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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

JUNE, 1954

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

Employment Section



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

Employment Section

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS  
WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS  
JUNE, 1954

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,  
JUNE, 1954.

Summary

There was a further upward movement in industrial employment at the beginning of June, the increase of 2.6 p.c. being the largest in 24 months. The June 1 index, however, was rather lower than at the same date in either 1953 or 1952, showing a loss of 3.1 p.c. in the year, and 1.3 p.c. in the 2-year comparison. With these exceptions, the latest figure of 108.9, on the 1949 base, was the highest in the record for June 1.

The improvement at the date under review extended to workers of both sexes. The reported number of men rose by 3.2 p.c. in the month, and the number of women by 0.6 p.c. Variations in the levels of activity in different industries contributed to the disparity, which was largely seasonal in character. As compared with June 1, 1953, there were declines of 3.3 p.c. and 2.5 p.c. among men and women, respectively.

The weekly wages and salaries disbursed by the employers furnishing data rose by 1.3 p.c. from May 1. Partly because of the celebration of the Victoria Day holiday in the week of June 1 this year, the increase was smaller than in the same period in 1953, when the holiday had been observed at an earlier date. The payroll index was then 1.8 p.c. above the latest figure, which was otherwise the highest in the record for the beginning of June.

Partly as a result of the holiday factor, there was a decline in the per capita weekly wages and salaries paid on or about June 1. The average, at \$58.43, nevertheless established a new maximum for the time of year. The trend in the month was downward in most provinces, in more than half of the cities for which data are published, and in numerous industries and industrial groups. On the other hand, the most recent figures for many areas and industries were higher than at June 1 in 1953 and earlier years.

Employment showed widely distributed advances at the date under review, the indexes rising in all provinces, in 20 of the larger cities, and in a lengthy list of industries. The gain in manufacturing, which was slight, took place largely in the food processing, pulp and paper and wood product groups. Among the non-manufacturing classes covered by the surveys, the greatest expansion from May 1 was that of 51 p.c. in logging, due to a considerable extent to river drives in Central Canada. The increase of 11.9 p.c. in construction was rather larger than at June 1 of last year. Staffs in public utility operation rose by 4.3 p.c., in transportation, storage and communication by 2.3 p.c., in the service industries for which data are obtained, by 2.8 p.c., and in mining by 1.7 p.c. Small gains were recorded in the trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Payrolls.-- The index of weekly payrolls again advanced, rising to its highest position this year. Partly because of losses in working time over the Victoria Day holiday, the increase of 1.3 p.c. as compared with the preceding report was not equal to that indicated in the corresponding week in 1953, when the holiday was not a factor, having been observed in an earlier week. The index was then 1.8 p.c. above its position at the date under review. With this exception, the June 1, 1954, index was the highest in the record for the time of year.

The movement was moderately upward in a majority of the industries listed in Table 4, but the disbursements declined as compared with May 1 in a fair number of groups, in some cases a result of reduced employment, and in others reflecting losses in working hours over the holiday. The payroll indexes rose in all provinces and in half of the 52



metropolitan areas for which data appear in Tables A and C. In all sections of the country, there were larger expenditures in weekly wages and salaries than in the week of May 1 in numerous industries and industrial groups. The payroll indexes were rather lower than at June 1, 1953, in a fairly lengthy list of industries and areas. While the observance of the holiday in the pay period under review was a factor, there were other contributing causes, notably a lower level of employment and reduced hours in some instances.

Per Capita Earnings.— At \$58.43, the average earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments in the week of June 1 were lower by 72 cents than in the week of May 1. As elsewhere stated, the decline resulted from several factors, notably changes in the industrial distribution of employees, in many cases involving the employment of large numbers of additional workers at the lower rates of pay, and a loss of working hours over the Victoria Day holiday. Reduced activity in some industries also contributed. The movement has been downward in the week of June 1 in more than half of the years for which monthly data are available. Last year was an exception, partly because the Victoria Day holiday had been observed in an earlier week. The latest per capita earnings, however, were 71 cents higher than at June 1, 1953, also exceeding any other June 1 figure in the record.

The averages of wages and salaries were lower than in the preceding month in all provinces except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan. The trend was also downward in 18 of the metropolitan areas for which data are given in Tables A and C, and in many industries and industrial groups. The exceptions in the major divisions were mining and finance, insurance and real estate, which showed a moderate rise in the per capita earnings. As compared with the week of June 1, 1953, there were fairly widely distributed increases in the average earnings, both geographically and industrially.

Changes in Employment for Men and Women.— There was a rise of 3.2 p.c. in the number of men on the payrolls of the establishments furnishing data at June 1, with an increase of 0.6 p.c. among women as compared with a month earlier. In the last year, their staffs of men and women have fallen by 3.3 p.c. and 2.5 p.c., respectively. The proportion of workers of the latter sex was 223 per 1,000 persons on the working force, as compared with 228 at May 1. The decline is seasonal, employment customarily increasing substantially at the time of year in the outdoor industries largely staffed by men. The numbers per 1,000 at June 1 in other years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1953, 222; 1952, 215; 1951, 221; 1950, 223; 1949, 225; 1948, 219; 1947, 222, and 1946, 234.

There was a divergence in the trends of employment for men and women in manufacturing at the date under review, when the reported number of men rose by 0.6 p.c., while the number of women diminished by 0.5 p.c. from May 1. As compared with June 1, 1953, employment for men was lower by 4.4 p.c., and for women by 7.1 p.c. Curtailment in the leather, textile and clothing industries was largely responsible for the greater losses among women. Their ratio per 1,000 of both sexes at June 1, 1954, was 217, as compared with 219 in the preceding survey, and 222 at June 1, 1953, 216 at June 1, 1952, 227 at June 1, 1951, and 231 at June 1, 1950.

Changes in the Major Industrial Divisions.— Reversing the employment trend in the last two surveys, manufacturing showed slight improvement at the beginning of June. The gain of 0.4 p.c. was smaller than at June 1, 1953. The latest index was 5 p.c. below its position at that time, and was also slightly lower than at June 1 in 1952 and 1951. There was a minor decline from May 1 in the durable goods division, but plants producing non-durable goods added 0.9 p.c. to their employees. The index number in the former group was 7 p.c. lower than at June 1, 1953, since when employment in the light manufactured goods industries has fallen by 2.9 p.c.

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/ Index Numbers				Manufacturing Index Numbers			
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	Average Weekly 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	108.8	125.6	115.5	49.61	108.0	126.1	116.8	51.25
1952 - Average	111.6	139.7	126.0	54.13	109.3	140.3	127.6	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	51.82
Feb. 1	107.4	132.7	123.8	53.19	105.3	132.5	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	108.8	138.6	127.2	55.85
Aug. 1	114.1	142.7	125.4	53.89	110.3	139.9	126.7	55.70
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	113.5	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	58.62
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	109.9	145.3	131.7	56.56	108.0	143.7	132.5	58.24
Feb. 1	107.0	146.2	136.1	58.47	108.3	150.0	137.8	60.60
Mar. 1	106.6	147.6	137.8	59.22	108.3	151.2	139.0	61.13
Apr. 1	105.6	145.7	137.5	59.06	107.9	150.8	139.2	61.19
May 1	106.2	146.8	137.7	59.15	107.3	150.3	139.4	61.50
June 1	108.9	148.7	136.0	58.43	107.7	149.1	137.8	60.57
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).

Many branches of manufacturing reported heightened activity at the beginning of June. There were moderately large additions to the working forces as compared with May 1 in the food and beverage, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, wood product, (notably saw and planing mills), iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product groups. On the other hand, the movement was downward in the tobacco, leather, synthetic textile and silk, men's and women's clothing, knitting, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies industries. In some cases, notably textiles, clothing and leather goods, the losses were partly seasonal in character.

The weekly wages and salaries distributed by manufacturers at June 1 showed a general decline of 0.8 p.c., and were 3.2 p.c. lower than at the beginning of June in 1953, when the Victoria Day holiday had been observed in an earlier week. In the 12 months, payrolls in the durable manufactured goods division have fallen by 6.3 p.c., while in the non-durable category they have risen by 0.7 p.c. Firms in many different branches of manufacturing reported greater disbursements in the week of June 1 than a month previously, but declines were fairly numerous, usually accompanying the losses in employees and working hours already mentioned.

Practically all branches of the non-manufacturing industries for which statistics are obtained in the monthly surveys reported seasonally higher levels of employment at June 1 than at May 1. The exception was coal mining, in which employment showed a further decline, and was 11.6 p.c. lower than at June 1, 1953. Logging camps increased their working forces by 51 p.c., largely due to river driving operations in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; activity was also greater in British Columbia. The general index of employment in this industry, however, was 8.2 p.c. lower than at the same date in 1953. The advances in mining, (1.7 p.c.), public utility operation, (4.3 p.c.), and construction, (11.9 p.c.), were rather larger than those indicated at June 1 of last year, and that in trade, (0.7 p.c.), somewhat smaller. Transportation, storage and communication reported a gain of 2.3 p.c. and there were lesser additions to the staffs in services and finance, insurance and real estate.

Provincial Changes in Non-Agricultural Employment.— Industrial activity accelerated in all provinces at June 1, when the gains in employment varied from 1.6 p.c. in Ontario and 2.5 p.c. in Manitoba, to 6.2 p.c. in Newfoundland and 13.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island.

The provincial trends in most industries were favourable. The losses in the few categories showing curtailment in the various areas were small. Logging camps in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario recorded considerable seasonal increases in staffs. Moderate gains were reported in mining in most provinces. There were declines in factory staffs in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The improvement elsewhere indicated was not particularly marked. All areas reported greater activity in construction, public utilities and in the service industries surveyed. The movement in transportation, storage and communication was upward except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the reduction in the working force was seasonal. Trade and finance, insurance and real estate showed rather small gains in most parts of the country.

Firms in all areas reported larger disbursements in weekly wages and salaries than in the week of May 1. The payroll indexes showed increases ranging from 0.4 p.c. in Ontario and 0.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to 9.9 p.c. in Newfoundland and 12 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The rise in Quebec was 1.1 p.c., and in British Columbia, 2.3 p.c. In most provinces, the advances were smaller than in the week of June 1, 1953, when the Victoria Day holiday had been celebrated in the preceding week. Only in Saskatchewan was the latest industrial composite payroll index higher than in the same period of last year.



In Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, the average weekly wages and salaries were higher than in the week of May 1. Elsewhere, the per capita figures declined in the month. In most provinces, the averages exceeded those recorded at June 1, 1953. The exceptions were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

Changes in the Metropolitan Areas.- A higher level of industrial employment was indicated in 18 of the larger cities. There were insignificant changes in the month in 4 centres, with declines in 10. The largest increases were those of 4.5 p.c. in Calgary and 5.4 p.c. in Saskatoon, while the most noteworthy reductions in personnel were reported in Saint John, (4.9 p.c.). In most cases the changes, in either direction, were moderate.

Three of the 4 largest metropolitan areas, (Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver), showed a little improvement at the beginning of June, the index numbers of employment rising by 1 p.c. or less. In Montreal, there was a fractional decrease. The trend of payrolls was slightly downward in Montreal and Toronto, partly due to the observance of the May 24th holiday in the week of June 1. The payrolls reported in Winnipeg and Vancouver were rather higher than in the week of the preceding survey. Only in Winnipeg was the latest average of weekly wages and salaries higher than at May 1. In the 4 centres, however, the latest per capita figures exceeded those reported a year ago. Manufacturing was quieter than a month earlier in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, showing a moderate increase in Vancouver. Construction, transportation, trade and most other non-manufacturing classes for which data are obtained afforded more employment in each of the largest cities.

Construction in most of the smaller metropolitan areas for which statistics are given in Tables A and C showed seasonal activity at the date under review, when there was also widely-distributed improvement in transportation, trade and several other classes. Manufacturing was slacker in about half of these centres; the most noteworthy reduction took place in Windsor, reflecting curtailment in the motor vehicle and parts industries. The largest increases in factory employment were in Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton and Vancouver, where they were nevertheless moderate.

The weekly wages and salaries distributed by the firms co-operating at June 1 were higher than at May 1 in 16 of the metropolitan areas listed, including Winnipeg and Vancouver, already mentioned. In the remaining cities, the declines in payrolls were largely due to reduced working hours brought about in many instances by the observance of the May 24th holiday, or by a lower level of employment.

The per capita weekly earnings at June 1 were higher than in the week of May 1 in 14 metropolitan areas. As elsewhere stated, time lost during the Victoria Day holiday was responsible for the falling off in many of the other centres, but reduced employment and working hours as a result of slackness in business in some cities also contributed. In 10 of the metropolitan areas, the average earnings in the week of June 1 were lower than in the same period in 1953, which had not included the Victoria Day holiday, so that the per capita figure had not been affected by the resultant loss in working time. In many cases, reduced employment and hours also contributed to the declines in the year, while higher wage and salary rates were an important factor in the increased averages recorded in 22 centres in that comparison.

CHART I.

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

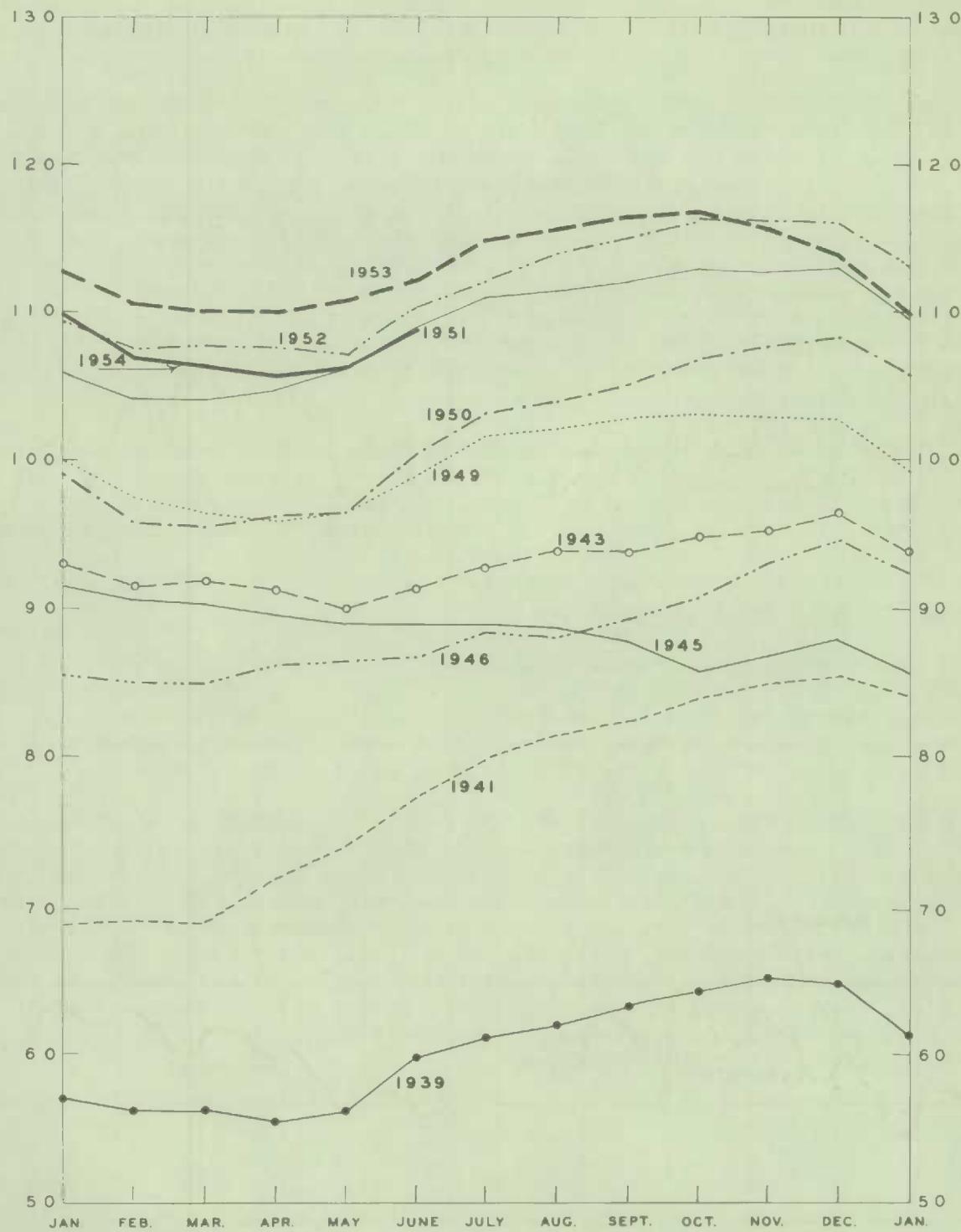


CHART 2.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN PROVINCES  
1949 = 100

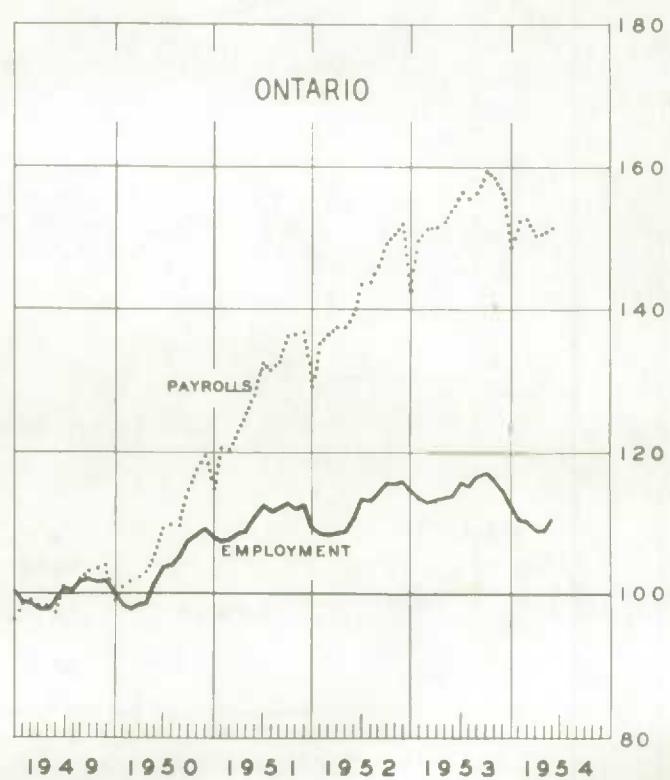
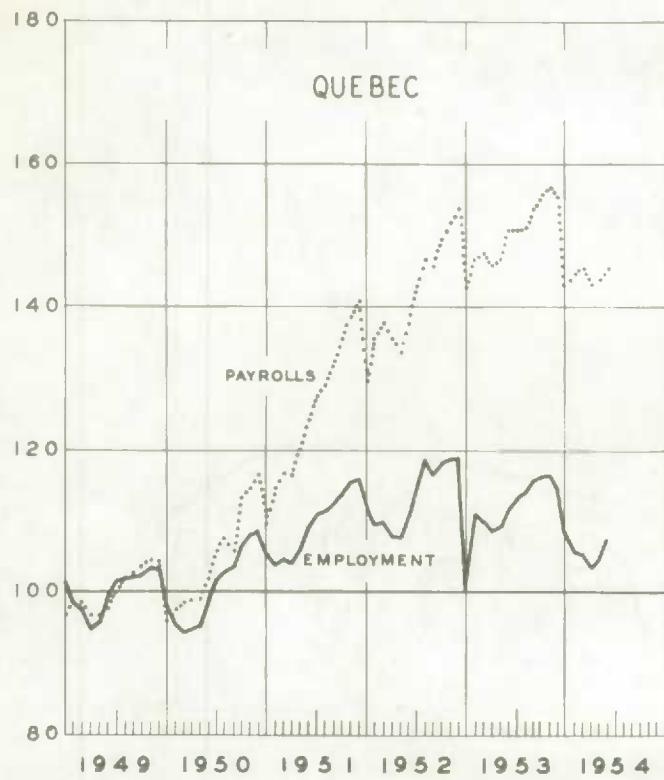
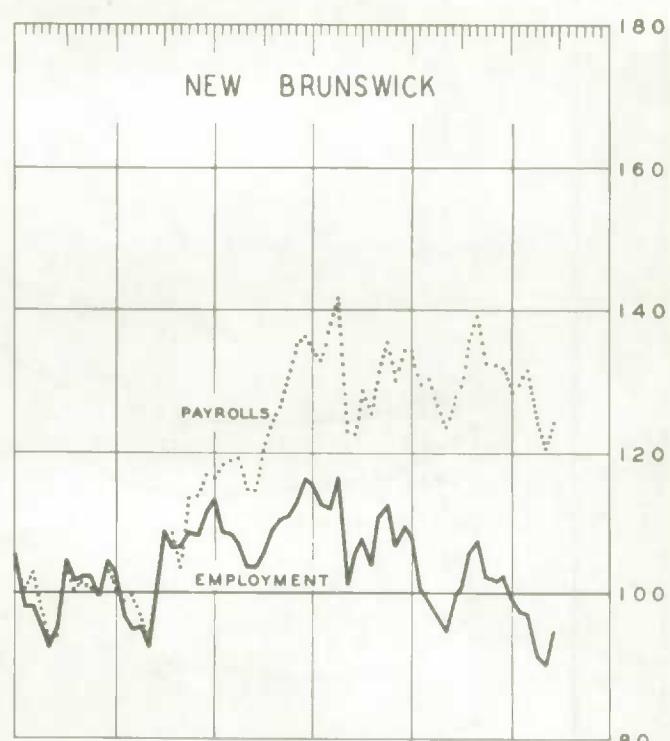
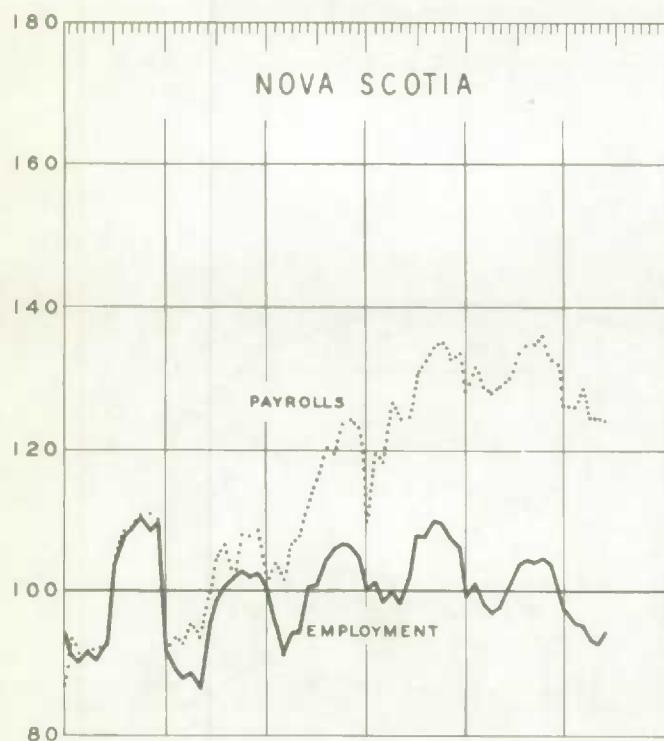


CHART 3.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN PROVINCES

1949 = 100

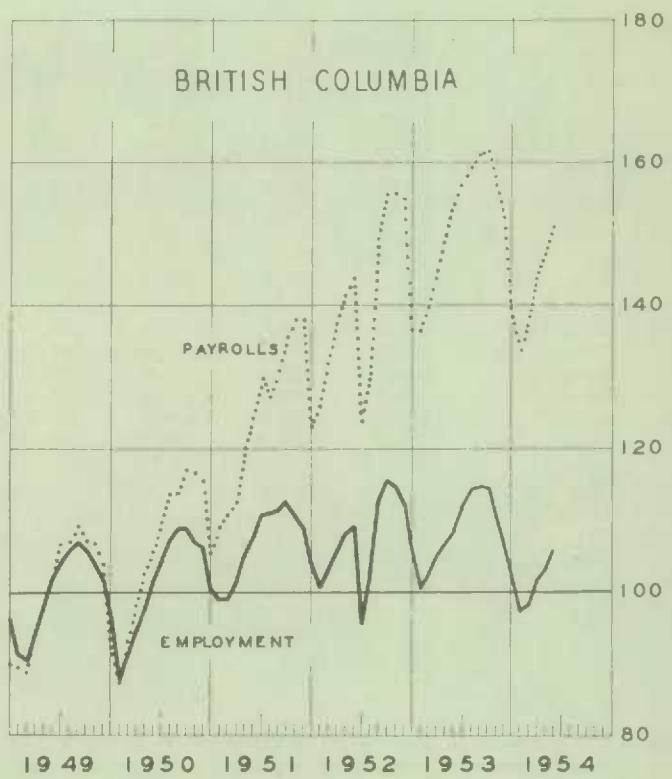
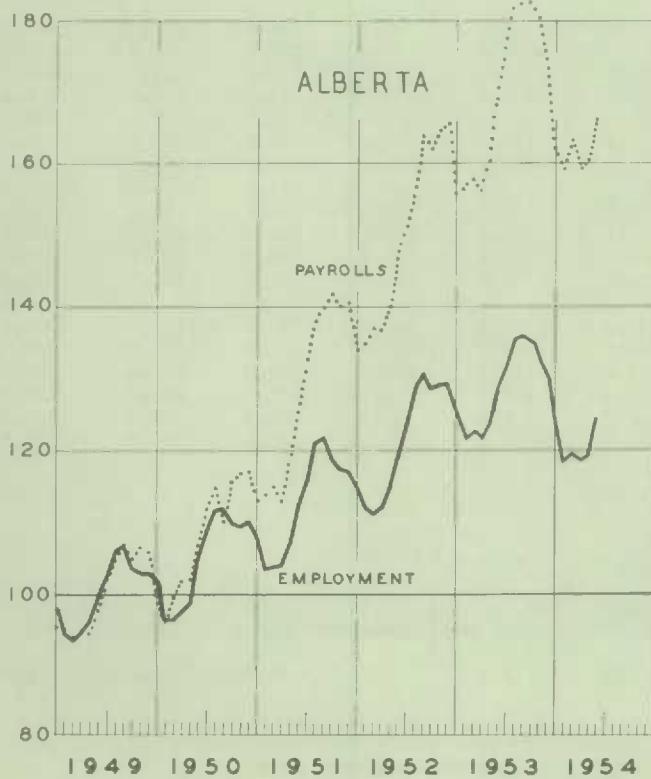
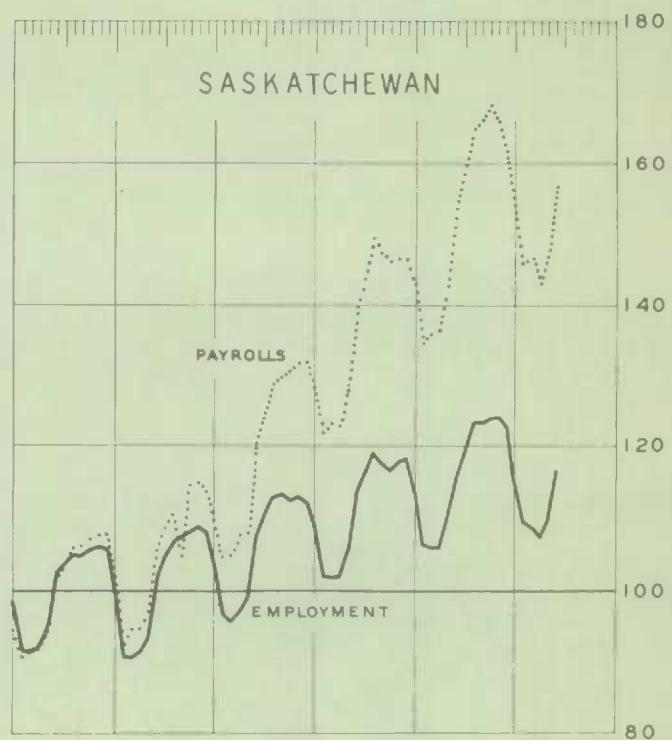
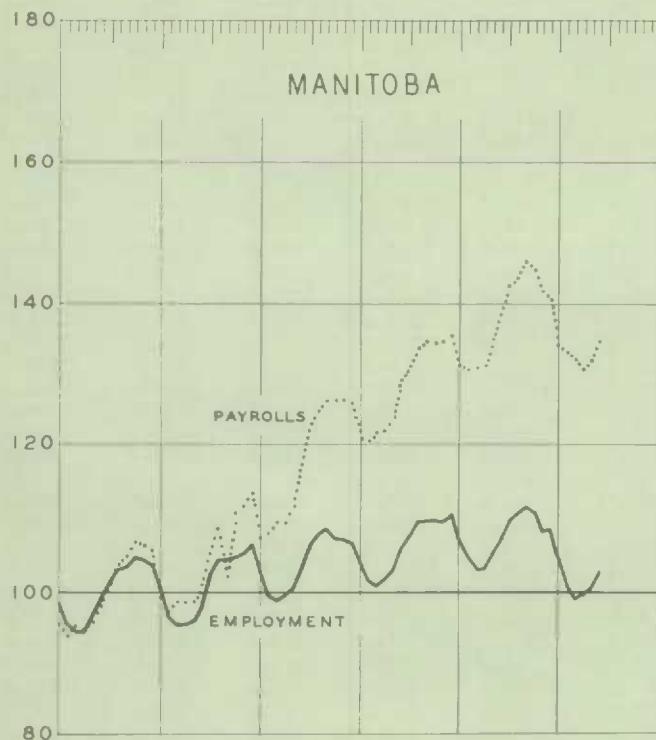






Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment, by Metropolitan Areas, (1949=100).

Year and Month	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Montreal
1947 - Average	96.1	102.2	95.2	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	116.6	107.7	105.2	106.2	105.1	110.9
1953 - Average	115.5	102.7	110.9	105.3	101.5	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	102.8
Mar. 1	103.5	108.4	95.5	104.9	99.8	103.1
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	103.9	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	106.6	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	116.5	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	106.7
Apr. 1	118.9	119.1	100.2	105.1	99.8	107.8
May 1	112.8	101.1	102.9	106.4	104.5	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	105.4	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	106.3	115.1
Dec. 1	122.7	102.2	112.6	106.0	103.7	116.4
1953 - Jan. 1	120.0	110.2	108.8	108.4	97.4	113.2
Feb. 1	118.5	108.2	106.4	108.2	94.5	112.1
Mar. 1	115.9	108.4	106.6	107.8	95.5	112.4
Apr. 1	115.8	109.3	108.6	106.7	96.5	113.3
May 1	109.0	96.3	109.5	106.2	100.4	113.8
June 1	110.0	96.6	110.5	106.3	103.7	113.9
July 1	112.4	95.8	112.0	105.6	106.0	114.2
Aug. 1	113.6	100.9	113.7	104.1	107.4	113.3
Sept. 1	115.7	101.8	114.4	103.8	105.3	114.8
Oct. 1	118.2	100.9	114.7	103.1	103.7	114.8
Nov. 1	118.3	104.3	113.0	103.0	103.4	115.0
Dec. 1	119.1	100.4	112.3	101.0	104.2	116.0
1954 - Jan. 1	115.6	108.9	107.2	100.6	98.1	111.2
Feb. 1	116.7	108.4	104.0	98.9	95.8	109.7
Mar. 1	116.5	108.3	106.0	97.5	94.9	109.6
Apr. 1	116.3	105.1	106.5	96.8	95.6	109.4
May 1	109.8	98.7	109.7	96.5	100.8	110.9
June 1	109.0	95.9	111.4	96.6	102.1	110.7
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

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

1.1      0.5      1.6      0.4      0.6      15.2

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

Year and Month	Ottawa-Hull	St.Catharines	Toronto	Hamilton	Brantford	Kitchener	London	Windsor	Ft.William-Pt.Arthur
1947 - Average	91.4	97.7	93.2	91.8	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	106.9	124.0	113.3	109.2	99.9	102.0	108.8	107.0	118.3
1953 - Average	109.4	122.1	119.6	111.4	88.5	108.7	113.8	111.1	120.1
1961 - Jan. 1	108.0	114.1	110.0	106.1	100.3	106.9	108.0	108.9	95.8
Feb. 1	105.1	114.9	108.3	105.4	100.3	106.7	107.4	110.6	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	109.8	109.2	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	125.5	111.8	111.2	100.2	105.8	109.1	99.7	118.0
Nov. 1	111.4	124.5	111.9	106.3	99.5	104.3	107.9	99.5	118.8
Dec. 1	110.5	122.3	112.8	109.0	98.5	100.6	106.8	100.0	118.9
1952 - Jan. 1	110.0	119.3	111.3	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	113.9
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	111.3	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	109.3	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	111.8	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	109.9	123.9	119.8	111.7	88.1	108.6	117.4	116.2	124.6
Aug. 1	109.7	122.3	118.6	111.7	85.5	107.6	115.0	113.6	126.6
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	108.1	77.3	102.7	110.9	108.2	114.9
Feb. 1	105.2	111.8	119.0	106.1	80.6	105.2	111.4	106.8	107.8
Mar. 1	104.7	111.2	119.3	104.9	83.4	103.8	111.2	106.3	102.5
Apr. 1	105.3	110.3	119.1	103.6	83.9	102.9	111.3	104.2	98.1
May 1	106.5	109.9	119.4	105.7	82.9	104.1	111.3	101.4	102.7
June 1	110.0	109.8	120.1	104.3	81.8	103.6	111.0	96.8	105.3
July 1									
Aug. 1									
Sept. 1									
Oct. 1									
Nov. 1									
Dec. 1									

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

1.6      1.3      15.4      3.1      0.5      0.9      1.3      1.7      0.5

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.- Index Numbers of Employment, 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	101.1	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	106.6
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	96.8	101.2	111.4	105.6	100.2	103.4
May 1	100.5	99.8	103.1	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	105.9	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	103.6	111.7
Oct. 1	103.6	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	105.1
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	99.8	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	126.6	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	126.8	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	136.6	121.8	99.6	107.8
Mar. 1	101.3	106.8	107.2	138.6	122.2	99.9	110.8
Apr. 1	101.8	107.2	107.3	139.3	123.6	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	103.0	109.1
Sept. 1	106.1	115.9	123.3	151.5	134.3	104.6	108.8
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	115.7	115.3	140.1	128.6	101.9	112.8
Feb. 1	100.1	112.4	113.1	131.3	122.3	98.0	104.8
Mar. 1	99.2	112.7	112.2	132.9	122.7	99.0	107.0
Apr. 1	100.2	112.7	112.6	132.7	123.6	100.7	104.3
May 1	100.8	116.1	116.6	136.2	124.4	100.7	105.7
June 1	101.8	120.1	122.8	141.3	130.0	101.6	108.2
July 1							
Aug. 1							
Sept. 1							
Oct. 1							
Nov. 1							
Dec. 1							

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

3.5      0.6      0.4      1.5      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.

























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.

4. The Tabulation.- The material tabulated each month shows the number of workers drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns, and the weekly earnings of such employees, with similar information for the men and women employed by the same firms a month earlier, and in the basic period (1949). The statistics of the first tabulation for each month are preliminary; the re-tabulation of the data on the succeeding month's tabulation permits incorporation of revisions in the material originally tabulated, and the inclusion of returns received too late for the preliminary tabulation.

5. The Index Numbers.- The index numbers of employment and payrolls represent the percentage relationships between the employees of the establishments currently furnishing data and their aggregate weekly earnings, and the corresponding 1949 averages of these employers. The 1949 figures of employment and payrolls for firms which have since gone out of business are continued in the basic averages; firms or branches opening for business since 1949 are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in 1949 but have since been added to the mailing list, have been incorporated in the base figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained. The index numbers of average weekly wages and salaries relate the average earnings of persons employed by the reporting firms at a given date to the average earnings of their employees in 1949.

6. The Weekly Wages and Salaries.- The statistics of average weekly earnings result from the division of the aggregate weekly wages and salaries disbursed in the last pay periods in the month by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their full time and part-time employees in the same periods. The figures represent gross earnings, before deductions are made for unemployment insurance contributions, taxes, etc. In addition to basic wages and salaries, the earnings include overtime payments, shift premiums, commissions, cost-of-living, incentive and production bonuses, and other bonuses paid at frequent intervals. They also include amounts paid employees absent on leave with pay during the reported pay periods, i.e., during vacations, statutory holidays, sick leave, etc.

The earnings do not include the value of free board and lodging; and other perquisites, employers' contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other welfare funds. Also excluded are the cost to employers of certain other employee benefits, such as bonuses paid at irregular or infrequent intervals, (e.g., annual bonuses), pensions, retirement gratuities, etc.

The revised figures of earnings in the monthly bulletins incorporate retroactive pay for one month, corrections in the material originally tabulated, and data received too late for inclusion in the first tabulation; for the most part, such adjustments are not carried back for more than one month.

7. Hourly Earnings.- Statistics of average hours and average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the reporting employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings.

#### Footnotes.

The following notes explain the content of various industrial classes listed in the detailed tables in this bulletin. In some industries, the group breakdown is less extensive than in the Standard Industrial Classification; in these cases, figures for certain categories not shown are contained in the group totals.

- (a) Alluvial gold; auriferous quartz mining.
- (b) Copper-gold-silver; iron, nickel-copper; silver-cobalt; silver-lead-zinc; miscellaneous metal mining.
- (c) Non-metal mining; quarrying, clay and sand pits.
- (d) Carbonated beverages; wines.
- (e) Biscuits and crackers; miscellaneous foods.
- (f) Leather gloves and mittens; tanneries; miscellaneous leather products.
- (g) Includes plywood and veneer mills.
- (h) Miscellaneous wood products.
- (i) Paper boxes and bags; roofing papers; miscellaneous paper products.
- (j) Household, office and store machinery; machine tools; machinery, n.e.s.
- (k) Abrasive; asbestos; hydraulic cement; clay; glass; lime and gypsum; stone; concrete; miscellaneous non-metallic products.
- (l) Includes explosives, ammunitions and pyrotechnics; fertilizers; paints and varnishes; soaps, washing and cleaning compounds; toilet preparations; vegetable oil mills; primary plastics; miscellaneous chemical and allied products.
- (m) Buildings and structures; other construction; special trade contractors.
- (n) Includes services incidental to water transportation.
- (o) Interurban bus and coach and urban and suburban transportation systems; taxi-cab and truck transportation; services incidental to transportation; other transportation.
- (p) Interurban bus and coach and urban and suburban transportation systems.
- (q) Gas manufacture and distribution; water and sanitary services; other public utilities.
- (r) Chiefly recreational and business services.



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