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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1947



OTTAWA
1948

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

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

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

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

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

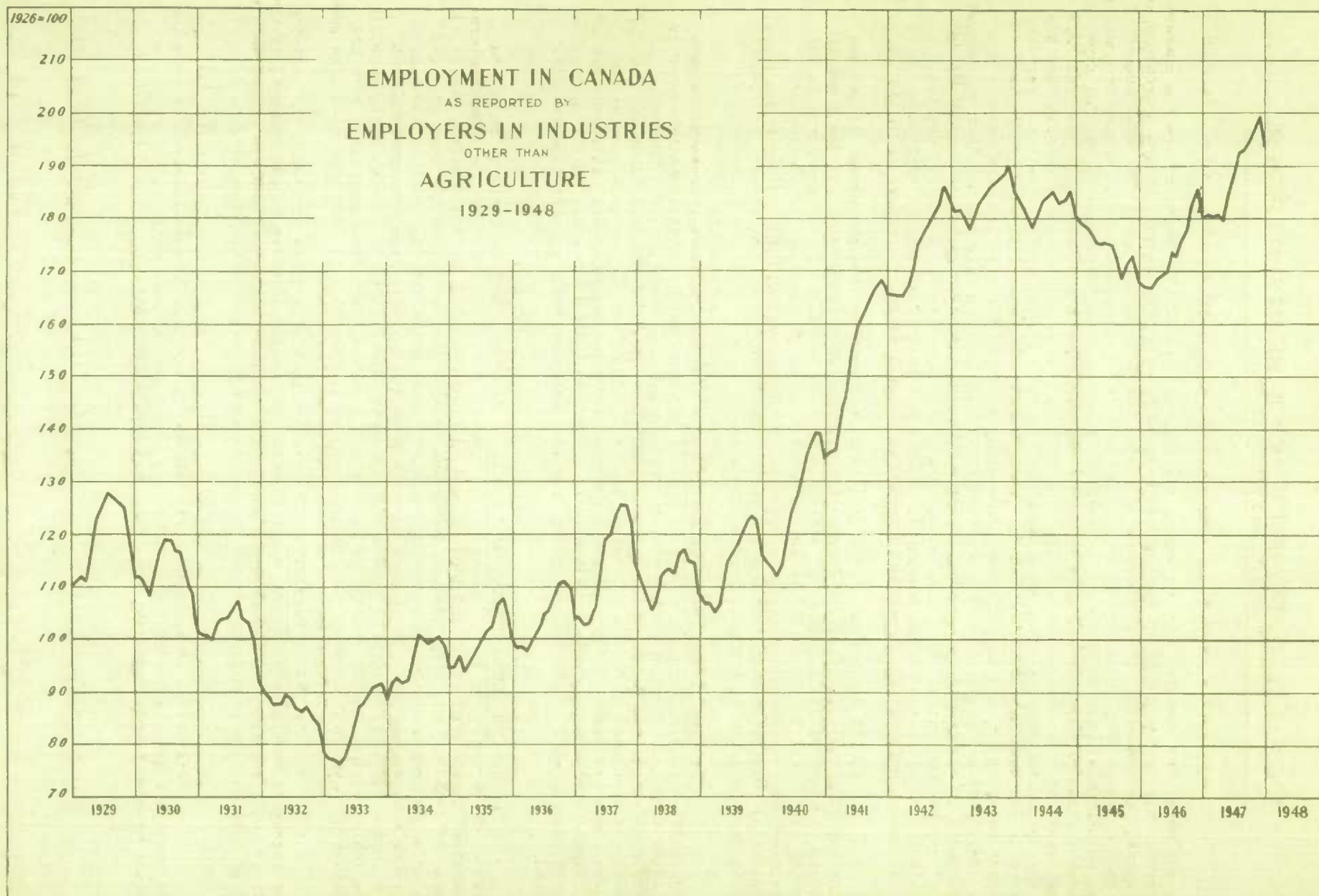
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

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

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

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



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
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ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1947.

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1. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity in the Dominion during 1947 reached a new all-time high level. Moderate improvement in employment in manufacturing and relatively greater expansion as compared with 1946 in many of the non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls brought the general index to 187.9 p.c. of the 1926 average. This figure was 8.5 p.c. above that indicated in 1946, and exceeded by 2.1 p.c. the previous maximum index of 184.1 recorded in 1943. The upward movement in the year under review resulted not only from continued heavy demand for commodities and services, but also from several other factors, notably generally greater availability of labour and supplies, and a diminution as compared with 1946 in the working time lost as a result of labour-management disputes^{1/}. The changes in the levels of employment in the various industries in 1947 resulted in a distribution of recorded employment as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes which was more similar to that shown in 1939 than was the case in any recently-preceding year.

The general trend of employment was steadily though very slightly downward from Jan. 1 to May 1, a period in which the index lost by only 1.4 points. From June 1, however, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable, the index rising by 20 points to reach a new maximum of 199.6 at Dec. 1. Month by month, the level of industrial employment in 1947 was rather higher than in the same period of either 1946 or 1945; the index numbers in the first quarter of the year, however, were lower than in the same three months of 1944. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1947, the index rose by 10.3 p.c.; this rate of increase practically coincided with that indicated in a similar comparison in 1946, but exceeded the average percentage advance between those dates in earlier years of the record. In 1945, however, the curtailment in wartime production following the termination of hostilities had resulted in an unprecedented decline, amounting to four p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1.

Industrially, there were widespread though generally moderate increases in employment in the manufacturing industries, in which the index rose by 6.8 p.c. from 1946. Mining showed a small advance; the situation was seriously affected in the year under review by prolonged disputes in the coal fields. Considerable improvement was indicated in the remaining major industrial divisions, the gains being as follows: 6.6 p.c. in transportation; 7.1 p.c. in the service^{2/} division; 7.3 p.c. in financial institutions; 15.1 p.c. in logging; 15.8 p.c. in communications, and 18 p.c. in construction and maintenance. The index of employment in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit advanced by 10.5 p.c. in the year. Measured from the wartime peak, recorded in 1943, there was a decline of 13.8 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, and an increase of 20.1 p.c. in the included non-manufacturing divisions as a whole.

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

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

TABLE I.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees^{1/} and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{2/} in 1947 and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of such Employees, with Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, in 1947, 1946 and 1945. (June 1, 1941=100).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Annual Averages of Monthly Data					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
	Employees Reported in 1947	Weekly Payrolls Reported in 1947	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in			Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			Average Weekly Earnings		
			1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945
(a) Provinces	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$									
Maritime Provinces	134,468	4,414,986	32.80	30.37	30.42	113.7	113.0	117.5	170.4	156.6	163.7	154.1	142.7	143.0
Prince Edward Island	3,017	88,916	29.42	27.31	26.30	134.4	124.7	117.1	181.5	157.0	145.6	136.8	127.0	122.3
Nova Scotia	73,897	2,406,552	32.49	30.71	31.56	103.4	107.3	114.8	149.1	145.7	160.7	149.0	140.9	144.8
New Brunswick	57,554	1,919,518	33.33	30.05	28.91	129.5	121.7	122.7	206.9	175.4	169.8	162.8	146.8	141.2
Quebec	578,534	20,066,046	34.64	31.24	30.73	122.2	113.0	116.4	176.7	147.1	149.8	147.8	133.3	132.0
Ontario	612,149	30,173,737	37.11	32.68	32.49	120.4	110.2	110.6	164.9	132.7	132.6	138.2	121.7	121.0
Prairie Provinces	225,814	8,240,720	36.46	33.28	32.30	127.4	120.9	113.6	175.6	152.1	139.7	139.2	127.0	123.5
Manitoba	102,103	3,701,121	36.23	33.07	32.04	123.7	118.4	113.0	169.0	147.6	136.5	136.6	124.7	120.8
Saskatchewan	44,541	1,585,624	35.57	32.41	31.02	123.3	117.0	109.4	169.3	146.1	134.5	140.8	128.3	122.8
Alberta	79,170	2,953,975	37.27	34.08	33.41	135.0	126.6	117.0	188.6	161.9	147.5	141.6	129.4	126.9
British Columbia	184,583	7,164,495	38.74	35.30	34.82	143.6	123.5	129.8	195.6	153.7	159.9	143.3	130.6	128.8
CANADA	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	123.0	113.5	114.7	172.6	142.4	142.6	143.2	128.2	126.7
(b) Cities														
Montreal	281,679	9,844,590	34.92	31.92	31.95	126.5	119.0	122.3	172.5	148.4	153.5	141.8	129.7	129.8
Quebec City	27,505	849,455	30.77	27.68	28.70	111.8	102.2	132.6	164.1	135.0	162.5	149.4	133.6	138.4
Toronto	255,695	9,406,551	36.76	32.80	32.41	124.3	115.7	120.2	170.6	141.2	145.0	138.8	123.8	122.3
Ottawa	24,234	788,301	31.69	28.45	28.30	120.4	115.3	107.8	165.6	142.1	132.0	137.2	123.2	122.6
Hamilton	61,120	2,283,724	37.32	32.46	32.82	113.7	101.9	108.9	154.7	120.5	129.8	135.8	118.1	119.4
Windsor	37,053	1,615,709	43.54	38.06	40.37	115.3	103.2	105.2	134.0	104.4	113.1	115.9	101.3	107.5
Winnipeg	66,253	2,199,758	33.18	30.40	29.38	127.3	122.5	116.7	166.0	146.3	135.2	131.7	120.6	116.5
Vancouver	82,620	3,004,087	38.32	33.12	33.60	156.2	138.4	156.3	213.9	173.5	198.5	141.6	129.1	131.0
Halifax	22,191	714,892	32.23	29.17	30.42	123.2	132.6	146.0	175.1	169.3	193.4	-	-	-
Saint John	14,060	440,697	31.34	29.18	29.29	132.1	125.2	130.4	191.2	169.1	179.4	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,147	304,384	29.96	26.69	26.17	112.4	107.0	104.7	162.1	137.1	130.5	-	-	-
Three Rivers	10,927	383,211	34.94	30.92	29.22	131.9	114.2	120.8	178.9	136.9	136.8	-	-	-
Kitobener - Waterloo	19,880	701,679	35.25	30.02	29.78	131.8	116.0	112.1	204.7	153.0	146.8	-	-	-
London	25,351	859,189	33.86	30.60	29.74	141.8	128.2	118.2	188.2	154.6	139.3	-	-	-
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	11,458	449,780	39.09	35.01	35.53	80.0	72.3	96.3	117.7	94.6	127.9	-	-	-
Regina	11,327	337,826	32.00	29.27	28.05	124.0	115.0	112.2	172.1	146.4	137.1	-	-	-
Saskatoon	7,583	245,110	32.25	28.76	26.76	150.6	143.0	126.5	220.0	187.0	153.6	-	-	-
Calgary	20,527	708,587	34.48	32.06	31.57	129.3	120.6	113.4	176.8	148.2	137.9	-	-	-
Edmonton	20,000	660,320	32.97	30.38	29.31	144.4	136.9	126.3	195.8	170.5	152.3	-	-	-
Victoria	13,386	472,447	35.29	31.38	32.70	153.8	147.5	168.7	216.6	184.6	220.6	-	-	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,045,728	38,278,674	36.57	32.51	32.65	118.4	110.9	121.2	166.9	138.5	152.1	143.0	127.1	127.7
Durable Goods ^{2/}	485,193	18,976,666	39.07	34.76	35.68	114.6	105.2	126.7	159.0	129.9	161.5	141.1	125.6	128.9
Non-durable Goods	534,710	18,234,665	34.07	30.27	29.24	121.6	116.1	116.5	176.2	148.5	143.5	146.0	129.7	125.3
Electric Light and Power	25,825	1,067,453	41.30	38.40	37.15	127.3	117.9	101.3	165.8	139.6	116.6	128.6	119.6	116.7
Logging	94,059	3,331,792	35.42	29.03	26.89	195.3	169.6	156.0	347.0	246.2	210.2	198.1	154.2	142.8
Mining	74,440	3,207,948	43.03	39.21	38.60	89.2	87.6	82.9	120.8	108.8	101.6	138.9	126.6	124.6
Communications	44,367	1,528,224	34.42	32.76	31.48	169.0	146.0	121.0	213.5	175.7	140.8	127.1	120.9	116.2
Transportation	176,107	7,779,164	44.16	40.07	38.82	138.5	130.0	126.1	186.8	159.3	152.4	139.6	128.7	122.7
Construction and Maintenance	198,360	6,953,891	34.66	31.53	30.08	110.0	93.3	78.5	167.5	128.5	103.7	154.5	139.7	133.3
Services ^{3/}	63,046	1,481,742	23.48	21.06	19.87	139.4	130.3	120.4	200.9	170.5	149.1	148.9	131.8	124.3
Trade	239,451	7,498,649	31.29	28.45	26.85	132.1	122.0	111.0	175.0	147.6	127.3	138.0	129.4	118.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	123.0	113.5	114.7	172.6	142.4	142.6	143.2	128.2	126.7
Finance	80,743	2,995,331	37.09	34.85	33.51	132.9	123.9	112.4	170.5	149.8	130.7	129.7	121.9	117.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,016,291	73,055,315	36.19	32.48	32.04	123.4	113.9	114.6	172.5	142.7	142.1	142.0	127.4	125.7

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/} This division includes the following industries:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{3/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

The higher level of employment in manufacturing in 1947 than in 1946 resulted from the operation of several important factors. One of these was the virtual completion of the post-war reconstruction programme. Another was a decided falling-off in the losses due to industrial disputes^{1/}; the total of 41,357 wage-earners involved in strikes in 1947 was less than half the 1946 figure of 86,815. The reduction in the time lost in labour-management disagreements was even more striking; the man-working days so lost fell from 3,760,299 in the preceding 12 months, to 877,077 in the year under review, when the total was also considerably less than that of 1,238,901 working days lost in 1945. Improvement in the supplies of labour and materials also contributed to the more favourable situation in 1947, while the sustained demand for commodities at home and abroad was a further favourable factor.

The trend in manufacturing was generally upward from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 in 1947, in which the Dec. 1 figure was unchanged from that in the preceding month. On the whole, the month-to-month advances were moderate. By the end of the year, the index had risen from Jan. 1 by 7.6 p.c., to 205.1 at Dec. 1. This figure, with that at Nov. 1, was the highest since July 1, 1945, not long before V-J Day. The advances as compared with 1946 extended to the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries, which showed increases of 8.9 p.c. and 4.9 p.c., respectively, in the 12 months.

During 1947, there were general increases from 1946 in recorded employment for workers of both sexes, that among women exceeding three p.c., while the rise in the number of men on the staffs of the larger industrial employers approximated ten p.c. The general ratio of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes in the nine major industries was 223 in 1947, as compared with 234 in 1946. These are the only two years in which monthly data on sex distribution have been collected, but a comparison with the situation indicated at Oct. 1, during the war and since is interesting. The following are the proportions recorded at that date in the last six years: 1947, 220; 1946, 232; 1945, 253; 1944, 271; 1943, 282 and 1942, 235.

A provincial review of the data for leading industries shows generally higher levels of employment in 1947 than in 1946 in all areas except Nova Scotia. In that province, there was a decline of 3.7 p.c. in the year under review. In the remaining provinces, the increases in the 12 months ranged from 4.5 p.c. in Manitoba and 5.3 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 8.2 p.c. in Quebec, 9.2 p.c. in Ontario, and 16.3 p.c. in British Columbia. In the last-named, the marked advance partly resulted from a substantial decline in 1947 in the losses in employment and working time due to industrial disputes^{1/} which had been a factor of particular importance in the province in 1946. In Nova Scotia, curtailment in industrial activity during the prolonged dispute in the coal fields was largely responsible for the lower index number of employment in 1947.

In most provinces, there were moderate advances in manufacturing as a whole as compared with 1946, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the latter, reduced activity in iron and steel plants during part of 1947 had a depressing effect upon the annual index in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole. Mining, transportation and services were also quieter in that area, in which, as already mentioned, the prolonged dispute^{1/} in the coal fields seriously affected the general situation. In the remaining provinces, the movement in the non-manufacturing industries was generally favourable. In most cases, the percentage increases in employment in the latter group in 1947 as compared with 1946 were relatively larger than that in manufacturing.

The trend of industrial employment in the leading centres was generally upward in 1947 as compared with a year earlier. The expansion was on a relatively smaller scale than that indicated in the same comparison in the country as a whole. The annual index for Canada rose from 1946 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., while the increase in the eight largest cities amounted to 7.7 p.c. The Dominion index of employment reached

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

TABLE II.- Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1947, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls in 1947, 1946 and 1945.
(June 1, 1941=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	Annual Averages of Monthly Data					Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
	Employees Reported in 1947 no.	Aggregate Weekly Salaries and Wages reported in 1947 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages reported in:			Employment			Payrolls		
			1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945
MANUFACTURING	1,045,728	38,278,874	36.57	32.51	32.65	118.4	110.9	121.2	166.9	158.5	162.1
Animal products - edible	45,990	1,814,683	35.09	31.88	30.81	131.7	135.3	130.6	182.9	169.4	158.1
Fur and products	3,896	133,942	34.34	30.42	29.80	123.3	129.8	113.4	160.3	150.0	128.6
Leather and products	32,614	905,172	27.78	25.18	24.18	113.5	112.7	103.1	167.1	151.0	133.1
Boots and shoes	19,923	530,553	26.64	24.49	23.42	109.1	108.6	99.2	164.0	150.6	132.5
Lumber products	78,352	2,563,562	32.66	29.12	27.67	119.0	106.5	102.0	183.8	144.8	134.1
Rough and dressed lumber	45,177	1,539,044	33.96	30.12	28.69	108.1	90.7	87.9	172.7	129.6	119.1
Furniture	16,289	479,802	31.40	27.90	26.86	145.0	134.9	117.1	189.7	157.0	131.1
Other lumber products	17,886	544,716	30.44	27.94	27.20	135.2	128.0	133.3	216.1	181.9	184.4
Plant products - edible	63,553	1,942,567	30.54	27.99	26.54	142.3	132.8	127.1	192.4	163.1	148.1
Pulp and paper products	110,056	4,589,815	41.62	36.20	33.80	135.9	125.2	111.5	191.3	153.7	128.2
Pulp and paper	48,818	2,367,310	48.30	40.63	37.08	132.4	120.1	106.7	203.9	156.6	127.0
Paper products	21,155	696,816	32.84	28.40	26.91	155.0	144.2	130.6	206.5	166.3	142.5
Printing and publishing	40,083	1,526,689	38.07	34.61	33.49	131.4	123.4	109.4	189.4	145.4	124.6
Rubber products	24,601	962,385	39.12	32.81	32.46	144.9	121.1	132.8	241.6	168.1	183.2
Textile products	151,195	4,223,281	27.91	24.98	23.86	108.1	102.7	99.5	157.7	134.3	124.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	56,717	1,621,229	29.08	25.82	24.59	105.1	97.7	93.4	161.7	133.6	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,406	604,053	28.21	25.55	24.13	87.1	82.1	86.9	127.9	109.4	106.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,803	423,799	28.61	25.12	24.47	107.7	100.5	91.1	172.8	141.5	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	14,668	444,551	30.27	26.64	25.41	132.7	121.0	105.8	218.4	172.5	143.8
Hosiery and knit goods	24,890	827,325	25.18	22.45	21.30	114.7	110.4	103.4	159.6	136.8	121.3
Garments and personal furnishings	53,765	1,473,996	27.39	24.99	23.93	111.1	104.2	102.7	158.7	135.7	128.3
Other textile products	16,823	500,531	29.74	25.98	24.89	99.5	102.9	102.7	141.6	129.4	123.6
Tobacco	10,831	306,548	28.43	25.20	24.35	121.8	118.7	125.7	192.0	166.0	169.5
Beverages	17,725	704,552	39.68	35.45	34.74	164.5	143.3	129.6	206.7	170.9	161.5
Chemicals	41,532	1,625,841	39.16	34.96	33.84	93.7	92.0	139.3	136.3	119.8	174.8
Clay, glass and stone products	21,040	772,462	38.68	31.69	31.04	138.0	122.3	106.4	202.9	166.6	133.4
Electric light and power	25,825	1,067,453	41.30	38.40	37.15	127.3	117.9	101.3	165.8	139.6	116.6
Electrical apparatus	50,733	1,915,786	37.71	33.20	33.52	161.8	133.6	135.6	225.4	162.9	165.7
Iron and steel products	287,020	11,810,551	41.12	36.51	37.64	107.2	101.9	134.3	144.9	122.9	168.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,645	1,551,674	43.28	36.93	36.79	126.6	112.5	113.6	164.7	117.8	131.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,740	1,181,470	39.72	35.23	35.75	114.2	103.9	97.0	169.9	126.2	117.4
Agricultural implements	15,563	628,618	40.30	34.86	34.19	173.1	153.5	131.0	269.2	207.4	173.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	108,751	4,631,196	42.66	38.33	38.86	95.7	91.0	126.1	125.8	108.6	155.1
Automobiles and parts	43,717	1,937,250	44.20	38.16	40.49	111.6	91.5	97.6	130.4	93.0	105.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	23,740	995,119	41.83	37.55	39.49	121.7	129.9	278.0	170.1	164.4	373.2
Heating appliances	6,681	247,573	35.90	32.02	32.32	131.9	123.3	117.4	179.5	149.3	143.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,534	436,150	41.62	37.28	38.67	90.9	79.8	115.3	155.2	115.0	143.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,410	329,681	39.24	35.00	36.41	94.9	91.9	96.9	161.4	143.7	155.1
Other iron and steel products	47,556	1,807,070	38.01	33.63	35.38	103.1	102.7	137.9	141.1	127.2	179.7
Non-ferrous metal products	47,092	1,864,200	39.96	35.64	35.31	112.6	99.5	120.3	164.2	127.3	150.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,658	682,238	43.57	38.74	38.78	120.0	120.1	120.5	175.1	143.3	138.2
Miscellaneous	18,015	573,838	31.87	29.19	30.25	138.4	135.4	152.0	201.5	182.4	212.0
LOGGING	94,059	3,331,792	35.42	29.03	26.89	195.3	169.6	156.0	347.0	246.2	210.2
MINING	74,440	3,207,848	43.03	39.21	38.60	89.2	87.6	82.9	120.6	108.6	101.6
Coal	21,508	890,464	41.61	39.03	38.19	85.3	103.6	101.3	136.7	158.9	152.2
Metallic ores	38,474	1,761,908	46.25	41.63	41.02	80.7	72.5	67.6	103.2	83.8	77.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,458	535,478	36.88	32.77	32.64	133.8	114.2	105.1	183.9	148.9	138.0
COMMUNICATIONS	44,367	1,528,224	34.42	32.76	31.48	169.0	148.0	121.0	213.5	175.7	140.8
Telegraphs	6,153	309,063	37.89	33.50	31.04	119.7	118.5	113.8	178.1	154.4	140.1
Telephones	35,854	1,206,567	33.63	32.57	31.62	194.3	164.6	123.1	223.9	181.7	140.6
TRANSPORTATION	176,107	7,779,164	44.16	40.07	38.82	138.5	130.0	126.1	186.8	159.3	152.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,889	2,280,270	38.70	35.07	34.25	152.7	142.4	131.6	202.9	171.6	154.6
Steam railway operation	90,131	4,488,309	49.79	45.03	43.94	131.6	127.9	126.4	181.0	159.0	154.8
Shipping and stevedoring	27,087	1,010,585	37.17	32.80	32.15	126.0	106.8	110.6	180.5	136.9	137.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	198,350	6,953,891	34.86	31.53	30.08	110.0	93.3	78.5	167.5	128.5	103.7
Building	88,124	3,321,628	37.41	33.97	34.03	135.1	103.3	72.0	176.2	122.3	85.3
Highway	72,320	2,301,248	31.61	29.11	27.77	99.4	86.3	73.5	163.5	129.6	104.3
Railway	37,906	1,331,015	35.11	31.40	28.87	87.6	88.4	96.0	154.9	139.8	141.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	63,046	1,481,742	23.48	21.06	19.87	139.4	130.3	120.4	200.9	170.5	149.1
Hotels and restaurants	41,894	941,128	22.45	20.21	18.98	147.0	135.1	125.7	219.8	184.5	161.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,152	540,618	25.61	22.70	21.57	127.2	122.8	112.2	174.8	150.8	132.2
TRADE	239,451	7,498,649	31.29	28.45	26.85	132.1	122.0	111.0	175.0	147.6	127.5
Retail	171,638	4,978,790	28.99	26.33	24.62	130.0	120.5	110.5	174.0	147.3	126.1
Wholesale	67,813	2,521,859	37.14	34.16	33.07	140.7	127.9	115.7	177.0	148.2	129.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	123.0	113.5	114.7	172.6	142.4	142.6
FINANCE	80,743	2,995,331	37.09	34.85	33.51	132.9	123.9	112.4	170.5	149.8	130.7
Banks and trust companies	45,523	1,493,646	32.81	30.96	29.58	140.3	130.4	120.5	176.2	154.8	136.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,485	153,255	43.93	38.51	37.43	170.8	196.8	144.8	235.6	247.0	177.4
Insurance	31,735	1,348,430	42.48	40.09	38.98	120.5	111.4	100.4	160.0	139.4	122.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,016,291	73,055,315	36.19	32.48	32.04	123.4	113.8	114.6	172.5	142.7	142.1

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

a new all-time maximum in the year under review, when the composite index for the eight metropolitan areas with populations exceeding 100,000 was lower than in either 1943 or 1944, although it was otherwise the highest in the record.

The increases in the index numbers of employment for the larger municipalities varied from 3.9 p.c. in Winnipeg and 4.4 p.c. in Ottawa, to 11.6 p.c. in Hamilton, 11.7 p.c. in Windsor and 12.9 p.c. in Vancouver. In several cases, diminution in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the number of workers involved in industrial disputes and in the amount of time so lost, was a factor contributing to the higher levels. Although there was general improvement in the situation in the cities in the year under review as compared with the preceding 12 months, activity in most of the larger cities was lower than during the latter years of the war period, Ottawa and Winnipeg being the exceptions. In regard to the former, it should be noted that the figures of the present bulletin relate to industrial employment, exclusive of government services, etc.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns in 1947 from a monthly average of 18,849 leading firms¹ and branches in the following major industrial divisions²; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), trade and finance. The distribution of the persons employed by these establishments is shown in Tables I and II, which also give annual index numbers of employment and payrolls, with average weekly earnings.

The reports received monthly from employers in the major leading industries during 1947 exceeded those furnished in 1946, by 11 p.c.; this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage² of industry, although the percentage gain in this respect would be much smaller than the percentage increase in the number of firms. Adjustments for changes in the coverage are made in the index numbers of employment. It is again emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes, which are adjusted not only for the inclusion of firms newly-added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

Payrolls.

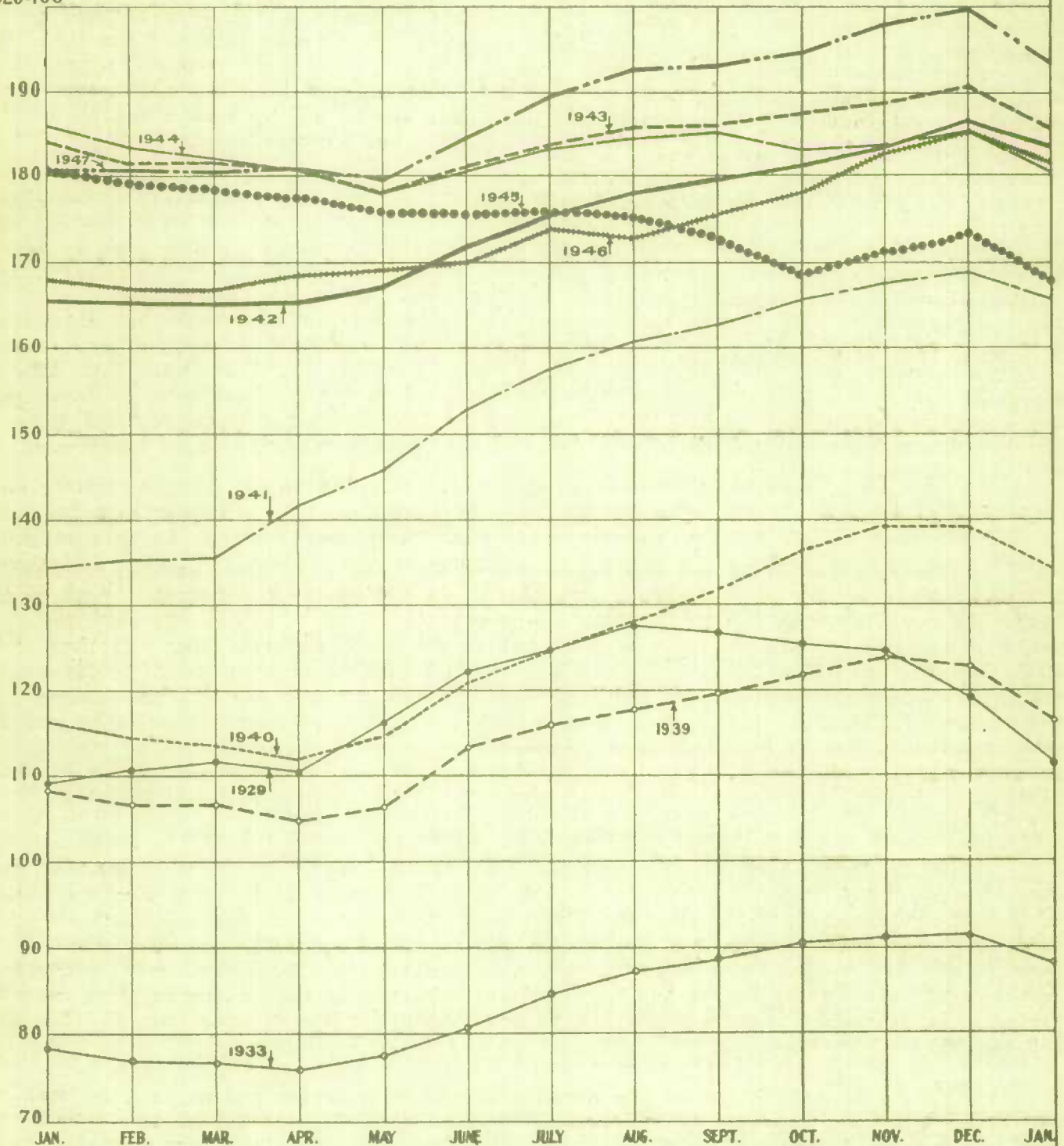
The annual index number of weekly payrolls in the eight leading industries in 1947 was higher by 21.2 p.c. than in 1946, an increase which was accompanied by that of 8.5 p.c. in the index of employment. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the latest figure was 172.6, as compared with 142.4 in 1946 and 142.6 in 1945. Previously, the maximum annual index of payrolls in the record of about 6½ years was in 1944, when the figure was 148.2. The rise in the index in the period under review as compared with earlier years was due to the payment of higher wage and salary rates in most branches of industry, together with an unusually great volume of employment in 1947. Another favourable factor was a reduction in the number of employees involved in industrial disputes, and in the working time lost as a result of strikes, as compared with 1946. In the nine leading industries taken as a whole, the index of payrolls rose by 20.9 p.c., from 142.7 in 1946 to 172.5 in 1947, the highest in the record.

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

²/The 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls contained a comparison of the figures of employment reported by leading firms at June 1, 1941, with the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census. It may be noted that adjustment is currently made in the index numbers of employment and payrolls for the monthly surveys* constantly increasing coverage of industrial employment.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920; and for the years since 1938

As already stated, the monthly record of salaries and wages^{1/} was established in 1941, although the employment series had been instituted many years earlier. Since the end of 1944, monthly statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages have also been compiled for the wage-earners for whom leading employers keep record of hours worked. To measure the current movements of employment and payrolls it was necessary as soon as possible after the establishment of the payroll record to express the figures in the form of index numbers. The period selected for this purpose was the week ending on or about June 1, 1941. For obvious reasons, a period of such short duration, established so soon after the commencement of the record cannot be satisfactory. Preparations are now under way to set up a more suitable basic period for the figures of employment, payrolls and average earnings.

In the period for which current statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the disbursements of the larger firms in the eight leading industries have mounted by 72.6 p.c., while the 1947 index of employment had risen by 23 p.c. since June 1, 1941. As has previously been pointed out, the factors mainly responsible for the materially larger advance in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employment are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

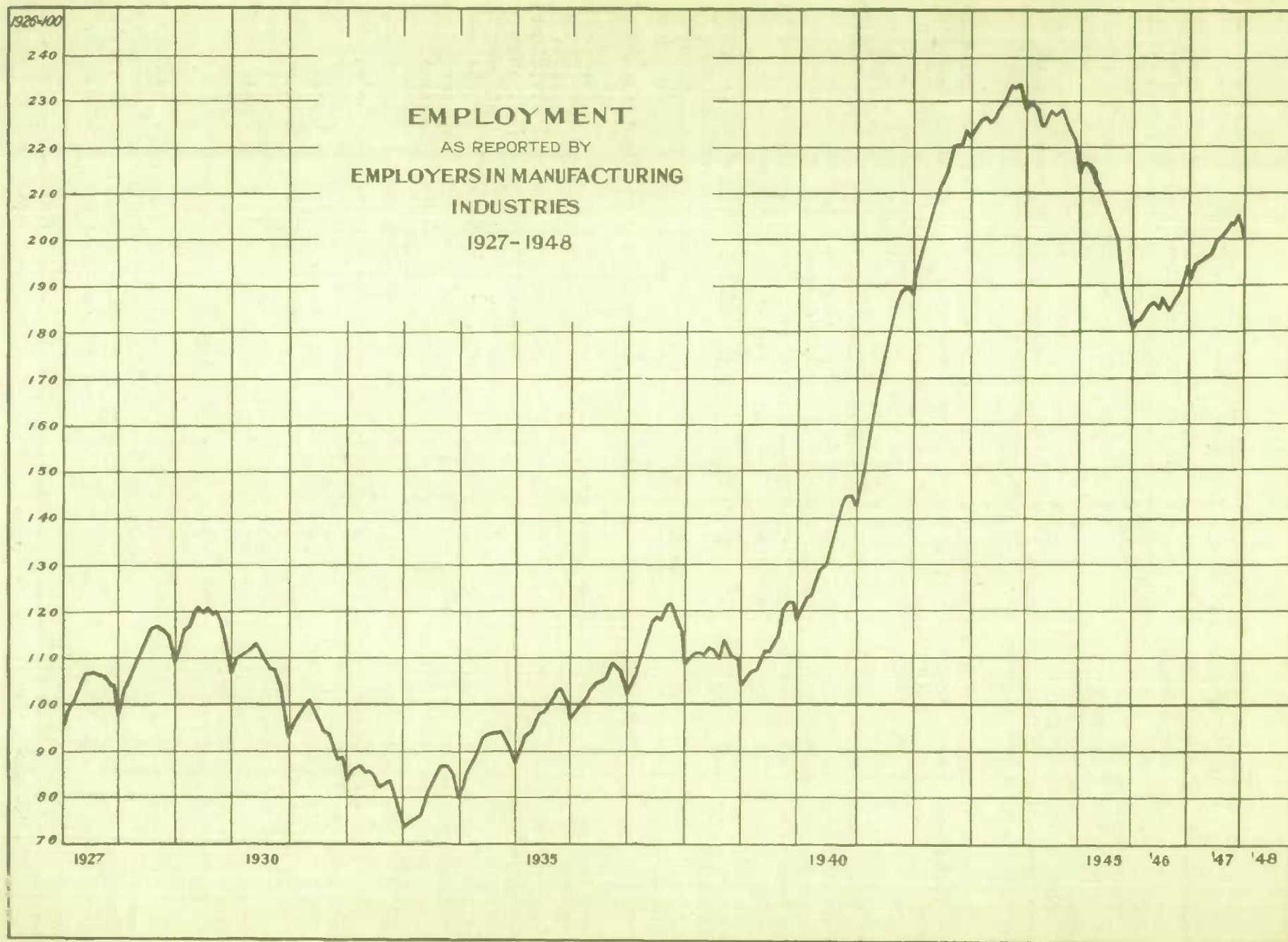
The salaried employees and wage-earners employed in leading establishments in the eight major industrial groups received an annual average of \$36.15 per week in 1947. As compared with \$32.38 in 1946, there was a rise of 11.6 p.c. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows:- 1945, \$31.99; 1944, \$31.84; 1943, \$30.78, and 1942, \$28.56. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the general per capita figure in the year under review was \$36.19, 11.4 p.c. above the figure of \$32.48 in 1946. From June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was instituted, the average weekly earnings of the persons of the staffs of the co-operating employers in 1947 showed a general increase of 43.2 p.c. in the case of the eight main industries, and of 42 p.c. in the case of the nine leading industrial divisions.

In manufacturing, the weekly salaries and wages reported by leading establishments averaged \$36.57 in 1947. This per capita figure exceeded by 12.5 p.c. the mean of \$32.51 indicated in 1946, when there had been dislocations in the situation, arising partly from reconversion activities during the first post-war year, and partly from numerous and prolonged industrial disputes. In 1945, the annual average earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners reported in manufacturing were rather higher. In preceding years for which data are available, the figures were \$32.65, \$32.66, \$31.50 and \$29.17 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

From the institution of the monthly series on salaries and wages, the weekly earnings of persons employed in representative manufacturing establishments rose in 1947 by 43 p.c., the June 1, 1941, figure having been \$25.57. Even more striking is the increase in the last eight years, the 1947 average exceeding that of \$23.11* in 1939 by 58.2 p.c. From 1939 to 1947, the cost-of-living index advanced by approximately 50 p.c., while the rates of income tax have increased, and the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

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

* See footnote on page 13.



From the latter part of 1944, monthly statistics of average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners have been available for persons on the payrolls of leading firms in manufacturing and certain other industries in which adequate records of hours worked are maintained. In the case of factory operations, the reported weekly wages averaged \$30.74 in 1945, \$29.89 in 1946 and \$34.13 in 1947. At the Dec. 1 high point in that year, the figure was \$37.24, exceeding by 14.1 p.c. the average of \$32.64 at Dec. 1, 1944. The average hourly rate in manufacturing as a whole had then stood at 70.5 cents, falling to the post-war low of 67 cents a year later, thence rising to 85.6 cents at Dec. 1, 1947. The 1945 average was 69.4 cents, that in 1946, 70 cents, while the 1947 figure was 80.3 cents. The average hours worked were reported as 44.3 per week in 1945, 42.7 in 1946 and 42.5 in 1947.

The 1947 Annual Review of Employment.

As in previous years, the first part of the 1947 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related data on payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

II.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing as a whole was generally favourable during 1947, when curtailment was noted on only two occasions, at Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. The percentage loss at the beginning of January was rather below-average in size, while that at Dec. 1 was insignificant, being too small to affect the index number. From 190.6 at Jan. 1, the index rose to 205.1 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. This was a gain of 7.6 p.c., as compared with a rise of 7.9 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1946; in 1945, there was a decline of 13.4 p.c. between the same months. Standing at 199.0, the 1947 annual average index on the 1926 base exceeded by 6.8 p.c. the 1946 figure of 186.3, but was 12 p.c. below the wartime maximum index of 226.2 in 1943. The latest figure was also lower than those of 203.6 in 1945, 224.5 in 1944 and 206.5 in 1942. With these exceptions, the 1947 average was higher than in any other year of the record. As compared with 1939, there was an increase of approximately 77 p.c.

During the year under review, the index of aggregate weekly payrolls showed a gain of 20.5 p.c. over 1946. To some extent, the higher figure was associated with more satisfactory labour-management relations, losses in employment from industrial disputes^{1/} in 1946 having been unusually large, while the losses in man-working days in manufacturing from this cause had then reached an all-time high. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger factories advanced by 12.5 p.c., to a new all-time maximum figure of \$36.57 in 1947.

Information in regard to the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment has been published monthly since January, 1946. In 1945 and 1944, such statistics were collected semi-annually, while in 1943 and 1942 data on sex distribution are available only at Oct. 1. During 1947, when the general increase in employment in manufacturing amounted to 6.8 p.c., there was a rise of some six p.c. among women, and of about 9.4 p.c. among men as compared with 1946. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in that year was 223, while in 1947, the general proportion was 228 per 1,000. At Oct. 1 in the years for which statistics for the larger establishments are available, the ratios were as follows:- 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279 and 1942, 257.

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

A brief review of the situation in the various areas shows general expansion in employment in manufacturing in 1947 as compared with 1946, except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces, the increases in the index numbers were slight; those in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were more noteworthy. Table III gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the provinces in 1947 and 1946.

Table III.- Provincial Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing, 1946 and 1947. (1926=100).

Province	1946	1947	Percentage Change in 1947 from 1946
			(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)
Maritime Provinces	172.3	170.8	- 0.9
Prince Edward Island	195.1	165.9	-15.0
Nova Scotia	198.8	191.1	- 3.9
New Brunswick	145.7	150.9	3.6
Quebec	191.0	202.3	5.9
Ontario	184.7	200.3	8.4
Prairie Provinces	177.8	179.5	1.0
Manitoba	159.4	162.2	1.8
Saskatchewan	212.5	213.3	0.4
Alberta	205.0	205.3	0.1
British Columbia	195.7	217.0	10.9
CANADA	186.3	199.0	6.8

It will be recalled that industrial disputes^{1/} in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia had affected employment to a much greater extent in 1946 than in 1947. The increases in the index numbers in the latter year over the preceding 12 months therefore partly reflect recovery from an abnormal situation.

Although activity in manufacturing in the year under review was at a higher level in all economic areas except the Maritime Provinces than in 1946, the index numbers in the various parts of the country except Ontario and the Prairie Area were lower than in 1945. In the two years, there was little general change in the Prairie Provinces. The slight increase noted in Ontario in 1947 from 1945 was partly due to the fact that an important industrial dispute in the latter part of 1945 had then seriously affected the situation in manufacturing in that province. In all areas, the volume of employment in manufacturing in 1947 was less than in 1944 or 1943, when wartime production had reached its peak.

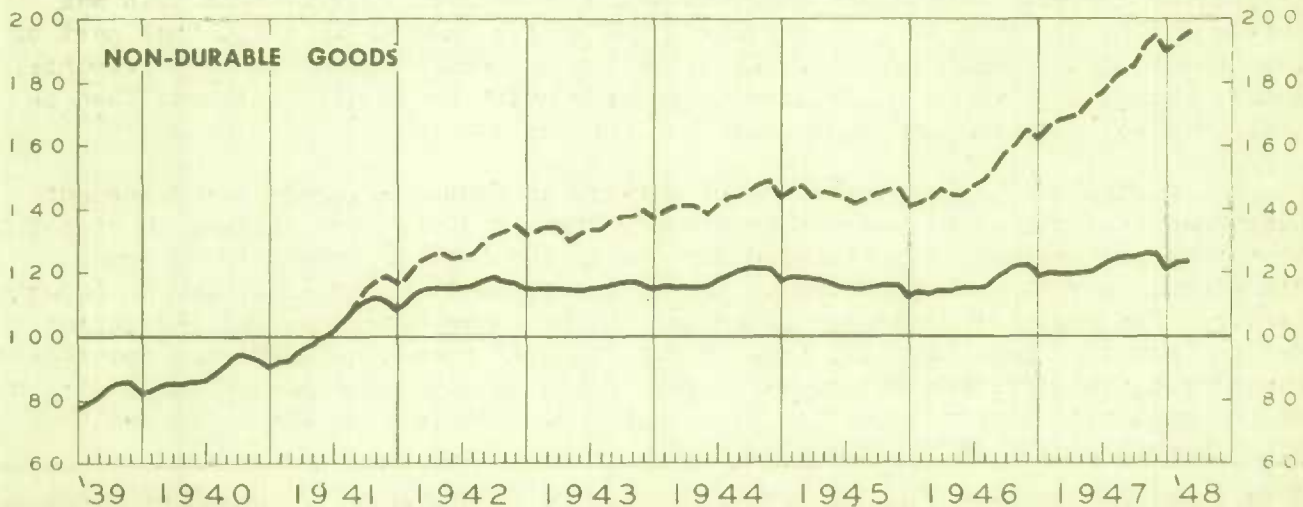
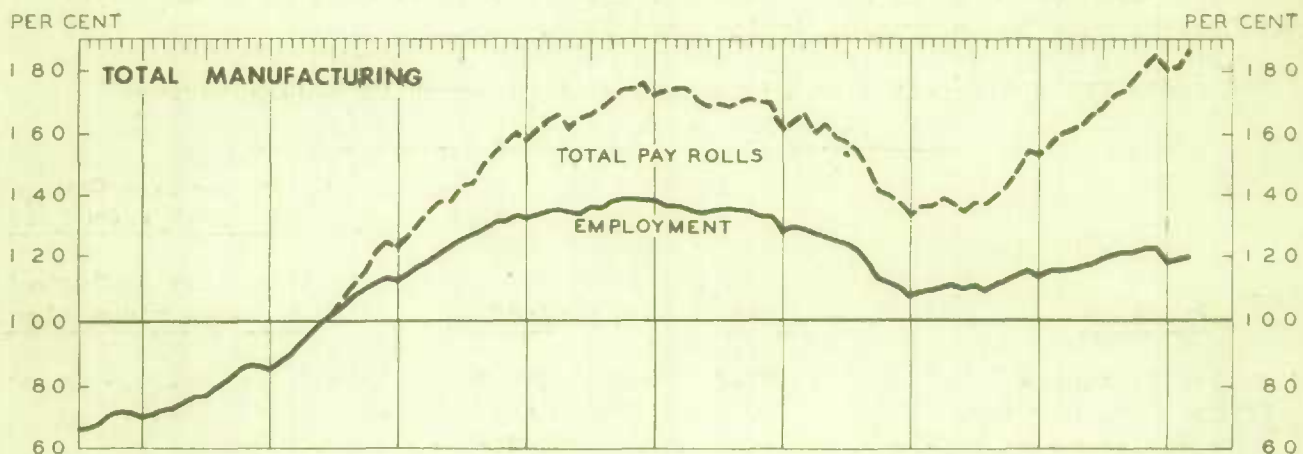
During 1947, the proportion of workers in Canada engaged in turning out heavy manufactured goods was rather greater than in 1946; the strikes in effect in that year had particularly affected workers in the durable manufactured goods divisions, in which reconversion to peace time production had also been an important factor. The ratio of employees indicated in the heavy manufacturing industries had fallen from 57.1 p.c. in 1943, to 47.6 p.c. in 1947 when the figure was nevertheless considerably higher than in pre-war days. Table IV gives the percentage distribution of the employees reported monthly by leading manufacturers in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries since 1936.

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada", published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for March 1947 and April, 1948.

CHART NO. 5

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100



'39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 '48

"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER "NON-DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Table IV.- Distribution of Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

Year	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments	Establishments Producing	
		Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
1937	100.0	42.3	57.7
1938	100.0	41.0	59.0
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2
1947	100.0	47.6	52.4

The index of employment in the heavy manufactured goods division rose from 1946 by 8.9 p.c., to 209.2 in 1947. It was then substantially lower than in the period, 1942 to 1945, but was otherwise the maximum figure in the record. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the 1947 index number of employment, at 190.9, was the highest yet reached, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. the 1946 figure. Previously, the peak index was that of 184.7, recorded in 1944.

There were widespread advances in employment during 1947 as compared with 1946 in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods. The exceptions were the fur and the animal food industries; in the latter, the existence of strikes was an important factor in the year under review. There was practically no general change in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group. The trends in the remaining classes were generally favourable. Especially large percentage increases were indicated in lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants in 1947 as compared with 1946, when it will be noted that several of those industries had been seriously affected by industrial disputes.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The general increase of 6.8 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing in 1947 as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a gain of 20.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, which stood at 166.9, as compared with 138.5 in 1946 and 152.1 in 1945. The latest figure was slightly lower than that of 167.8 in 1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record. The index numbers of payrolls are based on June 1, 1941, as 100. Although the index of payrolls in 1947 fell a little short of the maximum figure indicated in the period for which data are available, the index number of average weekly earnings was substantially higher than in any earlier year, standing at 143.0, as compared with 127.7 in both 1944 and 1945, previously the peak figure.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 9,281 larger manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys represented a weekly average of \$36.57 for their employees. In the preceding 12 months, the per capita figure was \$32.51. The averages in other years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$32.65; 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.50, and 1942, \$29.17. In 1939*, the employees of the reporting establishments had received weekly salaries and wages averaging \$23.11. The average earnings of persons employed in the larger manufacturing plants have therefore risen by 58.2 p.c. in the last eight years, during which the cost-of-living index has advanced by approximately 50 p.c. The rates of income tax have also increased, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

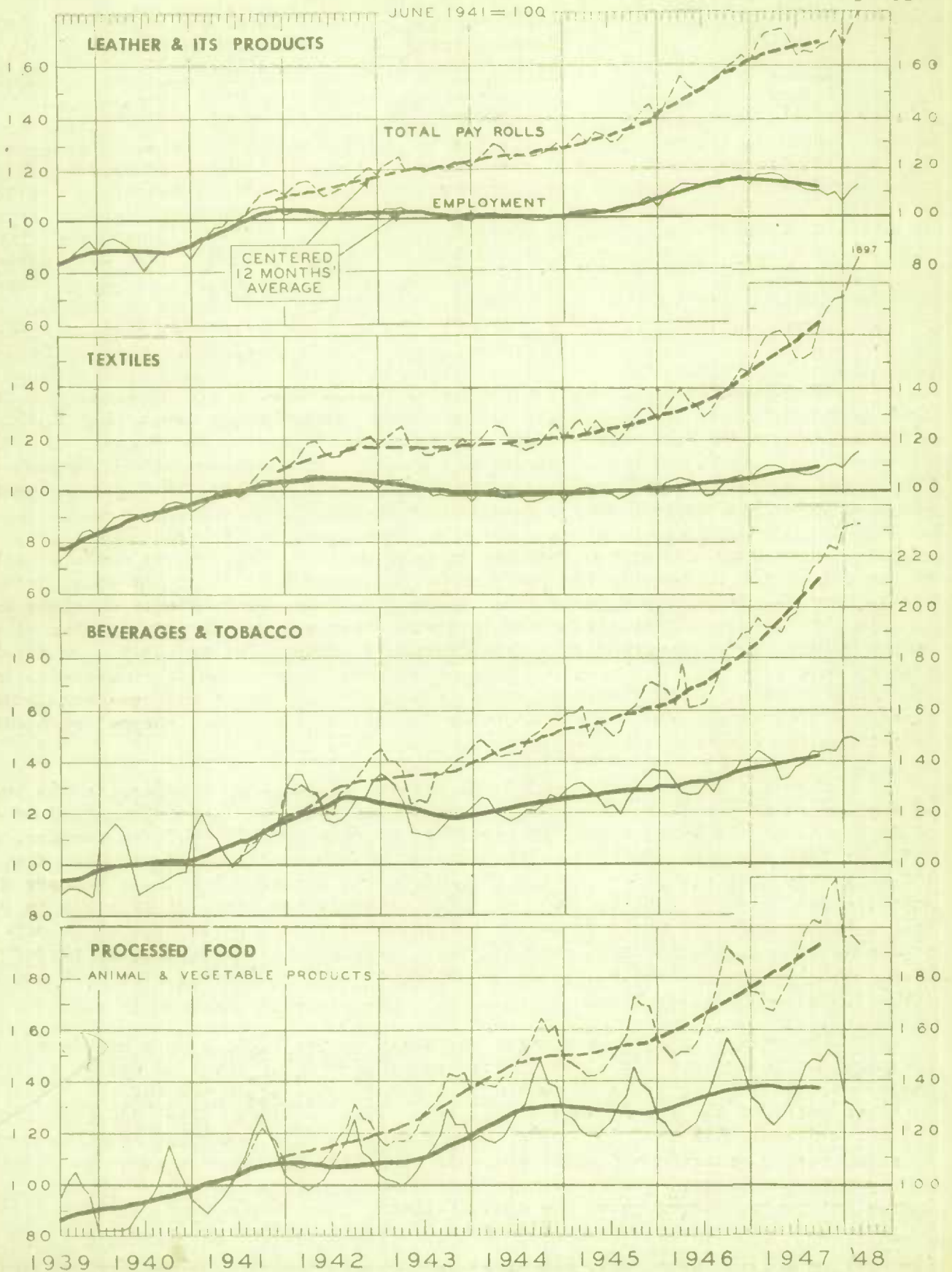
*See Report 9-7010, "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47".

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

PER CENT

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS I

PER CENT



The per capita weekly earnings indicated in manufacturing in each month of 1947 were higher than in the same period of 1946, when serious losses in earnings had resulted from industrial disputes. From January, 1947, successive new all-time highs were recorded month by month; at Dec. 1, the weekly figure was 21.1 p.c. above the annual low at Jan. 1, 1947, and exceeded by 13.6 p.c. the average at Dec. 1, 1946.

The trend of average earnings was upward during 1947 in all branches of manufacturing. An examination of the figures for the two broad groups within this category shows an increase of 12.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of persons reported in plants producing heavy manufactured goods, and a rise of 12.6 p.c. in the light manufactured goods industries; the general advance in manufacturing was 12.5 p.c. From the commencement of the monthly record of weekly earnings at June 1, 1941, the average in the former division mounted by 41.1 p.c. in 1947, as compared with an increase of 46 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries. Between 1939 and 1947, the weekly earnings rose by 59.9 p.c. and 55.6 p.c. in those two classes, respectively. At Dec. 1, 1947, when the per capita figures had reached their peak for the year, the increases from 1939 amounted to 72.2 p.c. in the heavy manufactured goods division, and to 66.7 p.c. in the non-durable goods category. In connection with the 1939 comparisons, it may be noted that, in addition to upward adjustments in the wage-rates, greater regularity of employment during the war and in the post-war period, has undoubtedly been a factor contributing to the higher levels of average earnings in industry.

Since the latter part of 1944, current statistics of man-hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages have been available for the wage-earners for whom leading manufacturers keep record of hours worked. The following table summarizes the data for the last three years:

Table V.- Annual Average Statistics of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments, 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Year	Hours Per Week No.	Hourly Earnings ¢	Weekly Wages \$
1945	44.3	69.4	30.71
1946	42.7	70.0	29.87
1947	42.5	80.3	34.13

In the three years, the average hourly earnings in the larger manufacturing plants have risen by 15.7 p.c., and the weekly wages, by 11.1 p.c. The decline indicated in the average working hours is partly due to a diminution in the amount of overtime worked following the cessation of hostilities, and partly resulted from a lowering in the standard number of hours of work in many establishments and industries in the post-war period. The statistics of payrolls and average earnings in manufacturing and other industries are discussed in greater detail later on in this review.

The following paragraphs deal with the situation reported in the various branches of manufacturing in 1947. Succeeding pages are devoted to a brief analysis of the statistics for the non-manufacturing classes included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in 1947 is shown in Tables I and II, on pages 2 and 4.

Animal Products - Edible.- Largely as a result of prolonged labour-management disputes in the meat packing industries in 1947, the level of employment in the animal food industries was lower than in 1946, when activity had reached an all-time high. From 234.0 in that year, the index of employment in the animal food group declined to 227.8 in 1947. In the meat packing industry, the reduction was from

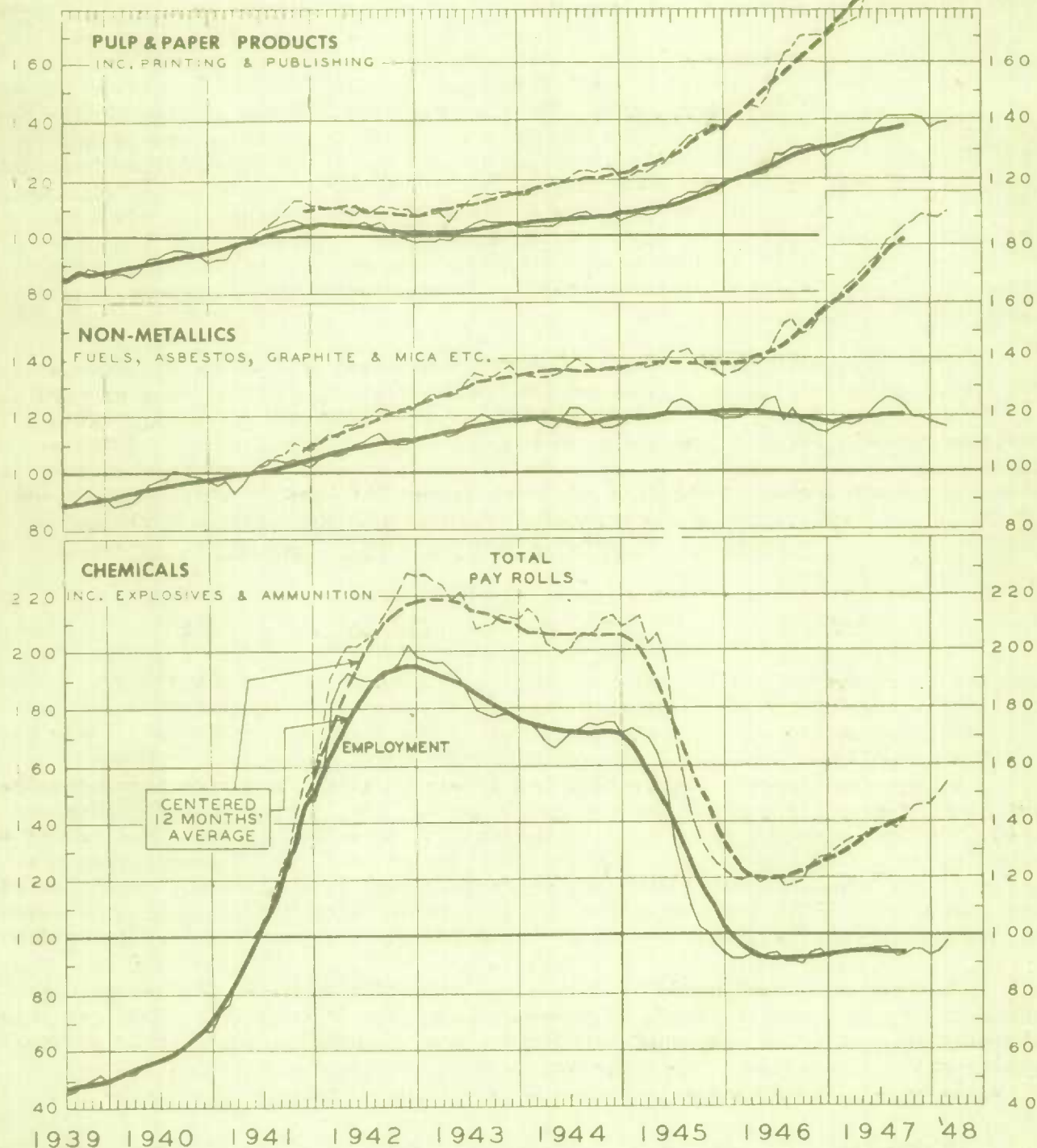
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT

PER CENT



240.5 in the former year to 220.2 in the latter. On the other hand, activity generally increased in the fish packing industry, in which the index advanced by 4.6 p.c. to a maximum of 235.5 in 1947. In the dairy products division, the index of 227.3 in the year under review exceeded the 1946 figure by practically 10 points. Of the staffs of the 507 leading employers^{1/} co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1947, 188 per 1,000 were women. This ratio was similar to that indicated a year earlier.

Activity in the animal foods industry reached the highest point in the year at Dec. 1, when the index, at 255.8, was also higher than in any other month of the record, exceeding by three p.c. the Dec. 1, 1946, figure of 248.4.

The salaries and wages reported in the edible animal products division in 1947 represented a weekly average of \$35.09 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1946 was \$31.88, while those in earlier years were as follows: 1945, \$30.81; 1944, \$30.00; 1943, \$29.34 and 1942, \$27.57. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$23.61. The latest annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls, at 182.9, exceeded by eight p.c. that of 169.4 in 1946, previously the maximum in the record. The average hourly earnings in this group of industries rose from 67 cents in 1946 to 75.9 cents in 1947. In the meat products division, the average in the latter year was 84.1 cents per hour, as compared with 72.9 cents a year earlier.

Leather and Products.- There was little general change in the volume of employment indicated in the leather-using industries during 1947, when insignificant gains were recorded in boot and shoe and other leather factories, according to data tabulated from 460 leading establishments. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$27.76, rising from \$25.18 in 1946, as compared with \$24.18 in 1945, \$23.46 in 1944, \$22.30 in 1943 and \$20.50 in 1942. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$16.75. The 1947 index number of employment was 155.5, as compared with 154.4 in 1946, previously the all-time maximum. The increase of 0.7 p.c. in the year under review was accompanied by that of 10.7 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls, which was higher in 1947 than in any earlier period for which information is available. The hourly earnings reported in the leather-using industries during 1947 averaged 63.5 cents, as compared with 55.8 cents in 1946, and 52.2 cents in 1945.

Fur and Fur Products.- A decline in employment was indicated in the larger fur factories during 1947. The annual index fell from the 1946 peak figure of 160.5, to 152.4 a year later. Statistics were compiled from 119 of the larger firms. The number of women on their staffs made up 366 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, an unusually high proportion. Although the index number of employment in 1947 declined by 5.1 p.c. from 1946, there was an increase of 6.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported in the year under review averaged \$34.34 per employee, as compared with \$30.42 in 1946, \$29.80 in 1945, \$29.40 in 1944, \$28.50 in 1943 and \$26.37 in 1942. The 1939 mean was \$24.41.

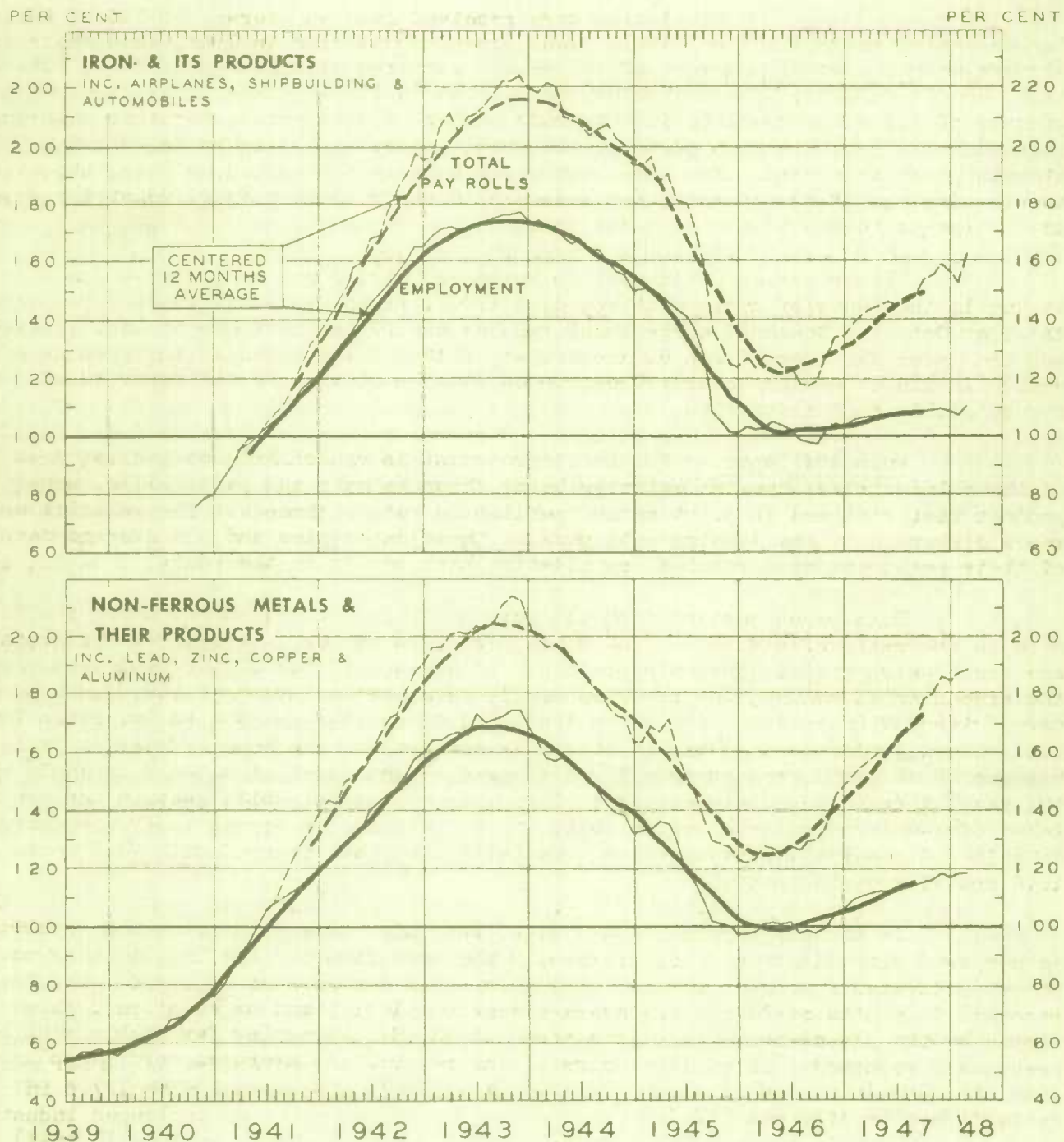
Lumber Products.- Activity in the lumber-using industries generally reached its highest point on record during 1947, when rough and dressed lumber mills, furniture and other lumber-using plants afforded more employment than in 1946. In the case of the rough and dressed lumber and the furniture groups, employment was also in greater volume than in any preceding year. The index in the miscellaneous lumber products division, however, was higher during the war. Computed from material furnished monthly by 1,439 leading manufacturers, the general index number of employment in lumber and lumber-using factories in Canada stood at 143.9 in 1947, as compared with 127.6 in 1946, when the figure was higher than in earlier years, in spite of prolonged industrial disputes in British Columbia. The annual index of payrolls (based on June 1, 1941) was 183.6, the highest in the record; as compared with 144.8 in 1946, there was an increase of 26.8 p.c., accompanying that of 12.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The weekly earnings reported in 1947 averaged \$32.66, as compared with per capita figures of \$29.12 in 1946, \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943,

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941=100



and \$23.94 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the larger lumber manufacturing plants had received a weekly average of \$19.18. During the year under review, the pay of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in these industries averaged 73.6 cents per hour, as compared with 64.2 cents in 1946 and 60.5 cents in 1945.

Plant Products - Edible.- The trend of employment in the vegetable food industries generally was favourable during 1947. The index then stood at 190.4, as compared with 177.7 in the preceding year. Improvement was shown in the flour and cereal, sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable preserving, chocolate and confectionery and bread and bakery divisions.

Statistics were received from an average of 733 of the larger establishments in the edible plant products division in 1947, when their employees earned a weekly average of \$30.54, as compared with \$27.99 in 1946, \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$23.48 in 1942. During 1947, there was an advance of 7.1 p.c. from 1946 in the index number of employment, together with an increase of 18 p.c. in that of aggregate weekly payrolls, bringing this to the highest point on record. From 57.3 cents per hour in the preceding year, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the vegetable food industries rose to 64.4 cents in the 12 months under review.

When recorded employment in these industries was at its 1947 low point at May 1, the index of employment stood at 170.0, rising steadily to a maximum of 237.1 at Oct. 1. Seasonal curtailment reduced the figure to 200.5 at Dec. 1, 1947, but the index was then 12.3 p.c. above that of 178.5 indicated at the opening of the year. In the 12 months under review, women made up 34 p.c. of the reported staffs in the vegetable food industries.

Pulp and Paper.- Further improvement in employment was indicated in 1947 in these industries, greater activity being shown in pulp and paper mills, paper product factories and in printing and publishing establishments. The salaries and wages disbursed by the leading employers in these categories and the average earnings of their employees also reached new all-time high levels in the year.

Data were compiled from 119 pulp and paper mills, in which the staffs were in the ratio of 944 men and 56 women per 1,000 workers. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed represented an average of \$48.30 per employee. In the preceding 12 months, the reported weekly earnings had averaged \$40.63, as compared with \$37.08 in 1945, \$36.56 in 1944, \$34.92 in 1943 and \$33.93 in 1942. The 1939 mean was \$28.25. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment stood at 159.6, the highest in the record, as compared with 144.7 in 1946. In the year, there was an increase of 10.3 p.c. in employment, while that in the annual index of weekly payrolls amounted to 30.2 p.c. The hourly earnings of wage-earners in pulp and paper mills averaged 93.6 cents in 1947, as compared with 78.9 cents in 1946 and 71.8 cents in 1945.

In the paper products division, the index of employment stood at 259.3, as compared with 241.2 in 1946, previously the peak figure. The latest index number of payrolls also reached a new maximum, showing an increase of 24.2 p.c. over that recorded 12 months earlier. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 414 co-operating firms stood at \$32.84, comparing favourably with those previously reported. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$28.40; 1945, \$26.91; 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$23.12.

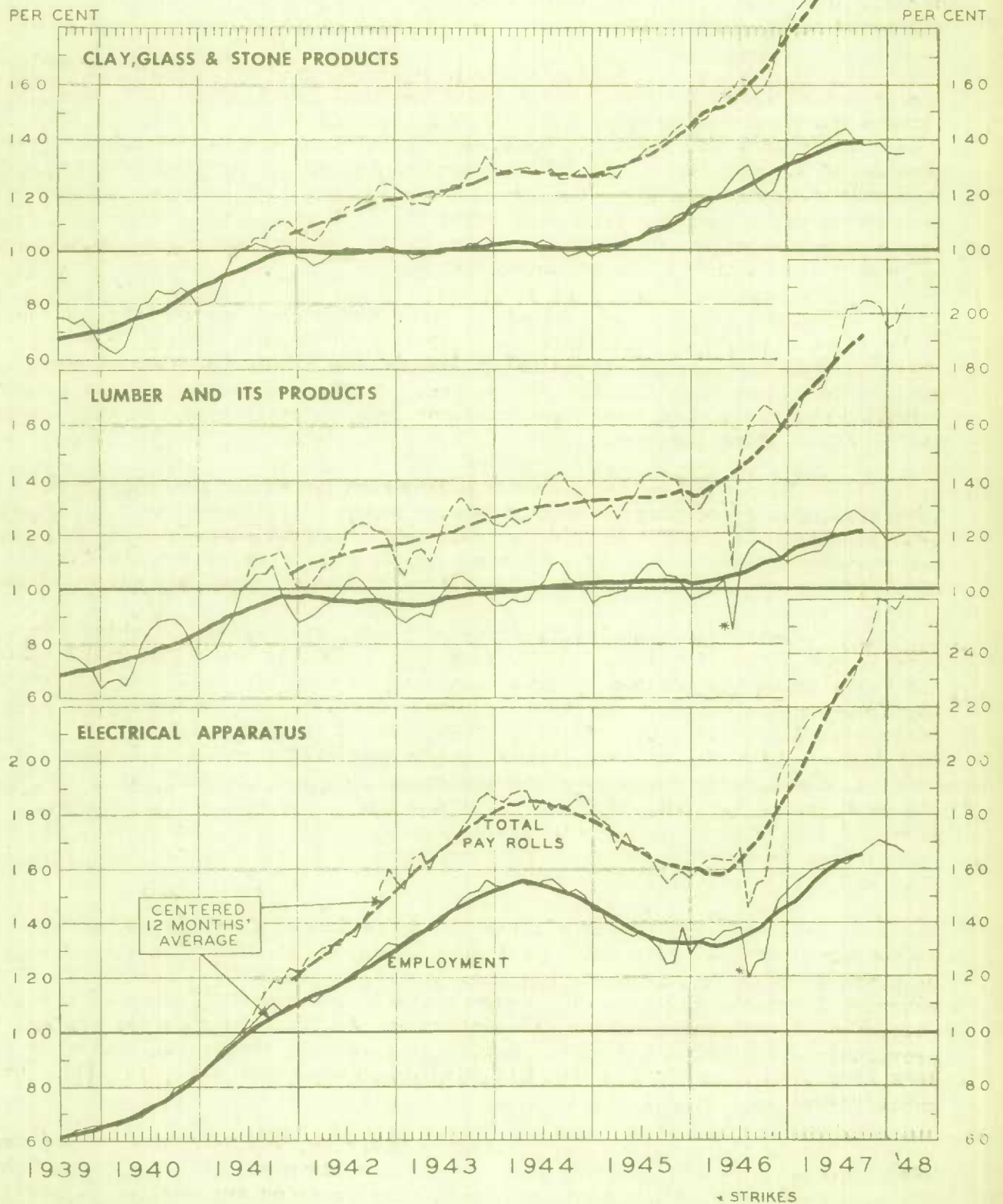
In the printing and publishing division, statistics were compiled from 491 leading employers. The annual index of employment, at 164.4, was higher by 6.4 p.c. than that of 154.5 in 1946, and, also exceeded any earlier figure. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 16.5 p.c. than that indicated in 1946, pre-

CHART NO. 12

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100



viously the maximum in the record. The persons on the payrolls of the larger firms in these industries received an average of \$38.07 per week before deductions for taxation, unemployment insurance, etc. The per capita figures in preceding years were as follows: 1946, \$34.61; 1945, \$33.49; 1944, \$32.71; 1943, \$31.50, and 1942, \$30.33. In 1939, the average was \$28.35. In the period which data are available, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in printing and publishing plants have risen from 75.8 cents in 1945 and 78.6 cents in 1946, to 88.2 cents in 1947.

Rubber Products.- The situation in the rubber industry in 1946 had been seriously affected during a lengthy period by labour-management disputes, which were mainly responsible for a decline of 8.3 p.c. in the annual index as compared with 1945. In the year under review, the index reached an all-time high, standing at 195.0 - 19.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months, and 9.1 p.c. above the 1945 mean. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 43.7 p.c. in 1947 from the preceding 12 months, and exceeded by 31.9 p.c. the previous maximum figure recorded in 1945. The annual average weekly earnings of the workers reported by the 56 larger manufacturers furnishing data were decidedly higher, standing at \$39.12 in 1947, as compared with \$32.61 in 1946, \$32.46 in 1945, \$32.39 in 1944, \$29.91 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly average had amounted to \$21.46. The 1947 annual figure of average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading rubber factories was 87.7 cents, as compared with 72.8 cents and 71.9 cents per week in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Textile Products.- The trend of employment and payrolls in the textile industries continued upward during 1947, according to monthly data tabulated from 1,745 of the larger establishments, in which the employees were in the ratio of 452 men and 548 women per 1,000 workers. Standing at 172.4, the index number of employment was 5.3 p.c. above that in 1946, previously the peak figure in the record. The index number of payrolls advanced by 17.4 p.c. in the year, also to a new all-time high. Greater activity was noted in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions of the textile group.

During 1947, the weekly salaries and wages of the persons reported by leading manufacturers in the textile industries averaged \$27.91, comparing favourably with the per capita figures indicated in earlier years of the record, as follows: 1946, \$24.98; 1945, \$23.85; 1944, \$23.14; 1943, \$21.92 and 1942, \$20.51. In 1939, the mean was \$17.33. The reported earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 62.1 cents in the year under review, as compared with 54.6 cents in 1946, and 50.9 cents in 1945.

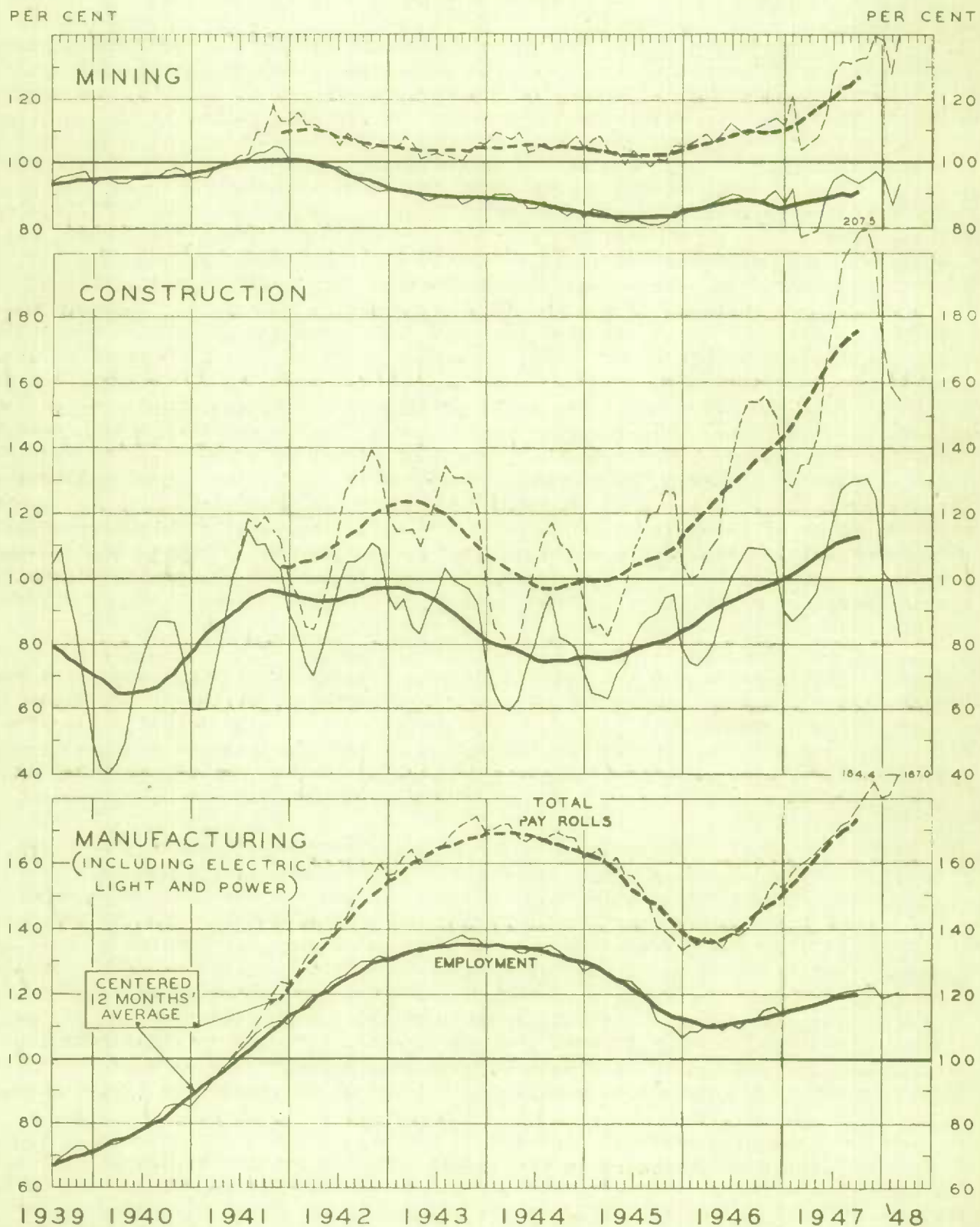
Tobacco.- There was a moderate increase in employment in tobacco factories in 1947 as compared with 1946, but activity continued rather lower than in preceding years since 1941. Information compiled from 52 leading factories gave an employment index of 130.4, as compared with 127.0 in 1946. The maximum index in the record was 142.6 in 1942. The increase of 2.7 p.c. in the latest index number of employment as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a rise of 15.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which in 1947 was the highest in the record. The per capita weekly earnings were then \$28.43, as compared with \$25.20 in 1946, \$24.35 in 1945, \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. The 1939 average was \$17.62. In this industry, as in textiles, the proportion of female workers considerably exceeds the general average; in 1947, the reported women constituted 561 per 1,000 employees of both sexes.

From 51.3 cents in 1945 and 53.9 cents in 1946, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger establishments advanced to 61.3 cents in 1947.

Beverages.- Continued expansion was noted in employment in the beverage industries during 1947, when the index number computed from material furnished by 168

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100



of the larger manufacturers, rose by 7.9 p.c. to an all-time peak of 317.7. The annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls showed a gain of 20.9 p.c. over the 1946 figure. The per capita figure was \$39.68 per week, as compared with \$35.45 in 1946, \$34.74 in 1945, \$34.58 in 1944, \$33.56 in 1943 and \$31.53 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment had received a weekly average of \$28.28. The average hourly earnings in 1947 were 80.5 cents, as compared with 69.4 cents and 66 cents per hour one year and two years earlier.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Some improvement in employment was shown in the chemical division during 1947, although activity was at a considerably lower level than during the war. The annual index of employment, at 330.3, was higher by 1.9 p.c. than in 1946, while the latest index of payrolls gained by 13.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The men and women employed by the 439 leading manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys in the year under review earned a weekly average of \$39.16. In 1946, the per capita salaries and wages stood at \$34.96, while the figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$33.84, \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$28.55, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$28.21. The hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom the larger chemical plants furnished statistics of man-hours in 1947 averaged 79.9 cents, as compared with 69.4 cents a year earlier, and 68.4 cents in 1945.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- With continued, heavy demand for building supplies, employment in the clay, glass and stone industries reached an unprecedented volume in 1947. The index, at 183.9, was 12.8 p.c. above the previous peak figure of 163.0 in 1946. The index number of payrolls rose by 29.6 p.c. in the 12 months, also to the highest point in the record. The sums currently disbursed by the 269 reporting firms in weekly salaries and wages represented a weekly average of \$36.68 for their employees. In earlier years, the means were as follows: 1946, \$31.69; 1945, \$31.04; 1944, \$30.80; 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$22.88. At 78.7 cents, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in these industries considerably exceeded the 1946 mean of 67.5 cents, and that of 64.4 cents indicated in 1945. The increases in employment, payrolls and average earnings reported in the year under review extended to all main branches of the industry.

Electric Light and Power.- Substantial gains in employment were shown in the electric light and power group during 1947, when statistics were furnished by 142 of the larger companies. The index number rose from 176.7 in 1946, to all-time peak of 190.8 in the year under review. The index number of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 18.8 p.c., also to reach a new maximum. The average per person on the payrolls of the reporting stations in 1947 was \$41.30. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$38.40, \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively, while in 1939, the per capita figure for employees of the larger operators was \$29.82 per week.

Electrical Apparatus.- Activity in plants producing electrical apparatus and supplies showed important expansion during 1947, when the generally favourable movement from month to month was interrupted on only one occasion. The annual index rose by 21 p.c. from 1946, to 344.7 in 1947. Previously, the maximum was that of 328.0 in 1944. The 1947 index number of payrolls was also higher than in any earlier year, exceeding by 38.4 p.c. the 1946 figure, and by 22.1 p.c. the previous peak index recorded in 1944. In 1946, the situation in this industry had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes, a factor which was of comparatively slight importance in 1947.

Information was received monthly from 200 leading employers during 1947. The weekly salaries and wages of their workers averaged \$37.71. In 1946, the figure was \$33.20, as compared with \$33.52 in 1945, \$32.66 in 1944, \$31.86 in 1943 and \$30.63 in 1942. The comparable 1939 average was \$24.29. The average hourly rate reported in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT

400

LOGGING

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

CENTERED
12 MONTHS'
AVERAGE

TOTAL
PAY ROLLS

EMPLOYMENT

PER CENT

500

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

180

140

100

60

TRADE

RETAIL & WHOLESALE

220

180

140

100

60

1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 '48

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

the electrical apparatus industries in 1947 was 84.7 cents per hour, as compared with 71.5 cents in 1946, and 70.5 cents in 1945. Workers in the heavy electrical apparatus and machinery industry received higher rates, the averages being 92.3 cents in 1947, 75.1 cents per hour in 1946, and 75.3 cents in 1945.

Iron and Steel.- Although employment in the iron and steel industries generally showed improvement in 1947 over 1946, activity continued at a lower level than during the war years. The index stood at 213.2 in 1947, being 5.1 p.c. above the 1946 figure of 202.8. In immediately preceding years, the index numbers were as follows: 1945, 267.3; 1944, 330.6; 1943, 343.3; 1942, 284.6 and 1941, 200.3. The 1939 figure was much lower, at 97.6. The 1947 index was computed from returns furnished by 1,453 of the leading manufacturers of iron and steel products.

During 1947, there was the usual considerable decline in activity at the opening of the year. No general change was noted between July 1 and Aug. 1. With these exceptions, the trend was consistently favourable. Employment was at a higher level than in 1946 in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile, railway rolling stock, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and foundry and machine shop divisions, while aircraft, shipbuilding and munition plants were quieter. It will be recalled that in 1946, the situation had been materially affected by the reconversion programme, and also by major industrial disputes in various branches of the iron and steel group.

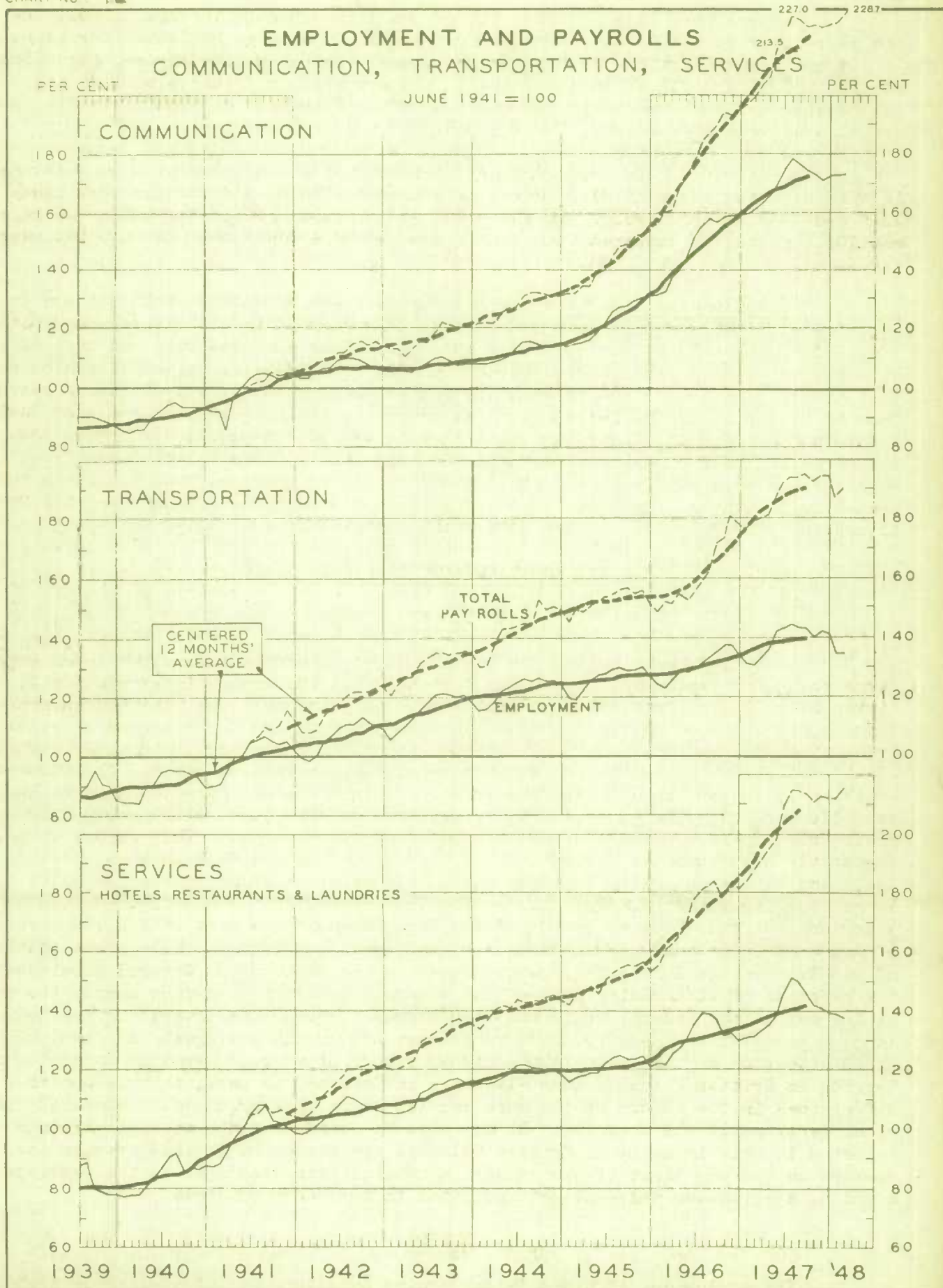
The index number of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the larger establishments in 1947 rose by 17.9 p.c. from 1946, to 144.9, but was lower than in preceding years. In 1945, the annual index was 168.7; in 1944, 208.6; in 1943, 209.6 and in 1942, 163.7. In spite of the fact that the 1947 and 1946 figures of payrolls were below those indicated during the war years, the per capita earnings in 1947 reached a new all-time high, standing at \$41.12, as compared with \$36.51 in 1946, \$37.64 in 1945, \$37.69 in 1944, \$35.50 in 1943 and \$34.03 in 1942. The comparable 1939 figure was \$25.38. At Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1947, the indicated averages were considerably above the annual figure, standing at \$43.02 and \$43.29, respectively.

The hours reported for the hourly-rated wage-earners of the co-operating iron and steel works averaged 43 per week in 1947. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were 42.7 and 45 hours, respectively. The latter figure had included important amounts of overtime work, particularly before the cessation of hostilities. The hourly earnings in the 12 months under review averaged 92 cents, substantially exceeding the mean of 81 cents in 1946, and that of 81.2 cents in 1945.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Although the movement in the non-ferrous metal industries in 1947 as compared with 1946 was upward, the level of employment continued lower than during the period of intensified activity in the years, 1942 to 1945. The latest annual index was 327.2, being 13.2 p.c. above that of 289.1 in the preceding year, but 33.1 p.c. lower than the all-time maximum of 489.4 in 1943. While the index of payrolls exceeded the 1946 figure by 29 p.c., it was 18.6 p.c. below the 1943 index. The most recent per capita figure was \$39.96, the highest in the record. The averages in preceding years were as follows: 1946, \$35.64; 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.68; 1943, \$33.30, and 1942, \$31.78. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$26.93. In the non-ferrous metal division, the earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading firms averaged 86.8 cents per hour, as compared with 75.9 cents in 1946 and 73.8 cents in 1945.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Little change in the general level of employment in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group was indicated during 1947, when the index, at 215.6, was practically the same as in 1946, but was slightly below the 1945 mean of 216.5. The payrolls, however, were considerably higher, the index number exceeding by 22.2 p.c. and 26.7 p.c. the averages indicated in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

CHART NO. 12



Returns were received from 112 of the larger plants in these industries in the year under review. Their employees were paid an average of \$43.57 per week. In 1946, the mean was \$38.74; in earlier years, the per capita figures were \$38.78, \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. Leading establishments in the non-metallic mineral products industries had distributed an annual average of \$32.34 per week in 1939.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners in this division stood at 91.9 cents, as compared with 82.8 cents and 79.5 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. In the petroleum products group, the latest average was 101.1 cents, as compared with 91.3 cents and 86.4 cents one year and two years earlier.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- There was a slight advance in employment in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries in 1947 as compared with 1946, although activity was considerably curtailed as compared with the war years. At 220.7, the index was 2.3 p.c. higher than in 1946. The war-time peak index was that of 271.6 in 1943. The increase in the 12 months' comparison was accompanied by that of 10.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls which, however, was a good deal lower than in 1945-43. Data were furnished by **281 of the larger industrialists** in the miscellaneous manufactured products industries, whose salaried employees and wage-earners were paid a weekly average of \$31.87, as compared with \$29.19 in the preceding 12 months. In 1945, 1944 and 1943, the weekly figures had been \$30.25, \$31.35 and \$29.32, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$21.40.

2. THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

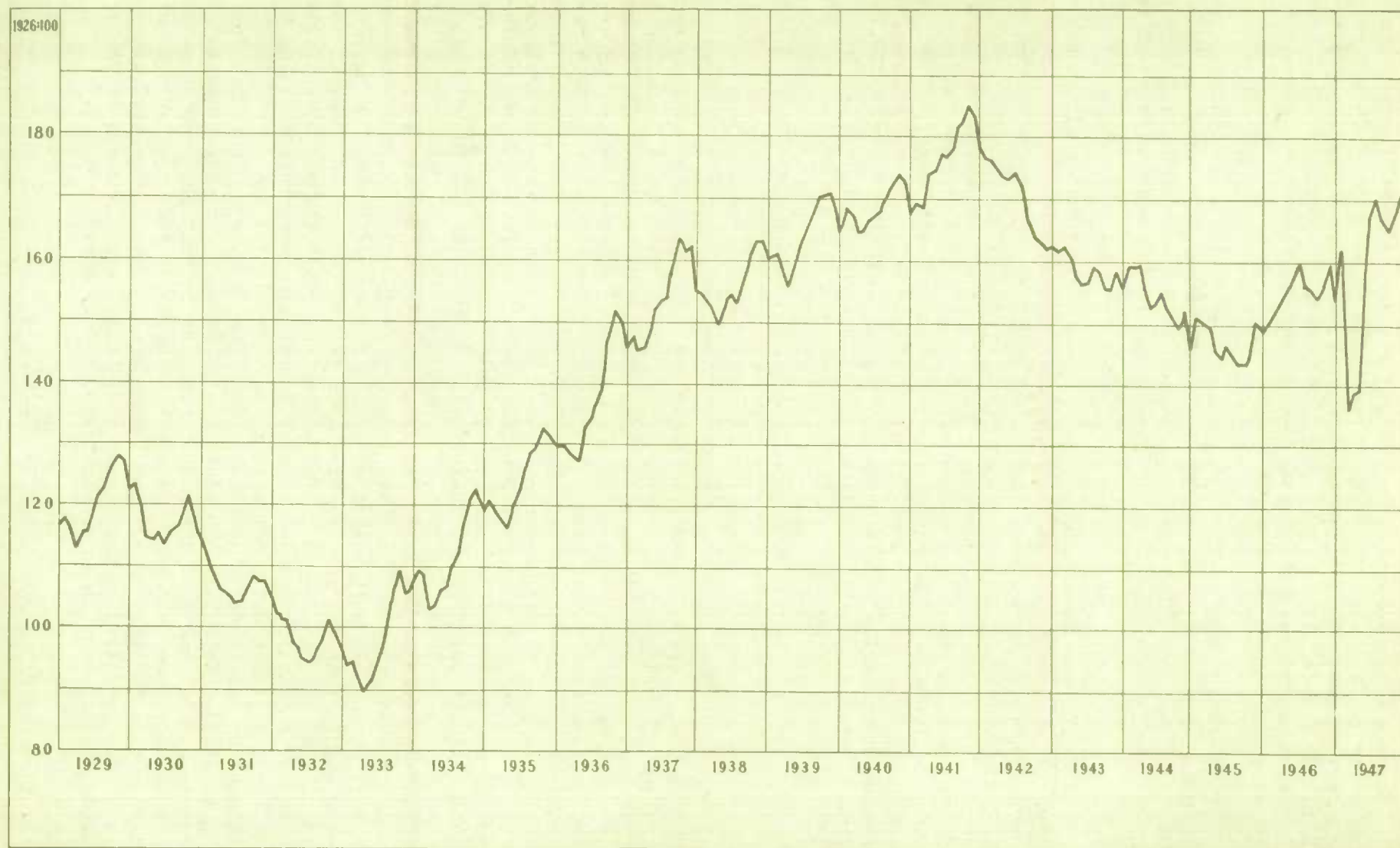
Continued heavy demand for lumber and paper products resulted in an extremely large volume of employment in logging during 1947. The annual index was 309.1, rising by 15.1 p.c. from 268.5 in 1946, previously the maximum. The accompanying gain in the index of weekly payrolls was 40.9 p.c. During the year under review, the index of employment advanced from a low point of 239.8 at June 1, to a maximum of 405.2 at Dec. 1. Except in the Prairie Provinces, there were general increases in activity in logging in all economic areas. Monthly statements on employment and payrolls were furnished during 1947 by 648 leading operators, whose employees received an average of \$35.42 per week in salaries and wages. This figure compared favourably with those of \$29.03 in 1946, \$26.89 in 1945, \$26.54 in 1944, \$24.78 in 1943, and \$20.34 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger logging firms were \$17.32. It should be noted that these figures do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors affecting the current statistics of weekly earnings in logging, particularly in the Eastern and Central provinces, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season, while the high labour turnover characterizing the industry in many parts of the country tends to produce unduly low averages. Another point to which attention may be drawn is the higher figure of average earnings indicated in logging in British Columbia than elsewhere in Canada; in part, this is due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It may also be noted that the average earnings reported in this industry in British Columbia are above the general average for workers on the pay lists of the larger industrial establishments in the province as a whole, a situation which is not indicated in any other province.

2. MINING.

The employment afforded larger mining operators was at a slightly higher level in 1947 than in 1946. The annual index also exceeded those indicated in 1945

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 - 1947



and 1944, but was otherwise the lowest since 1938. At 158.1, the latest figure was 1.9 p.c. above that of 155.2 a year earlier. As in 1946, there were considerable losses in 1947 due to disputes in the mining division, those in the latter year taking place mainly in the coal fields.

As compared with 1946, there was a rise of 10.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, bringing the figure for 1947 to the highest in the record. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by 641 leading mine operators stood at \$43.03, as compared with \$39.21 in 1946, \$38.60 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943, and \$34.81 in 1942; the comparable 1939 figure was \$28.68. During 1947, the earnings of the wage-earners for whom monthly statistics of man-hours were furnished averaged 98 cents, as compared with 87.3 cents in 1946, and 85 cents in 1945.

Coal Mining. - Largely as a result of prolonged labour-management disputes in 1947, employment in coal mining showed a falling-off, the index number declining from 94.8 in the preceding year to 78.0 in the 12 months under review. The index of payrolls showed a reduction of 12.7 p.c. from 1946, accompanying the loss of 17.7 p.c. in that of employment. The per capita weekly earnings, however, were higher, at \$41.61, as compared with \$39.03 in 1946, \$38.19 in 1945, \$36.95 in 1944, \$33.18 in 1943 and \$31.09 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly figure was \$22.16.

The average hourly rate indicated in 1947 was 110.4 cents, as compared with 95.9 cents and 93.8 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hours of work fell from 40.2 in both 1945 and 1946, to 36.9 in the year under review, when as already indicated, the situation was seriously affected by strikes. The man-days of work lost^{1/} in coal mining as a result of industrial disputes totalled 1,314,334, as compared with 43,854 in 1946, and 183,102 in 1945.

Metallic Ores. - The volume of employment in the larger metal mining industries during 1947 was greater than in preceding years since 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher than in any earlier period for which data are available. The weekly salaries and wages of the employees reported averaged \$46.25. As compared with 1946, there were advances of 11.2 p.c. and 23.2 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, while the per capita figure showed an increase of 11.1 p.c. over that of \$41.63 in 1946. The previous annual average weekly earnings were: 1946, \$41.02; 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$33.46. The weekly hours worked by the wage-earners for whom data on man-hours were available in 1947 averaged 44.4, as compared with 45.1 and 45.8 in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The latest hourly rate was 99.4 cents, as compared with 87.4 cents in 1946 and 85 cents a year earlier.

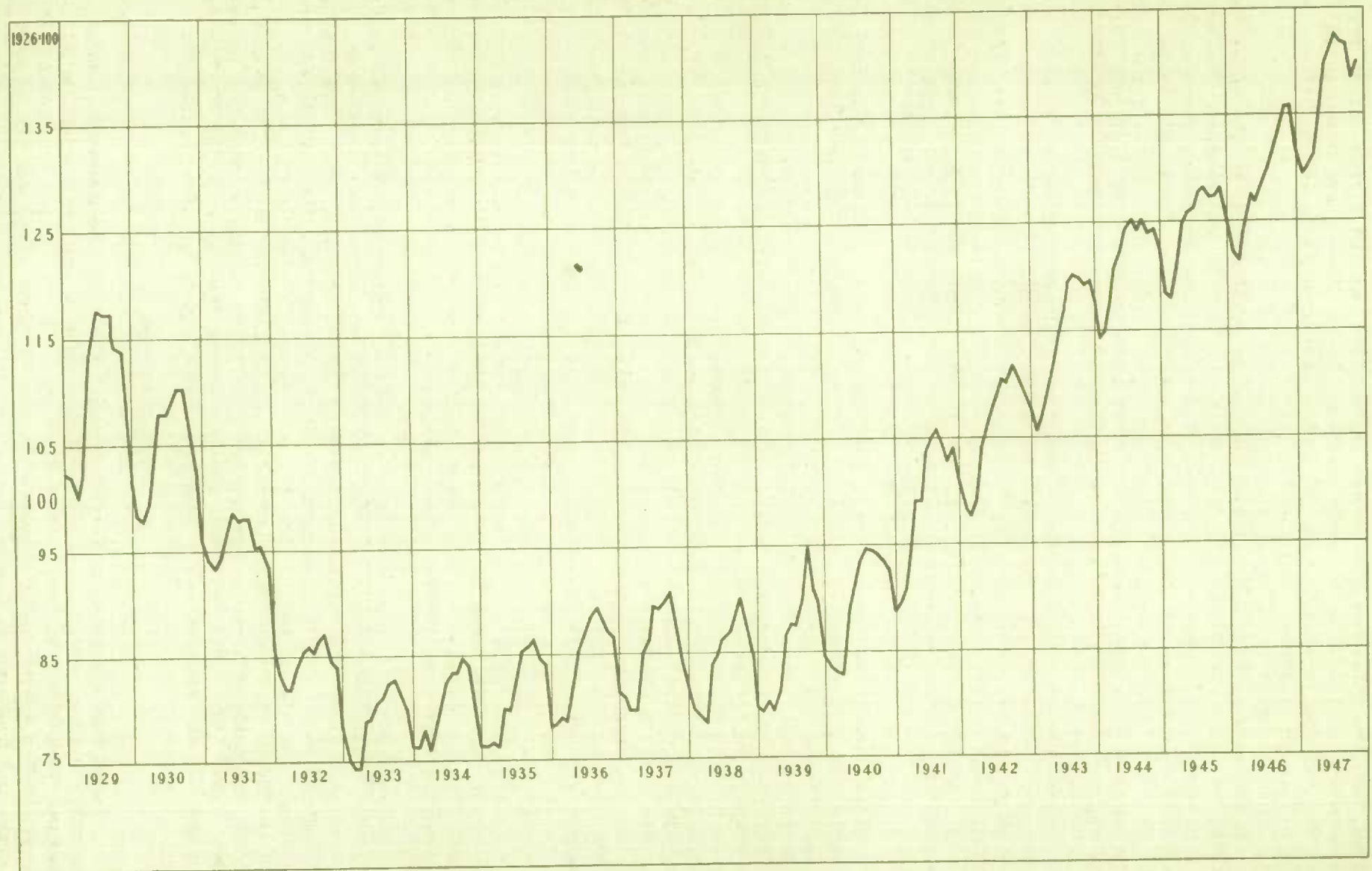
Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal. - Further improvement was indicated during the period under review in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, associated with continued activity in construction work. The 1947 index of employment was 215.4, a figure of 17.2 p.c. higher than the 1946 index, previously the maximum. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls rose by 23.5 p.c., also to the highest point on record. The salaries and wages disbursed by the 165 reporting employers represented a weekly average of \$36.88 per person in recorded employment. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$32.77, \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$24.17.

3. TRANSPORTATION.

There was continued expansion in employment in transportation during the period under review, when the general index reached a new peak, standing at 136.9, as compared with 128.4 in 1946. This increase of 6.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 17.3 p.c. in the annual index number of payrolls, which also was the highest in the

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", prepared by the Department of Labour.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 - 1947



record. The trend of employment was downward in the first two months of the year under review, and again in the period, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1. With these exceptions, there were general advances from month to month.

The companies and branches furnishing monthly returns on employment and payrolls numbered 777 in 1947. The sums paid their employees in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$44.16. This compared favourably with the per capita figures of earlier years, as follows: 1946, \$40.07; 1945, \$38.82; 1944, \$37.07; 1943, \$35.86 and 1942, \$34.69.

Steam Railways.- The annual index number of employment in the operation departments of the steam railways stood at 113.1 in 1947, exceeding by three p.c. the 1946 figure of 109.8, which was previously the maximum in the record. The index of payrolls showed an advance of 13.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly earnings of persons employed in this group averaged \$49.79, as compared with \$45.03 in 1946, \$46.84 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- Activity in the local transportation and storage industries continued at a high level in 1947, according to data received from 489 leading firms. As compared with 1946, there were increases of 7.2 p.c. in the index number of employment, and 18.2 p.c. in that of payrolls, while the figure of per capita weekly earnings rose by 10.4 p.c. The mean reported in 1947 was \$38.70; those in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, had been \$35.07, \$34.28, \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- There was a considerable advance in employment in the shipping and stevedoring industry in 1947 as compared with 1946, when the situation had been affected by labour-management disputes. The latest annual index, averaging 119.6, was 18.1 p.c. above the figure of 101.3 recorded in the preceding year, since when the index of payrolls had risen by 32.8 p.c. The 191 larger industrialists in these industries reported a weekly average of \$37.17 paid in salaries and wages to their employees. In earlier years of the record the per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$32.80; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.48; 1943, \$31.04, and 1942, \$29.29.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

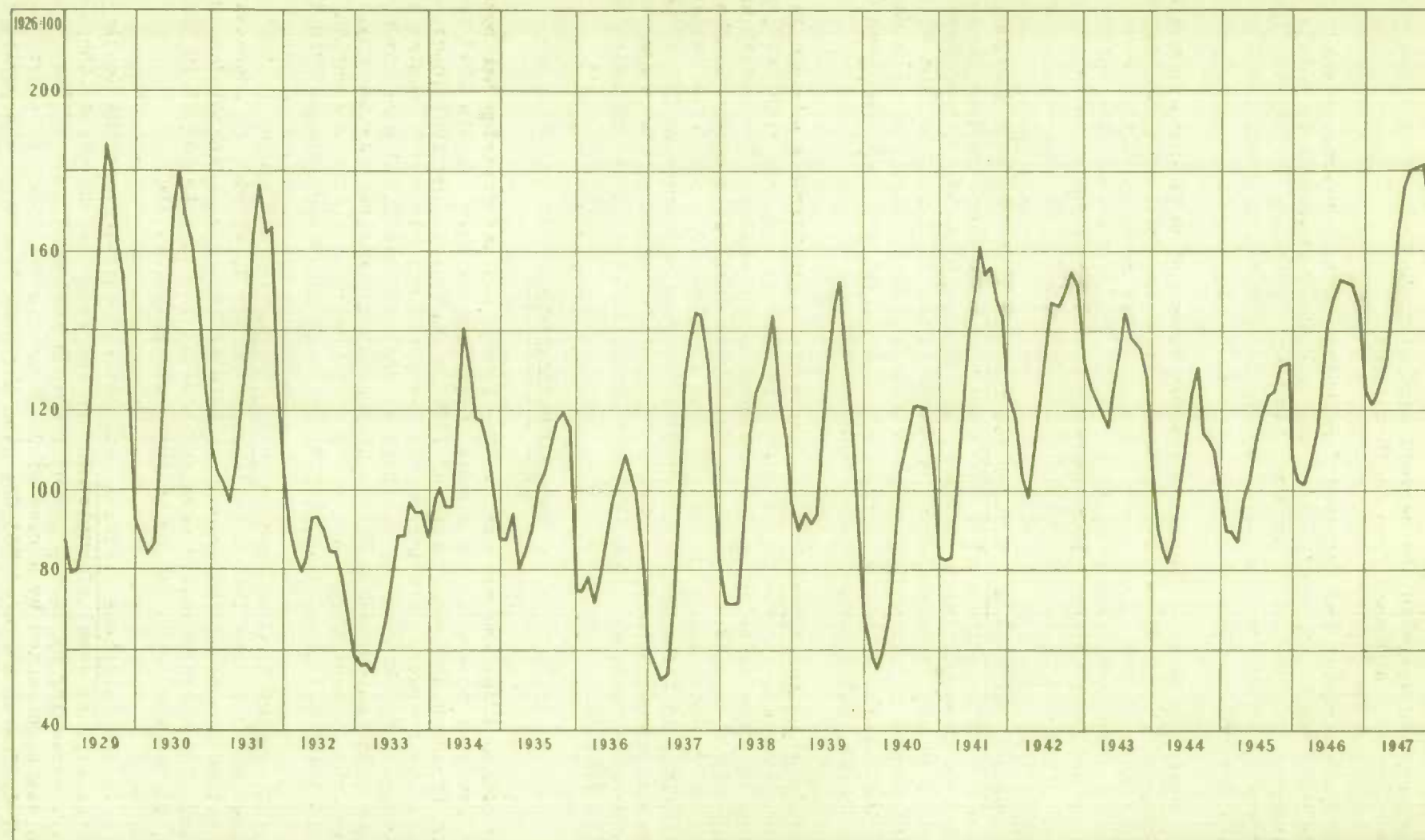
Since 1939, the movement in the communications division has been steadily upward from year to year. The annual index rose by 15.8 p.c. in 1947 from 1946, when the figure had exceeded that of 1945 by 20.7 p.c. The 1947 index, which stood at 164.3, was computed from information supplied monthly by 78 leading companies and branches. Of the persons on their staffs, 537 per 1,000 were women. The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms represented \$34.42 per employee, the highest figure in the record. Previously, the per capita figures were \$32.76 in 1946, \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

According to data from telegraph companies, employment in that industry was rather brisker, the 1947 annual index, at 138.3, showing an increase of one p.c. over the 1946 figure, accompanied by a gain of 15.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The average weekly earnings rose by 13 p.c., to \$37.89 in the year under review, as compared with \$33.50 in 1946, and \$31.04 in 1945.

In the telephone division, statistics received from the leading employers showed the highest level of employment in the record of 27 years, the 1947 index, at 169.9, exceeding by 19.1 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 142.6 in 1946. This advance was accompanied by a rise of 23.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$33.63, also the peak figure in the period for which information is available. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$32.57; 1945, \$31.62; 1944, \$31.37; 1943, \$29.64 and 1942, \$28.20.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 - 1947



5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The volume of employment afforded by the larger firms in the construction and maintenance division in 1947 was greater than in any earlier year, despite shortages of labour and materials in some areas. The annual index was 152.9, as compared with 129.6 in 1946. The gain in this comparison was 18 p.c.; that in the index of payrolls amounted to 30.4 p.c. Statements were tabulated from 2,121 leading employers. The men and women on their staffs were paid a weekly average of \$34.86, as compared with \$31.53 in 1946. The trend of employment in construction in the year under review was uninterruptedly favourable from Mar. 1 to Nov. 1, a period in which the index advanced by 46.4 p.c., to 181.3 at the latter date, when it was 18.6 p.c. above the annual average for 1947, and exceeded by 19.4 p.c. the index at Nov. 1, 1946.

Building Construction.- Employment in building showed important expansion during 1947, the index rising from 1946 by 30.8 p.c., to an all-time maximum of 190.6. Previously, the peak figure was that of 160.2 in 1943, when much wartime construction work had been in progress. According to data from 1,577 of the larger contractors, there were ten monthly increases in employment in 1947, the general tendency having been downward only at Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. At the latter date, the index was 36.1 p.c. above the figure recorded at the opening of the year.

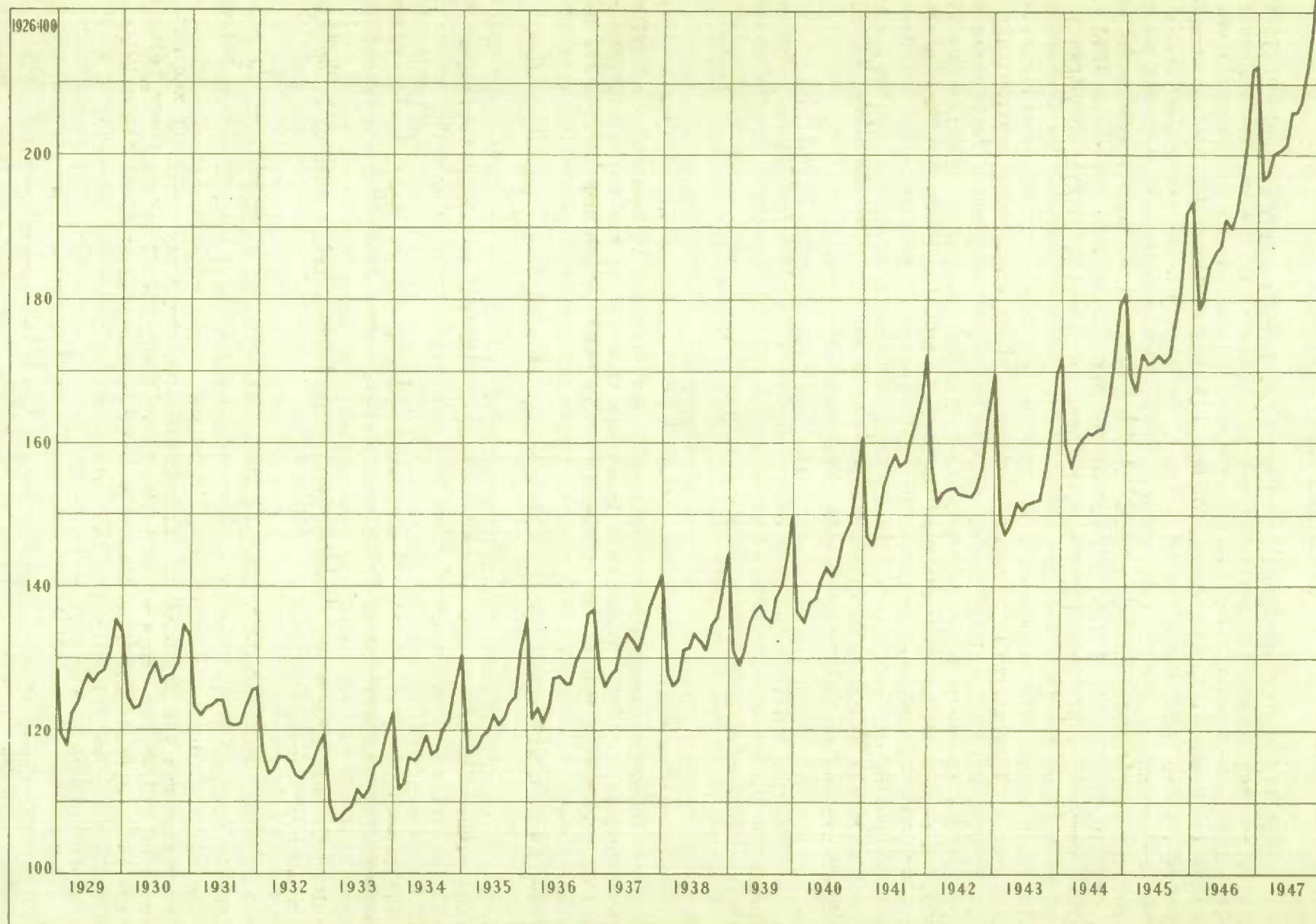
The annual index of payrolls in 1947 showed an increase of 44.1 p.c. as compared with 1946, and was also higher than in any earlier year for which statistics are available. The per capita earnings stood at \$37.41, as compared with \$33.97 per week in 1946, \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.85 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942. The hours reported by leading contractors as having been worked by their hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 39.2 per week in 1947, as compared with 38.7 per week in 1946, and 40.4 in 1945. The average hourly rate rose from 83.4 cents and 80.9 cents, in those years, respectively, to 91 cents in the year under review. In connection with the figures of earnings in the construction division, it may be pointed out that large numbers of unskilled and casual workers are employed, as well as many highly-skilled tradesmen.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Activity in road work was accelerated during 1947, when the annual index of employment showed a rise of 15.2 p.c. over 1946, bringing the most recent figure to 179.2. This was the highest since 1939. The payroll index advanced by 26.2 p.c. in the year, the 1947 figure also being the maximum in the monthly record of payrolls, which commenced in 1941. The firms from which statistics were received in 1947 numbered 512. The sums which they paid in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$31.61 in 1947, as compared with \$29.11 in 1946, \$27.77 in 1945, \$27.73 in 1944, \$25.73 in 1943 and \$22.91 in 1942. The hours worked by wage-earners in this industry for whom statistics of man-hours are available averaged 39.3 per week in 1947, as compared with 37.7 in 1946 and 36.7 in 1945. The average hourly rate was given as 70.7 cents in the year under review, when the figure exceeded those of 65.7 cents and 63.2 cents indicated in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.- A slight falling-off was noted in employment in railway construction and maintenance work in 1947, there being a decline of 0.9 p.c. in the annual index, which stood at 87.9, the lowest since 1941. In spite of the fractional reduction in this figure, there was an increase of 10.8 p.c. as compared with 1946 in the index number of payrolls. The average earnings were \$35.11 per week, the peak in the record of over six years. The preceding per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$31.40; 1945, \$28.87; 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$26.01 and 1942, \$23.87.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 - 1947



6. SERVICES.

Statistics of employment and payrolls were furnished monthly in 1947 by 1,015 of the larger establishments in certain branches of the service industries, notably hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly earnings of the employees of the co-operating firms averaged \$23.48. As compared with 1946, there were increases of 7.1 p.c. and 17.8 p.c. in the annual index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, while the average earnings rose by 11.5 p.c. In earlier years for which information is available, the annual weekly averages were \$21.06, \$19.87, \$19.41, \$18.58 and \$17.37 in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. Comparison of these figures with those in other industries requires consideration of the fact that, normally, large numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and also in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while the proportion of women workers in these classes is particularly large. In 1947, the ratio of such employees was 534 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of the larger firms. In 1946, the indicated proportion of women was 555 per 1,000. The general ratio in the nine major industries in the year under review was 223 per 1,000, as compared with 234 in the 11 months of 1946 in which information on sex distribution was collected. It was also recalled that the statistics of current earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently provided persons employed in the hotel and restaurant group.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the service industries stood at 52.9 cents, as compared with 46 cents in 1946, and 43 cents 12 months earlier.

7. TRADE.

Continued expansion in employment was reported in leading merchandising establishments in 1947. The annual index was then 207.1, the highest in the record. The 1946 figure was 191.2. The increase in the year, which amounted to 8.3 p.c., was accompanied by that of 18.6 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, also the maximum in the period for which information is available.

The co-operating firms numbered 3,321 in 1947, when their employees were in the proportion of 594 men and 406 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments provided their workers with a per capita figure of \$31.29. This was 10 p.c. above the 1946 mean of \$28.45. In earlier years of the record, the averages were \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The considerable increase in the weekly earnings in 1947 was due in part to upward revisions in the salary and wage rates, but also resulted in part from higher commissions on sales, resulting from improved supplies of consumers' goods.

The index number of employment in retail trade showed a gain of 7.8 p.c. in the 12 months, while that of payrolls advanced by 18.1 p.c. The ratio of women in the working forces reported by 2,116 of the larger retailers during the year under review was 474 per 1,000. The employees on their pay lists received a weekly average of \$28.99, as compared with \$26.33 in 1946, \$24.62 in 1945, \$24.03 in 1944, \$23.08 in 1943, and \$22.08 in 1942. It will be recalled that many part-time workers are employed in retail stores, a fact which has an important effect upon the general per capita figure in the industry.

The trend of employment in retail trade was generally favourable on ten monthly occasions in 1947, although the increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 was not equal to that indicated in a similar comparison in 1946. Greater improvement was shown during the year in employment for men workers than for women, there being a rise of 3.8 p.c. in the 12 months among workers of the latter sex, and of 11.7 p.c.

among men.

Wholesale trading houses reported a 10 p.c. increase in employment in 1947 over 1946, bringing the latest annual index to an all-time high of 191.7. Statistics were tabulated from 1,205 establishments in which women workers constituted only 234 per 1,000 persons of both sexes. The 1947 index of payrolls, the highest in the record, was 19.4 p.c. above the figure indicated 12 months earlier, previously the maximum.

Standing at \$37.14, the annual per capita weekly earnings were 8.7 p.c. above the 1946 mean of \$34.16, also exceeding the averages indicated in preceding years, as follows: 1945, \$33.07; 1944, \$32.79; 1943, \$32.07 and 1942, \$30.55.

8. FINANCE.

There was expansion in employment in financial institutions during most months of 1947, although the gain of 7.3 p.c. in the annual index number was smaller than that of 10.2 p.c. indicated in 1946 over 1945. At 154.3, the latest figure was the maximum in the record of about eight years. The index number of weekly payrolls was also the peak figure so far indicated, exceeding that in 1946 by 13.8 p.c. The sums which the 967 co-operating employers in these industries paid in weekly salaries and wages represented an average of \$37.09 per person on their staffs. Earlier averages were \$34.85 in 1946, \$33.51 in 1945, \$32.35 in 1944 and \$31.19 in 1943.

Of the employees reported monthly during 1947, women constituted 462 per 1,000 persons on the pay lists of the leading financial organizations. This ratio was considerably smaller than that of 486 recorded in 1946, but nevertheless exceeded the general proportion of women reported in the nine major industrial divisions in the same period.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment for the main industrial groups in the last three years, together with annual averages^{1/} since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1947 appear in Table 4. In these tables, the columns headed "relative weight" show the percentage distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in the various industries at June 1; the average numbers reported in leading industries in 1947 are given in Table II on page 4.

III. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{2/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Except in Nova Scotia, there were increases in the general index numbers of employment in all provinces in 1947 as compared with 1946. The gains ranged from 4.5 p.c. in Manitoba and 5.3 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 9.2 p.c. in Ontario and 16.3 p.c. in British Columbia. In regard to the latter advances, it will be recalled that labour-management disputes in Ontario and British Columbia had had a particularly marked effect upon the industrial situation in 1946. The falling-off in Nova Scotia during the year under review resulted in part from the prolonged strike in the coal fields, which directly and indirectly occasioned a considerable loss in employment and working days in that province.

The average index numbers of payrolls in all provinces were higher in 1947 than in 1946. In most provinces, the reported disbursements in salaries and

^{1/}Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

wages also exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. The exception was Nova Scotia, where the latest annual index was 2.3 p.c. above the 1946 figure, but was lower than in the period, 1943-1945.

The annual averages of per capita weekly earnings of employees reported by leading firms in the major industrial provinces reached new all-time high levels in 1947. In the comparison with 1946, there were advances ranging from 5.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 7.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 10.9 p.c. in New Brunswick and Quebec, and 13.6 p.c. in Ontario. The general rise in the Dominion as a whole was 11.6 p.c.

The trend of employment in manufacturing in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia was downward in the year under review as compared with 1946. In the remaining provinces, moderate expansion was shown in manufacturing, together with relatively larger increases generally in the non-manufacturing classes. Activity in manufacturing continued below war-time levels, but that in the other divisions for which data are available was high in all sections of the country. Chart 17 depicts the movements in employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas and in Canada as a whole during a lengthy period.

The following paragraphs deal in some detail with the situation reported in 1947 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions, in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

The annual index number of employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little change from 1946. At 173.2, the latest figure was higher by only 0.6 p.c. than that recorded a year earlier, and was otherwise the lowest recorded since 1941. Following the settlement of the dispute in the coal fields in the early summer, however, the situation showed almost uninterrupted improvement, and from July 1, the index each month was higher than at the same date a year earlier. When the 1947 peak of 193.3 was reached at Nov. 1, the figure was higher than in any preceding month since the latter part of 1943.

On the whole, there was a minor recession in 1947 in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit. This resulted mainly from curtailment in the iron and steel division, in which the index showed a decline of 8.8 p.c., partly but not entirely due to the strike of coal miners. Moderate advances were indicated, however, in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and other branches of manufacturing. Logging, communications, construction and maintenance and trade also showed improvement, but there were reductions in mining (largely as a result of the lengthy dispute in the coal fields). Transportation showed a small loss. Activity also diminished slightly in those branches of the service industries for which data are available.

The minor increase in the general index number of employment in the Maritime Area in 1947 was accompanied by a larger advance in the index number of payrolls, which rose from 1946 by 8.8 p.c., to an all-time maximum.

The annual average weekly earnings, at \$32.80 in 1947, exceeded the 1946 per capita figure of \$30.37 by eight p.c., and was 7.8 p.c. above the previous peak figure of \$30.42 recorded in 1945. From June 1, 1941, when the monthly payroll series was commenced, the average weekly earnings of persons employed by 1,299 of the larger industrialists in the Maritime Provinces have advanced by 54.1 p.c. The general increase in this comparison in the Dominion was 43.2 p.c. in 1947.

Prince Edward Island.- The general index number of employment in Prince Edward Island showed an increase of 7.7 p.c. in 1947 from 1946, standing at 143.9, as compared with 133.6 in the preceding year. During the war, the maximum figure was that of 132.8, in 1944. The trend was downward in the first quarter of the year under review, after which there were steady increases from month to month, with only one exception. At the 1947 peak, the index was 19.3 p.c. above its position at the same date in 1946, and exceeded by 32.5 p.c. the 1947 annual low of 124.0, at Mar. 1. These index numbers are computed from monthly data supplied by 69 leading firms in the major industrial divisions.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the larger industrialists in 1947 were higher by 15.6 p.c. than in 1946, when they had, in turn, exceeded those indicated in 1945 and earlier years of the record. The average weekly earnings also reached a new all-time high in 1947, standing at \$29.42, compared with \$27.31 in 1946, \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. From June 1, 1941, when the payroll series was introduced, the average weekly salaries and wages reported in this province showed an advance of 36.8 p.c. During 1947, there were rather small declines in activity in manufacturing, but the non-manufacturing industries showed moderate improvement.

Nova Scotia.- The situation in Nova Scotia was affected to an important extent in 1947 by prolonged labour-management disputes in the coal fields. Largely though not entirely as a result of this factor, the general index fell from 172.3 at Feb. 1, to 138.1 at Mar. 1, when it was lower than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1941. Following the settlement of the strike in the early summer, there were steady increases each month until Nov. 1. At 201.4, the index was then higher by 19.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1, and exceeded by four p.c. the Nov. 1, 1946, figure. The annual index, computed from material furnished by an average of 686 leading firms in the major industrial divisions, stood at 173.6, as compared with 180.2 in 1946, 192.4 in 1945, 199.3 in 1944, 203.1 in 1943, 196.1 in 1942 and 170.9 in 1941.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in 1947 was 3.9 p.c. lower than in 1946, when activity was greater in iron and steel, animal food and other factories. In part, the losses in the year under review were due to industrial disputes. As already indicated, the strike of coal miners in 1947 was a factor of considerable importance, causing large declines in employment, working hours and earnings. Transportation and wholesale trade showed some falling-off in Nova Scotia in the year under review. Construction and retail trade, however, reported improvement.

Although the annual index number of employment was 3.7 p.c. below its 1946 level, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.3 p.c. in the 12 months; with this exception, the 1947 figure was the lowest in the record of 6½ years. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments in Nova Scotia during 1947 averaged \$32.49 per employee. This compared favourably with the per capita figures indicated in preceding years for which data are available, as follows:- 1946, \$30.71; 1945, \$31.56; 1944, \$31.88; 1943, \$29.31, and 1942, \$26.11. During the period in which the monthly statistics of payrolls have been prepared (i.e., from June 1, 1941) the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments in Nova Scotia have advanced by 49 p.c. This rate of gain exceeded the general proportion of 43.2 p.c. indicated in Canada as a whole in 1947. As indicated above, the annual per capita earnings reported in Nova Scotia in 1947 were higher than in any earlier year, but the monthly figures were below the all-time maximum of \$33.93 indicated at Mar. 1, 1945.

New Brunswick.- The index number of employment in New Brunswick in 1947 averaged 174.7, the highest figure in the record, showing a moderate increase over the annual index of 164.2 in 1946. Previously, the maximum was 165.5 in 1945. With

only four exceptions, the trend from month to month in the year under review was favourable; by Oct. 1, the index was 3.9 p.c. above its level at the opening of the year, and 6.8 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1946.

Accompanying the increase of 6.4 p.c. in the 1947 annual index of employment was a rise of 18 p.c. in that of payrolls as compared with a year earlier, when the figure was higher than any previously reported. At \$33.33, the per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by 544 leading firms in the eight major industries in New Brunswick were also the maximum in the record, exceeding by 10.9 p.c. the 1946 annual average, and by 62.8 p.c. the average indicated when the series was instituted at June 1, 1941. The increase in the latter comparison was substantially above that shown in the same comparison in any other province. The weekly average in New Brunswick was nevertheless below the Dominion figure of \$36.15 in 1947. As has been pointed out on earlier occasions, the lower average in this province is partly associated with the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being unusually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates tend to be lower-than-average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, often provided by employers in this industry.

Improvement was noted during 1947 in manufacturing, the trend from 1946 being favourable in the lumber, pulp and paper and other divisions. No general change was shown in iron and steel plants. Logging, transportation, building construction and retail trade also afforded more employment.

2. Quebec.

There was an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the index number of employment in Quebec in 1947 as compared with a year earlier. Lower than in 1944 or 1943, the latest annual figure was otherwise the highest in the period since 1920. From the low point of 182.2 at May 1, the index steadily advanced to its high position of 205.6 at Dec. 1, when it was 6.7 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1946, figure of 192.7, and exceeded by 10.1 p.c. the index recorded at Jan. 1, 1947. The advance in the latter comparison was not equal to that of 12.2 p.c. shown from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in 1946. The latest annual index number was computed from information received monthly by an average of 4,741 of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries.

With accelerated industrial activity and rising wage and salary rates, the 1947 index number of aggregate weekly payrolls increased by 20.1 p.c. from 1946, to an all-time high in the period for which the current statistics are available. In the preceding year, the losses due to industrial disputes had had a more serious effect upon the earnings than in 1947.

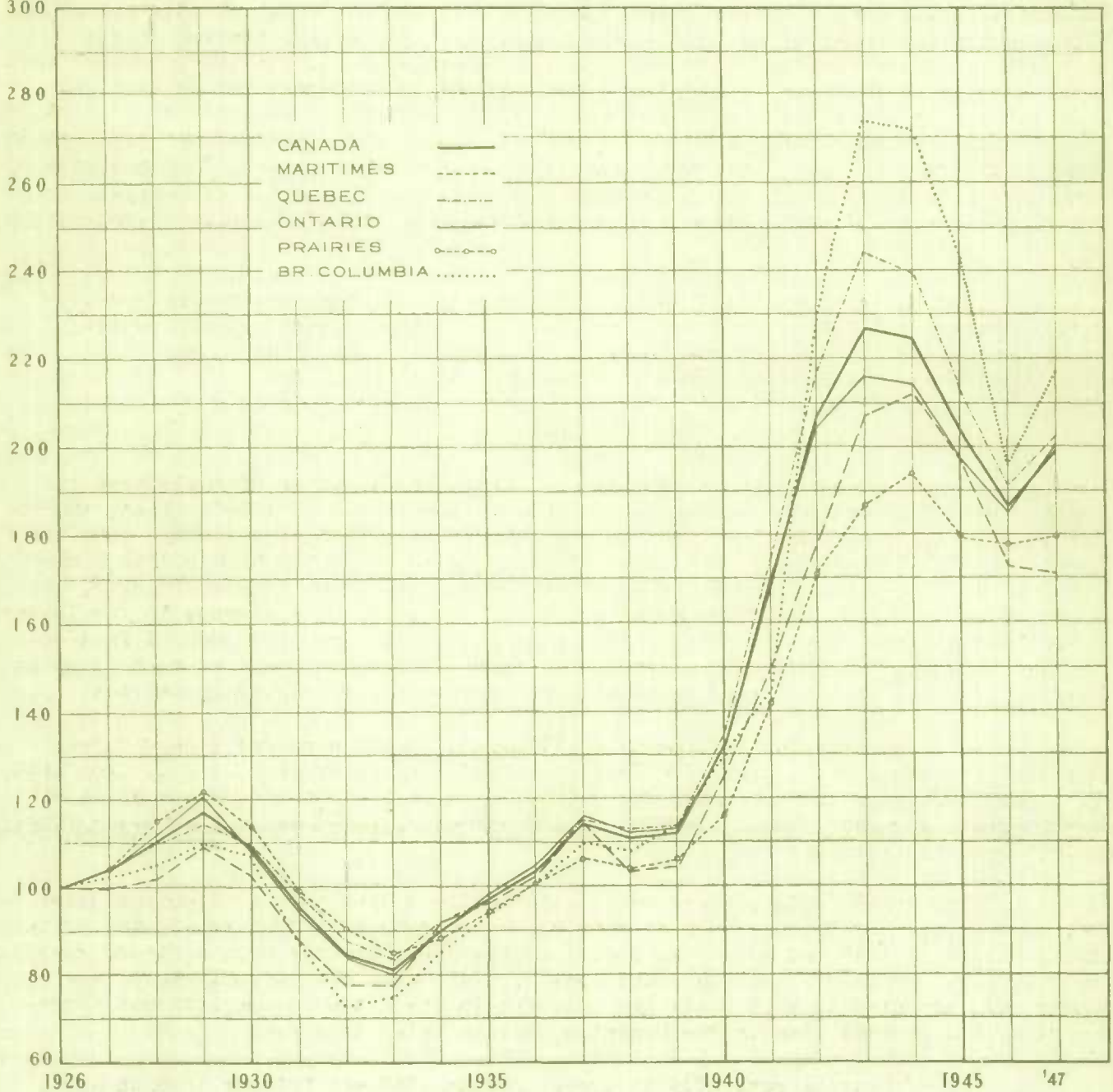
The weekly salaries and wages reported in Quebec in the 12 months under review averaged \$34.64, as compared with \$31.24 in 1946, \$30.73 in 1945, \$30.22 in 1944, \$29.06 in 1943 and \$26.70 in 1942. In the year, the per capita figure rose by 10.9 p.c., while the advance since June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced, amounted to 47.8 p.c. The increase in the latter comparison was above-average, the general rise in the Dominion average being 43.2 p.c.

Manufacturing generally in Quebec during 1947 was brisker than in 1946, the annual index of employment rising by 5.9 p.c., from 191.0 in that year, to 202.3 in the period under review, when it was lower than the index in 1945, 1944 or 1943. There were moderate advances each month from January to Oct. 1, when a small fractional decline was noted. The trend was again favourable at Nov. 1, while the Dec. 1 figure was only slight lower than in the preceding month. Improvement was indicated in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories. The increases in these divisions ranged from 3.2 p.c. in lumber products, to 7.3 p.c. in the pulp and paper group. The major non-manufacturing classes also showed a higher

Chart 17

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE 1926-1947

1926=100
300



level of activity in 1947 as compared with 1946. The advances in the index numbers were as follows: logging, 11.9 p.c.; mining, 9.5 p.c.; communications, 17.9 p.c.; transportation, 6.9 p.c.; construction, 22.9 p.c.; hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, 5.5 p.c., and trade, 8.4 p.c.

During 1947, there was an advance of 12.9 p.c. in the average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in this province on behalf of the wage-earners of whose hours they kept record. The average was then 72.7 cents, as compared with 64.4 cents in 1946, and 64.1 cents in 1945. The month-to-month movement was generally in an upward direction, the rate rising from 69.2 cents per hour at Jan. 1, 1947, to 77.2 cents at Dec. 1.

3. ONTARIO.

A decided diminution in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the amount of time lost as a result of industrial disputes was one of several factors combining to produce an increase of 9.2 p.c. in the latest annual index number of employment in Ontario. At 194.1, this was the highest figure in the record, exceeding by 4.5 p.c. the previous peak index of 185.8 in 1943. The trend was slightly downward at Jan. 1 and May 1, and again at Sept. 1. With these exceptions, the situation showed steady though generally moderate improvement during the year. The 1947 indexes were computed from figures furnished by an average of 7,272 of the larger industrial employers in the province.

The amounts currently distributed in weekly salaries and wages by leading establishments reached the highest level on record during the year under review, when the monthly index numbers of payrolls averaged 164.9, on the June 1, 1941, base as 100. This was 24.3 p.c. higher than in 1946, and exceeded by 19.3 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 138.2, indicated in 1944. The advance in Ontario in the 12 months' comparison was above the general average, although it was not quite so large as the increase shown in the same comparison in British Columbia, which like Ontario, had been particularly affected by labour-management disputes in 1946.

The weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions in the year under review averaged \$37.11, as compared with \$32.68 in 1946, \$32.49 in 1945, \$32.78 in 1944, \$31.82 in 1943, and \$29.88 in 1942. The rise in 1947 over the preceding 12 months amounted to 13.6 p.c., a proportion which exceeded the Dominion-wide increase of 11.6 p.c. As compared with the figure recorded at June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, there was a gain of 38.2 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Ontario. This advance was rather smaller than the increase of 43.2 p.c. in the same comparison in Canada as a whole in 1947.

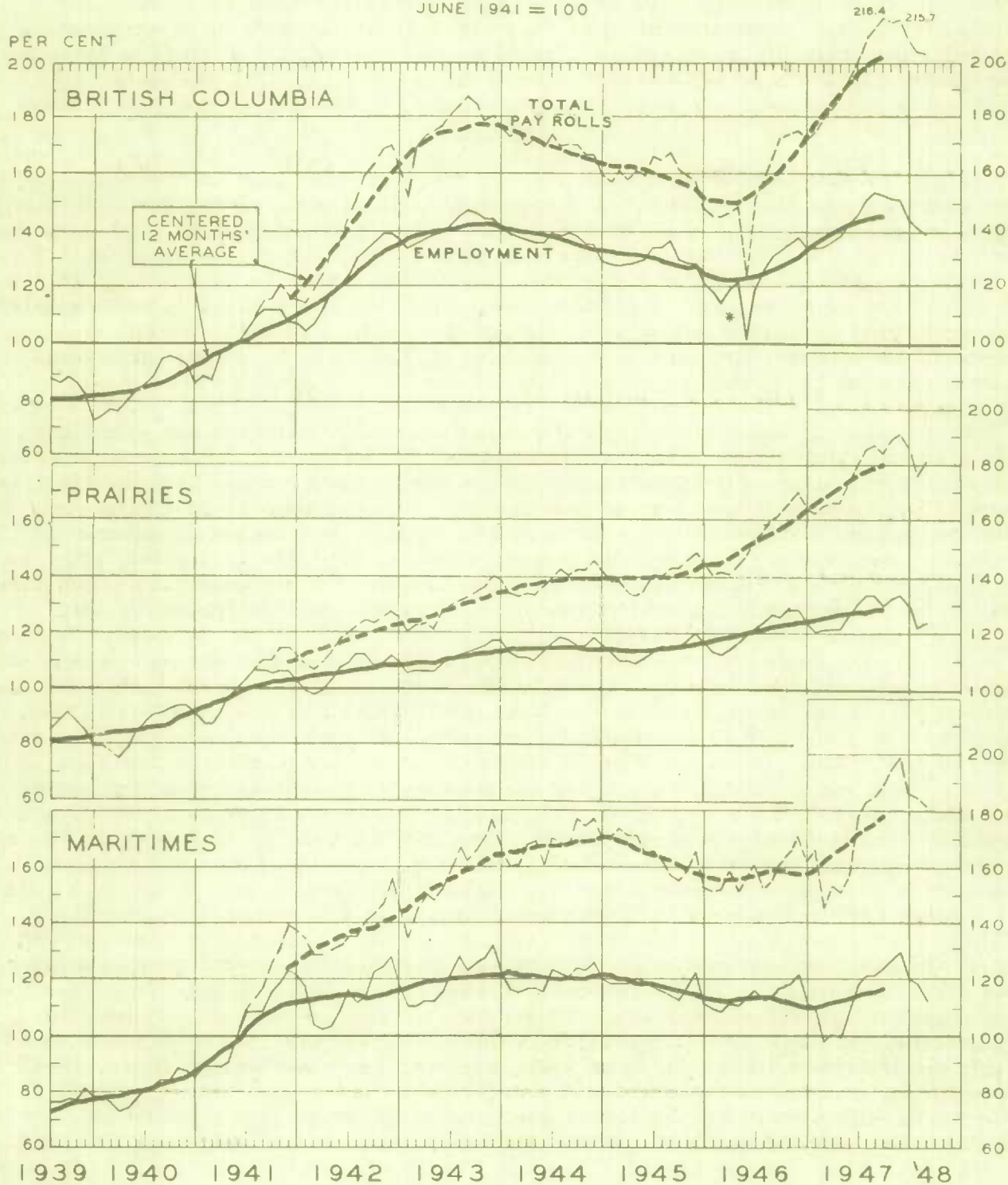
A brief review of the material available for the various industries in Ontario shows general expansion in activity in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes. The increases in the annual index numbers of employment ranged from 6.7 p.c. in the hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning group, 7.3 p.c. in transportation and eight p.c. in trade, to 11.1 p.c. in logging, 16 p.c. in construction and 19.7 p.c. in communications. Recorded employment in manufacturing as a whole mounted by 8.4 p.c. from 1946, but was lower than in the period, 1942-1944, when wartime activity had reached an extremely high level. In the 12 months' comparison, improvement was indicated during 1947 in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other classes of manufacturing.

From 71.3 cents in 1945 and 72.1 cents in 1946, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated employers of leading manufacturers in Ontario rose to 84.2 cents in 1947. At Dec. 1, the general figure was 90.2 cents, as compared with 79.8 cents at Jan. 1. During the year, there were considerable increases in the averages indicated in practically all branches of manufacturing, and also in the non-

CHART NO. 16

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



* LOGGING STRIKE

manufacturing divisions. Within the latter category, the average earnings in building in Ontario stood at 93.7 cents per hour in 1947, as compared with 85.3 cents in the preceding 12 months, and 83.1 cents in 1945.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

A new all-time high level of industrial employment was established in the Prairie Area as a whole during 1947, when the annual index exceeded by 5.4 p.c. the previous peak figure recorded in 1946. The accompanying advance in the index number of payrolls was 15.5 p.c., also resulting in a new maximum figure. The index numbers reflect the situation reported by 2,442 of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions. The average weekly salaries and wages paid their employees averaged \$36.46 in 1947, when the mean was higher than in any earlier year of the record, as follows: 1946, \$33.28; 1945, \$32.30; 1944, \$31.59; 1943, \$30.32 and 1942, \$28.80. The increase in the average as compared with 1946 was 9.6 p.c.; since the record was commenced at June 1, 1941, a rise of 39.2 p.c. was shown in the average weekly earnings of persons on the payrolls of the larger industrialists in the Prairie Area.

There was a one p.c. increase during 1947 as compared with 1946 in the annual index number of employment in manufacturing. The latest figure was practically the same as in 1945, but was rather lower than in 1944 or 1943. With these exceptions, the 1947 index of 179.5 was the highest in the record. Largely as a result of industrial disputes, there were declines in the animal food industries, but improvement was recorded in the lumber, pulp and paper product, textile, iron and steel and other divisions during 1947. Logging was quieter than in 1946, while heightened activity was generally indicated in mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments. The largest percentage advance in the year was that of 11.7 p.c. in construction.

Manitoba.- The annual index number of employment in Manitoba in 1947, at 154.3, showed a gain of 4.5 over the 1946 figure, until then the highest in the record. The index number of payrolls, also the maximum figure in the period for which data are available, was 14.5 p.c. above its 1946 level. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 952 larger firms co-operating in the monthly surveys stood at \$36.23 in 1947, as compared with \$33.07 in 1946, \$32.04 in 1945, \$31.06 in 1944, \$29.90 in 1943, and \$28.71 in 1942.

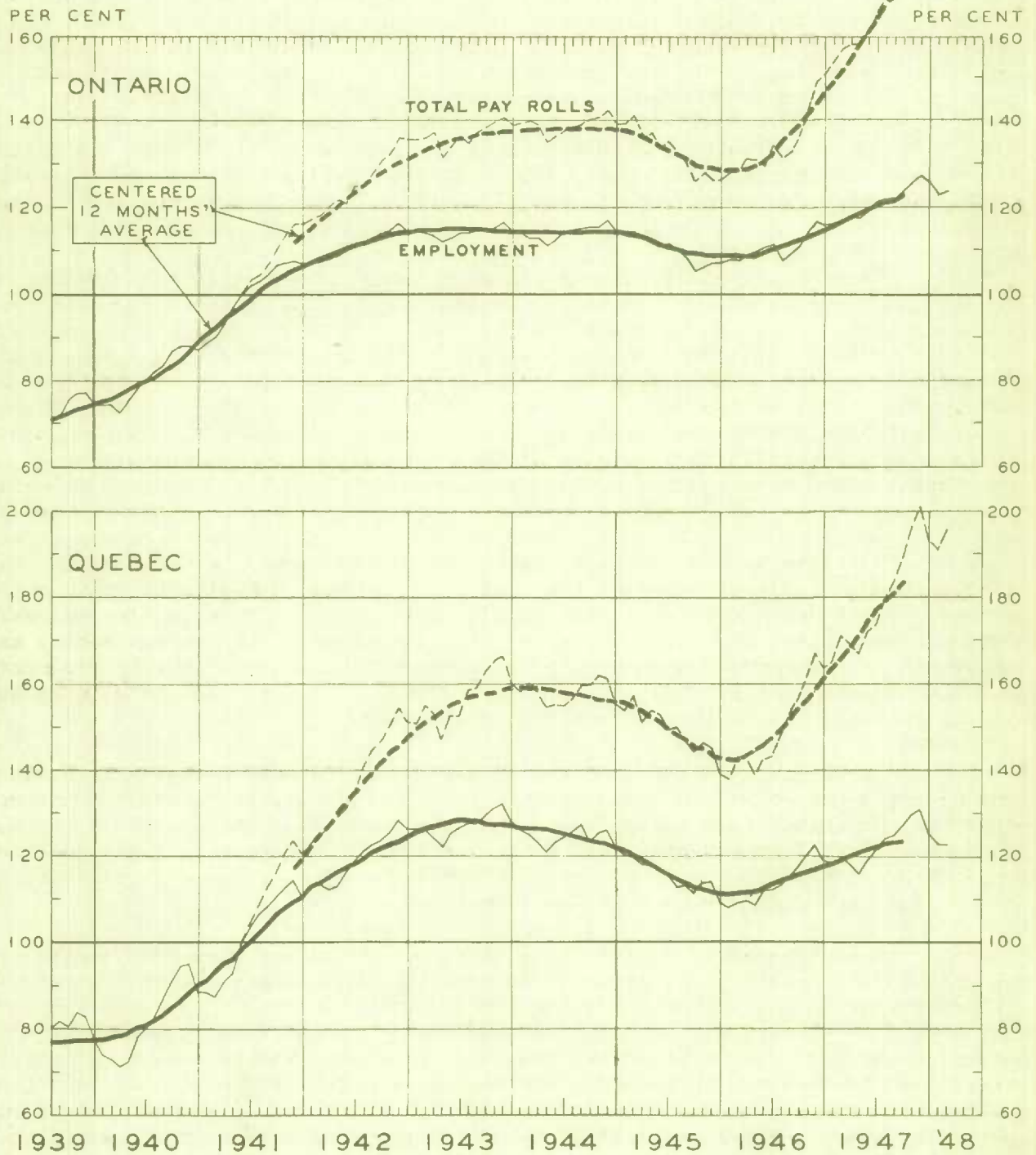
There was a slight increase in employment in manufacturing in Manitoba during 1947; largely as a result of the meat-packing strike, activity was generally lower in the animal food industries taken as a whole, but the vegetable foods, textiles, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other branches of manufacturing afforded more employment than in 1946. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants, and trade also showed improvement in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.- According to statements received from 582 leading employers in the major industrial divisions in Saskatchewan, there was a further moderate gain in employment in 1947, when the annual index, at 157.0, was 5.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, previously the all-time peak figure. The latest index of weekly payrolls was 15.9 p.c. higher than in 1946, while the average weekly salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment rose by 9.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita earnings stood at \$35.57, as compared with \$32.41 in 1946. In earlier years for which data are available, the weekly averages were as follows: 1945, \$31.02; 1944, \$30.29; 1943, \$29.07 and 1942, \$27.58.

Little general change in the level of activity in manufacturing was indicated in Saskatchewan in 1947 as compared with the preceding 12 months. The prolonged dispute in the meat-packing industries resulted in a decline in the animal food division. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed a moderately upward movement. The non-manufacturing classes for which data are available reported

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



expansion as compared with a year earlier; the gains were not particularly marked.

Alberta.- The trend of industrial employment in Alberta was favourable during 1947, there being an increase of 6.6 p.c. in the annual index of employment, and of 16.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls as compared with 1946. The most recent figures were the highest in the periods for which statistics are available. The general index of employment, which stood at 181.5, was computed from data furnished monthly by an average of 908 of the larger firms in the province. The weekly earnings of their salaried staff and wage-earners averaged \$37.27, showing an advance of 9.4 p.c. from 1946, and of 41.6 p.c. during the period in which monthly returns on payrolls have been made, i.e. from June 1, 1941. The per capita figures in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, were \$34.06, \$33.41, \$33.05, \$31.65 and \$29.62, respectively.

The annual index number of employment in manufacturing in Alberta in 1947 was practically the same as in 1946. In this province also, the situation in the year under review was adversely affected by the dispute in the meat-packing industry. Iron and steel, vegetable food and other factories afforded rather more employment. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale and retail trade also showed improvement.

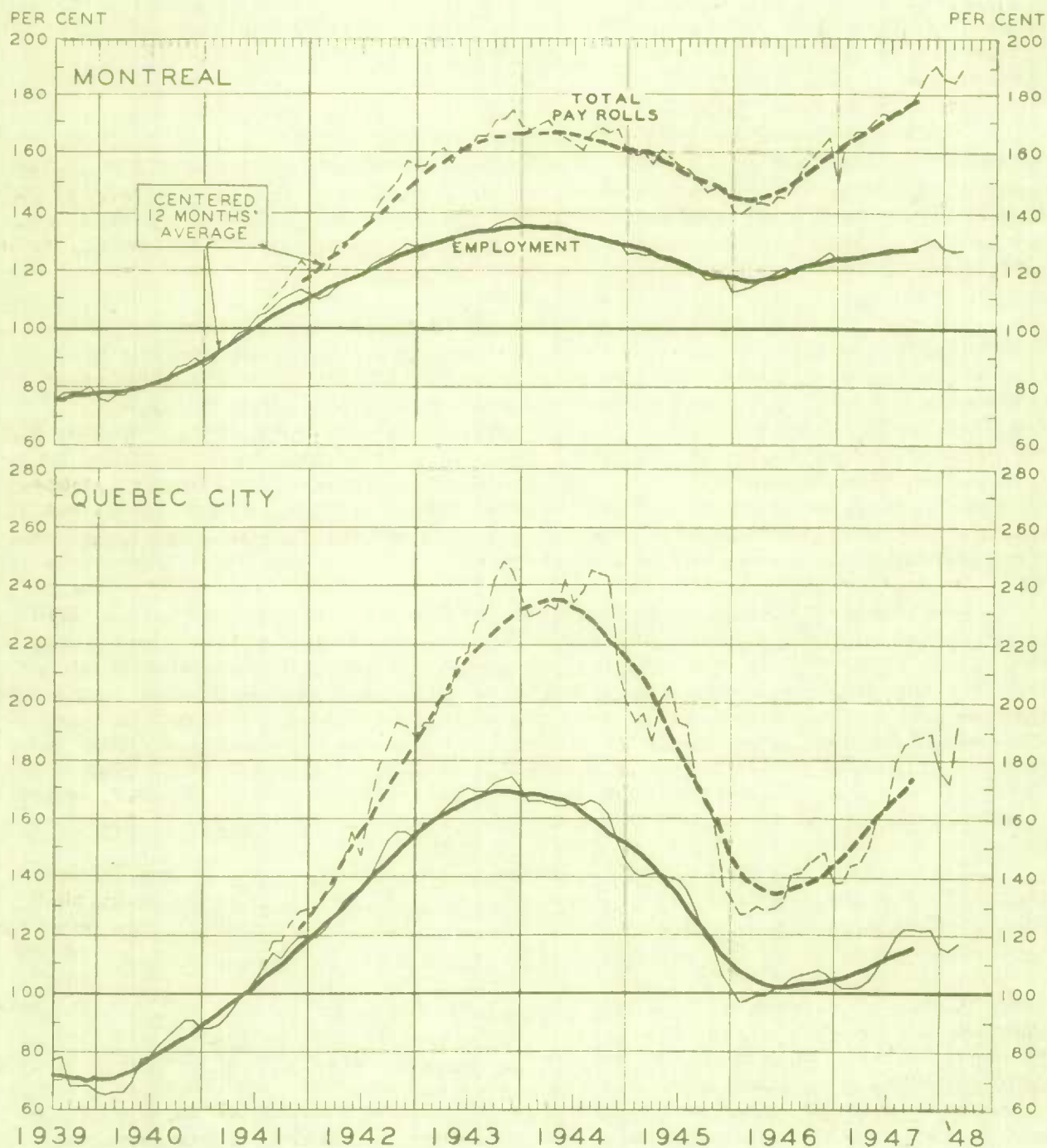
5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The volume of industrial employment in British Columbia was greater in 1947 than in any earlier year for which data are available, there being an unusually high level of activity in the non-manufacturing industries, together with considerable recovery in manufacturing. At 193.7, the annual index exceeded by 16.3 p.c. the general figure in 1946, which had been lowered not only by lessened war work, but also by important industrial disputes. The most recent index was 1.9 p.c. above the previous maximum figure of 190.0, recorded in 1943. The trend was uninterruptedly favourable from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1947, after which there were losses. These, however, reduced the index only from 207.5 at the latter date to 202.6 at Dec. 1, when it was 9.8 p.c. above the index at the same period in 1946. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 2,128 larger employers in the major industrial divisions whose statistics were compiled monthly in 1947 showed an impressive gain from 1946, amounting to 27.3 p.c. This brought the 1947 index number to the maximum in the record. The average earnings per person employed by the leading establishments also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$38.74, as compared with \$35.30 in 1946, \$34.82 in 1945, \$34.63 in 1944, \$34.52 in 1943 and \$31.28 in 1942. The general per capita figure in British Columbia in 1947, which was higher than in any other province, exceeded the Dominion average by 7.2 p.c.

There was a rise of 10.9 p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing in British Columbia in 1947 as compared with 1946, accompanied by that of 21.4 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. In part, the higher figures were due to the fact that losses resulting from industrial disputes were on a much smaller scale than in the preceding 12 months. The most recent index number of factory employment was lower than those indicated in the years, 1942-1945, but was otherwise the maximum in the record. Iron and steel plants showed lessened activity as compared with 1946, but the trend was upward in that comparison in the lumber, pulp and paper product, textile, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. The levels of employment in the major non-manufacturing industries were generally higher in 1947, when improvement over 1946 was shown in mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, construction, and trade. The increases in these groups ranged from 11.7 p.c. in communications and 13.5 p.c. in trade, to 28.7 p.c. in construction and 39.2 p.c. in logging. In regard to the advance in the latter industry, it will be recalled that activity in 1946 had been greatly affected by prolonged labour-management disputes in the lumbering industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



in the province.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated personnel reported by leading manufacturers stood at 96.3 cents, as compared with 84.1 cents in 1946, and 83 cents in 1945. At the 1947 maximum at Dec. 1, the figure was 103.3 cents, as compared with 91.4 cents at Jan. 1. The month-to-month movement during the year was almost uninterruptedly upward.

IV.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

1. General.

Since the early nineteen twenties, monthly statistics of employment have been segregated for the eight centres in which the populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Commencing in the spring of 1941, comparable data on weekly salaries and wages and average earnings have also been available for these metropolitan areas. From the summer of 1944, the record for the leading cities was extended to include the 12 centres in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000.

During 1947, the firms co-operating in the eight larger industrial centres employed 43.2 p.c. of the total personnel of the reporting establishments throughout Canada, while the earnings of such persons formed 42.8 p.c. of the Dominion total of salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers in the major industrial divisions. The proportions do not greatly differ from the 1946 ratios of 43.4 p.c. in the case of the employees and 43.2 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. They show a decline as compared with 1944, when the proportions, then at the peak, had stood at 46.1 p.c. in the case of employment, and 46.7 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. In 1939, 42.2 p.c. of the employees included in the monthly surveys had been reported by firms in the eight larger metropolitan areas.

As already indicated, there was an increase of 8.5 p.c. in the general index number of employment in Canada in 1947 as compared with 1946. A composite index for the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 shows an advance of 7.7 p.c. in the same comparison, while the rise in industrial employment in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted almost to nine p.c. From the wartime peak, recorded in 1943, the Canada figure in 1947 had risen by 2.1 p.c., but the index for the larger cities taken as a unit had fallen by 4.6 p.c.

The trends of employment in the last 19 years in the major industrial divisions in Canada as a whole, in the larger centres and in the remaining sections of the country are indicated in Table VI. A feature of the table is the comparatively high degree of similarity in 1946 and 1947 in the general index numbers in the Dominion, the more populous cities and the other parts of Canada, as compared with the situation revealed in the figures during the war and in pre-war years.

The concentration of recorded employment for women in the larger centres of population at Oct. 1, 1946, was slightly more marked than at the same date in 1947, the proportion then being 57.6 p.c., as compared with 58.5 p.c. in the former year. When employment for female workers was at the wartime peak, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio in the eight leading cities was 59 p.c. At Oct. 1, 1947, 38.9 p.c. of the total number of men reported by the co-operating firms were employed in these centres. This proportion was the same as that indicated a year earlier.

Annual index numbers of employment in the last four years are given in Table VII for specified industries in the eight largest centres taken as a unit, as compared with those for Canada as a whole. (1926=100)

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

TABLE VI.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities Taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929-1947.

(1926=100)			
<u>Year</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1946	173.2	173.5	173.1
1947	187.9	186.9	188.6

TABLE VII.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities Taken as a Unit, 1944-1947.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1944</u>		<u>1945</u>		<u>1946</u>		<u>1947</u>	
	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3	194.4	199.0
Communications	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9	140.9	164.3
Construction	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6	146.1	152.9
Building	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7	185.4	190.6
Services	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2	229.9	240.1
Trade	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2	198.0	207.1
Eight Leading Cities	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2	186.9	187.9

The increase in the 1947 annual index in manufacturing over the 1946 figure amounted in the case of the larger cities to 5.7 p.c., a proportion which was rather smaller than that indicated in other parts of the country; the general advance in the Dominion was 6.8 p.c. In the building industry, the growth in the cities from 1946 was also less than that in other parts of the country. The improvement in communications, however, was rather greater in the larger metropolitan areas, while the percentage increases in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table were quite similar.

During 1947, the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls in the larger centres averaged 170.1, as compared with 142.0 in 1946; these index numbers are based on the disbursements of the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. The increase in the 12 months amounted to 19.8 p.c., as compared with the gain of 21.2 p.c. recorded in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

The weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the larger municipalities averaged \$35.85 in the year under review, as compared with \$32.26 in 1946, \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The increase in the year was 11.1 p.c., as compared with a rise of 11.6 p.c. in the general figure for Canada. The latest per capita figure was lower by 30 cents than the general average of \$36.15 in the Dominion. This was due to several factors, among which may be mentioned the concentration of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, differences in the industrial distributions, and a tendency towards shorter working hours than in other parts of the country.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1947 in the eight largest cities. The trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are then dealt with in succeeding pages. Table I on Page 2 of this Annual Review shows the annual averages of the employees and the weekly salaries and wages reported monthly by leading establishments in the larger cities in 1947, together with index numbers of employment and payrolls, and annual average per capita figures in the last four years.

1. MONTREAL.

Improvement in the situation as compared with 1946 was indicated by 2,698 leading firms in the major industrial divisions in this city during 1947, when industrial activity also reached a higher level than in 1945. The increase in employment in the 12 months' comparison amounted to 6.3 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 16.1 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The latter index was the maximum in the period for which data are available, exceeding by 4.4 p.c. the previous peak figure recorded in 1944.

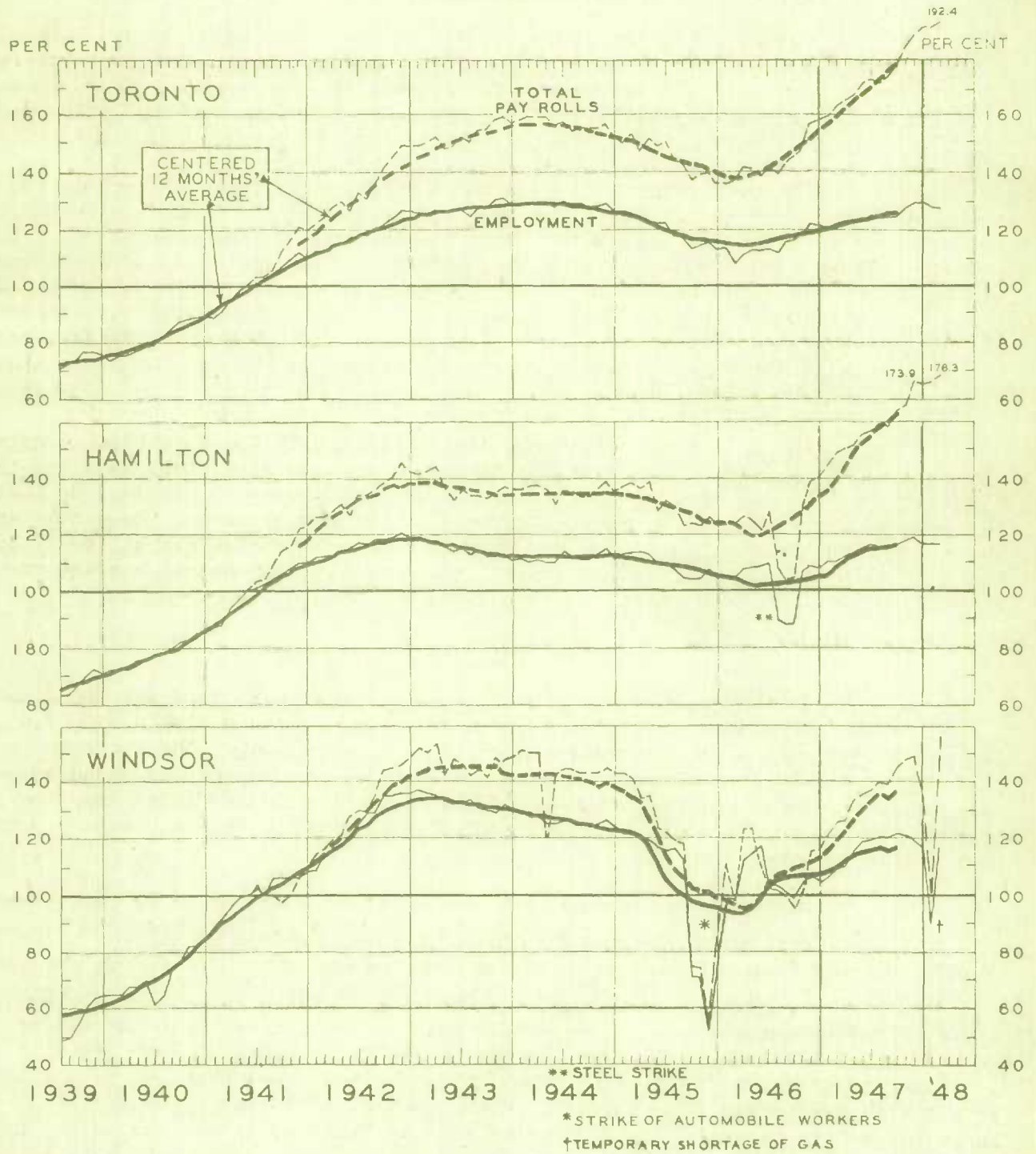
With only two exceptions, the month-to-month trend of employment was favourable throughout 1947. At the beginning of December, the index was 6.7 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

Leading firms in the manufacturing division reported a higher level of activity throughout the year under review than in 1946, there being a gain of 3.7 p.c. in the annual index for 1947, which stood at 191.0, as compared with 184.2 in the preceding 12 months. The latest figure, however, was lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions, in the period, 1942-1945. During 1947, moderate increases in the personnel were reported in many branches of manufacturing, notably in food, printing and publishing, textiles, tobacco, beverages, etc. The exception was the iron and steel group, in which employment declined by 2.3 p.c., on the average, as compared with 1946.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported expansion in the year under review. The gains in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100



these groups were as follows: communications, 17.9 p.c.; transportation, 8.7 p.c.; construction, 26.6 p.c., and trade, 8.8 p.c.

The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrialists in Montreal stood at \$34.92 in 1947, when the figure was 9.4 p.c. higher than in 1946. In the period in which monthly statistics of average weekly earnings have been collected, (i.e., since June 1, 1941), the figure has risen by 41.8 p.c. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1946, \$31.92; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$31.64; 1943, \$30.50, and 1942, \$27.97. The movement in the average earnings in 1947 was steadily upward from Jan. 1 to June 1. Following a slight recession at July 1, the upward trend was resumed at Aug. 1, continuing without interruption to Dec. 1. The figure was then 10.7 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1946. The average hourly earnings reported in manufacturing in this city in 1947 were 77.1 cents. During the year, the figure rose from 74.2 cents at Jan. 1, to 81.4 cents at Dec. 1. The 1946 average was 69 cents, and that in 1945, 69.5 cents.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

The index number of employment in Quebec in 1947 was higher by 9.4 p.c. than in 1946, rising from 167.5 in that year to 183.2 in the 12 months under review. The latter figure was computed from material furnished by 316 of the larger industrial concerns in the city. There were month-to-month advances on nine occasions in 1947, and by Dec. 1, the level of employment in the major industrial divisions was higher by 17.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1.

Manufacturing in the year under review showed an increase of 9.1 p.c. from 1946, but the index continued much lower than during the years, 1941-45. The annual index stood at 184.9, as compared with 169.4. At the peak in 1943, the figure was 368.0. There was a decline in the leather division in 1947 as compared with 1946, but improvement was shown in the iron and steel products group, and in other classes of manufacturing. On the whole, activity also increased in 1947 as compared with the preceding year in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and other services, and trade.

The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments in Quebec during 1947, exceeded by 21.6 p.c. the payrolls distributed by the same firms in 1946. The latest figure of payrolls, at 164.1 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, was nevertheless considerably lower than in the period, 1942-45. On the other hand, the per capita figure rose from \$27.68 in 1946, to \$30.77 in the year under review, as compared with \$28.70, \$29.37, \$26.58 and \$23.41 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

3. TORONTO.

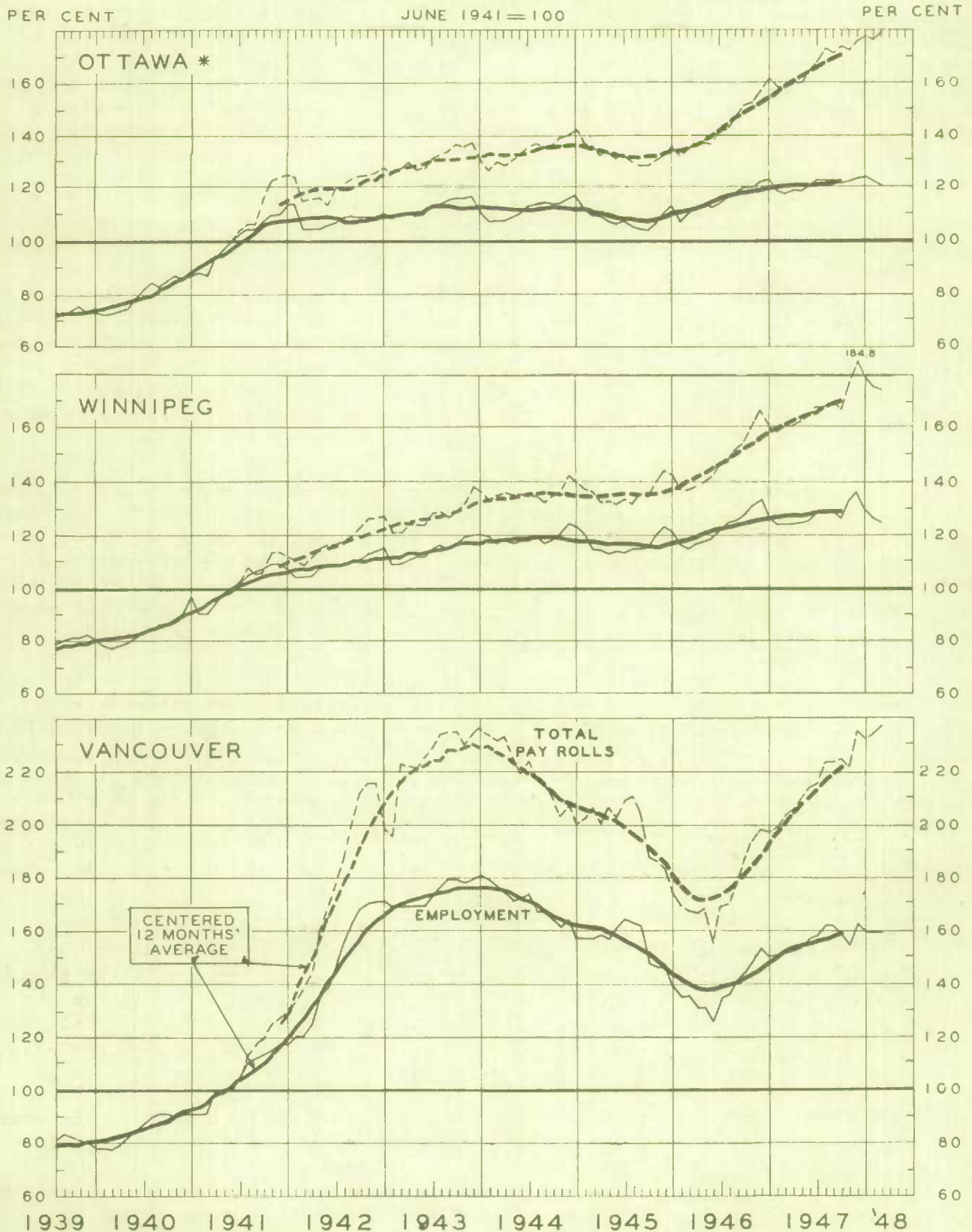
The improvement indicated in industrial employment in Toronto in 1947 brought the annual index to a level higher than in any other year, with the exception of 1944 and 1943. At 190.5, the latest figure (1926-100) was 7.4 p.c. above the average in 1946, when the situation had been seriously affected by industrial disputes as well as by curtailment in wartime production and other factors of the post-war period. The accompanying rise in the weekly salaries and wages reported by 2,566 leading employees in the major industries amounted to 20.8 p.c. The index number of payrolls in 1947 was the highest in the record, standing at 170.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure as 100. Previously, the maximum was that of 156.0 indicated in 1944. employees

The average weekly earnings of the salaried and wage-earners employed by the larger establishments in Toronto in 1947 were \$36.76, as compared with \$32.80 in 1946, \$32.41 in 1945, \$32.51 in 1944, \$31.62 in 1943, and \$29.54 in 1942. The annual figure of per capita earnings in the year under review showed a gain of 38.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of payrolls was instituted.

CHART NO.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

As in preceding years for which data are available, the average earnings of persons on the pay lists of the larger employers in Toronto in 1947 were rather higher than the Dominion per capita figure. This fact is especially worthy of note since the proportion of women in recorded employment in the city is above the general average. In 1947, such workers made up 317 per 1,000 employees reported by the co-operating establishments, as compared with the Dominion proportion of 213 per 1,000 workers indicated in the same period.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing plants averaged 83.9 cents, the monthly figure rising from 79 cents at Jan. 1, to 89.9 at Dec. 1. The annual average in both 1945 and 1946 was 72.5 cents.

Industrially, there were wide-distributed increases in employment in Toronto in 1947 over 1946. In manufacturing, the index of employment rose by 5.7 p.c. to 192.2 in the year under review. This figure, however was considerably lower than in any preceding year since 1941. Food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical, and other branches of manufacturing reported accelerated activity as compared with 12 months earlier. The trend in the non-manufacturing industries was generally upward, there being increases in employment from 1946 in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The advances in the index numbers ranged from 8.1 p.c. in trade to 27.8 p.c. in construction. In many cases, new all-time high figures were established during the year under review.

4. OTTAWA.

Business activity in Ottawa was rather greater than in preceding years, according to information furnished by 305 of the larger firms in the major industrial divisions. Their employees in 1947 exceeded by 4.4 p.c. the number reported in the preceding year. The salaries and wages which they disbursed rose by 16.5 p.c. The latest annual index of employment was 181.4, as compared with 173.7 in 1946 and 162.6 in 1945. The trend from month to month was downward during the first quarter of 1947, and again at May 1, Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. These declines, like the advances indicated in the remaining months, were moderate. At Dec. 1 the index number was only slightly higher than at Jan. 1.

The average earnings per person on the pay lists of the larger industrialists stood at \$31.69, as compared with annual figures of \$28.45 in 1946, \$28.30 in 1945, \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. The average in Ottawa in recent years has been lower than in other centres with populations exceeding 100,000, with the exception of Quebec, where the industrial distribution of the workers, as in Ottawa, is a factor contributing to this situation.

Employment in manufacturing in the year under review showed ^asmall advance, the index rising by 1.8 p.c. from 1946. Lumber and pulp and paper mills provided work for rather larger numbers of employees, while the iron and steel division showed little change on the whole. Among the non-manufacturing groups, construction and trade showed improvement, the index numbers rising by 12.9 p.c. and 2.3 p.c., respectively. The hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and dry-cleaning industries reported little general change.

The index numbers quoted above do not include statistics for persons employment in the Dominion Civil Service, for whom data are collected by the Public Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In September, 1947, the civil servants reported in Ottawa received weekly

earnings of \$37.31. A year earlier, the per capita weekly figure was \$34.61, and that in September, 1945, \$31.10. The most recent data are subject to revision. Following are the numbers of governmental employees reported in Ottawa for September in 1947 and preceding years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1947	26,909	1942	29,210
1946	32,046	1941	22,293
1945	34,208	1940	17,514
1944	33,890	1939	11,934
1943	32,191		

5. HAMILTON.

Employment in leading industrial establishments in Hamilton in 1947 was in substantially greater volume than in 1946, when the situation had been affected to an important extent by prolonged industrial disputes, as well as by cut-backs in production for the war, and slackness associated with reconversion operations. The latest index number of employment, at 184.1, was 11.6 p.c. above the figure for the preceding 12 months; lower than in 1943 and 1942, it was **otherwise** the highest in the record. With only two exceptions, the general movement from month to month in the year under review was favourable. At Dec. 1, the index was 9.7 p.c. above its level at Jan. 1, 1947, and 8.9 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1946.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 431 employers co-operating in the monthly surveys in the year under review exceeded their 1946 figure by 28.4 p.c., a proportion which was larger than that of 21.2 p.c. shown in the same comparison in Canada as a whole. The latest index number of payrolls was 154.7, based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c. This was the maximum in the record of 6½ years. The previous peak figure was 136.1 in 1943.

The per capita earnings also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$37.32, as compared with \$32.46 in the preceding 12 months, \$32.82 in 1945, \$33.10 in 1944, \$32.45 in 1943, and \$31.32 in 1942. The average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in Hamilton on behalf of the wage-earners for whom they kept record of the hours worked were 87.1 cents in 1947. During the year, the rate advanced from 83.1 cents at Jan. 1 to 93.6 cents at Dec. 1. In 1946, the average was 73.7 cents, and that in 1945, 73.4 cents.

Manufacturing in 1947 showed an increase of 12.3 p.c. over 1946, and the annual index, at 182.7, was slightly above the 1945 figure, but was lower than in the period, 1942-1944. The trend in the year under review was upward from the preceding 12 months in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, in both of which labour-management disputes had been an important factor in 1946. There was a small decline in textiles, but the food and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement in the year. The annual index number in construction rose by 9.8 p.c. during 1947, when trade and other non-manufacturing classes were also brisker.

6. WINDSOR.

Industrial activity in Windsor was at a higher level in 1947 than in 1946 or 1945; in both these years, the situation had been seriously affected, directly and indirectly, by prolonged industrial disputes, either in the city or elsewhere. The 264 larger establishments from which statistics were received during the 12 months under review reported an 11.7 p.c. increase in their **staffs**. At 265.0, the index was lower than in the period, 1942-1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record. The index number of weekly salaries and wages rose by 28.4 p.c. in the year, and also exceeded the 1945 figure, but was lower than in 1944 or 1943.

The annual per capita weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in Windsor in 1947 stood at \$43.54, as compared with \$38.05 in 1946, \$40.37 in 1945, \$42.68 in 1944, \$41.61 in 1943, and \$39.22 in 1942.

In manufacturing, the weekly salaries and wages reported in Windsor averaged \$45.19, as compared with \$38.99 in 1946 and \$41.87 in 1945. The average hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available in 1947 stood at 106.7 cents, considerably higher than the average of 94.3 cents in 1946, and 92.4 cents in 1945. The hours worked per week, on the average, were higher in 1947, standing at 40, as compared with 37.8 hours in 1946. In 1945, the mean was 42.5.

As in earlier years, the general average of weekly earnings in Windsor in 1947 was higher than in any other city, exceeding the Dominion average of \$36.15 by over 20 p.c. During the year, the next highest per capita figure was that of \$37.32 in Hamilton. As has previously been stated, the concentration of workers in the manufacture of durable goods largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in these two cities. Another and associated factor in the case of Windsor is the employment of unusually high proportions of male workers.

Manufacturing in Windsor was brisker during 1947, there being an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the annual index number of employment. The gain in the iron and steel division amounted to 14.1 p.c. Other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement as compared with 1946. The trend was also favourable in construction, (in which a rise of 17.5 p.c. was recorded), and in other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. WINNIPEG.

The volume of employment indicated in Winnipeg in 1947 was rather greater than in any other year for which data are available. At 155.6, the annual index exceeded the 1946 figure by 3.9 p.c. The index number of payrolls showed a gain of 13.5 p.c. in the year. The average weekly earnings rose by 9.2 p.c. These figures are based on information supplied by 702 of the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions.

The per capita weekly earnings of their employees in the year under review amounted to \$33.19, as compared with \$30.40 in 1946, \$29.38 in 1945, \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942. From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls, the average weekly earnings in Winnipeg have risen by 31.7 p.c.

The level of employment in manufacturing generally in Winnipeg was slightly higher than in 1946, the index showing a rise of 1.3 p.c. in 1947. Largely as a result of the extended labour-management disputes during the latter year, there was a reduction of 18.2 p.c. in employment in the animal food industries. Textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other factories, however, showed improvement over 1946. Expansion was also indicated in transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade. The advance in construction amounted to nine p.c., and that in trade to 6.9 p.c.

8. VANCOUVER.

The level of industrial activity in Vancouver in 1947 was a good deal higher than in 1946, returning practically to the 1945 position. The annual index stood at 221.6, as compared with 196.3 in 1946 and 221.7 in 1945. Lower than in 1944 or 1943, the latest figure, with that in 1945, was higher than in any other year in the record.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, successive advances in employment were indicated, but the trend was unfavourable during the next three months. There was a considerable increase in employment at Dec. 1, when the index was higher by 9.1 p.c. than at Jan. 1, exceeding the Dec. 1, 1946, figure by 7.3 p.c.

Although employment in manufacturing in Vancouver was more active than in 1946, it was generally quieter than in 1945 and preceding years since 1941. The monthly index numbers of employment averaged 251.5, exceeding the 1946 figure by 5.5 p.c. Partly as a result of industrial disputes, there was a further decline in iron and steel plants in the year under review. Lumber products showed an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the index number of employment, while improvement was indicated in other branches of manufacturing. Expansion was also shown in the non-manufacturing classes, as follows:- communications, 12.3 p.c.; transportation, 22.3 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 37.4 p.c.; services (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 16.4 p.c., and trade, 12.2 p.c.

During 1947, monthly returns were compiled from an average of 941 leading concerns in the major industrial divisions. The increase of 12.9 p.c. which they reported as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a rise of 23.3 p.c. in their aggregate weekly salaries and wages. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls rose by 23.3 p.c., a proportion which was slightly greater than the general gain of 21.2 p.c. in the Dominion in the same comparison.

The annual per capita weekly earnings advanced to \$36.32 in 1947, the highest figure in the record. The averages in earlier years were as follows:- 1946, \$33.12; 1945, \$33.60; 1944, \$33.52; 1943, \$33.43, and 1942, \$30.39.

The average hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturers in Vancouver on behalf of the wage-earners for whom they kept record of hours worked during 1947, stood at 95.3 cents, as compared with 83.9 cents in 1946 and 84.7 cents in 1945, when overtime work had been a factor of greater weight. In the year under review, the average rate rose from 91.4 cents per hour at Jan. 1, to 101.9 cents at Dec. 1.

Index Numbers of Employment in the Eight Largest Cities.

Statistics for the eight largest cities are given in Tables 2 and 7, while Charts 20, 21 and 22, illustrate the fluctuations of employment in these centres during the last few years. The curves are based upon the figures given in Table 7.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

Monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 have been segregated since 1944. The following notes deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in these cities. In the following paragraphs, the index numbers quoted in all cases are based on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c.

9. HALIFAX.

Further curtailment in industrial employment was indicated in Halifax in 1947, when the index number, computed from data furnished by 250 leading employers, was lower by 7.1 p.c. than in 1946. The weekly salaries and wages reported, however, showed an increase of 3.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings of persons in recorded employment in the major industrial groups stood at \$32.23, as compared with \$29.17 in 1946, and \$30.42 in 1945.

There was a considerable recession in employment in manufacturing in 1947, the annual index being lower by 16.4 p.c. than in 1946, when iron

and steel plants had been much more active. Vegetable food factories, however, showed improvement in the year under review. Transportation afforded less employment, but the trend in construction was favourable, there being an increase of 10 p.c. in the 1947 index. Little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries for which data are available.

10.- SAINT JOHN.

Employment in the larger industrial establishments in Saint John was in rather greater volume in 1947 than in the preceding year, the general index number advancing by 5.5 p.c. The accompanying rise in the salaries and wages was 13.1 p.c. There were moderate increases in the personnel reported in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel group. Trade and other non-manufacturing classes also showed rather greater activity, according to material furnished by 172 representative firms in the city. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$31.34, a figure 7.4 p.c. above the 1946 per capita figure of \$29.18. In 1945, the average was \$29.29.

11.- SHERBROOKE.

Improvement was noted in Sherbrooke in 1947, when the general index number of employment was higher by five p.c., while that of aggregate weekly payrolls advanced by 18.2 p.c. from 1946. The situation had then been affected to a considerable extent by labour-management disputes, a factor of greatly lessened importance in the year under review. During 1947, statements were compiled from 106 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke. The salaries and wages disbursed weekly by these firms averaged \$29.96 per employee, as compared with \$26.69 in 1946, and \$26.17 in 1945.

As was pointed out in preceding Annual Reviews of Employment, the ratio of women workers in Sherbrooke is unusually high, largely due to the presence of important textile plants in the city. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading industrialists at Oct. 1, 1947, was 343, as compared with 375 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1946, 401 at Oct. 1, 1945, and 403 at Oct 1, 1944.

12.- THREE RIVERS.

Industrial activity in Three Rivers in 1947 was considerably greater than in 1946, according to statistics tabulated from 97 representative firms. Their working forces rose by 15.5 p.c. from the preceding year. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed increased by 30.7 p.c., while the average earnings of their employees advanced by 13 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita figure was \$34.94, as compared with \$30.92 in 1946, and \$29.22 in 1945. Manufacturing operations showed expansion during the year under review, when considerable improvement was noted in pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants. The non-manufacturing classes also reported greater employment in 1947.

13.- KITCHENER - WATERLOO.

The volume of employment afforded by leading establishments in the Kitchener- Waterloo area in 1947 was greater than in 1946. Standing at 131.8, the latest index number was 13.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The increase in the index of payrolls amounted to 33.3 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages of the persons in recorded employment averaged \$35.25, as compared with \$30.02 in 1946, and \$29.78 in 1945.

The trend of employment in the year under review was generally upward in manufacturing. There were considerable gains in the animal food, leather, lumber, rubber and textile divisions, while iron and steel plants showed a decline. In some

of these classes, industrial disputes had seriously affected the situation in 1946. Improvement in the year was also indicated in construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries.

14. LONDON.

There was a further upward movement in industrial activity in London during 1947, when the annual index number of employment rose by 10.6 p.c. from 1946, and the payroll figure, by 21.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the 283 larger firms co-operating in the monthly surveys advanced by 10.7 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$33.86, as compared with \$30.60 in the preceding year, and \$29.74 in 1945.

General but moderate improvement was noted on nine monthly occasions in 1947, in which the index number increased by 8.3 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. In manufacturing, the annual index in the year under review exceeded that in 1946 by 8.1 p.c. Little change on the whole was indicated in iron and steel plants, but vegetable food, paper product, textile and other factories afforded more employment. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries were also brisker.

The number of women per 1,000 employees on the staffs of leading establishments in London was very slightly lower than in 1946, standing at 311 at Oct. 1, as compared with 315 per 1,000 a year earlier. In comparison with the ratios of 358 indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, and 373 at Oct. 1, 1944, there were considerable declines in the figures more recently reported.

15. FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR.

Although employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was more active in 1947 than in 1946, it continued at a lower level than in 1945. The index advanced by 10.7 p.c. in the year. The accompanying increase in the weekly salaries and wages in 1947 was 24.4 p.c. Pulp and paper mills reported expanded employment, and there was a minor gain in the iron and steel division. Improvement was also shown in trade, but the index number in transportation was lower than in 1946.

The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the 130 co-operating establishments in these cities in 1947 averaged \$39.09. In 1946, the per capita figure was \$35.01, while the 1945 mean was \$35.53.

16. REGINA.

The trend of industrial employment in Regina in 1947 was upward, there being an increase of 7.8 p.c. from 1946 in the annual index number, computed from material furnished by 173 of the larger employers. The index number of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 17.6 p.c., and the average earnings rose by 9.3 p.c. Manufacturing as a whole showed rather lowered activity, resulting in part from industrial disputes in animal food processing; construction, trade, and other non-manufacturing industries, however, afforded more employment than in 1946. The persons in recorded employment during 1947 received a weekly average of \$32.00 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$29.27 in 1946, and \$28.05 in 1945.

As previously indicated, the ratio of women per 1,000 employees reported in Regina is unusually large, exceeding that recorded in any other of the 20 cities for which monthly statistics are segregated. The high proportion is associated with the industrial distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms, there being a greater-than-average concentration of employment in merchandising establishments. Although the ratio of women continued decidedly above the general average, it nevertheless was lower in 1947 than in earlier years of the record. At Oct.

1, 1947, the proportion reported in Regina was 377 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 389 at Oct. 1, 1946, and 420 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945. *

17.- SASKATOON.

Further moderate improvement was indicated in industrial employment in Saskatoon in 1947. Manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of the losses resulting from labour-management disputes in the animal food processing division. Construction and trade also afforded more employment than in 1946. Computed from information supplied by 143 of the larger employers in the city, the index number of employment rose by 5.3 p.c. in the year, while the index of weekly payrolls advanced by 17.6 p.c., and the average weekly earnings by 12.1 p.c. The per capita figure stood at \$32.25 in 1947, as compared with \$28.76 in 1946, and \$26.76 in 1945.

18.- CALGARY.

Continued expansion in employment was reported in Calgary in 1947, when the index number showed a gain of 7.2 p.c. over 1946. The index number of payrolls mounted by 19.3 p.c. in the same comparison. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries reported heightened activity in the year under review. The situation in manufacturing was affected during several months by disputes in the meat-packing industry. The general index number of factory employment nevertheless showed a minor increase from 1946, there being improvement in the processing of other foods, in iron and steel, and other plants.

The salaries and wages disbursed by 296 leading industrial establishment in the city represented a weekly average of \$34.48 for the men and women whom they employed in 1947. In the preceding 12 months, the per capita figure was \$32.06, and that in 1945, \$31.57.

19.- EDMONTON.

Industrial employment in Edmonton was at a rather higher level in 1947 than in 1946. The increase in the annual index, which amounted to 5.5 p.c., took place mainly in the non-manufacturing industries. Construction and trade afforded considerably more employment, and improvement was shown in other classes. Partly as a result of the industrial disputes in meat packing plants, the index number of manufacturing showed a decline of 1.9 p.c. in 1947, when iron and steel factories were also quieter.

The reported total of aggregate weekly salaries and wages was higher by 14.8 p.c. in 1947 than in the preceding year. The average earnings of the persons on the staffs of the 243 larger employers co-operating in the monthly surveys stood at \$32.97, showing an increase of 8.5 p.c. over the 1946 per capita figure of \$30.38. The 1945 average was \$29.31.

20.- VICTORIA.

Activity in Victoria showed a moderate advance in 1947. The index number was then higher by 4.3 p.c. than in 1946, while the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 17.3 p.c. in the year. Statistics received from 205 leading industrial establishments indicated expansion in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in construction, transportation and trade, with a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in the annual index of employment in manufacturing. The loss was largely due to lowered activity in iron and steel plants. An upward movement was in evidence in other divisions, notably in the lumber industries, in which prolonged strikes had seriously affected the situation in 1946.

TABLE VIII.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1942 - 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1947				Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	150,185	21,240	85.9	14.1	85.0	15.0	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,702	888	76.0	24.0	75.2	24.8	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	86,081	10,993	87.3	12.7	86.3	13.7	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	60,402	9,459	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.9	15.2
Quebec	623,676	141,515	77.3	22.7	76.2	23.8	74.5	25.4	73.1	26.9	73.9	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	872,414	209,616	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	71.8	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.9	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	242,522	49,596	79.5	20.5	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	108,629	24,539	77.3	22.7	76.9	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	49,386	9,638	80.5	19.5	79.5	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	84,507	15,319	81.9	18.1	80.7	19.3	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	201,903	38,525	80.9	19.1	80.0	20.0	78.7	21.3	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	2,090,700	460,492	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.9	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) <u>Cities</u>														
Montreal	303,993	90,439	70.2	29.8	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	31,430	8,320	73.5	26.5	71.1	28.9	72.3	27.7	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	275,159	89,297	67.5	32.5	65.5	34.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	28,114	9,551	66.0	34.0	64.9	35.1	60.6	39.4	60.8	39.2	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	63,834	17,262	73.0	27.0	69.5	30.5	69.3	30.7	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	39,483	6,124	84.5	15.5	83.4	16.6	74.6	25.4	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	69,933	21,485	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8	64.8	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	87,948	22,984	73.9	26.1	72.1	27.9	71.5	28.5	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	21,773	5,815	73.3	26.7	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	-	-	-	-
Saint John	14,678	3,970	73.6	26.4	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,230	3,513	65.7	34.3	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	11,674	2,474	78.8	21.2	75.8	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.6	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,016	6,123	69.4	30.6	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	25,585	7,950	68.9	31.1	68.5	31.5	64.2	35.8	62.7	37.3	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Ft. Arthur	12,323	1,701	86.2	13.8	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,501	4,332	62.3	37.7	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	8,085	2,057	74.6	25.4	73.5	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	20,892	4,961	76.3	23.7	75.5	24.5	71.5	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	19,511	5,945	69.5	30.5	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	13,540	3,352	75.2	24.8	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.6	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) <u>Industries</u>														
Manufacturing	1,067,258	243,999	77.1	22.9	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,730	54,080	89.1	10.9	88.3	11.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	543,900	186,999	65.6	34.4	64.9	35.1	62.4	37.6	59.8	40.2	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	27,628	2,920	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	87,521	1,553	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	78,023	1,652	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	45,797	24,201	47.2	52.8	45.3	54.7	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	182,612	11,829	93.5	6.5	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	234,239	3,932	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	97.8	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
*Services	85,914	35,298	46.4	53.6	45.6	54.4	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	246,533	99,007	59.8	40.2	58.1	41.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,007,897	421,471	79.0	21.0	77.8	22.2	75.8	24.2	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	82,803	39,021	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,090,700	460,492	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.9	26.2	76.5	23.5

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

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

The earnings of the persons in recorded employment in 1947 averaged \$35.29 per week, as compared with \$31.38 in 1946, and \$32.70 in 1945.

V.- SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED BY LEADING FIRMS
IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

In 1942 and 1943, information relating to the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment was obtained annually as at Oct. 1. In 1945 and 1944, the surveys were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while since 1946, the statistics have been collected on a monthly basis.

The material available in regard to sex distribution of the employees in the leading industries has not yet covered a period long enough to permit the delineation of seasonal trends in employment for men and women, which undoubtedly are responsible in greater or lesser degree for the month-to-month movements reported during 1947, as indicated in the following table:-

Table IX.- Percentage Changes in Employment for the Men and Women on the Payrolls of the Reporting Establishments in the period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1947, together with Monthly Ratios of Women Per 1,000 Persons in Recorded Employment.

(Decrease in percentage indicated by the minus sign)

First of	P.C. Change from preced- ing Month		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees reported	First of	P.C. Change from preced- ing Month		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees reported
	Men P.C.	Women P.C.			Men P.C.	Women P.C.	
Jan.	-2.1	-2.7	230	July	2.6	1.6	221
Feb.	0.6	-1.4	226	Aug.	2.1	-0.1	217
Mar.	-0.3	0.1	227	Sept.	0.1	0.9	218
Apr.	0.1	0.4	227	Oct.	0.4	1.7	220
May	-0.6	-0.2	228	Nov.	1.3	1.2	220
June	3.4	0.1	222	Dec.	0.8	1.7	222

On the whole, employment for **women** in the year under review rose by nearly 3½ p.c., while among men the gain from 1946 amounted to not quite ten p.c. The disparity in the rates of increase is associated with the variation in the levels of employment in the different industries for which data are available, although this was not the only factor. It will be recalled that particularly marked expansion was indicated in the year under review in logging and construction, in both of which the staffs are very largely male. In most of the industrial groups covered in the monthly surveys, however, the ratio of women was rather lower than during 1946. As compared with the war years, declines in the proportions of women were indicated in practically all cases. Following are the proportions in the nine leading industries recorded at Oct. 1 in the period for which information is available: 1942, 235; 1943, 262; 1944, 271; 1945, 253; 1946, 232, and 1947, 220. Thus the latest general ratio was decidedly lower than in any other year of the record.

The geographical and industrial distributions of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1947, are summarized in Table VIII, which also shows the proportions indicated at the same date in earlier years of the record.

TABLE X.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1947, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment														Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939	
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1947				Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		Proportion of Men Women	
	No. of Employees		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of					
	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING *	1,067,258	243,999	77.1	22.9	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0
Animal Products - edible	38,228	7,120	81.4	18.6	81.3	18.7	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6
Fur and Products	3,892	1,490	61.7	38.3	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.1	60.6	39.4	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5
Leather and Products	31,948	12,134	62.0	38.0	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.3	67.9	32.1
Boots and Shoes	19,469	8,074	58.5	41.5	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.6	37.4
Lumber and Products	83,522	6,564	92.1	7.9	91.5	8.5	88.8	11.2	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1
Rough and Dressed Lumber	50,226	2,678	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.4	1.6
Furniture	14,819	1,410	90.5	9.5	90.2	9.8	85.9	14.1	83.0	17.0	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5
Other Lumber Products	18,477	2,476	86.6	13.4	85.6	14.4	81.6	18.4	79.2	21.8	76.5	23.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0
Plant Products - edible	77,548	29,218	62.3	37.7	63.0	37.0	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3
Pulp and Paper Products	114,101	22,134	80.6	19.4	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	76.3	23.7	76.6	23.4	79.6	20.4	83.4	16.6
Pulp and Paper	51,519	2,659	94.8	5.2	94.2	5.8	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7
Paper Products	21,902	7,790	64.4	35.6	62.0	38.0	58.7	41.3	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7
Printing and Publishing	40,680	11,685	71.3	28.7	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.3	32.7	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2
Rubber Products	24,447	6,122	75.0	25.0	69.3	30.7	70.4	29.6	67.1	32.9	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6
Textile Products	151,067	82,967	45.1	54.9	44.3	55.7	40.6	59.4	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7	48.9	51.1
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	55,617	21,728	60.9	39.1	60.3	39.7	55.9	44.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	21,070	8,417	60.1	39.9	57.6	42.4	55.6	44.4	53.7	46.3	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.6	35.4
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	14,884	6,348	57.4	42.6	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.6	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.6	46.5	58.3	41.7
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	14,913	5,316	64.4	35.6	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.6	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.3	35.7
Hosiery and Knit Goods	24,773	15,871	35.9	64.1	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	39.6	60.4
Garments & Personal Furnishings	54,065	37,711	30.2	69.8	29.8	70.2	27.9	72.1	28.8	71.2	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6
Other Textile Products	16,612	7,657	53.9	46.1	50.4	49.6	45.0	55.0	41.3	58.7	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3
Tobacco	10,296	5,898	42.7	57.3	42.5	57.5	38.8	61.2	31.4	68.6	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8
Beverages	18,838	2,447	87.0	13.0	85.7	14.3	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	79.2	20.8	82.8	17.2	91.7	8.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	40,553	10,127	75.0	25.0	72.0	28.0	70.4	29.6	60.4	39.6	59.9	40.1	64.6	35.4	76.3	23.7
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	20,825	2,440	88.3	11.7	86.1	13.9	78.9	21.1	77.2	22.8	78.8	21.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1
Electrical Apparatus	52,011	16,413	68.4	31.6	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.3	37.7	75.8	24.2
Iron and Steel Products	290,454	21,744	92.5	7.5	91.4	8.6	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	29,487	3,193	89.2	10.8	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.6	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.3	8.7
Agricultural Implements	15,981	729	95.4	4.6	94.3	5.7	92.3	7.7	83.9	16.1	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	111,188	6,572	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.6	3.4
Automobiles and Parts	45,915	5,015	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0	84.5	15.5	85.4	14.6	85.7	14.3	89.0	11.0	92.6	7.4
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	24,120	682	97.2	2.8	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.6	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4
Heating Appliances	7,017	467	93.3	6.7	91.4	8.6	90.9	9.1	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	47,983	6,830	85.8	14.2	82.8	17.2	80.6	19.4	77.4	22.6	76.6	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	15,900	1,367	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	90.6	9.4	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6
Miscellaneous	18,017	6,064	66.3	33.7	67.1	32.9	64.3	35.7	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

In manufacturing, including electric light and power, as shown in Table VIII and Table IX, employment for women rose in 1947 by 2.7 p.c., as compared with an advance of 8.7 p.c. among men. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms, however, fell from 239 in 1946, to 228 in the year under review.

The following table shows the changes in the proportions of women salaried employees and wage-earners as reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures in the period, 1938 to 1943, together with the ratios indicated in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1947.

TABLE XI. - Proportions of Women per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing^{1/} According to the:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245
Oct. 1, 1947	-	232

Table XI showed the ratios of women reported in numerous manufacturing industries in 1939, based on annual information collected by the Census of Manufactures, and at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942-47, as reported in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. The Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments irrespective of the number of their employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The variations in coverage, and the difference in the periods to which the statistics relate may have introduced some elements of incomparability in the data of the two series. It is nevertheless likely that sufficient comparability in the two series exists to reflect generally the trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries in the last nine years.

In spite of the pronounced declines in the proportion of women reported in manufacturing since the end of the war, their ratios per 1,000 employees of both sexes show significant increases over the levels indicated in pre-war days, when the volume of employment was substantially smaller.

PART 2.

1. STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

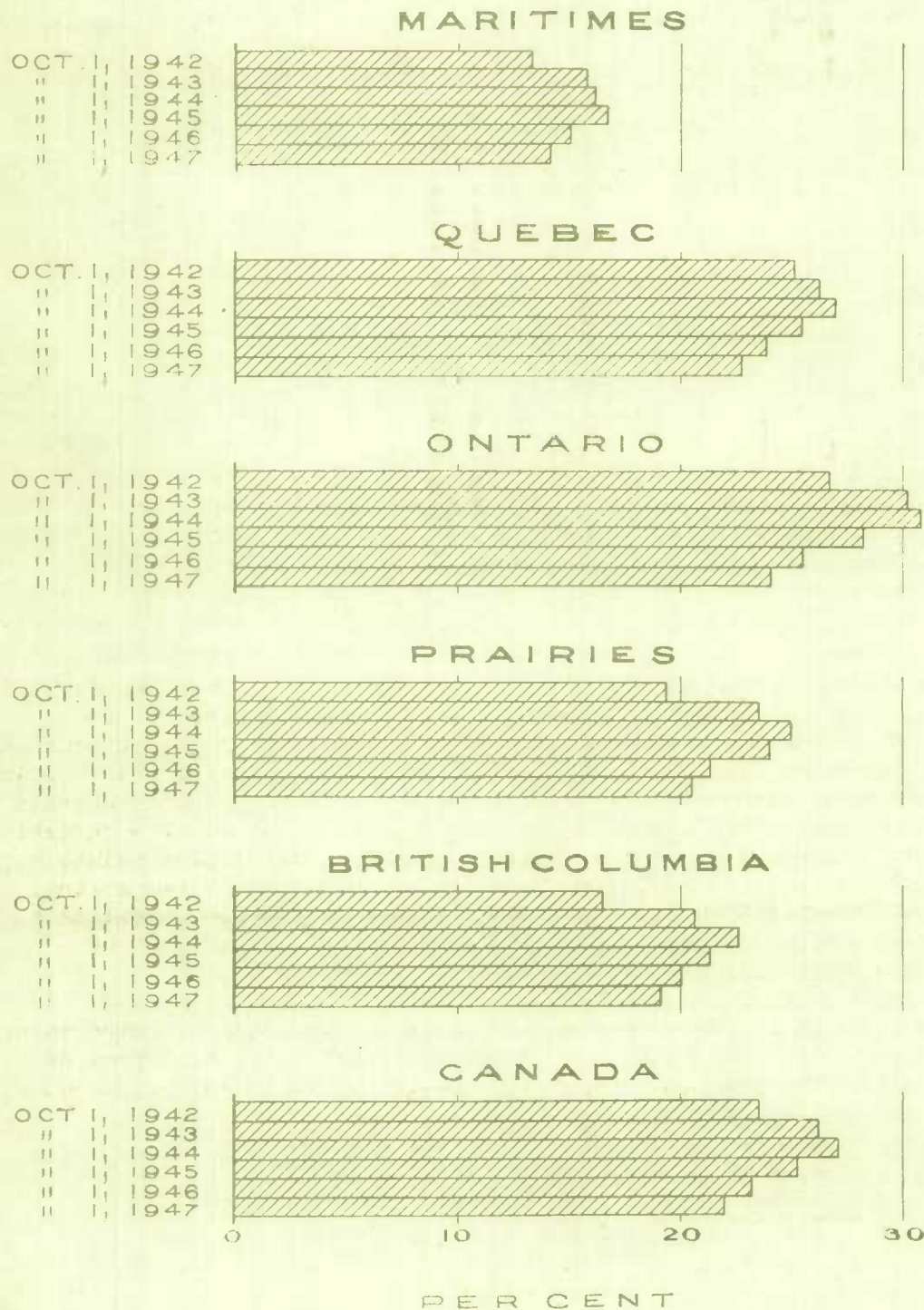
a. Summary.

Commencing in the spring of 1941, statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected monthly to complement the current record of employment as

^{1/} Exclusive of central electric power stations.

Chart 23

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN CANADA AT OCT. 1, 1942-47



reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over, available from 1920. The first data on payrolls were obtained with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941; the material obtained in the first and second monthly enquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries, so that the record is considered as commencing at June 1, 1941. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figures would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers to permit comparisons over periods of some duration, and to provide a measurement of the movements of salaries and wages with those of employment. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index number of payrolls, and the statistics originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. For comparative purposes, the monthly index numbers of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as well as the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, it is recommended that the index numbers of employment on the original base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the unceasing care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

As is indicated in the general explanatory notes on the inside of the cover of this Annual Review, the tabulated material on earnings shows the amounts disbursed by representative employers² on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. The annual averages of the statistics of employment and payrolls reported monthly in 1947 are summarized for the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups, in Table I on page 2. Table II on page 4 shows the industrial distribution of the employees and payrolls reported in the Dominion as a whole in the year under review, while both tables contain per capita figures and annual index numbers for several years. In Table XII are given monthly and annual index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, together with per capita figures, from 1944.

The aggregate salaries and wages reported by 17,882 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions in 1947 averaged higher by 21.2 p.c. than in 1946, the index number of payrolls rising from 142.4 in that year to 172.6 in the period under review. Previously, the maximum in the record was the 1944 figure of 146.2. The general trend of payrolls was almost uninterruptedly favourable during 1947, there being only one minor recession, at May 1. From the Jan. 1 low point to the Dec. 1 peak, the disbursements increased by 29.4 p.c., to 193.9 at the latter date. The increases reflected numerous and extensive upward revisions in wage and salary rates and higher commissions consequent upon better supplies of commodities, as well as a generally greater volume of employment; it will be recalled that the advance in the year in the annual index number of employment amounted to 8.5 p.c. In regard to the comparison with 1946, it may also be pointed out that the situation was then seriously affected for lengthy periods by industrial disputes, which were a factor of lessened importance in the year under review.

During 1947, the per capita earnings of persons on the payrolls of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries were \$36.15 per week, as compared with \$32.38 in 1946, \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.78 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. The index number of average weekly earnings in this group of industries stood at 143.2 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, average; the 1946 figure was 128.2, and that in 1945, 126.7.

1/From Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau has maintained a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners; these data are dealt with in a subsequent section.

2/For estimates of the total labour income in Canada see the monthly bulletin entitled "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada".

TABLE XII.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1944-1947, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1944				\$				\$				\$
Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	116.8	29.77	121.5	140.4	117.6	29.69	134.8	156.5	118.0	30.16
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	124.6	31.76	119.8	148.1	125.8	31.76	135.3	170.6	120.4	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	126.6	32.26	118.8	149.1	126.2	32.27	134.6	172.2	130.0	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	127.0	32.37	118.1	148.6	128.2	32.37	134.2	171.7	130.2	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	126.6	32.27	116.6	146.2	127.6	32.26	132.9	168.1	128.7	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	124.9	31.63	118.1	146.0	125.9	31.80	132.8	166.7	127.6	32.64
July 1	119.6	147.0	124.6	31.76	120.0	148.1	125.6	31.72	134.4	167.7	126.9	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	124.2	31.66	120.7	148.4	125.3	31.63	133.8	166.8	126.6	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	124.4	31.72	121.5	149.6	125.5	31.69	134.6	168.6	127.3	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	127.0	32.26	120.0	151.0	128.2	32.36	133.2	169.2	129.1	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	126.7	32.30	120.4	151.0	127.9	32.29	131.7	168.1	129.8	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	126.3	32.20	121.6	152.1	127.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	130.4	33.35
Average	119.3	147.1	125.0	31.65	119.6	148.2	126.1	31.84	133.6	167.8	127.7	32.66
1945												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.8	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	116.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.9	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.96	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.2	32.44
Average	114.6	142.1	125.7	32.04	114.7	142.6	126.7	31.99	121.2	152.1	127.7	32.65
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	136.0	126.2	32.18	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.8	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.23	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.6	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	136.5	127.1	32.51
1947												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.2	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.6	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.6	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Average	123.4	172.5	142.0	36.19	123.0	172.6	143.2	36.15	118.4	166.9	143.0	36.57

In the case of the nine leading industries, there were increases of 3.4 p.c. and 20.9 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, in 1947 over 1946, while the annual average weekly earnings mounted by 11.4 p.c. in the same comparison. The latest per capita figure was \$36.19, as compared with \$32.48 in the preceding 12 months.

As has previously been pointed out, the current surveys of employment and payrolls relate to large proportions of the wage-earning population 1/ in Canada. The representation in the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the organization of given industries in large or small units of production or operation. In all cases, however, the coverage in the indicated industries is relatively large. The payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional classes, etc.), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, such as agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses, where earnings are frequently low, partly because the employment in many cases is on a part-time basis. As a result of the wartime and post-war conditions, it is possible that the current statistics of employment and payrolls have recently covered larger proportions of the total wage-earners than would have been the case had pre-war circumstances continued.

In the great group of manufacturing industries, the annual index of payrolls advanced from 138.5 in 1946, the lowest annual figure in the record, to 166.9 in 1947, the gain amounting to 20.5 p.c. The latter figure was slightly below the 1944 maximum of 167.8, but was otherwise the highest in the period of 6½ years for which data were available. The index number of employment showed a falling-off of 11.4 p.c. from 1944, and was also lower than in 1945, 1943 or 1942. Activity in the non-manufacturing classes reached new all-time peaks in 1947, when the index numbers of employment and payrolls exceeded any previously reported. In all classes, the payment of higher wage-rates was a factor of marked importance in the greater totals of salaries and wages disbursed by leading establishments, as well as in the higher per capita figures.

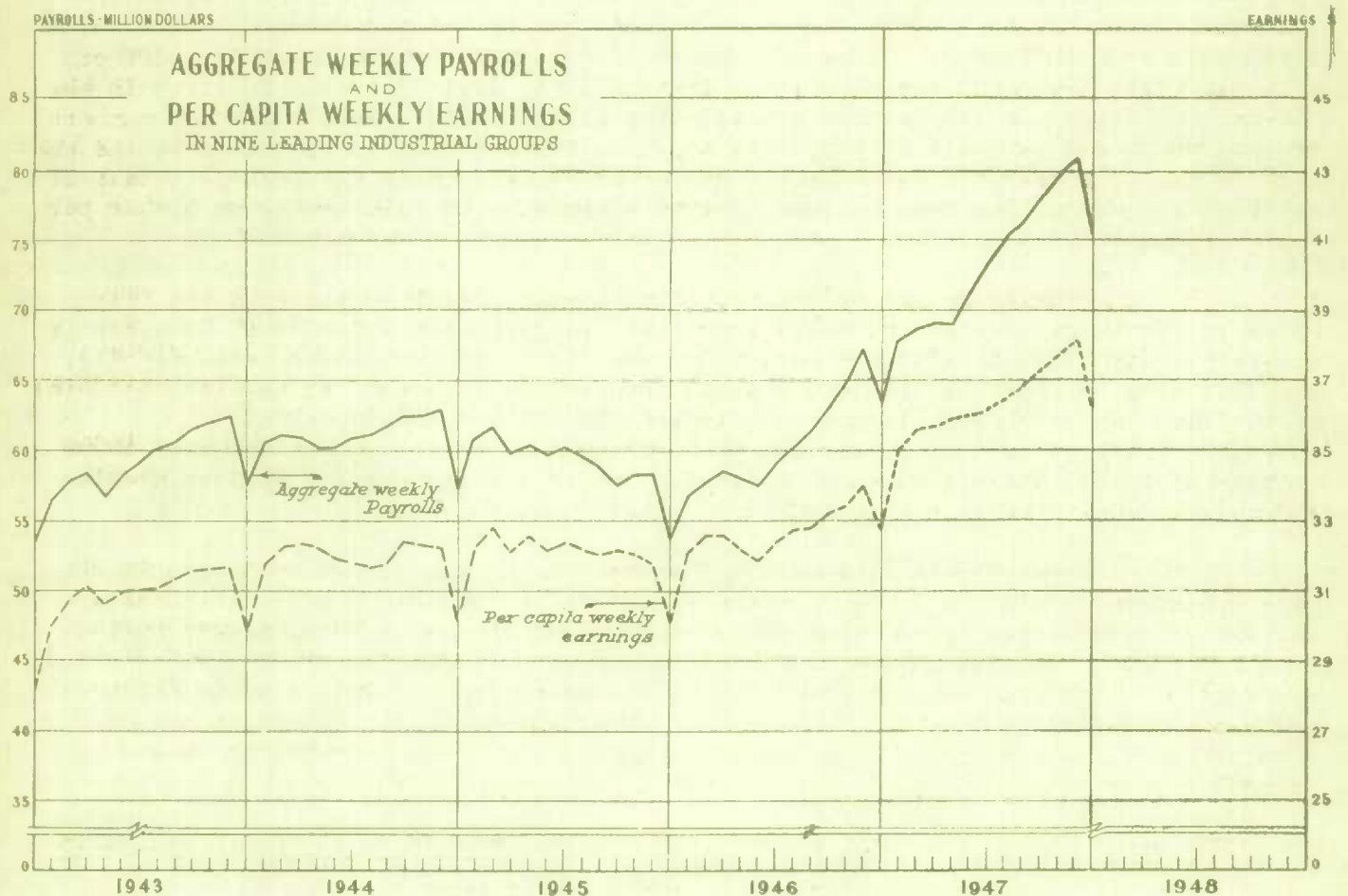
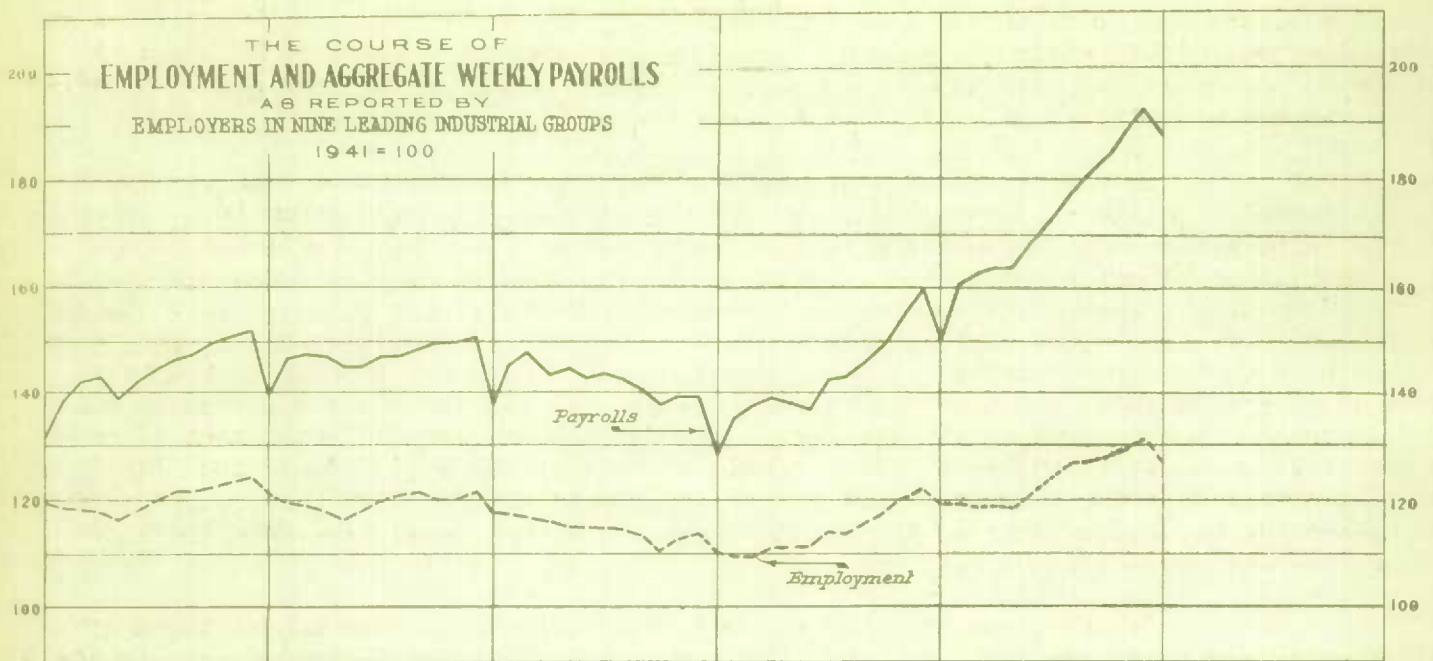
A brief review of the provincial statistics of payrolls in the year under review shows general increases from 1946, ranging from 2.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia (where the situation in 1947 was seriously affected by strikes in the coal fields), and 14.5 p.c. in Manitoba, to 24.3 p.c. in Ontario and 27.3 p.c. in British Columbia; in the last two provinces, industrial disputes had occasioned important losses in 1946. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, the 1947 annual average index numbers of payrolls exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. The Nova Scotian figure was lower than in the period, 1945-1942.

The indicated salaries and wages paid by the larger employers in the main industrial divisions in each of the 20 cities for which monthly statistics are segregated were higher in the year under review than in 1946. The advances varied from 3.4 p.c. in Halifax (where the index number of employment declined by 7.1 p.c.), and 13.1 p.c. in Saint John, to 30.7 p.c. in Three Rivers and 33.8 p.c. in Kitchener-Waterloo. Also without exception, the 1947 general figures of per capita weekly earnings in all the cities for which data are published were higher than in any preceding year.

II.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported by Leading Employers in Canada in 1942-47, With Semi Annual Figures in 1947

Table VIII shows for the last six years, the annual per capita figures of weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the larger employers in a considerable list of industries, giving also monthly figures 1/ For a discussion of the monthly surveys' coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. See also the explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Chart No. 24



as at June 1 and Dec. 1, 1947. The movements of average weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industrial groups from the early summer of 1941 are depicted in Chart 26. Monthly figures since 1944 for the major groups of industries are contained in Table 9, which appears for the first time.

The trend of weekly earnings in 1947 continued upward, in sympathy with continued advances in the cost of living. The per capita figure in the eight leading industries was \$36.15, showing a gain of 11.6 p.c. from the 1946 figure of \$32.38, previously the record high. The general increase from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record was instituted, amounted to 43.2 p.c. In the nine major industries taken as a whole, there was a rise of 42 p.c. in that comparison. Since June 1, 1941, the cost-of-living index in 1947 had advanced by 22.6 p.c.

In all main industrial divisions, the average weekly earnings in 1947 exceeded those earlier reported. The increases over 1946 were as follows:- manufacturing, 12.5 p.c.; logging, 22 p.c.; mining, 9.7 p.c.; communications, 5.1 p.c.; transportation, 10.2 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 10.6 p.c.; services (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 11.5 p.c.; trade, 10 p.c., and finance, 6.4 p.c.

Without exception, the annual averages reported in the various industries shown in Tables 8 and 9 were decidedly higher than in 1946, also exceeding the per capita figures in earlier years of the record. The month-to-month movement was upward on many occasions in most groups during 1947, and by the end of the year, the figures therein were substantially above the annual averages for the 12 months under review.

The highest earnings reported in the industries listed in Table 8 were in steam railway operation, (\$49.79), pulp and paper mills, (\$48.30), and metallic ore mining, (\$46.25). The average in automobile manufacturing was also high; the figures for that industry as shown in Table 8 include data for factories manufacturing parts and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather less than those in the automobile plants. At the lower end of the scale of average earnings as reported by representative firms, come the sums paid employees of hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe, and garment and personal furnishing factories, in which the 1947 per capita figures ranged from \$22.45 in hotels and restaurants, to \$27.39 in clothing plants. In these industries, the proportions of women employees are high, while the hours worked are frequently below-average. In the case of the hotels and restaurants group, board and lodging are often provided the workers; no allowance is made in the current data for the value of such perquisites. This is also the case in the logging industry, in which the collection of material on employment and payrolls is unusually difficult, largely due to the methods of payment used in many camps; in these instances, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but in many cases, final settlement is made only when the bushmen have completed their periods of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of satisfactory statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is considerable disparity in the earnings of loggers in the various parts of the country, partly due to differences in the type of operations carried on in the various areas. At Dec. 1, 1947, the indicated per capita figures ranged from \$35.69 in Quebec to \$53.22 in British Columbia, the average in Canada as a whole being \$39.20. As has been indicated, the accumulation of wages for distribution at the end of the season is very frequently found in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the monthly averages probably tend to under-estimate the earnings of bushmen.

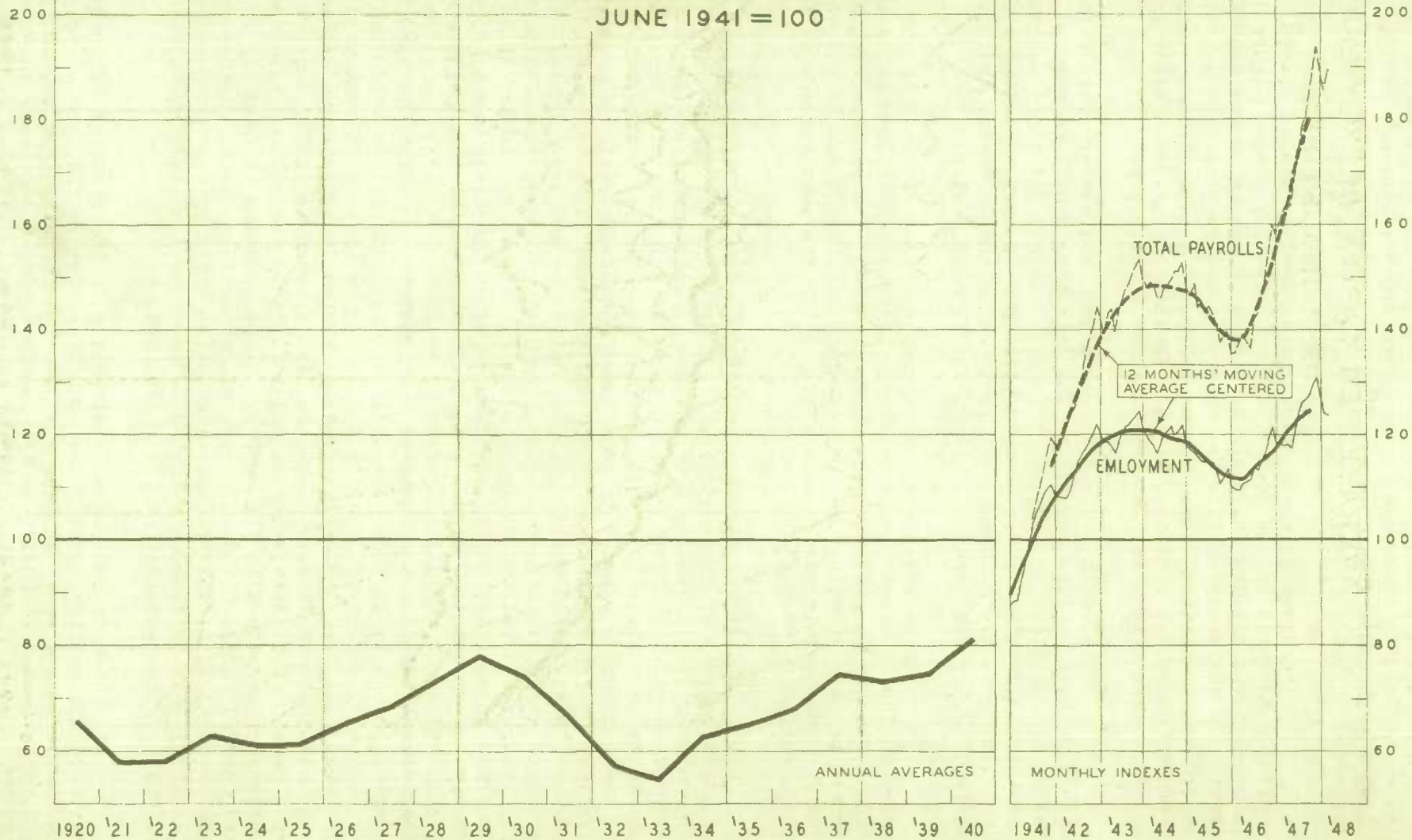
PER CENT

PER CENT

EMPLOYMENT IN EIGHT INDUSTRIES

EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

JUNE 1941 = 100



AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES

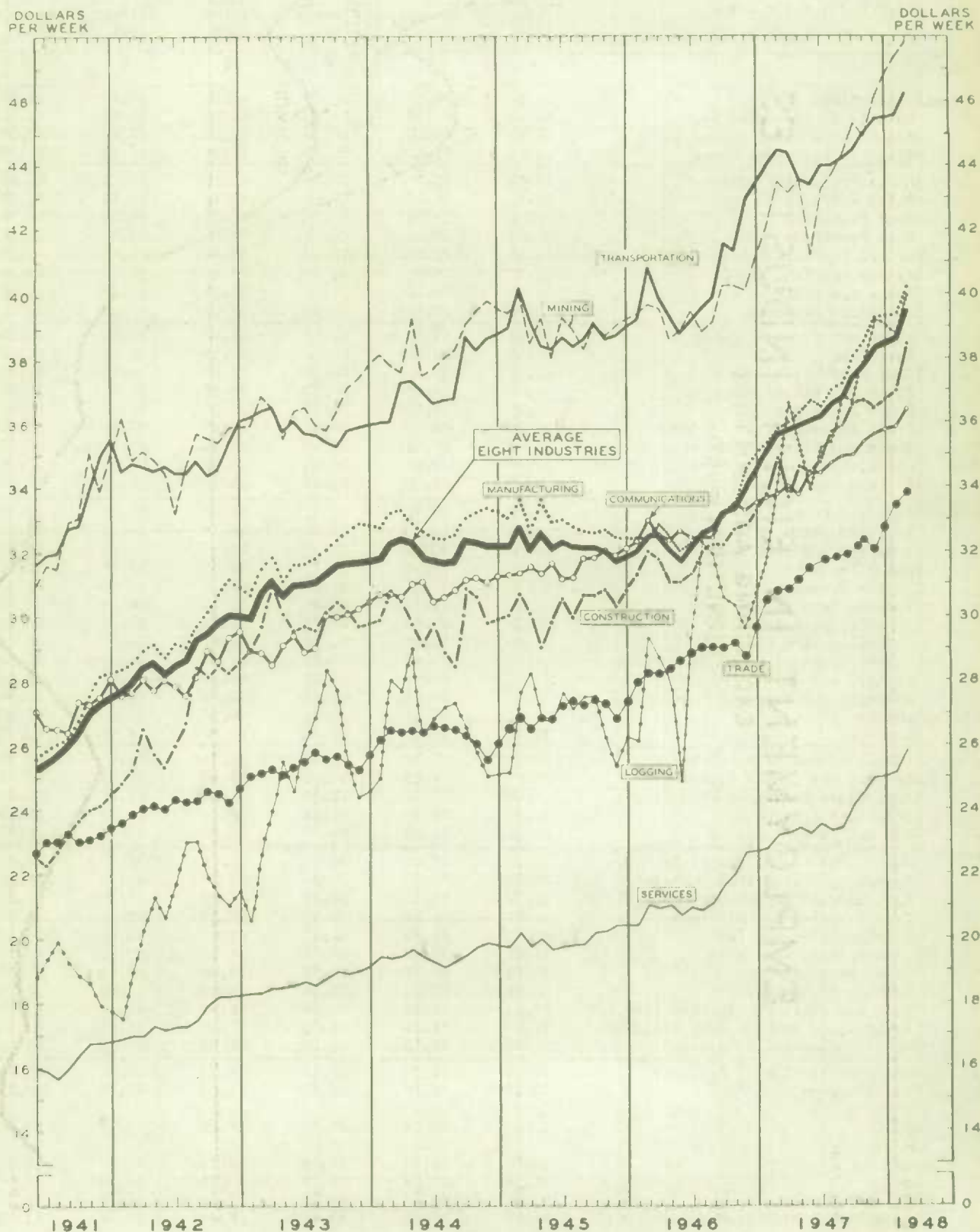


Table A-1 Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed in Leading Establishments in Specified Industries in Canada, Annual Averages, 1939 and 1942-1947.

(Subject to Revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	Per Capita Weekly Earnings						
	Average 1939	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	23.11	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57
Durable Manufactured Goods	24.44	32.23	34.40	35.82	35.68	34.76	39.07
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	21.89	25.52	27.28	28.55	29.24	30.27	34.07
Electric Light and Power	29.82	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30
Animal Products - edible	23.61	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09
Dairy Products	23.55	28.19	30.93	30.48	31.29	32.38	34.50
Meat Products	25.96	28.54	29.72	30.23	31.20	32.35	37.56
Fish Canning	18.87	23.31	26.11	27.83	28.56	29.28	30.73
Fur and Products	24.41	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34
Leather and Products	16.75	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76
Boots and Shoes	15.67	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64
Lumber and Products	19.18	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.66
Rough and Dressed Lumber	19.97	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96
Furniture	18.55	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40
Plant Products - edible	21.05	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	30.54
Flour and Milled Products	25.89	29.43	30.79	31.83	31.78	32.94	37.27
Sugar and Syrup	27.97	28.72	31.37	32.94	34.18	35.81	37.51
Fruit and Vegetable Products	15.90	19.17	20.97	22.07	22.80	23.85	26.36
Bread and Bakery Products	21.05	24.04	25.80	26.34	27.31	29.07	31.08
Chocolate and Confectionery Products	18.36	19.92	20.54	20.86	21.82	23.73	24.93
Pulp and Paper Products	27.45	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62
Pulp and Paper	28.25	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30
Paper Products	23.12	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84
Printing and Publishing	28.35	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07
Rubber Products	21.46	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12
Textile Products	17.33	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	17.51	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	16.78	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	17.54	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	18.79	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27
Hosiery and Knit Goods	15.98	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18
Garments and Personal Furnishings	17.11	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39
Tobacco	17.62	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43
Beverages	28.28	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68
Distilled and Malt Liquors	29.45	32.63	34.82	35.64	35.83	36.01	40.67
Chemical and Allied Products	28.21	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	22.88	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68
Electrical Apparatus	24.29	30.59	31.86	32.86	33.52	35.20	37.71
Iron and Steel Products	25.98	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	27.18	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25.26	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72
Agricultural Implements	23.55	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	26.86	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.56
Automobiles and Parts	26.11	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20
Aeroplanes and Parts	25.20	33.62	36.08	38.30	40.41	40.70	41.86
Steel Shipbuilding	28.64	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83
Heating Appliances	23.46	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	27.81	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	22.87	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	26.93	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	32.34	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57
Miscellaneous	21.40	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87
LOGGING	17.32	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42
MINING	28.68	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03
Coal	22.16	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61
Metallic Ores	33.46	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	24.17	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88

III.- The Levels of Earnings of Persons Employed by the Larger Establishments in 1939, and in 1942-47.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls and average earnings, there has been a demand for information to show the pre-war levels of earnings for comparison with the figures reported monthly by leading employers in the main industrial divisions. Table XIII taken from the bulletin^{1/}, "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging in 1939, and in 1942-47" contains preliminary figures for the Dominion, obtained in a continuing study which will eventually permit publication of statistics of weekly earnings on an annual basis for 1939, 1940 and 1941 for all the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The movements in the average earnings in practically all of the industries for which statistics are given in Table XIII have been almost continuously upward since 1939. The advances result in part from the generally high levels of employment characterizing the situation during the war and since hostilities were terminated, partly from widely-distributed upward revisions in the wage and salary rates associated with rising living costs, and partly, in the case of manufacturing, from changes in the industrial distribution of employees. Between 1939 and 1947, there were increases varying from 34 p.c. to 49 p.c. in the annual average earnings reported in the eight of the 17 main divisions of manufacturing listed in Table XIII, while in the remaining groups, the gains ranged from 50 p.c. to 80 p.c.

In logging, the average weekly earnings mounted from 1939 to 1947 by 104.5 p.c. The increases resulted from heightened activity in bush work, growing mechanization of the industry, and important advances in the prevailing wage rates. Persons employed by the larger mining companies received average earnings in the year under review which exceeded their 1939 per capita figures by 50 p.c. In this industry, the gain is mainly due to the payment of higher wage rates, the general level of employment in 1947 being somewhat lower than in 1939. In connection with these figures, it may be noted that since 1939, the cost-of-living index had risen in 1947 by 50 p.c. while the rates of income tax have increased and the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

IV.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Leading Employers in the Provinces

In Table 10 are given monthly statistics of average weekly earnings of the persons on the pay lists of representative establishments in the provinces since 1943, with annual average figures in the period, 1942-1947. The trend in all provinces was upward in 1947, when the increases in the per capita weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1946 varied from 5.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 7.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 10.9 p.c. in New Brunswick and Quebec, and 13.6 p.c. in Ontario. In the four western provinces, the rates of increase were relatively similar, being 9.4 p.c. in Alberta, 9.6 p.c. in Manitoba, 9.7 p.c. in British Columbia and 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Although the changes in the year varied within rather narrow limits, the provincial index numbers of average weekly earnings, (measuring the changes since June 1941, when the payroll record commenced), showed more pronounced variations. Thus the 1947 figures, as contained in Table I on page 2, ranged from 136.6 in Manitoba and 136.8 in Prince Edward Island, to 149.0 in Nova Scotia and 162.8 in New Brunswick.

V.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Employers in the Leading Cities.

The per capita figures of annual weekly salaries and wages in the larger cities in recent years are given in Tables 11 and 12. In Table I on page 2 appear summary statistics for the larger municipalities, together with index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings.

^{1/}Bulletin 9-7010, issued June 25, 1948. The bulletin briefly outlines the methods employed to obtain the earlier data on salaries and wages, and makes a comparison of the statistics of earnings in manufacturing obtained in the monthly series and the Annual Census of Manufactures.

Table XIV - Monthly Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in Canada in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Month		Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
		1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
		no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*January	1	39.6	38.1	38.1	70.0	67.9	76.3	27.72	25.87	29.07
February	1	45.4	44.1	43.2	70.1	68.1	76.4	31.83	30.03	33.00
March	1	45.8	44.0	43.4	70.1	67.9	77.1	32.11	29.88	33.46
*April	1	43.6	44.4	43.2	70.4	68.4	77.6	30.69	30.37	33.52
*May	1	45.5	43.0	43.2	70.5	68.9	78.3	32.08	29.63	33.83
June	1	44.3	42.0	42.9	70.3	69.1	79.9	31.14	29.02	34.28
July	1	44.3	42.4	42.0	70.1	70.0	80.8	31.05	29.68	33.94
August	1	44.3	43.0	42.5	69.5	70.0	81.3	30.79	30.10	34.55
September	1	44.1	42.7	42.3	69.2	70.6	82.2	30.52	30.15	34.77
October	1	44.7	42.9	43.1	67.8	71.4	83.4	30.31	30.63	35.95
November	1	44.9	42.4	42.9	67.5	72.9	84.7	30.31	30.91	36.34
December	1	44.8	43.2	43.5	67.0	74.5	85.6	30.02	32.18	37.24
Annual Averages		44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.13

Table XV - Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Working Such Hours in 1947 - Provincial Averages.

Provinces	Annual Averages of									Wage-Earners Reported in 1947 no.
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	
Nova Scotia	46.0	43.4	43.8	71.0	68.7	75.1	32.66	29.82	32.89	19,791
New Brunswick	45.6	45.3	45.1	62.5	64.7	73.6	28.50	29.31	33.19	15,161
Quebec	46.0	44.6	44.2	64.1	64.4	72.7	29.49	28.72	32.13	252,807
Ontario	43.5	41.6	41.8	71.3	72.2	84.2	31.02	30.04	35.20	379,869
Manitoba	43.2	42.5	42.1	68.1	71.0	79.5	29.42	30.18	33.47	27,441
Saskatchewan	42.8	42.6	42.5	67.6	70.8	81.4	28.93	30.16	34.60	5,254
Alberta	43.2	42.1	42.1	71.6	72.2	79.6	30.93	30.40	33.51	14,302
British Columbia	41.6	40.6	39.0	83.0	84.1	96.3	34.69	34.14	37.56	54,733
CANADA	44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	769,767

Table XVI - Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in Certain Centres in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Reported in 1947, in Certain Cities.

City	Annual Averages of									Wage-Earners Reported 1947 no.
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal	44.5	42.7	42.0	69.5	69.1	77.1	30.93	29.51	32.38	131,206
Toronto	41.8	40.5	40.4	72.5	72.6	83.9	30.31	29.40	33.90	111,669
Hamilton	43.6	41.5	41.8	73.4	73.7	87.1	32.00	30.59	36.41	40,257
Winnipeg	43.0	42.0	41.6	68.1	70.8	78.8	29.28	29.74	32.78	24,482
Vancouver	41.2	39.5	38.5	84.7	83.9	95.3	34.90	33.14	36.69	23,671

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter Holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

^{1/} As reported by leading manufacturers, exclusive of central electric power stations.

In the centres with populations exceeding 100,000, the increases in average earnings in the leading industries in 1947 over 1946 were as follows:- Montreal, 9.4 p.c.; Quebec, 11.2 p.c.; Toronto, 12.1 p.c.; Ottawa, 11.4 p.c.; Hamilton, 15 p.c.; Windsor, 14.4 p.c.; Winnipeg, 9.2 p.c., and Vancouver, 9.7 p.c. In the 12 cities with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, the advances varied from 7.4 p.c. in Saint John and 7.5 p.c. in Calgary, to 13 p.c. in Three Rivers and 17.4 p.c. in Kitchener-Waterloo. It will be recalled that the rise in the Dominion average in the 12 months amounted to 11.6 p.c.

As in earlier years, the general figure of average weekly earnings in Windsor in the year under review exceeded that in other cities for which data are segregated, due to the large proportion of workers employed in the relatively highly-paid automobile and accessory industries. The per capita earnings in Windsor, however, have not shown increases during the period for which monthly statistics are available which are commensurate with the rises reported in many other areas. Thus, the index number of weekly earnings in Windsor, based on the June 1, 1941, average as 100, was 115.9 in 1947, as compared with the Canada figure of 143.2. A decline in working time, partly at premium overtime rates, during the post-war period was an important factor in this disparity, which is also associated to some extent with post-war changes in the industrial distribution of the persons on the payrolls of leading establishments in Windsor.

The average earnings indicated in Hamilton, Toronto, Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver also exceed the general figure of earnings in the other cities, and in the Dominion as a whole. The industrial distribution of the employees for whom current statistics are available is largely responsible for the higher per capita figures in those centres, in which large proportions of workers are engaged in the heavy manufactured goods industries. On the other hand, the average earnings in Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Saint John are generally less than those recorded in other centres for which monthly returns are segregated, also mainly as a result of the industrial distributions, associated in some cases with the employment of above-average ratios of women workers.

VI.- STATISTICS OF AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS.

1. General.

The collection of monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls was instituted in the latter part of 1944. As is explained in the brief description of the material which appears on page 82 of this report, data on average hours of work and average hourly earnings are currently obtained for wage-earners for whom the leading employers keep an accurate record of hours worked, thus largely relating to persons paid by the hour. As a result of this restriction, the number of employees for whom statistics on man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages are available is smaller than the number for whom information on weekly earnings is obtained in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls; the latter include data for the salaried personnel and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for the hourly-rated wage-earners. The wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported during 1947 constituted 75.5 p.c. of the total workers reported by the co-operating manufacturers¹ in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for 79.1 p.c. of the total staffs included in the monthly surveys. In the light manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 72.2 p.c.

¹/ The latest report of the Annual Census of Manufactures, that for 1946, shows a total of 877,150 wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments. In the same year, the wage-earners employed by the factories furnishing monthly returns on man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages constituted some 81 p.c. of the Census aggregate of wage-earners paid by the hour and employed on other terms.

Table XVII. - Average Weekly Salaries and Wages and Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners as Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole, and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, With Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Week Preceding	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages		Average Weekly Salaries & Wages		Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
*Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
*Apr. 1	32.48	30.69	35.78	34.48	28.73	26.07
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.51	30.52	35.38	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.55	30.31	35.60	33.88	29.84	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
Averages	32.57	30.71	35.68	34.28	29.24	26.53
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.10	29.63	34.51	32.62	29.89	26.67
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.52
July 1	32.21	29.68	34.39	32.40	30.23	26.99
Aug. 1	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Sept. 1	32.59	30.15	34.65	32.59	30.82	27.80
Oct. 1	33.06	30.63	35.43	33.30	31.08	28.19
Nov. 1	33.32	30.91	35.83	33.75	31.17	28.21
Dec. 1	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
Averages	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.70	30.27	27.18
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.23	29.07	34.40	31.65	30.29	26.44
Feb. 1	35.22	33.00	37.91	36.07	32.82	29.91
Mar. 1	35.69	33.46	38.48	36.71	33.17	30.20
Apr. 1	35.87	33.52	38.59	36.80	33.38	30.39
May 1	36.13	33.83	38.83	36.98	33.67	30.69
June 1	36.52	34.28	38.91	37.07	34.32	31.11
July 1	36.34	33.94	38.71	36.89	34.18	31.08
Aug. 1	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Sept. 1	37.05	34.77	39.49	37.74	34.83	31.95
Oct. 1	37.94	35.95	40.94	39.41	35.21	32.46
Nov. 1	38.42	36.34	41.26	39.70	35.86	33.14
Dec. 1	39.16	37.24	42.09	40.65	36.50	33.83
Averages	36.45	34.15	39.07	37.23	34.07	31.05

^{1/} Exclusive of electric light and power.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

Man-hour data are available for smaller proportions of workers in most of the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, since payment on an hourly basis is less frequently found in the former group. The material on man-hours and hourly earnings in this section accordingly largely relates to the manufacturing classes.

The industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom data were available in 1947 is shown in the final column in Table 13, which gives statistics of average hours per week in 1945, 1946 and 1947, together with average hourly earnings and weekly wages in the same period. Table 15 recapitulates the monthly record for all manufactures¹ and for the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, with annual averages. Tables XIV, XV and XVI on page 74, summarizes the monthly statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in leading manufacturing establishments in Canada as a whole, in the provinces and in certain cities in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

The hours worked in manufacturing averaged slightly lower in 1947 than in 1946, largely due to a reduction in the standard hours of work in many plants, in accordance with newly-negotiated management-labour agreements. The more pronounced decrease in the latest figure as compared with 1945 resulted in part from that factor, but to a considerable extent was also due to lessened overtime work, and to changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing. In regard to the latter factor, attention is called to the figures given in Table IV, showing over a lengthy period the proportions of employees reported in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries. The hours worked in the former category usually exceed those worked in the non-durable manufactured goods division in which higher proportions of women are employed.

The trend in average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole has been steadily upward since Mar. 1, 1946, following the moderate declines that occurred in the early post-war months as a result of reduced overtime work, changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners and other factors of the early stages of the reconversion period. From the late winter of 1946 until Dec. 1, 1947, a period of 23 months, the indicated rate rose by 25.7 p.c., to the highest point recorded up to then. Between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the year under review, the general increase amounted to 9.3 cents, or 12.2 p.c.

2. Average Hours of Work.

The weekly averages of hours worked in a lengthy list of industries in 1945, 1946 and 1947 are shown in Table 13, with the average hourly and weekly earnings, and the reported numbers of wage-earners in 1947. Table 14 gives the weekly hours and hourly earnings reported by leading establishments at June 1 and Dec. 1 in the three years.

The figures in these tables reveal in the period of observation a very general tendency towards a shorter working week. In the relatively few industries where the average working time in 1947 exceeded that indicated in the preceding year, special circumstances accounted for the increases. Among these may be mentioned labour-management disputes which had had a particularly marked effect upon the situation in 1946, causing important losses in the working time then reported. Strikes also affected the figures in certain industries in the year under review, but, on the whole, they were a factor of greatly lessened importance than in the preceding 12 months.

During 1947, the average hours indicated in pulp and paper, dairy products and the crude, rolled and forged division of the iron and steel group exceeded the general figure. This was due in part to the employment of above-average proportions of male workers in those industries. On the other hand, relatively low average hours were indicated in garment and personal furnishings and fruit and vegetable preserving

¹/ Exclusive of central electric stations.

Chart 27

AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1945-46-47

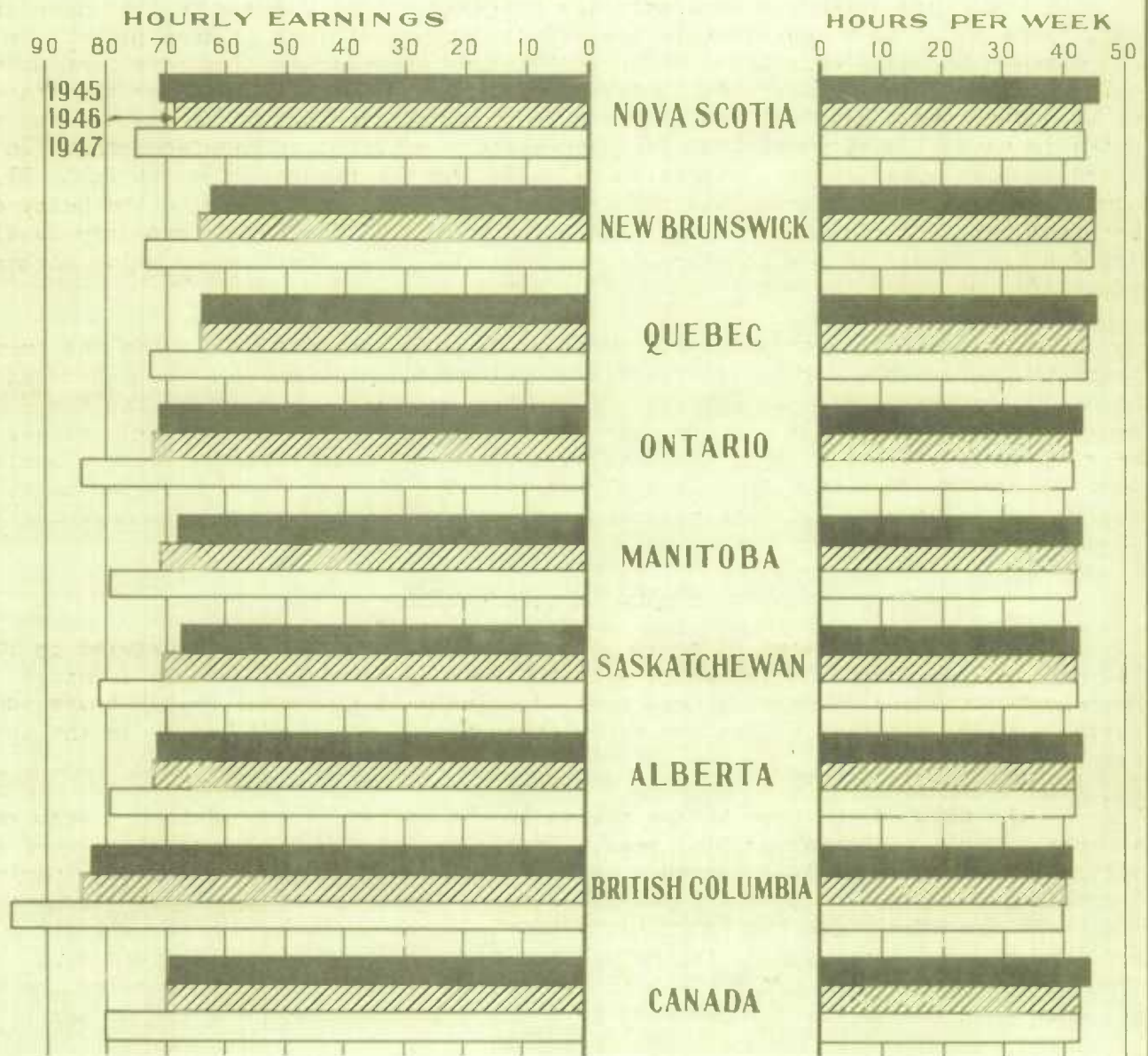
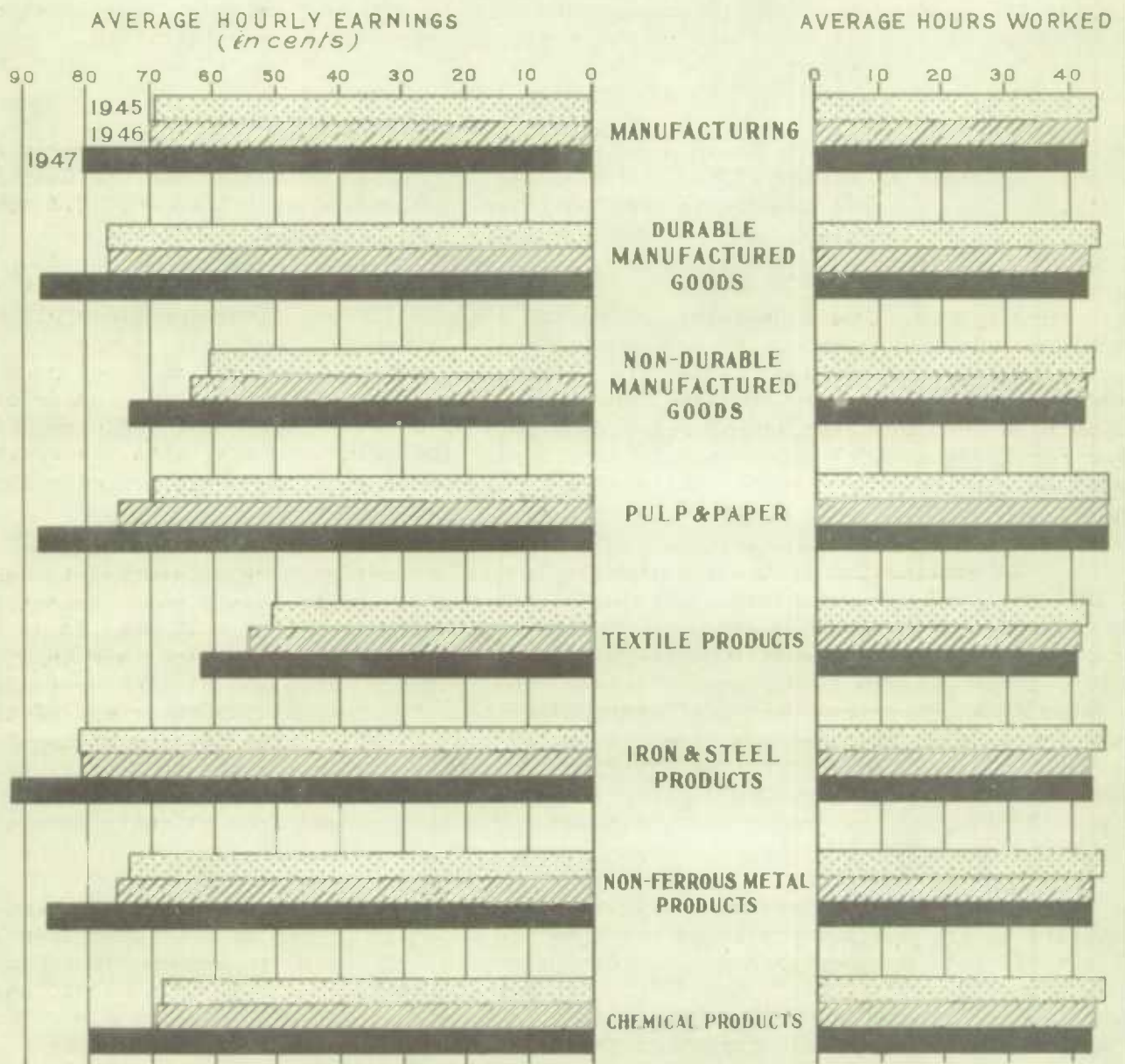


Chart 28

ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
1945 - 47



factories, where large proportions of women are employed.

The provincial averages of hours and hourly earnings in the period, 1945-47, are summarized in Table XV, and are given by months since 1944 in Table 17. The slightly higher figures of hours worked reported in Nova Scotia and Ontario in 1947 were largely due to the fact that prolonged strikes in those provinces in 1946 had reduced the general averages then indicated.

Statistics for five of the larger industrial cities, in which data are available for considerable numbers of hourly-rated wage-earners in a representative list of manufacturing industries, are given in Table XVI for the three years of the record. In Hamilton, the average hours worked during 1947 coincided with the general mean for Ontario, but in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the figures were lower than those for the provinces to which these cities belong. To some extent, this latter situation results from the greater-than-average proportion of women workers found in the leading municipalities, associated also with variations in the provincial and city industrial distributions of the employees reported in manufacturing.

3. Average Hourly Earnings.

As already stated, there were widespread increases in the average hourly rates in 1947, as shown in Tables XIV-XVI on page 74, and in Tables 13-15. In the Dominion as a whole, the general advance in manufacturing as compared with 1946 was 10.3 cents, or 14.7 p.c. In the heavy manufactured goods division, the rise amounted to 10.8 cents, or 14.1 p.c., and that in the light manufacturing industries to 9.6 cents, or 15 p.c. The following branches of manufacturing showed increases of 10 cents or more in the year under review:- meat products, rough and dressed lumber, flour and other milled products, pulp and paper, paper products, rubber, beverages, chemicals, glass, electrical apparatus, crude, rolled and forged products of the iron and steel group, machinery, agricultural implements, land vehicles, automobiles and parts, foundries and machine shop products, sheet metal, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and other non-ferrous metal products. In the non-manufacturing classes, advances of similar magnitude were reported in the mining of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral products, notably asbestos, and in local transportation.

An examination of the industrial figures of average hourly earnings in Canada in 1946 and 1947, as published in Table 13, shows that the increases were concentrated to a marked degree within a range of nine percentage points, in the 10 p.c. to 19 p.c. class. Thus, in 29 industries or industrial groups, there were advances varying from 10 p.c. to 15 p.c. in 1947. In 21 classes, they exceeded 15 p.c., varying up to 19 p.c. In two classes, the rise over 1946 was greater than 20 p.c. At the other end of the scale, were gains ranging from five p.c. to 10 p.c. in only three classes of manufacturing. Of the non-manufacturing divisions for which statistics are available, two showed increases of under 10 p.c. in 1947; in five, the advances varied from over 10 p.c. to 15 p.c., or just under, while in three they ranged from slightly more than 15 p.c. to not quite 17 p.c.

The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in the various provinces, as shown in Table XV, rose in 1947 over 1946 by 9.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia, 13.8 p.c. in New Brunswick, 12.9 p.c. in Quebec, 16.6 p.c. in Ontario, 12 p.c. in Manitoba, 15 p.c. in Saskatchewan, 10.2 p.c. in Alberta, and 14.5 p.c. in British Columbia. The advance in Canada as a whole was 14.7 p.c. Thus in most areas, the general percentage increases did not greatly differ from the Dominion rate of gain. The variations in the provincial figures largely result from the differences in the industrial distributions of the reported factory workers.

4. Average Weekly Wages.

Statistics of average weekly wages of wage-earners for whom information on man-

hours is available since 1944 are given in Tables 13, 16 and 19, for Canada as a whole, the provinces and for several of the leading industrial cities. In Table

XVII appears a comparison of the movements of average weekly wages reported in manufacturing^{1/}, and those of the more general figures of average weekly salaries and wages. The latter figures depict the earnings of the salaried personnel, workers on commission, and wage-earners, whether paid at hourly rates or employed on other terms, while the weekly wages are those of wage-earners for whom leading factories keep record of hours worked, being mainly production workers. In the all-manufactures' category, the increase in the weekly wages of the hourly-rated wage-earners in 1947 as compared with 1946 amounted to 14.4 p.c., while that among the salaried employees and the wage-earners together was 12.6 p.c. The advances in the average weekly earnings in the heavy manufactured goods industries were stated as 14 p.c. in the case of the hourly-rated wage-earners, and 12.4 p.c. in the case of the combined figure for salaried employees and wage-earners. In the light manufactured goods industries, the earnings rose in the year by 14.3 p.c. and 12.6 p.c. in the case of the hourly-rated personnel, and the more general class of persons paid salaries and wages, respectively.

Table 16 and 19, towards the end of this Annual Review, show the average weekly wages received by the wage-earners for whom leading manufacturers in the provinces and the larger industrial cities furnished monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, together with annual averages in 1945, 1946 and 1947. In all cases, the 1947 figures show significant increases over those indicated in 1946 or 1945. In Nova Scotia, the more recent average weekly earnings were rather lower than those reported in the two months of 1944 for which statistics are available, when war work had been a factor of very marked importance in that province. In all other areas, however, the 1947 averages greatly exceeded those in any earlier period in the comparatively brief record. In regard to the comparison of the later figures in Nova Scotia with the 1944 data, it may be pointed out that the average hourly rate in manufacturing on a whole in that province has slightly risen since 1944, but the average hours worked have considerably declined, with the result that the general figure of average weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in Table 16 showed a reduction of \$1.17 from Nov. 1, 1944, to Nov. 1, 1947, and of \$1.24 from Dec. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947. The figures for the various industries making up the provincial total for manufacturing, however, showed significant increases in the year under review as compared with the two months in 1944 for which data are available.

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1/ Exclusive of electric light and power.

EXPLANATION OF THE MATERIAL COLLECTED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS OF HOURS OF
WORK AND HOURLY EARNINGS.

Wage-Earners.- Leading employers in the main industrial groups are asked to furnish monthly statistics on man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data largely relate to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. In addition, some establishments do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly the number of workers for whom statistics are obtained in the monthly enquiries into hours and earnings is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are furnished in the monthly enquiries into those subjects; the surveys on employment and payrolls also obtain data relating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment, an important factor contributing to differences shown in the average earnings in various industries.

The monthly statistics of average hours and average hourly earnings, like those of employment and average weekly earnings relate, in the main, to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, the smaller firms being excluded for reasons of economy in terms of cost and time. In the case of the manufacturing industries, (largely represented in the material on hours and earnings given in the present report, the statistics relate to over 75 p.c. of all salaried employees and wage-earners reported by the establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The factories furnishing monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in 1946 employed over 81 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported by all manufacturing establishments in the same year, including wage-earners paid by the hour and those employed on other terms.

In mining and construction, data on hours and earnings are currently available for some 85 p.c. and 83 p.c. of the total employees reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; at June 1, 1941, the co-operating mine operators had employed over 96 p.c. of all wage-earners at work as enumerated in the Census, while the employers in construction whose statistics were then received had reported over 79 p.c. of the Census total of employees at work in that group. It should be noted that the comparisons with the Census figures are complicated by differences in the classifications used in compiling the two series, so that the percentages of coverage are only approximate.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the recorded pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1947.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.5	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.8
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	106.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.8
1929 - Average	114.9	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	85.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	106.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.5	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.3	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	106.7	196.1	150.9	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	128.3	146.9	164.9	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.9	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Average	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	180.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	146.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.8	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	178.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.5	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	163.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4	175.5
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.9	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.5	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4	175.5
Aug. 1	178.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.5	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	156.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	183.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7	168.2
Feb. 1	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.2	167.2
Mar. 1	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	136.7	160.0	158.4	167.0
Apr. 1	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7	166.9
May 1	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9	169.3
June 1	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	159.3	169.9
July 1	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2	173.6
Aug. 1	168.4	142.4	177.1	168.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	158.5	179.9	170.4	172.8
Sept. 1	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	178.9	175.5
Oct. 1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.6	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.8	156.5	175.3	179.3	178.1
Nov. 1	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2	182.7
Dec. 1	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6	185.7
Average - 1946	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.6	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4	181.0
Feb. 1	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	188.2	187.6	154.8	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8	180.7
Mar. 1	168.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	186.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9	180.4
Apr. 1	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	166.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.8	180.7
May 1	151.7	126.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	188.2	179.6
June 1	165.8	139.3	185.2	168.2	166.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4	184.5
July 1	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9	189.5
Aug. 1	185.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2	192.8
Sept. 1	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5	193.2
Oct. 1	186.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0	194.8
Nov. 1	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1	197.3
Dec. 1	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	206.6	205.0	171.7	161.6	168.4	189.0	202.6	199.6
Average - 1947	173.2	143.9	173.6	174.7	192.3	194.1	163.4	154.3	157.0	181.6	193.7	187.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1947.

7.0 .1 3.8 3.1 29.7 42.5 11.5 5.2 2.3 4.0 9.3 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1947.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.5	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.3	158.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	159.2	245.8
1944 - Average	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.5
1945 - Jan. 1	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.9	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	180.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.5	190.5	164.8	182.9	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	226.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	178.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Jan. 1	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.8	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	178.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Average - 1946	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3
1947 - Jan. 1	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.8	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Average - 1947	178.5	183.2	190.5	181.4	184.1	265.0	155.6	221.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1947.								
	14.3	1.4	13.4	1.2	3.2	1.9	3.4	4.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1947.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.6	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.6
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	106.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.6	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	164.1
1944 - Average	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	176.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.6	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.5
July 1	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	126.0	127.4	130.1	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6	168.2
Feb. 1	182.8	343.6	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6	167.2
Mar. 1	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9	167.0
Apr. 1	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8	168.9
May 1	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	116.2	219.1	186.7	169.3
June 1	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	128.8	131.1	224.3	187.7	169.9
July 1	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1	173.6
Aug. 1	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	146.1	239.8	190.0	172.8
Sept. 1	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1	175.5
Oct. 1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8	178.1
Nov. 1	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3	182.7
Dec. 1	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	146.8	226.8	212.0	185.7
Average - 1946	188.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	190.8	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3	181.0
Feb. 1	193.9	375.6	152.1	155.1	129.3	121.8	224.8	196.4	180.7
Mar. 1	194.5	377.9	155.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
Apr. 1	195.2	331.0	158.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2	180.7
May 1	195.8	241.3	159.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7	179.5
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.8	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	202.0	184.5
July 1	200.5	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9	189.5
Aug. 1	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0	192.6
Sept. 1	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.8	141.9	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Oct. 1	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7	194.8
Nov. 1	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7	197.8
Dec. 1	205.1	406.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.9	228.3	199.5
Average - 1947	199.0	309.1	158.1	164.3	136.9	152.9	240.1	207.1	187.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1947.									
	52.4	6.3	3.9	2.2	9.0	9.3	3.2	13.7	100.0

^{1/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1947 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	190.6	193.9	194.5	195.2	195.8	197.6	54.7
Animal Products - edible	230.7	220.3	205.5	204.4	218.1	229.4	2.4
Fur and Products	150.7	142.2	148.2	151.7	156.5	160.6	.2
Leather and Products	155.0	160.1	160.7	161.0	169.8	166.9	1.8
Boots and Shoes	144.4	147.2	146.5	147.0	146.9	144.2	1.1
Lumber and Products	132.3	134.2	135.3	136.1	136.4	142.7	4.1
Rough and Dressed Lumber	109.1	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.5	123.6	2.3
Furniture	164.4	166.6	166.4	167.2	164.2	162.7	.8
Other Lumber Products	191.2	188.8	189.5	192.6	196.6	199.1	1.0
Musical Instruments	39.8	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.3	41.8	.1
Plant Products - edible	178.5	180.2	173.5	170.4	170.0	172.6	3.0
Pulp and Paper Products	164.1	166.5	167.8	167.7	170.9	173.8	5.8
Pulp and Paper	145.5	147.7	149.1	150.0	152.9	159.5	2.6
Paper Products	248.2	255.2	255.8	256.2	266.7	264.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	160.2	161.3	162.6	161.2	161.6	162.6	2.1
Rubber and Products	189.8	193.2	196.1	198.1	197.8	197.5	1.3
Textile Products	165.3	172.4	174.7	175.8	174.6	171.8	8.0
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	172.4	178.6	180.7	180.6	178.5	177.1	2.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	107.1	110.9	112.0	112.4	111.1	109.4	1.1
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	194.2	201.2	203.4	200.9	194.9	198.4	.8
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	740.3	765.9	779.7	781.8	783.2	770.7	.6
Hosiery and Knit Goods	158.1	162.6	164.6	165.8	164.2	162.8	1.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	161.6	171.3	174.7	176.8	176.8	174.0	2.9
Other Textile Products	165.6	171.1	172.3	173.1	171.2	167.7	.9
Tobacco	159.9	151.7	149.9	142.0	120.8	119.3	.5
Beverages	304.2	299.1	295.4	297.9	303.0	308.2	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	324.6	328.5	327.6	330.9	331.5	335.0	2.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	171.9	179.1	178.8	181.9	183.9	186.6	1.1
Electric Light and Power	178.2	175.0	175.4	175.9	180.6	187.9	1.3
Electrical Apparatus	321.7	331.3	336.5	339.9	342.6	345.8	2.7
Iron and Steel Products	204.7	208.4	210.3	211.9	212.6	213.9	15.1
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	260.0	260.8	259.8	261.5	265.0	267.7	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	253.2	256.4	256.3	256.7	256.8	255.2	1.6
Agricultural Implements	167.3	172.5	177.7	183.1	185.2	187.1	.8
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	165.7	167.6	170.9	171.7	173.5	174.5	5.7
Automobiles and Parts	249.2	258.3	270.2	278.2	287.3	294.4	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	453.1	474.0	478.3	491.0	482.2	494.5	1.3
Heating Appliances	196.3	208.2	206.9	209.7	192.9	191.7	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	187.5	193.1	198.2	199.1	202.4	205.7	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	217.0	224.3	227.3	228.3	223.9	223.4	.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	218.9	222.4	221.9	222.6	223.3	223.3	2.5
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	307.8	316.4	320.8	324.3	326.3	325.1	2.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	204.9	207.5	210.4	209.2	211.3	216.8	.8
Miscellaneous	295.2	306.1	307.8	303.1	304.0	284.4	.9
LOGGING	370.5	375.6	377.9	331.0	241.3	239.8	3.9
MINING	154.0	162.1	135.9	138.7	139.5	157.6	3.9
Coal	89.1	97.7	49.5	49.9	48.6	74.8	1.1
Metallic Ores	274.5	287.9	294.4	300.7	304.8	306.5	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	191.3	186.8	189.1	193.8	196.9	215.4	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	154.9	155.1	156.6	159.0	161.4	165.7	2.3
Telegraphs	133.8	133.4	133.5	133.2	133.5	138.6	.4
Telephones	159.3	159.7	161.5	164.5	167.5	172.3	1.9
TRANSPORTATION	132.0	129.3	129.9	131.1	134.7	139.9	9.5
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	218.8	217.7	216.7	218.5	221.8	225.8	3.1
Steam Railway Operations	112.8	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.7	113.0	4.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	99.1	90.4	94.2	98.6	114.5	135.3	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	125.1	121.2	123.8	128.6	133.2	149.6	10.2
Building	157.2	158.1	161.0	167.1	174.1	186.2	4.5
Highway	136.3	115.9	118.0	124.9	149.6	179.1	3.8
Railway	80.2	87.0	96.4	91.3	74.4	83.0	1.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	223.7	224.6	226.4	228.5	231.9	238.4	8.3
Hotels and Restaurants	225.1	224.9	226.9	227.1	230.8	240.0	2.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	221.1	224.7	225.3	231.2	234.1	235.3	1.1
TRADE	212.3	196.4	197.4	200.2	200.7	202.0	12.2
Retail	224.6	201.4	202.9	208.8	207.0	207.4	8.7
Wholesale	183.7	184.8	184.7	185.5	186.5	188.4	3.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	181.0	180.7	180.4	180.7	179.6	184.5	100.0
FINANCE	149.3	151.4	151.5	152.8	153.0	153.2	-
Banks and Trust Companies	149.9	154.1	154.2	154.3	154.2	154.3	-
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	248.6	215.9	214.7	214.5	210.6	207.4	-
Insurance	142.4	142.9	143.1	146.1	147.0	147.6	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	179.5	179.2	179.0	179.4	178.4	183.0	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1947 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1947 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	200.6	202.5	203.3	203.6	205.1	205.1	199.0
Animal Products - edible	236.7	246.5	246.3	190.7	250.8	255.8	227.6
Fur and Products	155.7	149.9	146.3	150.2	156.4	160.3	152.4
Leather and Products	154.9	152.9	152.0	151.8	149.4	151.3	155.5
Boots and Shoes	142.1	142.0	141.8	140.0	136.3	138.1	143.0
Lumber and Products	150.1	154.1	155.7	152.6	150.5	146.3	143.9
Rough and Dressed Lumber	134.1	140.1	141.6	138.1	134.4	125.6	125.0
Furniture	158.0	155.1	157.7	157.0	156.7	159.2	152.3
Other Lumber Products	207.7	210.7	211.1	207.8	207.6	206.8	200.8
Musical Instruments	39.2	38.9	38.2	39.7	40.9	41.0	40.6
Plant Products - edible	185.1	199.4	206.3	237.1	211.4	200.6	190.4
Pulp and Paper Products	178.6	180.6	180.8	180.9	180.9	180.2	174.4
Pulp and Paper	166.4	170.8	171.9	169.0	168.0	164.3	159.6
Paper Products	263.9	263.1	262.3	256.7	259.1	260.7	259.3
Printing and Publishing	165.2	165.5	164.8	166.5	169.7	172.1	164.4
Rubber and Products	196.1	193.1	193.5	193.7	194.8	196.0	195.0
Textile Products	171.2	169.5	169.6	171.9	175.3	176.4	172.4
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	176.7	177.3	177.0	178.4	181.2	183.4	178.5
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	108.6	108.6	107.1	107.9	109.0	110.9	109.8
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	200.4	199.6	201.0	201.6	204.5	208.3	200.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	768.5	771.9	774.9	790.3	800.4	801.3	777.4
Hosiery and Knit Goods	163.6	160.3	161.9	163.2	168.5	172.1	164.0
Garments and Personal Furnishings	172.6	169.3	170.0	173.7	177.7	176.7	172.9
Other Textile Products	161.1	160.1	158.2	159.8	160.5	161.1	155.1
Tobacco	120.9	118.8	122.5	123.9	126.3	128.4	130.4
Beverages	323.0	331.0	341.5	337.5	338.5	333.3	317.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	336.1	336.0	323.2	326.5	331.9	331.5	330.3
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	189.8	191.6	187.0	184.3	184.6	185.6	183.9
Electric Light and Power	196.9	205.2	207.2	204.7	202.7	200.4	190.8
Electrical Apparatus	348.4	344.4	349.0	354.0	359.7	363.8	344.7
Iron and Steel Products	214.7	214.8	215.5	216.2	217.1	218.7	213.2
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	271.7	271.8	272.1	271.9	271.7	273.7	267.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	256.9	255.7	256.4	259.4	261.3	262.1	257.2
Agricultural Implements	193.6	194.8	193.1	192.5	193.9	200.2	186.7
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	174.5	174.4	175.0	177.2	176.7	178.1	173.3
Automobiles and Parts	297.0	295.6	297.2	300.9	304.4	301.3	286.2
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	489.7	493.0	503.0	496.1	499.8	489.8	487.0
Heating Appliances	192.8	210.9	217.2	219.7	228.2	233.5	209.0
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	210.0	215.0	212.3	208.2	217.0	219.5	206.7
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	219.1	216.5	214.4	215.8	216.6	218.7	220.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	222.9	219.6	220.2	219.8	219.4	222.1	221.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	326.6	330.0	331.5	335.7	337.6	344.1	327.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	222.2	227.6	225.0	221.3	215.4	215.1	215.5
Miscellaneous	280.7	279.3	289.7	288.8	291.6	296.9	294.0
LOGGING	241.6	246.0	242.2	286.1	352.3	406.2	309.1
MINING	167.5	170.2	167.1	165.2	168.0	171.0	166.1
Coal	86.6	88.9	86.1	88.6	88.1	90.5	78.0
Metallic Ores	304.8	307.7	308.9	299.0	304.9	313.6	300.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	237.0	241.1	237.5	230.2	235.4	230.6	215.4
COMMUNICATIONS	169.9	173.5	171.6	169.4	168.0	166.4	164.3
Telegraphs	140.7	143.5	144.7	143.1	142.4	140.7	138.3
Telephones	176.5	180.0	177.3	175.0	173.4	171.7	169.9
TRANSPORTATION	141.2	142.7	141.8	141.7	138.2	140.0	136.9
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	227.6	230.6	227.9	229.5	220.0	229.9	223.7
Steam Railway Operations	114.0	115.3	115.3	114.7	113.3	113.0	113.1
Shipping and Stevedoring	136.8	136.8	134.6	134.0	130.4	130.4	119.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	165.0	176.2	179.9	180.4	181.3	170.5	152.9
Building	198.3	210.0	216.9	220.6	225.8	213.9	190.6
Highway	208.1	224.0	228.6	228.3	230.6	211.6	179.2
Railway	88.4	94.9	94.2	91.8	89.0	85.0	87.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	250.5	260.2	258.7	251.0	245.0	241.8	240.1
Hotels and Restaurants	256.6	270.6	270.1	257.2	248.7	244.5	243.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	238.8	240.5	236.6	239.3	238.0	236.6	233.5
TRADE	205.9	206.0	207.2	211.7	216.7	228.3	207.1
Retail	211.6	210.4	211.2	217.9	224.6	241.5	213.9
Wholesale	192.9	196.1	198.2	199.6	200.4	199.0	191.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	189.5	192.6	193.2	194.8	197.8	199.6	187.9
FINANCE	153.6	153.9	157.4	158.1	158.4	158.4	154.2
Banks and Trust Companies	154.4	154.7	161.1	160.9	161.0	161.0	156.2
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	208.6	203.8	198.5	200.0	203.4	201.2	210.5
Insurance	148.3	149.1	149.2	151.0	151.1	151.2	147.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	187.7	190.7	191.5	193.1	195.9	197.6	186.2

TABLE 5.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	163.9	167.8	162.1	138.5	166.9	159.5	165.9	173.3	184.6
Animal Products - edible	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	182.9	164.0	182.9	196.1	226.2
Fur and Products	111.5	114.3	128.6	150.0	160.3	150.2	167.9	158.7	190.1
Leather and Products	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	167.0	171.7	169.7	164.8	173.1
Boots and Shoes	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.5	164.0	168.6	167.5	161.8	168.6
Lumber and Products	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	183.6	171.0	179.9	201.7	201.7
Rough and Dressed Lumber	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	172.7	155.8	167.7	197.5	187.0
Furniture	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	189.7	191.6	190.2	186.1	213.7
Other Lumber Products	165.7	188.8	184.4	181.9	216.1	206.0	213.2	231.0	242.2
Plant Products - edible	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	192.4	171.3	176.5	208.4	215.3
Pulp and Paper Products	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	191.3	174.5	192.8	206.2	209.1
Pulp and Paper	111.5	119.0	127.0	156.6	203.9	177.3	208.3	232.7	220.5
Paper Products	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	206.5	193.7	206.7	212.1	233.7
Printing and Publishing	105.7	114.9	124.8	145.4	169.4	163.7	167.7	169.9	185.4
Rubber Products	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	241.6	239.0	240.1	246.1	257.2
Textile Products	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	157.7	158.6	158.4	167.8	174.3
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	114.5	117.9	121.4	133.6	161.7	161.4	162.6	162.7	182.7
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	127.9	130.8	128.8	124.8	144.4
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	118.4	120.5	124.4	141.5	172.8	168.8	172.5	177.0	196.4
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	119.7	133.5	143.9	172.5	216.4	212.7	218.2	223.6	244.1
Hosiery and Knit Goods	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.9	159.6	160.8	161.3	157.5	180.1
Garments and Personal Furnishings	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	158.7	160.4	158.8	160.2	171.6
Other Textile Products	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	141.6	144.1	142.8	138.3	151.2
Tobacco	153.9	160.5	169.8	168.0	192.0	210.1	181.0	188.1	210.0
Beverages	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	206.7	182.3	201.9	228.4	229.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.9	136.3	132.4	136.7	137.2	145.4
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.5	202.9	189.8	204.4	210.3	226.3
Electric Light and Power	105.0	109.2	116.5	139.5	165.8	149.7	163.6	180.5	179.6
Electrical Apparatus	118.7	184.6	165.7	162.9	225.4	212.9	221.1	232.0	260.6
Iron and Steel Products	207.6	208.5	168.7	122.9	144.9	141.4	145.5	147.6	159.0
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	136.8	136.6	131.8	117.8	154.7	161.7	153.0	160.5	174.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	159.9	158.6	161.9	159.1	173.8
Agricultural Implements	150.0	157.8	174.0	207.4	269.2	250.2	260.6	277.3	309.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.5	125.8	122.3	126.3	126.9	135.2
Automobiles and Parts	134.7	130.5	105.6	93.0	130.4	121.4	129.0	133.6	159.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	170.1	159.9	176.5	182.8	190.3
Heating Appliances	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	179.5	173.6	167.2	187.4	218.9
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.s.s.)	175.2	161.5	143.5	115.0	155.2	146.7	154.6	160.4	174.5
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	161.4	162.3	162.2	157.4	174.9
Other Iron and Steel Products	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	141.1	140.9	143.7	142.5	151.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	201.6	187.6	150.2	127.3	164.2	154.7	160.3	169.3	185.9
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	175.1	165.3	173.5	183.4	191.0
Miscellaneous	241.6	237.9	212.0	182.4	201.5	205.1	196.6	202.4	223.7
LOGGING	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	347.0	410.7	257.3	282.1	503.6
MINING	102.7	105.3	101.5	108.5	120.6	104.3	114.8	131.2	139.7
Coal	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	138.7	89.7	115.9	160.6	171.5
Metallic Ores	88.7	82.5	77.1	63.8	103.2	100.8	103.6	106.8	115.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	183.9	157.5	178.5	210.0	215.8
COMMUNICATIONS	116.5	127.1	140.9	176.7	213.5	199.5	215.8	225.6	223.2
Telegraphs	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	178.1	172.3	178.3	190.6	183.6
Telephones	112.4	126.1	140.5	161.7	223.9	207.8	226.3	235.9	235.1
TRANSPORTATION	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	186.8	178.6	187.6	193.8	196.4
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	202.9	195.1	203.3	209.7	218.0
Steam Railway Operation	131.0	142.2	154.9	159.0	181.0	180.6	178.9	184.9	183.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	180.5	136.3	194.2	202.0	210.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	121.1	97.7	105.7	128.5	167.5	135.2	161.1	201.5	194.2
Building	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	178.2	146.2	169.1	206.7	213.5
Highway	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	163.5	104.7	167.5	215.9	195.3
Railway	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.9	164.9	161.1	149.2	168.5	149.6
SERVICES (as listed below)	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	200.9	188.3	198.4	214.8	213.2
Hotels and Restaurants	138.9	154.4	161.4	184.5	219.8	206.4	214.1	240.5	230.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	116.2	123.6	132.2	150.3	174.8	163.1	176.5	179.3	189.5
TRADE	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	175.0	164.5	171.9	178.0	196.9
Retail	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	174.0	162.7	170.4	174.8	199.6
Wholesale	109.3	119.1	129.8	148.2	177.0	167.9	175.0	184.3	191.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	172.6	163.0	168.5	180.3	193.9
FINANCE	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.3	170.5	165.7	171.4	175.6	175.8
Banks and Trust Companies	121.0	127.5	135.5	154.6	176.2	174.8	174.4	182.2	182.3
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	235.6	251.5	236.2	228.1	219.2
Insurance	110.5	116.5	122.2	139.4	160.0	160.1	163.4	164.9	165.2
TOTAL	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	172.5	163.2	168.7	180.1	193.2

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1943-1947 AND QUARTERLY, 1947. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	134.6	135.6	121.2	110.9	118.4	116.8	117.6	121.0	122.1
Animal Products - edible	108.7	129.4	130.6	135.3	131.7	118.9	132.7	142.5	147.9
Fur and Products	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.3	119.9	129.9	116.4	129.7
Leather and Products	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	113.5	117.3	114.5	110.9	110.4
Boots and Shoes	96.0	95.6	99.2	106.6	109.1	111.3	110.1	108.2	105.4
Lumber and Products	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	119.0	111.9	118.0	128.8	121.0
Rough and Dressed Lumber	83.6	84.7	87.9	90.7	108.1	98.0	106.8	122.4	108.7
Furniture	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	145.0	149.1	145.4	140.9	151.2
Other Lumber Products	134.7	139.3	133.3	127.9	135.2	127.6	134.1	142.2	139.3
Plant Products - edible	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	142.0	129.7	129.0	154.2	149.9
Pulp and Paper Products	101.6	105.9	111.6	125.2	135.9	130.8	135.6	140.9	140.5
Pulp and Paper	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	132.4	123.7	132.4	142.7	136.3
Paper Products	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.1	155.0	152.9	157.9	156.6	156.8
Printing and Publishing	96.3	108.2	109.4	123.4	131.3	129.9	129.9	131.6	137.5
Rubber Products	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	144.9	145.7	146.7	143.8	145.6
Textile Products	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.6	108.1	109.6	107.8	106.4	110.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.6	105.1	106.4	104.2	104.2	107.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	94.4	88.5	88.9	82.1	87.1	89.0	87.0	85.1	88.2
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.4	107.7	109.2	106.5	107.9	111.8
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	95.0	101.4	106.8	121.0	132.7	133.1	131.6	132.3	136.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	98.9	102.7	108.4	110.4	114.6	115.1	113.8	113.2	120.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	111.1	112.3	111.8	109.3	113.6
Other Textile Products	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	99.5	103.8	101.0	95.3	97.0
Tobacco	133.6	124.7	125.8	118.6	121.8	140.1	111.5	114.5	120.0
Beverages	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	154.5	143.7	149.9	166.1	162.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	93.7	92.9	95.0	91.7	94.0
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	138.0	134.1	141.5	140.3	139.2
Electric Light and Power	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	127.3	117.0	125.4	138.2	133.7
Electrical Apparatus	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	161.7	157.4	162.3	163.8	170.7
Iron and Steel Products	172.5	168.1	134.3	101.9	107.1	105.7	107.5	108.3	109.9
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	126.6	123.0	126.8	128.8	129.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109.4	96.8	97.0	103.9	114.2	113.8	113.3	115.9	116.4
Agricultural Implements	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	173.1	164.7	173.4	179.0	185.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	95.7	94.4	96.4	96.6	98.3
Automobiles and Parts	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	111.6	106.3	114.6	115.9	117.5
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	121.7	119.5	123.5	125.7	122.4
Heating Appliances	106.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	131.9	130.6	121.0	137.1	147.4
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	90.9	87.6	90.9	93.9	97.0
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	94.9	97.2	96.2	92.3	94.1
Other Iron and Steel Products	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.5	103.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	112.6	110.4	111.9	114.1	118.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	116.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	120.0	117.1	120.6	125.2	119.7
Miscellaneous	155.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	138.4	144.9	134.1	136.4	140.2
LOGGING	114.0	136.3	156.2	189.6	195.3	238.7	151.5	163.0	256.0
MINING	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	89.2	76.7	88.9	94.3	96.5
Coal	101.9	96.0	101.3	103.6	85.3	54.1	81.7	84.1	98.9
Metallic Ores	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	80.7	79.1	82.1	91.7	84.3
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	97.6	101.7	105.1	104.8	133.8	117.5	133.8	147.5	143.2
COMMUNICATIONS	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	169.0	161.1	170.6	176.5	171.2
Telegraphs	114.0	112.6	113.8	118.6	119.7	115.6	116.2	125.3	121.8
Telephones	106.3	111.5	123.2	164.6	184.3	175.2	186.9	192.3	186.2
TRANSPORTATION	115.4	122.3	128.0	130.0	136.5	131.5	141.6	143.5	141.7
Street Railways, Carriage and Storage	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	152.7	147.9	154.0	155.8	166.9
Steam Railway Operation	118.9	123.6	128.4	127.6	131.6	129.7	131.6	134.2	131.6
Shipping and Stevedoring	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	126.0	99.3	142.6	141.8	137.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	110.0	89.1	107.6	129.4	122.7
Building	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	135.1	114.1	132.0	153.7	151.6
Highway	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	99.4	62.1	99.3	126.8	117.4
Railway	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	87.6	95.0	82.7	93.8	84.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	139.4	131.5	136.4	150.2	140.4
Hotels and Restaurants	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	147.0	136.9	144.8	163.0	147.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	127.2	122.7	128.2	129.9	129.0
TRADE	96.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	132.1	125.9	128.8	132.1	145.6
Retail	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	130.0	123.3	126.0	128.3	146.7
Wholesale	96.1	106.6	115.7	127.9	140.7	135.6	138.3	145.5	146.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	123.0	118.1	120.6	126.5	130.7
FINANCE	106.5	106.9	112.4	123.9	132.9	130.5	132.0	135.6	136.4
Banks and Trust Companies	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	140.3	135.5	136.8	144.7	144.7
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	93.2	115.3	144.6	196.8	170.8	174.1	168.2	161.0	163.2
Insurance	96.6	96.0	100.4	111.4	120.5	117.0	120.7	122.0	123.6
TOTAL	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	123.4	118.6	121.3	126.9	130.9

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	164.7	156.2	162.1	175.1	174.8
Provinces - Lumber Products	130.6	167.4	134.0	129.7	150.5	137.6	150.1	166.5	145.4
Pulp and Paper Products	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	183.2	163.2	190.4	210.9	193.6
Iron and Steel	242.7	259.4	228.1	158.9	160.1	161.2	151.3	165.6	164.0
Logging	156.4	166.3	193.8	201.6	295.5	300.3	201.6	204.5	467.9
Mining	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	107.7	28.9	73.3	146.2	152.4
Transportation	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	217.0	267.4	195.4	190.2	199.9
Construction	136.7	131.9	126.9	145.5	180.0	103.3	175.3	235.6	219.4
Trade	111.0	128.1	140.4	154.2	171.5	163.7	168.3	176.2	189.7
Maritimes - All Industries	155.5	167.1	163.7	156.6	170.4	145.5	167.1	185.2	194.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	168.7	162.2	169.4	175.5	185.5
Lumber Products	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	206.5	189.7	199.5	245.4	222.9
Pulp and Paper Products	106.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	193.5	171.0	198.8	214.1	210.8
Textile Products	118.3	122.6	130.0	140.1	162.9	166.0	165.2	162.7	178.9
Chemical and Allied Products	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	116.8	114.5	117.9	116.4	124.0
Iron and Steel	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	152.4	149.0	163.0	157.5	166.8
Logging	157.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	440.9	566.4	270.9	322.9	678.9
Mining	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	136.9	132.7	139.3	141.7	155.6
Communications	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	210.2	199.4	210.7	219.2	223.0
Transportation	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	185.8	167.3	192.0	196.2	201.7
Construction	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	159.5	137.7	147.2	194.3	189.6
Services ^{1/}	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	202.4	192.9	198.8	209.7	215.3
Trade	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	169.4	159.0	166.9	172.2	190.4
Quebec - All Industries	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	176.7	170.7	171.9	183.1	200.9
Ontario - Manufacturing	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	161.8	154.7	160.3	166.5	180.3
Lumber Products	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	173.0	161.1	174.5	186.5	187.5
Plant Products - edible	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	190.4	169.7	174.9	200.3	213.4
Pulp and Paper Products	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	194.0	160.6	193.6	203.4	212.8
Textile Products	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	149.8	148.3	149.5	150.1	167.0
Chemical and Allied Products	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	146.5	142.2	148.2	148.1	157.0
Electrical Apparatus	152.2	168.3	160.9	158.1	219.8	206.8	215.3	227.4	254.8
Iron and Steel	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	136.5	131.9	136.2	139.0	153.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	173.0	172.1	153.5	135.6	175.8	168.6	171.1	180.6	197.9
Logging	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	526.9	691.6	370.8	390.3	793.9
Mining	84.9	79.1	76.8	80.4	96.7	96.4	95.7	96.5	105.6
Communications	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	230.4	216.2	232.4	243.1	238.8
Transportation	125.1	135.8	145.3	151.2	179.8	166.0	181.9	190.2	194.6
Construction	99.4	81.8	99.7	124.3	169.6	132.2	154.9	182.1	166.1
Services ^{1/}	125.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	190.1	177.2	185.7	201.2	208.5
Trade	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	168.6	158.2	165.7	169.8	190.8
Ontario - All Industries	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	164.9	157.2	161.7	169.7	185.8
Prairie - Manufacturing	154.1	154.9	155.8	156.5	176.1	170.3	174.2	182.6	197.6
Provinces - Animal Products - edible	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	189.5	181.8	183.6	196.3	268.0
Lumber Products	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	170.3	177.9	168.1	181.4	172.8
Plant Products - edibles	135.5	161.5	160.2	177.6	204.1	187.2	191.8	215.3	225.5
Textile Products	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	168.0	172.6	160.6	169.2	177.6
Iron and Steel	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	161.6	157.9	165.1	163.2	167.9
Mining	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	187.4	173.2	183.7	197.7	214.2
Communications	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	183.9	167.0	187.0	202.8	196.2
Transportation	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	175.2	167.2	174.9	181.1	179.2
Construction	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	154.3	123.9	152.4	190.9	168.4
Services ^{1/}	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	201.4	185.9	201.6	225.5	200.9
Trade	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	180.2	169.7	176.8	185.0	201.3
Prairies - All Industries	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	175.6	164.4	173.4	186.6	191.6
British - Manufacturing	217.6	214.6	193.4	156.9	190.5	176.0	187.9	204.2	207.9
Columbia - Animal Products - edible	152.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	198.6	155.0	183.6	226.9	203.6
Lumber Products	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	189.3	176.2	182.7	204.3	219.6
Plant Products - edible	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	255.2	182.6	189.9	354.2	283.8
Pulp and Paper Products	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	189.7	174.9	192.3	203.9	211.9
Iron and Steel	557.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	177.8	181.6	199.0	167.0	178.9
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	151.6	138.0	140.1	166.1	167.4
Logging	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	196.5	163.3	206.3	219.4	237.5
Mining	93.6	91.1	87.9	90.4	117.0	107.6	117.7	129.0	129.2
Transportation	134.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	220.0	214.2	219.4	234.1	229.4
Construction	229.4	140.3	124.5	166.3	241.9	206.9	235.1	267.6	267.8
Services ^{1/}	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	243.8	228.2	245.3	264.4	257.6
Trade	118.5	131.5	142.4	158.3	206.0	194.1	203.4	215.1	235.7
B. C. - All Industries	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	195.6	179.0	194.5	212.4	215.7

^{1/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1925-100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week proceeding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	112.2	107.2	111.1	117.0	116.0
Provinces Lumber Products	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	99.3	90.7	103.0	107.1	92.9
Pulp and Paper Products	104.1	102.5	106.2	112.8	113.3	111.4	120.5	127.5	118.5
Iron and Steel	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	110.4	112.6	105.2	111.9	110.1
Logging	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	141.4	173.2	98.1	97.0	192.3
Mining	83.7	89.3	65.7	90.3	66.2	17.1	64.0	52.8	85.1
Transportation	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	166.2	191.4	145.2	137.3	148.5
Construction	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	116.6	66.8	114.1	147.7	142.7
Trade	101.5	108.1	119.6	126.4	129.5	123.2	125.8	130.5	141.7
Maritimes - All Industries	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	113.7	97.7	108.3	121.2	126.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	116.3	114.7	116.0	118.6	118.9
Lumber Products	88.9	94.9	100.7	109.9	113.3	106.6	106.7	128.7	111.3
Pulp and Paper Products	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	130.5	122.8	131.2	137.7	134.2
Textile Products	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	111.7	113.4	111.6	110.2	113.7
Chemical and Allied Products	208.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	81.3	80.8	83.0	82.5	81.2
Iron and Steel	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	114.0	112.4	113.7	115.6	116.6
Logging	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	189.0	241.5	129.7	138.8	261.0
Mining	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	106.1	106.0	110.0	109.8	114.9
Communications	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	177.3	173.9	183.6	189.6	187.1
Transportation	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	134.8	118.6	143.8	142.9	142.1
Construction	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	103.9	87.6	97.1	124.9	119.4
Services ^{1/}	119.3	126.9	128.3	137.2	144.8	138.7	141.1	152.9	147.6
Trade	101.9	107.8	111.9	120.6	130.8	124.5	127.1	131.4	143.5
Quebec - All Industries	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	122.2	119.8	118.3	124.7	130.7
Ontario - Manufacturing	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	116.7	114.5	116.0	118.2	120.5
Lumber Products	105.6	106.6	108.0	111.8	119.2	112.7	121.9	125.6	118.6
Plant Products - edible	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	145.3	133.0	132.4	152.6	152.6
Pulp and Paper Products	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.9	143.9	141.2	142.5	146.4	148.6
Textile Products	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	102.4	103.8	101.7	100.4	106.3
Chemical and Allied Products	163.4	142.7	125.7	101.4	101.4	99.1	101.3	102.9	101.7
Electrical Apparatus	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	159.9	155.9	160.1	161.1	169.8
Iron and Steel	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	101.4	99.1	102.0	102.8	106.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	138.8	132.6	118.3	102.9	116.1	114.7	114.8	116.2	122.1
Logging	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	267.6	339.7	213.0	196.3	351.6
Mining	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	76.8	76.6	78.9	76.7	78.6
Communications	101.0	108.2	119.2	153.4	183.7	176.2	187.0	190.8	182.5
Transportation	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	138.5	125.9	143.0	145.4	144.6
Construction	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	109.0	93.4	107.0	120.6	119.7
Services ^{1/}	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	128.8	122.6	126.6	135.5	130.8
Trade	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	125.7	119.7	122.9	124.5	139.1
Ontario - All Industries	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	120.4	117.0	118.9	121.8	127.1
Prairie - Manufacturing	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	129.0	126.2	127.4	133.0	136.3
Provinces Animal Products - edible	132.4	169.2	158.8	157.1	139.7	133.7	134.9	147.6	160.5
Lumber Products	69.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	122.5	131.6	122.8	127.5	111.5
Plant Products - edible	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	157.0	149.8	145.1	160.7	160.2
Textile Products	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	116.8	121.4	113.8	114.0	116.9
Iron and Steel	153.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	113.6	111.3	114.1	116.0	116.1
Mining	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	141.5	137.5	139.2	144.1	150.9
Communications	107.5	108.9	117.3	129.2	141.8	131.2	143.4	152.5	146.4
Transportation	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	131.8	125.2	132.0	136.5	132.6
Construction	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	97.4	80.4	99.6	117.9	102.5
Services ^{1/}	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	142.3	129.2	142.9	162.1	139.0
Trade	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	137.7	132.0	134.5	138.7	150.3
Prairies - All Industries	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	127.4	121.1	126.2	134.1	133.8
British - Manufacturing	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	136.9	127.3	133.4	146.2	142.1
Columbia Animal Products - edible	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	143.7	111.2	133.3	160.3	140.1
Lumber Products	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	128.4	118.5	126.9	138.8	141.4
Plant Products - edible	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	188.2	132.6	142.0	265.3	196.5
Pulp and Paper Products	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.6	138.3	131.1	134.2	141.0	148.1
Iron and Steel	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	136.7	131.1	133.5	119.2	120.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	118.9	115.8	114.1	125.2	126.6
Logging	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	164.0	149.6	171.1	178.3	175.6
Mining	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	90.2	83.4	91.3	97.8	94.6
Transportation	110.1	121.1	128.6	136.9	156.5	156.6	158.3	167.6	154.9
Construction	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	160.3	140.8	162.4	184.4	164.2
Services ^{1/}	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	172.8	162.0	173.8	186.7	177.1
Trade	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	149.9	142.9	144.3	152.2	168.2
B. C. - All Industries	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	143.6	134.1	142.6	153.8	150.8

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	181.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	165.5	164.0	165.9	166.9	160.5
Plant Products - edible	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	170.0	159.5	171.8	173.3	190.7
Pulp and Paper Products	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	192.4	160.6	193.1	196.2	215.0
Textile Products	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	166.0	161.4	167.2	166.0	168.3
Tobacco	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	184.0	179.2	181.2	187.6	210.0
Iron and Steel	244.2	243.4	193.6	132.3	138.3	139.6	138.8	139.6	146.5
Communications	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	214.6	204.9	218.9	220.8	226.3
Transportation	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	188.0	143.8	204.6	199.1	226.4
Construction	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	217.8	215.4	209.3	237.6	250.0
Services ^{1/}	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	205.9	201.9	204.0	204.2	219.9
Trade	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	168.0	169.2	165.6	170.1	187.8
Montreal - All Industries	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	172.3	166.6	172.6	175.6	190.3
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	148.7	128.9	147.3	170.2	172.4
Iron and Steel	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	203.9	140.1	189.4	276.1	281.9
Transportation	127.5	142.6	153.8	163.6	206.8	184.1	200.2	247.7	216.0
Construction	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	202.3	178.2	190.0	239.2	262.1
Services ^{1/}	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	241.4	210.2	238.3	269.9	245.7
Trade	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	175.8	161.7	173.3	178.9	196.6
Quebec - All Industries	216.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	164.1	144.0	161.1	185.4	189.3
TORONTO - Manufacturing	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	164.8	159.6	162.7	167.3	183.0
Plant Products - edible	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	160.5	155.4	155.9	162.3	173.8
Pulp and Paper Products	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	176.1	170.7	173.7	176.1	190.8
Textile Products	123.4	121.5	124.8	135.0	152.8	152.3	152.2	152.6	164.8
Chemicals	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	197.7	193.9	199.2	198.0	211.7
Electrical Apparatus	184.7	180.7	175.1	178.5	238.8	227.8	233.3	244.8	275.5
Iron and Steel	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	133.6	130.2	130.9	137.1	147.6
Communications	110.8	123.6	139.9	185.7	219.0	213.1	219.8	225.9	222.6
Transportation	131.1	141.2	151.9	151.8	203.7	194.6	208.9	215.8	213.9
Construction	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	189.3	154.6	167.6	213.2	237.7
Services ^{1/}	124.3	137.8	139.6	166.4	184.2	172.2	178.0	189.3	206.2
Trade	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.4	171.2	162.2	169.3	170.7	191.8
Toronto - All Industries	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	170.6	162.7	171.7	174.1	190.1
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	137.9	142.8	130.5	124.5	141.6	133.1	142.2	145.0	154.0
Pulp and Paper Products	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	161.0	161.7	160.8	161.5	176.0
Iron and Steel	158.4	163.1	125.6	84.0	96.6	88.3	93.3	97.6	113.0
Construction	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	187.7	178.9	182.4	210.2	196.7
Services ^{1/}	146.6	151.5	165.5	189.8	221.8	214.4	219.2	232.8	236.6
Trade	114.7	125.4	136.7	167.6	176.9	167.4	172.6	177.3	192.0
Ottawa - All Industries	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	165.6	167.5	164.1	171.1	177.1
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	141.1	139.3	130.3	115.9	151.4	147.5	151.6	154.0	169.7
Textile Products	107.5	109.6	109.3	118.6	155.2	134.3	135.9	129.6	153.6
Electrical Apparatus	154.0	170.8	156.4	120.8	194.2	166.6	193.8	194.3	224.1
Iron and Steel	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	133.8	131.5	136.5	136.9	148.7
Construction	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	160.7	138.8	160.3	174.6	179.6
Trade	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.3	161.4	149.1	156.2	161.0	191.6
Hamilton - All Industries	136.1	134.4	129.3	120.5	154.7	148.9	154.9	157.8	173.9
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	128.2	120.0	129.6	132.6	142.6
Iron and Steel	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	120.9	112.6	123.1	125.5	135.6
Construction	161.3	144.0	147.8	192.4	236.9	202.2	258.2	246.1	248.3
Trade	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	150.4	136.2	146.7	159.9	172.7
Windsor - All Industries	146.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	134.0	125.0	135.3	139.1	148.9
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	150.8	161.7	152.1	150.3	168.2	164.2	168.1	173.2	188.5
Animal Products - edible	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	177.4	174.4	170.4	167.1	261.7
Textile Products	121.0	119.5	131.9	138.4	178.0	168.6	151.4	186.0	202.6
Chemicals	635.2	636.4	485.4	163.0	156.9	146.5	153.2	163.8	168.0
Iron and Steel	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	158.9	154.3	166.5	161.1	164.6
Communications	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	158.4	138.3	165.8	178.3	168.7
Transportation	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	196.6	183.9	181.1	183.6	206.7
Construction	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	88.9	61.1	82.0	100.3	99.3
Services ^{1/}	121.4	138.8	148.3	179.2	204.0	198.5	206.3	206.6	213.1
Trade	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	182.8	174.5	177.8	183.5	204.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	126.3	134.5	135.2	146.5	166.0	160.0	163.6	170.2	184.8
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	187.0	182.4	189.6	191.6	206.6
Lumber Products	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	191.4	188.2	181.6	206.2	228.0
Iron and Steel	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	161.9	161.5	183.4	153.4	165.0
Communications	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	203.6	182.1	211.1	210.3	210.9
Transportation	132.2	143.4	167.3	188.5	244.7	245.5	245.1	256.5	263.8
Construction	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	361.3	324.1	353.0	417.1	406.4
Services ^{1/}	135.8	153.4	170.1	199.5	246.2	229.9	247.7	266.6	260.0
Trade	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	206.7	193.4	202.0	211.5	236.5
Vancouver - All Industries	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.6	213.9	204.3	214.1	223.9	236.4

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	119.9	120.6	119.2	119.3	121.8
Plant Products - edible	97.0	99.2	102.8	104.8	112.7	111.5	112.4	112.5	118.8
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.2	142.6	137.0	145.1	145.7	150.0
Textile Products	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.4	111.5	109.1	106.9	110.1
Tobacco	119.2	114.0	109.7	103.3	106.4	108.1	104.4	105.7	109.0
Iron and Steel	190.5	195.7	151.3	109.2	106.7	108.5	106.2	106.1	106.2
Communications	105.2	112.1	126.9	163.0	192.3	186.0	197.5	196.2	192.8
Transportation	89.1	98.2	104.7	120.0	130.6	101.2	146.6	140.2	145.2
Construction	97.2	86.2	97.3	129.1	163.4	161.2	161.6	178.3	175.7
Services ^{1/}	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	148.5	147.2	146.5	147.2	163.1
Trade	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	133.8	128.2	129.2	133.4	147.5
Montreal - All Industries	132.2	133.1	122.3	119.0	126.5	123.2	126.2	127.5	131.7
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	98.3	90.2	97.0	106.6	106.2
Iron and Steel	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	138.5	101.8	130.3	175.4	175.3
Transportation	112.8	120.4	126.2	132.3	168.0	161.2	168.7	190.7	176.7
Construction	101.4	95.7	100.2	101.1	116.5	93.2	101.3	142.5	147.3
Services ^{1/}	113.2	127.3	132.6	148.3	153.2	135.2	146.2	169.8	152.2
Trade	103.1	112.7	122.7	135.0	137.5	128.0	134.4	139.0	146.0
Quebec - All Industries	165.2	163.7	132.6	102.2	111.8	101.5	109.2	121.8	121.8
TORONTO - Manufacturing	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	118.1	118.3	117.2	117.8	122.1
Plant Products - edible	101.2	115.5	116.5	121.8	127.6	129.1	123.0	123.6	129.1
Pulp and Paper Products	100.2	107.5	114.3	128.5	135.9	135.2	133.6	133.8	140.9
Textile Products	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	101.9	104.2	102.4	99.3	102.9
Chemicals	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	135.4	134.8	135.2	139.6	134.4
Electrical Apparatus	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.2	169.8	167.2	169.4	168.2	178.5
Iron and Steel	188.1	183.2	132.0	89.3	94.7	94.2	93.3	96.6	98.6
Communications	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	185.4	184.5	188.9	190.0	178.3
Transportation	116.2	125.4	133.8	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.9	161.1	160.7
Construction	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	143.0	121.9	141.5	157.6	187.5
Services ^{1/}	110.2	117.0	108.9	113.6	120.2	116.2	118.8	122.6	124.5
Trade	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	130.2	125.5	127.9	127.8	143.0
Toronto - All Industries	127.3	128.2	120.2	115.7	124.3	122.1	123.3	124.6	130.8
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	115.6	114.2	101.5	97.5	99.2	98.0	99.0	101.0	102.2
Pulp and Paper Products	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	120.0	119.4	120.2	121.1	121.9
Iron and Steel	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.2	54.6	54.8	56.7	64.0
Construction	89.2	71.4	76.1	116.4	132.6	126.1	133.6	137.5	128.1
Services ^{1/}	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	141.2	136.8	140.6	144.0	146.0
Trade	105.7	112.2	120.2	132.2	135.3	129.9	130.5	133.2	140.1
Ottawa - All Industries	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	120.4	116.7	119.8	122.0	123.2
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	110.3	107.6	111.1	111.1	113.9
Textile Products	93.8	95.1	94.8	98.8	97.6	99.4	96.4	93.2	101.7
Electrical Apparatus	123.6	131.0	121.8	97.7	132.1	129.7	135.0	133.3	136.9
Iron and Steel	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	97.9	94.7	99.8	99.2	100.9
Construction	72.5	50.3	80.5	105.8	116.1	103.7	115.6	119.0	121.3
Trade	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	121.1	114.0	117.3	118.1	137.4
Hamilton - All Industries	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	113.7	109.2	114.5	114.3	118.5
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	111.5	106.6	115.6	116.1	114.4
Iron and Steel	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	106.0	99.1	111.2	111.6	110.0
Construction	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	168.4	148.6	181.0	178.2	171.3
Trade	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	130.4	115.2	125.1	136.0	152.5
Windsor - All Industries	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	115.3	108.7	118.5	120.1	119.1
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	123.8	122.5	123.4	126.3	131.2
Animal Products - edible	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	125.1	123.7	119.0	131.3	168.9
Textile Products	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	134.0	118.4	110.0	144.6	150.8
Chemicals	532.7	532.8	391.0	137.3	114.9	113.2	123.2	111.1	112.4
Iron and Steel	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	112.8	110.6	114.8	115.4	113.8
Communications	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	146.9	133.3	159.4	160.2	161.8
Transportation	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	147.4	142.2	144.6	149.0	158.1
Construction	43.7	30.3	38.6	65.6	71.4	68.4	67.4	77.5	74.2
Services ^{1/}	109.8	123.4	129.0	149.9	153.0	147.1	151.7	152.9	160.0
Trade	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	141.5	136.5	136.6	139.3	154.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	114.0	118.8	116.7	122.6	127.3	124.2	125.4	128.8	135.8
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	237.4	228.8	189.1	128.2	135.7	132.7	137.3	137.2	140.0
Lumber Products	86.0	97.1	104.2	106.4	137.8	132.5	133.5	146.7	152.7
Iron and Steel	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	112.8	112.5	121.3	108.7	108.5
Communications	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	158.9	151.2	159.0	161.6	162.2
Transportation	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	194.4	201.2	199.0	207.6	191.0
Construction	157.7	112.2	120.3	188.2	269.2	232.2	267.6	293.7	263.3
Services ^{1/}	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	177.8	167.0	178.7	191.6	184.7
Trade	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	146.7	140.4	141.1	148.1	166.6
Vancouver - All Industries	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	156.2	151.3	156.7	161.7	163.7

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 8.- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1947, AND SEMI-ANNUALLY IN 1947.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings							1947	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	June 1	Dec. 1	
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57	36.64	39.25	
Animal Products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09	35.09	38.15	
Fur and Products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34	33.98	39.22	
Leather and Products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76	27.90	29.75	
Boots and Shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64	26.99	28.41	
Lumber and Products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.86	32.30	35.18	
Rough and Dressed Lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96	33.48	36.38	
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.80	31.40	31.33	34.28	
Other Lumber Products	22.50	25.08	26.89	27.20	27.94	30.44	30.13	32.94	
Plant Products - edible	23.48	25.23	26.68	26.54	27.99	30.54	31.01	32.28	
Pulp and Paper Products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62	42.23	44.28	
Pulp and Paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30	49.66	51.50	
Paper Products	25.52	26.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84	33.02	35.61	
Printing and Publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07	38.05	40.18	
Rubber Products	27.57	29.31	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12	38.37	41.41	
Textile Products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91	28.13	30.14	
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08	29.47	31.89	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21	28.46	31.49	
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61	28.92	31.36	
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27	30.73	33.10	
Hosiery and Knit Goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18	25.70	27.13	
Garments and Personal Furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.59	27.23	28.99	
Other Textile Products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	29.74	30.13	32.27	
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43	29.14	31.44	
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68	40.17	41.95	
Chemicals and Allied Products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16	38.78	41.71	
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.66	36.36	40.35	
Electric Light and Power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30	41.33	42.52	
Electrical Apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.68	33.52	33.20	37.71	37.10	41.25	
Iron and Steel Products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12	41.17	44.06	
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26	42.80	46.90	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72	40.20	42.75	
Agricultural Implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30	38.79	44.09	
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.66	42.57	44.70	
Automobiles and Parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20	43.13	48.64	
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83	42.77	46.51	
Heating Appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90	36.59	38.78	
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.26	41.52	41.58	43.89	
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24	39.07	42.53	
Other Iron and Steel Products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.63	38.01	38.25	40.96	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96	39.28	43.30	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57	43.05	46.84	
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87	31.71	34.47	
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42	33.88	39.20	
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03	41.17	46.19	
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61	36.09	44.17	
Metallic Ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.83	48.25	45.69	49.55	
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88	36.21	40.87	
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	32.76	34.42	34.41	35.60	
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	37.89	38.44	38.43	
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	33.63	33.54	34.95	
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	44.16	43.37	45.41	
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	38.70	38.47	40.56	
Steam Railway Operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	49.79	49.26	50.51	
Shipping and Stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	37.17	35.51	39.87	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	34.86	34.45	36.46	
Building	31.20	34.65	34.12	34.03	33.97	37.41	37.08	40.62	
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	31.61	30.66	32.18	
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.67	31.40	35.11	35.82	35.07	
SERVICES (as listed below)	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	23.48	23.22	24.96	
Hotels and Restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	22.45	22.09	23.60	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	25.51	25.42	27.67	
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	31.29	31.50	32.06	
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.82	26.33	28.99	29.28	29.56	
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.18	37.14	37.01	38.79	
SIXTEEN LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	36.15	36.00	38.28	
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.85	37.09	37.51	37.56	
Banks and Trust Companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	32.61	32.88	32.91	
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.51	43.93	43.57	45.95	
Insurance	31.25	32.59	33.97	35.98	40.09	42.48	43.27	42.82	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.65	32.04	32.46	36.19	36.07	38.34	

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries, Annual Averages, 1942-47 and Monthly, 1944-47.

Month and Year	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	Eight Leading Industries	Finance	Nine Leading Industries
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	29.17	20.70	34.81	28.13	34.70	26.45	17.37	24.07	28.56	30.20	28.61
1943 - Average	31.50	24.78	36.09	29.36	35.86	29.64	18.58	25.23	30.78	31.19	30.79
1944 - Average	32.66	26.54	38.05	30.81	37.07	29.74	19.41	26.21	31.84	32.35	31.85
1945 - Average	32.65	26.89	38.60	31.48	38.82	30.08	19.87	26.85	31.99	33.51	32.04
1946 - Average	32.51	29.03	39.21	32.76	40.07	31.53	21.06	28.45	32.38	34.85	32.46
1947 - Average	36.57	35.42	43.03	34.42	44.16	34.86	23.48	31.29	36.15	37.09	36.19
1944 - Jan. 1	30.18	24.08	34.14	30.86	35.79	28.70	18.94	25.30	29.69	32.02	29.77
Feb. 1	32.78	24.94	38.12	30.64	35.99	29.85	19.43	26.17	31.76	31.88	31.76
Mar. 1	33.23	27.99	37.76	30.67	36.01	30.77	19.38	26.45	32.27	31.92	32.26
Apr. 1	33.28	27.69	37.55	30.53	37.26	30.44	19.44	26.39	32.37	31.95	32.37
May 1	32.92	28.97	39.25	30.97	37.30	29.73	19.65	26.42	32.26	32.60	32.27
June 1	32.64	26.31	37.45	31.05	36.93	29.09	19.39	26.33	31.80	32.68	31.83
July 1	32.44	26.75	37.68	30.41	36.56	29.77	19.28	26.59	31.72	32.73	31.75
Aug. 1	32.38	27.15	38.04	30.53	36.69	28.85	19.11	26.54	31.63	32.65	31.66
Sept. 1	32.55	27.29	38.25	30.76	36.72	28.44	19.29	26.45	31.69	32.53	31.72
Oct. 1	33.02	26.51	39.11	31.10	38.72	30.62	19.46	26.80	32.36	32.41	32.36
Nov. 1	33.20	25.76	39.48	31.15	38.28	30.60	19.70	26.04	32.29	32.44	32.30
Dec. 1	33.35	25.04	39.79	31.04	38.63	29.76	19.82	25.53	32.19	32.42	32.20
1945 - Jan. 1	30.22	27.02	34.87	31.20	38.77	28.84	19.23	25.52	30.10	32.50	30.18
Feb. 1	33.06	25.13	39.39	31.25	38.98	29.98	19.70	26.52	32.15	32.83	32.18
Mar. 1	33.56	27.62	40.01	31.26	40.18	30.65	20.16	26.85	32.81	32.86	32.81
Apr. 1	32.55	28.28	38.46	31.51	39.17	30.05	19.73	26.50	32.00	33.58	32.06
May 1	33.59	26.81	39.27	31.31	38.38	29.00	19.99	26.84	32.55	33.63	32.58
June 1	32.88	26.73	38.00	31.58	38.33	29.80	19.62	26.79	32.10	33.65	32.15
July 1	32.94	27.57	39.31	31.11	38.88	30.52	19.71	27.19	32.32	33.70	32.37
Aug. 1	32.73	27.07	38.93	31.16	38.38	29.91	19.74	27.35	32.09	33.54	32.14
Sept. 1	32.58	27.47	38.25	31.75	38.59	30.63	19.78	27.28	32.06	33.53	32.11
Oct. 1	32.54	27.48	39.08	31.76	39.12	30.58	20.16	27.35	32.08	34.08	32.16
Nov. 1	32.64	26.22	38.67	32.01	38.60	30.76	20.21	27.27	31.95	34.14	32.03
Dec. 1	32.44	25.35	39.02	31.64	38.72	30.26	20.37	26.76	31.63	34.13	31.73
1946 - Jan. 1	29.49	27.37	36.59	32.53	39.01	28.98	19.80	26.74	29.92	34.14	30.09
Feb. 1	32.43	26.12	39.41	32.31	39.25	31.24	20.36	27.92	31.97	34.25	32.05
Mar. 1	32.43	29.31	39.67	32.94	40.53	32.02	21.04	28.19	32.44	34.84	32.53
Apr. 1	32.82	28.89	39.69	32.52	39.74	31.45	20.88	28.18	32.48	34.54	32.56
May 1	32.24	27.95	38.39	33.21	39.21	30.84	20.97	28.24	32.05	34.69	32.16
June 1	31.83	24.89	38.93	32.69	38.64	30.88	20.73	28.37	31.68	34.77	31.51
July 1	32.37	29.51	39.41	32.40	39.04	31.22	20.95	28.72	32.25	34.66	32.35
Aug. 1	32.68	32.25	38.84	32.38	39.56	31.96	20.83	29.10	32.64	34.65	32.72
Sept. 1	32.71	31.87	39.12	32.34	39.86	32.17	21.05	29.05	32.72	34.95	32.81
Oct. 1	33.18	30.54	40.25	33.07	41.54	32.18	21.59	29.03	33.15	35.59	33.25
Nov. 1	33.45	30.28	40.22	33.45	41.28	32.67	21.95	29.13	33.33	35.52	33.42
Dec. 1	34.54	29.60	40.12	33.25	42.88	32.77	22.56	28.77	33.95	35.63	34.02
1947 - Jan. 1	32.40	32.35	35.50	33.63	43.06	31.00	22.19	29.00	32.64	36.75	32.77
Feb. 1	35.34	31.78	42.12	33.61	44.10	33.76	22.77	30.47	35.03	36.49	35.09
Mar. 1	35.81	34.29	43.30	33.74	44.47	34.89	23.20	30.77	35.61	36.66	35.66
Apr. 1	35.98	36.61	43.17	34.02	44.40	33.66	23.25	30.63	35.73	36.96	35.78
May 1	36.27	35.19	43.54	33.76	43.55	34.63	23.37	31.11	35.89	37.42	35.95
June 1	36.64	33.88	41.17	34.41	43.37	34.45	23.22	31.50	36.00	37.51	36.07
July 1	36.47	35.16	43.27	34.41	43.99	34.78	23.51	31.74	36.15	37.50	36.20
Aug. 1	36.97	35.36	43.69	34.72	43.98	35.70	23.29	31.79	36.53	37.52	36.57
Sept. 1	37.16	36.76	44.31	34.88	44.22	35.85	23.40	31.88	36.76	37.40	36.79
Oct. 1	38.04	36.63	45.29	34.95	44.45	36.55	24.07	31.99	37.39	37.20	37.38
Nov. 1	38.52	37.83	44.87	35.37	45.03	36.65	24.49	32.36	37.79	37.30	37.77
Dec. 1	39.25	39.20	46.19	35.60	45.41	36.46	24.96	32.06	38.28	37.36	38.24

Table 10.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas,
Annual Averages, 1942-47, and Monthly, 1946-47.

Month and Year	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1942 - Average	25.34	21.91	25.11	24.25	26.70	29.68	28.30	26.71	27.58	29.52	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average	28.13	24.01	29.31	28.34	29.06	31.22	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.43	34.32	30.78
1944 - Average	30.33	26.06	31.88	28.16	30.22	32.78	31.59	31.06	30.29	33.05	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average	30.42	28.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average	30.57	27.31	30.71	30.05	31.24	32.68	33.28	33.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1947 - Average	32.80	29.42	32.49	33.33	34.64	37.11	36.46	36.23	35.57	37.27	38.74	36.15
1944 - Jan. 1	27.01	23.58	27.60	26.31	28.14	30.73	30.39	29.63	28.94	32.17	31.79	29.69
Feb. 1	29.95	25.03	31.61	27.73	29.98	32.97	30.99	30.12	29.67	32.83	34.77	31.76
Mar. 1	30.52	25.11	32.11	28.36	30.58	33.40	31.39	31.05	30.34	32.39	35.37	32.27
Apr. 1	31.41	26.13	33.16	29.06	30.84	33.31	31.59	31.29	30.60	32.55	36.00	32.37
May 1	31.88	26.86	33.41	29.53	30.59	32.97	31.82	31.51	30.43	33.05	35.51	32.25
June 1	30.10	25.89	31.89	27.43	30.12	32.77	31.62	31.15	30.57	32.38	34.30	31.80
July 1	30.12	26.40	32.01	27.37	29.91	32.68	31.55	30.94	30.46	33.06	34.97	31.72
Aug. 1	30.09	26.09	31.44	28.27	29.76	32.69	31.49	30.90	30.12	33.09	34.67	31.63
Sept. 1	30.11	26.78	31.83	27.71	30.09	32.65	31.46	30.94	30.04	32.99	34.45	31.59
Oct. 1	31.10	27.05	32.52	29.13	31.05	33.02	32.37	31.70	31.14	33.95	34.30	32.36
Nov. 1	31.00	26.92	32.70	28.58	30.93	33.06	32.22	31.61	30.58	34.03	34.57	32.29
Dec. 1	30.69	27.02	32.27	29.40	30.53	33.10	32.33	31.30	30.56	33.54	34.71	32.19
1945 - Jan. 1	27.73	25.29	28.35	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.34	32.50	32.35	30.10
Feb. 1	31.33	25.56	33.51	28.36	30.37	32.37	31.37	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.30	32.15
Mar. 1	31.95	25.19	33.93	29.40	31.35	33.43	32.83	32.38	31.58	34.16	35.66	32.81
Apr. 1	31.48	26.41	32.81	29.77	30.61	32.49	32.04	31.65	30.67	33.35	34.87	32.00
May 1	31.02	27.26	32.81	28.53	31.24	33.22	32.26	31.95	30.62	33.63	35.59	32.55
June 1	30.20	25.70	31.55	28.31	31.13	32.62	32.06	31.93	30.64	33.10	34.60	32.10
July 1	30.99	26.45	32.14	29.42	30.97	32.87	32.77	32.60	31.32	33.88	35.07	32.32
Aug. 1	30.66	25.57	31.51	29.58	31.02	32.55	31.99	31.38	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept. 1	30.15	26.99	30.37	29.20	30.85	32.49	32.67	32.54	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct. 1	30.18	26.76	30.93	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.58	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov. 1	29.55	27.28	30.15	29.00	30.73	32.42	32.55	32.48	31.25	33.41	35.07	31.95
Dec. 1	29.57	27.09	30.25	28.69	30.37	32.04	32.55	32.36	31.42	33.49	34.65	31.53
1946 - Jan. 1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb. 1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar. 1	31.08	26.15	31.75	30.40	31.45	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr. 1	31.34	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.49
May 1	30.17	26.37	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.96	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.50	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July 1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.34	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug. 1	29.97	27.53	29.93	30.17	31.60	33.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.54
Sept. 1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct. 1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov. 1	30.75	28.54	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.33	28.98	31.31	30.19	32.45	34.71	34.34	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95
1947 - Jan. 1	29.93	27.51	27.13	31.28	31.17	33.35	34.08	33.78	34.26	34.37	34.87	32.54
Feb. 1	32.99	28.20	33.50	32.34	33.43	35.93	35.64	35.50	35.12	36.10	36.93	35.03
Mar. 1	32.60	29.16	32.43	32.95	34.20	36.47	35.92	35.31	35.55	36.28	37.99	35.61
Apr. 1	33.38	29.99	32.52	34.41	34.34	36.38	36.21	35.92	35.53	36.96	38.26	35.73
May 1	33.25	30.30	32.66	34.03	34.51	36.55	36.27	36.08	35.18	37.14	39.50	35.89
June 1	31.61	29.23	30.76	32.81	34.70	36.88	36.36	36.19	35.46	37.08	38.85	36.00
July 1	33.20	29.27	33.37	33.19	34.29	37.19	36.48	36.42	35.26	37.25	39.06	36.15
Aug. 1	33.29	29.36	33.67	32.98	34.79	37.65	36.59	36.44	35.81	37.20	39.36	36.53
Sept. 1	33.46	28.98	33.54	33.60	35.21	37.80	36.89	36.66	35.75	37.80	39.34	36.76
Oct. 1	33.56	30.28	33.44	33.92	35.78	38.47	37.52	37.14	35.80	38.98	40.39	37.39
Nov. 1	33.50	30.12	33.47	33.97	36.27	38.99	37.71	37.36	36.57	38.85	40.66	37.79
Dec. 1	33.73	30.54	33.40	34.34	36.82	39.63	37.90	37.44	36.56	39.27	40.95	38.28

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities,
Annual Averages, 1942-47 and Monthly, 1944-47.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.65	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.82	40.37	29.33	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.63	32.80	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1947 - Average	34.92	30.77	36.76	31.69	37.32	43.54	33.18	36.32
1944 - Jan. 1	29.52	25.00	30.72	26.34	30.95	37.73	27.45	30.06
Feb. 1	31.47	28.60	32.94	27.17	33.30	44.43	28.25	34.17
Mar. 1	31.89	28.88	33.03	27.82	34.03	44.30	29.22	34.32
Apr. 1	32.20	29.25	33.03	27.52	33.94	44.46	29.17	33.58
May 1	31.64	29.24	33.21	27.78	33.74	36.54	29.40	34.33
June 1	31.29	30.60	32.50	27.86	32.61	43.22	28.97	33.56
July 1	31.06	29.33	32.42	27.94	32.60	43.55	28.70	33.88
Aug. 1	30.96	29.31	32.24	28.04	33.00	43.63	28.45	34.07
Sept. 1	32.03	30.54	32.33	27.57	32.78	43.44	28.52	33.80
Oct. 1	32.48	30.87	32.66	27.82	32.95	43.98	28.59	33.92
Nov. 1	32.52	31.29	32.51	28.33	33.33	43.37	28.72	33.23
Dec. 1	32.59	28.93	32.57	28.25	33.42	43.49	29.20	33.35
1945 - Jan. 1	29.61	27.08	29.71	27.11	30.05	36.29	27.85	31.22
Feb. 1	32.14	28.27	32.26	28.43	33.67	44.22	28.30	34.01
Mar. 1	32.58	28.89	33.10	28.69	33.77	43.68	30.01	34.64
Apr. 1	31.73	27.32	31.92	28.09	33.13	41.93	29.29	33.67
May 1	32.68	29.96	33.03	28.87	33.98	42.80	29.72	34.73
June 1	32.23	30.90	32.80	28.49	32.41	39.79	29.19	33.34
July 1	31.92	29.12	33.09	28.42	33.11	39.60	29.71	33.66
Aug. 1	32.09	29.73	32.71	28.26	33.33	38.70	29.07	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.56	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.34	32.56	28.47	32.82	39.74	29.56	33.67
Nov. 1	32.20	29.05	32.64	28.55	32.42	39.39	29.77	33.62
Dec. 1	32.03	27.10	32.38	27.94	32.57	39.08	29.76	33.08
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.65	36.49	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.93	28.63	32.35	37.16	30.52	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.65	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.34	28.46	33.41	29.30	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.55
Dec. 1	33.52	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48
1947 - Jan. 1	31.25	27.94	33.17	28.98	33.36	40.05	30.48	32.85
Feb. 1	33.96	28.76	35.45	30.89	36.30	42.90	32.64	35.07
Mar. 1	34.54	29.31	35.81	31.15	37.21	43.20	32.82	35.78
Apr. 1	34.68	29.70	36.06	31.10	36.67	43.08	32.85	35.38
May 1	34.85	30.19	36.40	31.23	36.84	43.52	33.05	36.38
June 1	35.01	31.05	36.69	31.60	37.14	42.79	33.27	36.23
July 1	34.73	30.42	37.05	31.81	36.89	43.13	33.60	36.23
Aug. 1	34.95	31.68	37.15	32.56	37.78	43.58	33.23	36.63
Sept. 1	35.34	32.01	37.50	32.25	37.33	43.44	33.63	36.81
Oct. 1	36.03	32.28	38.20	32.94	38.80	44.51	33.76	37.67
Nov. 1	36.74	32.70	38.59	32.67	38.70	45.60	34.21	37.97
Dec. 1	37.10	32.69	39.01	33.15	40.36	46.67	34.68	38.39

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,

July 1, 1944 - Dec. 1, 1947.

Month and Year		Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Kitchener - Waterloo	London	Month and Year	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1944 -	July 1	30.92	27.68	24.40	27.76	28.86	29.80	July 1	1944
	Aug. 1	28.77	28.35	24.37	28.25	29.44	29.49	Aug. 1	
	Sept. 1	30.22	28.40	25.42	28.62	29.60	29.49	Sept. 1	
	Oct. 1	31.02	29.74	26.21	29.63	29.86	29.74	Oct. 1	
	Nov. 1	30.48	29.68	25.69	29.38	30.36	29.45	Nov. 1	
	Dec. 1	30.92	29.64	26.32	29.75	29.93	29.35	Dec. 1	
1945 -	Jan. 1	28.18	27.33	23.99	27.48	27.69	27.52	Jan. 1	1945
	Feb. 1	32.96	30.03	25.82	28.77	30.30	29.48	Feb. 1	
	Mar. 1	32.20	30.10	27.13	30.59	30.11	29.74	Mar. 1	
	Apr. 1	32.94	30.30	25.06	29.56	29.49	28.91	Apr. 1	
	May 1	31.35	30.05	26.85	30.26	30.23	29.97	May 1	
	June 1	30.99	29.94	26.42	29.25	29.79	30.11	June 1	
	July 1	30.39	29.99	26.33	28.46	29.88	30.14	July 1	
	Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.93	30.42	Aug. 1	
	Sept. 1	29.42	29.17	25.70	28.97	29.83	30.20	Sept. 1	
	Oct. 1	28.69	28.28	26.79	28.75	29.98	30.19	Oct. 1	
	Nov. 1	29.36	28.39	26.99	29.08	30.33	30.40	Nov. 1	
	Dec. 1	28.80	28.29	26.76	30.06	29.89	29.95	Dec. 1	
1945 -	Average	30.42	29.29	26.17	29.22	29.78	29.74	Average	1945
1946 -	Jan. 1	26.22	26.84	22.73	28.61	26.00	28.20	Jan. 1	1946
	Feb. 1	28.63	29.18	26.10	30.13	29.67	30.01	Feb. 1	
	Mar. 1	29.64	29.38	26.86	30.04	30.12	30.45	Mar. 1	
	Apr. 1	29.80	30.60	27.13	30.80	30.70	30.63	Apr. 1	
	May 1	29.67	29.45	26.81	30.05	30.13	30.48	May 1	
	June 1	28.78	28.20	25.65	30.47	28.58	30.05	June 1	
	July 1	29.66	29.31	24.46	30.57	30.50	30.63	July 1	
	Aug. 1	29.51	29.08	27.51	32.16	30.54	30.93	Aug. 1	
	Sept. 1	29.25	28.83	28.04	31.92	30.63	30.84	Sept. 1	
	Oct. 1	29.97	30.02	28.53	31.99	30.84	31.44	Oct. 1	
	Nov. 1	29.79	29.65	27.68	31.99	29.66	31.58	Nov. 1	
	Dec. 1	29.12	29.64	28.73	32.31	32.89	31.95	Dec. 1	
1946 -	Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60	Average	1946
1947 -	Jan. 1	27.84	29.88	24.06	31.26	29.49	30.20	Jan. 1	1947
	Feb. 1	33.34	31.05	29.72	32.98	33.69	32.61	Feb. 1	
	Mar. 1	32.31	31.12	29.84	33.42	34.22	33.04	Mar. 1	
	Apr. 1	32.73	32.86	29.43	32.98	34.48	32.62	Apr. 1	
	May 1	33.40	31.50	30.07	33.31	35.11	33.81	May 1	
	June 1	31.63	31.67	30.50	36.09	35.32	34.30	June 1	
	July 1	33.00	31.56	28.62	35.15	35.23	34.55	July 1	
	Aug. 1	32.61	30.57	29.90	36.58	36.09	34.40	Aug. 1	
	Sept. 1	32.73	30.26	30.45	36.46	36.65	34.33	Sept. 1	
	Oct. 1	32.45	31.80	32.12	37.34	37.37	34.97	Oct. 1	
	Nov. 1	32.58	32.03	32.24	36.65	37.46	35.43	Nov. 1	
	Dec. 1	31.91	31.05	32.54	37.06	37.90	35.88	Dec. 1	
1947 -	Average	32.23	31.34	29.96	34.94	35.25	33.86	Average	1947

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,
July 1, 1944 - Dec. 1, 1947. (Concluded).

Month and Year		Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1944 - July	1	37.31	26.97	26.06	30.83	29.73	33.37	July 1 - 1944
Aug.	1	37.80	27.21	26.21	31.08	29.48	33.20	Aug. 1
Sept.	1	38.28	27.44	26.19	30.76	29.54	33.34	Sept. 1
Oct.	1	39.01	28.07	26.31	30.63	29.65	33.06	Oct. 1
Nov.	1	38.38	27.21	26.49	31.02	29.62	32.37	Nov. 1
Dec.	1	35.99	27.09	26.30	31.32	29.21	33.02	Dec. 1
1945 - Jan.	1	35.87	27.11	25.94	31.01	27.74	31.28	Jan. 1 - 1945
Feb.	1	36.06	28.88	26.83	31.18	29.16	34.19	Feb. 1
Mar.	1	35.72	29.13	27.22	31.84	29.43	34.42	Mar. 1
Apr.	1	34.16	28.17	26.35	31.92	28.62	33.88	Apr. 1
May	1	35.53	28.22	26.89	32.25	29.54	33.71	May 1
June	1	34.80	27.62	26.02	31.74	29.29	32.87	June 1
July	1	36.57	27.84	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July 1
Aug.	1	37.00	27.64	26.24	31.39	29.33	32.10	Aug. 1
Sept.	1	34.07	27.72	26.87	31.44	29.76	32.70	Sept. 1
Oct.	1	36.45	28.15	27.43	31.24	30.01	32.20	Oct. 1
Nov.	1	35.21	28.06	27.69	31.60	29.49	31.53	Nov. 1
Dec.	1	34.98	28.12	27.56	31.40	29.91	31.31	Dec. 1
1945 - Average		35.53	28.05	26.76	31.57	29.31	32.70	Average - 1945
1946 - Jan.	1	32.83	27.95	27.29	31.00	28.81	27.98	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb.	1	34.61	29.20	27.76	31.94	30.05	31.51	Feb. 1
Mar.	1	34.46	28.21	28.60	32.12	30.39	31.76	Mar. 1
Apr.	1	34.40	28.75	28.42	31.97	30.21	31.60	Apr. 1
May	1	34.19	28.83	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May 1
June	1	34.69	28.99	27.76	31.68	29.75	30.46	June 1
July	1	35.07	29.29	28.22	31.99	30.52	32.45	July 1
Aug.	1	35.67	29.77	29.06	32.09	30.62	31.70	Aug. 1
Sept.	1	35.63	29.76	29.28	32.12	30.46	31.63	Sept. 1
Oct.	1	36.73	29.90	30.11	32.54	31.06	31.23	Oct. 1
Nov.	1	35.68	29.76	29.85	32.60	31.00	31.80	Nov. 1
Dec.	1	36.20	30.17	30.82	32.65	31.47	32.84	Dec. 1
1946 - Average		35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.38	31.38	Average - 1946
1947 - Jan.	1	35.26	30.58	30.25	31.21	30.12	31.74	Jan. 1 - 1947
Feb.	1	36.26	31.51	30.81	33.38	31.82	34.00	Feb. 1
Mar.	1	38.02	31.12	31.42	33.99	32.29	34.45	Mar. 1
Apr.	1	37.68	31.68	31.14	34.06	32.49	34.33	Apr. 1
May	1	37.07	31.80	31.60	34.14	32.95	35.24	May 1
June	1	38.38	31.41	31.97	34.38	32.88	36.28	June 1
July	1	39.84	32.08	32.16	34.54	33.40	36.03	July 1
Aug.	1	40.03	32.40	33.60	35.15	32.97	36.23	Aug. 1
Sept.	1	40.41	32.39	33.28	34.67	33.07	35.67	Sept. 1
Oct.	1	41.50	32.71	33.11	35.37	33.74	36.41	Oct. 1
Nov.	1	41.80	33.25	33.85	36.21	34.72	36.28	Nov. 1
Dec.	1	42.18	33.06	33.77	36.08	35.20	36.85	Dec. 1
1947 - Average		39.09	32.00	32.25	34.48	32.97	35.29	Average - 1947

Table 13.- Annual Averages of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Earnings, Reported by Leading Establishments in Indicated Industries in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Average Number of Wage-Earners for Whom Statistics were Available in 1947.

Industries	Annual Averages									Wage-Earners, 1947
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Earnings			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	No.
MANUFACTURING	44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.16	769,767
*Durable Manufactured Goods	44.7	42.8	42.7	76.7	76.4	87.2	34.28	32.70	37.23	383,851
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	43.7	42.6	42.3	60.7	63.8	73.4	28.53	27.18	31.05	385,916
Animal Products - edible	44.6	42.6	42.5	63.0	67.0	75.9	28.10	28.64	32.33	24,394
Dairy Products	46.1	47.1	47.0	59.0	61.6	66.6	28.38	28.97	31.30	6,156
Meat Products	42.4	40.8	41.3	67.9	72.9	84.1	28.79	29.74	34.73	15,184
Leather Products	43.1	41.7	40.6	62.2	56.8	63.5	22.50	23.27	25.78	23,153
Leather Boots and Shoes	43.3	42.2	40.7	49.8	52.9	60.0	21.56	22.32	24.42	14,296
*Lumber Products	43.7	42.9	42.2	60.5	64.2	73.5	26.44	27.64	31.06	63,107
Rough and Dressed Lumber	43.9	43.1	41.8	62.0	66.6	77.6	27.22	28.70	32.44	35,442
Containers	42.8	42.7	42.3	58.3	61.3	69.7	24.95	26.18	29.48	7,699
Furniture	43.6	42.6	42.8	57.9	61.8	69.6	25.24	26.35	29.79	12,821
*Musical Instruments	46.6	45.0	44.2	53.8	58.3	66.7	25.02	26.24	29.48	845
Plant Products - edible	42.4	42.0	41.4	54.1	57.3	64.4	22.94	24.07	26.66	44,575
Flour and Other Milled Products	46.3	45.5	44.6	62.6	66.1	77.2	28.98	30.08	34.43	6,703
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	39.8	38.4	38.1	50.1	63.8	60.7	19.94	20.66	23.13	11,797
Bread and Bakery Products	43.6	43.1	42.2	53.1	55.7	61.9	23.16	24.01	26.08	12,606
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	39.6	40.7	40.0	49.2	51.7	55.8	19.48	21.04	22.32	5,859
Pulp and Paper Products	45.9	45.7	45.7	69.7	73.1	87.7	31.99	34.32	40.08	81,562
Pulp and Paper	49.8	49.4	49.5	71.8	78.9	93.6	35.61	38.98	46.33	42,035
Paper Products	42.7	42.7	42.4	55.3	59.0	69.1	23.61	25.19	29.30	16,405
Printing and Publishing	41.4	41.1	40.9	75.8	78.6	88.2	31.38	32.30	36.07	23,122
Rubber Products	44.0	41.8	42.6	71.9	72.3	87.7	31.64	30.22	37.36	19,982
Textile Products	42.5	41.2	40.7	50.9	54.6	62.1	21.63	22.60	26.27	121,418
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	46.3	44.5	43.7	48.9	53.2	61.4	22.64	23.73	26.83	50,167
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	46.4	45.3	43.5	48.5	52.8	60.9	22.50	23.92	26.55	20,031
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	45.7	43.3	42.9	49.2	53.2	61.6	22.48	23.04	26.43	13,036
Silk and Artificial Silk Goods	46.7	45.0	44.2	49.6	53.8	62.4	23.16	24.21	27.58	12,960
Hosiery and Knit Goods	41.6	40.9	40.3	47.4	50.8	58.3	19.72	20.78	23.49	20,880
Garments and Personal Furnishings	38.8	37.6	37.1	54.5	57.7	63.9	21.15	21.70	23.71	37,446
Tobacco	42.1	40.6	40.4	51.3	53.9	61.3	21.60	21.88	24.77	8,200
Beverages	44.7	43.5	42.9	68.0	69.4	80.5	29.50	30.19	34.53	12,090
Distilled and Malt Liquors	44.5	43.1	42.4	67.8	71.1	83.0	30.17	30.84	35.19	10,491
Chemicals and Allied Products	45.0	43.3	43.0	66.4	69.4	79.9	30.78	30.06	34.36	25,362
Drugs and Medicines	42.3	42.0	41.4	56.5	59.0	68.7	23.90	24.78	28.44	4,456
*Clay, Glass and Stone Products	45.3	44.1	44.5	64.4	67.6	78.7	29.17	29.77	35.02	17,370
Glass Products	44.7	43.4	44.0	61.1	64.7	75.7	27.31	28.06	33.31	5,920
Stone Products	-	-	46.1	-	-	81.6	-	-	37.62	4,356
*Electrical Apparatus	45.2	41.5	40.9	70.5	71.5	84.7	30.46	29.67	34.64	37,672
Heavy Electrical Apparatus	45.6	42.9	42.4	75.3	75.1	92.3	34.34	32.22	39.14	9,196
*Iron and Steel Products	45.0	42.7	43.0	81.2	81.0	92.0	36.54	34.59	39.56	227,884
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	46.4	44.1	44.8	77.0	80.8	94.1	36.73	35.63	42.18	31,452
Machinery (other than vehicles)	46.7	44.4	44.1	72.1	73.6	84.9	33.67	32.68	37.44	22,478
Agricultural Implements	43.4	41.6	41.8	75.0	79.4	93.0	32.55	33.03	38.87	12,984
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	44.1	41.9	42.1	87.1	88.0	98.2	38.41	36.87	41.34	61,298
Railway Rolling Stock	44.6	43.8	43.4	88.3	86.1	94.7	38.40	37.71	41.10	36,412
Automobiles and Parts	42.7	38.7	40.5	90.4	91.6	103.9	38.60	35.45	42.08	36,511
Aeroplanes and Parts	44.9	44.1	43.0	85.2	85.9	90.7	38.26	37.88	39.00	7,833
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	45.1	42.5	43.5	86.3	84.9	93.7	38.92	36.08	40.76	20,661
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	45.7	41.9	42.3	80.1	78.9	88.4	36.61	33.06	37.39	8,014
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	43.4	45.4	43.4	69.1	70.8	79.7	29.99	32.14	34.59	11,203
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	45.8	42.9	42.6	83.2	78.1	89.6	38.11	33.50	39.17	6,786
Sheet Metal Work	43.5	41.8	41.8	66.7	70.2	80.8	29.01	29.34	33.77	12,130
*Non-Ferrous Metal Products	44.6	43.1	43.0	73.8	75.9	88.8	32.91	32.71	37.32	36,973
Preparation of Non-Ferrous Metallic Ores	46.4	44.6	43.4	77.5	85.0	96.5	35.96	37.91	41.88	10,103
Aluminum and Its Products	44.7	44.1	44.6	74.9	76.9	86.2	33.48	33.91	38.45	9,900
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc Mfg.	-	-	42.3	-	-	86.2	-	-	36.46	9,576
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	44.9	42.4	43.1	79.5	82.8	91.9	35.70	35.11	39.61	10,223
Petroleum and Its Products	43.4	40.6	41.4	86.4	91.3	101.1	37.50	36.98	41.86	6,132
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	41.9	41.2	40.9	65.3	63.3	71.1	27.36	26.08	29.08	14,957
MINING	43.8	43.2	42.2	85.0	87.3	98.0	37.23	37.71	41.36	63,129
Coal	40.2	40.2	36.9	93.8	95.9	110.4	37.71	38.65	40.74	19,263
Metallic Ores	45.8	45.1	44.4	85.0	87.4	99.4	38.93	39.42	44.13	32,694
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	46.5	45.1	44.5	65.9	67.5	77.7	30.84	30.44	34.58	11,172
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	47.3	46.3	45.6	69.9	72.3	83.7	33.06	33.47	38.17	29,743
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	40.4	38.7	39.2	80.9	83.4	91.0	32.68	32.28	35.67	72,738
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	36.7	37.7	39.3	63.2	65.7	70.7	23.19	24.77	27.79	38,538
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.6	43.2	42.5	43.0	46.0	52.9	18.83	19.87	22.48	33,020
Hotels and Restaurants	45.1	44.4	43.4	41.3	44.8	52.2	18.63	19.89	22.65	21,745
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.2	40.9	40.8	46.9	48.4	54.4	19.32	19.80	22.20	11,275

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 14.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners for Whom Statistics were Available in Indicated Industries at Specified Dates in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					
	1945		1946		1947		1945		1946		1947	
	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	44.3	44.8	42.0	43.2	42.9	43.5	70.3	67.0	65.1	74.5	79.9	85.6
Durable Manufactured Goods	44.7	44.9	42.1	43.2	43.0	43.8	77.5	74.0	75.1	81.8	88.2	92.8
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	43.9	44.6	41.9	43.2	42.7	43.2	61.4	60.6	63.3	67.6	73.4	78.3
Animal Products - edible	44.2	45.4	43.2	43.1	43.6	44.5	62.6	66.0	65.9	72.8	74.4	84.4
Dairy Products	48.0	47.7	46.7	46.9	46.6	47.1	58.5	60.8	61.0	63.3	66.3	70.9
Meat Products	42.4	44.4	41.1	42.3	42.0	44.3	68.0	70.8	73.2	79.0	83.1	91.5
Leather Products	45.2	45.8	40.8	42.5	41.3	40.3	52.1	55.6	55.3	58.5	62.7	66.5
Leather Boots and Shoes	43.5	44.3	41.6	42.8	41.5	40.0	50.0	50.8	51.9	55.8	59.3	64.9
Lumber Products	43.5	44.1	42.5	42.7	42.2	42.3	60.6	61.2	67.6	68.7	72.6	79.6
Rough and Dressed Lumber	43.6	43.6	43.5	42.1	41.9	41.3	61.6	63.9	64.9	72.5	76.1	84.2
Containers	42.3	44.6	42.4	43.4	42.4	42.9	58.2	58.4	63.4	66.0	67.8	78.4
Furniture	43.5	44.8	41.0	43.7	42.9	43.7	58.0	58.3	61.7	64.9	69.3	75.3
Musical Instruments	46.9	46.7	42.5	45.8	43.5	45.6	53.9	56.4	58.5	61.2	66.8	71.9
Plant Products - edible	42.1	43.6	41.5	42.4	41.6	42.0	55.0	55.0	56.9	69.7	64.6	68.1
Flour and Other Milled Products	45.4	45.8	43.6	45.9	44.1	45.2	63.2	63.3	64.7	70.6	75.4	83.0
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	39.7	40.8	37.9	40.6	38.0	39.0	50.9	51.6	53.7	56.8	61.8	53.4
Bread and Bakery Products	43.3	44.2	42.5	42.8	42.2	42.4	54.0	53.0	55.4	57.6	61.6	66.7
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	36.9	41.7	40.3	41.3	39.6	42.2	50.1	49.8	51.8	52.0	57.2	58.1
Pulp and Paper Products	45.3	46.8	44.8	46.2	45.5	46.2	70.4	69.7	73.2	79.8	89.8	93.6
Pulp and Paper	49.4	50.0	49.0	49.8	49.1	49.7	72.2	71.9	75.7	84.7	97.6	100.2
Paper Products	42.8	44.5	42.1	43.6	42.9	43.8	55.9	55.9	58.7	62.9	68.5	74.4
Printing and Publishing	40.3	43.0	39.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	75.7	75.3	78.2	82.0	88.6	93.5
Rubber Products	44.1	44.9	42.0	41.7	43.1	43.6	72.2	71.6	72.3	82.4	84.6	91.0
Textile Products	42.6	43.6	40.2	41.9	41.5	41.9	51.4	51.4	54.5	57.8	61.6	66.2
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	46.4	47.3	44.0	45.0	44.7	45.0	49.1	49.9	53.1	56.6	61.1	66.5
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	46.4	47.4	45.7	45.2	44.5	44.6	48.8	50.1	52.6	55.7	60.3	67.1
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	45.2	46.9	41.6	43.6	43.2	44.1	49.8	49.2	52.8	56.7	61.7	66.4
Silk and Artificial Silk Goods	47.8	48.0	45.9	46.1	45.7	46.1	49.7	50.5	54.4	57.7	61.9	66.4
Hosiery and Knit Goods	41.7	43.0	38.9	41.9	41.3	42.0	47.8	48.0	50.2	54.6	58.3	61.4
Garments and Personal Furnishings	39.1	39.9	36.7	38.3	37.7	38.0	55.4	54.3	57.6	60.8	62.8	66.9
Tobacco	43.4	44.4	40.9	43.1	42.1	42.1	51.8	51.6	54.7	56.8	62.0	65.8
Beverages	46.0	46.1	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.0	66.2	65.6	68.9	74.5	80.4	85.1
Distilled and Malt Liquors	46.3	46.1	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.6	68.1	66.8	70.7	76.4	82.6	87.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	46.3	44.6	42.5	43.8	43.0	43.6	69.1	67.9	68.8	72.6	78.8	85.6
Drugs and Medicines	42.1	42.8	41.8	42.4	41.6	41.2	57.4	56.8	59.0	64.3	68.9	70.1
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	45.4	46.0	44.0	44.9	44.4	46.3	64.6	64.3	66.7	71.7	78.3	84.0
Glass Products	44.7	46.2	43.6	44.0	44.3	46.4	60.7	61.4	62.9	70.5	75.0	80.5
Stone Products	46.5	46.0	44.7	45.1	44.3	47.3	71.7	69.6	74.3	76.4	82.7	84.1
Electrical Apparatus	43.4	43.6	40.9	41.5	41.1	41.1	70.9	69.9	70.6	78.1	83.4	91.9
Heavy Electrical Apparatus	48.2	43.6	42.5	41.8	45.0	42.8	75.3	72.9	74.2	87.4	89.5	97.6
Iron and Steel Products	44.9	45.3	42.0	43.3	43.4	44.2	81.9	78.5	80.0	86.9	91.2	97.1
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	46.8	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.3	46.2	77.3	76.3	78.5	89.4	93.1	99.4
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	45.9	47.8	42.3	44.8	44.9	45.4	73.0	71.7	72.4	78.2	84.6	90.1
Agricultural Implements	44.8	42.9	40.1	42.6	41.4	43.3	77.2	73.9	78.4	85.9	90.0	98.9
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	43.6	44.5	41.9	42.2	42.8	43.0	97.7	85.4	86.3	94.9	96.8	102.6
Railway Rolling Stock	43.1	45.1	44.2	43.4	44.8	43.4	86.2	87.2	84.3	93.7	94.4	95.2
Automobiles and Parts	42.1	41.7	37.6	40.1	40.8	42.4	91.6	81.1	90.1	99.0	101.1	111.5
Aeroplane and Parts	44.9	46.9	47.6	44.3	43.6	43.9	86.0	86.2	84.2	88.2	90.8	92.3
Steel Shipbuilding	46.5	44.5	41.3	41.8	44.0	46.5	86.1	85.6	85.8	89.6	93.7	97.7
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	44.3	45.5	41.4	43.3	42.3	43.2	79.2	77.0	77.8	61.8	88.1	93.2
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	45.3	45.4	41.9	45.3	43.8	43.9	71.3	69.3	68.4	72.4	80.0	85.3
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	47.0	45.8	40.7	44.2	43.0	43.7	77.7	75.9	76.0	82.3	88.7	95.7
Sheet Metal Work	41.9	44.6	40.1	42.6	42.1	43.0	67.0	67.7	69.7	73.8	79.9	85.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	44.3	44.2	42.1	43.8	43.2	43.9	73.7	73.5	74.4	81.3	84.5	93.3
Preparation of Non-Ferrous Metallic Ores	46.4	44.6	45.0	43.6	43.6	43.8	76.1	79.7	82.0	88.8	90.8	103.1
Aluminum and Its Products	43.6	44.8	43.5	45.0	44.2	45.4	75.4	75.1	76.2	82.1	84.4	93.4
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc Mfg.	43.9	43.7	40.2	43.2	42.6	43.1	73.0	70.2	69.7	78.3	83.5	89.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	45.5	44.5	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.7	79.4	79.4	82.0	85.1	91.3	97.7
Petroleum and Its Products	43.8	42.8	39.5	40.6	41.0	42.1	86.6	66.8	91.0	93.9	100.5	104.9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	42.5	43.6	40.4	42.1	41.1	42.5	66.3	62.2	63.2	65.1	71.4	76.3
MINING	43.0	44.3	43.3	42.3	40.5	43.5	85.0	85.3	86.1	91.3	96.9	103.0
Coal	38.0	41.9	39.4	39.2	30.7	38.9	94.0	93.7	95.1	100.9	112.7	111.9
Metallic Ores	45.9	45.5	45.6	44.5	44.7	45.7	85.0	85.2	86.2	90.7	97.8	104.4
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	46.9	46.5	45.4	43.6	44.4	45.9	65.8	64.9	66.6	72.3	76.5	84.6
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	46.9	47.4	45.7	46.3	44.9	45.4	70.6	70.3	71.2	77.4	83.9	88.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	40.5	41.0	37.4	39.5	39.1	40.9	81.1	81.7	82.2	96.0	90.9	96.5
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	34.9	33.7	35.7	35.6	37.4	38.6	82.0	82.7	65.2	67.0	71.3	74.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.8	43.6	42.5	43.0	42.7	42.4	42.8	44.0	45.6	50.9	52.3	56.0
Hotels and Restaurants	44.8	44.8	43.9	43.6	43.4	42.9	41.2	42.2	44.5	50.8	51.6	54.7
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	41.2	41.6	40.0	41.8	41.3	41.2	46.4	47.6	48.4	51.0	53.6	56.6

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 15.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing as a Whole and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, with Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	47.0	45.3	70.3	77.7	60.1
Dec. 1	46.3	46.9	45.5	70.5	77.9	60.4
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.8	60.3
Mar. 1	45.8	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.8	60.3
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.2	42.7	70.4	78.0	60.9
May 1	45.5	46.2	44.5	70.5	78.2	60.9
June 1	44.3	44.7	43.9	70.3	77.5	61.4
July 1	44.3	45.0	43.3	70.1	77.0	61.2
Aug. 1	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.5	76.9	60.7
Sept. 1	44.1	44.2	44.0	69.2	76.5	60.9
Oct. 1	44.7	45.0	44.5	67.8	75.4	60.4
Nov. 1	44.9	45.3	44.6	67.5	74.8	60.6
Dec. 1	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
Averages	44.3	44.7	43.8	69.4	76.8	60.8
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.9	67.9	74.5	61.5
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.8
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.5	62.4
June 1	42.0	42.1	41.9	69.1	75.1	63.3
July 1	42.4	42.8	42.1	70.0	75.7	64.1
Aug. 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	70.0	75.8	64.4
Sept. 1	42.7	42.6	42.7	70.6	76.5	65.1
Oct. 1	42.9	42.8	42.9	71.4	77.8	65.7
Nov. 1	42.4	42.5	42.3	72.9	79.4	66.7
Dec. 1	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.3	67.6
Averages	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8
*Jan. 1, 1947	38.1	38.0	38.1	76.3	83.3	69.4
Feb. 1	43.2	43.2	43.1	76.4	83.5	69.4
Mar. 1	43.4	43.6	43.2	77.1	84.2	69.9
Apr. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	77.6	84.8	70.5
May 1	43.2	43.3	43.1	78.3	85.4	71.2
June 1	42.9	43.0	42.7	79.9	86.2	73.4
July 1	42.0	42.5	41.6	80.8	86.8	74.7
Aug. 1	42.5	42.6	42.3	81.3	87.7	74.8
Sept. 1	42.3	42.5	42.2	82.2	88.8	75.7
Oct. 1	43.1	43.5	42.6	83.4	90.6	76.2
Nov. 1	42.9	43.1	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
Averages	42.5	42.7	42.2	80.3	87.2	73.4

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

Table 16.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturing Establishments, by Provinces, monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, With Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Week of 1944	Canada \$	N.S. \$	N.B. \$	Que. \$	Ont. \$	Man. \$	Sask. \$	Alta. \$	B.C. \$
Nov. 1	32.55	35.82	28.66	31.62	33.03	28.59	30.27	31.61	34.32
Dec. 1	32.64	35.78	30.31	31.14	33.22	30.68	30.76	32.13	35.44
1945									
*Jan. 1	27.72	28.69	25.10	26.74	27.90	27.28	26.08	29.55	31.13
Feb. 1	31.83	34.66	28.28	30.25	32.39	29.11	30.44	31.30	36.03
Mar. 1	32.11	34.44	29.41	30.69	32.61	30.26	30.60	32.14	35.95
*Apr. 1	30.69	34.30	28.74	29.16	31.01	29.24	28.62	31.36	34.90
May 1	32.08	35.31	29.28	30.66	32.38	29.72	31.23	32.12	35.87
June 1	31.14	33.08	28.67	30.25	31.38	29.33	27.50	31.70	34.28
July 1	31.05	32.94	29.25	29.25	31.55	29.67	27.78	31.36	34.65
Aug. 1	30.79	31.93	28.94	29.54	31.11	28.27	27.31	29.91	35.36
Sept. 1	30.52	31.56	28.40	29.15	30.79	29.83	28.90	30.80	34.28
Oct. 1	30.31	31.45	28.55	29.28	30.31	29.89	28.93	30.22	34.76
Nov. 1	30.31	31.50	28.58	29.30	30.36	30.26	29.39	30.65	34.42
Dec. 1	30.02	32.20	28.58	29.06	29.80	30.41	30.73	30.33	33.77
Averages	30.71	32.66	28.50	29.49	31.02	29.42	28.93	30.93	34.69
1946									
*Jan. 1	25.87	26.37	26.35	24.45	25.97	27.17	28.95	28.50	29.46
Feb. 1	30.03	31.04	29.22	28.64	30.20	30.21	29.82	30.70	34.47
Mar. 1	29.68	31.32	29.08	28.81	29.86	30.33	30.26	30.76	34.71
Apr. 1	30.37	31.65	30.18	28.92	30.72	30.64	30.08	30.49	34.14
*May 1	29.63	30.43	28.84	27.96	30.14	30.07	29.40	30.53	33.45
June 1	29.02	30.01	27.95	28.22	29.11	29.89	29.17	30.14	32.89
July 1	29.68	30.28	29.61	27.97	30.07	30.03	29.92	30.08	34.73
Aug. 1	30.10	28.92	29.59	29.10	30.20	30.03	29.73	29.96	35.05
Sept. 1	30.15	28.26	29.07	29.63	29.93	29.96	30.40	29.89	34.49
Oct. 1	30.63	28.33	30.50	29.86	30.51	30.62	31.39	30.30	35.28
Nov. 1	30.91	30.20	30.67	30.13	30.83	30.75	31.08	30.90	35.41
Dec. 1	32.16	31.32	31.05	30.65	32.83	32.58	32.92	31.97	35.50
Averages	29.67	29.82	29.31	28.72	30.04	30.18	30.16	30.40	34.14
1947									
*Jan. 1	29.07	26.91	28.67	27.33	30.40	29.61	31.18	30.25	31.62
Feb. 1	33.00	32.21	32.59	31.10	33.84	33.00	33.25	32.38	36.54
Mar. 1	33.46	32.60	32.71	31.41	34.30	33.01	34.57	32.76	37.67
Apr. 1	33.52	33.90	33.11	31.52	34.39	33.45	34.06	33.36	37.58
May 1	33.83	33.49	32.84	31.96	34.77	33.27	34.19	33.53	37.21
June 1	34.28	32.23	33.59	32.52	35.07	33.58	34.07	34.22	37.92
July 1	33.94	34.08	33.74	31.26	35.15	34.16	34.13	34.12	37.92
Aug. 1	34.55	33.88	32.99	32.35	35.62	33.40	35.18	32.91	38.34
Sept. 1	34.77	33.90	34.46	33.03	35.73	34.09	34.48	33.73	37.49
Oct. 1	35.96	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.65	34.96	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.41
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
Averages	34.13	32.89	33.19	32.13	35.20	33.47	34.60	33.51	37.56

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

Table 17.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces.

Part I - Average Hours Worked.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946 Average	46.0	45.6	46.0	43.5	43.2	42.8	43.2	41.8
1946 Average	43.4	45.3	44.6	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.1	40.6
1947 Average	43.8	45.1	44.2	41.8	42.1	42.5	42.1	39.0
Week of								
Nov. 1, 1944	49.0	46.6	48.5	45.5	44.4	44.0	44.4	41.6
Dec. 1	49.7	46.2	47.9	45.7	44.6	44.9	43.9	42.6
Jan. 1, 1945	40.3	40.1	41.4	38.7	39.6	37.8	40.2	37.1
Feb. 1	48.2	45.4	46.9	44.8	43.0	44.9	43.9	43.0
Mar. 1	48.3	46.9	47.5	45.1	44.7	45.4	44.7	42.8
Apr. 1	47.5	45.4	45.0	42.6	43.0	41.9	43.2	41.4
May 1	48.7	46.4	47.1	44.6	43.9	45.2	44.0	42.7
June 1	46.2	44.8	46.4	43.4	43.0	40.6	43.6	41.0
July 1	46.2	46.5	45.0	44.0	43.5	41.4	43.2	41.6
Aug. 1	45.1	46.6	45.8	43.7	42.0	41.7	42.6	42.6
Sept. 1	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.2	41.6
Oct. 1	44.8	46.2	46.7	43.8	43.7	43.5	42.8	42.6
Nov. 1	45.2	46.4	46.8	44.0	44.3	43.6	44.1	42.7
Dec. 1	46.3	46.1	47.1	43.5	44.4	44.6	43.2	41.8
Jan. 1, 1946	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.2	39.1	40.2	39.8	36.1
Feb. 1	44.4	46.3	46.2	42.9	43.4	42.3	43.3	42.4
Mar. 1	45.0	45.8	46.4	42.6	43.7	42.8	43.2	42.9
Apr. 1	45.8	47.3	46.5	43.2	43.9	42.6	43.0	42.2
May 1	43.6	45.2	44.6	42.1	42.9	42.3	42.7	41.3
June 1	43.3	44.3	44.1	40.6	42.4	42.9	41.8	40.4
July 1	44.2	45.9	42.9	42.0	42.6	43.3	41.9	41.0
Aug. 1	43.1	45.6	44.9	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.9
Sept. 1	42.5	45.0	44.9	41.4	42.2	42.7	41.4	40.2
Oct. 1	42.1	46.0	44.9	41.8	42.0	43.6	41.5	40.5
Nov. 1	43.7	45.5	44.7	41.0	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.1
Dec. 1	45.0	45.8	45.2	42.2	43.1	43.2	42.4	39.4
Jan. 1, 1947	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.6
Feb. 1	44.8	46.1	45.0	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.6	39.8
Mar. 1	44.3	46.2	45.2	42.5	42.7	43.7	42.6	40.5
Apr. 1	44.6	46.7	45.1	42.1	43.1	43.5	43.1	40.5
May 1	44.6	46.0	45.2	42.3	42.6	43.0	42.5	39.8
June 1	43.2	45.7	44.8	41.9	42.5	42.7	43.1	40.0
July 1	45.2	45.6	42.3	41.6	42.7	42.5	42.7	39.5
Aug. 1	44.7	44.4	43.9	41.9	41.7	42.9	41.5	39.0
Sept. 1	44.2	45.4	44.4	41.4	42.3	41.2	41.9	38.1
Oct. 1	43.9	44.7	45.0	42.4	41.8	42.5	41.7	39.2
Nov. 1	44.1	45.3	45.0	42.1	42.0	42.4	41.2	38.8
Dec. 1	44.8	44.7	45.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.3	38.4

Table 17.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces. (Cont'd)

Part II - Average Hourly Earnings.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
1945 Average	71.0	62.5	64.1	71.3	68.1	67.6	71.6	83.0
1946 Average	68.7	64.7	64.4	72.2	71.0	70.8	72.2	84.1
1947 Average	75.1	73.6	72.7	84.2	79.5	81.4	79.6	96.3
Week of								
Nov. 1, 1944	73.1	61.5	65.2	72.6	64.4	68.8	71.2	82.5
Dec. 1	72.0	65.6	65.0	72.7	68.8	68.5	73.2	83.2
Jan. 1, 1945	71.2	62.6	64.6	72.1	68.9	69.0	73.5	83.9
Feb. 1	71.9	62.3	64.5	72.3	67.7	67.8	71.3	83.8
Mar. 1	71.3	62.7	64.6	72.3	67.7	67.4	71.9	84.0
Apr. 1	72.2	63.3	64.8	72.8	68.0	68.3	72.6	84.3
May 1	72.5	63.1	65.1	72.6	67.7	69.1	73.0	84.0
June 1	71.6	64.0	65.2	72.3	68.2	67.4	72.7	83.6
July 1	71.3	62.9	65.0	71.7	68.2	67.1	72.6	83.3
Aug. 1	70.8	62.1	64.5	71.2	67.3	65.5	70.2	83.0
Sept. 1	70.3	62.0	63.5	71.1	68.1	66.9	71.3	82.4
Oct. 1	70.2	61.8	62.7	69.2	68.4	66.5	70.6	81.6
Nov. 1	69.7	61.6	62.6	69.0	68.3	67.4	69.5	80.6
Dec. 1	69.1	62.0	61.7	68.5	68.5	68.9	70.2	80.8
Jan. 1, 1946	68.5	64.1	61.9	69.8	69.5	69.1	71.6	81.6
Feb. 1	69.9	63.1	62.0	70.4	69.6	70.5	70.9	81.3
Mar. 1	69.6	63.5	62.1	70.0	69.4	70.7	71.2	80.9
Apr. 1	69.1	63.8	62.2	71.1	69.8	70.6	70.9	80.9
May 1	69.8	63.8	62.7	71.6	70.1	69.5	71.5	81.0
June 1	69.3	63.1	64.0	71.7	70.5	68.0	72.1	81.4
July 1	68.5	64.5	65.2	71.6	70.5	69.1	71.8	84.7
Aug. 1	67.1	64.9	64.6	71.9	70.5	70.6	72.2	85.7
Sept. 1	66.5	64.6	66.0	72.3	71.0	71.2	72.2	85.8
Oct. 1	67.3	66.3	66.5	73.0	72.9	72.0	73.0	87.1
Nov. 1	69.1	67.4	67.4	75.2	72.7	72.1	73.4	88.3
Dec. 1	69.6	67.8	67.8	77.8	75.6	76.2	75.4	90.1
Jan. 1, 1947	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Feb. 1	71.9	70.7	69.1	80.0	77.1	78.6	76.0	91.8
Mar. 1	73.6	70.8	69.5	80.7	77.3	79.1	76.9	93.0
Apr. 1	76.0	70.9	69.9	81.5	77.6	78.3	77.4	92.8
May 1	75.1	71.4	70.7	82.2	78.1	79.5	78.9	93.5
June 1	74.6	73.5	72.6	83.7	79.0	79.8	79.4	94.8
July 1	75.4	74.0	73.9	84.1	80.0	80.3	79.9	96.0
Aug. 1	75.8	74.3	73.7	85.0	80.1	82.0	79.3	98.3
Sept. 1	76.7	75.9	74.4	86.3	80.6	83.7	80.5	98.4
Oct. 1	76.0	76.3	75.8	87.4	81.5	84.3	81.9	100.3
Nov. 1	78.2	77.0	76.5	89.1	82.6	86.8	84.7	101.7
Dec. 1	77.1	77.4	77.2	90.2	83.0	87.4	84.8	103.3

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.

(a) Average Hours Worked.

		<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945	Average	44.5	41.8	43.6	43.0	41.2
1946	Average	42.7	40.5	41.5	42.0	39.5
1947	Average	42.0	40.4	41.8	41.6	38.5
Week of						
Nov.	1, 1944	47.5	43.6	45.7	44.1	40.1
Dec.	1	47.1	44.1	46.1	44.3	42.0
Jan.	1, 1945	38.9	37.3	38.2	39.2	35.4
Feb.	1	45.8	42.7	44.8	42.7	42.4
Mar.	1	46.3	43.5	45.1	44.5	42.3
Apr.	1	43.7	40.4	43.4	43.0	40.8
May	1	46.1	42.8	45.0	43.7	42.6
June	1	44.5	42.0	43.4	42.7	40.4
July	1	43.4	42.6	44.6	43.2	41.2
Aug.	1	44.3	41.9	44.1	41.5	42.3
Sept.	1	44.7	41.9	43.0	43.5	40.9
Oct.	1	45.1	42.0	44.1	43.4	42.1
Nov.	1	45.6	42.6	43.6	44.0	42.4
Dec.	1	45.9	42.2	43.7	44.9	41.2
Jan.	1, 1946	36.8	36.3	37.0	38.7	34.8
Feb.	1	44.8	41.5	42.6	42.8	41.8
Mar.	1	44.8	41.5	42.9	43.2	41.8
Apr.	1	44.9	42.1	43.3	43.2	41.0
May	1	42.6	40.9	42.1	42.3	39.8
June	1	42.7	39.5	40.0	41.9	39.3
July	1	41.0	41.0	42.1	42.2	40.3
Aug.	1	42.8	40.7	41.3	42.2	39.9
Sept.	1	43.1	40.7	41.7	41.9	38.7
Oct.	1	42.5	40.5	41.3	41.6	39.3
Nov.	1	43.1	40.2	40.7	41.7	38.9
Dec.	1	43.3	41.2	42.5	42.6	38.8
Jan.	1, 1947	37.0	36.7	38.2	37.5	32.8
Feb.	1	42.9	40.6	42.8	42.2	39.0
Mar.	1	42.9	40.9	43.4	42.2	39.9
Apr.	1	43.2	40.8	42.3	42.5	40.2
May	1	43.1	40.9	42.0	42.1	39.9
June	1	42.6	40.5	42.2	42.2	39.8
July	1	40.4	40.7	41.5	42.3	39.0
Aug.	1	41.2	40.2	41.9	41.2	38.2
Sept.	1	41.9	40.1	41.4	41.7	38.2
Oct.	1	42.6	40.3	42.2	41.2	38.6
Nov.	1	43.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	38.1
Dec.	1	43.4	41.4	42.6	42.8	38.3

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.
(Concluded).

(b) Average Hourly Earnings.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	<u>¢</u>	<u>¢</u>	<u>¢</u>	<u>¢</u>	<u>¢</u>
1945 Average	69.5	72.5	73.4	68.1	84.7
1946 Average	69.1	72.6	73.7	70.8	83.9
1947 Average	77.1	83.9	87.1	78.8	95.3
Week of					
Nov. 1, 1944	69.8	72.5	73.3	64.1	85.5
Dec. 1	70.3	73.2	73.4	69.0	85.8
Jan. 1, 1945	71.3	71.7	73.5	68.9	85.8
Feb. 1	69.9	72.4	74.7	67.6	85.5
Mar. 1	70.0	73.4	74.6	67.8	85.5
Apr. 1	70.1	73.7	75.5	68.1	85.8
May 1	70.4	73.6	75.3	67.7	85.9
June 1	70.3	74.1	72.9	68.4	95.3
July 1	70.2	73.5	72.6	68.3	84.9
Aug. 1	70.0	72.9	73.9	67.4	84.8
Sept. 1	69.0	72.5	72.9	68.1	84.7
Oct. 1	68.1	71.3	72.1	68.3	83.7
Nov. 1	67.6	70.7	70.9	68.2	82.7
Dec. 1	67.2	70.8	71.6	68.6	82.4
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Feb. 1	66.7	70.9	72.4	69.5	81.7
Mar. 1	67.1	71.1	71.9	69.1	81.0
Apr. 1	67.2	71.4	72.5	69.6	80.6
May 1	67.9	71.7	73.1	70.1	80.9
June 1	68.5	71.9	73.4	70.6	80.7
July 1	69.0	71.4	73.4	70.1	82.6
Aug. 1	68.7	71.8	71.8	70.0	83.5
Sept. 1	70.4	72.6	71.9	70.5	85.9
Oct. 1	71.1	74.1	72.0	72.4	87.4
Nov. 1	72.0	75.0	77.9	72.4	89.7
Dec. 1	72.6	77.3	81.0	75.5	90.9
Jan. 1, 1947	74.2	79.0	83.1	78.6	91.4
Feb. 1	74.1	79.8	83.7	76.6	91.9
Mar. 1	74.7	80.6	84.4	76.7	92.7
Apr. 1	74.9	81.5	85.4	77.3	92.2
May 1	75.7	82.2	85.5	77.6	92.8
June 1	76.3	83.2	86.3	77.9	93.7
July 1	77.6	83.7	86.0	79.3	93.8
Aug. 1	77.3	84.5	87.1	79.0	95.8
Sept. 1	78.3	86.0	88.9	79.6	96.8
Oct. 1	79.9	87.7	90.3	80.4	99.5
Nov. 1	80.7	88.5	91.0	81.9	101.0
Dec. 1	81.4	89.9	93.6	82.3	101.9



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Table 19.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments by Cities, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, with Annual Averages in 1945-47.

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.16	\$31.61	\$33.73	\$28.27	\$34.29
Dec. 1	33.11	32.28	33.84	30.57	36.04
*Jan. 1, 1945	27.74	26.74	28.08	27.01	30.37
Feb. 1	32.01	30.91	33.47	28.87	36.25
Mar. 1	32.41	31.93	33.64	30.17	36.17
*Apr. 1	30.63	29.77	32.77	29.28	35.01
May 1	32.45	31.50	33.89	29.58	36.59
June 1	31.28	31.12	31.64	29.21	34.46
July 1	30.47	31.31	32.38	29.51	34.98
Aug. 1	31.01	30.55	32.59	27.97	35.87
Sept. 1	30.84	30.38	31.35	29.62	34.64
Oct. 1	30.71	29.95	31.80	29.64	35.24
Nov. 1	30.83	30.12	30.91	30.01	35.06
Dec. 1	30.84	29.79	31.29	30.80	33.95
Averages	30.93	30.31	32.00	29.28	34.90
*Jan. 1, 1946	24.80	25.92	27.16	26.94	28.50
Feb. 1	29.88	29.42	30.84	29.75	34.15
Mar. 1	30.06	29.51	30.85	29.85	33.86
Apr. 1	30.17	30.06	31.39	30.07	33.05
*May 1	28.93	29.33	30.78	29.65	32.20
June 1	29.25	28.40	29.36	29.58	31.72
July 1	28.29	29.27	30.90	29.58	33.29
Aug. 1	29.40	29.22	30.01	29.54	33.32
Sept. 1	30.34	29.55	29.98	29.54	33.24
Oct. 1	30.22	30.01	30.10	30.12	34.35
Nov. 1	31.03	30.15	31.71	30.19	34.89
Dec. 1	31.44	31.85	34.43	32.16	35.27
Averages	29.51	29.40	30.59	29.74	33.14
*Jan. 1, 1947	27.45	28.99	31.74	28.80	29.98
Feb. 1	31.79	32.40	35.82	32.33	35.84
Mar. 1	32.05	32.97	36.63	32.37	36.99
Apr. 1	32.36	33.25	36.12	32.85	37.06
May 1	32.63	33.62	35.91	32.67	37.03
June 1	32.50	33.70	36.42	32.87	37.29
July 1	31.35	34.07	35.69	33.54	36.58
Aug. 1	31.85	33.97	36.49	32.55	36.60
Sept. 1	32.81	34.49	36.80	33.19	36.98
Oct. 1	34.04	35.78	38.11	33.12	38.41
Nov. 1	34.66	36.11	37.40	33.91	38.47
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
Averages	32.38	33.90	36.41	32.78	36.69