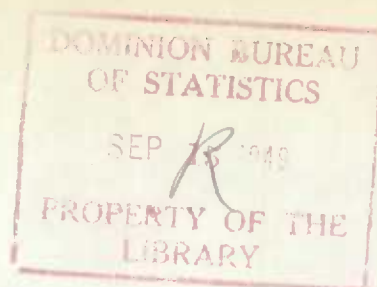


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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS



STATE

NEW YORK

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

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)
For the Last Week in June

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

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

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THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1949.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend in industrial employment at the beginning of July was decidedly upward, general improvement in the situation being indicated in all provinces and in most of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups. The expansion was seasonal in character, but the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly below the average for the time of year. The 20,341 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls had increased their staffs at July 1 by two p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.4 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment stood at 198.3, as compared with 194.5 in the preceding monthly survey, and 198.0 at July 1, 1948, previously the peak figure in the record for that date. The indicated increase in employment as compared with the period of intensified activity during the war is due in the main to improvement in the non-manufacturing classes, while that shown in comparison with other years results from general expansion in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

There were pronounced increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in food-processing, lumber and beverage plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the movement was favourable in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and retail and wholesale trade. The most noteworthy gain was that of 6.4 p.c. in construction; this was nevertheless below-normal for July 1 in the experience of earlier years for which data are available. Except in logging, the expansion was generally seasonal in character. In that industry, an increase at the beginning of July is rather unusual, although it is not without precedent. The improvement in transportation was slightly greater than average, while the gains in the remaining major industrial groups approximated the average for the time of year.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the pronounced advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a relatively larger gain in the weekly salaries and wages^{1/} distributed by representative employers in the eight leading industries, their payrolls mounting by 3.4 p.c. in the month. This increase partly resulted from the fact that the earnings reported in the preceding survey had been affected by time lost on the May 24th and the Ascension Day holidays, reflected in the June 1 statistics, but was also due to the payment of higher wage-rates in certain industries as well as to a rising level of employment. The weekly average^{2/} per employee was \$42.93, as compared with \$42.32 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1

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

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Payrolls				
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	139,654	5,236,007	37.49	37.14	36.72	33.20	117.1	110.9	122.5	117.7	200.2	188.0	205.7	178.4	
Prince Edward Island	3,245	113,789	35.07	34.83	34.72	29.27	142.7	141.2	149.1	140.9	230.4	226.3	237.5	188.6	
Nova Scotia	77,883	2,922,332	37.52	37.13	37.30	33.37	108.2	105.1	114.9	111.0	179.2	172.1	189.9	164.2	
New Brunswick	58,526	2,199,886	37.59	37.30	36.02	33.19	130.3	119.1	133.8	127.7	235.3	213.5	231.6	202.9	
Quebec	599,441	24,289,437	40.52	40.29	38.59	34.29	125.5	123.7	126.3	121.6	212.3	208.0	203.4	173.7	
Ontario	871,323	38,832,084	44.57	43.67	41.66	37.19	127.7	125.6	127.0	121.3	210.0	202.2	195.0	166.4	
Prairie Provinces	253,598	10,932,194	43.11	42.63	41.16	36.48	141.3	138.3	137.1	130.4	230.0	222.6	213.0	179.7	
Manitoba	112,309	4,798,324	42.72	42.34	40.76	36.42	134.4	131.3	130.8	124.9	216.8	209.9	201.0	171.6	
Saskatchewan	47,937	2,007,341	41.87	41.39	39.72	35.26	130.7	129.6	131.0	127.6	211.2	207.0	200.8	173.6	
Alberta	93,352	4,126,529	44.20	43.63	42.45	37.26	157.3	153.4	149.6	139.6	259.6	249.7	237.2	194.6	
British Columbia	201,632	9,380,606	46.52	45.67	43.01	39.06	154.6	151.7	154.0	146.0	252.4	243.1	232.6	200.1	
CANADA	2,065,648	88,677,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	36.15	129.9	127.4	129.7	124.1	216.2	209.0	203.5	173.8	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	304,325	12,531,848	41.18	40.91	38.52	34.73	134.9	134.0	129.8	127.4	216.8	213.9	195.1	172.1	
Quebec City	34,017	1,183,494	34.79	34.50	33.32	30.42	122.9	121.7	122.2	114.0	207.4	203.5	192.9	164.8	
Toronto	277,437	12,253,865	44.17	43.18	41.17	37.05	133.3	131.4	129.9	125.6	219.5	211.5	199.6	173.5	
Ottawa	27,786	1,041,931	37.50	37.01	34.87	31.81	134.1	132.4	130.9	122.1	217.2	211.6	197.8	168.1	
Hamilton	66,882	3,137,897	46.92	45.98	42.46	36.89	123.1	125.7	123.3	116.4	210.1	210.3	190.4	156.4	
Windsor	42,504	2,224,361	52.33	47.44	47.72	43.13	130.0	121.3	122.5	119.1	182.8	154.6	157.0	137.0	
Winnipeg	71,289	2,816,968	39.51	38.90	37.15	33.60	136.1	133.5	132.6	127.6	211.0	203.7	192.8	168.2	
Vancouver	87,631	3,895,105	44.45	43.37	40.31	36.23	162.2	161.9	166.2	158.5	270.4	263.4	251.7	216.1	
Halifax	22,856	804,994	35.22	35.49	33.88	33.00	126.6	122.0	121.9	114.0	194.6	188.9	182.0	166.0	
Saint John	13,328	476,000	35.71	34.98	33.22	31.56	121.5	121.7	122.4	127.5	202.3	198.5	190.0	185.8	
Sherbrooke	10,429	360,139	34.53	34.08	31.08	28.62	115.2	117.0	116.3	111.4	191.6	192.0	173.9	153.3	
Three Rivers	11,500	490,594	42.66	41.17	41.05	35.15	138.6	136.4	148.1	137.6	227.9	216.4	231.1	186.6	
Brantford	15,485	685,630	44.28	43.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,797	846,550	40.71	39.33	39.27	35.23	135.3	133.9	134.8	132.9	243.0	232.4	233.9	206.2	
London	27,864	1,148,842	41.23	40.44	39.17	34.55	154.1	151.3	147.0	144.2	247.4	238.3	226.3	195.1	
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,529	525,017	45.54	44.36	43.59	39.84	79.1	78.6	87.5	84.0	135.6	131.3	143.8	125.4	
x St. Catharines	26,305	1,292,207	49.12	48.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regina	11,532	449,975	39.02	38.03	35.83	32.08	134.5	136.9	131.0	126.8	223.0	221.3	198.1	176.1	
Saskatoon	8,093	302,207	37.34	36.87	34.73	32.16	153.8	151.3	157.3	152.8	261.9	254.4	248.6	221.3	
Calgary	23,671	1,000,758	42.28	41.84	39.09	34.54	147.4	146.1	139.5	131.2	246.9	242.1	214.8	179.5	
Edmonton	24,438	992,127	40.60	39.76	38.68	33.40	179.8	177.3	168.7	147.8	298.1	287.9	262.3	202.8	
Victoria	13,956	585,436	41.95	41.30	38.11	36.03	156.9	154.5	146.8	155.8	280.4	252.4	223.2	224.0	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,080,034	47,610,533	44.08	43.31	41.17	36.47	123.4	122.1	123.3	119.4	209.6	203.7	195.7	167.7	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	501,481	23,708,639	47.28	46.00	43.89	38.71	117.9	117.7	119.9	116.0	198.5	192.8	186.7	159.5	
Non-Durable Goods	543,463	22,204,964	40.86	40.49	38.36	34.18	126.5	124.1	125.1	122.1	219.4	213.4	204.3	177.0	
Electric Light and Power	35,090	1,696,930	48.36	48.04	45.82	41.29	170.4	165.5	154.3	131.4	262.1	252.8	223.4	171.4	
Logging	56,114	2,296,043	40.92	40.06	38.98	35.16	118.6	111.4	143.1	152.6	241.2	221.9	279.8	269.0	
Mining	83,735	4,297,355	51.32	50.06	49.33	43.27	100.5	99.2	100.8	94.8	161.4	155.4	155.7	128.1	
Communications	53,093	2,146,386	40.43	40.36	38.58	34.41	201.1	196.9	186.5	174.8	294.7	287.9	261.5	220.4	
Transportation	187,508	9,591,882	51.15	50.83	49.79	43.99	145.7	143.1	144.5	142.9	227.6	222.1	219.9	191.9	
Construction and Maintenance	245,684	10,018,987	40.78	40.16	38.78	34.76	133.0	125.0	133.5	118.7	235.6	218.0	224.9	179.1	
Services ^{2/}	73,111	2,037,482	27.87	27.92	25.81	23.51	153.8	147.7	153.4	145.5	258.7	248.9	239.7	209.5	
Trade	286,369	10,678,660	37.29	36.96	34.76	31.74	145.1	144.3	140.3	131.3	226.9	223.5	204.8	176.6	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	88,677,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	36.15	129.9	127.4	129.7	124.1	216.2	209.0	203.5	173.8	
Finance	89,130	3,710,191	41.63	41.57	39.67	37.50	145.2	144.2	139.7	132.3	208.4	206.7	190.9	171.8	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	92,387,519	42.88	42.29	40.45	36.20	130.5	128.0	130.1	124.4	215.9	208.9	203.0	173.7	

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

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

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

x Includes Welland, Thorold and Merrithon.

in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1948, \$40.48; 1947, \$36.15; 1946, \$32.25; 1945, \$32.32; 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49, and 1941, \$25.49. Since the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, there has been an advance of 70 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the workers employed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries as a whole.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total persons on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine leading industries at July 1 increased by 1.9 p.c. as compared with the first of June. The indicated weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.3 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$42.88, as compared with \$42.29 at June 1, 1949, and \$40.45 at July 1, 1948.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at June 1, 1949, and July 1 in 1948 and 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944, while the industrial and geographical distributions of the employees for whom statistics were available at the latest date are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. For all general purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the index numbers based on 1926 should be used.

In the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has risen by 29.9 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings, by 116.2 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 30.5 p.c., and that in the salaries and wages, to 115.9 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as largely responsible for the much greater advance in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general rise 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 gain in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last eight years amounts to 23.4 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages, to 109.6 p.c., and in the average weekly earnings, to 72.4 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 38.6 p.c., while the index number of weekly payrolls has mounted in this period by 124.3 p.c.

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

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate 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	114.6	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	128.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.31	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.8	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	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	113.5			

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The employees of the establishments co-operating at July 1 in the eight leading industries were in the proportion of 789 men and 211 women per 1,000 workers. The number of men showed an advance of 2.2 p.c. as compared with June 1, while the gain among women was one p.c. The ratios at June 1 were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000 employees. The proportions of women at July 1 in 1948, 1947 and 1946 were, respectively, 207, 211 and 221 per 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting employers.

Firms in the nine major industrial groups showed a general gain of 1.9 p.c. in the month. The percentage advance among men amounted to 2.2 p.c., and that among women, to one p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries was 221; at June 1, 1949, the proportion was 223, while those at July 1 of immediately preceding years were: 1948, 217; 1947, 221, and 1946, 231 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The proportion of women in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when such workers constituted 261 per 1,000 persons reported in the eight leading industries, and 271 per 1,000 in the nine main industrial divisions.

There were increases at July 1 as compared with June 1, 1949, in the number of men reported in all the major industrial groups, there being especially large gains in construction and manufacturing. Improvement in the situation for women was indicated in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, and hotels and restaurants.

As compared with July 1, 1948, there was an advance of about 2.2 p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine major industrial groups, accompanied by a decline of 0.2 p.c. in their male employees.

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

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July; although the seasonal expansion was on a smaller scale than at July 1 in recently-preceding years, it was rather above the average for July 1 in the experience of the period since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 9,906 of the larger manufacturing establishments, in which the number of employees advanced by 1.1 p.c. as compared with June 1. This gain raised the index from 205.1 at that date, to 207.3 at the date under review. It was then practically the same as at July 1, 1948; these two figures, with the similar index recorded at July 1, 1945, were lower than at that date in the period, 1942-44, but were otherwise the highest for July 1 in the record. Prior to the war, the maximum figure for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929.

Substantial increases in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier were indicated in animal and vegetable food processing, lumber and pulp and paper mills, and beverage factories, with smaller advances in leather, paper products, printing and publishing, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, mainly in the petroleum division. Small gains were noted in several other groups. On the other hand, the trend was downward in textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. The losses in textiles were seasonal in character; those in iron and steel products were due in part to industrial disputes.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The pronounced improvement in employment at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively greater increase in the sums paid by

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	July 1, 1949 ^{3/}					June 1, 1949		July 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	144,213	122,702	21,511	85.1	14.9	84.6	15.4	85.1	14.9
Prince Edward Island	3,548	2,622	926	73.9	26.1	74.0	26.0	76.3	23.7
Nova Scotia	80,367	69,224	11,143	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	86.2	13.8
New Brunswick	60,298	50,856	9,442	84.3	15.7	83.2	16.8	84.2	15.8
Quebec	623,762	474,961	148,801	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2	77.2	22.8
Ontario	911,652	696,648	215,004	76.4	23.6	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.5
Prairie Provinces	266,771	212,127	54,644	79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6	79.7	20.3
Manitoba	118,061	91,233	26,828	77.3	22.7	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5
Saskatchewan	51,092	40,952	10,140	80.2	19.8	79.9	20.1	80.7	19.3
Alberta	97,618	79,942	17,676	81.9	18.1	82.1	17.9	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	208,380	171,417	36,963	82.3	17.7	82.3	17.7	82.5	17.5
CANADA	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	322,494	227,002	95,492	70.4	29.6	70.0	30.0	71.2	28.8
Quebec	35,465	25,077	10,388	70.7	29.3	70.7	29.3	73.9	26.1
Toronto	297,803	203,420	94,383	68.3	31.7	68.1	31.9	68.1	31.9
Ottawa	31,645	21,447	10,198	67.8	32.2	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4
Hamilton	68,252	50,978	17,274	74.7	25.3	75.0	25.0	75.1	24.9
Windsor	43,250	36,430	6,820	84.2	15.8	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1
Winnipeg	75,876	52,942	22,934	69.8	30.2	69.5	30.5	70.1	29.9
Vancouver	91,962	67,666	24,296	73.6	26.4	73.3	26.7	74.3	25.7
Halifax	22,856	16,462	6,394	72.0	28.0	71.5	28.5	73.2	26.8
Saint John	13,328	9,725	3,603	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	71.8	28.2
Sherbrooke	10,429	6,876	3,553	65.9	34.1	65.8	34.2	67.4	32.6
Three Rivers	11,500	8,912	2,588	77.5	22.5	77.2	22.8	79.8	20.2
Brantford	15,486	11,946	3,539	77.1	22.9	78.2	21.8	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,797	14,546	6,251	69.9	30.1	69.8	30.2	68.6	31.4
London	27,864	19,255	8,609	69.1	30.9	69.1	30.9	69.5	30.5
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,529	9,820	1,709	85.2	14.8	84.2	15.8	85.9	14.1
St. Catharines - Welland	26,305	21,733	4,572	82.6	17.4	82.8	17.2	-	-
Regina	11,532	7,672	3,860	66.5	33.5	66.1	33.9	67.4	32.6
Saskatoon	8,093	5,753	2,340	71.1	28.9	70.6	29.4	72.5	27.5
Calgary	23,671	18,031	5,640	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	24,438	17,956	6,482	73.5	26.5	73.2	26.8	73.4	26.6
Victoria	13,956	10,486	3,470	75.1	24.9	75.2	24.8	74.0	26.0
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,080,034	839,412	240,622	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	78.2	21.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	501,481	449,130	52,351	89.6	10.4	89.4	10.6	89.7	10.3
Non-Durable Goods	543,463	359,428	184,035	66.1	33.9	65.9	34.1	66.9	33.1
Electric Light and Power	36,090	30,854	4,236	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.2	11.8
Logging	56,114	55,198	916	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,735	81,435	2,300	97.3	2.7	97.6	2.4	98.0	2.0
Communications	53,093	25,325	27,768	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Transportation	187,508	176,010	11,498	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	245,684	241,013	4,671	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	73,111	35,431	37,680	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	48.2	51.8
Trade	286,569	176,860	109,489	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4	60.8	39.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	1,630,704	434,944	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
Finance	89,150	47,151	41,979	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7

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

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

3/ The July 1 data are subject to revision.

leading manufacturers in weekly salaries and wages, which advanced by 2.9 p.c. The observance of the Victoria and Ascension Day holidays had reduced the earnings reported in the preceding survey, while expanding employment and upward revisions in wage rates in some instances were factors in the higher payrolls reported in the latest survey, offsetting losses in some establishments in Quebec due to the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing rose from \$43.31 at the beginning of June, to \$44.08 at July 1, when the figure exceeded any reported at the same date in earlier years of the record; the average was also higher than in any month in 1948 and preceding years, being exceeded only by the per capita earnings indicated in the period, Feb. 1 - May 1 of the present year. At July 1 in earlier summers for which data are available, the averages were as follows: 1948, \$41.17; 1947, \$36.47; 1946, \$32.37; 1945, \$32.34; 1944, \$32.44; 1943, \$31.62; 1942, \$29.16, and 1941, \$25.82. In 1939, the average reported for the employees of leading manufacturing establishments was \$23.11. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 209.6, as compared with 203.7 at the first of June, 1949. At July 1 in preceding years of the comparatively brief record, the indexes were as follows: 1948, 195.7; 1947, 167.7; 1946, 138.5; 1945, 156.3; 1944, 167.7; 1943, 164.7, and 1942, 141.7. From the institution of the monthly series, the average weekly earnings at July 1 had mounted by 72.4 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing monthly data at July 1 reported increases of 1.2 p.c. in the number of their male employees, and of 0.7 p.c. in the women on their staffs. The general increase in recorded employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 was 1.1 p.c.

The men reported by leading factories at July 1 constituted 777 per 1,000 workers. This was a lower ratio than at July 1, 1948, when the proportion was 782 per 1,000, but exceeded that of 775 per 1,000 indicated at July 1, 1947. The ratio at the same date in 1946 was 767 per 1,000. The proportion of 223 women per 1,000 employees was slightly below the June 1 ratio of 224 per 1,000. The month-to-month declines recently recorded in the proportions of female workers are partly due to seasonal causes. At July 1, 1948, 1947, and 1946, the indicated female employees had constituted, respectively, 218, 225 and 233 per 1,000 persons of both sexes then on the paylists of the co-operating manufacturers.

The trend of employment for women was upward at July 1 in the animal and vegetable food, printing and publishing, rubber, chemical and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, there were declines as compared with June 1 in textile and electrical apparatus plants. Many industries showed no general change in the situation.

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

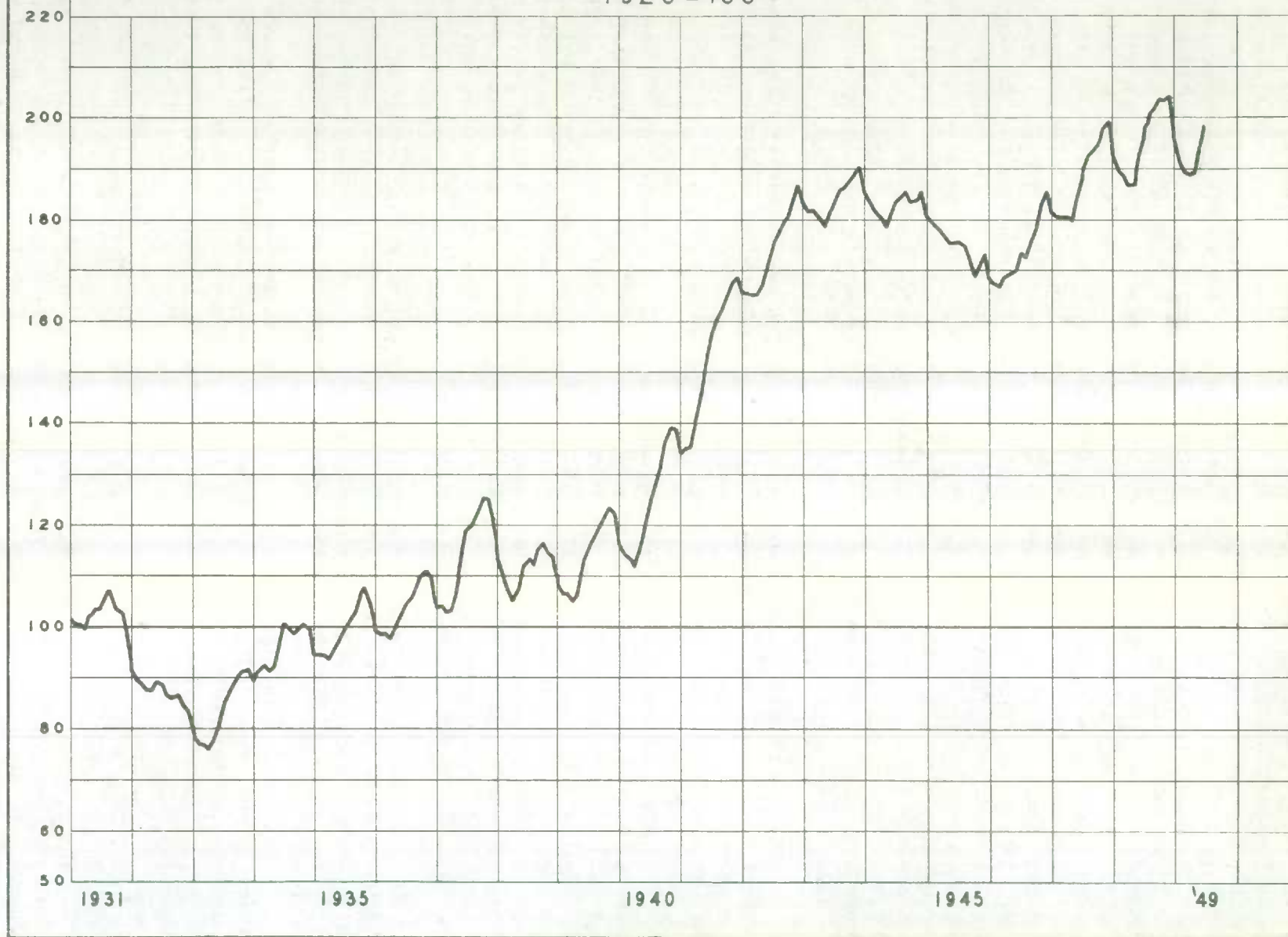
2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- A contra-seasonal expansion was reported in employment in logging at July 1, according to returns received from 666 leading operations, whose workers increased by 6.4 p.c., and their weekly earnings, by 8.7 p.c., as compared with June 1. In part, the higher total of salaries and wages indicated at the date under review is due to the payment of amounts earned by bushmen earlier in the year. The preliminary per capita earnings at the date under review were \$40.92, as compared with \$40.06 at June 1, and \$38.98 at July 1, 1948. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the figures of average earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, that in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2, towards the end of this report.

The latest index in employment in logging stood at 187.7; as compared with 226.6 at July 1, 1948, there was a decrease of 17.2 p.c. The index of payrolls, showed a reduction of 13.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Mining.- Considerable improvement was indicated in mining at July 1, when 684 leading producers of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded more employment, increasing their staffs by 1.3 p.c. The resumption of operation in asbestos mines which had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes, was an important factor in this advance. The weekly payrolls reported in mining exceeded by 3.8 p.c. the June 1 total of the same operators. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$51.32, as compared with \$50.06 in the preceding period of observation, and \$49.33 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, but that of payrolls has mounted by 3.7 p.c.

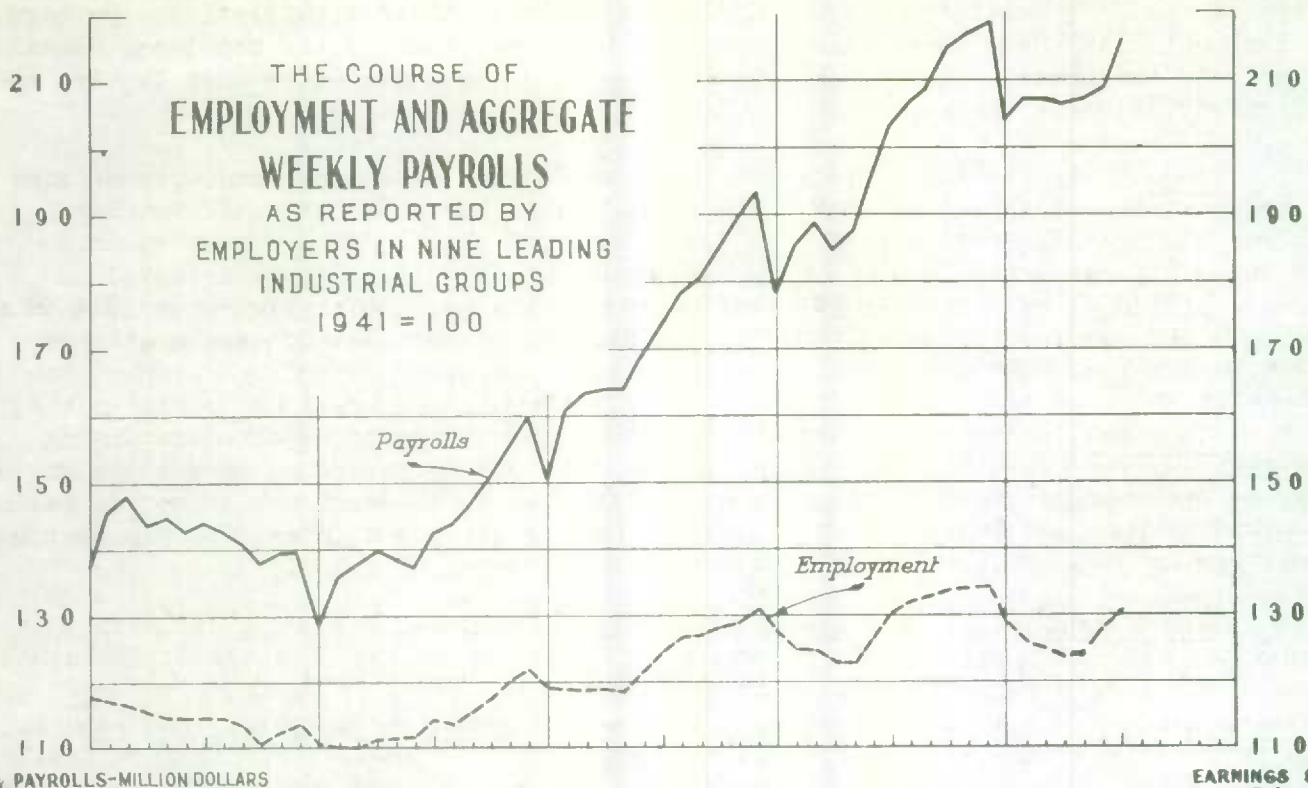
Communications.- The movement in the telegraph and telephone division continued upward at July 1, when there was also a rise in the payrolls distributed; 130 of the larger companies and branches reported increases of 2.2 p.c. in their personnel and 2.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were slightly higher, rising from \$40.36 at that date, to \$40.43 at the first of July. A year ago, the mean was \$38.58. The latest index of employment, at 195.5, was 7.8 p.c. above that of 181.3 recorded 12 months earlier, while the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 12.7 p.c.

Transportation and Storage.- Expansion in employment was indicated at July 1 in steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping and stevedoring. The advance in the transportation group as a whole as compared with June 1 amounting to 1.8 p.c., was about normal for the time of year. At 144.0, the latest index number of employment was slightly above that of 142.8 at July 1, 1948; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review rose by 2.5 p.c. as compared with June 1, when the average per employee was \$50.83, as compared with \$51.15 at July 1, and \$49.79 at the first of July of last summer.

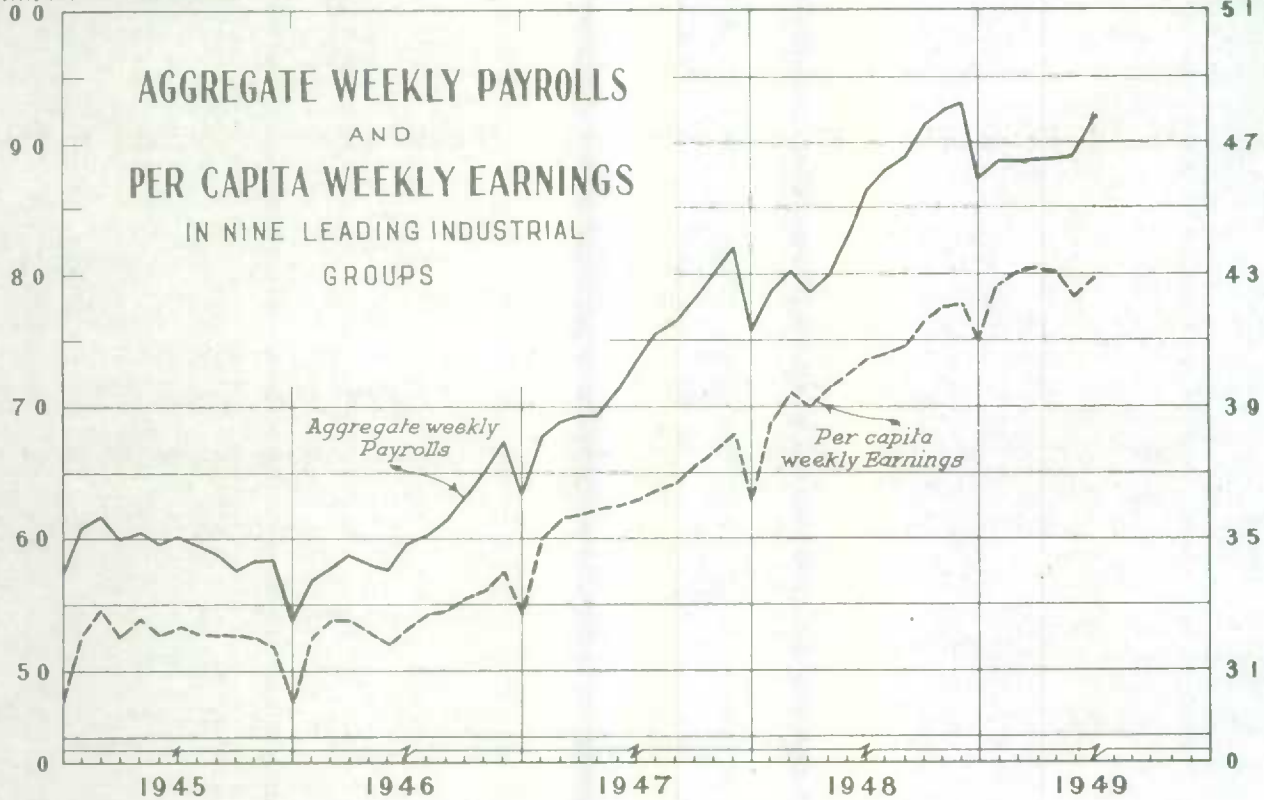
Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, the gain of 7.6 p.c. in building being most noteworthy. Information was furnished by 2,719 leading contractors, who increased their working forces by 6.4 p.c. as compared with June 1. Their weekly salaries and wages advanced by eight p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees were higher, at \$40.78, as compared with \$40.16 at the beginning of June, 1949, and \$38.78 at July 1, 1948. The index of employment, at 184.9, was fractionally below that of 185.5 at the same date of last year, but the index of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- The trend of employment in those branches of the service division for which data are available continued seasonally upward at July 1, when the 1,292 co-operating establishments indicated an increase of 4.1 p.c. in their employees. There were large additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants, with relatively smaller gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data at the beginning of July rose by 3.9 p.c. from June 1. The index of employment, at 264.8, was insignificantly higher than that of 264.1 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 7.9 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$27.92 in the preceding report, to \$27.87 at the date

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



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



under review, but exceeded the average of \$25.81 recorded at July 1, 1948. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; workers in such establishments constitute a considerable proportion of the total employees covered in the monthly surveys for the service division. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade. - There was a seasonal advance of rather less-than-normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July. The 4,037 larger establishments then making returns had increased their staffs by 0.6 p.c. since June 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers, which rose by 1.5 p.c., represented an average of \$37.29 per employee; a month earlier, the per capita figure was \$36.96. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$34.76. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 10.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions. - The 1,045 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey reported a gain of 0.7 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, while their weekly payrolls rose by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs stood at \$41.63 at July 1, exceeding the figure of \$41.57 at June 1, and that of \$39.67 at the beginning of July in 1948. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 168.6, was 3.9 p.c. above that of 162.2 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has mounted by 9.2 p.c.

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

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces. The reported gains in employment ranged from 0.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 9.4 p.c. in New Brunswick; firms in Quebec and Ontario reported increases of 1.5 p.c. and 1.7 p.c., respectively, as compared with June 1. There were also general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms at the date under review, and in the average earnings of their employees.

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

Maritime Provinces. - The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was favourable at July 1, according to statistics from 1,458 representative firms, whose staffs showed an increase of 5.5 p.c. This seasonal rise approximated the average for the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. There were gains of 1.1 p.c., three p.c., and 9.4 p.c. in the index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade in this Area reported improvement at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. The largest percentage increases were those of 8.6 p.c. in construction, 18.1 p.c. in hotels and restaurants, and 101.4 p.c. in logging. Reduced activity was indicated in transportation. Within the manufacturing division, employment in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed an upward movement.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the employers furnishing information at July 1 exceeded by 6.5 p.c. their payroll disbursements at June 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$37.14 at that date, to \$37.49 at the first of July, as compared with \$36.72 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 178.4, was 4.4 p.c. below that of 186.7 at the same date in 1948, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.



Quebec.- There was a considerable seasonal increase in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 5,381 leading establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 1.5 p.c. from June 1. This gain raised the index to 197.4, as compared with 194.6 a month earlier. The figure at July 1 of last summer, however, was slightly higher, at 198.6.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers mounted by two p.c. in the month, in spite of losses in some establishments due to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of their workers, at \$40.52, were nevertheless higher than the average of \$40.29 in the preceding report, (which had been affected by the May 24th and Ascension Day holidays), and considerably exceeded the mean of \$38.59 at July 1, 1948. In the period since then, there has been a loss of 0.6 p.c. in the index of employment, but the index number of payrolls has risen by four p.c.

The movement at the date under review was favourable in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade. The more important advances were those of 9.3 p.c. in mining (in which the settlement of the industrial dispute in the asbestos mines was a factor), and 7.2 p.c. in construction. Within the manufacturing division, the animal and vegetable foods, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories reported heightened activity, but curtailment was indicated in the textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product industries. Losses were also reported in logging camps. The changes in some cases were seasonal in character.

Ontario.- Greater industrial activity was noted in Ontario at the beginning of July. Information was furnished by 8,211 employers, whose working forces increased by 1.7 p.c. as compared with June 1. The advance slightly exceeded the average at July 1 in the last 29 years. The index of employment, at 206.0, was higher by 0.6 p.c., than the July 1, 1948, figure of 204.8, while the latest index of payrolls was 7.6 p.c. above that indicated a year ago. In the month, the reported salaries and wages rose by 3.9 p.c.

The weekly earnings of the employees for whom data were available at July 1 averaged \$44.57; this was 90 cents above the per capita figure in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$41.66, and that at July 1, 1947, \$37.19.

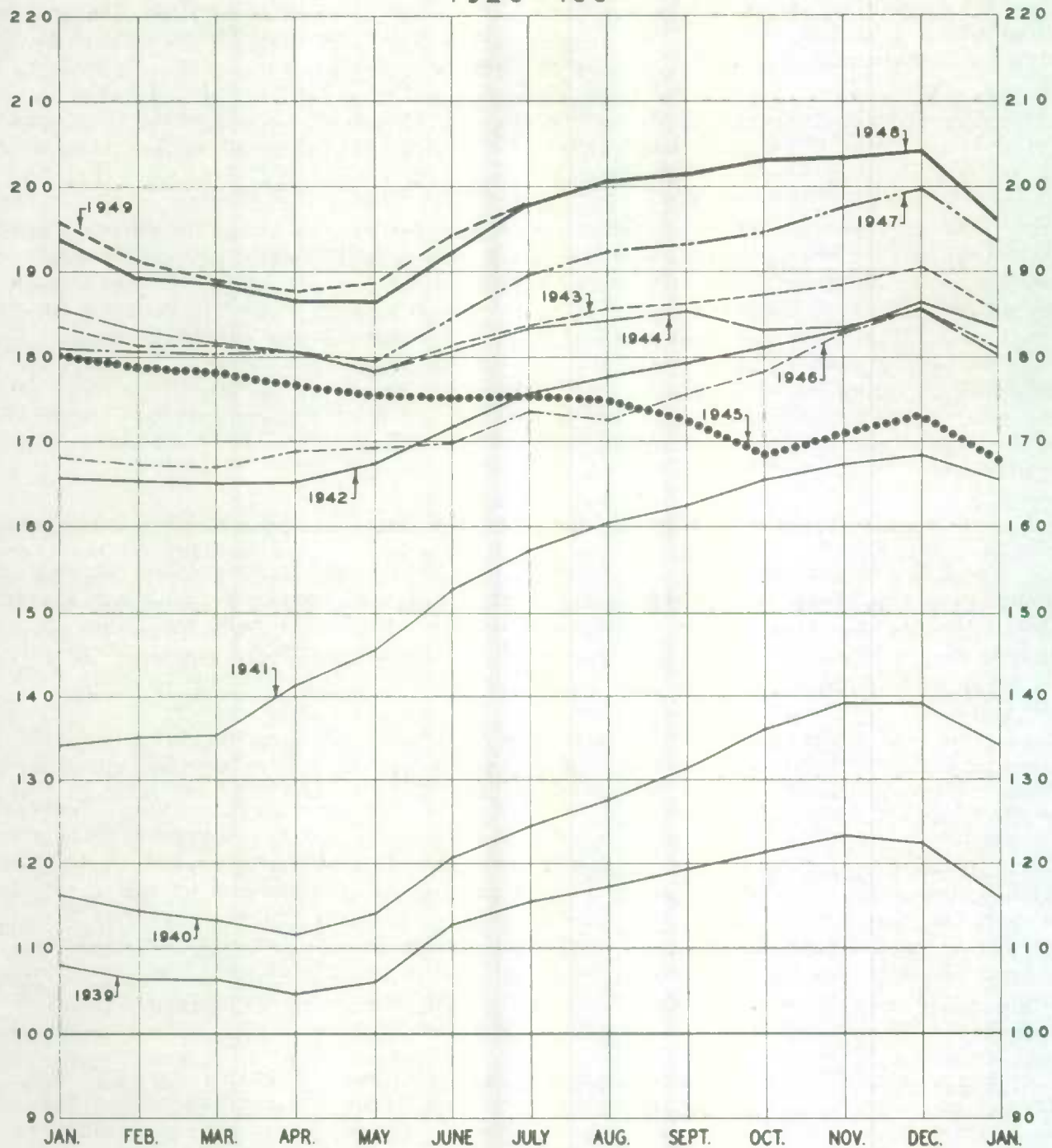
General expansion in employment was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, the co-operating firms showing an advance of 1.2 p.c. Improvement was noted in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and other classes. The seasonal rise in the vegetable food division was most important, amounting to 16.9 p.c. On the other hand, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, firms in logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments also reported additions to their working forces. There were moderate declines in mining.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Area, although the percentage gain reported by 2,777 representative establishments was rather below-normal for the beginning of July in the experience of earlier years of the record. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed important improvement from June 1. The most pronounced percentage gain was in Alberta, where the index rose by 2.6 p.c. The general increase in employment in the Prairie Area amounted to 2.2 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 3.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$43.11, exceeding the

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.

June 1 figure of \$42.63, and that of \$41.16 at July 1, 1948. During the 12 months, the index of employment in the Prairie Provinces has risen by 3.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by eight p.c.

Activity increased in manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1949. The seasonal gains in construction and hotels and restaurants amounted to 4.1 p.c. and 14.5 p.c., respectively. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and certain other plants reported moderate additions to their personnel.

British Columbia.- Employment as reported by 2,514 leading firms in the major industrial groups in British Columbia at July 1 showed an increase of 1.9 p.c. over June 1. Standing at 208.6, the latest figure was 0.4 p.c. above that of 207.8 at July 1, 1948, previously the all-time peak for that date. The advance in employment in the month was accompanied by a rise of 3.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$45.67 at June 1, to \$46.52 at July 1, as compared with \$43.01 at the beginning of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has mounted by 8.5 p.c.

Considerable improvement was indicated at July 1 as compared with June 1 in manufacturing as a whole, mainly in vegetable and animal food-processing and lumber plants. Heightened activity was also noted in logging, mining, construction, transportation, hotels and restaurants, communications and wholesale trade.

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

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

Halifax.- In this city, data were received from 271 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 3.8 p.c. at July 1 as compared with the beginning of June. There was a relatively large seasonal increase in construction, together with smaller advances in trade and manufacturing; in the latter, animal food, lumber and beverage plants reported moderate improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at the first of July were three p.c. higher than at the first of June, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average per employee rose from \$35.49 a month earlier, to \$35.22 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$33.88 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John was slightly reduced at the beginning of July, according to information received from 202 representative firms, whose staffs were less by 0.2 p.c. than at June 1. There was no general change in manufacturing, in which textile and non-ferrous metal plants released employees, but the lumber, chemical and iron and steel products groups were busier. Transportation and construction were slacker, while the trend was favourable in other non-manufacturing classes. The amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers in weekly payrolls at July 1 exceeded by 1.9 p.c. the salaries and wages they had paid in the week of June 1, which had included the Victoria Day holiday. The reported employees had then received an average of \$34.98, rising to \$35.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.22 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index number of employment

^{1/}See explanatory notes on the last two pages of this report.

in Saint John has fallen by 0.7 p.c., but there has been a gain of 6.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed continued expansion at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 3,076 leading employers in the major industrial groups. Their working forces rose by 0.7 p.c. as compared with June 1, accompanied by a gain of 1.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings of their employees advanced from \$40.91 paid on or about June 1, to \$41.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.52 at the first of July in 1948. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 11.1 p.c., and that of employment, by four p.c.

A slight decline, on the whole, was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, leather and non-ferrous metal plants released employees; the losses in the first-named were seasonal in character. The trend was upward in numerous other groups, however, notably in food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction and wholesale trade showed greater activity, while there was little general change in the remaining divisions. In construction, the advance amounted to 6.7 p.c. The additions to the working forces in the other industries mentioned were not large.

Quebec City.- An advance in industrial employment was reported in Quebec at the first of July. Information was supplied by 376 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were higher by one p.c. than at June 1. The increase in their personnel was accompanied by a gain of 1.9 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The average earnings rose from \$34.50 at that date, to \$34.79 paid on or about the first of July, as compared with \$33.32 at July 1, 1948. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 0.6 p.c.

Manufacturing generally was rather less active at the date under review than at the beginning of June; iron and steel plants released employees, but there were small increases in many other lines. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded more employment. The gains were not large.

Sherbrooke.- Data were tabulated at July 1 from 120 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke, in which the number of employees showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1, accompanied by a reduction of 0.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The earnings of the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms at July 1 averaged \$34.53, as compared with \$34.08 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1948, the per capita figure had been \$31.08. In the year, the index of employment has declined by one p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 10.2 p.c.

Manufacturing was quieter at the beginning of July, notably in the textile group, and construction also showed curtailment. There were slight gains as compared with June 1 in employment in trade.

Three Rivers.- In this city, the working forces of 109 leading employers in the major industrial divisions rose by 1.6 p.c. at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. Their weekly payrolls advanced in the same comparison by 5.3 p.c. On the whole, there was an increase in employment in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper mills. Construction and trade were also rather more active, but curtailment was noted in iron and steel products and in transportation. The per capita earnings reported in Three Rivers rose from \$41.17 at June 1, to \$42.66 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$41.05 at the same date a year earlier. Since then, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 5.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 1.4 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was favourable at July 1, when there was considerable improvement in manufacturing, together with gains in communications, transportation, construction and trade. The changes from June 1 in the remaining industries were not large. Within the manufacturing division, the food, printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products groups reported heightened activity, but curtailment was shown in rubber, textile and electrical apparatus plants. There was little general change in iron and steel products. On the whole, the staffs of the 2,885 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls were increased by 1.5 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 3.8 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1. The situation had then been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday. The latest per capita earnings were \$44.17, as compared with \$43.18 at June 1, 1949. The figure at July 1, 1948, was \$41.17. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.6 p.c., to 204.4, and that of weekly payrolls, by 10 p.c.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to statistics from 357 representative industrial employers, whose working forces were larger by 1.3 p.c. Their weekly payrolls rose by 2.6 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had affected the earnings. Manufacturing generally was more active, as were construction and trade.

The latest figure of average weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the major industrial groups, at \$37.50, were higher by 49 cents than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1948, average of \$34.87. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 9.8 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- There was downward movement in industrial employment in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend in the last four months. The loss reduced the index from 203.5 at June 1, to 199.3 at the date under review, or by 2.1 p.c. The accompanying decrease in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 477 larger establishments furnishing data amounted to 0.1 p.c. As compared with July 1, 1948, the latest index number of employment showed a loss of 0.2 p.c., but that of payrolls advanced by 10.3 p.c. The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting firms averaged \$46.92 at the date under review, as compared with \$45.98 in the week of June 1, when the earnings had been lowered by loss of working time at the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita figure at July 1, 1948, was \$42.46. Employment in manufacturing in Hamilton declined at the beginning of July as compared with a month earlier, mainly in iron and steel and textile plants. Construction and hotels and restaurants were rather busier.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor showed a large increase at July 1, when the 296 leading employers furnishing information in the monthly survey reported a rise of 7.2 p.c. in their staffs. Their weekly salaries and wages also advanced, showing a gain of 18.2 p.c. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$52.33 per week, as compared with \$47.44 at June 1, 1949, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, together with reduced working hours in some establishments, had affected the situation. The per capita figure at July 1 of last year was \$47.72. In the months since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 16.5 p.c.

Manufacturers reported important recovery at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June, there being marked improvement in employment in iron and steel plants, with smaller gains in food and other factories. Transportation and trade were also busier, and there were minor increases in some other non-manufacturing classes.

Brantford.- Employment in the major industrial division in Brantford at July 1

showed a further recession, there being a reduction of 1.2 p.c. in the staffs of the larger establishments as compared with June 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$43.25 in the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had reduced the working hours, to \$44.28 in the week of July 1. Employment in manufacturing was slacker at the date under review, there being further declines in iron and steel groups. Food processing, however, afforded more employment. The trend in the non-manufacturing classes was unfavourable, but the losses were slight.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the 156 larger industrial firms co-operating in the current surveys reported greater activity at July 1 than at June 1, their working forces rising by 0.6 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 3.3 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$44.36 in the preceding return, to \$45.54 at the date under review. The July 1, 1948, mean had been \$43.59. In the year, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Fort William and Port Arthur have declined by 9.6 p.c., and 5.7 p.c., respectively. Small advances in employment were indicated at the first of July as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, transportation, construction and some other classes.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial employment in Kitchener - Waterloo showed an upward movement at the date under review, the working forces of the 212 co-operating employers having been enlarged by one p.c. since June 1. Their weekly payrolls were higher by 4.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$40.71, as compared with \$39.33 at the beginning of June, and \$39.27 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 0.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 3.9 p.c.

The animal food, rubber, beverage and non-ferrous metal manufacturing industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The trend was also upward in construction. The remaining non-manufacturing classes showed little general change.

London.- The 317 leading industrial establishments in London from which returns on employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July had increased their personnel by 1.8 p.c. since June 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 3.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees also advanced in the month, rising from \$40.44 at June 1, to \$41.23 at July 1, as compared with \$39.17 twelve months earlier. The expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with the first of June took place largely in manufacturing, in which there **were** fairly general gains, that in food-processing being most noteworthy. Construction also showed somewhat greater activity. Since the beginning of July of last summer, there has been a rise of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 9.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

St. Catharines - Welland.- There was a further moderate advance in employment in the St. Catharines-Merritton-Thorold-Welland Area at July 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 198 representative establishments in the major industrial groups. Manufacturing operations again declined, mainly in the iron and steel division; food processing and pulp and paper plants, however, showed improvement. Construction was also busier. The changes reported in other industries were slight. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the larger employers in this Area rose by 2.6 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$49.12 at the date under review, as compared with \$48.19 a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Winnipeg at the beginning of July, when 798 leading industrialists reported an increase of 1.9 p.c. in their staffs as compared with June 1. Their payrolls were

also higher, rising by 3.5 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$38.90 at June 1 and \$39.51 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$37.15 at the beginning of July in 1948. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 2.7 p.c., to 166.3, while that of weekly payrolls has risen by 9.4 p.c.

There were gains in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month in manufacturing, notably in animal and vegetable food processing and textile plants; curtailment was noted, however, in iron and steel products and some other classes of manufacturing. Construction, trade, transportation and communications, among the non-manufacturing industries, showed heightened activity. The increases in the reported staffs were not especially large.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was downward at July 1, according to information received from 191 leading establishments, whose working forces were lower by 1.8 p.c. than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these firms were rather higher, exceeding their June 1 payrolls by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$39.02 per week, as compared with \$38.03 at June 1, 1949, and \$35.83 at July 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 2.6 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 12.5 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than at June 1, particularly in the food group. Construction also afforded more employment, but trade and transportation released some workers. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly survey were small.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in employment in this city continued upward at July 1, when small advances were indicated in manufacturing (notably in animal food processing) and in construction, hotels and restaurants and trade. Statements were compiled from 159 representative employers at July 1, whose staffs were higher by 1.6 p.c. than at June 1; the amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages increased by 2.9 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$37.34 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.87 in the preceding survey. The July 1, 1948, mean was \$34.73. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment showed a decline of 2.2 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 5.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The employees of the 340 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in Calgary at the beginning of July exceeded their personnel at June 1 by 0.9 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed rose by two p.c. in the month. The average earnings of members of their staffs were \$42.28, as compared with \$41.84 in their last report, and \$39.09 at July 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.9 p.c. Improvement as compared with June 1, 1949, took place in manufacturing, construction, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and trade.

Edmonton.- Information tabulated from 296 representative firms in Edmonton at July 1 showed an increase of 1.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. There was an advance of 3.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were then \$40.60, rising from \$39.76 at the beginning of June. The July 1, 1948, per capita figure was \$38.68. There was improvement as compared with June 1 in manufacturing, in which moderate gains were indicated in the food, lumber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and petroleum divisions. Mining, construction, transportation and trade were also brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was moderate expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when greater activity was shown in transportation, communications, and

construction. Manufacturing and trade were generally quieter. Within the former group, there were substantial gains in the animal food processing, lumber, paper product and some other classes, while vegetable food plants reported losses in employment. Returns were received from 1,103 leading establishments, in which the staffs rose by 0.2 p.c. as compared with June 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms were higher by 2.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees, which had amounted to \$43.37 at June 1, rose to \$44.45 at the date under review; the July 1, 1948, figure was \$40.31. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.4 p.c, but that of payrolls has mounted by 7.4 p.c.

Victoria.— The 234 larger employers in Victoria from whom statistics of employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July reported an increase of 1.6 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, with a rise of 3.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed. The earnings of their employees averaged \$41.95 per person. Their disbursements at June 1 had represented \$41.30 per employee, while the mean at July 1, 1948, was \$38.11. The trend in manufacturing was downward at the date under review, when rather small declines from June 1 took place in chemical, iron and steel and other plants. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade, on the other hand, showed moderate improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for a year earlier indicates an advance of 6.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

TABLES.

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

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,080,034	47,610,533	44.08	43.31	41.17	123.4	122.1	123.3	209.8	203.7	195.7
Animal products - edible	39,439	1,668,740	42.31	43.03	38.99	142.8	134.7	142.7	237.8	228.0	228.1
Fur and products	4,386	171,564	39.12	38.74	37.12	141.6	142.0	138.9	206.9	206.6	192.8
Leather and products	31,282	993,490	31.76	31.38	29.15	109.6	109.1	105.2	183.7	180.8	180.8
Boots and shoes	20,512	619,777	30.22	30.26	27.52	112.8	112.1	104.0	192.0	190.9	161.2
Lumber and its products	84,934	3,327,934	39.18	38.16	35.45	126.5	122.6	129.2	228.9	216.0	217.2
Rough and dressed lumber	52,350	2,130,169	40.69	39.50	36.53	123.8	118.4	125.6	236.7	219.6	215.8
Furniture	18,059	680,375	37.68	36.94	34.46	150.9	149.9	147.5	209.3	203.8	209.9
Other lumber products	14,525	517,390	35.62	34.92	32.90	117.5	116.2	130.1	226.2	219.3	230.0
Plant products - edible	63,665	2,311,278	36.30	36.62	34.48	145.8	130.4	139.8	234.4	211.4	213.5
Pulp and paper products	115,610	5,758,862	49.81	49.55	47.98	142.4	140.8	145.7	239.0	235.2	234.9
Pulp and paper	50,839	2,874,308	56.54	56.16	56.18	134.0	131.7	144.8	240.0	234.3	255.3
Paper products	21,026	834,722	39.70	39.21	37.93	163.0	162.0	166.0	267.7	262.7	247.9
Printing and publishing	43,746	2,049,832	46.86	46.92	42.98	145.0	144.2	141.5	227.6	226.8	203.8
Rubber products	20,808	929,166	44.65	44.40	43.16	122.5	121.8	134.2	233.3	230.8	247.2
Textile products	160,312	5,371,626	33.51	32.74	30.58	114.4	115.9	111.8	200.2	198.2	178.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,261	2,146,206	36.84	35.58	32.61	109.9	111.4	112.4	214.3	209.7	193.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,692	819,910	36.13	34.21	32.32	92.1	95.8	92.1	172.4	165.9	154.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,212	517,916	36.44	34.37	31.95	103.8	105.4	110.8	211.4	202.6	198.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,996	608,865	38.06	38.30	33.19	144.8	146.8	146.7	297.3	303.3	282.7
Hosiery and knit goods	23,902	709,271	29.67	29.33	27.39	110.6	113.6	119.3	181.0	183.8	180.2
Garments and personal furnishings	61,616	1,916,559	31.10	30.76	29.03	127.7	128.9	113.6	205.4	205.0	171.8
Other textile products	16,533	599,690	36.27	35.10	33.86	93.9	94.2	93.6	168.4	163.5	153.6
Tobacco	10,133	418,713	41.32	39.52	35.88	113.9	113.7	111.4	262.2	250.3	222.6
Beverages	21,427	1,023,165	47.75	46.57	44.34	185.4	175.9	172.7	298.5	276.4	258.1
Chemicals and allied products	43,647	2,070,591	47.44	47.43	44.28	99.2	98.3	97.5	173.0	171.4	159.9
Clay, glass and stone products	22,734	1,015,979	44.69	44.53	41.41	149.4	147.0	148.7	271.4	268.3	245.9
Electric light and power	35,090	1,696,930	48.36	48.04	45.82	170.4	165.5	154.3	262.1	252.8	223.4
Electrical apparatus	52,540	2,498,331	47.55	46.74	43.18	165.5	167.7	165.5	294.7	293.5	265.5
Iron and steel products	293,280	14,528,311	49.54	47.80	46.26	109.5	109.7	110.7	178.2	172.3	168.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,980	2,031,356	52.11	53.27	48.32	143.8	144.3	146.5	202.9	208.2	191.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,116	1,353,881	46.50	45.30	43.45	114.7	116.1	115.2	187.1	184.4	174.9
Agricultural implements	17,941	888,738	49.54	48.42	46.21	198.9	203.0	206.4	364.5	363.7	360.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,416	6,076,079	51.76	48.87	49.23	103.3	102.5	97.7	164.5	154.3	148.1
Automobiles and parts	47,233	2,599,265	55.03	49.79	49.09	120.8	116.0	113.7	172.8	149.0	145.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,004	711,068	47.39	44.91	43.00	75.9	79.6	113.2	120.0	119.2	162.7
Heating appliances	8,320	361,112	43.40	41.75	41.33	148.5	146.1	142.7	243.8	230.7	226.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,309	550,094	48.64	47.26	46.06	100.1	99.5	104.3	204.6	197.5	197.3
Foundry and machine shop products	8,785	404,998	46.10	44.12	43.98	91.8	93.5	98.6	200.0	195.0	190.2
Other iron and steel products	46,411	2,150,985	46.35	44.75	42.13	99.2	99.1	99.1	168.1	162.1	154.1
Non-ferrous metal products	47,043	2,302,203	48.94	48.46	48.06	115.2	117.2	121.7	209.1	210.6	203.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,491	826,834	53.38	54.10	49.13	122.6	121.0	124.2	223.7	223.9	210.7
Miscellaneous	18,213	696,816	38.26	36.80	35.35	155.1	155.4	137.0	264.6	255.1	224.6
LOGGING	56,114	2,296,043	40.92	40.06	38.98	116.6	111.4	143.1	241.2	221.9	279.8
MINING	83,735	4,297,355	51.32	50.06	49.33	100.5	99.2	100.8	161.4	156.4	155.7
Coal	24,044	1,147,044	47.71	44.07	48.36	95.3	95.0	97.2	178.7	164.5	184.5
Metallic ores	43,683	2,405,978	55.08	54.57	51.82	91.5	92.2	89.4	139.0	138.8	127.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,008	744,333	46.50	46.31	44.40	149.4	137.3	158.1	256.5	234.7	259.0
COMMUNICATIONS	53,093	2,146,386	40.43	40.36	38.58	201.1	198.9	186.5	294.7	287.9	261.5
Telegraphs	8,619	392,298	45.52	45.23	46.22	126.6	123.2	125.0	226.1	218.7	226.8
Telephones	42,991	1,696,658	39.47	39.44	36.98	220.7	216.4	205.0	311.9	305.4	271.3
TRANSPORTATION	187,508	9,591,882	51.15	50.83	49.79	145.7	143.1	144.5	227.6	222.1	219.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,424	2,864,117	46.88	46.34	43.32	157.1	155.9	153.4	247.2	242.3	228.0
Steam railway operation	92,595	5,227,150	56.45	56.70	56.30	135.2	132.4	134.7	210.7	207.2	209.3
Shipping and stevedoring	32,489	1,600,615	46.19	44.75	43.28	146.7	142.5	149.9	260.9	245.6	250.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	245,684	10,018,987	40.78	40.16	38.78	133.0	125.0	133.5	235.6	218.0	224.9
Building	119,709	5,175,553	43.23	42.85	40.84	172.4	160.2	158.5	260.7	240.0	225.1
Highway	83,312	3,039,114	36.48	35.74	34.05	113.9	109.1	128.9	216.6	202.2	227.3
Railway	42,663	1,804,320	42.29	41.48	44.06	98.6	92.3	99.2	210.4	193.1	220.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,111	2,037,482	27.87	27.92	25.81	153.8	147.7	153.4	258.7	248.9	239.7
Hotels and restaurants	46,048	1,248,021	25.97	26.22	24.45	161.6	162.6	163.4	277.7	262.2	264.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,685	596,382	28.83	28.39	28.54	133.0	131.3	137.0	214.4	208.4	206.2
TRADE	286,369	10,678,660	37.29	36.96	34.76	145.1	144.3	140.3	226.9	223.5	204.8
Retail	204,215	7,141,827	34.97	34.49	32.47	141.7	141.7	138.3	226.4	223.2	205.1
Wholesale	82,154	3,536,833	43.05	43.18	40.43	157.3	154.4	149.1	227.8	224.2	204.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	88,677,328	42.93	42.32	40.48	129.9	127.4	129.7	216.2	209.0	203.5
FINANCE	89,130	3,710,191	41.63	41.57	39.67	145.2	144.2	139.7	208.4	206.7	190.9
Banks and trust companies	50,815	1,885,069	37.10	37.08	34.86	155.3	154.9	148.2	221.2	220.5	197.8
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,526	169,432	48.07	50.44	48.35	151.8	162.4	158.8	212.1	223.4	222.5
Insurance	34,790	1,655,690	47.59	47.29	45.81	131.7	129.8	127.2	195.3	191.2	181.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	92,387,619	42.88	42.29	40.45	130.5	128.0	130.1	215.9	208.9	203.0

* 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 July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	48,317	1,920,590	\$ 39.75	\$ 40.15	\$ 38.50	113.0	111.1	114.9	193.8	192.5	190.7
Lumber products	5,496	160,787	29.26	28.81	29.09	103.4	94.8	109.6	168.2	151.8	178.0
Pulp and paper products	6,109	301,884	49.42	48.76	48.14	116.2	115.7	129.9	218.1	214.2	237.6
Iron and steel	17,948	832,431	46.38	47.48	45.57	109.0	108.2	104.6	185.2	188.2	174.4
Logging	6,947	241,542	34.77	31.36	32.64	120.9	60.0	99.8	269.8	120.7	214.1
Mining	15,549	694,919	44.69	40.70	46.30	86.0	84.8	85.7	167.7	150.6	173.2
Transportation	13,450	645,631	48.00	47.72	46.84	132.5	134.9	142.1	219.0	221.6	229.2
Construction	30,235	958,599	31.70	31.23	32.03	123.0	113.3	152.9	203.6	184.7	255.6
Trade	17,898	567,211	31.69	31.36	29.40	137.6	135.6	130.2	210.3	205.0	188.6
- Eight Leading Industries	139,654	5,236,007	37.49	37.14	36.72	117.1	110.9	122.5	200.2	188.0	205.7
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,274	14,238,267	41.12	40.71	38.67	119.2	118.7	119.1	206.1	202.1	192.1
Lumber products	18,459	629,168	34.08	33.89	31.65	111.4	106.1	116.9	229.1	217.0	236.6
Pulp and paper products	40,715	2,096,402	51.49	51.14	49.34	133.3	131.6	139.7	237.7	233.1	236.5
Textile products	89,429	2,862,793	32.01	31.98	29.71	121.4	122.8	115.4	207.3	209.3	182.8
Chemicals and allied products	17,865	834,717	46.72	46.44	43.24	85.5	85.6	81.0	145.4	144.6	129.6
Iron and steel	68,051	3,230,345	47.47	45.92	44.86	107.1	108.1	111.3	168.8	164.9	165.3
Logging	20,624	658,436	31.93	29.69	35.09	100.8	105.8	126.8	229.1	223.5	325.4
Mining	14,254	688,922	48.33	48.86	45.59	113.8	104.1	125.5	167.5	154.9	174.8
Communications	14,087	595,649	42.28	42.55	39.75	221.9	218.6	207.4	296.4	293.0	260.0
Transportation	51,321	2,587,844	50.42	50.45	50.00	148.2	145.7	149.0	234.1	230.2	233.5
Construction	68,787	2,626,551	38.18	38.74	36.68	128.1	119.5	125.3	222.8	210.8	209.7
Services ^{1/}	19,451	535,150	27.51	27.51	25.02	164.6	158.2	164.3	260.0	249.8	236.8
Trade	64,643	2,358,618	36.49	36.62	34.52	139.5	138.8	136.9	212.7	212.3	199.0
- Eight Leading Industries	599,441	24,289,437	40.52	40.29	38.59	125.5	123.7	126.3	212.3	208.0	203.4
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	533,964	24,556,078	45.99	44.89	42.74	123.3	121.9	122.6	207.7	200.4	192.1
Lumber products	27,936	1,045,302	37.45	36.34	34.50	125.2	123.1	127.0	213.9	204.1	206.7
Plant products - edible	34,806	1,261,408	36.24	36.89	34.36	152.7	130.6	157.5	236.5	205.8	211.7
Pulp and paper products	52,858	2,591,006	49.02	48.57	46.97	152.4	150.6	152.7	246.2	241.0	236.5
Textile products	59,407	2,151,512	36.22	34.55	32.31	104.3	105.8	106.5	189.4	183.3	172.5
Chemicals and allied products	21,133	1,014,138	47.99	48.24	45.09	108.0	105.8	108.8	189.6	186.8	179.3
Electrical apparatus	36,404	1,735,314	47.67	46.67	43.53	165.9	169.4	166.3	286.7	286.8	261.8
Iron and steel	172,504	8,785,005	50.93	48.77	46.86	109.1	109.1	109.6	178.5	170.9	163.6
Non-ferrous metal products	26,568	1,301,355	48.98	48.25	46.23	112.5	114.8	120.6	213.3	214.5	211.3
Logging	11,965	488,799	40.85	41.36	37.56	117.4	111.9	173.2	266.6	257.3	361.2
Mining	25,298	1,356,409	53.62	52.70	50.41	81.5	83.2	81.7	124.0	124.5	116.7
Communications	21,344	860,624	40.32	40.46	38.96	212.9	208.2	197.3	309.9	304.1	277.7
Transportation	57,997	3,029,190	52.23	51.40	49.59	152.0	148.9	149.1	229.5	221.3	214.2
Construction	77,055	3,373,746	43.78	42.69	41.74	129.7	120.1	127.0	223.2	201.4	208.3
Services ^{1/}	28,720	801,826	27.92	27.76	25.62	140.6	138.1	138.2	249.6	244.0	227.4
Trade	114,980	4,372,412	38.03	37.47	35.42	140.8	140.0	137.3	222.9	218.2	201.6
- Eight Leading Industries	871,323	38,839,084	44.57	43.67	41.66	127.7	125.5	127.0	210.0	202.2	196.0
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,296	3,207,542	43.17	42.61	40.75	139.7	136.9	136.3	231.7	224.2	214.0
Animal products - edible	9,994	448,733	44.90	45.49	39.61	139.1	134.6	145.9	216.3	212.0	220.5
Lumber products	5,474	203,073	37.10	36.86	34.64	134.3	129.9	128.2	226.4	217.8	214.3
Plant products - edible	7,141	282,098	39.50	39.12	37.05	153.8	142.9	141.2	246.9	227.2	212.1
Textile products	5,778	173,110	29.96	28.17	27.45	137.2	135.0	116.2	231.0	213.8	182.9
Iron and steel	22,806	1,083,927	47.53	45.94	45.57	123.5	124.0	122.2	213.0	206.7	206.6
Mining	18,251	1,008,614	55.26	53.92	53.03	164.1	164.1	157.6	257.9	251.5	237.3
Communications	7,686	311,749	40.56	39.44	38.00	180.0	173.8	161.5	280.9	263.6	237.9
Transportation	42,900	2,200,420	51.41	51.66	50.69	135.5	133.3	134.3	204.7	202.4	199.8
Construction	42,945	1,799,651	41.91	40.60	39.93	128.1	123.1	123.4	241.1	224.3	220.2
Services ^{1/}	12,336	340,974	27.64	28.12	26.41	162.8	147.4	161.8	263.0	242.5	251.6
Trade	54,611	2,039,771	37.35	36.98	34.88	147.5	147.1	141.0	227.1	224.3	203.2
- Eight Leading Industries	253,598	10,932,194	43.11	42.63	41.16	141.3	138.3	137.1	230.0	222.6	213.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	77,183	3,688,056	47.78	46.78	43.50	138.2	135.5	144.4	234.5	225.0	224.1
Animal products - edible	5,812	258,650	44.50	45.39	41.20	138.1	123.7	137.8	246.4	225.3	243.0
Lumber products	27,569	1,288,604	46.74	44.80	40.35	145.6	142.2	147.6	255.2	238.9	224.1
Plant products - edible	4,546	171,946	37.82	36.87	33.46	136.8	124.2	158.8	263.2	232.9	270.5
Pulp and paper products	9,688	495,339	51.13	52.07	51.33	150.5	150.1	153.2	232.3	236.0	239.2
Iron and steel	11,971	596,603	49.84	48.83	46.30	100.0	100.3	118.2	166.2	163.3	182.4
Non-ferrous metal products	4,341	234,834	54.10	52.90	51.10	134.9	134.6	133.4	206.7	201.5	193.2
Logging	13,905	883,793	55.57	55.85	48.87	168.2	162.5	183.8	236.4	231.5	226.7
Mining	10,383	548,491	52.83	52.07	50.70	103.2	101.4	99.3	155.8	150.9	143.6
Transportation	21,940	1,128,797	51.45	50.58	50.04	152.3	155.9	152.5	269.0	254.1	246.8
Construction	26,662	1,250,440	47.27	45.50	44.02	199.8	197.4	185.1	365.0	347.3	317.9
Services ^{1/}	9,276	287,601	30.99	30.92	28.83	174.4	172.0	181.7	293.2	288.6	280.8
Trade	34,237	1,340,648	39.16	38.73	35.64	172.0	170.8	162.4	286.2	281.2	245.5
- Eight Leading Industries	201,632	9,380,606	46.52	45.67	43.01	154.6	151.7	154.0	252.4	243.1	232.5

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	846	29,485	34.85	33.71	33.00	151.8	170.7	161.7	262.6	285.5	264.8
Trade	710	17,466	24.59	24.53	21.44	129.6	130.5	114.9	178.7	179.6	140.5
- Eight Leading Industries	3,245	113,789	35.07	34.83	34.72	142.7	141.2	149.1	230.4	226.3	237.5
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,491	1,047,593	39.55	41.06	38.77	109.6	107.8	109.1	180.5	184.2	175.3
Animal products - edible	2,952	94,420	31.99	34.08	34.03	135.1	119.1	119.7	226.6	212.8	215.3
Iron and steel	12,548	579,602	46.19	49.07	45.65	102.4	101.7	97.7	177.5	187.1	167.2
Mining	14,289	651,815	45.62	41.05	48.96	85.3	84.5	86.0	168.8	150.5	175.1
Coal	13,362	612,463	45.84	41.06	47.37	84.3	83.5	84.5	167.0	148.4	173.2
Transportation	6,613	303,311	45.87	44.56	43.95	120.3	122.7	133.6	201.2	199.5	214.0
Steam railway operation	3,550	188,628	53.13	50.77	52.45	105.7	105.9	108.2	191.9	183.7	193.9
Shipping and stevedoring	2,033	71,738	35.29	35.95	33.91	136.6	146.4	181.8	202.5	221.0	259.0
Construction	16,320	486,363	29.92	29.51	31.92	95.9	87.4	126.3	160.6	144.3	225.7
Building	4,883	180,746	32.92	33.37	30.55	94.7	76.4	81.4	144.4	118.2	114.1
Highway	9,907	266,237	26.87	26.60	31.46	96.4	93.7	154.7	165.5	159.2	310.0
Retail trade	6,738	192,800	28.61	28.38	26.82	138.7	135.0	126.9	211.9	204.7	185.6
Wholesale trade	2,988	117,136	39.20	38.82	36.47	153.7	153.0	143.1	202.0	198.1	189.0
- Eight Leading Industries	77,883	2,922,332	37.52	37.13	37.30	108.2	105.1	114.9	179.2	172.1	189.9
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,980	845,512	40.21	39.29	38.40	114.7	112.2	119.7	211.3	202.1	211.0
Lumber products	3,242	99,935	30.83	30.80	30.72	92.4	82.2	97.5	172.7	153.4	161.6
Pulp and paper products	4,005	213,027	53.19	52.29	52.50	118.3	117.5	129.7	226.6	221.3	245.2
Iron and steel	5,221	245,055	46.94	43.99	45.63	118.3	117.2	113.8	204.7	190.0	190.3
Logging	6,392	228,151	35.69	32.81	33.68	128.4	87.5	106.7	280.8	115.6	220.2
Transportation	6,205	309,627	49.90	50.74	49.67	137.9	140.1	143.5	235.1	242.9	243.6
Steam railway operation	3,997	223,268	55.86	56.12	56.90	134.5	135.9	140.9	215.8	219.0	230.1
Construction	13,210	445,223	33.70	33.04	31.80	161.4	151.6	185.8	288.7	268.9	314.1
Highway	7,242	220,112	30.39	29.71	27.74	171.9	163.5	207.6	360.8	335.5	397.7
Railway	2,554	104,030	40.73	41.42	40.92	96.3	79.5	106.3	218.7	183.5	242.5
Retail trade	4,977	149,434	30.02	29.46	27.45	132.2	131.2	130.2	230.9	225.0	202.5
- Eight Leading Industries	58,526	2,199,886	37.59	37.30	36.02	130.3	119.1	133.8	235.3	213.5	231.6
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,489	1,762,772	42.49	41.63	40.63	134.0	131.3	129.8	220.2	211.5	204.5
Animal products - edible	3,488	163,938	47.00	47.94	41.55	133.8	125.2	132.5	205.5	194.3	201.2
Plant products - edible	3,459	132,838	38.40	37.83	35.73	159.3	140.8	143.6	247.6	215.5	204.2
Pulp and paper products	4,115	180,470	43.86	44.40	41.97	144.9	145.6	139.0	220.3	224.1	203.2
Textiles	4,898	145,682	29.74	28.16	26.94	141.0	136.2	116.4	233.6	213.7	177.7
Iron and steel	15,075	713,724	47.34	45.55	46.54	121.6	122.0	122.4	209.9	202.6	207.6
Transportation	19,525	1,007,194	51.58	52.14	51.43	137.1	134.5	135.3	209.1	207.3	205.7
Street railways	7,842	349,985	44.63	44.45	43.76	156.0	155.1	153.8	239.9	237.4	231.9
Steam railway operation	11,544	651,529	56.44	57.61	56.75	124.4	121.1	122.9	194.7	193.5	193.5
Construction	14,901	622,677	41.79	41.27	38.38	118.4	112.1	113.2	210.0	196.2	182.9
Building	6,120	265,381	43.36	43.53	37.73	119.3	114.3	101.1	175.8	169.1	125.0
Railway	5,004	214,103	42.79	41.56	43.83	90.0	87.2	94.7	196.0	184.6	210.2
Services ^{1/}	4,655	126,361	27.15	26.85	24.78	161.7	160.4	159.6	253.0	248.3	229.7
Retail trade	16,733	600,848	35.91	35.46	33.25	146.4	144.2	145.5	221.7	215.7	206.0
Wholesale trade	7,820	321,625	41.13	41.27	38.78	135.7	133.3	130.2	201.6	198.7	181.8
- Eight Leading Industries	112,309	4,798,324	42.72	42.34	40.76	134.4	131.3	130.8	216.8	209.9	201.0
SAS KATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,586	459,208	43.38	43.98	40.04	135.9	133.1	141.2	217.5	216.0	208.4
Animal products - edible	2,854	114,615	40.16	40.81	35.71	139.7	135.5	179.9	224.7	221.5	254.0
Street railways	4,480	175,427	39.16	38.87	35.64	102.0	102.4	105.1	158.5	158.0	148.6
Steam railway operation	4,909	301,501	61.42	61.86	61.73	128.5	126.9	127.0	181.1	180.0	179.9
Construction	11,695	479,865	41.03	39.91	39.25	123.9	118.9	125.6	244.8	228.5	237.0
Highway	4,203	176,285	41.94	40.02	37.66	132.9	127.9	135.5	278.8	255.9	252.1
Railway	4,241	180,189	42.49	41.49	44.10	94.2	90.9	94.3	184.2	173.4	191.3
Retail trade	6,986	246,648	35.31	34.24	33.06	137.0	139.7	128.7	223.4	229.2	204.0
Wholesale trade	4,793	193,462	40.36	40.31	37.83	138.1	135.6	127.3	222.1	217.9	192.3
- Eight Leading Industries	47,937	2,007,341	41.87	41.39	39.72	130.7	129.6	131.0	211.2	207.0	200.8
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,221	985,562	44.35	43.79	41.33	153.1	150.0	147.4	264.6	256.0	237.7
Animal products - edible	3,652	170,180	46.60	46.85	40.81	139.5	139.0	152.1	224.1	224.4	222.2
Plant products - edible	2,456	99,011	40.28	40.19	37.52	142.9	139.5	156.7	239.8	233.6	212.3
Iron and steel	5,518	264,823	47.99	46.32	46.45	152.5	153.5	143.8	256.8	249.5	234.6
Mining	14,117	765,508	54.23	52.45	52.73	190.1	190.4	179.3	276.0	268.6	255.2
Coal	7,197	365,843	50.83	47.31	52.33	134.9	102.5	146.3	206.5	194.2	230.5
Transportation	13,886	716,298	51.58	51.60	50.83	148.8	145.9	147.6	226.5	222.2	220.0
Street railway	5,256	227,239	43.23	43.70	41.76	129.7	127.0	131.8	197.8	195.7	181.8
Steam railway operation	7,997	461,816	57.75	57.05	56.66	145.7	145.7	145.7	236.0	233.0	231.6
Construction	16,349	697,109	42.64	40.60	41.89	140.4	136.8	131.1	274.5	254.0	250.6
Highway	6,309	259,598	41.18	38.60	37.66	127.6	122.5	126.1	235.9	212.6	207.7
Railway	3,989	168,066	42.13	41.10	45.17	91.8	89.4	86.8	200.7	191.0	203.7
Services ^{1/}	5,483	155,336	28.33	30.31	28.21	176.5	141.7	175.8	270.6	232.4	268.2
Retail trade	12,527	439,866	35.11	34.88	33.19	155.6	154.3	146.3	255.4	251.5	227.0
Wholesale trade	5,752	237,322	41.26	40.86	37.72	159.6	160.5	142.5	242.6	241.8	199.5
- Eight Leading Industries	93,352	4,126,529	44.20	43.63	42.45	157.3	153.4	149.6	259.6	249.7	237.2

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II. ^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	188,594	8,001,788	42.43	41.89	39.62	124.3	124.4	118.9	205.0	202.6	182.9
Plant products - edible	10,865	408,214	37.57	37.45	35.72	125.8	121.7	122.6	222.3	214.2	206.6
Pulp and paper products	13,501	642,731	47.61	47.75	42.46	149.8	150.3	153.1	255.0	256.5	225.0
Textiles	41,784	1,362,048	32.60	32.68	30.84	123.2	125.5	111.1	201.3	205.4	171.6
Tobacco	5,969	262,777	44.02	42.28	37.75	101.5	102.3	100.6	259.2	245.8	220.0
Iron and steel	47,573	2,326,443	48.90	47.16	46.64	105.4	105.4	98.8	163.9	158.1	146.1
Communications	7,325	351,078	47.93	48.62	45.03	230.0	226.2	211.5	297.1	296.3	256.6
Transportation	19,013	888,880	46.75	46.27	44.32	148.1	145.7	150.3	250.5	243.8	242.1
Construction	24,980	1,000,575	40.06	41.08	37.11	201.3	188.7	183.5	290.5	279.1	249.7
Services ^{1/}	13,817	401,032	29.02	28.60	26.06	159.1	158.9	160.2	250.5	246.5	226.2
Trade	50,013	1,857,512	37.14	37.28	35.25	142.0	141.8	139.9	207.9	208.4	195.4
- Eight Leading Industries	304,325	12,531,848	41.18	40.91	38.52	134.9	134.0	129.8	216.8	213.9	195.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	18,681	663,506	35.52	35.60	34.67	98.6	99.4	107.3	172.9	174.7	172.4
Iron and steel	1,999	91,266	45.66	44.94	41.02	77.9	92.5	164.8	123.0	143.8	234.8
Transportation	1,919	78,030	40.66	39.09	36.14	180.3	178.8	171.0	250.0	238.3	210.6
Construction	5,134	185,094	36.05	34.82	34.81	190.4	180.1	145.1	349.3	319.1	258.2
Services ^{1/}	1,882	50,724	26.95	26.25	25.69	167.9	156.5	164.6	329.2	298.6	307.7
Trade	5,667	177,166	31.26	31.08	29.00	155.1	152.9	143.7	225.4	220.8	204.1
- Eight Leading Industries	34,017	1,183,494	34.79	34.50	33.32	122.9	121.7	122.2	207.4	203.5	192.9
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	171,511	7,790,005	45.42	44.49	42.46	124.5	123.5	121.6	209.6	203.8	191.9
Plant products - edible	13,042	497,951	38.18	37.26	35.06	122.5	118.1	122.1	195.4	183.9	173.9
Pulp and paper products	22,779	1,091,866	47.93	47.66	44.95	147.2	145.2	142.9	235.5	230.5	214.6
Textiles	21,131	783,875	37.10	36.34	34.58	106.5	107.3	104.8	187.5	185.1	171.3
Chemicals and allied products	10,927	511,148	46.78	46.75	43.50	142.5	137.8	139.9	257.0	248.4	234.6
Electrical apparatus	15,788	737,578	46.72	45.18	43.48	168.4	172.4	168.7	286.2	283.4	270.8
Iron and steel	36,858	1,786,723	48.48	46.73	45.48	106.3	106.0	101.7	177.4	170.5	159.2
Communications	6,434	297,370	46.22	46.88	44.68	216.8	213.0	196.5	290.9	289.8	254.9
Transportation	13,026	627,826	48.20	46.50	43.49	168.6	166.3	164.8	269.0	255.9	237.2
Construction	14,241	707,830	49.70	45.87	46.81	154.0	129.8	143.2	240.3	187.0	217.7
Services ^{1/}	14,433	440,783	30.54	30.26	27.86	128.8	129.3	127.4	240.7	239.5	213.8
Trade	57,760	2,388,233	41.35	40.86	38.41	145.4	144.5	141.4	227.2	223.3	204.8
- Eight Leading Industries	277,437	12,253,865	44.17	43.18	41.17	133.3	131.4	129.9	219.5	211.5	199.6
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,056	420,146	41.78	40.90	39.07	101.6	101.5	103.5	174.4	170.6	165.4
Pulp and paper products	3,346	153,807	45.97	45.16	42.53	119.4	119.3	128.0	191.8	198.4	190.2
Iron and steel	1,780	74,444	41.82	41.00	40.92	54.3	60.6	60.4	102.1	111.6	111.1
Construction	4,869	190,658	39.16	39.27	35.04	183.8	174.7	172.3	307.3	293.1	256.0
Services ^{1/}	2,633	69,139	26.26	25.79	24.92	139.3	140.3	144.2	260.2	259.3	259.0
Trade	7,699	248,733	32.31	31.82	30.54	153.4	151.5	145.2	226.3	220.1	206.6
- Eight Leading Industries	27,786	1,041,931	37.50	37.01	34.87	134.1	132.4	130.9	217.2	211.6	197.8
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,054	2,547,680	48.94	47.93	44.13	118.9	122.4	118.9	205.0	206.8	186.0
Textiles	6,749	235,762	34.93	32.44	30.20	97.2	101.6	107.7	159.1	164.0	162.7
Electrical apparatus	7,417	379,457	51.16	51.27	46.50	139.0	139.8	133.2	271.9	274.2	236.0
Iron and steel	23,487	1,283,179	54.63	53.59	48.90	106.9	113.1	108.8	184.1	191.1	167.7
Construction	3,747	174,706	46.63	46.12	40.63	137.1	134.7	144.8	234.7	228.1	218.7
Trade	6,690	249,781	37.34	36.55	34.58	126.8	126.6	129.4	210.1	205.5	193.6
- Eight Leading Industries	66,882	3,137,897	46.92	45.98	42.46	123.1	125.7	123.3	210.1	210.3	190.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	34,566	1,894,451	54.81	49.00	49.85	126.3	116.3	117.5	174.2	143.5	148.7
Iron and steel	28,280	1,610,801	56.96	49.57	51.23	120.2	111.0	113.6	166.7	134.0	141.7
Construction	1,410	73,113	51.85	50.77	48.51	202.6	205.9	170.1	349.2	347.4	279.3
Trade	3,770	140,539	37.28	36.72	33.78	159.0	155.5	162.0	211.0	203.2	193.2
- Eight Leading Industries	42,504	2,224,361	52.33	47.44	47.72	130.0	121.3	122.5	182.8	154.6	157.0
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,393	1,424,817	41.43	40.52	39.48	133.3	130.8	128.6	217.5	208.6	200.8
Animal products - edible	3,245	154,651	47.66	48.68	41.91	131.3	122.6	123.4	200.4	191.1	198.2
Plant products - edible	3,296	127,901	38.77	38.16	36.15	154.2	138.5	138.2	246.3	213.1	202.2
Textiles	4,631	140,105	30.25	28.67	27.11	137.6	132.2	114.4	229.3	208.9	175.3
Iron and steel	11,364	528,152	46.48	44.32	45.46	119.5	121.3	121.4	205.1	198.5	203.6
Communications	1,392	56,192	40.37	38.58	36.89	193.6	186.2	160.9	247.7	227.6	188.2
Transportation	4,577	198,125	43.29	43.08	40.91	156.0	153.2	158.2	222.9	217.9	214.5
Construction	4,470	185,257	41.67	41.74	36.22	90.5	87.1	86.5	132.0	127.2	105.2
Services ^{1/}	4,339	117,459	27.07	26.61	24.68	163.2	163.8	162.4	252.6	249.2	230.9
Trade	22,019	830,161	37.70	37.45	35.19	145.2	142.6	142.6	213.8	213.5	201.6
- Eight Leading Industries	71,289	2,816,968	39.51	38.90	37.15	136.1	133.5	132.6	211.0	203.7	192.8
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	32,560	1,545,533	47.47	46.23	42.72	135.7	135.9	145.6	227.8	222.0	223.6
Lumber products	9,313	446,260	47.92	45.90	41.81	147.6	146.3	154.0	245.5	233.0	223.8
Iron and steel	7,734	383,989	49.65	48.95	45.75	93.1	92.5	117.3	154.0	151.6	179.0
Communications	4,505	177,595	39.42	39.16	36.10	191.2	187.0	185.9	275.6	267.8	247.2
Transportation	8,942	423,706	47.38	46.84	44.36	156.6	152.0	172.4	236.8	227.1	245.1
Construction	11,255	577,016	51.27	49.07	45.79	330.8	326.6	298.0	564.7	533.7	437.1
Services ^{1/}	6,294	202,167	32.12	31.91	28.89	175.1	174.5	187.8	292.6	289.7	278.1
Trade	23,998	965,033	40.21	39.44	36.41	162.8	165.1	159.8	278.2	262.7	244.3
- Eight Leading Industries	87,631	3,895,105	44.45	43.37	40.31	162.2	161.9	166.2	270.4	263.4	251.7

x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1949 and July 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948
BALTIMORE											
Manufacturing	7,559	296,288	39.20	39.84	38.09	104.6	102.5	99.6	180.1	179.4	166.8
Plant products - edible	1,149	28,480	24.79	25.11	26.70	86.2	86.4	84.6	128.0	129.9	135.4
Iron and steel	3,229	142,136	44.02	45.18	42.54	103.4	102.8	94.7	181.5	185.3	160.7
Transportation	1,749	59,614	34.08	35.27	32.80	144.6	167.0	209.1	195.6	226.8	272.3
Construction	3,844	132,891	34.57	35.97	34.38	156.3	122.6	138.2	192.0	156.7	188.9
Trade	6,014	197,104	32.77	32.43	30.28	147.5	144.4	137.6	212.9	206.3	185.3
- Nine Leading Industries	22,856	804,994	35.22	35.49	33.88	126.8	122.0	121.9	194.6	188.9	182.0
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,564	179,573	39.35	36.71	36.39	91.6	91.6	97.9	165.3	154.2	162.6
Iron and steel	864	39,034	45.18	37.55	40.99	67.0	63.3	57.4	109.6	86.2	78.5
Trade	3,176	102,124	32.15	31.71	29.43	111.6	110.7	109.8	180.6	176.7	164.7
- Nine Leading Industries	13,328	476,000	35.71	34.98	33.22	121.5	121.7	122.4	202.3	198.5	190.0
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,578	263,517	34.77	34.22	31.20	106.2	108.3	105.6	176.6	177.2	157.5
Textiles	4,384	138,451	31.58	31.79	27.66	103.1	106.6	95.9	177.0	181.4	144.2
Iron and steel	1,725	71,034	41.18	41.38	36.99	86.5	87.2	98.9	136.4	138.2	140.0
- Nine Leading Industries	10,429	360,139	34.53	34.08	31.08	115.2	117.0	116.3	191.6	192.0	173.9
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,526	391,549	45.92	44.65	44.52	134.2	131.1	138.0	224.1	212.9	222.7
Pulp and paper products	3,923	228,004	58.12	57.99	58.28	136.9	126.9	142.8	245.7	227.3	257.0
Textiles	2,341	77,221	32.99	30.68	25.81	100.6	99.6	95.5	191.3	177.5	142.1
- Nine Leading Industries	11,500	490,594	42.66	41.17	41.06	138.6	136.4	146.1	227.9	216.4	231.1
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	13,314	608,116	45.67	44.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1,994	79,439	39.84	36.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,198	359,453	49.94	49.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	15,485	685,630	44.28	43.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER											
Manufacturing	16,309	666,312	40.86	39.26	39.37	132.3	131.4	134.9	237.1	226.3	235.2
Animal products - edible	1,446	65,843	45.53	45.69	41.17	134.1	130.7	134.1	249.3	242.8	225.4
Leather products	1,707	65,901	38.61	36.68	35.61	102.7	101.1	101.9	176.4	164.9	161.4
Lumber products	2,049	82,340	40.19	37.59	38.15	153.7	154.4	146.7	269.7	253.3	241.8
Rubber products	4,849	201,263	41.51	41.08	42.80	146.0	144.7	165.5	253.4	246.6	296.2
Textiles	1,801	60,661	33.68	30.36	30.36	104.2	104.0	97.3	202.6	182.2	170.5
- Nine Leading Industries	20,797	846,550	40.71	39.33	39.27	135.3	133.9	134.8	243.0	232.4	233.9
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,405	698,548	42.58	41.69	39.70	144.1	140.8	141.7	247.1	236.4	226.5
Plant products - edible	2,476	90,071	36.38	35.83	34.89	159.8	144.4	160.8	261.2	232.4	252.0
Pulp and paper products	2,249	93,288	41.48	42.55	40.33	148.1	146.4	145.8	228.4	231.3	218.6
Iron and steel	4,081	192,827	47.25	45.81	44.97	142.3	142.2	141.7	243.3	235.7	230.6
Trade	4,458	162,680	36.49	35.81	35.27	166.3	166.3	150.8	229.9	225.7	201.0
- Nine Leading Industries	27,864	1,148,842	41.23	40.44	39.17	154.1	151.3	147.0	247.4	238.3	226.3
FT. WILLIAM											
Manufacturing	5,371	269,299	50.14	48.82	49.43	59.7	59.5	69.0	111.6	108.3	127.4
Pulp and paper products	2,296	132,238	57.59	55.14	57.23	146.2	145.5	154.4	228.8	218.0	240.1
Iron and steel	1,618	75,816	46.86	45.75	46.41	23.8	24.4	32.0	45.7	45.6	60.6
Transportation	2,179	107,769	49.46	47.61	44.38	147.8	146.8	141.0	175.1	165.6	148.3
Trade	2,093	77,034	36.81	36.03	33.94	131.5	131.0	130.8	226.3	220.6	212.1
- Nine Leading Industries	11,529	525,017	45.54	44.36	43.59	79.1	78.6	87.5	135.6	131.3	143.8
ST. CATHARINES											
Manufacturing	22,634	1,148,225	50.73	49.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,954	168,081	56.90	56.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,178	82,971	38.10	31.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	13,928	729,334	52.36	52.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	28,305	1,292,207	49.12	48.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REXDALE											
Manufacturing	2,448	106,305	43.43	45.06	39.31	107.9	103.1	108.6	164.1	162.7	149.6
Animal products - edible	562	23,318	41.49	41.37	37.28	143.1	139.8	150.2	209.6	204.2	197.7
Trade	5,028	195,002	38.78	36.61	35.34	142.6	153.4	138.1	244.5	247.7	215.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,532	449,976	39.02	38.03	35.83	134.6	136.9	131.0	223.0	221.3	198.1
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,270	93,526	41.20	41.07	37.13	187.0	185.5	201.9	299.4	292.9	287.0
Animal products - edible	694	28,749	41.43	43.20	34.86	191.2	181.8	270.2	321.9	319.3	357.1
Trade	3,025	104,914	34.68	34.54	33.23	137.0	135.9	128.9	214.9	212.2	193.6
- Nine Leading Industries	8,093	302,207	37.34	36.87	34.73	153.8	151.3	157.3	261.9	254.4	248.6
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,909	349,423	46.71	46.01	43.23	141.1	139.9	142.9	251.2	245.4	226.6
Plant products - edible	991	42,267	42.65	41.90	39.48	136.6	135.0	131.5	247.7	236.9	220.7
Iron and steel	2,806	135,937	48.45	46.36	46.04	149.6	151.1	139.5	245.9	237.6	218.0
Construction	2,367	102,259	43.20	42.22	40.04	115.8	112.1	100.7	254.5	240.8	196.2
Trade	7,738	295,823	38.23	37.75	35.21	155.1	154.5	135.8	236.2	231.3	196.2
- Nine Leading Industries	23,671	1,000,758	42.28	41.84	39.09	147.4	146.1	139.5	246.9	242.1	214.8
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,598	333,838	43.94	43.10	40.39	148.3	145.9	143.6	254.4	245.6	231.8
Animal products - edible	2,225	102,716	46.16	46.92	41.33	142.4	139.8	142.3	217.6	217.1	224.7
Iron and steel	1,616	85,035	46.83	44.81	45.06	147.1	147.1	141.6	287.9	256.3	247.3
Construction	3,944	180,243	45.70	43.53	47.95	315.9	314.5	300.1	512.1	483.6	511.0
Trade	7,886	282,899	35.88	35.61	33.76	187.8	186.0	172.9	297.2	292.1	250.6
- Nine Leading Industries	24,438	992,127	40.60	39.76	38.68	179.8	177.3	168.7	298.1	287.9	262.3
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,558	267,530	48.13	46.90	42.50	146.5	148.1	140.2	242.0	238.4	205.8
Lumber products	1,998	61,609	47.46	47.02	42.84	121.0	122.0	122.2	217.2	210.9	186.2
Iron and steel	1,907	95,253	49.95	47.93	43.64	143.5	146.0	137.2	233.0	227.5	194.6
Trade	3,735	137,499	36.81	36.33	31.73	164.3	162.9	149.9	273.3	267.3	224.0
- Nine Leading Industries	13,956	585,436	41.95	41.30	38.11	156.9	154.5	146.8	260.4	252.4	223.2

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

x Includes Merritt, 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
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
July 1, 1942	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
July 1, 1943	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
July 1, 1944	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.6	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
July 1, 1945	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
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	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949	196.0	177.2	15.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1	198.3	178.4	152.8	181.7	175.8	197.4	206.0	181.3	167.6	166.5	211.6	208.6

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

100.0 6.8 .2 3.8 2.8 29.0 42.2 12.2 5.4 2.3 4.5 9.8

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
July 1, 1942	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
July 1, 1943	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
July 1, 1944	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
July 1, 1945	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	266.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.7	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan. 1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.4	201.5	204.4	202.0	199.3	298.8	166.3	230.2

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

14.7 1.5 13.4 1.3 3.2 2.1 3.5 4.2

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
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
July 1, 1942	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
July 1, 1943	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
July 1, 1944	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
July 1, 1945	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	178.9	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	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	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	165.5	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	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9
Feb. 1	190.5	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.8	134.9	142.9	245.0	221.1
Mar. 1	188.9	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0
Apr. 1	187.6	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3
May 1	189.1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5
June 1	194.5	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2
July 1	198.3	207.3	187.7	178.0	195.5	144.0	184.9	264.8	227.5

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

100.0 52.2 2.7 4.1 2.6 9.1 11.9 3.5 13.9

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

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	52.2	207.3	205.1	207.2	200.6	187.2	207.2	226.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	246.9	232.9	246.8	236.7	240.9	224.5	235.3
Fur and products	0.2	175.0	175.5	171.7	155.7	154.2	143.1	126.8
Leather and products	1.5	150.1	149.5	144.1	154.9	154.7	139.6	137.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	147.8	146.8	136.3	142.1	142.6	129.2	126.3
Lumber and products	4.1	152.9	148.2	156.2	150.1	131.2	129.8	128.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	143.2	137.0	145.3	134.1	109.8	110.6	107.4
Furniture	0.9	168.9	167.7	165.0	158.0	149.2	128.8	129.8
Other lumber products	0.7	174.5	172.5	193.2	207.7	194.9	203.5	203.4
Musical instruments	.04	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	37.9	28.0	30.1
Plant products - edible	3.1	195.1	174.5	186.8	185.1	166.2	159.8	163.1
Pulp and paper products	5.6	182.7	180.7	187.0	178.6	163.5	146.2	137.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	161.5	158.7	174.5	166.4	149.7	132.8	125.2
Paper products	1.0	272.7	271.0	261.0	263.9	242.0	218.9	208.6
Printing and publishing	2.1	181.5	180.6	177.2	165.2	155.4	137.0	128.9
Rubber products	1.0	164.9	164.0	180.7	196.1	162.4	181.0	164.2
Textile products	7.8	182.3	184.7	178.2	171.2	158.2	157.4	156.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	186.8	189.3	191.0	176.7	152.8	157.8	156.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.8	117.7	115.9	108.6	82.0	107.4	110.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	193.3	196.4	206.4	200.4	187.3	170.6	167.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	847.7	859.5	859.2	768.5	711.0	615.3	591.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	158.1	162.5	170.6	163.6	154.3	146.6	146.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	198.7	200.5	176.7	172.6	161.1	159.6	157.8
Other textile products	0.8	155.9	156.4	155.3	161.1	172.6	166.3	167.4
Tobacco	0.5	121.9	121.7	119.2	120.9	117.9	122.0	123.6
Beverages	1.0	381.1	361.7	355.0	323.0	299.9	265.7	246.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	349.7	346.5	343.6	336.1	324.4	472.5	604.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	199.1	196.0	198.2	189.8	172.9	141.7	139.0
Electric light and power	1.7	255.5	248.1	231.3	196.9	184.1	154.2	145.7
Electrical apparatus	2.6	352.7	357.4	352.6	348.4	295.7	291.3	332.1
Iron and steel products	14.2	217.9	218.3	220.2	214.7	205.6	282.1	331.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	303.6	304.8	309.4	271.7	255.9	243.4	262.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	258.4	261.5	259.4	256.9	233.7	216.4	223.0
Agricultural implements	0.9	214.6	219.0	222.7	193.6	165.3	144.7	126.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	187.0	185.7	177.0	174.5	167.3	244.1	303.0
Automobiles and parts	2.3	309.4	294.9	291.6	297.0	241.1	277.4	292.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.7	303.9	318.4	453.0	489.7	509.7	1252.8	1508.7
Heating appliances	0.4	235.2	231.4	226.1	192.8	194.1	189.2	167.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	226.5	225.0	236.0	210.0	182.1	259.6	291.1
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	213.3	217.3	229.0	219.1	211.0	228.8	232.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	213.1	212.8	212.8	222.9	222.7	307.2	377.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	334.8	340.7	353.8	326.6	293.2	346.8	445.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	220.3	217.5	223.2	222.2	226.6	223.5	220.6
Miscellaneous	0.8	344.5	345.5	288.8	280.7	293.4	339.2	376.3
LOGGING	2.7	187.7	176.4	226.6	241.5	197.0	184.6	175.4
MINING	4.1	178.0	175.7	178.7	167.5	159.6	146.5	153.1
Coal	1.2	87.2	86.9	88.9	86.6	93.9	91.6	95.9
Metallic ores	2.1	340.6	343.1	332.8	304.8	278.3	246.9	269.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	240.8	221.0	254.6	237.0	201.0	179.8	165.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	195.5	191.4	181.3	169.9	146.4	118.7	110.0
Telegraphs	0.4	146.2	142.3	144.4	140.7	139.5	130.8	131.3
Telephones	2.1	203.5	199.5	189.0	176.5	147.6	115.1	104.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	144.0	141.4	142.8	141.2	128.3	126.3	124.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	230.2	228.4	224.7	227.6	209.9	192.7	186.8
Steam railways	4.5	116.1	113.7	115.7	114.0	107.2	107.7	106.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	139.2	135.2	142.3	136.8	108.0	117.8	119.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.9	184.9	173.8	185.5	165.0	141.7	112.6	110.8
Building	5.8	243.2	226.0	223.7	198.3	154.5	98.5	90.7
Highway	4.0	205.4	196.7	232.4	209.1	180.6	146.6	151.3
Railway	2.1	99.0	92.7	99.6	88.4	92.3	96.0	93.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	264.8	254.4	264.1	250.5	233.3	208.9	207.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	267.7	252.9	270.8	256.6	234.5	210.3	206.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	244.2	241.1	251.5	238.8	231.0	206.3	209.6
TRADE	13.9	227.5	226.2	220.0	205.9	191.1	172.0	161.2
Retail	9.9	233.3	233.2	227.7	211.6	197.5	177.8	167.5
Wholesale	4.0	214.3	210.3	203.0	192.9	175.9	157.8	145.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	198.3	194.5	198.0	189.5	173.6	175.5	183.5
FINANCE	-	168.6	167.4	162.2	153.6	144.2	129.6	125.7
Banks and trust companies	-	172.8	172.4	164.9	154.4	144.3	133.2	130.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	187.2	187.9	195.8	208.6	253.8	190.9	139.8
Insurance	-	161.1	158.8	155.6	148.3	137.6	121.3	119.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	196.9	193.2	196.3	187.7	172.2	173.3	180.7

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	34.6	172.0	169.1	174.9	173.0	179.3	198.7	217.7
	Lumber products	3.9	115.8	106.2	122.8	123.5	118.8	115.7	142.9
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	217.4	216.4	243.0	233.0	223.8	201.6	188.5
	Textile products	2.9	108.2	117.8	123.2	126.7	109.8	112.3	110.0
	Iron and steel	12.8	199.6	198.1	191.5	194.5	228.6	307.9	361.7
	Other manufactures	10.6	188.0	181.1	186.3	178.3	176.1	162.9	157.4
	Logging	5.0	314.1	155.9	259.3	256.5	255.6	196.7	293.0
	Mining	11.1	102.2	100.8	101.9	97.9	108.5	103.7	107.6
	Communications	2.8	164.7	162.1	149.7	148.2	139.4	128.9	126.5
	Transportation	9.6	112.9	114.9	121.1	111.1	110.4	144.1	144.5
	Construction	21.7	311.0	286.5	386.8	361.2	307.9	254.3	264.6
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	323.7	289.8	322.7	312.4	302.0	292.8	301.5
	Trade	12.8	232.2	228.8	219.7	214.2	208.4	198.6	179.7
	- All Industries	100.0	178.4	169.0	186.7	179.4	176.0	177.7	187.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	57.8	207.3	206.4	207.1	203.1	191.0	215.7	240.4
	Lumber products	3.1	160.3	152.7	168.1	171.5	169.9	157.1	148.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.8	165.8	163.7	173.8	167.2	155.8	141.9	135.6
	Textile products	14.9	218.1	220.5	207.3	197.8	177.9	181.6	180.8
	Iron and steel	11.4	205.9	207.9	214.0	219.1	216.7	310.3	366.9
	Other manufactures	21.6	227.8	224.6	224.2	218.8	203.9	225.6	268.2
	Logging	3.4	229.9	241.2	289.0	316.1	250.3	211.6	221.7
	Mining	2.4	335.5	306.9	369.9	323.1	295.8	273.9	297.5
	Communications	2.3	203.0	200.0	189.8	171.6	144.8	113.6	103.1
	Transportation	8.6	142.3	139.9	143.0	140.9	128.4	118.3	116.3
	Construction	11.5	155.1	144.7	151.7	131.3	108.5	94.1	93.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	244.4	234.9	244.0	215.9	207.4	196.7	195.8
	Trade	10.8	230.3	229.1	226.0	212.9	199.8	181.3	171.4
	- All Industries	100.0	197.4	194.6	198.6	191.2	175.4	181.9	195.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.3	211.6	209.1	210.4	202.7	187.2	200.6	215.1
	Lumber products	3.2	125.2	123.1	127.0	125.8	118.5	114.7	111.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	191.6	189.3	192.0	185.2	168.1	144.2	134.1
	Textile products	6.8	147.0	149.1	150.1	144.4	138.7	133.7	131.9
	Iron and steel	19.8	242.9	242.9	241.8	228.7	210.9	265.8	309.0
	Other manufactures	25.4	243.2	236.5	237.7	231.5	212.0	217.0	227.5
	Logging	1.4	130.1	124.0	191.9	226.4	224.1	207.6	133.9
	Mining	2.9	255.7	261.3	266.4	243.3	226.3	208.4	216.5
	Communications	2.4	191.4	187.2	177.4	172.2	143.8	108.8	99.5
	Transportation	6.6	143.9	141.0	141.2	137.6	124.3	120.2	116.9
	Construction	8.9	190.4	176.3	186.5	165.8	143.7	108.2	97.4
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	280.4	275.6	275.7	266.5	249.0	227.3	231.8
	Trade	13.2	232.5	231.1	226.7	207.9	192.6	173.3	161.2
	- All Industries	100.0	206.0	202.4	204.8	195.7	179.6	179.8	185.1
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	29.3	194.4	190.5	189.7	181.0	177.0	177.7	194.4
	Lumber products	2.1	189.3	183.2	180.8	177.1	163.7	147.1	139.4
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	155.6	155.4	147.7	136.3	122.4	110.5	102.4
	Textile products	2.3	270.1	265.8	228.8	226.3	222.4	228.8	225.8
	Iron and steel	9.0	136.7	137.3	135.3	127.2	118.9	129.6	155.2
	Other manufactures	13.4	272.1	261.6	266.2	253.9	259.6	255.7	278.4
	Logging	.3	39.1	43.1	42.4	71.7	85.8	64.8	79.2
	Mining	7.2	199.6	199.5	191.6	175.0	154.9	137.7	144.4
	Communications	3.0	198.9	192.0	178.5	164.1	146.1	131.3	123.8
	Transportation	16.9	149.7	147.3	148.4	149.2	137.5	135.3	135.2
	Construction	16.9	167.6	161.0	161.4	140.2	134.5	101.5	101.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	264.8	239.9	263.3	256.9	243.9	186.0	183.9
	Trade	21.5	194.4	193.9	185.9	180.3	168.0	148.4	141.3
	- All Industries	100.0	181.3	177.4	175.9	167.3	158.2	144.6	148.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	38.3	219.1	214.7	228.8	216.4	186.9	253.0	274.7
	Lumber products	13.7	195.7	191.1	198.4	175.4	116.5	132.2	130.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	223.7	223.1	227.6	203.0	176.3	165.1	164.1
	Textile products	.9	251.8	251.4	235.0	237.2	222.4	201.1	224.0
	Iron and steel	5.9	245.8	246.5	290.3	315.0	308.5	823.4	991.7
	Other manufactures	13.0	233.2	225.1	239.7	229.2	219.8	197.3	194.9
	Logging	7.9	204.2	199.0	223.1	201.9	105.6	147.0	155.5
	Mining	5.1	121.5	119.4	116.9	115.9	104.2	91.9	92.2
	Communications	3.0	215.2	210.9	206.2	183.2	166.6	144.5	136.3
	Transportation	10.9	164.7	158.2	154.8	163.1	136.3	131.1	127.4
	Construction	13.2	209.6	207.1	194.2	180.5	136.9	103.7	109.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	249.4	246.0	259.8	256.1	214.1	191.5	175.6
	Trade	17.0	273.1	271.3	257.9	236.0	209.4	185.1	174.5
	- All Industries	100.0	208.6	204.7	207.8	196.9	162.2	180.4	187.5

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

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1949	June 1 1949	July 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944
Montreal	- Manufacturing	62.0	198.2	198.4	189.7	190.0	183.7	204.4	230.3
	Plant products - edible	3.6	181.2	175.2	176.5	161.8	150.3	145.1	140.8
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.2	185.8	189.2	178.6	166.9	162.4	146.0
	Textiles	13.8	195.8	199.4	176.5	169.3	154.2	158.2	161.3
	Tobacco and beverage	4.0	185.4	182.5	181.4	176.9	167.1	168.1	168.0
	Iron and steel	15.6	194.0	194.0	181.8	194.6	206.9	297.3	358.8
	Other manufactures	20.6	213.0	212.7	210.0	211.7	198.1	190.0	220.1
	Communications	2.4	149.5	147.0	137.5	129.2	107.4	82.6	72.7
	Transportation	6.2	149.7	147.3	152.0	152.1	142.9	120.8	119.4
	Construction	8.2	135.3	126.8	123.3	113.9	90.4	61.3	52.2
	Trade	16.4	222.0	221.6	218.6	205.3	192.4	174.1	166.7
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	190.4	189.1	183.1	179.7	169.9	174.1	188.1
Quebec	- Manufacturing	54.9	185.4	186.9	201.9	189.1	168.8	281.2	360.7
	Leather products	9.9	127.2	123.9	110.8	121.2	124.6	113.2	108.7
	Other manufactures	45.0	206.1	209.4	241.6	219.1	188.4	355.8	473.9
	Transportation	5.6	124.4	123.4	118.0	125.3	89.1	88.9	85.8
	Construction	15.1	300.9	284.6	229.2	179.7	159.4	152.2	151.5
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	201.5	199.5	200.3	186.8	167.7	227.7	270.5
Toronto	- Manufacturing	61.8	202.5	201.0	197.9	193.5	179.9	207.3	232.6
	Plant products - edible	4.7	182.5	176.0	182.0	190.3	172.4	171.0	172.0
	Printing and publishing	8.2	220.1	217.1	213.6	206.7	194.8	171.2	160.1
	Textiles	7.6	127.8	128.8	125.7	122.7	119.6	117.4	116.9
	Iron and steel	13.3	247.2	246.5	236.5	221.8	207.9	332.0	438.1
	Other manufactures	28.0	217.3	215.8	213.6	210.5	192.5	213.0	234.1
	Communications	2.3	153.7	151.0	139.3	135.3	118.5	88.0	77.4
	Transportation	4.7	175.2	172.8	171.2	169.9	154.1	138.9	132.7
	Construction	5.1	208.7	175.9	202.2	204.9	153.6	116.9	94.4
	Trade	20.8	214.2	212.9	208.3	192.5	177.8	157.6	148.7
	- All Industries	100.0	204.4	201.4	199.2	192.6	176.9	186.8	199.8
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	36.2	152.3	152.2	155.1	151.3	146.3	149.0	173.5
	Lumber products	2.0	51.7	51.5	52.6	60.9	45.4	43.1	38.3
	Pulp and paper products	12.1	139.0	138.9	149.0	138.9	138.3	127.4	127.3
	Other manufactures	22.1	198.0	197.9	196.6	192.7	187.8	202.6	254.2
	Construction	17.5	296.3	281.9	278.1	214.9	188.2	123.8	123.5
	Trade	27.7	264.5	261.2	250.3	235.7	224.8	205.6	190.2
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	202.0	199.4	197.2	183.9	173.1	161.5	168.1
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	77.8	196.9	202.7	196.9	186.8	174.6	182.3	194.6
	Textiles	10.1	104.5	109.2	115.8	103.9	107.8	103.4	103.8
	Electrical apparatus	11.1	225.0	226.4	215.6	215.5	193.2	199.0	214.2
	Iron and steel	35.1	227.9	241.2	231.9	213.7	200.8	228.8	255.9
	Other manufactures	21.5	225.8	223.1	212.2	211.5	189.9	179.3	179.1
	Construction	5.6	209.6	206.0	221.4	186.7	180.8	118.3	73.3
	Trade	10.0	190.9	190.7	196.5	182.6	172.0	165.1	154.0
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	199.3	203.5	199.6	188.4	175.9	177.1	183.8
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.3	326.6	300.8	303.9	298.4	261.5	298.1	326.2
	Iron and steel	66.5	339.4	313.4	320.7	313.1	265.1	310.9	355.3
	Other manufactures	14.8	279.3	254.2	244.9	249.1	249.4	255.1	228.4
	Construction	3.3	138.4	140.6	116.2	123.9	100.1	84.8	79.0
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	298.8	278.8	281.7	273.7	241.2	266.9	288.5
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.2	179.2	175.8	172.9	167.2	162.2	166.9	184.2
	Animal products - edible	4.6	254.1	237.3	238.7	238.0	274.8	258.7	311.5
	Printing and publishing	5.0	154.7	155.0	146.3	138.3	122.4	110.5	102.2
	Textiles	6.5	276.5	265.8	229.9	224.8	223.8	237.5	234.8
	Iron and steel	15.9	132.9	134.9	135.0	128.5	118.8	123.5	145.2
	Other manufactures	16.2	215.3	207.1	204.3	197.2	191.2	206.8	221.4
	Transportation	6.4	113.1	111.1	114.7	106.5	104.1	95.2	91.0
	Construction	6.3	140.0	134.7	133.8	110.0	110.4	58.1	48.3
	Trade	30.9	162.0	159.1	159.1	155.9	145.9	123.9	121.0
	- All Industries	100.0	166.3	163.1	162.0	155.9	149.9	139.0	144.8
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	37.1	251.6	251.9	269.8	250.7	226.1	377.1	433.5
	Lumber products	10.6	193.7	191.9	202.0	177.6	134.6	135.4	131.9
	Other manufactures	26.5	285.9	287.3	307.2	289.7	274.2	505.7	590.5
	Communications	5.1	207.8	203.3	202.1	175.9	159.3	135.1	123.3
	Transportation	10.2	131.1	127.2	144.3	168.1	127.8	122.8	114.8
	Construction	12.9	262.0	258.7	236.0	220.3	152.5	100.7	89.9
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	239.9	239.1	257.3	252.8	211.6	188.2	175.1
	Trade	27.4	261.2	264.9	256.3	235.8	210.0	187.4	175.7
	- All Industries	100.0	230.2	229.8	235.8	224.9	191.8	232.8	247.0

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

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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

Industries	July 1, 1949					June 1, 1949		July 1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
MANUFACTURING	1,080,034	839,412	240,622	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	78.2	21.8
Animal products - edible	39,439	31,217	8,222	79.2	20.8	79.8	20.2	80.0	20.0
Fur and products	4,386	2,901	1,485	66.1	33.9	65.8	34.2	63.6	36.4
Leather and products	31,282	19,204	12,078	61.4	38.6	61.3	38.7	62.3	37.7
Boots and shoes	20,512	11,779	8,733	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	48.8	41.2
Lumber and products	84,934	78,389	6,545	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0	92.6	7.4
Rough and dressed lumber	52,350	49,843	2,507	95.2	4.8	95.0	5.0	95.3	4.8
Furniture	18,059	16,083	1,976	89.1	10.9	89.2	10.8	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	14,525	12,463	2,062	85.8	14.2	85.5	14.5	86.4	13.6
Plant products - edible	63,665	42,722	20,943	67.1	32.9	67.0	33.0	66.3	33.7
Pulp and paper products	115,610	93,103	22,507	80.5	19.5	80.6	19.4	81.2	18.8
Pulp and paper	50,839	48,246	2,593	94.9	5.1	94.8	5.2	95.4	4.6
Paper products	21,025	13,395	7,630	63.7	36.3	63.9	36.1	65.6	34.4
Printing and publishing	43,746	31,462	12,284	71.9	28.1	72.3	27.7	71.6	28.4
Rubber products	20,808	15,738	5,070	75.6	24.4	76.2	23.8	73.9	26.1
Textile products	160,312	73,502	86,810	45.8	54.2	45.6	54.4	45.8	54.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,261	37,308	20,952	64.0	36.0	63.8	36.2	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,692	13,937	8,755	61.4	38.6	61.8	38.2	60.2	39.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,212	8,263	5,949	58.1	41.9	58.2	41.8	56.4	43.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,996	11,212	4,784	70.1	29.9	69.2	30.8	66.4	33.6
Hosiery and knit goods	23,902	8,506	15,396	35.6	64.4	35.6	64.4	35.1	64.9
Garments and personal furnishings	61,616	18,757	42,859	30.4	69.6	30.0	70.0	30.8	69.2
Other textile products	16,533	8,930	7,603	54.0	46.0	54.1	45.9	55.0	45.0
Tobacco	10,133	4,263	5,870	42.1	57.9	42.0	58.0	42.9	57.1
Beverages	21,427	19,083	2,344	89.1	10.9	88.0	12.0	88.7	11.3
Chemicals and allied products	43,647	33,118	10,529	75.9	24.1	76.2	23.8	77.0	23.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,734	20,236	2,498	89.0	11.0	88.7	11.3	87.7	12.3
Electric light and power	35,090	30,854	4,236	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.2	11.8
Electrical apparatus	52,540	37,687	14,853	71.7	28.3	71.5	28.5	72.1	27.9
Iron and steel products	293,280	271,029	22,251	92.4	7.6	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,980	37,235	1,745	95.5	4.5	95.5	4.5	95.8	4.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,115	25,719	3,396	88.3	11.7	88.4	11.6	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	17,941	16,904	1,037	94.2	5.8	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	117,415	110,859	6,556	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	94.6	5.4
Automobiles and parts	47,233	42,349	4,884	89.7	10.3	89.3	10.7	89.8	10.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	15,004	14,484	520	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	8,320	7,797	523	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,309	10,423	886	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,785	8,374	411	95.3	4.7	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products	46,411	39,234	7,177	84.5	15.5	84.6	15.4	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	47,043	40,950	6,093	87.0	13.0	86.6	13.4	86.1	13.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,491	14,180	1,311	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,213	11,256	6,957	61.7	38.3	62.6	37.4	66.5	33.5
LOGGING	56,114	55,198	916	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,735	81,435	2,300	97.3	2.7	97.6	2.4	98.0	2.0
Coal	24,044	23,808	236	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	43,683	42,818	865	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,008	14,809	1,199	92.6	7.5	94.2	5.8	96.1	3.9
COMMUNICATIONS	53,093	25,325	27,768	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,619	7,033	1,586	81.6	18.4	81.4	18.6	80.1	19.9
Telephones	42,991	17,195	25,796	40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1	39.7	60.3
TRANSPORTATION	187,508	176,010	11,498	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	82,424	58,109	4,315	95.1	6.9	93.2	6.8	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation	92,595	87,173	5,422	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	32,489	30,728	1,761	94.6	5.4	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	245,684	241,013	4,671	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Building	119,709	116,645	3,064	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.7	97.4	2.6
Highway	83,312	81,824	1,488	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Railway	42,663	42,544	119	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	73,111	35,431	37,680	48.5	51.5	48.6	51.4	48.2	51.8
Hotels and restaurants	48,048	24,179	23,869	50.3	49.7	50.7	49.3	50.6	49.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	20,685	7,968	12,717	38.6	61.5	38.4	61.6	43.3	56.7
TRADE	286,369	176,880	109,489	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4	60.8	39.2
Retail	204,215	113,792	90,423	55.7	44.3	55.6	44.4	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	82,154	63,088	19,066	76.8	23.2	76.9	23.1	77.3	22.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,065,648	1,630,704	434,944	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
FINANCE	89,130	47,151	41,979	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	53.4	46.6
Banks and trust companies	50,815	25,132	25,683	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	50.0	50.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,525	2,286	1,239	64.9	35.1	64.8	35.2	65.7	34.3
Insurance	34,790	19,733	15,057	56.7	43.3	56.8	43.2	57.0	43.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,154,778	1,677,855	476,923	77.9	22.1	77.7	22.3	78.3	21.7

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 basic period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

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

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

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

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