

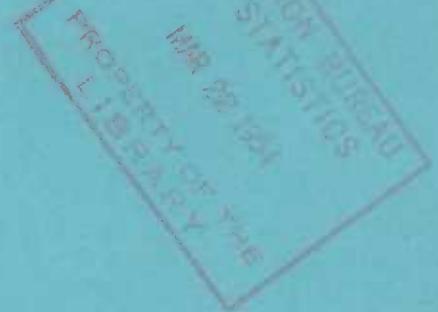
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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

JANUARY, 1954

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

Employment Section

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
JANUARY, 1954

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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**EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
JANUARY, 1954.**

Summary

The contraction in industrial employment invariably indicated in the year-end holiday season was on a rather greater scale in the week of Jan. 1 than in immediately preceding years, although it was somewhat smaller than in the same period in either 1949 or 1950. On the 1949 base, the general index of employment fell from 114.1 at Dec. 1 to 110.2 at the first of January, as compared with 113.0 at Jan. 1, 1953. With this exception, the latest index is the highest in the record for the time of year. As usual, important factors contributing to the shrinkage in activity were curtailment in the outdoor and food processing industries, shutdowns for holidays and inventory purposes, and absenteeism.

Employment declined for workers of both sexes, the reported numbers of men and women dropping in the month by 3.5 p.c. and 3.2 p.c., respectively. The number of men released by the 25,368 co-operating establishments made up not quite four-fifths of the total workers laid off. In the 12-month comparison, there were losses of 2.8 p.c. among men and 1.5 p.c. among women on the staffs of the larger firms in the main industrial divisions.

The wages and salaries distributed for the week of Jan. 1 fell by 5.6 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1, 1953. This was a rather smaller seasonal loss than was recorded at Jan. 1, 1953, when the payroll index was 3.0 p.c. lower than at the date under review, a maximum for the beginning of January. The weekly earnings averaged \$56.67, as compared with \$58.13 a month previously, and \$53.81 at Jan. 1, 1953. The seasonal decline of 2.5 p.c. from Dec. 1 was smaller than in most years of the record, partly because celebration of the holidays on Friday occasions less disruption in normal working schedules than when they fall earlier in the week. There were widely-distributed reductions in the aggregate and average earnings.

Finance, insurance and real estate companies moderately increased their staffs at Jan. 1. The trend in other industrial divisions was unfavourable. There was substantial curtailment in employment as compared with Dec. 1 in construction, manufacturing, forestry and transportation, with smaller losses in mining, public utility operation, trade and in the service industries included in the survey. Within these divisions, the movement in the month was generally downward in many component classes. The noteworthy exceptions in manufacturing were the tobacco, motor vehicle and parts and accessory groups, and among the non-manufacturing categories, coal mining and communications. For the most part, the changes were seasonal in character.

Weekly Payrolls.— As already mentioned, the observance of the year-end holidays on Friday involves a smaller loss in working hours than occurs when the holidays are celebrated earlier in the week, with the result that the decline in weekly wages and salaries of industrial workers at Jan. 1 was less than at the same date in 1953 or 1952. The latest index of payrolls, at 145.9 on the 1949 base, was the highest in the record for the time of year, being 3.0 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1953, figure. Upward adjustments in wage and salary rates in some industries and establishments, overtime worked at premium rates before or during the holidays, and changes in the industrial distribution of workers were also factors in the comparatively high disbursements reported at the date under review, in spite of the seasonal falling-off from a month earlier.

The weekly wages and salaries distributed on or about Jan. 1 were lower than at

Dec. 1 in all provinces, in most of the metropolitan areas and in many industries. Saint John, Drummondville and Oshawa were the exceptions among the cities. Among the industries, the trend was upward in the manufacture of soft drinks, tobacco, motor vehicles and parts and accessories, and in finance, insurance and real estate, communications and retail trade.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.— The general average of weekly wages and salaries was lower by \$1.46 or 2.5 p.c. in the holiday week ending on or about Jan. 1 than in the week of Dec. 1. The decline was smaller than that indicated in a similar comparison in 1953 and preceding years of the record, during which the losses in the per capita figures at Jan. 1 have ranged up to 6.9 p.c., in 1943. In the earlier years for which statistics are available, the practice of paying for the statutory holidays was not so general. The extent of the decline in the average is partly dependent on the day of the week on which the holidays are observed. As previously pointed out, their celebration this winter on Friday tended to minimize the amount of working time lost as compared with years in which the holidays fall earlier in the week.

The Jan. 1 averages of weekly earnings were lower than a month earlier in all provinces except New Brunswick, where there was no general change in the figure. Among the larger cities, the trend was upward in Drummondville, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie and Regina. Industrially, there were also widespread seasonal reductions as compared with Dec. 1. Among the few classes showing improvement, (notably canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, bread and bakery products, soft drink and chemical manufacturing, communications, retail trade, and finance, insurance and real estate), the higher earnings per employee were due in some cases to premium overtime work on or in preparation for the holidays, to the release of seasonal workers at the lower rates of pay, or to upward adjustment in wage and salary rates.

The average weekly earnings reported for the week of Jan. 1, 1954, in most cases were higher than in the same period of 1953 and preceding years. Among the exceptions were the following: coal mining, miscellaneous leather products, cotton yarn and cloth, steam railway maintenance of equipment and maintenance of ways and structures, and telegraphs.

Changes in Employment for Men and Women.— Reduced employment was reported for workers of both sexes at Jan. 1, the number of men on the staffs of the larger firms declining by 3.5 p.c., and the number of women by 3.2 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1. The proportion of the latter was 228 per 1,000 employees, as compared with 227 a month earlier, and 225 at Jan. 1, 1953. At the same date in preceding years of the record, the figures were as follows:— 1952, 217; 1951, 226; 1950, 231; 1949 and 1948, 224, and 1947, 230 per 1,000. Employment for men and for women generally diminished as compared with a month earlier in practically all of the industrial divisions surveyed, and in most of the component groups and sub-groups. For men, the main exceptions were soft drink, tobacco, motor vehicle and parts and accessory manufacture, and for women, tobacco and motor vehicle manufacture and telephone communications.

In the last 12 months, the number of men reported in the major industrial divisions has fallen by 2.8 p.c., as compared with a loss of 1.5 p.c. among women. Continuation of important labour-management disputes in mining and completion of certain major construction projects contributed materially to the decline among men in the year. Among women, the reduction is mainly attributable to lowered activity in the textile and clothing industries.

In manufacturing generally, the contraction in employment for women from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1 amounted to 5.3 p.c., largely reflecting seasonal curtailment in the food group, notably in fruit and vegetable canning. The number of men reported in manufacturing as a whole declined by 1.5 p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 employees fell

Table B.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Wages and Salaries, with Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Canada, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Industrial Composite ^{1/}				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	
1947 - Average	95.7	80.7	84.2	\$36.19	97.2	80.4	92.6	\$36.34
1948 - Average	99.7	93.2	93.2	40.06	100.1	92.6	92.5	40.67
1949 - Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.96	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.97
1950 - Average	101.5	106.0	104.4	44.84	100.9	106.2	105.1	46.21
1951 - Average	108.6	125.6	115.5	49.61	108.0	126.1	116.8	51.25
1952 - Average	111.6	139.7	126.0	58.13	109.3	140.3	127.5	56.11
1953 - Average	113.4	151.5	133.4	57.30	113.3	152.4	134.2	59.01
1951 - Jan. 1	105.9	111.4	105.4	45.27	103.7	110.0	106.0	46.60
Feb. 1	104.1	115.7	111.4	47.87	104.9	118.5	112.9	49.64
Mar. 1	104.1	116.5	112.2	48.19	105.9	119.5	112.7	49.56
Apr. 1	104.7	117.8	112.7	48.43	107.3	122.2	113.8	50.03
May 1	106.1	121.1	114.5	49.17	108.0	124.9	115.6	50.84
June 1	108.9	124.8	114.9	49.34	109.2	126.5	115.8	50.90
July 1	110.9	129.2	116.8	50.17	110.2	129.7	117.6	51.70
Aug. 1	111.4	129.7	116.8	50.16	110.3	129.7	117.5	51.68
Sept. 1	112.0	131.8	117.9	50.66	110.3	131.5	119.1	52.37
Oct. 1	112.7	135.0	120.1	51.59	110.4	134.0	121.2	53.31
Nov. 1	112.6	136.1	121.2	52.05	108.5	133.1	122.6	53.89
Dec. 1	112.7	137.2	122.0	52.41	107.5	133.2	123.8	54.44
1952 - Jan. 1	109.4	128.0	117.4	50.42	104.4	123.2	117.9	51.62
Feb. 1	107.4	132.7	125.8	53.19	105.3	132.6	125.9	55.35
Mar. 1	107.6	134.7	125.6	53.95	106.5	135.0	126.7	55.72
Apr. 1	107.5	135.5	126.4	54.32	107.0	137.7	128.6	56.55
May 1	107.2	135.2	126.5	54.34	107.3	138.1	128.6	56.55
June 1	110.3	138.4	125.9	54.08	108.5	138.6	127.6	56.09
July 1	112.1	140.4	125.6	53.96	108.5	138.6	127.2	55.95
Aug. 1	114.1	142.7	125.4	53.89	110.3	139.9	126.7	56.70
Sept. 1	115.2	145.8	127.0	54.55	112.8	144.7	128.2	56.35
Oct. 1	116.4	148.9	128.3	55.12	114.2	148.3	129.8	57.09
Nov. 1	116.2	150.1	129.5	55.65	113.6	149.1	131.1	57.65
Dec. 1	116.1	151.3	130.6	56.12	113.5	151.0	133.0	58.46
1953 - Jan. 1	113.0	141.6	125.3	53.81	111.4	139.1	124.9	54.92
Feb. 1	110.3	145.6	132.0	56.72	111.9	149.7	133.8	58.52
Mar. 1	110.0	147.0	133.6	57.40	112.7	151.9	134.8	59.25
Apr. 1	110.0	146.7	133.4	57.33	112.9	152.6	135.2	59.43
May 1	110.9	148.2	133.9	57.52	113.1	152.9	135.2	59.43
June 1	112.4	151.5	134.4	57.72	113.4	154.0	135.2	59.43
July 1	114.9	154.5	134.0	57.57	114.7	155.0	134.5	59.16
Aug. 1	115.6	155.3	133.9	57.52	114.4	153.9	134.0	58.93
Sept. 1	116.6	157.0	134.1	57.61	115.6	155.4	133.8	58.83
Oct. 1	116.9	158.7	135.3	58.11	115.2	157.1	135.8	59.69
Nov. 1	115.9	157.4	135.3	58.14	113.1	155.0	136.4	59.98
Dec. 1	114.1	154.9	135.3	58.13	110.9	152.8	137.1	60.29
1954 - Jan. 1	110.2	145.9	131.9	56.67	108.3	144.5	132.8	58.39
Feb. 1								
Mar. 1								
Apr. 1								
May 1								
June 1								
July 1								
Aug. 1								
Sept. 1								
Oct. 1								
Nov. 1								
Dec. 1								

1/Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

from 227 at the first of December to 220 at the date under review, as compared with 221 at Jan. 1, 1953, 215 at Jan. 1, 1952, 230 at Jan. 1, 1951, and 234 at Jan. 1, 1950. As compared with a year ago, employment for men and women showed decreases of 2.7 p.c. and 3.2 p.c., respectively, at the beginning of January.

Industrial Changes.— Nearly all the principal divisions reported lower levels of employment at the beginning of January; the exception was the finance, insurance and real estate group which showed a minor increase in personnel. In many cases, the losses in staff were seasonal. In several instances, they were rather above-average for the time of year. The most noteworthy decreases from Dec. 1 were in construction, (13.4 p.c.), forestry, (12.5 p.c.), transportation, storage and communication, (2.8 p.c.) and manufacturing, (2.4 p.c.). These percentage declines slightly exceeded those recorded in a similar comparison at Jan. 1, 1953, when the index numbers of employment were a little higher. There was a moderate increase in coal mining as compared with a month earlier, but employment in mining generally fell by 1.5 p.c., a slightly smaller proportion than at Jan. 1, 1953. Largely as a result of the strike in gold mines in Quebec and Ontario, with slackness in coal mining, however, employment in the group as a whole was in smaller volume at the date under review. The index in public utilities fell by 1.2 p.c., in services by 1.6 p.c., and in trade by 0.7 p.c. The trend in the last-named is frequently upward at Jan. 1.

Plants turning out durable manufactured goods had released 0.9 p.c. of their staffs since Dec. 1. Although the employment index was 2.4 p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, 1953, it was otherwise the highest in the post-war record for the time of year. Within this category, there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the transportation equipment group as compared with a month earlier, largely in motor vehicles and parts and accessories, due to the recall of workers temporarily laid off during the period of annual change in models. Employment in the wood product, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and supplies, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product classes was quieter, the largest losses within these classes being those of 3.4 p.c. and 9.6 p.c. in saw and planing mills and sheet metal products, respectively.

In the non-durable manufactured goods group, employment fell in the month by 3.8 p.c. The index was 2.9 p.c. lower than a year ago, and was also slightly below its level of Jan. 1, 1951. It was otherwise the highest in the record for Jan. 1. Especially large shrinkage took place as compared with the preceding month in the food and beverage, textile, clothing and rubber industries, in which the declines ranged from 4.3 p.c. in clothing to 8.4 p.c. in food factories. There were smaller losses in numerous other non-durable goods industries. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage plants reported seasonal increases of 7.8 p.c. and 2.5 p.c. in their staffs, respectively.

The weekly wages and salaries in most industries were less in the aggregate than in the week of Dec. 1, 1953, but also in most cases, rather exceeded those indicated at Jan. 1 of last year. The per capita figures in nearly all classes fell from a month earlier, but in most instances, were higher than in the week of Jan. 1 in 1953 and earlier years.

Provincial Changes in Non-Agricultural Industries.— Industrial activity in all provinces was seasonally reduced at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier. Except in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the losses in personnel were rather larger than those reported in a similar comparison at Jan. 1, 1953, when employment generally was at a somewhat higher level in all areas except Saskatchewan.

Widespread curtailment as compared with a month earlier was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of January. Especially noteworthy declines took place in this division in Quebec, (2.9 p.c.), Ontario, (1.6 p.c.), and British Columbia, (3.5 p.c.). The decreases in construction staffs were also general, the largest being reported in

TABLE C. Sex Distribution of Employees Reported, by Areas and Major Industries

Area and Industries	January 1, 1954					Dec. 1, 1953		Jan. 1, 1953	
	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Provinces									
Newfoundland.....	37,800	33,695	4,106	89.1	10.9	89.8	10.2	90.1	9.9
Prince Edward Island.....	4,089	3,000	1,089	75.4	26.6	73.9	26.1	75.0	26.0
Nova Scotia.....	84,180	71,083	13,097	84.4	16.6	83.6	16.4	84.5	16.5
New Brunswick.....	58,786	48,419	10,367	82.4	17.6	82.1	17.9	82.3	17.7
Quebec.....	703,586	634,620	168,866	76.2	23.8	76.8	23.2	76.5	23.5
Ontario.....	1,061,874	802,765	259,109	75.6	24.4	75.4	24.6	76.3	23.7
Manitoba.....	126,226	97,981	28,245	77.6	22.4	76.1	23.9	76.5	23.5
Saskatchewan.....	55,781	46,694	13,087	78.1	21.9	78.9	21.1	77.9	22.1
Alberta.....	124,498	99,826	24,670	80.2	19.8	80.3	19.7	80.6	19.5
British Columbia.....	215,432	172,600	42,832	80.1	19.9	80.3	19.7	80.5	19.5
Canada.....	2,474,060	1,910,583	563,467	77.2	22.8	77.3	22.7	77.5	22.5
(b) Metropolitan Areas									
St. John's.....	10,639	8,193	2,346	77.7	22.3	78.2	21.8	78.3	21.7
Sydney.....	16,560	17,716	844	96.5	4.5	95.4	4.6	95.5	4.6
Halifax.....	27,891	20,368	7,523	73.0	27.0	71.4	28.6	72.7	27.3
Saint John.....	15,274	10,986	4,288	71.9	28.1	70.4	28.6	71.6	28.5
Quebec.....	58,737	27,134	11,603	70.0	30.0	71.3	28.7	69.4	30.6
Sherbrooke.....	10,875	7,751	3,124	71.3	28.7	71.3	28.7	71.6	28.4
Three Rivers.....	11,490	8,361	3,129	72.8	27.2	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3
Drummondville.....	6,004	4,544	1,460	75.7	24.3	76.0	24.0	76.5	23.5
Montreal.....	373,031	262,148	110,883	70.3	29.7	70.3	29.7	70.4	29.6
Ottawa - Hull.....	43,177	30,100	13,077	69.7	30.3	69.8	30.1	69.3	30.7
Peterborough.....	12,071	9,273	2,798	76.8	23.2	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
Oshawa.....	16,500	15,870	2,621	85.6	14.2	81.8	18.2	85.8	14.2
Niagara Falls.....	13,775	11,434	2,341	83.0	17.0	82.9	17.1	83.8	16.1
St. Catharines.....	33,377	27,905	5,384	83.0	16.1	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1
Toronto.....	378,812	260,681	115,251	68.6	31.4	68.6	31.4	68.8	31.1
Hamilton.....	78,419	58,629	19,790	74.6	25.2	74.5	25.5	75.8	24.2
Brantford.....	12,547	9,208	3,138	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.4	77.1	22.9
Galt.....	10,097	7,407	2,690	73.4	26.6	73.7	26.3	73.0	27.0
Kitchener.....	22,277	16,615	6,662	70.1	29.9	68.5	31.5	68.3	31.7
Sudbury.....	21,079	19,506	1,573	82.5	7.5	92.9	7.1	92.8	7.2
London.....	31,239	21,506	9,733	68.8	31.2	68.7	31.3	69.5	30.5
Barrie.....	10,741	9,231	1,510	85.9	14.1	86.2	13.8	86.6	13.4
Windsor.....	46,295	38,121	8,174	82.3	17.7	81.6	18.4	83.0	17.0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	10,965	10,025	940	91.4	8.6	90.7	9.3	92.4	7.6
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur.....	14,092	11,737	2,365	85.3	16.7	85.9	16.1	83.4	16.6
Winnipeg.....	82,012	58,482	23,560	71.3	28.7	68.9	31.1	69.4	30.8
Regina.....	14,588	9,509	5,079	85.2	14.8	86.5	13.5	64.3	35.7
Saskatoon.....	9,823	6,976	2,847	71.0	29.0	71.3	28.7	69.8	30.1
Edmonton.....	38,440	26,287	9,153	74.2	25.8	74.0	25.0	73.4	26.6
Calgary.....	31,351	23,051	8,280	75.6	24.4	74.2	25.7	74.5	25.6
Vancouver.....	96,290	67,609	28,681	70.2	29.8	70.4	29.6	70.7	29.5
Victoria.....	16,887	11,842	3,995	74.8	25.2	76.2	23.8	76.0	25.0
(c) Industries									
Forestry (chiefly logging).....	75,617	74,349	1,268	98.3	1.7	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6
Mining.....	92,927	89,824	3,108	96.7	3.3	98.7	3.3	97.1	2.9
Manufacturing.....	1,120,992	875,700	245,292	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7	77.9	22.1
Durable Goods ¹	575,238	506,050	67,188	88.3	11.7	88.2	11.8	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods.....	553,754	372,850	181,104	67.5	32.7	66.3	33.7	66.1	33.9
Construction.....	214,431	205,673	5,758	97.3	2.7	97.5	2.5	97.3	2.7
Transportation, storage, communication.....	333,191	282,822	50,369	84.9	15.1	85.3	14.7	85.6	14.4
Public utility operation.....	43,603	38,150	5,543	87.3	12.7	87.6	12.4	87.5	12.5
Trade.....	370,647	234,620	144,027	82.0	18.0	61.3	38.7	80.4	39.6
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	115,505	65,353	65,152	48.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	50.5	49.5
Service ²	93,047	47,092	45,956	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	50.1	49.8
Industrial composite.....	2,474,060	1,910,583	563,467	77.2	22.8	77.3	22.7	77.5	22.5

1. Includes wood products, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries.

2. Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry-cleaning plants and business and recreational services.

Quebec, (15.2 p.c.). The trend was downward in transportation in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there were moderately large seasonal gains in employment. Improvement was noted in mining in Nova Scotia, but there were losses in the Central Provinces and in Alberta and British Columbia. Employment in logging was substantially reduced in Quebec; there was also a considerable contraction in that industry in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia. Trading establishments reported larger working forces in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; there was little general change from Dec. 1 in Alberta, while the movement was unfavourable in the remaining provinces.

In all parts of the country, the payrolls disbursed for services rendered in the week ending on or about Jan. 1 were seasonally lower than for the week of Dec. 1. The reductions in the month varied from 2.9 p.c. in New Brunswick to 7.5 p.c. in Quebec, 14.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 15.4 p.c. in Newfoundland. The per capita weekly wages and salaries in New Brunswick were unchanged, but elsewhere they declined. The largest reductions were \$2.82 in British Columbia and \$2.57 in Newfoundland; completion or seasonal slackening in work on large construction projects, which had involved a great deal of premium overtime work, was a major factor in both provinces. In all areas, the latest averages were higher than at Jan. 1 in 1953 and earlier years of the record.

Industrial Changes in the Cities.-- Employment declined at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier in most of the metropolitan areas for which data are published. Improvement was indicated only in Saint John, Oshawa and Windsor. There was practically no change in Victoria. The gain of 6.6 p.c. in Saint John was largely due to seasonal activity at the port, while heightened activity in the automobile and associated industries was responsible for an upward movement in the other 2 centres. The substantial increase in Oshawa, amounting to 31.9 p.c., raised the index to a position slightly higher than at Nov. 1 or Dec. 1, 1953, and 9.2 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1 of last year. The decreases in the remaining cities listed in Tables A and C ranged from 0.4 p.c. in Sherbrooke, to 7.4 p.c. in Kitchener and 7.7 p.c. in St. John's.

The volume of employment afforded in manufacturing in Saint John, Oshawa and Windsor was greater than in the last monthly survey, the index numbers rising by 0.6 p.c., 40.2 p.c. and 4.6 p.c., respectively. Curtailment in that industry was indicated in the remaining metropolitan areas listed, notably in Quebec, Montreal, St. Catharines, Toronto, Hamilton, Kitchener and Vancouver. There were widely-distributed reductions in construction, those in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton being most pronounced. Seasonal increases in staff were reported in transportation in Halifax and Saint John. The trend was also upward in Vancouver and a few other centres, but there were rather large declines in Montreal, with smaller losses in several other cities. In trade, additions to the working forces were indicated in about half the metropolitan areas. The gains, like the losses elsewhere reported, were moderate.

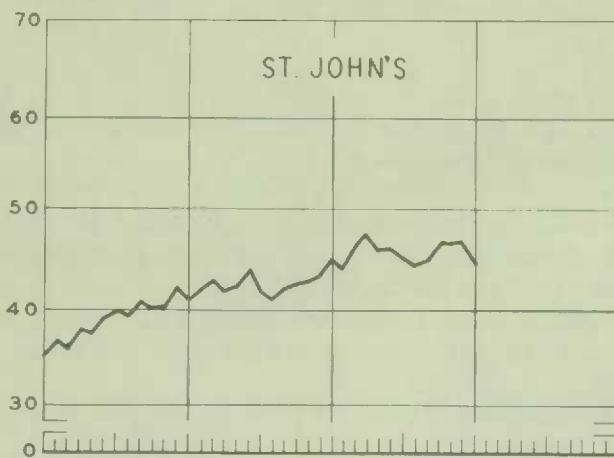
As usual at the time of year, there were widely-distributed declines in the weekly wages and salaries reported in the cities at Jan. 1. The movement generally was downward in 29 of those listed in Table A. The exceptions were Saint John, Drummondville and Oshawa, where gains of 4.5 p.c., 0.7 p.c. and 40.4 p.c., respectively, were recorded in the weekly payrolls. The declines noted in the other centres varied from 0.9 p.c. in Regina to 12.5 p.c. in Kitchener.

The average weekly earnings of industrial workers were higher at the beginning of January than a month earlier in Drummondville, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie and Regina. The gain of \$3.98 in Oshawa was greatest, reflecting a return to a more usual scale of operations in motor vehicle and parts and accessory plants following a period of changing models. Curtailed employment and lower hours during the holiday week were mainly responsible, in varying degree, for the considerable reductions recorded in a number of centres, notably Sydney, Sherbrooke, Niagara Falls, Kitchener and Windsor. In all centres, the latest per capita figures were higher than in the week of Jan. 1 in 1953 and earlier years.

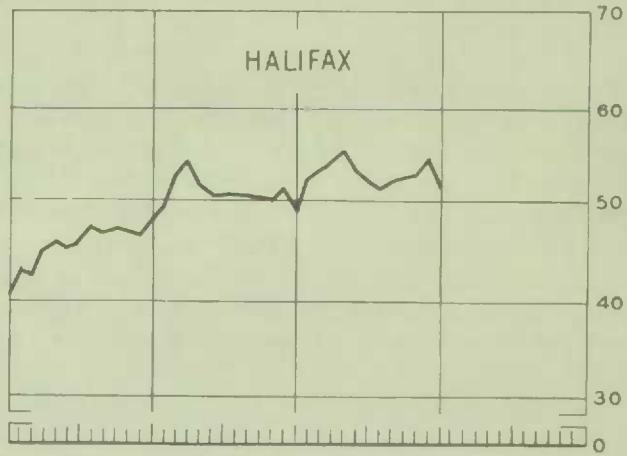
CHART I.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN MANUFACTURING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

DOLLARS



DOLLARS



70

SAINT JOHN

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

70

QUEBEC

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

70

THREE RIVERS

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

1951

1952

1953

1954

1951

1952

1953

1954

1951

1952

1953

1954

CHART 2.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN MANUFACTURING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

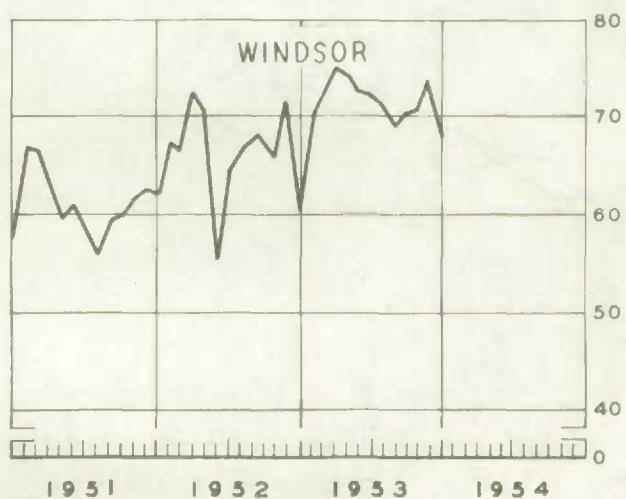
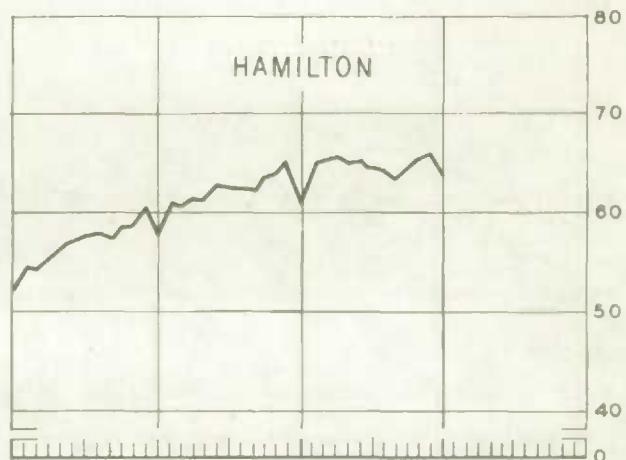
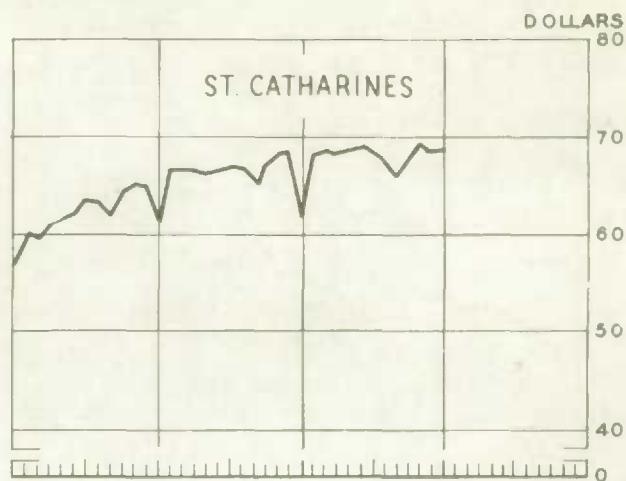
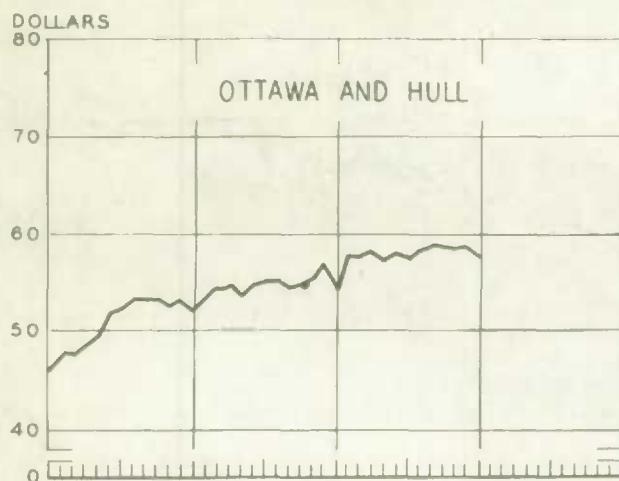
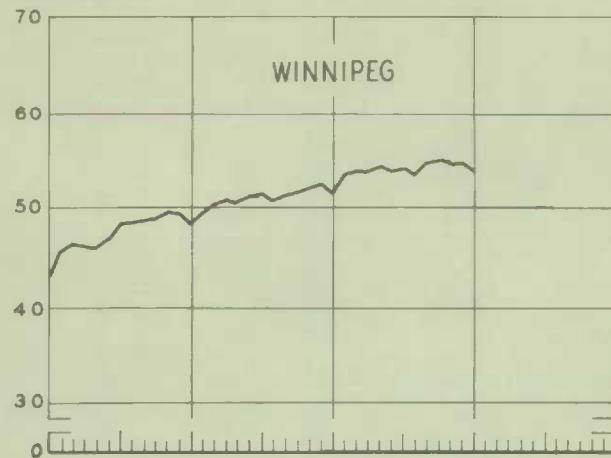


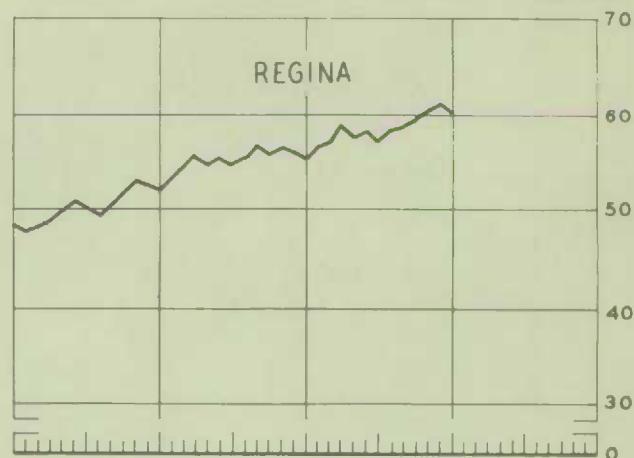
CHART 3.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
IN MANUFACTURING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

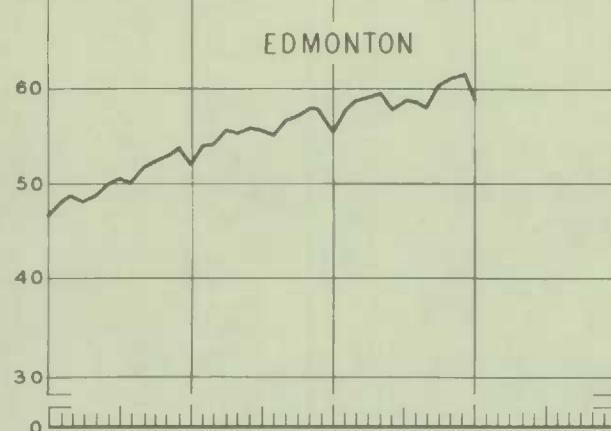
DOLLARS



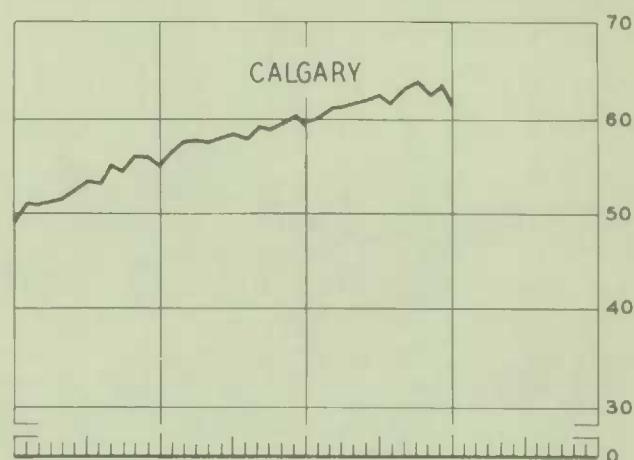
DOLLARS



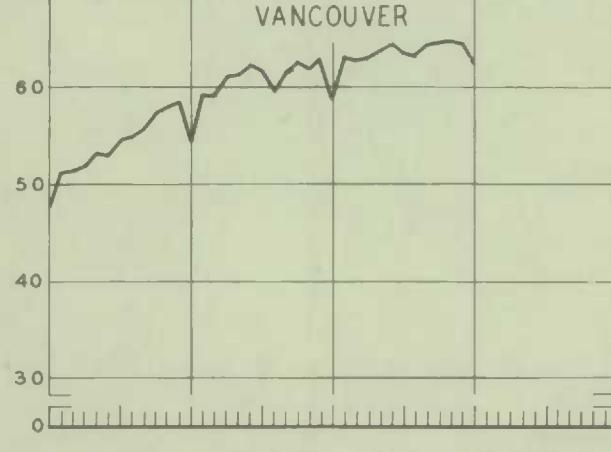
70



70



70



70



1951

1952

1953

1954

1951

1952

1953

1954

Table 1.- Employment Index Numbers by Industrial Divisions, Canada, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Industrial Composite	Forestry (Chiefly Logging)	Mining	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Commu-nication	Trans-portation, Storage & Public Utility Operation		Trade	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Services/ 1/
1947 - Average	95.7	149.6	88.6	97.2	85.6	95.4	76.7	90.2	91.5	94.6	
1948 - Average	99.7	138.4	97.2	100.1	95.4	99.0	89.0	96.3	96.0	99.1	
1949 - Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1950 - Average	101.5	100.8	105.5	100.9	102.4	99.9	101.3	103.2	105.4	101.0	
1951 - Average	108.8	138.6	110.6	108.0	110.2	106.1	103.4	107.4	115.2	103.1	
1952 - Average	111.6	123.9	116.8	109.3	122.5	110.9	107.5	109.9	121.9	106.6	
1953 - Average	113.4	100.0	111.7	113.3	118.6	111.3	112.1	113.2	122.4	108.7	
1951 - Jan. 1	105.9	161.1	108.2	103.7	98.1	100.5	99.2	113.8	108.4	98.3	
Feb. 1	104.1	156.3	108.0	104.9	90.0	98.6	99.3	104.6	109.1	98.5	
Mar. 1	104.1	153.6	107.8	105.9	86.7	99.0	98.3	103.8	109.7	98.1	
Apr. 1	104.7	130.9	107.8	107.3	88.0	99.6	99.0	105.5	113.6	98.3	
May 1	106.1	105.7	108.1	108.0	101.4	102.5	101.0	105.6	115.9	100.0	
June 1	108.9	118.7	109.4	109.2	113.3	105.5	105.3	106.7	116.0	102.8	
July 1	110.9	124.4	111.8	110.2	118.1	109.5	106.9	107.0	116.7	107.5	
Aug. 1	111.4	113.6	112.8	110.3	123.8	111.4	108.0	105.4	117.1	108.9	
Sept. 1	112.0	114.4	112.3	110.5	128.2	113.0	107.7	105.6	117.4	110.1	
Oct. 1	112.7	135.1	112.9	110.4	127.9	111.6	105.8	108.3	117.6	106.8	
Nov. 1	112.8	165.1	114.1	108.5	126.0	111.4	105.2	109.1	119.7	104.2	
Dec. 1	112.7	184.6	114.3	107.5	120.5	110.8	105.1	113.3	121.0	102.7	
1952 - Jan. 1	109.4	181.5	113.0	104.4	104.2	108.4	103.3	114.3	121.2	101.3	
Feb. 1	107.4	173.6	114.3	105.3	98.1	106.3	102.3	105.2	121.0	100.8	
Mar. 1	107.6	167.8	115.5	106.5	96.2	106.0	102.5	104.5	120.9	101.4	
Apr. 1	107.5	126.1	114.9	107.0	100.6	108.4	103.1	105.7	120.9	102.9	
May 1	107.2	77.5	115.0	107.5	110.2	108.2	103.9	106.9	121.0	104.4	
June 1	110.3	98.6	117.1	108.5	122.3	111.7	107.4	107.5	121.4	107.2	
July 1	112.1	93.9	118.2	108.8	133.1	113.9	111.3	109.5	122.1	111.6	
Aug. 1	114.1	77.0	119.6	110.3	151.0	114.9	113.1	109.1	122.6	113.2	
Sept. 1	115.2	95.1	119.5	112.8	144.3	115.1	112.9	109.6	122.5	112.5	
Oct. 1	116.4	116.4	118.8	114.2	143.6	114.0	111.0	112.2	123.0	109.9	
Nov. 1	116.2	136.2	118.3	113.6	137.2	112.5	110.0	114.6	123.2	107.6	
Dec. 1	116.1	142.6	117.1	113.5	129.4	111.5	109.8	118.3	123.5	106.4	
1953 - Jan. 1	113.0	129.5	114.9	111.4	111.3	108.9	108.2	120.4	123.1	106.1	
Feb. 1	110.3	115.7	114.4	111.9	101.9	105.4	106.4	110.8	123.2	106.3	
Mar. 1	110.0	103.8	113.4	112.7	95.7	105.1	105.9	110.1	123.3	105.6	
Apr. 1	110.0	77.8	111.9	112.9	95.9	105.6	106.1	110.9	123.3	106.3	
May 1	110.9	61.0	111.9	113.1	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.1	122.2	105.9	
June 1	112.4	85.7	112.1	113.4	119.0	112.2	113.4	110.8	119.3	107.0	
July 1	114.9	93.6	113.7	114.7	127.5	114.6	117.1	112.0	120.1	111.1	
Aug. 1	115.6	86.7	114.7	114.4	135.4	115.9	117.8	111.8	120.6	113.1	
Sept. 1	116.6	88.3	112.3	115.6	139.6	116.7	117.9	111.8	122.4	112.9	
Oct. 1	116.9	110.7	106.8	115.2	135.8	116.0	115.5	114.2	123.6	112.3	
Nov. 1	115.9	125.1	107.8	113.1	131.5	114.2	114.1	116.4	123.7	109.6	
Dec. 1	114.1	124.6	105.1	110.9	122.7	111.5	113.2	120.3	123.7	108.4	
1954 - Jan. 1	110.2	109.1	103.6	108.3	106.3	108.4	111.8	119.5	123.8	106.6	
Feb. 1											
Mar. 1											
Apr. 1											
May 1											
June 1											
July 1											
Aug. 1											
Sept. 1											
Oct. 1											
Nov. 1											
Dec. 1											

Percentage Distribution of Employees of Reporting Establishments at Jan. 1, 1954.

100.0	3.0	3.7	45.6	8.7	15.5	1.8	15.3	4.7	3.6
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Note:- The percentage distribution given above shows the proportions of employees in the indicated industries, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the latest date.

1/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants and business and recreational service.

Table 3.- Employment Index Numbers by Metropolitan Areas, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Montreal
1947 - Average	96.1	102.2	93.2	97.3	99.8	94.3
1948 - Average	98.0	103.1	100.5	100.1	101.2	97.1
1949 - Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 - Average	100.2	95.4	98.7	101.0	101.3	101.3
1951 - Average	109.5	102.3	101.6	107.8	108.9	106.6
1952 - Average	118.6	107.7	105.2	106.2	105.1	110.9
1953 - Average	115.6	102.7	110.9	105.3	101.6	113.8
1951 - Jan. 1	107.0	104.3	97.8	102.9	100.7	103.4
Feb. 1	103.4	105.7	95.4	104.2	97.6	102.6
Mar. 1	103.5	108.4	95.5	104.9	99.8	105.1
Apr. 1	112.4	111.3	96.7	106.9	101.8	104.7
May 1	105.2	94.1	99.1	109.1	108.1	106.4
June 1	106.7	96.7	101.7	112.7	112.8	107.0
July 1	108.8	94.0	103.3	108.9	118.7	108.0
Aug. 1	107.5	100.6	106.4	109.8	116.8	107.1
Sept. 1	113.8	98.9	106.8	108.7	114.7	107.7
Oct. 1	114.1	102.7	106.1	107.2	114.7	109.1
Nov. 1	115.4	101.5	105.8	109.2	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1	116.1	109.5	104.3	108.7	107.9	110.2
1952 - Jan. 1	118.6	121.4	99.7	100.6	103.5	107.2
Feb. 1	117.7	121.0	97.1	104.4	99.8	106.1
Mar. 1	116.6	119.0	98.5	107.4	99.4	108.7
Apr. 1	118.9	119.1	100.2	105.1	99.8	107.8
May 1	112.8	101.1	102.9	106.4	104.6	108.9
June 1	108.4	101.2	104.7	106.6	109.0	110.5
July 1	109.9	99.4	107.4	106.2	110.2	112.3
Aug. 1	115.7	98.2	109.1	106.9	108.5	112.0
Sept. 1	118.1	106.3	106.4	108.2	107.9	112.7
Oct. 1	119.4	102.9	112.6	108.3	108.7	114.5
Nov. 1	122.1	100.7	112.3	108.1	108.3	115.1
Dec. 1	122.7	102.2	112.8	108.0	108.7	118.4
1953 - Jan. 1	120.0	110.2	108.8	108.4	97.4	113.2
Feb. 1	118.5	108.2	108.4	108.2	94.6	112.1
Mar. 1	115.9	108.4	106.6	107.8	98.6	112.4
Apr. 1	115.8	109.3	108.6	106.7	98.5	113.3
May 1	109.0	96.3	109.5	108.2	100.4	113.8
June 1	110.0	96.8	110.6	106.3	103.7	113.9
July 1	112.4	95.8	112.0	105.6	108.0	114.2
Aug. 1	113.8	100.9	113.7	104.1	107.4	113.3
Sept. 1	115.7	101.8	114.4	103.6	105.3	114.8
Oct. 1	118.2	100.9	114.7	103.1	103.7	114.8
Nov. 1	118.3	104.3	113.9	103.0	103.4	115.0
Dec. 1	119.1	100.4	112.3	101.0	104.2	116.0
1954 - Jan. 1	115.1	107.1	107.6	100.6	98.1	111.8
Feb. 1						
Mar. 1						
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Percentage Distribution of Employees of Reporting Establishments at Jan. 1, 1954.

1.1 0.6 1.6 0.4 0.5 14.9

Note:- The percentage distribution given above shows the proportions of employees in the indicated cities to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the latest date.

Table 3.- Employment Index Numbers by Metropolitan Areas, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Ottawa-Hull	St.Catharines	Toronto	Hamilton	Brantford	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Pt.William-Pt.Arthur
1947 - Average	91.4	97.7	93.2	91.6	96.8	96.7	92.6	92.2	102.3
1948 - Average	96.5	98.7	97.3	96.9	103.8	98.7	95.8	94.5	109.1
1949 - Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 - Average	103.1	105.7	104.1	100.8	97.5	102.0	104.4	102.2	95.4
1951 - Average	108.4	121.1	110.7	109.5	99.9	106.2	108.8	107.7	106.3
1952 - Average	108.9	124.0	113.3	109.2	99.9	102.0	108.8	107.0	118.3
1953 - Average	108.2	122.1	119.6	111.4	88.5	108.7	113.8	111.1	120.1
1951 - Jan. 1	108.0	114.1	110.0	106.1	100.3	106.9	108.0	108.8	95.8
Feb. 1	105.1	114.9	106.3	105.4	100.3	105.7	107.4	110.5	92.8
Mar. 1	104.0	115.8	108.3	105.7	101.3	107.6	107.3	112.0	91.4
Apr. 1	105.0	119.2	110.0	107.2	100.9	107.6	108.6	113.1	94.1
May 1	106.8	120.8	110.8	110.6	102.4	107.0	109.8	111.0	100.3
June 1	109.0	121.9	111.2	112.1	99.2	107.4	110.8	111.7	104.6
July 1	110.4	123.9	112.2	113.8	98.4	108.4	111.7	111.0	110.4
Aug. 1	110.2	124.0	110.2	113.1	97.9	106.7	108.8	108.2	115.4
Sept. 1	110.0	125.9	110.8	111.1	99.7	107.7	108.9	105.3	114.9
Oct. 1	110.1	125.6	111.8	111.2	100.2	105.8	109.1	99.7	118.0
Nov. 1	111.4	124.5	111.9	108.3	99.5	104.3	107.9	99.5	118.6
Dec. 1	110.5	122.3	112.8	109.0	98.5	100.6	108.8	100.0	118.9
1952 - Jan. 1	110.0	119.5	111.8	107.2	97.1	98.4	104.1	98.5	113.8
Feb. 1	106.6	120.2	109.1	106.9	98.8	97.7	103.1	98.1	113.0
Mar. 1	106.1	120.8	109.6	106.8	100.2	97.9	102.8	103.2	112.5
Apr. 1	106.1	120.8	110.3	108.1	101.0	99.0	104.4	107.8	111.8
May 1	107.1	121.5	111.1	108.8	101.0	100.0	106.2	110.2	115.9
June 1	108.1	123.9	112.1	109.7	100.3	100.2	108.2	102.7	120.8
July 1	109.3	124.9	114.4	109.5	102.9	102.4	110.9	115.2	123.3
Aug. 1	110.0	124.4	113.5	109.2	98.7	101.8	110.7	111.5	126.1
Sept. 1	110.3	127.9	114.5	109.1	101.6	103.2	112.1	109.6	119.0
Oct. 1	109.9	129.0	116.1	111.3	101.1	105.3	112.9	105.3	123.5
Nov. 1	111.1	128.3	118.0	112.4	97.2	109.1	115.6	107.5	120.4
Dec. 1	111.6	127.5	119.7	112.8	99.0	108.6	114.3	111.1	121.9
1953 - Jan. 1	111.4	124.7	119.0	111.4	98.4	106.6	113.0	111.0	114.9
Feb. 1	107.8	123.7	117.1	111.1	97.9	106.7	111.6	109.0	112.0
Mar. 1	107.0	123.6	117.5	110.0	96.2	107.2	111.9	112.4	114.1
Apr. 1	108.0	124.1	118.3	111.7	92.3	107.8	112.5	114.8	116.4
May 1	108.2	124.1	118.5	111.5	90.9	108.0	112.9	115.3	117.9
June 1	109.0	123.0	118.7	111.7	89.1	107.7	115.7	114.3	121.8
July 1	95.9	123.9	119.8	111.7	88.1	108.6	117.4	116.2	124.5
Aug. 1	109.7	122.3	118.6	111.7	85.5	107.6	113.0	113.6	126.
Sept. 1	110.4	120.7	120.2	111.4	81.5	110.3	114.0	108.5	127.1
Oct. 1	110.2	120.5	121.5	112.2	83.1	111.8	115.4	109.4	124.8
Nov. 1	110.1	118.1	122.8	111.3	79.8	111.4	114.9	104.4	121.5
Dec. 1	110.6	117.0	123.4	110.8	79.7	110.9	113.1	104.5	120.2
1954 - Jan. 1	109.2	112.4	121.1	106.2	78.6	102.7	110.9	107.7	115.9
Feb. 1									
Mar. 1									
Apr. 1									
May 1									
June 1									
July 1									
Aug. 1									
Sept. 1									
Oct. 1									
Nov. 1									
Dec. 1									

Percentage Distribution of Employees of Reporting Establishments at Jan. 1, 1954.

1.7 1.3 15.2 3.1 0.5 0.9 1.3 1.9 0.6

Note:- The percentage distribution given above shows the proportions of employees in the indicated cities to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the latest date.

Table 3.- Employment Index Numbers by Metropolitan Areas, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Calgary	Vancouver	Victoria
1947 - Average	93.9	93.5	99.1	82.1	90.9	96.9	103.0
1948 - Average	97.1	97.0	100.0	90.8	94.9	102.1	99.7
1949 - Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 - Average	100.1	100.6	102.4	111.0	104.7	99.0	99.4
1951 - Average	102.7	102.9	107.8	120.1	113.4	101.4	106.6
1952 - Average	104.0	106.9	113.0	129.9	121.7	100.1	106.8
1953 - Average	104.1	112.3	117.4	145.9	128.6	102.2	110.2
1951 - Jan. 1	103.3	104.9	106.2	114.3	109.7	99.5	103.7
Feb. 1	100.2	96.7	102.3	109.9	104.3	97.7	99.8
Mar. 1	99.4	95.8	101.3	111.2	104.4	98.4	98.9
Apr. 1	100.1	98.8	101.2	111.4	105.6	100.2	103.4
May 1	100.5	99.8	105.1	116.3	109.8	101.6	106.4
June 1	102.8	102.9	107.7	123.0	112.8	102.1	107.0
July 1	104.5	104.5	111.0	126.6	116.4	103.9	110.8
Aug. 1	104.0	105.0	111.6	128.0	119.9	103.4	110.3
Sept. 1	104.4	105.8	110.6	126.8	120.6	105.6	111.7
Oct. 1	105.6	106.0	111.8	126.1	120.5	103.4	110.8
Nov. 1	104.2	108.3	113.9	123.8	118.8	101.7	109.0
Dec. 1	104.8	107.9	113.1	123.6	118.2	101.3	108.1
1952 - Jan. 1	102.2	105.3	111.6	119.1	116.8	98.6	106.1
Feb. 1	100.8	98.5	103.7	115.2	114.5	96.5	107.4
Mar. 1	99.8	98.3	104.5	115.7	114.4	97.6	106.7
Apr. 1	100.6	98.7	106.4	116.5	115.3	98.8	106.7
May 1	102.1	102.2	107.9	122.5	118.7	100.9	107.7
June 1	103.6	104.4	112.3	127.8	121.3	101.5	108.2
July 1	104.6	107.0	114.6	132.1	125.4	94.7	97.3
Aug. 1	105.9	110.2	119.0	135.2	128.6	97.2	102.4
Sept. 1	105.5	109.7	117.8	143.4	127.5	102.6	106.4
Oct. 1	106.0	111.5	118.1	141.2	126.1	103.1	110.7
Nov. 1	107.4	117.6	118.8	144.4	128.6	103.6	109.8
Dec. 1	108.9	119.5	120.7	145.9	127.3	105.5	110.7
1953 - Jan. 1	105.1	116.0	114.7	142.2	126.0	103.5	110.9
Feb. 1	102.5	106.5	110.1	138.6	121.8	99.6	107.8
Mar. 1	101.3	106.8	107.2	136.6	122.2	99.9	110.8
Apr. 1	101.8	107.2	107.3	139.3	123.5	100.1	110.4
May 1	102.6	107.6	110.9	143.6	123.9	100.0	111.1
June 1	103.2	107.7	115.3	147.6	125.9	101.3	109.2
July 1	105.0	112.4	120.4	149.7	130.1	102.4	109.7
Aug. 1	105.3	113.8	124.4	152.8	132.7	103.9	109.1
Sept. 1	106.1	115.9	123.3	151.5	134.3	104.6	109.8
Oct. 1	105.9	117.5	122.4	151.0	133.9	104.3	110.1
Nov. 1	104.8	117.5	127.0	149.5	135.3	103.5	109.8
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	126.6	148.4	133.1	103.1	113.5
1954 - Jan. 1	101.8	115.6	118.8	140.3	129.0	102.0	113.5
Feb. 1							
Mar. 1							
Apr. 1							
May 1							
June 1							
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

Percentage Distribution of Employees of Reporting Establishments at Jan. 1, 1954.

3.3 0.6 0.4 1.4 1.3 3.9 0.6

Note:- The percentage distribution given above shows the proportions of employees in the indicated cities to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the latest date.

TABLE 4. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Canada, by Industries

Industries	Index Numbers (1949=100)				Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars				Employees Reported at Jan. 1 1954	
	Employment									
	Jan. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1952	Jan. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1952		
Forestry (chiefly logging)	109.1	124.6	129.6	181.6	59.56	59.58	57.59	51.31	75,617	
Mining	103.6	105.1	114.9	113.0	68.12	72.01	65.46	60.18	92,927	
Metal mining	98.5	100.3	115.3	113.1	72.02	75.36	67.99	64.15	46,485	
Gold (a)	65.5	68.0	89.9	95.0	63.40	67.32	61.17	59.28	14,806	
Other metal (b)	128.9	130.0	136.8	132.5	76.05	79.21	72.14	67.52	31,670	
Fuels	104.6	104.6	111.5	109.4	66.07	70.70	64.11	55.94	33,653	
Coal	82.5	81.4	92.4	94.6	57.53	64.36	58.21	47.80	20,434	
Oil and natural gas	178.5	182.2	171.1	164.3	79.27	80.17	75.24	73.73	13,219	
Non-metal (c)	125.5	128.9	123.9	123.8	59.31	63.45	68.22	55.00	12,789	
Manufacturing	108.3	110.9	111.4	104.4	58.39	60.29	54.93	51.82	1,126,992	
Food and beverages	98.1	107.1	98.5	97.4	53.32	53.70	50.66	47.70	122,380	
Meat products	111.7	117.8	119.0	104.9	62.77	63.18	60.69	56.58	22,999	
Dairy products	100.8	103.4	94.4	94.8	47.45	48.14	45.26	43.81	9,128	
Canned and cured fish	76.1	90.6	63.9	89.0	37.49	39.57	36.59	36.05	7,547	
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	69.1	95.1	69.9	68.4	45.25	43.95	42.39	38.56	8,463	
Grain mill products	100.5	103.4	104.2	105.1	55.99	58.57	50.31	50.66	7,962	
Bread and other bakery products	105.0	106.4	106.3	106.3	51.73	51.71	49.49	46.58	17,000	
Biscuits and crackers	87.7	94.2	85.1	82.4	40.55	44.31	39.95	36.05	8,678	
Distilled and malt liquors	109.2	115.6	102.6	98.3	66.52	67.22	62.26	60.56	15,495	
Other beverages (d)	109.4	106.8	106.8	104.1	56.56	56.18	55.65	49.91	6,918	
Confectionery	85.2	104.1	85.5	89.2	39.56	41.17	36.12	34.88	7,952	
Tobacco and tobacco products	101.6	94.2	97.3	95.8	50.58	54.20	46.88	45.58	10,927	
Rubber products	97.7	106.5	108.2	100.0	58.90	61.16	56.42	51.49	18,958	
Leather products	89.3	91.6	96.9	82.9	38.94	41.10	37.52	34.73	28,679	
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	91.6	91.7	98.7	84.0	36.31	38.95	35.18	32.92	19,062	
Other leather products (f)	84.6	91.3	94.6	81.1	41.15	45.04	41.44	38.18	9,617	
Textile products (except clothing)	82.6	86.5	98.4	95.5	46.42	46.43	45.07	41.23	60,800	
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	77.5	86.0	101.6	103.2	42.62	44.43	43.32	36.96	19,267	
Woollen goods	74.0	77.3	88.5	83.7	44.65	47.12	45.65	40.60	10,992	
Synthetic textiles and silk	86.1	85.9	99.5	96.8	51.98	54.44	50.34	48.18	14,360	
Clothing (textile and fur)	90.9	95.0	101.1	88.7	36.61	40.14	34.73	33.11	92,395	
Men's clothing	95.0	100.8	106.1	89.9	35.54	38.65	33.99	32.13	31,064	
Women's clothing	89.7	91.9	100.2	91.7	36.36	39.79	34.24	32.63	22,377	
Knit goods	84.3	87.6	90.1	83.3	38.37	42.28	36.25	34.40	21,309	
Fur goods	75.2	83.8	92.9	78.6	50.50	52.36	48.67	44.90	3,640	
Hats and caps	91.1	92.2	93.6	89.0	36.43	41.06	36.60	35.64	3,918	
Wood products	94.5	97.7	105.5	97.8	50.08	53.90	46.89	43.52	81,026	
Saw and planing mills (g)	90.8	94.1	104.0	99.3	51.79	55.68	48.69	45.82	48,106	
Furniture	105.2	106.2	110.3	98.0	47.81	51.99	44.65	41.47	22,147	
Other wood products (h)	92.0	94.9	91.2	91.5	47.10	49.81	42.98	39.31	10,774	
Paper products	110.2	111.2	105.3	107.9	59.27	70.44	65.98	64.18	81,258	
Pulp and paper mills	111.4	112.3	106.8	110.1	75.87	76.02	72.04	70.70	58,308	
Other paper products (i)	107.1	108.6	101.8	102.7	53.00	56.35	50.07	46.73	22,930	
Printing, publishing and allied industries	108.5	109.1	104.3	104.9	62.90	64.06	58.83	54.46	48,240	
Iron and steel products	106.0	106.0	113.8	111.1	64.07	66.72	60.34	56.92	165,990	
Agricultural implements	63.7	65.8	97.4	98.3	67.13	66.46	61.95	57.39	11,561	
Boilers and plate work	115.5	118.4	127.0	106.8	65.88	68.60	58.98	56.62	6,254	
Fabricated and structural steel	135.3	135.0	136.9	121.5	67.61	72.40	60.81	59.88	9,707	
Hardware and tools	106.9	106.7	106.2	114.7	60.60	62.00	66.88	52.68	12,420	
Heating and cooking appliances	92.1	96.4	94.2	74.9	54.85	59.01	51.99	48.40	7,453	
Iron castings	92.3	95.2	108.3	105.1	61.41	66.98	55.96	53.46	18,601	
Machinery mfg. (j)	114.1	115.5	117.5	118.5	65.35	66.77	59.83	56.61	35,384	
Primary iron and steel	111.4	114.3	120.8	119.3	70.14	70.56	68.89	64.62	33,823	
Sheet metal products	100.3	110.9	106.7	108.1	59.26	63.07	54.05	50.79	15,810	
Wire and wire products	101.0	100.3	102.9	107.2	63.51	66.96	61.60	56.51	5,547	

See footnotes (a) to (r) see page II at the end of this report.

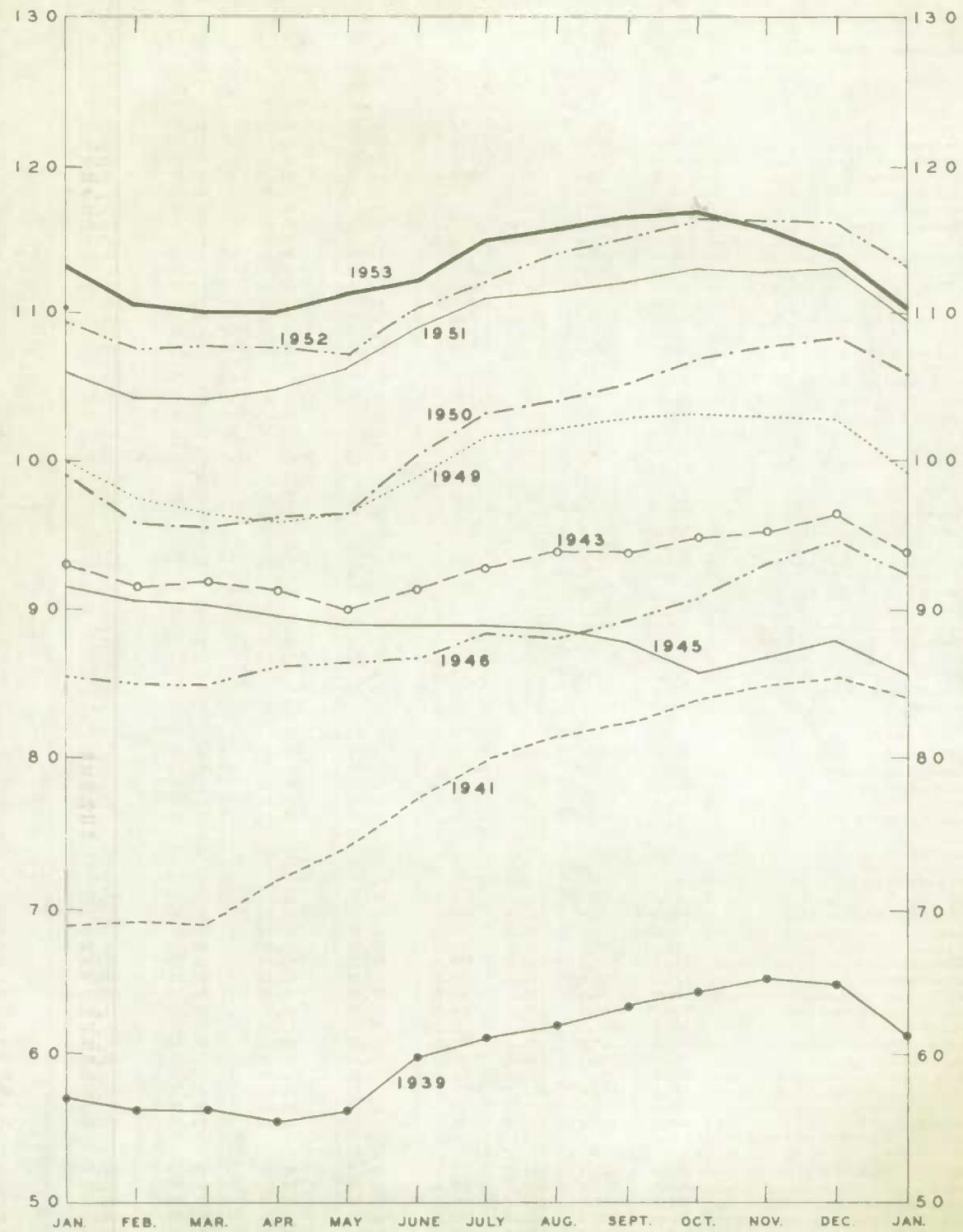
TABLE 4. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Canada, by Industries — Concluded

Industries	Index Numbers (1949=100)				Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars				Employees Reported at Jan. 1 1954	
	Employment									
	Jan. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1952	Jan. 1 1954	Dec. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1953	Jan. 1 1952		
Manufacturing — concluded:										
Transportation equipment.....	148.4	144.9	147.6	123.0	65.81	68.39	61.73	58.01	165,907	
Aircraft and parts.....	382.5	385.7	367.1	224.8	69.30	72.85	68.70	50.90	44,261	
Motor vehicles.....	122.4	101.0	113.7	105.1	71.17	73.82	59.71	64.93	33,888	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	119.9	117.7	129.4	110.4	64.91	65.79	59.39	54.64	21,440	
Railroad and rolling stock equipment.....	102.3	104.8	110.0	107.8	61.68	63.81	50.75	56.06	37,478	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	167.9	175.5	159.2	138.5	60.85	65.50	57.57	52.61	25,161	
Non-ferrous metal products.....	116.4	118.7	113.9	107.2	67.41	68.22	63.94	60.48	51,385	
Aluminum products.....	121.1	124.1	122.5	116.9	63.77	66.16	60.48	59.37	7,783	
Brass and copper products.....	108.4	110.5	108.2	98.0	62.43	65.14	58.56	55.09	9,842	
Smelting and refining.....	126.4	128.6	129.0	120.1	75.00	74.16	71.58	68.34	25,289	
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	141.1	141.6	130.7	115.3	62.87	65.26	59.88	56.55	80,318	
Non-metallic mineral products (k).....	112.3	115.2	110.8	106.7	59.64	62.68	56.77	53.06	28,614	
Clay products.....	100.1	104.4	100.5	97.5	57.58	59.07	53.41	51.48	5,572	
Glass and glass products.....	120.9	120.2	104.8	96.8	57.50	60.98	57.53	53.97	7,712	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	117.5	117.7	118.4	112.2	84.02	85.74	81.50	73.42	12,867	
Chemical products.....	118.3	119.6	113.8	111.8	65.06	64.93	61.84	58.13	53,600	
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	104.5	105.7	105.0	103.6	58.88	59.08	55.10	51.38	8,112	
Acids, alkalies and salts.....	119.7	121.2	121.1	127.7	70.88	70.56	69.19	67.48	8,825	
Other chemical products (l).....	121.4	122.7	113.6	109.5	65.33	65.17	61.93	57.74	58,663	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	107.5	110.9	101.1	94.2	51.77	52.69	47.05	44.24	23,870	
Construction										
Building and structures (m).....	115.0	153.5	118.8	109.1	58.91	67.12	53.85	47.28	143,690	
Highways, bridges and streets.....	92.2	105.4	87.5	91.5	49.11	50.88	46.86	43.75	70,741	
Transportation, storage and communication										
Transportation.....	106.4	111.5	108.9	108.4	61.40	61.51	59.53	55.65	355,191	
Air transport and airports.....	104.8	108.7	106.6	106.6	63.06	65.17	61.26	57.43	257,800	
Steam railways.....	149.0	150.2	151.4	115.6	77.01	78.51	74.79	71.27	10,051	
Maintenance of equipment.....	104.5	107.5	108.3	108.7	64.10	63.70	63.25	58.99	170,808	
Maintenance of ways and structures.....	116.7	115.9	122.4	120.4	60.96	60.87	61.57	56.78	25,786	
Transportation — Steam railways.....	65.9	95.9	92.9	102.9	52.56	54.31	52.07	46.76	33,760	
Telegraphs.....	107.8	108.6	110.2	107.5	69.77	68.95	68.56	65.61	101,048	
Water transportation (a).....	123.0	125.7	117.7	113.5	54.74	54.46	55.46	49.78	10,214	
Electric and motor transportation (p).....	91.5	104.1	90.8	94.9	55.82	50.94	50.89	50.27	29,477	
Urban and interurban transportation (p).....	108.9	109.8	106.5	105.4	60.65	60.65	57.88	54.19	47,484	
Truck transportation.....	92.4	92.8	93.2	95.6	63.56	62.53	62.17	66.82	20,187	
Storage.....	140.0	142.2	140.4	129.8	57.71	59.66	52.17	47.11	17,208	
Grain elevators.....	114.1	116.2	112.7	106.9	53.79	55.45	51.72	48.99	16,761	
Storage and warehouse.....	114.2	114.6	112.8	109.7	53.59	55.20	52.04	49.32	12,663	
Communication.....	115.6	121.2	106.1	102.3	54.42	56.19	50.75	47.90	4,098	
Radio broadcasting.....	125.5	125.1	119.1	117.1	56.30	54.53	53.98	48.86	58,630	
Telephone.....	147.3	144.8	134.8	127.2	61.75	61.48	56.84	52.78	5,354	
Public utility operation.....	123.9	125.7	116.8	115.8	55.67	53.72	53.62	48.40	52,808	
Electric light and power.....	111.8	113.2	106.2	103.3	65.96	66.76	63.45	59.34	43,693	
Other public utilities (q).....	114.4	115.9	112.2	106.9	67.48	67.23	63.83	59.56	39,859	
Trade.....	116.1	117.7	115.2	109.5	57.91	57.51	54.82	51.50	124,778	
Wholesale.....	121.3	121.6	122.7	116.2	44.95	43.67	42.52	41.12	253,871	
Retail.....	119.5	120.8	120.4	114.3	49.22	48.27	46.29	44.04	378,647	
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	125.8	123.7	123.1	121.2	52.72	52.50	50.06	47.47	115,505	
Banking, investment and loan.....	128.3	128.1	126.9	125.1	48.44	48.25	46.44	44.12	72,094	
Insurance.....	116.2	116.1	117.8	114.3	60.08	59.78	56.01	53.04	42,543	
Service.....	106.8	106.4	106.1	101.3	37.79	38.11	34.83	32.65	93,047	
Hotels and restaurants.....	101.3	103.4	101.4	97.6	33.66	33.68	31.38	29.86	52,242	
Laundries and dry cleaning plants.....	100.0	101.5	99.3	97.5	34.72	36.01	32.91	30.33	21,050	
Other service (r).....	136.9	138.0	126.9	114.3	53.00	53.05	47.11	44.91	18,955	
Industrial composite.....	110.2	114.1	113.0	109.4	56.87	58.13	53.81	50.42	2,474,060	

For footnotes (a) to (r) see page II at the end of this report.

CHART 4

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
COMPOSITE OF NINE NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
1949 = 100



EXPLANATORY NOTES.

General.- The monthly surveys of employment and weekly payrolls relate to all branches of the industries listed in the table given in the following industrial coverage statement, except services, in which the industries represented consist mainly of hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, recreational and business services. The surveys do not cover firms usually employing less than 15 persons, the number of which is very large in relation to their employee totals; establishments reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Data are requested from all classes of employees, irrespective of their functions in the business; statistics for the owners are excluded. 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 units.

1. Coverage.- Virtual limitation of the surveys to firms with staffs of 15 and over results in a large and relatively even coverage of total employment in the included industries in the provinces and the cities for which data are segregated. The industrial representation, though large, is more uneven, the proportion of workers covered depending upon the organization of particular industries in larger or smaller units of operation. Complete information respecting the area and industry distributions of the working population is available only when the Decennial Censuses are taken. In 1951, data were not segregated for paid workers actually at work. The following estimates of coverage in the monthly surveys therefore are conservative since they relate employees of the reporting firms to all employees with jobs, including those absent from work without pay, so that they would not have been included in the monthly statistics of employment, payrolls and man-hours:

Estimated Industrial Coverage, June 1, 1951.

<u>Division</u>	<u>P.C.</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>P.C.</u>
Forestry (chiefly logging)	75	Public utilities	67
Mining (includes milling, quarrying, oil wells)	96	Trade	60
Manufacturing	89	Finance, insurance and real estate	82
Transportation, storage and communication	89	Services (specified industries only)	40*
Construction	81	All industries included	78

The coverage of total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including those in agriculture, government, education, health and other classes excluded from the monthly surveys, as well as paid workers in the industries that are represented approximates 59 p.c.

It is important to note that the statistics of employees reported, as published in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries, but show only the distributions of men and women on the staffs of the co-operating employers at the indicated dates, including their full time, part-time and casual employees.

2. The Questionnaire used in the monthly surveys asks employers to state the number of wage-earners and salaried employees drawing pay in the last pay periods in the months, with their payroll disbursements in the same periods. Workers on strike during the reported pay periods are not included in the statistics unless they draw pay from their employer; for example, take paid holidays during the dispute. Workers laid off during the pay period as an indirect effect of industrial disputes are not counted as employed.

Employees and earnings are grouped according to the duration of their pay periods monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. Gross payrolls are requested, before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Overtime payments, cost-of-living allowances, commissions, incentive and production bonuses are included, as are payments for absences with pay in the reported pay periods. The statistics do not include employers' contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other welfare plans, nor do they include amounts paid for pensions, retirement gratuities, bonuses paid at irregular or infrequent intervals, and various other supplementary labour costs.

3. The Processing.- Statistics of wages and salaries reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced for tabulation purposes to one week's proportion of the totals, the numerators of the fractions used for this purpose being 5, 6 or 7 days, depending upon the number of days per week on which the establishments operated in the pay period; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods. For employees paid at annual or monthly rates, whose 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, irrespective of the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the employees of the co-operating firms. The workers reported are not necessarily employed for a period of a week by any one establishment. In order to reduce duplication in the statistics of employment where individuals may appear on the payrolls of more than one employer in a period of several weeks, respondents are asked to furnish data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees.

*Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry-cleaning plants, recreational and business services.

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