed an important seasonal decline, amounting to 11.8 p.c. Lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral factories and central electric power stations were also quieter. In some industries, industrial disputes contributed to or occasioned the losses reported. On the other hand, there was some expansion in activity in leather, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, metallic ore mining, building construction and trade afforded more employment. The seasonal gains in logging and trade were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants released employees in a seasonal movement.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of industrial employment at Nov. 1 was downward in Manitoba and Alberta, but there was slight improvement in Saskatchewan. Statistics tabulated from 2,852 leading establishments in the Prairie Area indicated a loss of 0.4 p.c. in their combined staffs as compared with the beginning of October. This general decrease was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the last nine years, although the trend had frequently been unfavourable at Nov. 1 in earlier years for which data are available. In spite of the slight decline in employment at the date under review, the weekly salaries and wages then disbursed by the reporting firms were higher by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were \$44.28, as compared with the Oct. 1 mean of \$44.02, also exceeding the average of \$42.80 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 2.7 p.c., to 185.1, and there has been a rise of 6.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

There were additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, mining and retail trade; those in the last-named were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy increase was in animal food factories. There were moderate declines, however, in vegetable foods, beverages and some other classes.

British Columbia.- Employment in the larger establishments in the major industrial groups in British Columbia declined at the beginning of November, when the staffs of the 2,522 larger employers furnishing data showed a loss of 1.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Manufacturing establishments in this province reported considerable curtailment in their operations, partly due to seasonal causes. There were large reductions in employment in vegetable and animal food factories. The trend was also unfavourable in numerous other divisions, but except in the classes just mentioned, the losses were small. Among the non-manufacturing groups, employment decreased in logging, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and

maintenance, and hotels and restaurants. There was little general change in mining and communications, while greater activity was indicated in trade.

Declining employment in many of the industrial divisions for which data are available was accompanied by lower expenditures in salaries and wages, in which there was, on the whole, a reduction of 0.4 p.c. as compared with the amounts disbursed by the reporting firms in the week of Oct. 1. In many industrial groups, however, the indicated average weekly earnings moved upward. The general per capita figure in the eight leading industries rose from \$46.38 in the preceding survey, to \$46.95 in the week of Nov. 1, 1949, as compared with \$44.99 at the same date in 1948. In the period since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 2.7 p.c., but that of employment, at 196.4 at the beginning of November, was 7.4 p.c. below the index recorded 12 months earlier.

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

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Nov. 1 by leading employers in the larger cities.

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of November showed a decline, the index number falling by two p.c. Seasonal improvement was noted in trade, but there were slight losses in manufacturing, together with reductions on a rather larger scale in transportation and construction. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 273 leading establishments furnishing data in the city fell by 2.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$35.17, as compared with \$35.33 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$33.95 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 1.3 p.c., and 4.1 p.c., respectively.

Saint John.- Heightened activity in employment was indicated in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 205 of the larger firms in the major industrial groups. Their staffs were higher by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Iron and steel manufacturing afforded less employment, but the trend was favourable in transportation, building and trade.

The gain in employment at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The average earnings per employee stood at \$36.05, as compared with \$35.63 at the beginning of October, and \$33.83 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has risen slightly, and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 8.2 p.c.

Montreal.- There was an upward trend in employment in Montreal at Nov. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing. There were losses, on the other hand, in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, advances were recorded in the textile group, in vegetable foods, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus.

Statistics were received from 3,130 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose personnel was larger by 0.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 1.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$42.48 at Oct. 1 and \$42.85 at Nov. 1, 1949, as compared with \$40.97 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 1.4 p.c., to 192.9, while there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Little general change in industrial employment was shown in Quebec at Nov. 1, according to data from 383 leading employers, whose working forces increased by 0.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The reported salaries

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

and wages were insignificantly lower. The weekly earnings per employee fell slightly from \$36.29 at Oct. 1 to \$36.23 at the date under review, but exceeded the Nov. 1, 1948, average of \$35.04. In manufacturing, there were moderate gains in employment in lumber and iron and steel factories, with rather small but widely-distributed decreases in numerous other classes. Building and trade showed some improvement over Oct. 1, while there were losses in road and street construction and maintenance, and certain other non-manufacturing classes.

The index of employment in the city stood at 201.0, as compared with 201.9 a year earlier. This fractional decline in the 12 months was accompanied by a rise of 5.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- The employment situation in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1 showed a small improvement as compared with a month earlier. Information was furnished by 122 leading firms, whose personnel was higher by 0.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at Nov. 1 also exceeded by 0.9 p.c. their disbursements at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$37.35, the same as at Oct. 1, 1949, as compared with \$34.86 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has shown no general change, but that of weekly payrolls has mounted by 7.1 p.c.

Three Rivers.- There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Three Rivers at the first of November, according to statistics tabulated from 110 of the larger employers in the city, whose working forces declined by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages at Nov. 1 were also lower, the index number falling by 2.1 p.c. in the month; changes in the industrial distribution of the reported workers, and increased employment of casual workers, contributed to the relatively larger loss in payrolls. The earnings of the employees for whom data are available averaged \$41.42, as compared with \$42.09 at Oct. 1, 1949. The mean at the beginning of November, 1948, had been \$41.69. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review than in the preceding month, there being curtailment in pulp and paper mills and some other classes. Construction also released workers. Transportation, however, was more active. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment and of 3.5 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Toronto.- Important increases in industrial activity were noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, when data were compiled from 2,931 leading establishments employing 1.1 p.c. more workers than at Oct. 1. The general gain was rather greater-than-average in the experience of some 29 years. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in animal and vegetable foods, lumber, paper products, printing and publishing, textiles, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactured products. There was curtailment in rubber factories, largely as a result of industrial disputes. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade reported greater activity. The gains in the latter were considerable. On the other hand, transportation was slacker.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns were higher by 1.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date exceeded by 2.3 p.c. the Nov. 1, 1948, figure of 203.4. The indicated payrolls have risen by 7.3 p.c. in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$45.02 at Nov. 1 and \$44.68 at Oct. 1, 1949, as compared with \$42.95 at Nov. 1, 1948.

Ottawa.- There was a decline of 0.7 p.c. in the index of industrial employment in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, there being small gains in a number of groups. Improvement was also noted in retail trade, but activity was reduced in construction and wholesale trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 359 co-operating firms fell by 1.3 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$38.19, as compared with \$38.41 at Oct. 1. The Nov. 1, 1948, per capita figure was \$36.01. The latest index of employment, at 198.6, was 1.2 p.c. less

than that of 201.1 at Nov. 1, 1948, while that of payrolls was higher by 4.9 p.c.

Hamilton.- Expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 487 co-operating firms reported a working force 0.6 p.c. greater than at Oct. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in textile plants. Hotels and restaurants and trade also showed improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 by the reporting firms, however, fell by 1.4 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees were also lower, falling from \$47.22 at Oct. 1, to \$46.73 at the date under review. The latter figure nevertheless considerably exceeded the Nov. 1, 1948, average of \$43.92. In the 12 months, the general index of employment has risen by 2.2 p.c., to 204.9, while that of payrolls has advanced by 8.4 p.c.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor was quieter at Nov. 1, according to data received from 298 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the staffs were lower by two p.c. than at Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages declined in the same comparison by 2.4 p.c., reduced working hours in some instances contributing to the falling-off. The average earnings per employee were lowered from \$52.19 at Oct. 1, to \$51.97 at the date under review, but the figure was then rather higher than that of \$51.38 at Nov. 1, 1948. Manufacturing showed lowered activity, particularly in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions. Construction and trade afforded more employment than at the beginning of October, while little general change was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

The latest index of employment, at 294.1, exceeded by two p.c. that of 288.4 at the beginning of November, 1948; the index number of payrolls has risen by 3.4 p.c. in the twelve months.

Brantford.- Little general change in the situation generally was indicated in Brantford at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data received from 133 larger firms, whose personnel increased by 0.2 p.c. at the beginning of November. There were continued losses in the iron and steel division of manufacturing, but vegetable food factories reported rather greater activity. Construction and trade also showed some improvement. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers rose by 1.7 p.c. at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, when the per capita earnings of their employees had stood at \$42.73, rising to \$43.34 at Nov. 1.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial employment was at a lower level in Fort William and Port Arthur than at Oct. 1. Statistics were tabulated from the 162 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 1.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms, however, showed little general change. The latest average per employee was \$47.25, as compared with \$46.50 at Oct. 1, 1949, and \$45.37 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 11.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.6 p.c. Employment decreased at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade, however, was brisker.

London.- Information received from 319 leading firms in London indicated a slightly higher level of industrial activity at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, their staffs having been increased by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing and trade afforded more employment at the date under review, but the general changes were extremely small. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments rose by 1.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$41.76, as compared with \$41.31 in the preceding report, and \$39.58 at the beginning of November, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 8.5 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate increase in industrial employment in Kitchener - Waterloo at Nov. 1, due to rather greater activity in manufacturing,

notably in leather and lumber plants, and in trade. Statistics were compiled from 212 leading establishments in which the staffs were larger by 0.5 p.c. than at the beginning of October. The weekly salaries and wages also showed an advance, rising by one p.c. in the month. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$41.79, as compared with \$41.58 at the beginning of October, and \$41.00 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the index of employment showed a gain of 5.4 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, of 7.5 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- Curtailment in industrial employment was indicated in the St. Catharines - Merriton - Thorold - Welland Area at Nov. 1, according to data from 201 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 1.9 p.c. and their weekly salaries and wages, by 1.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Manufacturing was slacker, notably in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction, however, afforded more employment. The average earnings of the men and women for whom statistics were furnished averaged \$49.93 in the week of Nov. 1, as compared with \$49.68 in that of Oct. 1.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed considerable improvement at Nov. 1, when manufacturing was more active, particularly in the food divisions. There were also gains in employment in building and trade; the seasonal increases in the latter were substantial. The combined working force of the 814 co-operating firms was higher by one p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages mounted by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees showed a small decline, standing at \$39.85 at the first of October and \$39.78 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1948, figure was lower, at \$38.53.

The index number of employment, at 172.3, was 2.4 p.c. above that of 168.3 a year earlier. The index of payrolls in the 12 months has risen by 5.9 p.c.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was favourable; the 193 leading employers in the major groups who furnished statistics at Nov. 1 had increased their staffs by 2.4 p.c. since the beginning of October. Practically no change on the whole was indicated in manufacturing; transportation was quieter, but improvement was indicated in construction and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 1.4 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The average earnings per person amounted to \$38.61 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.00 at Oct. 1, and \$37.14 at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 3.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was noted in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; trade employed larger numbers of workers than at Oct. 1, but construction and other non-manufacturing classes were quieter. There was practically no change in manufacturing. The forces of the 159 establishments from which statistics were received declined by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The indicated weekly payrolls, however, were higher by 0.6 p.c. The average per employee rose from \$38.35 in the preceding report, to \$38.74 at the date under review, when it exceeded the per capita figure of \$35.91 indicated a year earlier. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has risen by 2.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.2 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a downward movement in employment in Calgary at the beginning of November, when manufacturing was quieter than at Oct. 1, and there were moderate losses in transportation. Building, however, showed slight improvement. The personnel of the 348 larger employers co-operating in the monthly survey decreased by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, and their weekly salaries and wages, by 0.3 p.c. The average earnings per employee were rather higher, standing at \$42.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.53 at the beginning of October, and \$40.58 at Nov. 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of employment has risen by 5.4 p.c., and there has

been a gain of 11.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial employment in Edmonton at Nov. 1 was brisker than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in animal food and iron and steel plants. Building and trade also reported heightened activity. Data were compiled from 316 leading firms, whose working forces exceeded by 1.9 p.c. their staffs at Oct. 1. The reported weekly payrolls were also higher, rising by 2.2 p.c. in the month. The latest per capita figure, at \$41.72, exceeded the Oct. 1 mean of \$41.61, and that of \$40.24 indicated at Nov. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has increased by 5.2 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 9.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a slight rise in industrial activity in Vancouver at the first of November, when manufacturing and trade showed improvement. The trend was downward, however, in transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing division, there were small losses in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories, with moderate advances in the lumber and vegetable food groups. The 1,125 leading establishments from which returns were received showed a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The latest index of employment stood at 228.8, being 4.5 p.c. below the Nov. 1, 1948, figure of 239.7. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the co-operating employers were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. As compared with Nov. 1, 1948, there was a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the latest index of payrolls. The average per employee at the date under review was \$44.72, as compared with \$44.87 at the first of October; the per capita figure indicated at Nov. 1, 1948, was \$42.76.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria showed a recession at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to information from 236 of the larger firms in the city, whose working forces were lower by 0.8 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Transportation was more active, but there were losses in manufacturing, trade and some other classes. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls by these establishments at Nov. 1 were lower by 0.5 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$43.45; the average at Oct. 1, 1949, was \$42.89, and that at Nov. 1, 1948, \$39.06. In the year, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 2.9 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 13.6 p.c.

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 more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

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

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Oct. 1, 1949, and Nov. 1, 1948.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payroll		
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,075,559	48,478,962	45.07	44.84	43.38	122.9	124.2	124.0	213.4	214.4	207.1
Animal products - edible	38,710	1,735,866	44.58	43.20	42.01	140.1	142.2	142.7	246.1	241.9	238.2
Fur and products	4,361	190,092	43.69	42.76	40.85	140.8	139.5	143.9	229.3	223.0	219.8
Leather and products	31,000	1,030,460	33.24	33.16	32.14	108.5	108.8	105.6	190.5	190.4	179.5
Boots and shoes	19,432	618,413	31.67	31.91	30.89	106.9	108.9	104.8	190.6	196.7	182.2
Lumber and its products	82,989	3,537,978	40.22	40.12	38.64	123.7	125.3	124.2	229.8	232.1	221.8
Rough and dressed lumber	50,427	2,089,945	41.44	41.33	39.85	119.2	122.2	117.4	231.7	236.9	220.8
Furniture	19,139	760,997	39.76	39.83	37.58	160.3	157.6	150.1	234.2	230.6	209.3
Other lumber products	13,423	487,036	36.26	35.87	35.50	109.8	110.8	128.6	215.8	215.3	242.3
Plant products - edible	69,411	2,886,767	37.27	35.55	35.25	158.6	173.4	156.0	261.6	272.7	243.6
Pulp and paper products	114,137	5,788,681	50.72	50.36	48.82	140.6	141.0	144.1	240.3	239.4	236.2
Pulp and paper	48,720	2,816,810	57.82	56.85	56.96	127.8	130.5	138.3	234.1	235.2	247.5
Paper products	22,042	913,129	41.43	41.20	38.68	174.4	173.2	167.7	298.2	294.5	267.9
Printing and publishing	43,375	2,058,742	47.46	47.50	44.01	143.8	142.0	142.7	228.9	226.2	210.5
Rubber products	20,935	948,305	45.30	44.87	46.38	123.3	127.6	132.2	238.1	244.2	261.7
Textile products	163,131	5,785,684	35.47	35.70	33.78	116.4	115.5	114.9	215.6	215.4	202.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,372	2,285,916	39.16	39.27	36.21	110.0	108.9	111.7	227.9	226.2	214.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,455	858,990	38.25	38.13	35.39	91.1	89.4	91.9	180.6	176.8	169.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,653	512,612	37.65	37.67	35.36	99.3	99.2	107.4	208.8	208.9	212.8
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,955	700,903	41.34	41.95	37.79	152.3	151.4	147.6	340.5	343.4	300.9
Hosiery and knit goods	24,368	813,409	33.38	33.03	30.47	114.2	112.0	120.4	208.6	202.4	202.5
Garments and personal furnishings	63,424	2,047,000	32.27	32.92	31.96	130.7	130.7	121.5	218.9	223.4	201.7
Other textile products	16,967	639,359	37.68	37.70	36.71	96.6	95.5	97.7	179.8	177.8	173.9
Tobacco	10,045	424,068	42.22	42.30	39.34	112.9	114.9	117.1	265.5	270.5	256.5
Beverages	19,764	949,241	46.03	47.78	46.63	170.7	175.7	166.2	276.5	283.2	261.9
Chemicals and allied products	43,683	2,119,521	46.52	48.01	45.92	99.2	99.1	97.6	177.0	174.9	166.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,094	1,034,782	46.94	46.49	44.20	145.2	147.3	147.9	276.6	278.4	260.9
Electric light and power	35,112	1,731,955	49.33	48.46	46.84	170.6	172.6	158.1	267.5	266.0	234.0
Electrical apparatus	52,797	2,580,702	48.98	48.68	45.62	166.3	165.1	165.3	304.1	300.7	283.5
Iron and steel products	285,882	14,290,189	49.99	50.35	48.67	106.7	107.3	110.4	175.3	177.5	176.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,626	1,968,486	53.89	53.17	50.75	134.2	137.1	146.1	196.4	198.1	200.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,471	1,323,970	48.19	48.20	46.41	109.2	110.5	117.0	183.7	185.9	190.5
Agricultural implements	15,019	699,875	46.60	48.83	47.76	166.5	166.9	209.8	287.0	301.5	379.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,955	6,008,414	50.94	52.25	50.90	103.7	104.1	99.1	162.6	167.4	155.3
Automobiles and parts	48,496	2,519,659	51.96	55.05	53.13	123.7	124.6	110.6	167.1	178.3	152.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,609	664,093	48.80	47.50	47.47	68.9	69.9	95.3	112.1	110.7	151.2
Heating appliances	8,942	410,141	45.87	45.60	43.73	159.5	155.6	149.8	276.9	268.3	248.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,562	588,543	50.90	50.03	47.40	102.4	102.5	102.0	219.8	216.3	199.3
Foundry and machine shop products	8,370	408,302	48.78	47.72	47.57	87.5	87.5	96.3	206.8	202.3	204.6
Other iron and steel products	46,428	2,218,425	47.78	47.30	45.33	98.9	98.8	100.3	172.4	170.4	167.1
Non-ferrous metal products	46,105	2,336,953	50.69	50.02	48.04	112.9	115.6	122.1	212.2	210.8	212.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,807	866,486	54.82	53.72	52.40	125.2	128.1	122.1	234.8	235.2	219.4
Miscellaneous	19,596	751,232	38.34	38.56	35.99	166.9	163.7	144.4	265.3	261.4	266.6
LOGGING	66,016	2,551,188	38.64	39.73	37.92	139.1	112.9	203.2	267.7	223.3	386.2
MINING	86,978	4,700,025	54.04	52.48	51.41	104.3	103.9	102.4	176.5	170.7	164.8
Coal	24,978	1,341,626	53.71	50.88	50.90	99.0	96.9	99.9	209.0	193.8	199.8
Metallic ores	44,224	2,485,796	56.21	55.21	53.42	92.7	92.4	90.0	143.6	140.6	132.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,776	872,603	49.09	47.95	47.16	166.0	168.9	161.2	300.7	298.9	280.8
COMMUNICATIONS	55,079	2,322,233	42.16	41.32	39.11	204.9	206.4	186.0	312.3	308.1	267.1
Telegraphs	8,567	388,860	45.28	44.96	45.26	126.1	128.0	125.5	224.2	225.8	222.8
Telephones	43,686	1,804,204	41.30	40.30	37.82	224.3	226.5	206.0	331.6	325.3	278.9
TRANSPORTATION	185,998	9,779,537	52.68	51.92	51.75	144.5	147.4	146.4	231.8	233.4	231.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,306	3,015,691	46.90	46.36	44.30	161.4	162.4	157.4	259.6	258.0	239.2
Steam railway operations	92,344	5,395,622	58.43	58.06	59.16	134.8	137.6	137.0	217.5	220.5	223.8
Shipping and stevedoring	29,348	1,368,224	46.62	44.81	44.35	132.3	138.8	145.5	237.8	239.6	248.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,070	11,129,973	42.15	41.93	40.62	142.9	145.8	138.6	261.3	265.2	244.6
Building	130,792	6,011,493	45.96	45.92	44.42	167.7	168.8	174.0	301.7	303.1	269.2
Highway	93,470	3,424,278	36.64	36.61	35.29	128.0	132.3	128.8	243.0	251.1	236.4
Railway	39,808	1,694,202	42.66	41.63	41.86	92.0	95.3	95.9	197.6	200.2	202.3
SERVICES (as indicated below)	74,679	2,136,170	28.60	28.43	26.85	144.9	146.9	147.4	252.3	254.1	238.9
Hotels and restaurants	45,773	1,208,649	26.41	26.19	25.25	153.5	159.4	155.6	268.1	276.4	269.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,811	672,178	28.88	28.73	29.97	130.6	130.5	134.2	213.2	212.0	211.2
TRADE	301,282	11,261,636	37.38	37.31	35.50	152.2	149.6	147.0	238.4	235.9	219.4
Retail	214,661	7,494,787	34.91	34.88	33.14	148.5	145.3	144.0	236.9	231.4	218.2
Wholesale	86,621	3,766,849	43.49	43.24	41.42	165.3	164.5	156.4	247.5	238.9	221.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	92,359,724	43.78	43.55	42.15	132.2	132.4	133.3	224.6	223.8	218.0
FINANCE	90,686	3,736,358	41.20	41.20	39.08	147.6	147.8	142.7	209.9	209.9	192.0
Banks and trust companies	51,964	1,942,072	37.37	37.34	34.85	158.8	158.8	153.4	227.9	227.7	204.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,510	180,941	51.65	50.70	48.26	150.0	149.4	152.8	223.6	219.0	213.7
Insurance	35,212	1,613,345	45.82	45.96	44.35	133.6	133.6	128.4	190.5	191.0	177.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	96,096,082	43.67	43.46	42.03	132.8	133.0	133.7	224.0	223.2	216.9

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Nov. 1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 1949 1949 1948			Employment			Payrolls					
						Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Manufacturing	47,192	1,923,269	40.75	40.78	39.51	110.7	113.0	114.5	194.4	196.5	194.6			
Lumber products	4,798	143,753	29.97	30.44	29.49	92.1	97.2	94.7	152.7	183.9	154.8			
Pulp and paper products	5,996	292,066	48.71	49.00	47.79	114.1	118.7	127.9	211.0	220.8	232.2			
Iron and steel	17,376	830,054	47.77	47.98	46.43	105.6	107.4	108.4	184.7	188.8	184.1			
Logging	3,836	115,924	30.22	33.36	34.09	64.1	40.1	133.9	127.3	88.0	300.0			
Mining	15,519	780,292	50.28	46.93	46.70	85.8	86.1	86.6	188.3	176.3	175.3			
Transportation	14,323	681,314	47.57	46.44	47.02	141.1	140.3	139.6	230.9	224.2	226.0			
Construction	42,016	1,359,980	32.37	32.03	32.52	170.9	178.4	169.0	298.6	298.1	287.5			
Trade	19,473	607,231	31.18	31.41	29.52	149.4	144.5	138.1	224.5	218.6	201.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	149,503	5,679,064	37.99	37.53	37.09	125.1	126.0	128.1	216.9	215.7	217.0			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	344,279	14,684,102	42.65	42.53	41.30	118.5	119.0	120.3	211.4	211.7	207.4			
Lumber products	18,147	667,084	36.76	36.87	35.73	109.5	110.9	105.4	242.8	246.5	226.9			
Pulp and paper products	39,572	2,052,288	51.86	51.62	50.38	129.5	131.1	136.5	232.7	234.5	236.0			
Textile products	91,545	3,182,475	34.76	35.11	33.45	124.3	123.2	119.8	230.3	230.5	213.6			
Chemicals and allied products	17,888	850,262	47.53	47.34	44.84	85.6	85.7	82.7	148.1	147.7	137.2			
Iron and steel	65,189	3,183,352	48.83	48.45	47.67	102.5	103.1	112.8	166.3	165.8	178.6			
Logging	30,912	928,243	29.98	31.28	32.30	151.1	108.7	206.2	322.5	242.1	484.9			
Mining	16,787	836,607	49.84	49.95	48.35	134.1	133.2	125.9	203.4	202.5	185.6			
Communications	14,929	584,902	44.54	43.70	40.93	229.0	230.3	210.6	320.7	316.5	271.8			
Transportation	49,037	2,571,148	52.43	50.61	51.06	141.5	144.6	148.0	232.2	229.2	236.7			
Construction	69,753	2,895,354	41.51	41.19	39.31	129.8	133.2	131.5	245.5	249.9	234.9			
Services ^{1/}	19,298	539,063	27.93	27.72	26.17	160.3	160.5	160.7	256.1	254.5	241.3			
Trade	67,248	2,480,457	36.89	36.84	35.31	145.1	142.6	142.8	223.8	219.6	211.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	612,243	25,597,876	41.81	41.77	40.33	128.0	126.8	131.7	223.4	221.2	221.5			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	531,802	24,863,482	46.75	46.46	44.83	122.8	124.2	123.1	210.3	211.5	202.3			
Lumber products	27,244	1,052,907	38.65	38.28	36.45	122.1	124.5	122.9	215.3	217.8	206.6			
Plant products - edible	37,093	1,392,005	37.53	35.22	35.12	162.3	184.0	160.5	260.1	276.9	241.2			
Pulp and paper products	52,701	2,647,593	50.24	49.86	47.69	162.1	150.7	152.3	251.9	247.7	239.3			
Textile products	59,995	2,229,302	37.16	37.22	35.01	105.4	104.5	107.6	196.3	194.9	188.8			
Chemicals and allied products	21,183	1,047,904	49.47	48.50	46.83	108.0	108.1	107.4	195.8	192.0	183.9			
Electrical apparatus	37,083	1,822,019	49.13	48.99	46.66	168.9	168.0	168.2	300.7	296.4	284.7			
Iron and steel	169,124	8,622,805	50.98	51.66	49.55	107.0	107.6	108.0	175.2	178.4	171.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	26,765	1,368,593	51.13	50.37	47.44	113.3	112.6	122.9	224.3	219.6	220.9			
Logging	16,151	665,756	41.22	40.95	38.67	156.5	131.7	268.4	363.1	299.7	576.6			
Mining	25,594	1,406,762	54.96	53.58	51.92	82.4	82.2	82.5	126.6	125.0	121.4			
Communications	22,076	946,076	42.86	41.54	39.56	215.7	216.9	197.2	332.1	323.8	281.7			
Transportation	56,967	3,045,429	53.46	53.19	52.74	149.2	152.3	149.8	230.7	234.1	228.8			
Construction	82,756	3,709,471	44.82	44.79	44.04	139.0	139.9	129.3	244.6	245.9	223.8			
Services ^{1/}	30,971	894,088	28.87	28.78	26.63	133.9	133.2	137.1	251.3	249.1	233.2			
Trade	118,876	4,521,718	38.04	37.78	36.14	145.4	143.3	140.8	230.1	225.2	210.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	885,193	40,052,782	46.25	45.00	43.49	129.2	129.7	129.3	216.0	215.6	207.4			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	75,175	3,299,964	43.90	43.50	42.26	141.3	141.1	139.5	238.3	235.8	226.6			
Animal products - edible	10,525	505,055	47.99	46.39	44.35	148.5	138.7	156.5	243.4	222.8	242.0			
Lumber products	5,101	190,749	37.39	37.68	37.13	125.5	127.2	134.4	212.6	217.3	226.4			
Plant products - edible	8,122	325,458	40.07	37.12	38.01	174.3	176.4	172.3	264.0	266.3	265.4			
Textile products	5,989	191,616	31.99	32.00	30.04	142.2	143.7	130.1	255.7	258.4	219.6			
Iron and steel	22,872	1,074,861	46.99	47.85	46.74	123.8	123.8	122.3	211.3	214.9	207.6			
Mining	19,186	1,138,606	59.35	57.09	58.29	172.6	171.1	169.9	291.2	277.6	271.9			
Communications	7,726	310,269	40.16	39.94	38.74	179.9	182.9	163.1	277.6	280.6	244.9			
Transportation	44,171	2,360,347	53.44	53.35	52.71	139.7	143.3	140.2	219.3	224.6	216.8			
Construction	44,003	1,895,769	43.08	43.41	41.23	131.4	132.5	124.2	254.0	258.0	230.1			
Services ^{1/}	11,716	332,042	28.34	27.96	27.62	142.5	151.8	142.5	239.3	251.4	230.1			
Trade	57,549	2,158,255	37.50	37.49	35.73	154.2	151.7	147.4	237.9	234.0	217.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	260,089	11,516,395	44.28	44.02	42.80	144.3	144.9	140.5	241.3	240.9	227.2			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	77,111	3,708,155	48.09	47.50	46.21	138.0	142.2	141.3	235.8	239.9	232.2			
Animal products - edible	5,588	266,060	47.61	46.59	43.84	132.7	152.6	144.2	253.5	285.2	253.5			
Lumber products	27,701	1,283,485	46.33	46.35	44.19	146.1	145.9	147.7	254.0	253.8	245.1			
Plant products - edible	5,724	205,043	35.82	35.08	34.76	172.2	207.5	160.4	313.9	370.2	283.6			
Pulp and paper products	9,610	515,460	53.64	52.34	53.01	149.3	151.1	149.6	241.6	238.6	241.3			
Iron and steel	11,321	579,317	51.17	50.47	49.13	94.7	94.8	106.4	161.4	159.3	174.3			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,276	254,891	54.91	54.89	52.79	133.0	133.8	129.8	206.7	208.0	194.2			
Logging	14,554	822,122	56.49	52.33	52.71	154.0	158.0	167.0	219.9	209.1	248.6			
Mining	9,892	537,758	54.36	53.74	53.14	96.3	96.0	95.1	158.8	150.4	144.1			
Transportation	21,500	1,121,299	52.15	52.11	51.99	159.0	162.0	158.1	267.2	271.9	266.2			
Construction	25,543	1,369,399	49.70	48.87	46.26	191.3	197.4	190.6	367.2	372.7	341.6			
Services ^{1/}	9,571	302,673	31.62	31.63	29.71	164.3	167.3	176.6	281.2	286.6	281.5			
Trade	38,136	1,493,975	39.17	39.40	36.48	190.1	186.3	187.0	318.9	312.4	291.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	202,633	9,513,607	46.95	46.38	44.99	154.6	157.1	157.3	255.0	256.0	248.4			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

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

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls					
						Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	910	31,897	35.05	34.39	33.31	163.3	162.2	163.4	284.1	276.9	270.3			
Trade	714	17,242	24.15	24.97	21.88	130.3	133.8	118.3	176.5	187.4	147.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,588	118,665	33.07	33.86	33.92	157.2	154.9	149.9	238.8	240.9	234.6			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	25,807	1,059,678	41.06	40.90	39.13	107.1	107.7	111.4	182.7	183.0	180.6			
Animal products - edible	2,367	77,798	32.87	29.50	33.20	108.3	110.7	114.7	186.7	171.3	201.2			
Iron and steel	12,068	584,039	48.40	48.84	46.33	98.5	99.7	99.5	178.8	182.5	174.8			
Mining	14,156	726,401	51.31	47.74	47.13	84.5	84.9	86.5	188.1	175.7	176.8			
Coal	13,165	681,540	51.77	48.46	47.74	83.1	82.8	84.2	185.9	173.5	173.8			
Transportation	7,095	315,271	44.44	43.98	44.61	128.8	133.3	128.9	208.7	213.8	209.7			
Steam railway operations	3,775	199,764	52.92	52.63	53.94	112.4	112.5	109.2	203.2	202.2	201.4			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,291	72,354	31.58	31.93	32.23	154.0	169.9	161.3	204.2	227.9	218.3			
Construction	26,288	832,580	31.67	31.61	31.79	154.3	161.0	167.8	273.3	284.7	280.8			
Building	5,466	190,292	34.81	34.22	32.45	105.5	108.1	107.1	170.2	171.4	169.5			
Highway	19,563	590,888	30.20	30.38	31.03	190.4	197.3	192.2	367.3	382.7	379.6			
Retail trade	7,280	207,600	28.52	28.76	26.47	149.8	143.6	136.5	228.2	220.6	197.2			
Wholesale trade	3,435	129,221	37.62	37.96	36.74	174.7	167.0	158.6	220.0	212.2	206.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	88,571	3,399,786	38.38	37.68	37.05	122.8	124.4	123.7	208.1	206.9	203.1			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	20,475	831,684	40.62	40.99	40.25	112.3	116.8	115.5	208.9	218.8	212.7			
Lumber products	2,838	86,857	30.61	31.43	32.04	80.9	87.1	79.1	150.1	166.0	153.7			
Pulp and paper products	4,014	206,230	51.38	53.28	52.13	118.5	122.9	129.9	219.4	235.9	243.9			
Iron and steel	5,144	238,833	46.43	46.08	45.80	116.6	120.5	122.7	199.5	204.8	208.1			
Logging	3,184	99,500	31.25	35.82	35.41	64.0	38.7	144.6	122.5	85.0	313.8			
Transportation	6,577	333,515	50.71	48.97	49.23	148.1	138.7	144.4	255.2	231.3	242.8			
Steam railway operations	4,179	239,551	57.32	55.83	57.31	140.6	135.3	143.8	231.5	216.8	236.7			
Construction	14,862	499,790	33.63	32.76	33.66	181.6	190.2	169.2	324.1	330.8	302.4			
Highway	6,607	264,183	30.69	30.58	30.22	204.2	211.1	167.5	435.0	445.6	328.7			
Railway	2,020	87,124	43.13	40.03	38.48	76.2	87.0	111.3	185.1	194.1	238.7			
Retail trade	5,480	160,067	29.21	29.42	27.57	145.5	140.1	139.0	247.4	239.8	219.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	57,344	2,160,613	37.68	37.53	37.32	127.7	127.5	134.0	231.3	229.8	240.2			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	42,429	1,830,915	43.15	43.03	41.77	137.0	136.6	135.0	228.7	227.3	217.9			
Animal products - edible	3,841	194,025	50.51	49.19	45.83	147.3	134.4	155.0	240.9	214.0	233.5			
Plant products - edible	3,985	152,274	38.21	36.22	35.69	183.6	179.5	180.2	283.8	263.1	256.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,128	188,428	45.65	45.35	43.52	145.1	146.1	141.9	229.8	229.8	214.2			
Textiles	5,031	158,960	31.59	31.57	29.76	144.8	147.2	130.7	254.9	259.7	216.7			
Iron and steel	15,198	712,439	46.88	47.58	46.89	122.6	123.0	122.0	209.6	213.4	208.6			
Transportation	20,412	1,102,279	54.00	54.72	53.92	143.3	147.4	144.8	228.9	238.6	230.9			
Street railway	7,869	344,026	43.72	43.75	42.74	156.6	163.0	161.5	235.8	245.7	237.8			
Steam railway operations	12,422	750,855	60.45	61.92	61.35	133.8	136.1	132.9	224.4	233.7	226.1			
Construction	16,062	696,464	43.39	44.17	40.85	127.4	126.5	114.7	234.9	237.2	198.5			
Building	7,806	368,131	47.16	47.74	42.91	151.5	149.4	116.5	243.8	243.4	167.2			
Railway	5,207	219,499	42.15	42.30	43.58	93.6	90.1	87.5	200.9	194.0	192.9			
Services	4,959	134,282	27.08	27.37	26.99	162.6	162.2	168.9	252.4	254.4	247.4			
Retail trade	17,629	630,255	35.75	35.71	34.23	154.3	150.5	149.8	232.8	226.5	216.2			
Wholesale trade	7,881	325,740	41.33	41.07	39.90	136.8	137.8	134.9	204.2	204.3	193.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	116,406	5,073,097	43.58	43.81	42.38	139.0	139.2	135.2	228.9	230.4	216.2			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,222	451,742	44.19	43.65	42.34	131.2	132.4	136.8	214.0	213.3	213.5			
Animal products - edible	2,798	120,916	43.22	41.58	40.93	137.0	136.0	162.7	237.0	226.4	263.3			
Street railways	4,954	185,055	37.35	37.68	35.59	112.8	114.9	114.7	167.2	171.8	162.0			
Steam railway operations	5,091	333,229	65.45	64.87	65.05	133.3	132.6	132.1	200.1	197.3	196.9			
Construction	11,518	481,253	41.78	41.77	39.39	122.6	124.2	116.9	246.2	249.3	221.7			
Highway	3,739	158,278	42.33	42.09	38.37	119.7	128.3	118.2	252.6	269.2	226.6			
Railway	4,318	182,851	42.85	42.02	41.94	96.0	94.4	93.0	186.9	182.5	179.4			
Retail trade	8,223	286,665	34.86	35.53	33.49	150.1	142.8	143.2	248.5	240.9	230.1			
Wholesale trade	4,922	204,870	41.62	41.43	39.04	138.5	139.1	128.8	228.7	228.7	197.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	49,645	2,108,966	42.48	42.48	40.80	134.4	134.1	131.8	219.9	219.5	207.6			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,524	1,017,307	45.17	44.33	43.16	155.1	154.6	150.1	272.9	267.0	252.7			
Animal products - edible	3,886	190,114	48.92	47.35	45.71	148.5	140.8	150.8	250.4	229.9	236.5			
Plant products - edible	2,924	122,558	41.91	36.12	40.35	168.3	177.7	170.6	294.4	268.0	286.7			
Iron and steel	5,449	257,561	47.27	48.70	46.02	150.6	149.0	148.2	249.7	254.6	235.4			
Mining	14,805	881,513	59.14	56.57	56.62	200.7	197.4	196.1	320.1	301.1	299.6			
Coal	8,214	485,908	59.15	56.18	56.12	153.9	147.6	158.7	274.3	249.7	264.9			
Transportation	13,714	739,784	53.94	52.78	52.65	146.4	151.6	146.0	235.0	235.9	225.2			
Street railways	6,272	239,551	45.40	44.50	43.07	128.5	132.5	125.3	206.1	206.3	193.7			
Steam railway operations	8,078	485,249	60.09	59.54	59.39	147.2	147.5	144.2	248.0	246.4	240.2			
Construction	16,433	718,062	43.70	43.83	42.83	141.0	143.9	138.8	282.2	288.9	273.4			
Highway	6,106	248,902	40.76	40.74	39.62	123.4	128.0	136.4	226.2	234.5	242.9			
Railway	3,749	160,122	42.71	41.92	43.04	86.3	86.6	85.0	191.3	188.4	189.9			
Services	4,476	136,280	30.45	28.85	29.09	130.7	154.7	130.4	221.1	248.1	205.3			
Retail trade	13,038	468,358	35.92	35.60	33.67	160.3	157.9	154.8	269.3	262.8	245.3			
Wholesale trade	5,866	242,367	41.39	41.32	39.61	162.4	162.8	147.4	247.8	248.0	215.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	94,089	4,334,532	46.09	45.08	44.39	167.5	169.3	165.2	271.3	268.3	254.8			

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

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	190,630	8,374,282	43.93	43.78	42.31	125.5	125.3	124.1	214.3	213.3	203.8
Plant products - edible	11,918	458,118	38.44	38.84	36.70	135.1	133.4	130.7	244.6	243.9	226.4
Pulp and paper products	13,755	671,655	48.83	48.85	44.71	152.7	151.5	156.1	266.4	264.5	242.1
Textiles	43,399	1,515,103	34.91	35.42	34.78	127.9	126.7	117.9	223.5	224.6	205.4
Tobacco	6,007	269,090	44.80	45.20	41.86	102.2	102.0	105.0	266.4	267.1	254.6
Iron and steel	46,082	2,319,139	50.33	49.73	48.72	102.1	103.3	106.1	163.3	163.3	164.3
Communications	7,985	406,379	50.89	49.82	46.29	242.5	242.0	216.9	329.9	322.3	270.5
Transportation	17,848	900,773	50.47	46.70	46.33	139.0	142.7	147.9	253.1	240.5	248.4
Construction	25,628	1,153,869	45.02	44.61	43.46	206.4	207.3	192.9	334.4	332.9	302.2
Services ^{1/}	14,103	411,616	29.19	28.93	27.14	160.4	158.3	160.1	251.7	246.3	235.5
Trade	52,404	1,968,493	37.56	37.48	35.86	148.9	145.7	146.5	220.7	215.4	207.5
- Eight Leading Industries	309,047	13,241,408	42.85	42.48	40.97	136.7	136.3	134.8	228.5	225.9	215.2
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,350	879,249	37.02	36.99	36.92	96.8	96.6	103.0	177.0	176.5	178.6
Iron and steel	1,555	71,617	46.06	46.37	44.82	60.6	55.0	124.0	96.5	88.2	192.3
Transportation	1,974	77,082	39.05	38.66	38.12	185.5	190.7	169.4	246.9	251.3	220.2
Construction	5,458	219,539	40.24	40.47	38.29	201.5	199.0	160.3	412.1	409.1	311.6
Services ^{1/}	1,850	48,367	26.14	26.78	25.28	157.9	160.6	172.9	302.0	314.5	323.7
Trade	5,645	176,867	31.33	31.54	29.26	154.5	153.6	152.0	225.0	225.1	213.1
- Eight Leading Industries	34,040	1,233,159	36.23	36.29	35.04	122.6	122.5	123.2	215.6	215.7	204.7
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	174,476	8,071,991	46.26	46.02	44.36	126.3	126.5	125.1	216.9	214.4	205.7
Plant products - edible	14,436	547,003	37.89	37.62	35.19	134.8	131.7	131.2	213.2	206.9	192.9
Pulp and paper products	22,871	1,105,784	48.35	48.77	45.44	147.9	144.8	145.8	238.9	236.0	221.1
Textiles	21,883	824,285	37.67	38.09	36.81	109.3	108.4	108.3	196.0	196.8	188.7
Chemicals and allied products	11,049	530,497	48.01	47.42	45.22	143.7	143.3	139.2	266.3	262.1	242.8
Electrical apparatus	16,806	819,256	48.75	48.63	46.92	179.2	177.5	175.4	317.9	314.0	299.5
Iron and steel	36,571	1,819,344	49.75	49.36	48.30	105.3	104.0	104.6	180.4	176.8	173.9
Communications	6,848	340,587	49.74	47.78	45.53	223.1	222.3	193.9	319.7	306.1	256.4
Transportation	13,033	631,484	48.45	48.53	46.57	168.7	169.7	165.0	270.5	271.3	253.3
Construction	15,416	815,191	52.88	51.36	49.55	166.0	163.2	153.1	274.8	262.4	237.2
Services ^{1/}	15,827	499,041	31.53	31.58	28.96	127.7	125.3	127.4	243.6	239.4	227.4
Trade	59,214	2,461,674	41.57	41.22	39.52	149.2	145.8	143.0	234.5	227.2	213.4
- Eight Leading Industries	284,885	12,824,789	45.02	44.68	42.95	135.7	134.3	132.7	228.0	223.9	212.4
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,970	421,207	42.25	42.40	39.66	100.7	99.8	102.9	174.9	173.9	167.0
Pulp and paper products	3,366	156,156	46.39	46.40	43.92	120.1	118.3	121.8	194.8	192.0	187.0
Iron and steel	1,783	79,312	44.48	45.22	40.09	54.4	55.1	62.3	108.7	107.8	112.2
Construction	4,484	183,812	40.99	42.23	39.52	167.5	181.5	178.6	292.0	325.7	301.3
Services	2,767	69,577	25.15	25.50	26.31	137.0	135.8	145.9	251.8	253.1	266.3
Trade	7,641	254,036	33.25	33.08	30.66	152.3	151.4	150.6	231.1	228.7	211.5
- Eight Leading Industries	27,610	1,054,431	38.19	38.41	36.01	131.9	132.8	133.5	217.8	220.6	207.6
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,710	2,568,757	48.73	49.42	45.61	121.2	120.8	118.0	207.2	209.5	190.7
Textiles	6,925	252,264	36.43	36.07	34.10	102.6	100.1	106.1	184.8	176.4	160.2
Electrical apparatus	7,325	377,534	51.54	51.67	47.03	137.2	137.1	133.3	269.1	269.6	239.7
Iron and steel	24,082	1,286,725	53.43	54.95	49.49	109.6	109.8	107.7	184.8	190.5	168.0
Construction	3,978	197,199	49.57	48.43	46.73	144.9	146.7	155.3	262.7	268.0	267.8
Trade	7,430	270,629	36.42	36.49	34.93	137.1	133.5	134.7	222.1	216.8	203.5
- Eight Leading Industries	68,673	3,209,279	46.73	47.22	43.92	126.6	125.8	123.8	214.6	215.6	197.9
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	33,507	1,817,601	54.25	54.23	54.16	122.5	126.6	119.9	167.2	172.7	164.9
Iron and steel	28,090	1,546,193	55.04	55.72	55.55	119.4	121.9	117.6	160.0	165.4	159.1
Construction	1,805	96,827	53.64	56.24	49.12	259.3	233.4	201.2	462.4	436.2	335.2
Trade	3,714	139,943	37.68	38.25	34.56	156.6	154.0	172.2	210.1	209.6	205.1
- Eight Leading Industries	41,862	2,175,614	51.97	52.19	51.38	127.9	130.5	125.4	179.0	183.4	173.1
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	35,425	1,493,373	42.16	42.02	40.65	138.2	136.0	135.4	229.1	226.1	216.8
Animal products - edible	3,577	182,853	51.12	50.15	46.36	144.8	131.5	150.5	236.9	211.1	230.2
Plant products - edible	3,564	135,918	38.14	35.81	35.99	179.8	174.8	175.4	281.5	267.2	255.5
Textiles	4,774	153,324	32.12	32.24	30.13	141.8	144.5	127.8	250.9	256.6	214.0
Iron and steel	11,574	528,217	45.64	46.52	45.74	121.8	122.0	120.3	205.1	209.5	203.1
Communications	1,410	56,989	40.42	39.18	38.54	192.1	200.6	164.5	246.9	249.8	200.8
Transportation	4,770	204,877	42.85	42.48	41.73	162.6	161.4	159.6	230.4	226.2	219.7
Construction	4,735	197,399	41.69	44.27	42.65	95.4	95.0	91.0	139.8	147.8	133.0
Services ^{1/}	4,516	122,922	27.22	27.62	26.79	162.2	160.8	162.5	250.1	251.5	249.4
Trade	22,941	859,927	37.48	37.47	35.99	151.3	148.7	147.5	226.6	222.8	212.7
- Eight Leading Industries	73,891	2,939,542	39.78	39.85	38.53	141.0	139.6	137.7	220.2	218.3	208.0
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,935	1,562,476	47.44	47.46	45.53	137.3	136.8	144.7	230.3	229.6	233.5
Lumber products	9,596	456,789	47.60	48.02	45.45	152.0	149.0	161.0	251.2	248.4	253.8
Iron and steel	7,183	370,330	51.56	50.55	49.74	86.6	87.1	102.1	148.6	146.5	169.4
Communications	4,666	188,671	40.44	39.93	36.19	194.7	194.8	183.5	288.1	284.6	243.7
Transportation	8,685	423,083	48.71	47.94	46.85	152.1	153.8	174.7	236.5	235.2	264.8
Construction	9,976	536,741	53.80	53.50	50.97	292.7	310.9	332.2	633.1	552.3	568.0
Services ^{1/}	6,474	213,079	32.91	32.74	30.34	167.4	170.5	178.9	284.4	288.0	278.2
Trade	24,839	993,253	39.99	40.69	37.68	168.6	162.5	166.1	286.3	280.8	266.5
- Eight Leading Industries	87,650	3,919,968	44.72	44.87	42.76	161.2	160.9	168.9	270.8	271.1	271.3

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 6.- Number of Persons^{*} Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Nov. 1 1949 Oct. 1 1949 Nov. 1 1948			Employment			Payrolls		
						Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,392	294,900	39.89	39.97	39.62	102.2	103.0	99.2	179.3	180.9	172.4
Plant products - edible	1,411	58,623	27.37	28.18	27.80	105.9	100.4	97.6	173.6	169.6	162.3
Iron and steel	2,941	136,304	46.35	45.50	46.02	94.2	97.2	88.6	174.0	176.2	162.6
Transportation	2,012	61,539	30.59	31.25	31.69	166.3	190.9	189.8	201.9	236.7	238.7
Construction	3,403	124,085	36.46	36.18	35.49	137.6	154.8	164.2	176.2	196.9	195.4
Trade	6,537	210,696	32.23	32.70	30.32	160.3	162.8	142.6	227.6	220.2	199.4
- Nine Leading Industries	23,215	816,546	35.17	35.33	33.96	127.9	130.4	126.3	196.8	201.6	189.0
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,458	178,283	40.01	40.42	38.68	89.4	94.5	96.3	164.1	175.1	170.0
Iron and steel	783	36,641	45.52	45.84	43.57	60.7	76.4	74.0	100.1	126.9	117.9
Trade	3,386	107,366	31.72	31.85	30.54	119.0	116.5	110.0	189.9	186.6	171.2
- Nine Leading Industries	13,973	503,768	36.05	35.63	33.83	127.0	125.6	126.1	213.8	208.7	197.6
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,470	285,165	38.17	38.37	36.76	104.7	104.3	103.9	191.1	191.4	177.8
Textiles	4,507	164,909	36.59	36.31	32.50	106.0	104.2	96.7	210.9	206.7	189.8
Iron and steel	1,614	70,364	43.60	46.39	43.60	80.9	82.1	96.2	135.1	142.7	160.6
- Nine Leading Industries	10,608	392,490	37.35	37.35	34.86	116.1	115.0	116.1	208.8	207.0	196.0
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,310	371,003	44.65	44.96	44.58	150.8	131.3	135.7	212.3	214.7	219.4
Pulp and paper products	3,580	208,140	58.47	58.72	56.39	124.3	127.6	132.8	224.3	231.2	231.3
Textiles	2,391	72,203	30.20	30.50	29.98	102.8	101.5	96.5	178.9	176.5	166.9
- Nine Leading Industries	11,297	467,898	41.42	42.09	41.69	136.2	136.8	140.2	217.4	222.0	225.4
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	12,243	546,376	44.63	43.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,014	80,877	40.16	39.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	5,776	282,195	48.86	47.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	14,516	629,062	43.34	42.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER											
Manufacturing	16,839	712,062	42.29	42.09	41.68	136.6	136.1	131.6	253.4	251.5	240.3
Animal products - edible	1,420	67,219	47.34	44.54	43.97	131.7	129.8	126.1	254.6	235.9	234.4
Leather products	1,807	71,143	39.37	39.81	38.62	108.7	105.2	95.9	190.4	186.4	164.9
Lumber products	2,122	90,576	42.68	42.58	38.90	159.2	156.1	153.4	296.7	286.8	280.6
Rubber products	5,135	226,606	44.13	44.83	47.19	154.6	156.3	156.3	285.4	283.1	306.6
Textiles	1,804	64,456	35.73	35.15	32.31	104.4	104.5	101.8	216.3	212.0	189.9
- Nine Leading Industries	21,551	900,523	41.79	41.58	41.00	140.2	139.5	133.0	256.5	255.9	240.6
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,240	705,761	43.46	43.04	40.89	142.7	142.5	143.7	249.6	247.0	236.5
Plant products - edible	2,514	89,975	35.79	35.33	31.28	162.3	155.6	170.3	280.9	282.6	239.3
Pulp and paper products	2,244	99,978	44.56	43.98	42.20	147.9	145.4	151.7	244.7	237.5	238.0
Iron and steel	4,023	193,269	48.04	48.13	47.15	140.3	139.8	144.5	243.9	243.5	248.8
Trade	4,646	165,594	35.64	35.18	36.03	173.4	170.1	160.0	232.7	228.6	211.7
- Nine Leading Industries	28,169	1,176,465	41.76	41.31	39.58	155.2	155.0	151.1	254.9	251.8	235.0
FT. WILLIAM											
Manufacturing	5,363	289,774	54.03	51.58	49.80	59.6	60.4	66.9	120.0	116.0	124.1
Pulp and paper	2,264	141,334	62.70	58.82	57.89	143.5	144.3	147.4	244.5	230.6	231.7
Iron and steel	1,714	84,303	49.18	48.14	45.88	25.2	25.6	28.7	50.8	50.2	63.6
Transportation	2,361	121,242	51.35	51.15	49.66	160.1	168.6	161.4	194.7	204.1	190.6
Trade	2,347	84,001	35.79	36.64	36.01	143.5	139.9	135.8	236.7	238.4	232.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,966	565,342	47.25	46.50	45.37	80.1	81.4	90.7	144.8	144.8	155.0
SAINT CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	21,713	1,121,471	51.65	51.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,905	169,074	58.20	57.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,224	84,658	38.07	39.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	12,846	687,128	53.49	53.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	26,977	1,502,074	49.93	49.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REgina											
Manufacturing	2,427	106,049	43.70	42.76	42.22	107.6	106.8	105.4	163.7	159.9	155.9
Animal products - edible	583	25,199	43.22	40.98	42.52	148.5	144.9	153.3	226.5	209.6	229.0
Trade	5,896	217,173	36.83	36.02	35.63	163.4	166.0	153.9	264.1	260.2	242.4
- Nine Leading Industries	12,291	474,591	38.61	39.00	37.14	140.7	137.3	136.4	230.9	227.7	214.6
SASKATON											
Manufacturing	2,157	93,098	43.16	41.89	40.17	177.7	177.9	185.1	298.1	289.7	284.6
Animal products - edible	668	31,053	46.49	42.39	42.78	184.0	185.1	218.7	347.7	319.0	354.7
Trade	3,236	116,940	36.14	36.19	33.80	145.3	141.4	134.6	236.9	230.9	206.0
- Nine Leading Industries	8,207	317,950	38.74	38.35	36.91	155.4	156.0	162.2	274.3	272.5	248.6
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,693	356,463	46.34	46.45	44.30	137.2	138.0	139.6	242.4	244.4	229.1
Plant products - edible	990	42,594	43.02	42.53	41.18	136.4	133.0	140.0	249.5	240.5	245.1
Iron and steel	2,708	125,874	46.48	47.77	45.01	144.3	147.9	142.5	227.7	239.9	217.7
Construction	2,608	115,918	44.10	45.73	44.06	187.6	126.6	96.2	286.3	294.2	210.6
Trade	7,978	310,619	38.93	38.21	36.96	159.2	159.4	146.4	245.4	241.2	218.6
- Nine Leading Industries	23,945	1,020,645	42.62	42.53	40.58	147.6	148.3	139.9	249.5	250.2	223.9
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,674	351,962	45.86	45.44	43.46	149.6	145.2	147.4	267.7	257.4	251.5
Animal products - edible	2,390	116,949	48.93	48.08	46.78	152.9	140.4	160.0	247.8	223.6	247.9
Iron and steel	1,809	86,571	47.86	49.01	46.22	146.5	140.4	143.5	272.7	267.7	258.0
Construction	4,010	188,195	46.93	47.49	46.56	318.4	311.7	320.1	528.1	523.0	567.9
Trade	8,221	300,800	36.59	36.71	34.24	194.6	191.1	177.1	314.7	310.0	264.7
- Nine Leading Industries	25,188	1,050,707	41.72	41.61	40.24	184.9	181.4	176.8	312.5	306.8	284.3
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,352	262,688	49.08	48.37	44.46	141.1	141.7	137.4	237.7	235.3	212.3
Lumber products	1,226	57,772	47.12	46.77	44.58	114.3	115.0	128.6	198.1	197.7	210.8
Iron and steel	1,900	96,951	51.03	49.80	44.20	143.0	138.2	133.0	237.2	223.6	191.1
Trade	3,592	137,368	38.25	36.95	32.46	158.0	163.2	157.4	273.1	272.4	235.3
- Nine Leading Industries	13,493	586,293	43.45	42.89	39.06	150.7	151.8	146.5	259.4	258.0	226.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

X Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton.

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
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	108.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	116.9	110.6	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.8	132.2	108.1	107.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.6	123.5	131.6	126.3
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	189.0	109.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	162.5
Nov. 1, 1945	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
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	136.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	159.3
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	166.7	164.5	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	146.4	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	149.6	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	166.6	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	158.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	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	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	156.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	188.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	199.5	187.4	152.8	202.0	176.6	198.0	208.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.6
Sept. 1	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1	202.2	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9
Nov. 1	201.9	190.7	168.4	206.1	172.3	201.3	208.4	185.1	173.3	171.2	211.9	208.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1949.

100.0 7.1 .2 4.2 2.7 29.0 42.0 12.3 5.5 2.4 4.4 9.6

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.6	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.8	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.6	127.9
Nov. 1, 1941	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Nov. 1, 1942	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Nov. 1, 1943	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Nov. 1, 1944	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Nov. 1, 1945	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.6	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	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	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	185.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.7	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	190.2	204.3	204.1	202.5	202.7	297.1	168.8	233.3
Oct. 1	192.3	200.7	205.9	200.0	203.7	300.1	170.6	228.3
Nov. 1	192.9	201.0	208.1	198.6	204.9	294.1	172.3	228.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1949.

14.6 1.6 13.5 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.5 4.2

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	150.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	125.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	166.5
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Nov. 1, 1945	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	164.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.3	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	188.5	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	141.5	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	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	287.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.3	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.3	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	199.5	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	191.3	265.4	227.7
Aug. 1	200.6	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	203.5	272.3	227.6
Sept. 1	202.1	209.2	160.9	185.8	202.6	145.4	205.6	270.4	228.0
Oct. 1	202.2	208.6	178.7	184.1	200.6	145.6	202.6	253.0	234.5
Nov. 1	201.9	206.5	220.2	184.9	199.2	142.8	198.6	249.6	238.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1949.

100.0 51.0 3.1 4.1 2.6 8.8 12.5 3.6 14.3

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

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	51.0	206.5	208.6	208.3	205.1	192.8	186.3	221.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	242.3	245.8	246.7	250.8	252.8	243.4	232.6
Fur and products	.2	174.0	172.4	177.8	156.4	173.6	147.9	129.1
Leather and products	1.5	148.7	149.0	145.0	149.4	159.1	146.1	135.7
Boots and shoes	.9	140.0	142.7	137.3	136.3	146.7	134.8	123.6
Lumber products	3.9	149.6	151.5	150.2	150.5	137.9	125.5	123.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	137.9	141.4	135.8	134.4	116.1	104.6	100.2
Furniture	.9	179.4	176.3	168.0	158.7	161.3	139.3	126.5
Other lumber products	.6	163.1	164.6	190.9	207.6	197.1	190.5	207.2
Musical instruments	.04	41.9	41.6	39.5	40.9	38.6	32.5	27.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	212.2	232.0	208.7	211.4	208.0	182.8	189.9
Pulp and paper products	5.4	180.4	180.9	184.9	180.9	167.6	150.0	138.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	154.0	157.4	166.6	188.0	151.4	153.9	124.0
Paper products	1.0	291.7	289.7	280.5	259.1	252.9	232.1	212.3
Printing and publishing	2.1	180.1	177.8	178.6	169.7	160.3	143.6	131.7
Rubber products	1.0	165.9	171.8	178.0	194.8	161.3	176.1	173.8
Textile products	7.7	185.5	184.1	183.2	175.3	167.8	161.5	157.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	186.9	185.0	189.8	181.2	171.0	161.1	166.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.6	112.5	115.6	109.0	107.8	110.2	109.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	185.0	184.9	200.0	204.5	193.5	173.6	166.8
Synthetic silk and silk goods	.8	891.9	886.4	864.3	800.4	719.6	632.0	608.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	163.3	160.1	172.2	168.5	159.2	153.0	146.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	203.3	203.4	189.0	177.7	167.4	164.7	158.6
Other textile products	.8	160.4	158.6	162.2	160.5	171.6	165.7	175.8
Tobacco	.5	120.8	122.9	125.3	126.3	126.1	131.3	131.2
Beverages	.9	350.9	361.3	341.8	338.5	312.8	292.6	269.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	349.7	349.2	343.9	331.9	328.3	354.6	616.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	193.6	196.3	197.1	184.6	164.3	150.1	131.6
Electric light and power	1.7	255.7	258.8	237.0	202.7	184.8	163.2	145.1
Electrical apparatus	2.5	354.4	351.8	352.2	359.7	305.1	267.3	323.8
Iron and steel products	13.6	212.3	213.5	219.6	217.1	203.2	208.6	313.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	283.4	289.6	308.5	271.7	248.5	225.2	246.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	246.0	248.8	263.5	261.3	239.7	217.6	218.1
Agricultural implements	.7	179.6	180.1	226.4	193.9	166.9	149.8	130.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	187.8	188.6	179.4	176.7	163.4	154.4	288.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	317.3	319.6	283.6	304.4	244.6	168.5	291.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.7	275.9	279.9	381.3	499.8	478.4	836.7	1330.8
Heating appliances	.4	252.7	246.4	237.3	228.2	200.8	183.0	178.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	231.6	231.8	230.7	217.0	175.2	224.5	289.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	203.2	203.2	223.8	216.6	218.1	197.2	236.1
Other iron and steel products	2.2	212.5	212.2	215.4	219.4	223.3	229.0	347.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	328.1	330.2	354.9	337.6	288.5	293.4	403.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	225.0	230.2	219.4	215.4	209.9	215.7	207.5
Miscellaneous	.9	371.4	363.9	328.9	291.6	290.4	295.2	356.5
LOGGING	3.1	220.2	178.7	321.6	352.3	298.5	277.1	239.8
MINING	4.1	184.9	184.1	181.5	168.0	156.5	144.7	149.2
Coal	1.2	90.6	88.7	91.4	88.1	93.8	90.9	95.7
Metallic ores	2.1	344.8	343.7	334.8	304.9	269.4	246.9	253.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	267.2	271.9	259.5	235.4	199.4	169.9	171.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	199.2	200.6	182.7	168.0	153.6	125.2	110.7
Telegraphs	.4	145.7	147.6	144.9	142.4	138.3	138.6	129.1
Telephones	2.1	206.8	207.9	189.9	173.4	167.0	121.1	106.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	142.8	145.6	144.6	138.2	135.7	127.4	123.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	236.5	237.9	230.6	220.0	221.1	200.9	188.6
Steam railways	4.4	115.8	118.2	117.7	113.3	112.9	109.9	107.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	125.6	131.7	138.1	130.4	117.3	106.6	112.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	198.6	202.6	192.7	181.3	151.9	130.7	112.7
Building	6.2	264.9	266.4	245.5	223.8	171.6	134.4	102.8
Highway	4.4	230.7	238.6	232.3	230.6	194.4	162.4	144.0
Railway	1.9	92.4	95.7	96.3	89.0	91.1	98.3	94.6
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.6	249.6	253.0	253.9	245.0	224.9	210.5	204.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	254.3	264.2	257.9	248.7	224.5	208.9	205.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	239.7	239.6	246.4	238.0	225.8	217.4	202.6
TRADE	14.3	238.6	234.5	230.5	216.7	201.3	181.7	170.3
Retail	10.2	244.6	239.1	237.0	224.6	209.5	188.6	177.7
Wholesale	4.1	225.2	224.0	215.7	200.4	182.0	165.0	151.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.9	202.2	203.6	197.8	182.7	171.2	183.8
FINANCE	-	171.6	171.6	165.7	158.4	149.1	134.7	128.6
Banks and trust companies	-	176.7	176.8	170.7	161.0	150.2	137.4	132.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	185.0	184.2	188.4	203.4	245.2	200.6	150.0
Insurance	-	163.4	163.4	157.0	151.1	141.9	127.2	121.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.4	200.7	201.8	195.9	181.1	169.4	181.1

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
Maritime	- Manufacturing	31.9	168.5	172.0	174.3	179.5	171.8	184.9	212.0
Provinces	Lumber products	3.2	103.1	108.9	106.1	116.8	107.5	102.1	124.6
	Pulp and paper products	4.1	213.4	222.0	239.3	226.4	209.9	207.2	188.6
	Textile products	2.7	110.2	111.5	121.5	132.3	114.8	112.2	110.6
	Iron and steel	11.8	193.2	196.7	198.4	209.8	203.7	267.5	342.6
	Other manufactures	10.1	190.3	191.6	188.4	187.1	187.4	166.2	170.2
	Logging	2.6	166.5	104.3	347.9	394.1	271.6	322.5	282.0
	Mining	10.5	102.0	102.4	103.0	100.5	108.8	101.8	106.1
	Communications	2.7	167.2	169.3	154.5	155.9	140.5	130.7	126.6
	Transportation	9.7	120.2	119.5	118.9	117.1	117.8	125.0	143.4
	Construction	27.4	432.1	451.1	427.3	398.4	330.9	285.0	272.7
	Services ^{2/}	2.1	286.0	306.7	282.9	276.1	265.2	292.6	295.3
	Trade	13.1	252.1	243.7	233.0	232.0	225.4	212.7	193.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	180.7	192.0	194.9	193.3	179.0	178.2	187.1
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.2	206.1	206.9	209.2	207.0	197.0	193.4	234.3
	Lumber products	3.0	157.6	159.6	151.7	170.8	168.2	155.2	140.9
	Pulp and paper products	6.5	161.1	163.1	169.8	169.7	156.2	144.3	134.3
	Textile products	14.9	223.2	221.2	215.2	204.2	196.8	188.1	184.2
	Iron and steel	10.6	197.1	198.2	217.0	222.7	212.5	226.6	343.6
	Other manufactures	21.2	228.1	230.2	228.7	222.1	210.9	205.4	264.2
	Logging	5.1	344.8	247.8	467.9	512.6	475.7	404.4	373.5
	Mining	2.7	395.1	392.4	370.9	332.6	303.9	274.6	282.7
	Communications	2.4	209.5	210.7	192.7	170.2	154.3	121.9	106.2
	Transportation	8.0	135.8	138.8	142.1	138.2	132.7	122.9	113.9
	Construction	11.4	157.2	161.3	159.2	154.3	120.7	108.0	95.7
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	238.1	238.3	238.6	220.3	207.9	192.5	188.6
	Trade	11.0	239.6	235.4	235.7	225.7	208.5	189.7	178.0
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.3	199.5	207.1	203.7	189.1	178.8	196.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	60.1	210.7	213.2	211.3	205.8	190.6	177.7	212.9
	Lumber products	3.1	122.1	124.5	122.9	122.5	118.0	106.9	107.3
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	191.2	189.4	191.5	186.7	175.5	149.9	136.6
	Textile products	6.8	148.5	147.2	151.6	145.8	140.3	136.0	131.7
	Iron and steel	19.1	238.1	239.3	240.4	232.0	210.1	193.4	300.9
	Other manufactures	25.2	244.7	251.1	242.6	237.1	219.1	208.8	228.0
	Logging	1.8	175.6	145.9	297.4	338.9	255.7	275.3	194.7
	Mining	2.9	258.7	257.9	259.0	243.4	232.0	205.6	211.4
	Communications	2.5	193.9	195.0	177.3	165.7	152.8	115.8	99.5
	Transportation	6.4	141.3	144.2	141.9	136.2	129.5	121.1	118.6
	Construction	9.4	204.1	205.4	189.8	179.4	156.5	134.5	103.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.5	267.2	265.8	273.5	268.4	240.8	227.2	228.6
	Trade	13.4	240.1	236.6	231.2	217.3	201.0	181.8	170.3
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	208.4	209.2	208.6	202.2	185.1	170.8	185.9
Prairie	- Manufacturing	28.9	196.7	196.4	194.2	184.8	186.7	176.3	189.1
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	176.9	179.3	189.5	159.6	156.4	139.3	138.9
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	155.9	156.1	150.4	136.4	128.6	114.1	105.0
	Textile products	2.3	280.0	282.9	256.1	233.0	225.1	215.5	222.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	137.1	137.0	135.4	127.4	122.8	116.9	145.5
	Other manufactures	13.4	279.4	277.5	277.7	268.3	280.9	269.9	274.0
	Logging	.2	32.7	33.3	42.7	71.0	80.5	67.1	73.0
	Mining	7.4	209.9	208.0	206.6	177.6	159.1	140.3	148.0
	Communications	3.0	198.8	202.1	180.2	164.2	149.1	138.7	122.1
	Transportation	17.0	154.4	158.3	154.9	148.6	147.4	138.2	135.5
	Construction	16.9	171.9	173.3	162.4	148.6	130.6	116.7	98.1
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	231.9	246.9	231.8	225.3	214.7	199.1	186.6
	Trade	22.1	203.3	200.0	194.3	186.9	179.1	160.5	150.4
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	185.1	185.9	180.3	170.1	163.8	150.6	148.1
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	38.1	218.8	225.4	224.0	232.8	212.8	226.2	262.0
	Lumber products	13.7	196.3	196.1	198.5	187.2	150.4	134.7	130.3
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	221.9	224.5	222.3	213.4	188.9	174.1	165.3
	Textile products	.8	226.6	227.6	240.6	236.9	203.7	211.9	196.6
	Iron and steel	5.6	232.7	232.9	261.4	284.7	314.0	524.1	827.7
	Other manufactures	13.3	239.4	259.2	239.2	271.1	251.7	231.1	224.2
	Logging	7.2	186.9	191.8	227.0	223.4	187.1	164.2	154.2
	Mining	4.9	115.7	115.3	111.9	108.9	74.4	85.2	83.8
	Communications	3.1	222.3	221.8	206.8	187.6	172.0	147.1	136.9
	Transportation	10.6	161.4	164.4	160.5	140.4	153.5	138.0	125.9
	Construction	12.6	200.7	207.1	199.8	181.9	150.9	105.9	106.8
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	234.9	239.3	252.6	252.0	221.8	195.4	174.4
	Trade	18.8	301.9	295.9	296.9	252.8	223.5	194.2	185.8
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	208.5	211.9	212.2	203.1	182.2	172.5	182.5

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

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

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1949	Oct. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing		61.7	200.1	199.8	198.0	192.5	188.6	184.7	222.6
Plant products - edible		3.9	194.6	192.1	188.2	168.0	155.6	151.0	145.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)		4.5	188.7	187.2	193.0	183.0	168.9	160.9	147.7
Textiles		14.0	203.3	201.3	187.3	175.1	172.8	167.3	163.5
Tobacco and beverages		3.9	184.8	186.2	182.4	186.5	177.7	174.6	177.3
Iron and steel		14.9	187.8	190.0	195.3	193.8	198.1	212.8	336.1
Other manufactures		20.5	215.2	214.6	214.7	212.0	204.2	187.5	210.6
Communications		2.6	157.6	157.3	141.0	124.8	115.8	88.4	75.7
Transportation		5.8	140.5	144.3	149.5	147.0	140.0	123.0	107.3
Construction		8.3	138.7	139.3	129.6	118.1	93.2	73.3	62.3
Trade		16.9	232.7	227.7	229.0	218.2	201.4	182.6	172.0
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	192.9	192.3	190.2	182.9	174.4	164.9	184.1
Quebec - Manufacturing		53.9	182.1	181.7	193.8	199.2	175.5	208.5	345.6
Leather products		9.1	116.6	120.3	120.0	118.5	125.3	115.1	107.1
Other manufactures		44.8	205.5	203.5	226.0	234.8	197.6	250.0	454.2
Transportation		5.8	128.0	131.6	116.9	121.4	96.0	89.0	86.7
Construction		16.0	318.4	314.4	253.3	234.5	174.3	178.6	156.1
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	201.0	200.7	201.9	198.8	175.0	189.6	263.7
Toronto - Manufacturing		61.2	205.5	204.2	203.5	195.4	184.4	182.3	224.4
Plant products - edible		5.1	200.8	196.3	195.5	194.8	197.3	180.9	181.6
Printing and publishing		8.0	221.1	216.5	218.0	208.1	200.9	181.5	165.5
Textiles		7.7	131.1	130.1	129.9	122.3	123.4	121.3	116.6
Iron and steel		12.8	244.9	241.9	243.2	222.5	208.2	215.6	404.5
Other manufactures		27.3	220.2	221.0	218.5	213.8	194.7	196.5	225.4
Communications		2.4	158.2	157.6	137.5	128.0	125.6	93.0	77.6
Transportation		4.6	175.3	176.3	171.4	167.2	154.3	142.6	135.7
Construction		6.4	224.9	221.2	207.0	226.8	184.5	160.0	108.0
Trade		20.9	219.8	214.8	210.6	200.3	185.4	168.2	156.4
Toronto - All Industries		100.0	208.1	205.9	203.4	196.5	181.5	174.7	196.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing		36.1	151.0	149.6	154.2	150.4	147.8	137.9	175.2
Lumber products		2.1	52.8	53.3	54.3	48.1	50.3	44.4	42.4
Pulp and paper		12.2	139.8	137.7	141.8	139.7	142.6	130.2	128.4
Other manufactures		21.8	194.2	192.7	200.9	193.8	186.3	176.7	257.3
Construction		16.2	270.4	282.9	288.3	214.5	215.3	127.1	124.5
Trade		27.7	262.5	261.0	259.7	234.1	238.0	215.3	198.3
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	198.6	200.0	201.1	182.9	180.5	159.0	170.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing		76.8	200.7	200.1	195.4	187.4	170.6	169.0	190.5
Textiles		10.1	110.3	107.6	114.1	106.5	105.8	103.7	101.6
Electrical apparatus		10.7	222.2	222.0	215.8	220.2	184.0	185.5	213.9
Iron and steel		35.1	233.6	234.2	229.6	212.2	194.5	198.6	246.5
Other manufactures		20.9	225.4	224.9	211.1	211.0	189.8	178.5	179.3
Construction		5.8	221.6	222.8	237.4	187.3	166.8	162.3	94.3
Trade		10.8	208.1	202.7	204.4	193.7	179.8	169.5	160.4
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	204.9	203.7	200.5	189.7	172.9	169.2	182.4
Windsor - Manufacturing		80.0	316.9	327.3	310.1	303.5	259.7	165.8	321.8
Iron and steel		67.1	337.1	344.2	332.0	320.2	261.6	144.3	347.5
Other manufactures		12.9	241.7	264.5	233.7	247.1	253.4	238.2	235.6
Construction		4.3	177.1	159.4	137.4	124.6	107.7	81.8	92.6
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	294.1	300.1	288.4	278.7	240.7	162.2	286.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing		48.0	185.7	183.9	182.0	172.8	173.6	164.1	181.5
Animal products - edible		4.8	280.1	254.4	291.3	273.0	352.5	335.9	307.4
Printing and publishing		4.9	156.2	156.5	151.3	139.5	128.0	115.6	103.5
Textiles		8.5	285.0	290.4	256.9	230.7	223.0	220.5	226.8
Iron and steel		15.7	135.4	135.7	133.8	126.5	119.6	111.4	144.0
Other manufactures		16.1	225.9	223.2	221.8	210.1	199.4	193.7	216.6
Transportation		6.5	117.9	117.0	115.7	111.3	109.4	102.1	91.4
Construction		6.4	147.6	147.0	140.7	131.9	123.5	92.6	57.7
Trade		31.0	168.8	166.0	164.6	162.4	157.9	138.8	129.0
Winnipeg - All Industries		100.0	172.3	170.6	168.3	162.2	159.8	148.1	146.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing		37.6	254.5	253.7	268.2	254.3	243.7	295.0	380.2
Lumber products		11.0	199.4	195.5	211.2	190.1	163.9	144.2	131.3
Other manufactures		26.6	287.2	288.2	301.6	289.5	285.3	375.0	509.6
Communications		5.3	211.6	211.7	199.3	181.1	166.2	136.2	124.9
Transportation		9.9	127.3	128.7	146.2	124.9	152.1	135.3	112.9
Construction		11.4	231.8	246.2	263.1	220.4	189.6	110.2	90.5
Services ^{2/}		7.4	229.4	233.6	245.1	245.8	220.2	192.6	170.5
Trade		28.3	270.4	260.6	266.4	246.2	221.0	194.1	185.6
Vancouver - All Industries		100.0	228.8	228.3	239.7	220.4	210.0	207.4	229.0

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

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Nov. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1949 and Nov. 1, 1948.

Industries	Nov. 1, 1949					Oct. 1, 1949		Nov. 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	1,075,559	826,239	249,320	76.8	23.2	76.8	23.2	77.2	22.8
Animal products - edible	38,710	31,066	7,644	80.3	19.7	79.1	20.9	80.1	19.9
Fur and products	4,361	2,806	1,555	64.3	35.7	64.4	35.6	63.1	36.9
Leather and products	31,000	18,723	12,277	60.4	39.6	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0
Boots and shoes	19,432	11,114	8,318	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5
Lumber and products	82,989	76,337	6,652	92.0	8.0	92.1	7.9	91.6	8.4
Rough and dressed lumber	50,427	48,031	2,396	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	94.7	5.3
Furniture	19,139	16,950	2,189	88.6	11.4	88.8	11.2	87.6	12.4
Other lumber products	13,423	11,356	2,067	84.6	15.4	84.9	15.1	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	69,411	43,550	25,861	82.7	37.3	81.2	38.8	84.3	35.7
Pulp and paper products	114,137	91,310	22,827	80.0	20.0	80.2	19.8	80.3	19.7
Pulp and paper	48,720	46,216	2,504	94.9	5.1	94.8	5.2	95.2	4.8
Paper products	22,042	13,944	8,098	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	62.8	37.2
Printing and publishing	43,375	31,150	12,225	71.8	28.2	71.9	28.1	71.0	29.0
Rubber products	20,935	15,306	5,629	73.1	26.9	74.0	26.0	74.4	25.6
Textile products	163,131	74,503	88,628	45.7	54.3	45.8	54.2	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,372	37,516	20,856	64.3	35.7	64.2	35.8	62.1	37.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,455	13,924	8,531	62.0	38.0	61.0	39.0	60.0	40.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,653	7,852	5,801	57.6	42.4	58.1	41.9	57.5	42.5
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,955	11,878	5,077	70.1	29.9	70.1	29.9	66.9	33.1
Hosiery and knit goods	24,368	8,863	15,505	36.4	63.6	36.7	63.3	35.3	64.7
Garments and personal furnishings	63,424	19,049	44,375	30.0	70.0	30.5	69.5	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,967	9,075	7,892	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5	53.4	46.6
Tobacco	10,045	4,263	5,782	42.4	57.6	43.8	56.2	41.2	58.8
Beverages	19,764	17,198	2,566	87.0	13.0	88.0	12.0	86.5	13.5
Chemicals and allied products	43,683	32,998	10,685	75.5	24.5	75.4	24.6	75.8	24.2
Clay, glass and stone products	22,094	19,676	2,418	89.1	10.9	89.1	10.9	87.9	12.1
Electric light and power	35,112	30,839	4,273	87.8	12.2	88.0	12.0	88.2	11.8
Electrical apparatus	52,797	37,959	14,838	71.9	28.1	72.2	27.8	72.1	27.9
Iron and steel products	285,882	263,791	22,091	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,526	34,851	1,675	95.4	4.6	95.5	4.5	95.7	4.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,471	24,136	3,335	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	15,019	14,100	919	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,955	111,251	6,704	94.3	5.7	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5
Automobiles and parts	48,496	43,466	5,030	89.6	10.4	89.5	10.4	89.5	10.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	13,609	13,115	494	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6	96.6	3.4
Heating appliances	8,942	8,415	527	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.c.)	11,562	10,617	945	91.8	8.2	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,370	7,972	398	95.2	4.8	95.0	5.0	95.5	4.5
Other iron and steel products	46,428	39,334	7,094	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1	84.6	15.4
Non-ferrous metal products	46,105	39,851	6,254	86.4	13.6	86.7	13.3	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,807	14,397	1,410	91.1	8.9	90.9	9.1	91.6	8.4
Miscellaneous	19,596	11,666	7,930	59.5	40.5	60.7	39.3	62.7	37.3
LOGGING	66,016	65,019	997	98.5	1.5	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
MINING	86,978	85,115	1,863	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,978	24,756	222	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	44,224	43,364	860	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,776	16,995	781	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	55,079	26,079	29,000	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5
Telegraphs	8,587	7,001	1,586	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7	81.1	18.9
Telephones	43,685	17,081	26,604	39.1	60.9	39.2	60.8	39.9	60.1
TRANSPORTATION	185,998	174,803	11,195	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	64,306	59,777	4,529	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	92,344	86,996	5,348	94.2	5.8	94.3	5.7	94.1	5.9
Shipping and stevedoring	29,348	28,030	1,318	95.5	4.5	94.4	5.6	96.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	264,070	259,365	4,705	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Building	130,792	127,577	3,215	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5
Highway	93,470	92,114	1,356	98.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	98.3	1.7
Railway	39,808	39,674	134	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	74,679	36,483	38,196	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5
Hotels and restaurants	45,773	22,941	22,832	50.1	49.9	49.8	50.2	50.5	49.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,811	7,539	12,272	38.1	61.9	38.0	62.0	39.5	60.5
TRADE	301,282	182,813	118,469	60.7	39.3	61.9	38.1	60.3	39.7
Retail	214,661	117,473	97,188	54.7	45.3	56.2	43.8	54.6	45.4
Wholesale	86,621	65,340	21,281	75.4	24.6	75.7	24.3	74.5	25.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,109,661	1,655,916	453,745	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4	79.1	20.9
FINANCE	90,686	47,669	43,017	52.6	47.4	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0
Banks and trust companies	51,964	25,533	26,431	49.1	50.9	49.0	51.0	49.8	50.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,510	2,265	1,245	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	65.3	34.7
Insurance	35,212	19,871	15,341	56.4	43.6	56.3	43.7	56.5	43.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,200,347	1,703,585	496,762	77.4	22.6	77.6	22.4	78.1	21.9

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 some time after the Census date; 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. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

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 being

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

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 the 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.

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

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