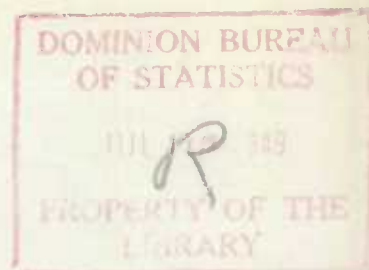


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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT SECTION**

**~~DOES NOT CIRCULATE~~**  
**NE PAS PRÊTER**

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MAY, 1949**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
July 14, 1949



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Employment and Payrolls.

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

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

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and 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.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



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

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1949.

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Dominion Statistician:  
Director, Labour and Prices Division:  
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:

Herbert Marshall  
H.F. Greenway  
M.E.K. Roughsedge

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of employment in the major industrial divisions was upward at the first of May, according to information furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 20,204 leading establishments<sup>1/</sup>. The staffs employed therein rose by 0.6 p.c. from Apr. 1. The increase, which was the first noted since the beginning of December, was seasonal in character in the general experience of the period since 1920, although curtailment had been indicated at May 1 in five of the six immediately preceding years.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 188.6 at May 1, as compared with 187.6 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 186.5 at May 1, 1948, previously the maximum figure for the time of year. During the war, the highest level of employment reached in the early spring was recorded at May 1 in 1944 and 1943, when the index in both cases stood at 178.2.

A brief review of the returns, geographically, shows improvement as compared with Apr. 1 in Quebec and the four Western Provinces, with declines in employment in the remaining provinces. Industrially, there were general increases in all major groups except logging, in which there was a seasonal loss of 31.4 p.c. The gains in manufacturing and mining were slight, in each case amounting only to 0.1 p.c. These advances were below-average for May 1 in the experience of earlier years. The additions to the staffs reported in the other divisions ranged from 1.3 p.c. in trade to two p.c. in communications and 9.7 p.c. in construction.

PAYROLLS.

Accompanying the moderate gain generally indicated in employment at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, was a small increase in the sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages<sup>2/</sup>.

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1/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

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



Table A.- Number of Persons\* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949, May 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Payrolls				
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	
(a) Province		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	125,500	4,700,236	37.45	38.00	36.34	33.25	105.2	109.8	110.2	99.5	179.7	190.4	183.1	151.0	
Prince Edward Island	2,947	104,135	35.34	30.73	31.90	30.30	128.5	152.2	133.5	119.5	209.6	216.0	195.4	165.9	
Nova Scotia	70,773	2,520,628	37.03	37.60	37.02	32.66	98.3	103.1	101.5	84.5	160.5	170.9	166.5	122.0	
New Brunswick	51,780	1,975,472	38.15	39.04	35.68	34.03	115.3	119.0	123.4	122.8	211.4	223.2	211.5	200.4	
Quebec	565,100	23,492,316	41.57	41.92	38.02	34.51	118.3	117.5	118.4	115.9	205.3	205.5	187.9	166.6	
Ontario	846,298	37,731,908	44.58	44.56	40.87	36.55	124.1	124.1	121.9	117.4	204.1	204.1	183.8	158.3	
Prairie Provinces	238,354	10,191,768	42.76	43.43	39.30	36.27	132.8	129.4	124.4	121.4	214.5	212.2	184.8	166.3	
Manitoba	105,805	4,529,081	42.41	42.98	38.62	36.08	127.8	124.6	122.1	119.4	204.7	202.2	177.8	162.4	
Saskatchewan	43,999	1,825,173	41.48	41.75	38.15	35.18	119.9	115.2	115.5	115.5	192.0	185.7	170.2	156.7	
Alberta	87,550	3,837,504	43.83	44.80	40.80	37.14	147.6	144.7	133.2	127.5	241.5	242.0	203.0	177.6	
British Columbia	188,747	8,659,134	45.88	45.88	42.39	38.50	145.1	140.0	145.4	138.0	233.8	225.4	216.3	186.5	
CANADA	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.16	43.35	39.70	35.89	123.5	122.9	122.1	117.6	206.7	206.5	188.0	153.7	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	296,245	12,552,078	42.09	41.97	38.39	34.85	132.2	129.8	128.0	125.3	217.0	212.2	191.3	170.0	
Quebec City	32,292	1,148,416	35.56	35.45	33.53	30.19	116.7	113.1	117.7	104.1	201.2	194.4	186.8	149.6	
Toronto	273,387	12,061,443	44.12	44.08	40.73	36.40	131.4	130.7	128.2	123.0	216.1	214.8	194.9	166.7	
Ottawa	26,827	1,002,633	37.37	37.61	34.14	31.23	129.5	128.5	121.8	117.9	209.2	208.8	180.3	159.6	
Hamilton	67,657	3,206,503	47.39	46.61	43.51	36.84	124.5	123.2	118.6	112.7	214.7	208.9	187.4	151.4	
Windsor	40,523	2,072,597	51.15	51.05	48.10	43.52	124.0	122.6	114.4	114.7	170.4	168.2	147.7	132.9	
Winnipeg	69,325	2,696,966	38.90	39.15	36.04	33.05	132.3	128.4	126.4	124.5	202.0	197.2	178.4	161.7	
Vancouver	85,793	3,746,575	43.67	43.51	39.98	36.38	159.3	157.3	160.3	153.1	260.9	256.8	241.0	210.0	
Halifax	21,416	782,018	36.52	35.70	34.41	33.40	118.6	128.9	119.3	115.9	189.0	200.9	181.0	170.8	
St. John	13,067	468,054	35.82	36.34	34.50	31.50	119.3	145.3	140.4	134.0	199.3	246.2	226.5	194.5	
Sherbrooke	10,686	589,980	36.49	36.39	34.02	30.07	118.0	118.3	113.7	113.5	207.6	207.4	185.9	164.1	
Three Rivers	10,710	450,115	42.03	42.77	38.93	33.31	129.1	124.7	128.2	126.9	209.1	205.6	192.2	163.5	
Brantford	16,007	716,007	44.73	45.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,402	817,723	40.08	40.87	38.37	35.11	132.7	132.6	132.7	129.8	234.7	237.8	225.0	200.2	
London	26,809	1,101,638	41.09	40.66	38.09	33.81	148.3	145.9	142.2	140.2	239.4	233.2	212.8	185.7	
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,389	514,348	45.16	44.79	41.92	37.07	78.1	75.2	80.5	77.1	132.9	126.9	127.1	107.2	
St. Catharines	26,059	1,279,122	49.09	49.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regina	11,302	430,860	38.12	37.08	34.84	31.80	131.8	128.3	125.9	120.5	213.5	202.2	185.1	185.9	
Saskatoon	7,537	279,261	37.05	36.73	34.16	31.60	145.2	138.3	142.1	144.2	242.0	231.7	221.0	205.3	
Calgary	22,936	952,890	41.55	42.09	37.48	34.14	159.7	135.4	131.2	126.5	230.2	225.9	193.9	171.1	
Edmonton	23,113	935,514	40.48	40.76	36.04	32.95	172.3	165.1	148.3	136.5	282.1	272.2	214.8	187.6	
Victoria	13,410	554,788	41.37	41.88	38.78	35.24	152.0	147.2	149.6	149.2	249.7	244.9	231.6	209.7	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,058,156	47,034,770	44.45	44.54	40.78	36.27	121.0	120.8	120.1	116.5	207.1	207.4	188.7	162.7	
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	498,040	23,575,934	47.34	47.51	43.36	38.83	117.1	117.6	118.0	113.4	197.2	198.7	181.3	156.2	
Non-Durable Goods	527,527	21,884,697	41.49	41.50	38.11	33.67	122.8	122.2	121.3	119.6	216.6	215.7	196.5	170.5	
Electric Light and Power	32,589	1,574,139	48.30	48.14	45.39	42.03	158.3	156.0	159.2	120.5	242.7	238.3	199.7	159.0	
Logging	37,868	1,698,051	44.58	42.64	41.16	35.19	79.8	116.2	106.5	152.4	177.1	246.8	219.7	268.9	
Mining	80,516	3,999,954	49.68	51.39	49.27	43.64	96.8	96.6	97.2	78.7	150.2	155.3	150.0	107.6	
Communications	50,654	2,025,350	39.98	39.34	36.65	33.76	192.0	188.1	177.0	166.0	278.2	268.2	235.7	205.7	
Transportation	179,333	9,182,783	51.09	51.56	45.20	43.55	139.6	137.1	140.0	136.3	217.6	215.8	193.2	181.2	
Construction and Maintenance	206,932	8,448,861	40.93	42.03	37.37	34.63	112.1	102.2	105.8	95.8	198.8	186.6	171.7	144.2	
Services <sup>2/</sup>	66,519	1,939,333	28.30	27.95	25.62	23.37	144.1	142.0	142.3	134.7	246.2	239.5	220.9	194.6	
Trade	282,021	10,478,249	37.15	36.78	34.05	31.11	146.8	141.1	136.7	128.0	222.8	217.7	196.6	168.8	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.16	43.35	39.70	35.89	123.5	122.9	122.1	117.6	206.7	206.5	188.0	153.7	
Finance	88,335	3,643,228	41.24	41.11	38.59	37.42	143.9	143.8	137.6	131.8	204.7	203.9	183.4	170.8	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,052,334	86,418,579	43.08	43.25	39.65	35.95	124.3	123.7	122.7	118.2	206.7	206.4	187.8	154.0	

<sup>1/</sup>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. <sup>2/</sup>Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.  
\* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

by the co-operating employers, the advance in the month amounting only to 0.1 p.c. A factor in the situation was a decline in the hours worked in many industries and establishments, partly offsetting the increase in the payrolls associated with rising employment. The reported earnings<sup>1</sup> averaged \$43.16 per person in recorded employment in the week of May 1, as compared with \$43.35 at Apr. 1. The per capita figures at May 1 in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1948, \$39.70; 1947, \$35.89; 1946, \$32.05; 1945, \$32.55; 1944, \$32.26; 1943, \$30.59, and 1942, \$28.59.

Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May was 206.7, as compared with 206.5 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 188.0 at May 1 of last year. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 9.9 p.c. in the index number of salaries and wages, as compared with a rise of 1.1 p.c. in the index of employment. The average weekly earnings showed an advance of 8.7 p.c.

When the figures for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of persons on the staffs of the larger employers in the nine major industries, whose weekly payrolls at the first of May mounted by 0.1 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. The per capita figure in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, stood at \$43.08 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$43.25 at Apr. 1, and \$39.65 at May 1 a year ago. In the latter comparison, there was a rise of 1.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, accompanied by that of 10.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, while the average earnings were higher by 8.7 p.c.

In Table A on page 2 appears a summary of the latest **monthly statistics** of employment and payrolls for the major industrial divisions, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, with **comparisons** as at Apr. 1, 1949, and May 1, 1948. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. The disbursements of the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are used as the base in calculating the index numbers of payrolls. To provide a comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of the larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups has risen by 23.5 p.c., their aggregate weekly payrolls by 106.7 p.c., and the per capita figure, by 70.9 p.c. The general increase in employment in the larger industrial establishments including financial institutions, from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1949, amounted to 24.3 p.c. The gain in the weekly salaries and wages in this comparison was 106.7 p.c., while that in the average weekly earnings amounted to 69 p.c. As in previous monthly bulletins, the following factors may be mentioned as mainly responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment: (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The general increase in employment in manufacturing at May 1, 1949, as compared

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<sup>1</sup>The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.



Year and Month	Wine 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 Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly 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	\$ 25.57
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	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	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	128.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	128.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	128.3	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	128.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.99	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.8	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.8	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.5	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	154.5	131.1	33.42	119.4	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.8	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.			



with June 1, 1941, amounted to 21 p.c., that in the indicated salaries and wages to 107.1 p.c., while the weekly average earnings of persons employed in the larger factories rose by 73.8 p.c. The advance in the index of employment in the same comparison in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole was 27.5 p.c., and that in their index of weekly payrolls, 106.3 p.c.

In comparison with May 1, 1948, an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing was shown, accompanied by a rise of 9.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting factories have mounted by nine p.c. in the 12 months. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows advances of 1.9 p.c. in the case of employment and 10.3 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Table A and in Tables 1 to 5) 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 and in the working hours. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are usually 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 employed; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously a factor of paramount importance.

#### THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men on the staffs of the larger employers in the eight leading industries at May 1 rose by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1, while the number of women was higher by 0.4 p.c. In the nine major industrial divisions, there were also gains of 0.6 p.c. and 0.4 p.c. in the reported numbers of men and women, respectively.

As compared with May 1, 1948, there was an increase of approximately 0.7 p.c. in the male staffs of the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries, together with an advance of 2.6 p.c. in the number of women employees. In the case of the nine industrial groups, the increase in the 12 months amounted among men to 0.9 p.c., and among women, to 2.7 p.c.

The personnel of the employers furnishing statistics at the date under review consisted of 783 men and 217 women per 1,000 employees in the eight principal industries. At Apr. 1, the proportions were 782 men and 218 women per 1,000 of both sexes; at May 1 in earlier years for which monthly data are available, the proportions of women were 214, 218 and 225 in 1948, 1947 and 1946, respectively. In the nine divisions, the latest ratio of women was 228 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, as compared with 229 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1949, 225 at May 1, 1948, 228 at May 1, 1947, and 236 at May 1, 1946. When the proportion of women was at its highest point, at Oct. 1, 1944, the number reported in the eight leading industries formed 261 per 1,000 workers, and in the nine principal groups, 271 per 1,000.

Employment for men substantially declined at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 in logging; in mining, little general change was noted, while heightened activity was indicated in the remaining industrial groups, the gains in construction being particularly large. Among women, the trend of employment was upward in transportation, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, trade and financial institutions. Activity for workers of that sex declined in manufacturing and logging.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	May 1, 1949 <sup>3/</sup>					Apr. 1, 1949		May 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	130,018	109,540	20,478	84.2	15.8	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9
Prince Edward Island	3,261	2,430	821	74.7	25.3	78.3	21.7	75.6	24.4
Nova Scotia	73,263	62,482	10,781	85.3	14.7	86.3	13.7	86.1	13.9
New Brunswick	53,504	44,628	8,876	83.4	16.6	84.0	16.0	84.3	15.7
Quebec	589,331	440,467	148,864	74.7	25.3	74.5	25.5	75.4	24.6
Ontario	886,101	675,017	211,084	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8
Prairie Provinces	251,430	198,921	52,509	79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1	78.9	21.1
Manitoba	112,490	86,032	26,458	76.5	23.5	76.3	23.7	76.9	23.1
Saskatchewan	47,154	37,343	9,811	79.2	20.8	79.0	21.0	78.9	21.1
Alberta	91,786	75,546	16,240	82.3	17.7	82.1	17.9	81.6	18.4
British Columbia	195,454	160,018	35,436	81.9	18.1	81.7	18.3	82.6	17.4
CANADA	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5
(b) Cities									
Montreal	316,358	220,048	96,310	69.6	30.4	69.1	30.9	70.0	30.0
Quebec	33,719	23,652	10,067	70.1	29.9	69.6	30.4	73.6	26.4
Toronto	293,274	200,167	93,107	68.3	31.7	68.0	32.0	67.9	32.1
Ottawa	30,659	20,709	9,950	67.5	32.5	67.3	32.7	66.6	33.4
Hamilton	69,029	51,868	17,161	75.1	24.9	74.6	25.4	74.4	25.6
Windsor	41,269	34,454	6,815	83.5	16.5	83.3	16.7	84.0	16.0
Winnipeg	73,849	51,232	22,617	69.4	30.6	69.0	31.0	69.7	30.3
Vancouver	90,083	65,585	24,498	72.8	27.2	73.2	26.8	74.2	25.8
Halifax	21,416	15,067	6,349	70.4	29.6	74.0	26.0	72.9	27.1
Saint John	13,067	9,528	3,539	72.9	27.1	78.3	21.7	75.9	24.1
Sherbrooke	10,686	6,973	3,713	65.3	34.7	65.4	34.6	65.0	35.0
Three Rivers	10,710	8,127	2,583	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	76.9	23.1
Brantford	16,007	12,503	3,504	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,402	14,290	6,112	70.0	30.0	70.4	29.6	68.8	31.3
London	26,809	18,421	8,388	68.7	31.3	68.6	31.4	69.3	30.7
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,389	9,548	1,841	83.8	16.2	83.5	16.5	85.1	14.9
St. Catharines - Welland	26,059	21,535	4,524	82.6	17.4	82.8	17.2	-	-
Regina	11,302	7,463	3,839	66.0	34.0	65.5	34.4	64.9	35.1
Saskatoon	7,537	5,292	2,245	70.2	29.8	70.4	29.6	71.7	28.3
Calgary	22,936	17,348	5,588	75.6	24.4	75.6	24.4	75.8	24.2
Edmonton	23,113	16,708	6,405	72.3	27.7	72.6	27.4	71.1	28.9
Victoria	13,410	10,092	3,318	75.3	24.7	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,058,156	820,028	238,128	77.5	22.5	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	498,040	445,056	52,984	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5
Non-Durable Goods	527,527	346,431	181,096	65.7	34.3	65.4	34.6	66.3	33.7
Electric Light and Power	32,589	28,541	4,048	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	87.8	12.2
Logging	37,868	36,948	920	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Mining	80,516	78,701	1,815	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Communications	50,654	24,365	26,289	48.1	51.9	47.0	53.0	47.2	52.8
Transportation	179,333	168,656	10,677	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	206,932	202,565	4,367	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Services <sup>2/</sup>	68,519	33,199	35,320	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0
Trade	282,021	172,712	109,309	61.2	38.8	61.6	38.4	60.7	39.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,963,999	1,537,174	426,825	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	78.6	21.4
Finance	88,335	46,789	41,546	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

<sup>3/</sup> The May 1 data are subject to revision.



page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the latest data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1949, and May 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 figures of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Apr. 1, 1949, and May 1, 1948.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS<sup>1/</sup> IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Slight improvement was shown in the situation in manufacturing, raising the index number of employment from 203.0 a month earlier to 203.2 at May 1, as compared with 201.8 at the same date in 1948 and 195.3 at May 1, 1947. The latest index was lower than at May 1 in the period, 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year. The small advance in employment indicated at the date under review by the 9,841 establishments furnishing statistics was seasonal in character, the trend in manufacturing from Apr. 1 to May 1 having been upward in 21 of the 28 preceding years of the record.

Variations in the general trends in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries taken as a whole were indicated at May 1. Firms in the former category showed a loss of 0.4 p.c., as compared with Apr. 1, while employment in the light manufacturing industries advanced by 0.5 p.c. Central electric stations also afforded more employment, the index number gaining by 1.5 p.c. in the month.

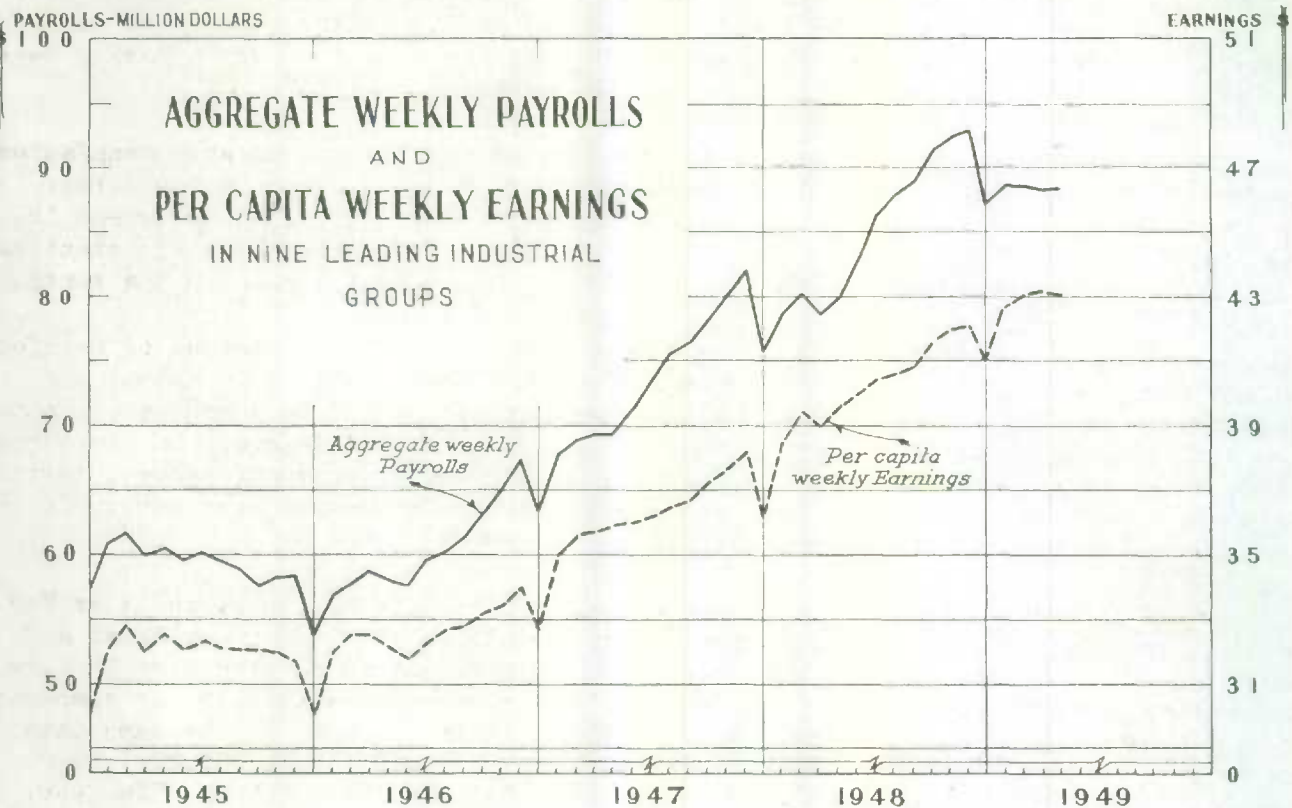
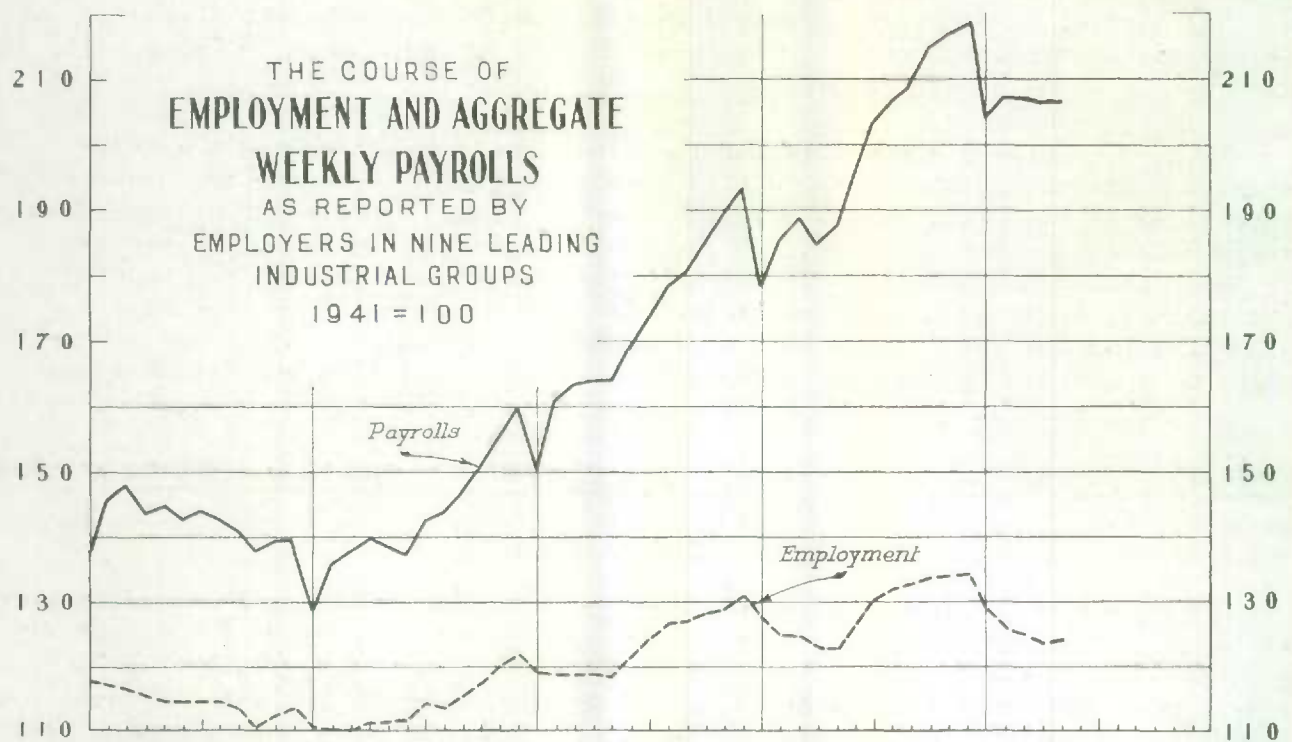
A review of the data tabulated in the various industrial divisions of manufacturing shows heightened activity as compared with a month earlier in animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper factories. The most important expansion was in the food and beverage divisions. On the other hand, there were losses at May 1 in leather, lumber, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In some instances, the fluctuations were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were lower by 0.1 p.c. than their salaries and wages at Apr. 1. The loss was due in part to curtailment in working time in some industries and establishments. The per capita figure stood at \$44.45, as compared with \$44.54 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$40.78 at May 1 of last year; at the same date in earlier springs, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.27; 1946, \$32.24; 1945, \$33.59; 1944, \$32.92; 1943, \$31.09, and 1942, \$29.19. In 1939, the earnings of persons employed by the leading manufacturers averaged \$23.11 per week. The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, fell from 207.4 at Apr. 1 to 207.1 at May 1, 1949. This was 9.8 p.c. higher than that of 188.7 at May 1, 1948, since when the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 0.7 p.c.

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<sup>1/</sup>See explanatory notes on pages I and II.





The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing information at May 1 showed a further small recession in the number of women on their paylists, accompanied by a slight advance in the number of men. The loss in the reporting establishments approximated 0.5 p.c. in the case of women, while the number of men rose by 0.2 p.c. in the month. The female employees reported at May 1 constituted 225 per 1,000 workers on the indicated staffs. At Apr. 1, their proportion was 226 per 1,000. At May 1 in earlier years for which statistics are available the figures were: 1948, 222 per 1,000; 1947, 230 per 1,000 employees, and 1946, 237 per 1,000.

Increases in employment for men at May 1 as compared with a month earlier were indicated in animal food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, and clay, glass and stone factories, with reductions in the lumber, textile, tobacco, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. The trend of employment for women was upward in food and beverage plants. On the other hand, curtailment in employment for such workers was noted in the printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus industries.

The number of women workers in recorded employment has increased in the last 12 months by some 2.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of about 0.3 p.c. in the number of male employees in the leading manufacturing establishments.

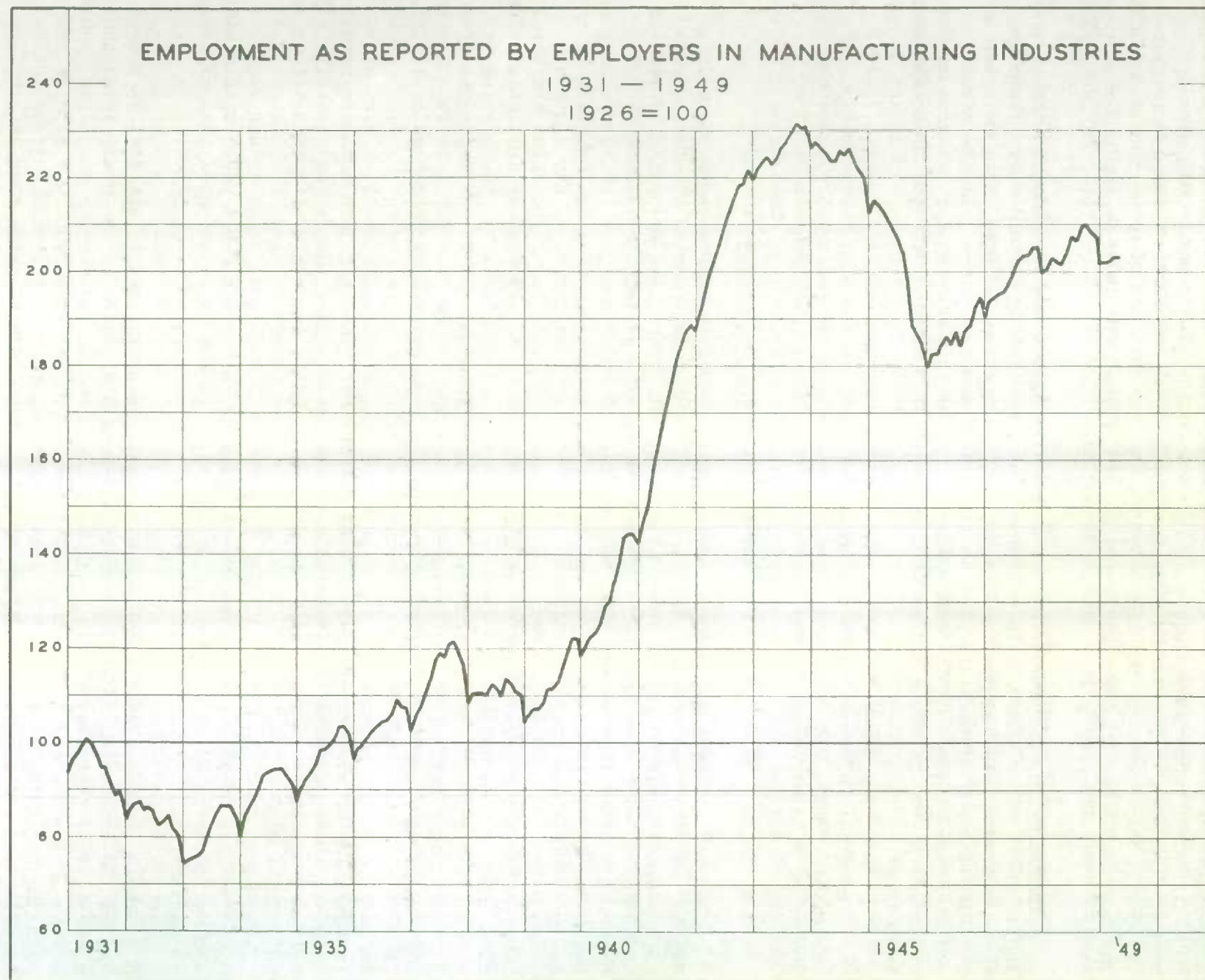
## 2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- There was a further sharp contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 675 leading companies furnishing statistics reported a reduction of 31.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Apr. 1. This loss was slightly smaller than that noted a year ago, but exceeded the average percentage decline in the experience of earlier years. The latest index of employment, at 126.3, was 25.1 p.c. below the May 1, 1948, figure of 168.6; it was also lower than at that date in any earlier year since 1941.

The sums disbursed in salaries and wages by the larger logging companies at the date under review declined by 28.2 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The per capita earnings, however, advanced from \$42.64 at Apr. 1, to \$44.58 at the beginning of May; 12 months ago, the figure had been \$41.16, and that at May 1, 1947, \$35.19. In 1939, the employees of leading logging operators had received a weekly average of \$17.32. It must again be noted that the current statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the statistics of average earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

The loss of 25.1 p.c. in the May 1 index of employment as compared with a year ago was accompanied by a reduction of 19.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- Expansion in employment at May 1 was recorded in metallic ores mining and in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but coal mining showed a substantial decrease. These statements are based on information furnished by 675 of the larger operators. On the whole, their working forces rose 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 171.2, fractionally above the preceding figure of 171.1, but 0.6 p.c. below that of 172.3 at May 1, 1948. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 0.1 p.c. The preliminary figure of weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting companies was lower by 3.3 p.c. than in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings were \$49.68, as compared with \$51.39 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$49.27 at May 1, 1948. In 1939, the employees of the leading mining companies had averaged \$28.68 per week.





Communications.-- Seasonal improvement in employment took place in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 122 of the larger companies employing two p.c. more men and women than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages received by these employees rose by 3.7 in the month. Their per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$39.34 at Apr. 1, to \$39.98 at the first of May, as compared with \$36.65 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 186.6, was 8.5 p.c. above that of 172.0 at May 1, 1948, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 18 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.-- Expansion as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in the transportation and storage group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 1.7 p.c. Steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring shared in the upward movement. The gains in steam railway operation staffs were insignificant; those in the remaining branches of transportation were considerable. The situation in the water transportation division continued to be affected by the dispute among seamen. The index of employment in transportation, at 137.9, was fractionally lower than that of 138.3 at May 1, 1948, but the index of payrolls showed a gain of 12.6 p.c. in the year. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons on the paylists of leading firms in the transportation industries at May 1, 1949, were higher by 0.8 p.c. than at the beginning of April. The latest average earnings were \$51.09, as compared with \$51.56 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$45.20 at May 1, 1948.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance at May 1, but decidedly greater activity was indicated in building and highway work. Information was furnished by 2,683 leading contractors and branches, whose working forces, on the whole, were larger by 9.7 p.c. than at Apr. 1. The reported salaries and wages were higher by 6.5 p.c.

The average earnings per employee reported at the beginning of May stood at \$40.83, lower than the Apr. 1 per capita figure of \$42.03, but higher than the May 1, 1948, average of \$37.37, previously the maximum in the record for that date. The latest index of employment, at 155.8, was six p.c. above the figure of 147.0 at May 1 of last year, since when the payroll index has risen by 15.8 p.c. In regard to the figures of average earnings in this industry, it must be recalled that large numbers of casual and unskilled workers are employed therein, as well as many highly-skilled tradesmen.

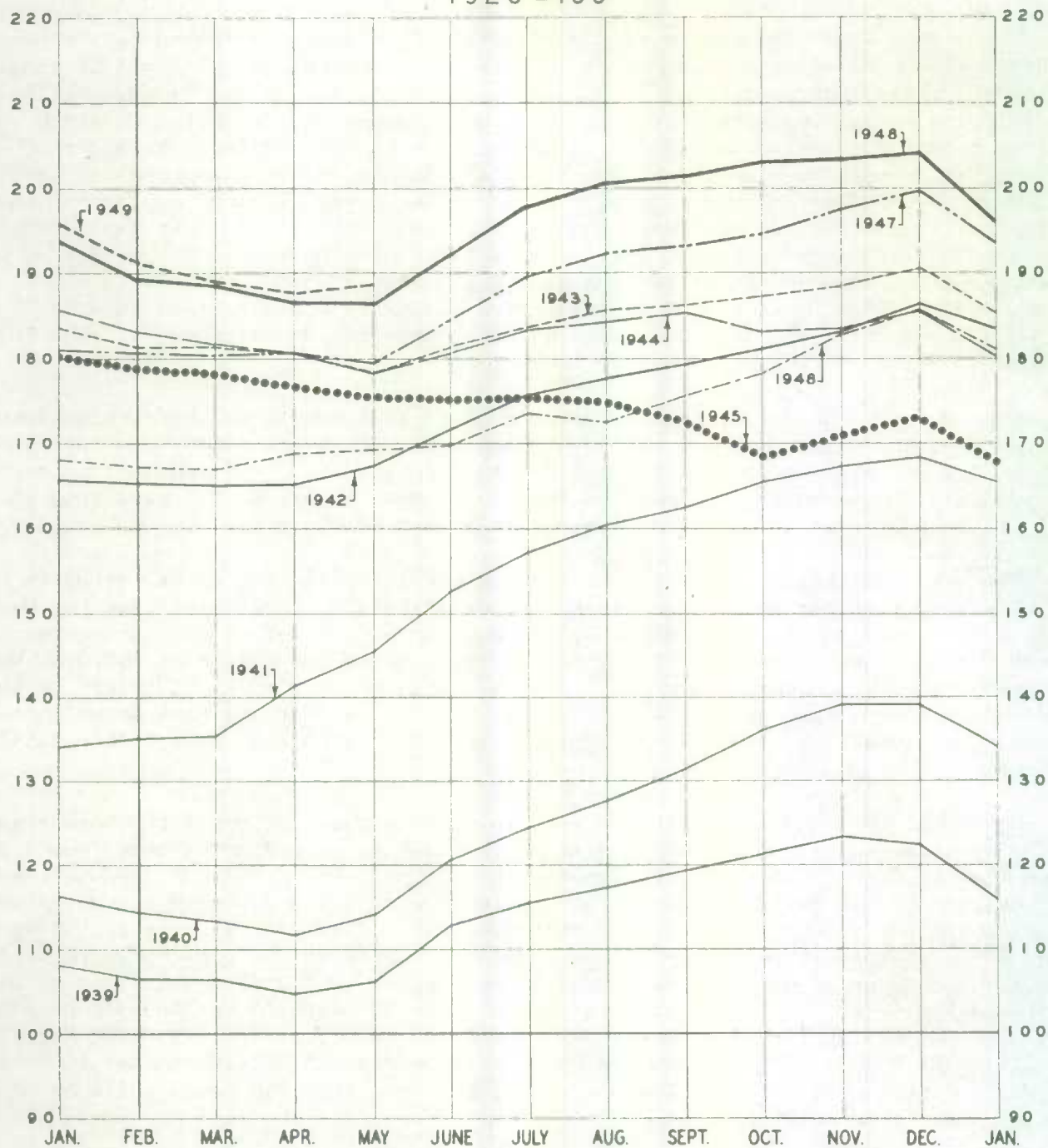
Services.-- Seasonal expansion in employment took place at May 1 in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, according to data from 1,286 of the larger firms. Their staffs exceeded by 1.5 p.c. the number of persons they had employed at the beginning of April. There were moderate gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 rose by 2.8 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 248.2, was higher by 1.3 p.c. than that of 245.0 at the beginning of May, 1948, since when the index of payrolls has mounted by 11.5 p.c. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$28.30, as compared with \$27.95 at Apr. 1, and \$25.62 at May 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed received board and lodging as part of their remuneration.

Trade.-- There was an increase in recorded employment in retail and wholesale trade at May 1, when the 4,026 larger trading establishments furnishing information reported 1.3 p.c. more employees at Apr. 1. This seasonal increase of 1.3 p.c. was accompanied by an advance of 2.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The earnings per person on their staffs averaged \$37.15, as compared with \$36.78 at Apr. 1, and \$34.05 at the first of May in 1948. During the last 12 months, the index of employment in trade has risen by 4.6 p.c., to 224.2, while

# 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.



that of payrolls has gained by 13.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 1,037 leading financial institutions showed slightly greater activity, the number of their employees having risen by 0.1 p.c. since Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at May 1 were higher by 0.4 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$41.24, compared with \$41.11 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$38.69 at May 1 of last spring. Since then, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 167.1, has risen by 4.6 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS<sup>1/</sup> IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were increases in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of May in Quebec and the four Western provinces, ranging from 0.7 p.c. in Quebec to 3.7 p.c. in British Columbia and 4.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan. The trend in the remaining provinces was downward. The losses also showed some variation in scale, from 0.1 p.c. in Ontario to 4.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms were lower than at Apr. 1 in all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The general averages of weekly earnings in the major industrial groups in Ontario and Prince Edward Island exceeded those indicated a month earlier; in British Columbia there was no change on the whole. In the other provinces, the per capita figures were lower than at Apr. 1, 1949. In all areas, they were higher than at May 1 in 1948 and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- Curtailment was reported in industrial employment in the Maritime Area at the beginning of May, when activity diminished in all three provinces. Data were tabulated from 1,435 leading employers, whose staffs declined by 4.3 p.c. from Apr. 1. This loss was accompanied by that of 5.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages they reported. The index of employment stood at 160.3 at May 1, as compared with 167.4 at Apr. 1, 1949, and 167.9 at May 1, 1948. The decline of 4.5 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 1.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the last 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$37.45 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.00 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$36.34 at May 1, 1948.

Slightly heightened activity was noted at the beginning of May in quarrying and other non-metallic mining, (except coal, which showed a decrease), and in communications, construction, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade. Manufacturing was quieter. Animal-food processing, pulp and paper and some other classes afforded rather more employment, but the lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions reported losses. On the whole, the changes in these industries were moderate. There were seasonal decreases in logging and transportation; the situation in the latter group was also adversely affected by the dispute in the shipping industry.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec showed an upward movement, which was contrary to that indicated at May 1 in the last six years, although it was in accord with the trend previously shown at the same date in the period since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 5,348 of the larger industrial employers with 0.7 p.c. more persons on their staffs than at Apr. 1. The index had then stood at 184.8, rising to 186.1 at the date under review, but was insignificantly below that of 186.3 at May 1, 1948. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments were rather lower, falling by 0.1 p.c. as compared with their disbursements in the preceding period of observation, when longer working hours had been reported in some industries. The per capita weekly figure declined from \$41.92 at Apr. 1 to \$41.57 at the beginning of May, when the average was a good deal higher than that of \$38.02 recorded at the same date in 1948. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has declined by 0.1 p.c., but that of aggregate weekly payrolls has mounted by 9.3 p.c.

<sup>1/</sup>See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Employment in manufacturing generally at the date under review showed a moderate decrease; animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, and clay, glass and stone plants indicated heightened activity, while leather, lumber, textile, tobacco, iron and steel and miscellaneous product factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging reported a seasonal reduction of 48.9 p.c. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail trade were more active. The gains of 10.5 p.c. and 18.7 p.c. in transportation and construction, respectively, were most noteworthy.

Ontario.- The situation in Ontario showed little general change at May 1. There was a considerable seasonal decline in employment in logging, and manufacturing was also quieter. On the other hand, activity increased in mining, communications, transportation and storage, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were moderate reductions in leather, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The trend was favourable in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, beverage, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups. The fluctuations in the various branches of manufacturing were not particularly large. On the whole, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing in this province.

The 8,167 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the latest survey reported a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the number of men and women on their payrolls as compared with Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were also slightly lower, falling by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees contributed to the latter loss, together with the slightly smaller volume of employment. The latest per capita figure was \$44.58, insignificantly exceeding the Apr. 1 average of \$44.56. The earnings at May 1 in earlier years had been considerably lower; the 1948 figure was \$40.87. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Ontario has risen by 1.7 p.c., to 200.1 at May 1, 1949, while that of payrolls has mounted by 11 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a substantial rise in the level of industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the first of May. Statistics were compiled from 2,766 leading establishments in the Area, employing 2.6 p.c. more workers than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these firms exceeded by 1.1 p.c. their disbursements at the beginning of April. The per capita weekly earnings, however, fell from \$43.43 at Apr. 1, to \$42.76 at the date under review, but were higher than those of \$39.30 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 6.8 p.c., to 170.4 at May 1, 1949, and there has been an advance of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Logging and coal mining afforded less employment at the beginning of May than at Apr. 1. The considerable contractions were largely seasonal in nature. The movement in the remaining industrial groups for which data are available was upward, there being improvement in manufacturing, notably of foods and beverages, and in communications, transportation, construction and trade, with minor advances in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

British Columbia.- Further expansion of a seasonal character was noted in this province at May 1. The working forces of the 2,488 leading firms furnishing data rose by 3.7 p.c. as compared with their last monthly report. This advance was accompanied by a similar gain in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs were unchanged, at \$45.88 at May 1, as at the beginning of April, but considerably exceeded the average of \$42.39 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has decreased by 0.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by eight p.c.



Improvement was shown at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1 in manufacturing, logging, metallic ore mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. The largest percentage increases in employment were those of 26.1 p.c. in logging, 4.5 p.c. in construction, and 2.1 p.c. in manufacturing. Within the last-named division, there was considerable seasonal activity in food-processing, and employment in iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal plants was also in greater volume.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS<sup>1/</sup> IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at May 1 by employers in the major industrial divisions in the larger cities.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax considerably declined at the beginning of May, according to data received from 266 leading firms whose working forces fell by eight p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. There was an important loss in transportation, in which the reduction was largely seasonal in character, although the dispute in the shipping industry was also a factor. Manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division, showed a smaller decrease. Improvement on a moderate scale was indicated in construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments decreased by 5.9 p.c. from the preceding period of observation, when the per capita figure was \$35.70, rising to \$36.52 at May 1, 1949, as compared with \$34.41 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls in Halifax has mounted by 4.4 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 0.5 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John showed a downward movement at May 1, when 197 leading employers reported a loss of 17.9 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were reduced by 19.1 p.c. There were reductions in employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and in trade and transportation. The decreases in transportation, which were particularly large, partly resulted from seasonal causes, but the dispute in the shipping industry was also a factor. The reported earnings averaged \$35.82 per employee, compared with the per capita figure of \$36.34 in the preceding period of observation, and \$34.50 at the beginning of May of last spring. In the latter comparison, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Saint John have fallen by 15.1 p.c. and 12 p.c., respectively.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal was decidedly upward at May 1, according to information from 3,058 leading establishments. The seasonal increase in their personnel, which amounted to 1.8 p.c., was accompanied by a gain of 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$42.09 at May 1, exceeded those of \$41.87 at Apr. 1, 1949, and \$38.39 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in Montreal has risen by 3.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.1 p.c.

There was a small advance in activity in manufacturing at the date under review. Food, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone and some other classes showed improvement, while slight curtailment was indicated in leather and lumber plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and retail trade afforded more employment. The most important gain was that of 21.7 p.c. in transportation.

Quebec City.- Expansion in industrial employment was noted in Quebec, where the 375 leading employers furnishing data indicated a staff exceeding by 3.2 p.c. the number they had reported at the beginning of April. This increase was accompanied by that of 3.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$35.45 at Apr. 1, to \$35.56 at the

<sup>1/</sup>See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

date under review, as compared with \$33.53 at May 1, 1948. The latest index number of employment, at 191.3, was 0.8 p.c. lower than at that date, but the index of payrolls has gained by 7.7 p.c. in the year.

There were moderate increases in several manufacturing industries at the beginning of May, notably in tobacco, beverage and chemical plants, while leather, textile and some other classes released small numbers of employees. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade showed improvement as compared with Apr. 1.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in Sherbrooke was at a slightly lower level at May 1 than at Apr. 1, according to information from 121 leading firms, whose working forces declined by 0.3 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing, notably of textile products was quieter, as was trade. Construction, however, showed moderate improvement. The sums disbursed by the reporting industrialists in weekly salaries and wages rose insignificantly as compared with Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$36.49 at May 1 and \$36.39 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$34.02 at the beginning of May, 1948. In the latter comparison, the general index number of employment in this city at the date under review showed a gain of 3.8 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 11.6 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity showed an upward movement in Three Rivers at May 1. The working forces of the 109 larger establishments in the city from which data were received were higher by 3.5 p.c. than at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages they reported advanced by 1.7 p.c. The average per employee was \$42.03, as compared with \$42.77 in the preceding period of observation; the mean at May 1 of last year was \$38.83. Gains in employment were noted at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1 in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there was improvement in pulp and paper and textile mills. The changes were not large. In the last 12 months, the general index number of employment in Three Rivers has advanced by 0.7 p.c., and there has been a rise of 8.8 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto at May 1 reached a rather higher level than at the beginning of April, the index number having risen from 200.3 a month earlier, to 201.4 at the date under review, or by 0.5 p.c. The trend was unfavourable in manufacturing, in which the general index fell by 0.5 p.c. There were losses in rubber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while moderate advances were indicated in food, beverage and some other industries. Improvement was noted in most of the non-manufacturing industries. The most important gains were in transportation, construction and retail trade.

The weekly salaries and wages reported at May 1 by the 2,855 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the latest survey were higher by 0.6 p.c. than the amounts they had disbursed in the week of Apr. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees slightly advanced, from \$44.08 at that date, to \$44.12 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1948, had been \$40.73. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has mounted by 2.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.9 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a rather slight increase in recorded employment in Ottawa at May 1, when the changes in the various industrial groups were on a small scale. Pulp and paper products and iron and steel plants were quieter, but the trend was upward in the electric light and power and construction divisions. Returns were furnished by 355 of the larger industrial employers in the city with a staff 0.8 p.c. larger than at the beginning of April. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review rose by 0.2 p.c., but the per capita figure, at \$37.37, was lower than that of \$37.61 recorded in the preceding period of observation; it nevertheless exceeded the May 1, 1948, average of \$34.14, and was also higher than in any earlier May for which statistics are available.



The most recent index of employment, at 195.0, was 6.3 p.c. above that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls mounted by 16 p.c. in the same comparison.

Hamilton.- Industrial employment in Hamilton increased by 1.1 p.c. at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1. There was a slight gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, mainly in animal food, beverage and iron and steel plants. Vegetable food, textile and electrical apparatus factories, on the other hand, released some employees. Transportation and construction afforded more employment, there being considerable gains in these industries. The firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest monthly survey of employment and payrolls numbered 472. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed at May 1 were greater by 2.8 p.c. than their payrolls at the beginning of April. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$46.61 at that date, to \$47.39 at May 1, as compared with \$43.31 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a gain of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 14.6 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued upward, mainly as a result of heightened activity reported at May 1 in iron and steel plants. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Information was received from 291 leading employers with 1.1 p.c. more workers than at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages paid to their employees mounted by 1.3 p.c. in the month. As compared with May 1, 1948, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c. in the index number of employment, while the latest index of weekly payrolls showed an increase of 15.4 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$51.05 in the week of Apr. 1, to \$51.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$48.10 at the beginning of May last year.

Brantford.- Industrial employment in Brantford was rather quieter at May 1 than at Apr. 1, according to statistics furnished by 134 of the larger establishments. The number of their employees declined by 0.5 p.c. in the month, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.2 p.c. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$45.05 at Apr. 1, to \$44.73 at the beginning of May. Employment in manufacturing diminished at the date under review, when the lumber and textile industries were slacker, although there were slight increases in some other classes. Construction also released a few employees.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Seasonal expansion was indicated in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of May. The employees of the 155 larger establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls exceeded by 3.9 p.c. the number on their staffs at Apr. 1. The most noteworthy gain was in transportation, but manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, showed slight improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms were also higher, rising by 4.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita weekly figure was \$45.16, as compared with \$44.79 at Apr. 1, and \$41.92 at May 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed a decline of 2.9 p.c., but there was a rise of 4.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Little general change in the level of employment was noted in Kitchener and Waterloo at the first of May. The index in manufacturing remained steady and the fluctuations in the non-manufacturing classes were slight, according to data compiled from 211 leading firms. The general index number insignificantly advanced, but the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were lower by 1.3 p.c. than at Apr. 1. In part, the loss in earnings resulted from reduced working hours in certain industries. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$40.08, as compared with \$40.67 at Apr. 1, and \$38.37 at the first of May last spring. The index number of employment in these cities shows no change in the latter comparison, but the payroll figure has advanced by 4.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

London.- Industrial activity in London was at a rather higher level at May 1, when information was furnished by 312 of the larger employers, with a staff 1.6 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1. There was an advance in manufacturing, notably in food processing; construction and trade also afforded more employment. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms mounted by 2.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$40.66 at Apr. 1, to \$41.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.09 at May 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in London has risen by 4.3 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 12.6 p.c.

St. Catharines.- There was a minor decline in industrial activity at May 1 in the St. Catharines, Merritton, Thorold, Welland Area as compared with Apr. 1, according to statistics from 198 leading establishments in the principal industrial groups. Manufacturing operations showed curtailment, the trend being unfavourable in pulp and paper and textile plants. Construction, however, reported greater activity. Other industries showed little general change. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the first of May fell by 0.9 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$49.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$49.49 a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed an upward movement at May 1, when the 791 larger establishments furnishing returns had a personnel 3.1 p.c. larger than in their preceding return. There was a moderate advance in activity in manufacturing as a whole, partly resulting from the settlement of the dispute in the bakery industry, and partly from general though small increases in numerous other classes. Construction and trade also afforded more employment. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms were higher by 2.4 p.c. than at Apr. 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$38.90, as compared with \$39.15 a month earlier, and \$36.04 at May 1, 1948. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 4.7 p.c. to 161.7, while the index of payrolls has advanced by 13.2 p.c.

Regina.- A higher level of industrial activity was indicated in Regina at the beginning of May. Statistics were compiled from 192 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose working forces exceeded by 2.7 p.c. the number they had reported at Apr. 1. Manufacturing, construction and trade showed some improvement. On the other hand, transportation was rather quieter. The general changes in all groups were small. There was an increase of 5.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages paid at May 1 by the firms from which data were received. The average earnings of their employees were \$38.12, as compared with \$37.08 at Apr. 1, and \$34.84 at May 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the latest index numbers of employment and payrolls showed gains of 4.7 p.c., and 15.3 p.c., respectively.

Saskatoon.- The situation in Saskatoon improved, the staffs of the 158 larger industrial establishments furnishing data on employment and payrolls being 3.5 p.c. greater at May 1 than at the beginning of April. Manufacturing was rather slacker; construction, transportation and trade were brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms rose by 4.4 p.c. at the date under review as compared with the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure, at \$37.05, exceeded the Apr. 1 average of \$36.73, and that of \$34.16 at May 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by eight p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 9.5 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was favourable at the beginning of May. Manufacturing showed fairly general improvement, and construction and trade were also busier. The 340 larger industrial firms in the city whose returns were received reported employees whose numbers were larger by 3.2 p.c. than at the first of April; their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose by 1.9 p.c. in the month. The average per employee at May 1 was \$41.55, as compared with \$42.09 at



Apr. 1, 1949, and \$37.48 at May 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in this city has mounted by 6.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 18.7 p.c.

Edmonton.- An upward movement was indicated in Edmonton at May 1, when there were increases in employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and trade. The 292 leading firms co-operating in the latest survey had a working force 4.4 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages gained by 3.6 p.c. in the month. The Apr. 1 average per employee was \$40.76, falling to \$40.48 at the date under review, when it considerably exceeded the May 1, 1948, figure of \$36.04. The index numbers of employment and payrolls in Edmonton have mounted by 16.2 p.c. and 31.3 p.c., respectively, in the last 12 months.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver were at a rather higher level at May 1, when moderate improvement was also noted in building, trade and several other industrial groups. The advance of 4.2 p.c. in building was most noteworthy. On the whole, there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the number of employees reported at the date under review; the 1,093 larger industrial establishments then furnishing data indicated a gain of 1.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees were \$43.67, exceeding the mean of \$43.51 at Apr. 1, and that of \$39.98 at May 1, 1948. In the latter comparison, the latest index number of employment shows a loss of 0.7 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 8.3 p.c.

Victoria.- The trend of employment in Victoria was favourable at the first of May; gains were reported in manufacturing, and within that division, notably in iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade also afforded rather more employment. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were small. Returns were received from 231 of the leading employers in the city, with a working force 3.2 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1. This increase was accompanied by that of two p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure, however, was lower, falling from \$41.88 a month earlier, to \$41.37 at May 1, as compared with the May 1, 1948, figure of \$38.78. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has risen by 1.6 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 7.8 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the industrial and geographical distributions of the employees reported at May 1, 1949, by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 22 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the reporting firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment, on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and for the major industrial groups in the Dominion as a whole.

On page 6 appears a summary table showing the numbers of men and women employees reported by leading firms in the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys. Table 12 gives industrial data, in considerable detail, for the Dominion as a whole.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,058,156	47,034,770	44.45	44.54	40.78	121.0	120.8	120.1	207.1	207.4	188.7
Animal products - edible	34,442	1,491,947	43.32	43.40	39.47	124.9	117.6	125.8	212.8	200.8	199.0
Fur and products	4,387	175,061	39.90	40.07	37.69	141.6	139.6	131.8	211.2	209.1	185.7
Leather and products	31,366	1,029,677	32.84	33.08	30.27	109.8	110.8	108.4	190.3	193.5	172.1
Boots and shoes	20,488	654,921	31.97	32.18	29.00	112.7	113.2	106.7	202.9	206.2	174.2
Lumber products	77,830	3,053,455	39.73	39.32	35.83	116.3	116.9	119.8	211.2	212.7	203.8
Rough and dressed lumber	45,911	1,855,206	40.41	40.78	37.06	109.0	107.8	110.6	206.9	206.5	193.7
Furniture	17,984	689,103	38.32	38.35	34.98	161.9	154.7	148.9	216.2	220.4	215.2
Other lumber products	13,935	509,146	36.54	35.98	22.96	112.1	116.7	129.2	220.9	228.5	229.5
Plant products - edible	54,958	2,086,855	37.97	37.56	34.60	125.9	120.6	123.5	211.7	200.7	189.9
Pulp and paper products	112,074	5,532,527	49.36	49.68	45.66	138.0	138.0	140.1	229.6	230.9	215.0
Pulp and paper	48,534	2,717,634	55.99	57.06	51.66	127.3	126.7	135.6	225.9	229.1	219.8
Paper products	20,432	812,782	39.75	39.43	37.20	161.7	162.9	154.3	265.3	266.1	240.8
Printing and publishing	43,108	2,002,711	46.46	46.32	42.91	142.8	142.7	138.4	222.4	221.7	199.3
Rubber products	21,091	940,738	44.60	45.73	43.16	124.1	124.9	132.9	236.2	243.6	244.6
Textile products	165,235	5,791,423	35.05	35.26	31.69	117.9	119.6	114.0	215.9	220.4	188.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,055	2,294,817	38.21	38.61	33.84	113.3	115.9	113.2	229.1	236.8	202.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,362	865,782	37.06	38.32	32.86	94.8	95.8	92.0	182.0	190.2	157.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,816	546,475	36.88	36.80	32.96	108.2	112.1	114.5	223.1	230.6	211.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,415	795,631	41.16	40.85	35.94	148.5	153.1	147.8	329.8	335.7	286.6
Hosiery and knit goods	26,217	772,882	31.44	31.53	28.48	116.6	120.6	122.4	202.3	209.6	192.2
Garments and personal furnishings	63,248	2,080,702	32.90	33.08	30.12	131.0	131.0	116.8	223.0	224.2	183.3
Other textile products	16,715	623,022	37.27	36.99	34.41	94.9	96.2	96.0	175.0	176.0	159.9
Tobacco	10,190	413,549	40.68	38.36	35.66	114.6	125.0	107.1	259.0	267.3	212.8
Beverages	19,324	918,154	47.51	47.38	43.79	166.9	167.3	159.3	267.9	251.7	235.0
Chemicals and allied products	43,072	2,052,424	47.65	47.53	43.75	97.9	96.5	96.2	171.5	168.6	156.5
Clay, glass and stone products	21,665	976,511	45.07	45.47	41.35	142.3	136.7	141.2	260.9	253.1	233.1
Electric light and power	32,589	1,574,139	48.30	48.14	45.39	158.3	156.0	139.2	242.7	238.3	199.7
Electrical apparatus	53,033	2,555,289	48.18	47.95	43.17	167.1	167.5	168.2	301.4	300.7	269.7
Iron and steel products	295,762	14,584,868	49.31	49.51	46.44	110.4	111.0	110.4	178.8	180.6	164.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,782	2,036,407	52.51	52.04	48.94	143.1	143.8	136.0	203.5	202.6	191.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,506	1,387,297	47.02	47.30	44.46	116.4	117.7	114.3	191.9	195.3	177.6
Agricultural implements	18,709	960,407	51.33	50.47	48.14	207.3	212.8	206.9	393.9	397.3	376.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,822	5,927,715	50.31	51.17	45.70	103.6	102.8	97.7	160.6	161.9	137.5
Automobiles and parts	46,536	2,447,861	52.60	52.98	49.20	118.9	116.5	110.8	162.7	160.7	141.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,746	755,132	47.96	47.05	45.30	79.7	83.3	114.8	127.5	130.8	174.0
Heating appliances	8,298	362,944	43.74	44.36	41.01	148.0	149.9	142.2	245.0	251.7	223.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,335	558,091	49.24	48.50	44.73	98.1	98.4	103.5	202.8	200.3	190.0
Foundry and machine shop products	9,026	426,320	47.23	47.57	43.67	94.3	96.9	98.6	210.7	218.1	188.1
Other iron and steel products	46,538	2,170,555	46.84	46.71	42.66	99.4	100.8	101.8	169.6	172.3	155.2
Non-ferrous metal products	48,772	2,368,815	48.67	48.96	44.00	119.4	120.4	119.0	212.1	215.6	190.0
Non-metallic mineral products	14,905	819,165	54.96	53.96	49.19	117.9	117.3	120.0	221.2	216.0	202.7
Miscellaneous	17,471	670,173	38.36	38.23	34.99	149.2	149.4	134.7	271.7	271.3	218.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	37,868	1,688,051	44.58	42.64	41.16	79.8	116.2	106.5	177.1	246.8	219.7
<b>MINING</b>	80,516	3,999,954	49.68	51.39	49.27	96.6	96.6	97.2	150.2	155.3	150.0
Coal	23,750	1,013,373	42.67	47.75	50.12	94.2	99.3	98.4	157.8	188.4	193.7
Metallic ores	43,538	2,349,352	53.96	54.28	50.55	91.2	90.7	86.6	135.7	135.7	120.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,228	637,229	48.17	48.62	44.30	123.5	113.2	139.4	219.8	203.2	228.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	50,654	2,025,350	39.98	39.34	36.65	192.0	188.1	177.0	278.2	268.2	236.7
Telegraphs	8,228	368,801	44.82	44.81	38.88	120.9	119.5	118.4	212.6	210.1	180.8
Telephones	41,131	1,605,868	39.04	38.25	36.16	211.2	207.5	194.9	295.2	294.1	252.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	179,333	9,162,783	51.09	51.56	45.20	139.6	137.1	140.0	217.6	215.8	193.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,994	2,799,516	45.90	45.44	41.94	154.3	151.4	150.0	247.4	235.6	216.3
Steam railways	90,544	5,128,167	56.64	58.60	49.49	132.2	132.0	133.2	206.7	213.6	181.9
Shipping and stevedoring	27,795	1,235,100	44.44	41.15	38.51	125.5	117.2	134.0	214.8	185.7	199.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	206,932	8,448,861	40.63	42.03	37.37	112.1	102.2	105.8	198.8	186.6	171.7
Building	104,311	4,659,004	44.66	45.00	41.34	150.3	143.2	134.6	234.8	225.3	193.5
Highway	66,896	2,256,899	33.74	36.34	32.66	91.5	70.7	93.1	160.3	133.5	157.6
Railway	35,725	1,532,958	42.91	42.05	36.39	82.6	86.9	80.3	178.8	184.2	147.2
<b>SERVICES (as indicated below)</b>	68,518	1,939,333	28.30	27.95	25.62	144.1	142.0	142.3	246.2	239.5	220.9
Hotels and restaurants	44,000	1,162,046	26.41	26.13	23.78	147.9	146.1	148.9	258.5	252.7	234.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,238	586,727	28.99	28.67	29.13	130.1	127.5	131.6	210.9	204.3	203.1
<b>TRADE</b>	282,021	10,476,749	37.15	36.78	34.05	146.8	141.1	136.7	222.8	217.7	196.6
Retail	202,336	6,997,678	34.58	34.29	31.52	140.6	138.3	134.9	222.2	216.7	195.9
Wholesale	79,685	3,479,571	43.65	43.01	40.19	143.0	151.8	145.2	224.1	219.8	198.0
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,963,999	84,775,351	43.16	43.35	39.70	123.6	122.9	122.1	206.7	206.5	188.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	88,335	3,643,228	41.24	41.11	38.89	143.9	143.8	137.6	204.7	203.9	183.4
Banks and trust companies	50,658	1,879,860	37.11	37.08	33.18	154.8	154.8	145.3	220.6	220.4	184.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,543	174,241	49.18	49.40	47.58	152.6	154.1	156.4	216.1	221.2	215.7
Insurance	34,134	1,589,127	46.56	46.22	45.54	129.3	128.9	125.9	187.4	185.6	179.0
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	2,052,334	88,418,579	43.08	43.25	39.65	124.3	123.7	122.7	206.7	206.4	187.8

\* 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 May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
<b>MARITIME PROVINCES</b>											
Manufacturing	45,546	1,853,160	40.69	40.60	37.71	106.7	107.6	110.4	186.9	188.1	179.3
Lumber products	4,720	141,172	29.91	28.90	28.19	90.5	99.4	96.0	180.0	159.0	150.9
Pulp and paper products	5,845	289,511	48.70	48.49	44.27	113.1	109.7	122.3	209.2	202.0	205.7
Iron and steel	17,177	789,722	45.98	45.89	43.36	104.3	107.4	106.9	175.7	184.4	169.5
Logging	2,900	89,465	30.85	29.79	30.53	48.5	55.7	49.5	98.2	109.0	99.4
Mining	15,187	587,608	38.69	44.49	46.26	83.9	83.8	85.4	141.8	162.7	172.3
Transportation	14,943	696,426	46.61	45.09	42.55	147.4	202.2	163.5	236.7	314.0	268.9
Construction	22,995	729,080	31.71	30.77	30.70	93.7	92.0	100.6	155.2	148.0	160.9
Trade	17,479	555,450	31.78	31.08	29.05	134.4	135.2	127.9	205.3	199.0	183.8
- Eight Leading Industries	125,500	4,700,235	37.45	38.00	36.34	105.2	109.8	110.2	179.7	190.4	183.1
<b>QUEBEC</b>											
Manufacturing	342,744	14,403,900	42.03	42.16	39.45	118.0	118.2	117.8	207.5	208.4	189.0
Lumber products	16,164	570,018	35.26	35.34	31.87	97.6	100.1	103.3	207.6	213.6	212.6
Pulp and paper products	39,094	1,994,426	51.02	51.35	46.66	128.0	127.1	132.9	226.1	226.1	212.6
Textile products	91,848	3,171,444	34.53	34.84	31.17	124.7	126.2	117.7	229.6	234.4	195.6
Chemicals and allied products	17,873	832,949	48.60	46.89	43.09	85.6	83.8	81.0	145.1	143.1	128.9
Iron and steel	68,955	3,292,083	47.74	48.07	43.27	108.6	109.3	113.6	172.0	174.5	163.1
Logging	10,585	411,915	38.91	40.42	38.50	51.8	101.3	76.8	143.3	287.9	216.2
Mining	12,474	618,488	49.58	49.57	46.32	99.6	95.4	118.5	150.4	143.9	167.6
Communications	13,541	568,674	42.00	41.00	38.45	213.2	210.7	196.1	282.4	272.3	237.7
Transportation	47,222	2,393,055	50.68	51.22	43.96	136.5	123.4	134.3	216.5	198.1	185.0
Construction	56,523	2,215,527	39.20	43.27	35.63	105.3	88.7	99.3	188.1	174.9	161.4
Services <sup>1/</sup>	18,248	507,654	27.82	27.39	25.80	154.4	152.6	152.6	246.6	239.9	227.2
Trade	63,763	2,373,103	37.22	36.73	34.44	137.7	138.5	135.1	214.1	209.4	195.5
- Eight Leading Industries	565,100	23,492,316	41.57	41.92	38.02	118.3	117.5	118.4	205.3	205.5	187.9
<b>ONTARIO</b>											
Manufacturing	525,901	24,288,077	46.18	46.15	42.44	121.5	121.7	119.3	205.5	205.8	185.7
Lumber products	25,576	946,385	37.00	37.32	34.18	115.2	113.1	116.1	196.1	194.2	187.1
Plant products	28,938	1,115,690	38.55	37.88	34.29	127.0	122.8	124.8	209.4	198.8	183.9
Pulp and paper products	51,703	2,511,865	48.58	48.87	45.40	149.2	150.3	148.6	238.7	241.9	222.4
Textile products	61,170	2,239,489	36.61	36.68	32.98	107.5	109.5	108.1	197.2	201.4	178.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,555	998,823	48.56	48.14	44.55	105.0	104.0	105.3	186.7	183.2	172.9
Electrical apparatus	37,190	1,793,600	48.23	47.90	43.30	169.4	170.1	169.3	296.3	295.4	265.2
Iron and steel	174,934	8,856,183	50.63	50.45	46.56	110.5	111.2	106.9	179.7	180.3	161.3
Non-ferrous metal products	28,121	1,362,687	48.46	48.91	43.61	119.1	121.5	120.2	217.8	224.3	198.6
Logging	10,375	434,741	41.90	43.67	35.61	101.8	180.4	146.1	237.1	438.0	288.6
Mining	25,786	1,359,384	52.72	52.83	49.58	83.0	81.9	78.6	124.3	122.8	110.8
Communications	20,674	825,618	39.93	39.10	36.80	206.2	201.8	190.4	297.3	285.0	253.1
Transportation	55,111	2,837,082	51.48	52.56	45.76	144.5	136.6	142.4	215.0	207.6	188.8
Construction	67,342	2,933,485	43.56	43.45	40.06	113.4	108.4	112.8	194.2	185.1	177.5
Services <sup>1/</sup>	27,626	779,286	28.21	27.85	25.32	155.2	133.1	132.3	242.6	235.8	214.4
Trade	113,483	4,274,237	37.66	37.29	34.26	138.8	137.2	133.1	217.7	213.1	190.6
- Eight Leading Industries	846,298	37,731,908	44.58	44.56	40.87	124.1	124.1	124.9	204.1	204.1	183.8
<b>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</b>											
Manufacturing	71,105	3,030,786	42.62	43.09	38.81	133.7	131.0	127.5	219.0	216.9	190.7
Animal products - edible	8,930	404,794	45.33	45.49	39.99	124.3	119.3	122.7	195.1	187.9	187.3
Lumber products	5,271	193,583	36.73	36.38	33.36	129.3	130.1	113.9	216.1	215.5	183.4
Plant products - edible	6,401	263,250	39.58	39.12	36.81	137.8	123.8	135.8	221.6	196.8	202.6
Textile products - edible	6,097	189,743	31.12	30.68	28.05	144.7	145.0	122.1	253.2	250.0	196.4
Iron and steel	22,871	1,048,838	45.86	47.82	41.46	123.8	123.9	120.1	206.2	215.1	180.9
Mining	17,786	952,398	53.55	55.11	53.57	160.0	168.7	148.8	243.7	264.3	226.5
Communications	7,002	276,385	39.47	38.71	35.80	164.0	168.5	147.5	249.0	236.0	204.7
Transportation	41,608	2,161,608	51.85	53.32	46.33	132.1	130.6	128.8	201.7	204.5	175.0
Construction	34,847	1,422,953	40.83	42.37	37.26	104.0	89.3	88.0	190.6	169.9	146.6
Services <sup>1/</sup>	10,738	305,465	28.45	27.93	25.20	141.7	139.4	139.1	235.6	227.7	206.4
Trade	54,347	2,007,249	36.93	36.78	34.24	146.3	142.9	137.1	222.7	216.6	194.7
- Eight Leading Industries	238,354	10,191,758	42.76	43.43	39.30	132.3	129.4	124.4	214.5	212.2	184.6
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>											
Manufacturing	72,860	3,458,847	47.47	48.09	43.54	130.5	127.8	138.4	219.9	218.1	213.6
Animal products - edible	4,787	212,953	44.49	45.03	40.67	113.7	96.2	122.5	202.9	173.7	193.3
Lumber products	26,099	1,202,297	48.07	46.46	41.48	137.8	137.4	145.4	238.1	239.5	228.0
Plant products - edible	3,646	143,173	39.27	41.19	36.17	109.7	100.5	112.1	219.2	210.6	206.5
Pulp and paper products	9,226	469,725	50.91	51.90	46.96	143.4	144.5	147.1	220.3	226.4	210.2
Iron and steel	11,825	598,042	50.57	51.14	47.27	96.8	98.2	121.1	166.6	163.9	190.9
Non-ferrous metal products	4,204	220,202	52.38	53.53	48.37	130.7	127.0	121.8	193.8	192.5	169.0
Logging	13,087	717,017	54.79	51.37	61.43	138.4	109.8	170.3	191.8	142.6	221.1
Mining	9,283	482,075	51.93	53.60	50.52	92.3	91.3	83.3	136.6	139.5	140.1
Transportation	20,449	1,074,612	52.55	52.68	46.74	151.2	146.2	147.1	256.1	248.2	222.3
Construction	25,225	1,147,816	45.50	45.95	41.37	189.1	181.0	156.2	333.0	321.9	252.8
Services <sup>1/</sup>	9,125	284,915	31.22	31.08	28.30	171.6	169.4	172.0	290.6	285.7	264.5
Trade	32,949	1,266,210	38.43	38.12	34.91	168.6	166.5	156.8	276.4	270.7	236.3
- Eight Leading Industries	188,747	8,659,134	45.38	45.38	42.39	145.1	140.0	145.4	233.6	225.4	216.3

\* 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 Their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 per.								
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls					
						May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948			
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>														
Manufacturing	849	29,937	35.26	34.63	32.26	152.3	151.3	156.3	266.7	260.1	250.3			
Trade	692	15,507	22.41	22.41	21.58	120.6	117.3	114.5	154.2	150.0	141.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	2,947	104,135	35.34	30.73	31.90	128.5	152.2	133.5	209.6	216.0	195.4			
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>														
Manufacturing	24,875	1,012,310	40.70	40.42	38.20	103.4	104.3	105.7	174.3	174.6	167.3			
Animal products - edible	2,376	92,408	38.89	38.78	35.70	106.2	96.6	109.0	218.2	197.9	200.3			
Iron and steel	11,765	544,589	46.29	46.56	44.60	96.1	98.3	96.3	166.7	171.7	161.0			
Mining	13,972	541,262	38.74	44.99	47.10	83.4	83.6	85.8	140.2	163.2	174.7			
Coal	13,048	507,939	38.93	45.42	47.60	82.3	83.1	85.0	138.5	163.2	174.7			
Transportation	7,026	309,966	44.12	41.67	40.29	127.8	165.0	146.3	205.6	250.8	218.2			
Steam railway operation	3,663	189,997	51.87	53.57	46.35	109.0	109.0	111.1	193.3	199.6	175.8			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,376	78,089	32.87	31.51	33.73	159.6	297.0	225.8	220.4	393.2	321.3			
Construction	11,165	331,255	29.67	28.77	29.56	65.8	73.0	74.6	109.3	117.5	123.4			
Building	3,570	124,699	34.93	36.21	31.14	70.8	70.7	67.4	113.2	117.2	82.1			
Highway	6,584	162,054	24.80	24.77	28.37	63.6	61.1	63.8	100.7	96.7	151.4			
Retail trade	6,617	194,221	29.35	28.53	26.51	137.3	131.9	126.7	212.3	198.2	183.8			
Wholesale trade	2,987	116,913	39.14	38.50	35.93	153.7	153.9	144.8	201.6	198.5	168.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	70,773	2,620,628	37.03	37.60	37.02	99.3	103.1	101.5	160.6	170.9	168.5			
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>														
Manufacturing	19,822	810,913	40.91	41.09	37.35	108.2	109.2	113.7	202.9	205.9	195.1			
Lumber products	2,700	84,817	31.41	29.98	29.22	76.9	86.1	85.2	146.5	156.6	151.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,878	205,007	52.86	52.19	48.09	114.5	111.0	123.2	219.1	208.3	213.4			
Iron and steel	5,219	236,651	45.34	47.75	41.05	118.3	123.4	126.0	197.6	217.2	189.6			
Logging	2,180	72,191	33.12	33.79	32.30	43.8	47.4	49.3	88.9	98.1	99.3			
Transportation	7,313	354,081	48.42	47.55	44.10	163.1	241.7	222.0	269.9	393.0	334.7			
Steam railway operation	4,919	260,474	52.95	55.93	47.32	166.5	187.1	184.2	251.9	300.5	253.1			
Construction	11,370	390,830	33.49	34.47	31.94	138.9	111.7	139.5	247.0	204.4	236.1			
Highway	6,731	202,700	30.11	30.40	29.75	159.7	105.4	159.8	332.2	221.3	322.3			
Railway	1,777	74,296	41.81	40.94	34.36	67.0	78.4	77.6	156.2	178.5	148.3			
Retail trade	4,793	140,968	29.41	28.98	27.11	127.3	129.2	125.2	217.9	217.8	194.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	51,780	1,975,472	39.15	39.04	35.68	115.3	119.0	123.4	211.4	223.2	211.5			
<b>MANITOBA</b>														
Manufacturing	40,151	1,693,605	41.93	42.47	38.48	129.6	126.8	123.1	210.4	208.3	183.3			
Animal products - edible	2,995	144,200	48.15	48.16	42.12	114.8	112.2	107.5	179.0	174.9	174.7			
Plant products - edible	2,888	110,783	38.36	37.28	35.07	133.1	107.6	133.0	206.5	162.2	190.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,069	180,521	44.40	44.87	40.71	143.3	140.7	132.7	220.5	218.0	185.6			
Textiles	5,190	160,222	30.93	30.63	27.31	149.1	148.8	122.6	256.9	253.0	199.9			
Iron and steel	15,153	688,593	45.44	47.35	41.56	122.2	123.1	120.1	202.5	212.5	181.2			
Transportation	19,151	996,120	52.01	53.72	45.65	134.5	133.4	133.5	206.9	211.9	189.7			
Street railway	7,844	347,625	44.32	44.40	40.64	156.1	154.8	154.6	238.3	236.7	212.6			
Steam railway operation	11,255	646,438	57.44	60.25	49.24	121.3	120.4	119.9	193.2	201.3	183.9			
Construction	12,041	492,027	40.86	41.46	36.37	95.7	85.4	84.2	165.9	150.1	128.6			
Building	4,830	206,737	42.90	41.52	39.75	94.2	96.0	75.2	137.0	121.4	98.0			
Railway	4,735	204,297	43.14	43.93	35.45	85.1	80.7	75.6	187.0	180.4	135.5			
Services 1/	4,606	124,667	27.67	26.82	24.11	166.5	156.8	153.7	249.6	242.6	212.4			
Retail trade	16,687	590,214	35.37	35.40	32.86	146.1	142.3	140.8	217.8	212.4	197.7			
Wholesale trade	7,690	315,552	41.03	40.94	38.59	133.5	132.0	126.5	197.9	195.2	175.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	106,805	4,529,081	42.41	42.98	38.62	127.8	124.6	122.1	204.7	202.2	177.6			
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>														
Manufacturing	9,958	432,231	43.41	43.20	38.91	127.8	124.1	126.0	204.7	197.9	180.7			
Animal products - edible	2,582	106,276	41.16	40.73	36.99	125.4	118.9	138.2	208.3	193.9	202.1			
Street railways	4,511	175,352	38.67	37.99	34.35	102.7	102.4	98.7	158.5	154.4	135.8			
Steam railway operation	4,919	305,630	62.11	63.95	57.60	128.8	129.7	126.3	183.5	190.2	165.7			
Construction	8,332	334,195	40.11	41.35	37.55	88.3	73.7	82.6	170.5	146.7	149.0			
Highway	1,960	75,057	38.29	38.17	38.92	62.0	54.1	66.6	118.7	103.4	121.3			
Railway	3,832	161,917	42.25	44.35	38.80	85.2	72.5	79.9	165.5	147.9	142.6			
Retail trade	7,228	247,564	34.25	33.32	31.80	136.5	134.1	130.8	224.2	214.2	199.5			
Wholesale trade	4,589	182,818	39.84	40.41	37.06	132.2	127.1	122.3	209.9	204.7	181.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	43,999	1,825,173	41.48	41.75	38.16	119.9	115.2	115.5	192.0	185.7	170.2			
<b>ALBERTA</b>														
Manufacturing	20,996	914,950	43.58	44.23	39.40	144.6	142.8	137.6	245.8	246.4	211.4			
Animal products - edible	3,353	154,318	46.02	46.66	39.99	128.1	122.9	134.7	203.2	197.6	182.9			
Plant products - edible	2,379	95,037	39.96	40.39	37.36	138.3	132.9	134.6	230.2	223.5	209.6			
Iron and steel	5,469	255,036	46.63	48.93	41.30	151.1	148.7	140.9	247.7	255.5	204.5			
Mining	13,731	719,184	52.38	53.86	53.32	185.0	195.9	166.9	261.4	284.9	242.3			
Coal	7,223	342,246	47.38	50.55	55.10	135.3	155.5	146.6	193.2	236.9	243.3			
Transportation	13,027	664,606	52.55	54.02	47.06	141.2	137.3	134.8	218.6	216.5	186.1			
Street railways	4,838	212,165	45.85	44.02	40.62	124.8	123.7	122.2	189.3	188.9	163.9			
Steam railway operation	7,905	460,622	58.27	60.65	51.15	144.1	140.3	138.0	235.4	238.2	198.0			
Construction	14,474	596,731	41.23	43.74	37.90	124.3	105.1	95.6	234.9	210.9	165.2			
Highway	5,385	196,177	36.24	39.61	36.64	108.8	80.5	85.3	177.4	143.4	137.4			
Railway	3,747	158,568	42.32	43.95	37.95	86.2	79.4	75.4	189.4	181.2	148.6			
Services 1/	4,084	123,785	30.31	29.90	27.16	131.5	127.6	127.5	215.6	206.4	187.3			
Retail trade	12,302	431,479	35.07	34.81	32.22	152.8	148.3	141.7	250.4	241.4	213.5			
Wholesale trade	5,851	239,622	40.95	40.74	37.56	157.2	154.5	138.0	237.5	232.2	193.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	87,550	3,837,504	43.83	44.30	40.80	147.6	144.7	133.2	241.5	242.0	203.0			

See explanatory statement on page 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 May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948
<b>MONTREAL</b>											
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	188,519	8,153,562	43.25	43.38	39.61	124.0	123.4	120.3	208.7	208.4	185.3
Plant products - edible	10,545	398,871	37.83	37.58	35.44	119.1	117.4	116.3	212.7	208.1	194.5
Pulp and paper products	13,407	642,064	47.89	47.86	43.06	148.8	146.2	150.4	254.7	253.6	224.7
Textiles	43,187	1,611,395	36.00	36.46	32.07	127.2	126.9	113.9	223.2	225.6	183.0
Tobacco	5,963	256,313	42.32	41.88	37.78	101.5	102.8	98.4	251.9	249.7	215.6
Iron and steel	47,384	2,325,305	49.07	49.69	44.59	105.0	105.0	103.7	163.9	165.9	146.7
Communications	7,066	341,114	48.28	46.48	44.02	221.8	219.5	204.0	288.6	275.0	241.9
Transportation	17,059	793,812	46.53	43.92	39.36	132.8	109.2	128.5	223.7	173.4	183.1
Construction	21,757	959,479	44.10	44.44	39.93	175.7	170.1	162.6	279.3	272.5	238.0
Services <sup>1/</sup>	13,685	594,436	28.92	28.42	26.98	157.6	155.6	156.5	246.4	240.5	230.4
Trade	49,696	1,882,910	37.89	37.34	35.07	141.2	140.3	139.2	210.9	206.4	192.8
- Eight Leading Industries	298,245	12,552,078	42.09	41.87	38.39	132.2	129.8	128.0	217.0	212.2	191.8
<b>QUEBEC</b>											
Manufacturing	18,542	682,065	36.79	36.75	35.12	97.8	96.4	103.3	177.7	174.9	168.0
Iron and steel	2,339	106,079	45.35	44.41	43.24	91.1	92.3	108.2	143.0	141.8	249.4
Transportation	1,866	72,728	39.19	37.88	35.58	174.5	144.3	172.2	233.0	186.4	208.8
Construction	4,063	154,467	37.02	38.90	36.91	150.8	139.4	134.9	291.5	275.8	252.6
Services <sup>1/</sup>	1,625	42,685	26.27	25.16	22.40	145.0	147.1	155.9	277.0	269.1	254.0
Trade	5,489	169,781	30.93	30.99	28.74	150.3	147.1	141.0	216.0	211.9	199.6
- Eight Leading Industries	32,292	1,148,416	35.56	35.45	33.53	116.7	113.1	117.7	201.2	194.4	186.8
<b>TORONTO</b>											
Manufacturing	169,899	7,777,885	45.78	45.74	42.29	123.4	124.0	120.8	209.3	210.2	190.2
Plant products - edible	12,549	478,683	38.16	37.66	34.55	117.9	115.4	114.4	187.8	183.2	166.5
Pulp and paper products	22,350	1,060,398	47.45	47.67	44.46	144.4	145.6	141.6	228.7	231.7	210.0
Textiles	21,600	819,968	37.96	37.96	34.92	108.9	110.2	105.1	196.2	198.6	175.2
Chemicals and allied products	10,523	497,079	47.24	46.61	43.02	137.2	136.0	135.6	249.9	244.5	225.9
Electrical apparatus	16,080	765,295	47.59	47.66	42.93	171.5	171.1	174.3	297.0	296.8	276.4
Iron and steel	36,867	1,809,469	49.35	49.11	45.90	105.7	107.4	102.0	179.6	181.6	161.3
Communications	6,224	286,523	46.04	45.14	43.77	209.7	205.9	188.6	280.2	269.8	239.7
Transportation	12,590	566,285	46.57	46.99	42.90	163.0	155.9	157.4	251.2	242.4	223.4
Construction	13,096	650,186	49.65	50.03	46.14	142.1	132.8	146.1	221.3	208.4	209.8
Services <sup>1/</sup>	14,460	443,977	30.73	30.24	27.06	129.0	126.8	126.6	242.5	235.8	211.1
Trade	57,076	2,314,837	40.66	40.50	37.09	143.4	142.0	138.6	220.0	217.6	194.2
- Eight Leading Industries	273,367	12,061,443	44.22	44.08	40.73	131.4	130.7	128.2	216.1	214.8	194.9
<b>OTTAWA</b>											
Manufacturing	9,949	409,872	41.20	41.46	38.96	100.5	100.4	103.2	170.4	171.3	161.0
Pulp and paper products	3,315	148,456	44.78	44.59	41.95	118.3	120.4	127.1	185.2	187.5	186.3
Iron and steel	2,029	84,322	41.56	43.54	41.28	62.0	62.6	61.2	115.6	122.4	113.4
Construction	4,331	177,105	40.89	42.13	35.18	163.3	159.2	133.9	285.5	286.8	189.2
Services <sup>1/</sup>	2,859	68,793	25.87	26.05	23.37	139.6	138.7	140.7	258.9	258.9	237.1
Trade	7,450	238,759	32.05	31.76	28.36	148.4	147.8	134.3	217.2	214.4	187.1
- Eight Leading Industries	26,827	1,002,633	37.37	37.61	34.14	129.5	128.5	121.8	209.2	208.8	180.3
<b>HAMILTON</b>											
Manufacturing	53,079	2,634,662	49.64	48.63	45.37	121.3	121.0	115.6	212.0	207.3	188.1
Textiles	7,268	255,178	35.11	35.26	31.65	104.7	105.7	107.6	183.1	185.6	170.3
Electrical apparatus	7,458	387,496	51.96	50.85	45.79	139.7	140.6	138.1	277.6	272.5	237.6
Iron and steel	24,571	1,365,774	55.58	53.83	51.53	111.8	111.4	104.6	196.0	189.0	170.0
Construction	3,671	171,460	46.71	47.06	42.18	134.3	118.8	117.7	230.3	205.3	183.7
Trade	6,608	243,467	35.84	36.27	33.17	124.2	123.6	125.6	204.8	201.0	182.1
- Eight Leading Industries	67,657	3,206,503	47.39	46.61	43.31	124.5	123.2	118.8	214.7	208.9	187.4
<b>WINDSOR</b>											
Manufacturing	33,089	1,768,038	53.47	53.56	50.42	121.0	119.5	111.0	162.7	161.1	142.2
Iron and steel	27,668	1,498,268	54.35	54.52	51.81	117.2	116.9	106.6	155.1	153.9	134.8
Construction	1,217	61,787	50.75	48.82	42.01	174.8	169.0	143.0	295.0	274.6	203.4
Trade	3,607	132,159	36.64	35.82	32.34	152.1	150.8	139.8	198.4	192.3	165.6
- Eight Leading Industries	40,523	2,072,597	51.15	51.05	48.10	124.0	122.6	114.4	170.4	168.2	147.7
<b>WINNIPEG</b>											
Manufacturing	33,268	1,360,063	40.88	41.35	37.74	129.0	126.7	122.5	207.6	204.7	182.8
Animal products - edible	2,764	135,240	48.93	48.99	42.57	111.8	110.0	105.9	175.2	172.5	172.6
Plant products - edible	2,722	105,505	38.91	37.86	36.66	127.3	102.2	128.1	204.1	159.4	189.4
Textiles	4,889	154,314	31.56	31.18	27.56	145.2	144.8	120.4	252.6	248.8	187.6
Iron and steel	11,442	506,649	44.28	46.44	41.16	120.4	120.9	118.2	196.7	207.1	179.6
Communications	1,221	47,677	39.05	37.04	36.19	169.9	164.7	152.4	210.2	193.4	174.7
Transportation	4,586	196,333	42.59	42.77	39.05	156.3	153.2	155.6	219.7	216.2	202.0
Construction	4,088	159,359	38.98	40.96	37.69	82.8	70.1	71.8	112.9	100.5	90.8
Services <sup>1/</sup>	4,271	117,184	27.44	26.51	23.88	160.7	157.8	158.1	252.1	244.6	218.6
Trade	21,820	814,596	37.33	37.42	34.79	143.8	140.5	138.4	214.7	210.1	193.8
- Eight Leading Industries	69,325	2,696,966	38.90	39.15	36.04	132.3	128.4	126.4	202.0	197.2	176.4
<b>VANCOUVER</b>											
Manufacturing	32,210	1,505,719	46.75	47.11	43.06	134.2	132.7	142.6	221.9	221.2	218.9
Lumber products	9,230	433,355	46.95	46.98	42.42	146.3	151.7	156.6	238.4	247.3	233.9
Iron and steel	7,626	388,290	50.82	51.06	47.07	91.8	89.1	116.6	155.8	149.2	182.9
Communications	4,279	166,508	38.91	39.04	35.66	181.6	179.5	176.4	268.4	256.2	231.6
Transportation	8,612	418,240	48.66	46.73	43.50	150.9	150.6	170.3	233.8	225.0	237.3
Construction	10,432	512,530	49.13	48.93	44.01	306.9	294.4	264.0	502.8	480.4	401.0
Services <sup>1/</sup>	6,248	200,928	32.16	31.77	28.78	173.8	172.8	182.2	290.8	285.6	269.1
Trade	23,925	937,879	39.20	39.09	36.80	164.3	163.0	154.7	273.9	271.0	237.6
- Eight Leading Industries	85,793	3,746,575	43.67	43.51	39.98	159.3	157.3	160.3	260.9	256.8	241.0

\* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

<sup>1/</sup> 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 May 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1949 and May 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1949	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payroll			
			May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,249	305,379	42.13	41.53	39.88	100.3	102.1	102.0	185.7	186.6	178.1
	Plant products - edible	1,156	32,747	28.28	26.53	26.29	86.9	86.1	84.0	147.2	136.9	132.8
	Iron and steel	3,099	141,111	45.63	46.38	47.05	99.2	106.4	99.5	180.2	196.8	186.7
	Transportation	2,249	74,909	33.31	31.80	33.38	185.9	360.6	261.7	245.8	456.1	348.4
	Construction	2,410	89,685	37.21	38.56	34.36	98.0	92.2	92.9	129.6	126.3	113.3
	Trade	5,927	196,836	33.21	32.28	29.99	145.4	141.2	132.9	212.6	200.7	185.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,416	782,018	36.52	35.70	34.41	118.6	128.9	119.3	189.0	200.9	181.0
SHERBROOKE SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,546	180,822	39.78	40.84	36.76	91.2	93.1	105.0	166.5	173.5	176.3
	Iron and steel	788	35,679	45.28	49.79	42.38	61.1	75.4	77.7	100.2	136.9	120.4
	Trade	3,096	98,985	31.97	30.68	28.39	108.8	111.4	108.3	175.1	172.0	156.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,067	468,064	36.82	36.34	34.60	119.3	145.3	140.4	199.3	246.2	226.8
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,890	295,457	37.45	37.33	34.88	110.6	111.1	106.8	198.0	198.2	178.4
	Textiles	4,681	166,412	35.55	35.62	32.61	110.1	111.1	96.7	212.8	216.1	171.4
	Iron and steel	1,810	78,670	43.46	43.46	40.63	90.7	91.7	107.9	151.0	152.6	167.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,686	389,980	36.49	36.39	34.02	118.0	118.3	113.7	207.6	207.4	185.8
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,272	370,091	44.74	45.46	41.21	130.2	128.3	129.8	211.8	212.1	193.7
	Pulp and paper products	3,572	205,481	57.53	58.84	52.32	124.7	120.1	128.0	221.4	218.1	206.1
	Textiles	2,320	70,560	30.41	31.00	26.70	99.6	97.4	96.7	174.8	174.2	148.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,710	450,115	42.03	42.77	38.83	129.1	124.7	128.2	209.1	206.6	193.4
BRANTFORD	Manufacturing	13,658	632,021	46.27	46.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,037	80,860	39.70	41.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	7,656	384,916	50.28	51.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	16,007	716,007	44.73	45.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,094	648,332	40.28	41.01	38.44	130.5	130.6	133.1	230.7	234.9	224.4
	Animal products - edible	1,325	58,617	44.24	43.39	39.92	122.9	122.8	125.7	221.9	217.5	204.8
	Leather products	1,691	66,815	39.51	39.94	38.21	101.7	103.9	105.8	178.8	184.6	179.3
	Lumber products	2,131	83,597	39.23	39.93	39.06	160.0	157.0	144.1	273.8	273.8	243.3
	Rubber products	4,768	193,684	40.62	43.76	40.42	143.6	143.3	160.0	243.9	262.3	270.8
	Textiles	1,823	61,052	33.49	33.71	30.98	105.6	105.3	98.5	203.9	204.9	176.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,402	817,723	40.08	40.67	38.37	132.7	132.6	132.7	234.7	237.8	225.0
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,720	672,545	42.79	42.45	38.59	138.1	136.6	136.6	237.9	233.4	212.1
	Plant products - edible	2,242	83,605	37.29	37.37	31.30	144.8	132.3	151.4	242.4	222.1	212.8
	Pulp and paper products	2,188	95,777	43.77	43.28	40.87	144.2	144.1	140.5	234.4	231.7	213.5
	Iron and steel	4,059	186,960	46.06	46.97	42.24	141.5	141.1	141.5	235.9	239.8	216.3
	Trade	4,410	159,138	36.09	35.30	34.46	164.6	162.5	145.9	224.9	217.3	189.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,809	1,101,638	41.09	40.66	38.09	148.3	145.9	142.2	239.4	233.2	212.6
	Manufacturing	5,419	273,080	50.39	50.01	47.23	60.2	60.3	64.6	113.1	112.4	114.4
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR	Pulp and Paper products	2,227	129,623	58.21	57.83	53.02	141.8	143.5	143.9	224.2	225.5	207.3
	Iron and steel	1,821	84,406	46.35	45.79	45.21	26.8	26.5	30.4	50.8	47.9	56.1
	Transportation	2,078	98,182	47.25	47.66	41.24	141.0	106.2	132.5	167.7	119.8	129.4
	Trade	2,082	74,113	35.94	35.66	32.71	129.6	126.8	121.9	217.7	211.4	190.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,389	514,348	45.16	44.79	41.92	78.1	75.2	80.5	132.9	126.9	127.1
SAINT CATHARINES	Manufacturing	22,825	1,156,139	50.74	51.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pulp and Paper	2,808	160,780	57.26	56.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Textiles	2,213	79,686	36.01	37.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iron and steel	14,241	747,961	52.52	52.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,069	1,279,122	49.09	49.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,271	100,139	44.09	42.80	39.24	100.1	95.0	99.4	154.6	142.4	136.7
	Animal products - edible	516	21,470	41.61	41.85	39.51	131.4	118.7	132.4	193.0	175.3	184.7
	Trade	5,287	195,547	36.99	36.76	33.70	149.9	146.6	141.6	245.2	231.7	210.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,302	430,860	38.12	37.08	34.84	131.8	128.3	125.9	213.5	202.2	186.1
SASKATCHEWAN	Manufacturing	2,074	87,401	42.14	40.30	37.63	170.9	171.8	173.7	279.8	269.1	260.3
	Animal products - edible	633	28,063	44.33	40.20	36.57	174.4	179.3	207.2	314.3	293.1	287.1
	Trade	2,988	103,069	34.49	35.03	33.16	135.3	129.2	126.7	211.1	204.1	190.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,537	279,261	37.05	36.73	34.16	143.2	138.3	142.1	242.0	231.7	221.0
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,619	342,749	44.99	46.41	40.43	135.7	132.0	137.1	231.2	232.2	203.2
	Plant products - edible	958	39,909	41.66	41.98	38.80	132.0	131.3	133.8	253.9	234.4	220.8
	Iron and steel	2,786	129,223	46.58	49.48	41.43	146.5	145.3	136.3	233.8	244.0	191.6
	Construction	1,856	79,274	42.71	43.39	37.59	90.8	78.1	87.0	197.3	172.4	158.3
	Trade	7,806	297,100	38.06	37.85	34.71	152.1	148.9	131.2	230.6	224.6	187.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,936	952,890	41.55	42.09	37.48	139.7	135.4	131.2	230.2	225.9	193.9
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,144	310,600	43.48	43.77	38.68	139.7	136.0	132.7	238.9	234.1	206.1
	Animal products - edible	2,048	97,117	47.42	47.68	40.84	131.0	126.6	123.2	205.8	199.9	192.2
	Iron and steel	1,819	82,461	45.34	46.65	40.56	147.3	143.9	139.4	259.8	261.1	219.3
	Construction	3,713	175,475	47.28	49.54	39.53	297.4	274.1	170.5	498.5	481.6	239.4
	Trade	7,675	274,767	35.80	35.57	32.96	182.8	176.3	167.5	288.6	276.5	236.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	23,113	935,514	40.48	40.76	36.04	172.3	165.1	148.3	282.1	272.2	214.8
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,391	257,999	47.86	48.13	45.27	142.1	138.5	151.2	233.4	228.8	235.5
	Lumber products	1,246	59,744	47.95	46.97	42.48	116.2	122.6	122.2	204.8	211.8	194.5
	Iron and steel	1,875	93,088	49.65	50.47	51.44	141.1	130.7	172.6	227.7	214.5	288.5
	Trade	3,549	124,609	35.11	34.87	30.67	160.6	158.2	151.0	259.8	252.3	218.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,410	554,768	41.37	41.88	38.78	152.0	147.2	149.6	249.7	244.9	231.6

\* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merrittton, Thorold and Welland.



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
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
May 1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
May 1, 1942	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
May 1, 1943	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
May 1, 1944	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
May 1, 1945	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	131.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	167.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	158.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	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	194.9	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.5	205.0	171.7	161.8	169.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.5	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	185.6	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	156.4	186.3	196.7	159.5	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	157.3	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	196.6	204.3	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.3
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.5
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.5	166.5	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.3	164.6	205.7	179.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	187.3	171.1	207.5	214.3
Nov. 1	203.3	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.5	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.6	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	165.5	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	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	188.6	160.3	137.6	165.1	155.5	186.1	200.1	170.4	159.4	152.8	198.5	195.7

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

100.0    6.4    .2    3.6    2.6    28.8    43.1    12.1    5.4    2.2    4.5    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
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.3	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	86.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.6	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
May 1, 1941	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
May 1, 1942	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
May 1, 1943	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
May 1, 1944	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
May 1, 1945	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.9	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.5	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	185.5	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.5	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	199.5	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	163.5	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	288.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	166.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.6
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	225.2
May 1	186.5	191.3	201.4	195.0	201.6	285.1	161.7	226.0

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

15.2      1.6      13.9      1.4      3.4      2.1      3.5      4.4

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



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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
May 1, 1941	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
May 1, 1942	187.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
May 1, 1943	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
May 1, 1944	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
May 1, 1945	175.5	210.5	205.8	145.7	112.8	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	155.9	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	188.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	186.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	188.0	138.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	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	178.5	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	188.6	203.2	126.3	171.2	186.6	137.9	155.8	248.2	224.2

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

100.0	53.9	1.9	4.1	2.6	9.1	10.5	3.5	14.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	53.9	203.2	203.0	201.8	195.8	186.2	210.6	223.2
Animal products - edible	1.8	215.9	203.4	217.5	216.1	216.5	207.9	215.0
Fur and products	.2	175.0	172.6	162.9	156.5	161.3	140.5	127.8
Leather and products	1.6	150.4	151.8	148.5	159.8	155.9	140.7	139.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	147.7	148.3	139.8	146.9	143.1	129.2	127.2
Lumber products	4.0	140.6	141.3	144.8	136.4	126.2	120.3	115.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	126.7	124.7	128.0	114.5	103.8	97.6	92.2
Furniture	.9	170.0	173.1	166.6	164.2	146.9	126.2	123.3
Other lumber products	.7	166.4	173.3	191.8	196.6	190.9	200.4	196.7
Musical instruments	.04	41.5	41.4	40.3	42.3	37.4	27.7	29.3
Plant products - edible	2.8	168.4	161.4	165.2	170.0	157.5	156.8	151.3
Pulp and paper products	5.7	177.1	177.0	179.8	170.9	157.0	138.1	133.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	153.4	152.7	163.4	152.9	140.8	122.8	118.9
Paper products	1.0	270.5	272.5	258.2	266.7	235.0	212.4	206.8
Printing and publishing	2.2	178.8	178.9	173.3	161.6	152.0	133.3	127.3
Rubber products	1.1	167.1	168.1	178.9	197.8	187.1	179.4	163.7
Textile products	8.4	187.9	190.7	181.7	174.5	166.1	158.8	159.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	192.5	196.9	192.3	178.5	168.8	157.5	159.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	119.2	120.5	115.7	111.1	108.9	108.3	112.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	201.5	208.8	213.3	194.9	184.5	168.9	170.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	869.9	896.3	865.6	783.2	710.3	617.6	600.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	166.8	172.4	175.0	164.2	159.5	145.5	150.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	203.9	203.9	181.7	176.8	164.1	162.0	160.7
Other textile products	.8	157.6	159.7	159.4	171.2	173.8	174.0	173.9
Tobacco	.5	122.6	133.8	114.6	120.8	114.5	135.8	130.8
Beverages	1.0	343.2	323.4	327.5	303.0	285.8	256.7	236.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	345.1	340.1	339.2	331.5	323.8	579.2	586.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	189.7	182.4	188.2	183.9	162.9	135.8	136.6
Electric light and power	1.7	237.3	233.8	208.7	180.6	168.4	143.2	135.6
Electrical apparatus	2.7	356.0	356.9	358.4	342.6	290.2	288.7	329.9
Iron and steel products	15.1	219.6	220.9	219.6	212.6	209.1	291.6	334.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	302.2	303.6	287.3	265.0	259.0	244.1	249.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	262.1	265.1	257.3	256.8	232.7	217.1	222.8
Agricultural implements	1.0	223.7	229.6	223.2	185.2	164.6	143.4	121.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	6.0	187.7	186.2	177.0	173.5	172.5	255.4	305.5
Automobiles and parts	2.4	304.9	298.9	284.2	287.3	256.8	278.1	286.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.8	318.9	333.6	459.6	482.2	535.0	1251.8	1519.9
Heating appliances	.4	234.5	237.6	225.3	192.9	191.6	193.7	164.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	222.0	222.6	234.1	202.4	178.7	274.9	288.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	219.1	225.2	229.1	223.9	220.4	231.9	267.6
Other iron and steel products	2.4	213.6	216.6	218.6	223.3	221.0	328.4	383.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	347.1	350.0	345.9	326.3	293.7	392.1	454.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.7	211.9	210.7	215.6	211.3	217.4	214.1	207.5
Miscellaneous	.8	330.5	331.2	283.4	304.0	296.1	345.6	371.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.9	126.3	184.0	168.6	241.3	223.9	205.8	162.4
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	171.2	171.1	172.3	139.5	155.9	145.7	155.4
Coal	1.2	86.2	90.9	90.0	48.6	94.6	92.7	97.0
Metallic ores	2.2	339.5	337.5	322.3	304.8	276.2	251.6	283.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	198.9	182.3	224.5	196.9	177.4	161.0	158.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.6	186.6	182.8	172.0	161.4	135.4	112.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.4	139.6	138.0	136.8	133.5	134.0	126.4	128.2
Telephones	2.1	194.7	191.3	179.7	167.5	135.2	106.5	100.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.1	137.9	135.5	138.3	134.7	127.7	124.4	120.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.1	226.1	221.8	219.8	221.8	203.5	188.3	182.0
Steam railways	4.6	113.6	113.4	114.4	111.7	108.9	107.0	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	119.1	111.2	127.2	114.5	106.6	115.6	110.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.5	155.8	142.0	147.0	133.2	115.2	98.8	87.2
Building	5.3	212.1	202.0	189.9	174.1	130.9	85.5	83.9
Highway	3.4	164.9	127.5	167.9	149.6	138.1	131.6	99.8
Railway	1.8	87.9	87.2	80.6	74.4	77.8	82.6	78.9
<b>SERVICES (as listed below)</b>	3.5	248.2	244.5	245.0	231.9	219.1	202.4	200.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	245.1	242.1	246.8	230.8	213.5	201.6	197.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	238.9	234.0	241.6	234.1	230.0	204.0	205.6
<b>TRADE</b>	14.4	224.2	221.3	214.4	200.7	186.7	171.0	160.4
Retail	10.3	231.5	227.6	222.1	207.0	193.9	177.8	167.7
Wholesale	4.1	207.6	206.7	197.8	186.5	169.9	154.5	142.1
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	188.6	187.6	186.5	179.6	169.3	175.5	178.2
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	167.1	167.0	159.7	153.0	143.4	128.7	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	172.3	172.3	161.7	154.2	144.2	133.1	129.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	188.2	190.0	192.8	210.6	243.1	169.9	136.1
Insurance	-	158.1	157.7	154.0	147.0	136.5	120.6	118.7
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	187.6	186.6	185.2	178.4	168.0	173.2	175.6

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



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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	36.3	162.4	163.6	168.1	163.2	173.5	203.5	214.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	101.4	111.3	107.5	108.2	95.3	120.1	127.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.7	211.6	205.2	228.9	214.0	209.3	185.2	195.1
	Textile products	3.6	117.8	121.9	127.0	125.3	109.9	114.1	111.5
	Iron and steel	13.7	191.0	196.6	195.7	194.7	242.7	328.9	380.2
	Other manufactures	10.6	168.9	162.2	169.8	160.8	158.5	158.4	153.7
	Logging	.3	125.9	144.7	128.7	281.9	203.4	254.3	197.1
	Mining	12.1	99.8	99.6	101.5	24.1	108.1	103.2	107.3
	Communications	2.9	153.7	149.8	141.0	139.8	129.1	126.4	122.4
	Transportation	11.9	125.6	172.3	156.3	141.4	154.1	182.5	176.5
	Construction	18.3	238.9	232.7	254.3	250.9	225.2	226.7	171.3
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	2.2	270.6	261.6	272.7	271.7	274.7	297.1	304.7
	Trade	14.0	226.7	224.7	215.7	207.3	205.1	196.1	175.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	160.3	167.4	167.9	151.7	167.8	183.1	176.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	60.6	205.2	205.5	204.8	200.2	189.9	223.0	240.7
	Lumber products	2.9	140.4	144.1	148.6	147.6	151.3	135.9	128.3
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	159.2	158.1	165.3	157.3	148.4	133.6	129.2
	Textile products	16.2	223.7	226.6	211.4	202.0	193.7	185.4	186.4
	Iron and steel	12.2	208.6	210.2	218.8	217.5	213.1	318.4	373.1
	Other manufactures	22.4	222.7	220.6	219.0	216.8	198.5	246.9	268.4
	Logging	1.9	118.0	230.9	175.0	303.9	277.4	265.8	219.1
	Mining	2.2	293.6	281.0	349.1	323.1	292.5	278.3	309.1
	Communications	2.4	195.1	192.8	179.4	165.2	134.8	110.3	101.3
	Transportation	8.4	131.0	118.5	128.9	123.2	117.9	110.6	106.4
	Construction	10.0	127.5	107.4	120.2	101.3	85.2	82.7	66.2
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	3.2	229.3	228.6	226.6	209.7	199.3	189.9	186.2
	Trade	11.3	227.3	225.3	223.0	209.6	195.0	180.6	174.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.1	184.8	186.3	182.2	170.3	184.9	190.4
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	208.5	208.9	204.8	198.1	186.6	204.0	211.6
	Lumber products	3.0	115.2	113.1	116.1	114.9	107.2	105.6	99.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	187.5	188.9	186.8	176.7	161.4	137.5	131.0
	Textile products	7.2	151.4	154.3	152.3	146.9	140.1	131.9	133.6
	Iron and steel	20.7	246.0	247.6	238.0	225.7	214.1	277.6	309.4
	Other manufactures	25.1	233.7	233.6	228.2	225.4	211.9	221.7	220.3
	Logging	1.2	112.8	199.9	161.9	229.4	243.9	198.8	113.3
	Mining	3.0	260.6	257.1	247.5	242.7	221.2	210.0	219.5
	Communications	2.5	185.4	181.6	171.2	163.6	131.7	102.6	95.8
	Transportation	6.5	136.8	129.4	134.9	131.0	122.2	117.5	113.1
	Construction	8.0	166.5	159.1	165.6	147.9	126.1	97.0	86.8
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	3.3	269.7	265.5	264.0	249.1	240.0	218.9	223.5
	Trade	13.4	229.1	226.5	219.7	202.3	188.7	173.4	160.7
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.1	200.2	196.7	189.4	176.7	180.1	180.8
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.8	186.1	182.3	177.5	175.1	172.7	178.3	190.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	182.3	183.5	160.6	168.6	155.1	139.9	127.3
	Pulp and paper products	2.6	152.2	150.1	141.6	128.6	120.5	106.3	101.0
	Textile products	2.5	285.0	285.5	240.5	240.8	222.5	234.7	221.5
	Iron and steel	9.6	137.1	137.2	133.0	125.1	120.8	132.2	158.8
	Other manufactures	12.9	246.2	234.9	237.5	239.3	246.5	250.2	265.2
	Logging	.4	53.5	137.0	49.6	87.1	133.0	94.6	97.3
	Mining	7.5	194.6	205.1	181.0	164.8	150.9	138.8	144.8
	Communications	2.9	181.2	175.1	163.0	149.8	137.6	121.8	118.4
	Transportation	17.5	145.0	144.3	142.3	142.5	134.5	129.1	128.7
	Construction	14.6	136.0	116.8	115.1	108.8	103.7	82.2	78.3
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	4.5	230.5	226.8	226.3	217.7	210.8	182.8	180.2
	Trade	22.8	192.8	188.3	180.7	176.7	164.2	147.7	139.4
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	170.4	166.0	159.6	156.7	149.1	139.3	141.0
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	38.6	206.8	202.5	219.3	206.9	191.9	242.7	266.1
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.8	185.2	184.7	195.4	165.4	140.1	126.7	124.7
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	213.1	214.8	218.6	196.9	176.5	164.6	159.8
	Textile products	.9	261.6	261.9	244.2	250.2	217.3	205.4	216.1
	Iron and steel	6.3	242.8	236.3	297.6	321.6	349.0	811.4	1004.8
	Other manufactures	12.7	212.6	201.7	213.9	209.3	191.5	177.2	174.4
	Logging	6.9	168.0	133.3	206.7	201.2	160.1	150.0	156.3
	Mining	4.9	108.6	107.5	114.2	104.5	97.3	84.4	93.3
	Communications	3.1	205.4	202.3	196.0	177.0	153.8	134.3	129.4
	Transportation	10.8	153.5	148.4	149.3	154.4	133.3	121.5	120.1
	Construction	13.4	198.4	189.9	163.9	157.6	122.6	95.7	112.3
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	4.8	245.4	242.3	249.1	241.4	200.2	183.7	170.8
	Trade	17.5	267.8	264.4	249.1	226.9	202.0	180.0	168.5
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.7	188.8	196.1	186.2	163.9	172.4	183.3

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

<sup>2/</sup>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		<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	May 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949	May 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944
<b>Montreal</b>	- Manufacturing	63.2	197.8	196.9	191.9	191.7	184.9	211.3	235.1
	Plant products - edible	3.5	171.5	169.0	167.4	159.3	148.3	146.4	144.0
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	183.9	183.2	185.9	170.8	163.5	149.8	144.0
	Textiles	14.5	202.2	201.6	181.0	176.6	171.8	164.8	170.0
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	179.5	177.0	175.8	172.4	160.4	170.3	172.7
	Iron and steel	15.9	193.2	193.2	190.8	196.2	203.3	302.4	365.7
	Other manufactures	20.9	211.5	210.3	210.2	214.2	195.6	202.4	222.4
	Communications	2.4	144.2	142.7	132.6	125.5	101.7	80.0	71.2
	Transportation	5.7	134.3	110.4	129.9	124.8	119.1	103.6	94.5
	Construction	7.3	118.1	114.3	109.3	101.2	76.5	57.1	51.8
	Trade	16.7	220.7	219.3	217.6	204.1	187.9	175.2	167.0
<b>Montreal</b>	- All Industries	100.0	186.5	183.2	180.6	176.8	166.5	176.7	188.9
<b>Quebec</b>	- Manufacturing	57.4	184.0	181.3	194.3	174.0	163.9	291.1	361.3
	Leather products	10.1	123.7	125.3	112.3	126.8	124.5	112.3	117.7
	Other manufactures	47.3	205.5	201.2	230.3	194.8	181.4	370.6	473.2
	Transportation	5.8	120.4	99.6	118.8	111.5	88.0	84.7	80.5
	Construction	12.6	238.2	220.2	213.2	149.5	148.9	145.2	142.8
<b>Quebec</b>	- All Industries	100.0	191.3	185.4	192.9	170.6	162.8	230.4	265.1
<b>Toronto</b>	- Manufacturing	62.1	200.7	201.7	196.6	191.4	183.1	210.5	230.1
	Plant products - edible	4.6	175.6	173.5	170.5	183.4	174.0	170.3	168.3
	Printing and publishing	8.2	215.9	217.7	211.6	200.1	188.6	184.5	157.5
	Textiles	7.9	130.7	132.2	127.3	125.5	123.5	117.4	117.5
	Iron and steel	13.4	245.9	249.8	237.3	217.2	205.9	336.6	440.5
	Other manufactures	28.0	214.9	214.8	212.1	209.5	200.6	220.6	228.2
	Communications	2.3	148.7	146.0	133.7	131.6	107.6	83.7	75.7
	Transportation	4.6	169.4	162.0	163.5	162.6	148.8	135.1	128.8
	Construction	4.8	192.5	179.9	198.0	180.1	145.8	107.8	91.9
	Trade	20.9	211.2	209.2	204.2	188.5	175.8	159.0	148.3
<b>Toronto</b>	- All Industries	100.0	201.4	200.3	196.5	188.5	177.5	188.4	197.7
<b>Ottawa</b>	- Manufacturing	37.1	150.7	150.5	154.7	146.2	145.1	154.8	169.4
	Lumber products	2.1	52.0	52.5	49.3	55.8	46.0	42.4	41.1
	Pulp and paper products	12.4	137.7	140.1	147.9	139.5	137.8	125.4	129.1
	Other manufactures	22.6	195.5	193.1	196.2	183.3	185.6	216.5	242.7
	Construction	16.1	263.6	257.0	204.7	199.2	180.7	117.4	104.7
	Trade	27.8	255.9	254.8	231.6	227.3	224.7	199.6	191.1
<b>Ottawa</b>	- All Industries	100.0	195.0	193.5	183.5	177.5	171.9	160.7	163.0
<b>Hamilton</b>	- Manufacturing	78.4	200.8	200.3	191.5	181.7	172.8	189.6	183.7
	Textiles	10.7	112.6	113.6	115.7	105.2	105.5	100.5	108.6
	Electrical apparatus	11.0	226.2	227.7	220.4	214.8	194.2	196.8	200.4
	Iron and steel	36.3	238.4	237.4	223.1	209.6	201.1	250.6	255.8
	Other manufactures	20.4	216.1	214.0	202.2	196.4	184.0	178.7	162.2
	Construction	5.4	205.3	181.7	180.0	173.2	157.8	104.4	66.3
	Trade	9.8	188.6	188.0	190.4	176.7	169.4	162.5	152.3
<b>Hamilton</b>	- All Industries	100.0	201.6	199.5	192.4	182.5	172.8	181.9	175.9
<b>Windsor</b>	- Manufacturing	81.6	312.8	309.1	287.0	289.2	292.3	307.5	327.8
	Iron and steel	68.0	330.8	327.3	301.6	299.5	306.1	326.7	358.8
	Other manufactures	13.6	245.6	241.5	237.7	254.1	248.2	243.6	222.7
	Construction	3.0	119.4	115.4	97.7	109.7	97.4	73.9	72.8
<b>Windsor</b>	- All Industries	100.0	285.1	281.9	263.1	263.7	263.8	273.6	286.3
<b>Winnipeg</b>	- Manufacturing	48.0	173.4	169.0	164.6	165.1	158.9	168.2	183.2
	Animal products - edible	4.0	216.4	212.8	204.9	226.1	258.1	245.0	302.1
	Printing and publishing	5.1	152.1	149.4	142.1	130.4	120.5	106.5	102.0
	Textiles	7.0	291.9	291.0	242.0	239.5	225.0	244.3	229.9
	Iron and steel	16.5	133.9	134.4	131.4	125.5	118.0	125.6	153.3
	Other manufactures	15.4	198.2	184.1	189.1	197.0	184.4	212.3	209.3
	Transportation	6.6	113.3	111.1	112.8	104.8	101.5	93.5	86.0
	Construction	5.9	128.1	108.5	111.0	95.9	88.9	43.3	40.7
	Trade	31.5	160.5	156.8	154.4	153.7	142.6	125.0	118.4
<b>Winnipeg</b>	- All Industries	100.0	161.7	156.9	154.4	152.2	144.9	138.3	142.4
<b>Vancouver</b>	- Manufacturing	37.5	248.8	246.1	264.3	251.6	259.0	367.3	433.2
	Lumber products	10.7	192.0	199.0	205.4	171.9	152.1	133.7	123.9
	Other manufactures	26.8	282.3	274.0	296.7	284.6	284.6	492.0	594.2
	Communications	5.0	197.4	195.1	191.7	169.9	147.2	122.1	117.2
	Transportation	10.0	126.3	126.2	142.5	159.9	130.8	111.2	107.4
	Construction	12.1	243.1	233.2	209.1	194.2	132.3	83.9	81.0
	Services <sup>2/</sup>	7.3	238.1	236.7	249.6	238.6	201.0	182.0	169.8
	Trade	27.9	263.5	261.5	248.1	225.7	202.6	182.9	171.0
<b>Vancouver</b>	- All Industries	100.0	226.0	223.2	227.5	217.3	191.7	223.2	242.9

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



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

I n d u s t r i e s	May 1, 1949					Apr. 1, 1949		May 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.
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,058,156	820,028	238,128	77.5	22.5	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2
Animal products - edible	34,442	27,901	6,541	81.0	19.0	81.5	18.5	82.3	17.7
Fur and products	4,387	2,945	1,442	67.1	32.9	67.8	32.2	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	31,356	19,102	12,254	60.9	39.1	60.8	39.2	61.4	38.6
Boots and shoes	20,488	11,695	8,793	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1	57.3	42.7
Lumber and products	77,830	71,319	6,511	91.6	8.4	91.6	8.4	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	46,911	43,486	2,425	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4
Furniture	17,984	16,035	1,949	89.2	10.8	89.0	11.0	90.3	9.7
Other lumber products	13,935	11,798	2,137	84.7	15.3	85.1	14.9	86.2	13.8
Plant products - edible	54,958	37,571	17,387	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6
Pulp and paper products	112,074	90,018	22,056	80.3	19.7	80.2	19.8	80.6	19.4
Pulp and paper	48,534	45,913	2,621	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	95.3	4.7
Paper products	20,432	12,901	7,531	63.1	36.9	62.8	37.2	64.6	35.4
Printing and publishing	43,108	31,204	11,904	72.4	27.6	72.2	27.8	71.3	28.7
Rubber products	21,091	16,082	5,009	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.4	73.3	26.7
Textile products	165,235	74,939	90,296	45.4	54.6	45.2	54.8	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,055	38,211	21,844	63.6	36.4	63.0	37.0	61.3	38.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,362	14,352	9,010	61.4	38.6	61.1	38.9	60.1	39.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,816	8,570	6,246	57.8	42.2	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,415	11,374	5,041	69.3	30.7	68.5	31.5	66.1	33.9
Hosiery and knit goods	26,217	8,860	16,357	35.1	64.9	35.7	64.3	34.7	65.3
Garments and personal furnishings	63,248	18,877	44,371	29.8	70.2	29.6	70.4	30.3	69.7
Other textile products	16,715	8,991	7,724	53.8	46.2	53.1	46.9	54.7	45.3
Tobacco	10,190	4,410	5,780	43.3	56.7	44.3	55.7	44.6	55.5
Beverages	19,324	16,892	2,432	87.4	12.6	87.9	12.1	87.3	12.7
Chemicals and allied products	43,072	32,797	10,275	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2	78.6	21.4
Clay, glass and stone products	21,665	19,280	2,385	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	87.6	12.4
Electric light and power	32,689	28,541	4,048	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	87.8	12.2
Electrical apparatus	53,033	37,911	15,122	71.5	28.5	71.3	28.7	71.2	28.8
Iron and steel products	295,762	273,485	22,277	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,782	37,020	1,762	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,506	26,168	3,338	88.7	11.3	88.7	11.3	88.8	11.2
Agricultural implements	18,709	17,681	1,028	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	95.8	4.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,822	111,104	6,718	94.3	5.7	94.2	5.8	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	46,536	41,503	5,033	89.2	10.8	89.0	11.0	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,746	15,213	533	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7
Heating appliances	8,298	7,772	526	93.7	6.3	93.6	6.5	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,335	10,447	888	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9	92.4	7.6
Foundry and machine shop products	9,026	8,628	398	95.6	4.4	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	46,538	39,452	7,086	84.8	15.2	84.9	15.1	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,772	42,197	6,575	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.0	14.0
Non-metallic mineral products	14,905	13,614	1,291	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	17,471	11,024	6,447	63.1	36.9	62.9	37.1	66.7	33.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	37,868	36,948	920	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
<b>MINING</b>	60,516	78,701	1,815	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Coal	23,750	23,525	225	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	43,538	42,673	865	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,228	12,503	725	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0	95.9	4.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	50,654	24,365	26,289	48.1	51.9	47.0	53.0	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,228	6,699	1,529	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6	80.8	19.2
Telephones	41,131	16,725	24,406	40.7	59.3	39.5	60.5	39.6	60.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	179,333	168,656	10,677	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,994	56,910	4,084	93.3	6.7	93.2	6.8	93.0	7.0
Steam railway operation	90,544	85,164	5,380	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	27,795	26,582	1,213	95.6	4.4	95.8	4.2	96.3	3.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	206,932	202,565	4,367	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2
Building	104,311	101,357	2,954	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	97.2	2.8
Highway	66,896	65,601	1,295	98.1	1.9	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
Railway	35,725	35,607	118	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
<b>SERVICES (as specified below)</b>	68,519	33,199	35,320	48.6	51.5	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0
Hotels and restaurants	44,000	22,110	21,890	50.3	49.7	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,238	7,891	12,347	39.0	61.0	38.6	61.4	43.0	57.0
<b>TRADE</b>	282,021	172,712	109,309	61.2	38.8	61.6	38.4	60.7	39.3
Retail	202,336	111,704	90,632	55.2	44.8	55.5	44.5	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	79,685	61,008	18,677	76.6	23.4	78.8	21.2	77.1	22.9
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,963,999	1,537,174	426,825	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	78.6	21.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	88,335	46,789	41,546	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	50,658	25,021	25,637	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.6	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,543	2,280	1,263	64.4	35.6	64.7	35.3	65.8	34.2
Insurance	34,134	19,488	14,646	57.1	42.9	56.9	43.1	57.2	42.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	2,052,334	1,583,963	468,371	77.2	22.8	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5

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