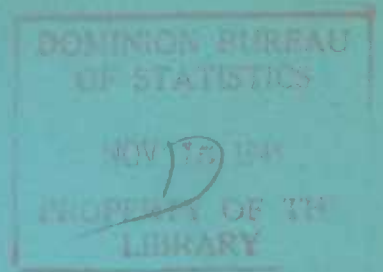


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Government of Canada

**ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1948**



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

**ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1948**

**As reported by employers having 15 or more employees in the
Leading Industrial groups.**

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

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

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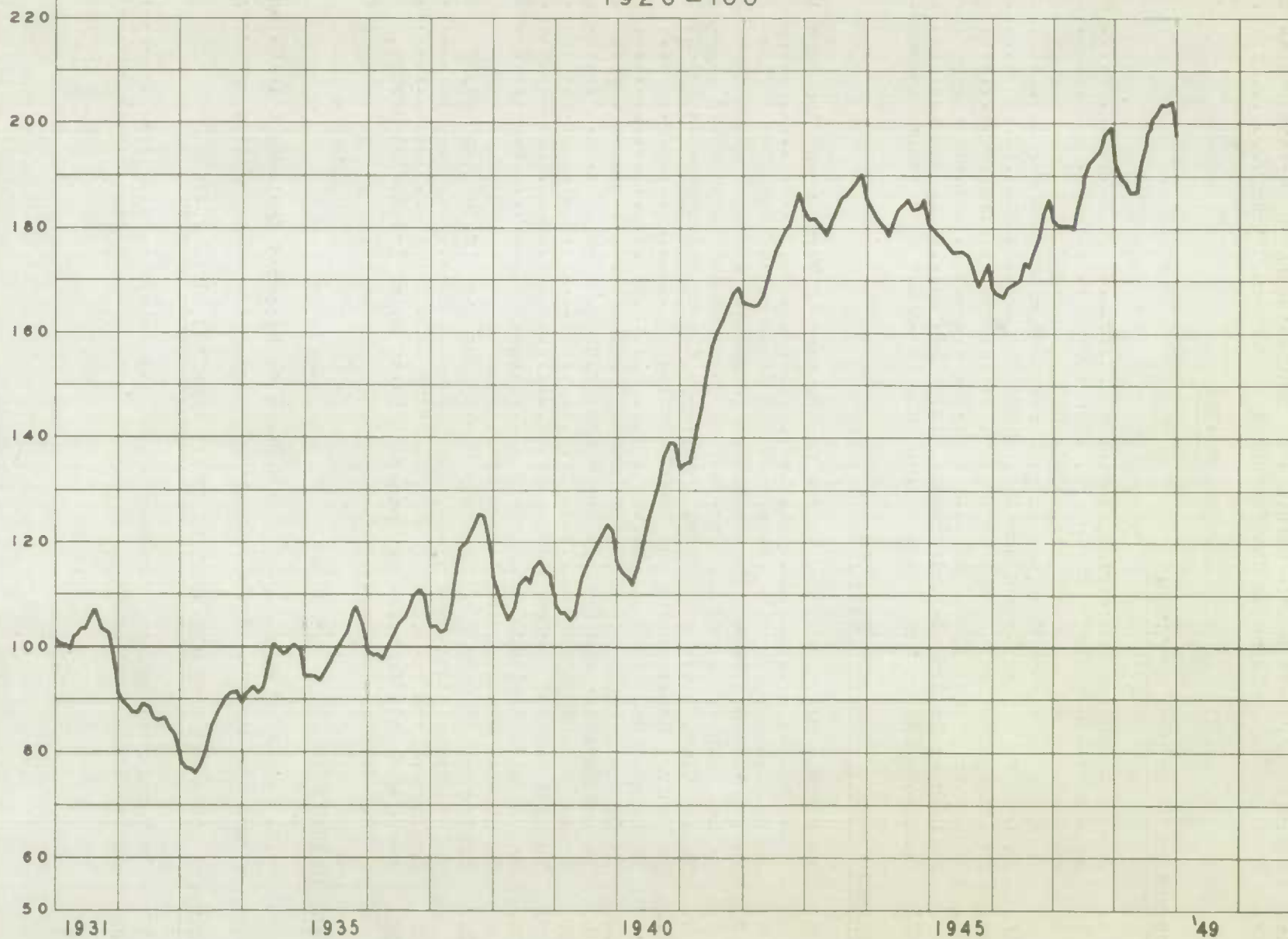
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EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN CANADA, 1948.

1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment as reported by leading establishments^{1/} in the major industrial divisions showed a further upward movement in 1948, when the general rate of expansion was moderate. The index of employment, at 195.8 p.c. of the 1946 average, exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the 1947 annual average, previously the all-time maximum, and was 6.4 p.c. above the wartime peak figure of 184.1, recorded in 1943. At the beginning of the year under review, the index was seven p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1947; the rate of increase in the 12 months' comparisons diminished as the year progressed, and by Dec. 1, the 1948 index was only 2.4 p.c. above that indicated at the same date in the preceding year.

As in 1947, the trend in 1948 was generally retrogressive from Jan. 1 to May 1. During this period, in which the situation was affected by shortages of electric power and gas due to unsatisfactory weather conditions in certain areas, the index number declined by 7.2 points, or 3.7 p.c., to 186.5 at the first of May. There were uninterrupted gains in succeeding months, resulting in a rise of 17.8 points, or 9.5 p.c. between May 1 and Dec. 1. The recession in the first part of the year was more pronounced than the losses which had also been indicated from the first of January to the beginning of May in 1947, while the improvement subsequently reported was less extensive, with the result that the curves of employment for the two years moved closer together as the year advanced. The level at which this measure of stability was reached, however, was higher than in any earlier period.

Employment for both men and women in the major industrial divisions as a whole reached a slightly higher level in 1948 than in 1947. The co-operating firms reported an increase of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the number of their female employees, and a gain of some $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the number of men on their paylists as compared with a year earlier. On 10 occasions in 1948, the month-to-month changes indicated for workers of the two sexes were in the same direction, although not necessarily of the same magnitude. At Sept. 1 and again at Dec. 1, however, the trends were at variance, the reported number of men declining and the number of women rising. Seasonal movements were largely responsible for these differences. In spite of the moderate advances in the employment of women in industry in the year under review, there was a slight falling-off in their proportion per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the payrolls of leading establishments.

The improvement recorded in the 12 months under review, as in 1947, was generally greater in the non-manufacturing classes than in manufacturing, continuing a trend evident since the termination of hostilities; there were two exceptions, namely, logging and transportation. In the former, employment declined by seven p.c.,

^{1/}During the year, data were received from a monthly average of 20,099 leading employers in the major industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade, finance, and certain services such as hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. It is estimated that these firms employed approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries. See the explanatory notes appearing on pages I and II.

TABLE I.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees^{1/} and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments in 1948 and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Such Employees, with Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, in 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

Geographical and Industrial Unit		Averages of Monthly Data		Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in				Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.				Average Weekly Earnings							
		Employees Reported in 1948	Weekly Payroll Reported in 1948	1948	1947	1946	1945	1948	1947	1946	1945	1948	1947	1946	1945				
(a) Provinces																			
No.		142,623	5,137,468	55.98	52.80	50.37	50.42	119.8	113.7	113.0	117.5	197.3	170.4	156.6	153.7	169.1	154.1	142.7	143.0
Maritime Provinces		3,391	109,088	32.20	29.42	27.31	26.30	149.5	134.4	124.7	117.1	220.9	181.5	167.0	145.6	149.7	136.8	127.0	122.3
Prince Edward Island		80,526	2,900,592	35.95	32.49	30.71	31.56	112.0	103.4	107.3	114.6	178.9	149.1	146.7	160.7	164.9	149.0	144.8	144.8
Nova Scotia		58,706	2,127,788	36.23	33.33	30.05	28.91	131.1	129.5	121.7	122.7	228.3	206.9	175.4	169.8	177.0	146.8	141.2	141.2
New Brunswick		600,733	23,119,136	38.45	34.64	31.24	30.73	126.2	122.2	113.0	116.4	202.7	176.7	147.1	149.6	164.1	147.8	133.3	132.6
Quebec		853,882	35,281,610	41.29	37.11	32.68	32.49	125.8	120.4	110.2	110.6	191.8	164.9	132.7	132.6	153.7	138.2	127.0	121.5
Ontario		236,758	9,610,897	40.50	36.46	33.28	32.50	133.0	127.4	120.9	113.6	203.8	175.6	152.1	139.7	184.6	139.2	127.0	123.0
Prairie Provinces		106,421	4,275,073	40.10	35.23	33.07	32.04	128.4	123.7	118.4	113.0	194.5	169.0	147.6	136.5	151.2	136.6	124.7	120.3
Manitoba		45,883	1,801,655	39.20	35.57	32.41	31.02	125.9	123.3	117.0	109.4	190.7	169.3	146.1	134.5	155.1	140.8	126.3	122.9
Saskatchewan		84,454	3,534,169	41.71	37.27	34.06	33.41	143.7	135.0	126.6	117.0	224.7	188.6	161.9	147.5	186.5	141.6	129.4	126.9
Alberta		194,257	8,292,427	42.62	38.74	35.30	34.82	150.2	143.6	123.5	123.8	225.0	195.6	153.7	159.8	167.7	143.3	130.6	128.9
British Columbia		2,028,253	81,441,538	40.11	36.16	32.38	31.99	128.2	123.0	113.5	114.7	199.6	172.6	142.4	142.6	158.9	143.2	128.2	126.7
(b) Cities																			
Montreal		291,480	11,294,873	36.71	34.32	31.92	31.95	130.0	126.5	119.0	122.3	196.3	172.3	148.4	153.3	157.2	141.8	129.7	129.8
Quebec City		30,180	1,008,836	33.38	30.77	27.68	28.70	120.2	111.8	102.2	132.6	190.4	164.1	135.0	132.5	160.9	148.4	133.6	138.4
Toronto		268,337	10,973,101	40.48	36.76	32.80	32.41	129.7	124.3	115.7	120.2	197.8	170.6	141.2	145.0	154.3	138.8	123.8	122.3
Ottawa		25,824	891,492	31.69	28.45	28.30	27.33	127.3	120.4	115.3	107.9	190.1	165.6	142.1	132.2	149.3	137.2	123.2	122.5
Hamilton		65,318	2,775,475	42.46	37.32	32.46	32.82	120.5	113.7	101.9	108.9	166.5	154.7	130.6	129.8	164.5	135.8	118.1	119.4
Windsor		38,530	1,854,532	47.42	43.54	36.05	40.37	118.2	115.3	103.2	106.4	151.0	134.0	104.4	113.1	126.2	115.9	101.3	107.5
Manitoba		68,026	2,502,380	36.74	33.18	30.40	29.38	131.4	127.3	122.5	116.7	189.4	166.0	146.3	135.2	145.7	131.7	120.6	116.6
Vancouver		87,583	3,525,836	40.22	36.32	33.12	33.60	163.9	156.2	138.4	156.3	248.0	213.9	173.5	188.5	156.8	141.6	129.1	131.0
Halifax		22,483	782,524	33.49	32.23	29.17	30.42	124.7	123.2	132.6	146.0	184.1	175.1	169.3	193.4	-	-	-	-
Saint John		14,398	481,941	33.47	31.34	29.18	29.29	132.1	132.1	125.2	130.4	206.3	191.2	169.1	179.4	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke		10,579	347,900	32.88	29.96	26.69	28.17	117.0	112.4	107.0	104.7	185.0	162.1	137.1	130.5	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers		11,147	445,194	39.95	34.94	30.92	29.22	134.4	131.9	114.2	120.8	207.0	176.9	136.9	136.8	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo		20,455	790,108	38.63	35.25	30.02	29.78	135.9	131.9	116.0	112.1	228.4	204.7	153.0	146.8	-	-	-	-
London		26,130	998,144	38.16	33.96	30.60	29.74	145.6	141.8	128.2	118.2	218.4	188.2	154.6	139.3	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Ft. Arthur		12,042	535,263	43.07	39.09	35.01	35.53	86.6	80.0	72.3	96.3	138.9	117.7	94.6	127.9	-	-	-	-
Regina		11,042	385,095	35.57	32.00	29.27	28.05	130.5	124.0	115.0	112.2	195.2	172.1	148.4	137.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon		7,834	273,523	34.89	32.25	28.76	26.76	149.9	150.6	143.0	126.5	238.2	220.0	187.0	153.6	-	-	-	-
Calgary		21,987	848,306	38.52	34.48	32.06	31.57	136.0	129.3	120.6	113.4	206.6	176.8	148.2	137.9	-	-	-	-
Edmonton		21,409	806,916	37.58	32.97	30.38	29.31	161.6	144.4	136.9	126.3	248.1	195.8	170.5	152.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria		13,106	502,267	38.34	35.29	31.38	32.70	149.9	153.8	147.6	168.7	223.2	216.6	184.6	220.6	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries																			
Manufacturing		1,071,006	43,841,799	40.91	36.57	32.51	32.65	122.0	118.4	110.9	121.2	192.4	166.9	138.5	152.1	160.0	143.0	127.1	127.7
Durable Goods ^{2/}		500,779	21,830,306	43.57	39.07	34.76	35.68	118.2	114.6	105.2	126.7	182.8	169.0	129.9	161.5	157.4	141.1	125.6	128.9
Non-durable Goods		540,090	20,639,887	38.20	34.07	30.27	29.24	124.4	121.8	116.1	116.5	202.5	175.2	149.5	143.5	163.7	146.0	129.7	125.3
Electric light and power		30,137	1,371,606	45.43	41.30	38.40	37.15	147.9	127.3	117.9	101.4	212.7	165.8	139.6	116.6	141.4	128.6	119.6	115.7
Logging		87,384	3,412,742	39.11	35.42	29.03	26.89	181.7	195.3	169.6	166.2	355.5	347.0	246.2	210.5	207.7	188.1	154.2	142.8
Mining		81,899	3,986,445	48.77	43.03	39.21	38.60	98.0	89.2	87.6	82.9	149.8	120.5	108.8	101.6	157.5	138.9	126.8	124.8
Communications		47,932	1,807,467	37.66	34.42	32.76	31.48	182.0	169.0	146.0	121.0	243.0	213.5	176.7	140.8	139.0	127.1	120.9	118.2
Transportation		181,822	8,854,003	48.31	44.16	40.07	38.82	142.2	138.5	130.0	126.0	211.6	186.8	159.3	162.4	153.7	139.6	126.7	122.7
Construction & Maintenance		220,782	8,504,038	38.31	34.86	31.53	30.08	121.3	110.0	93.3	78.5	202.8	187.5	126.5	103.7	159.7	164.5	139.7	133.3
Services ^{3/}		68,706	1,778,411	25.87	23.48	21.06	19.87	146.1	139.4	130.3	120.4	229.0	200.9	170.6	149.1	151.9	146.9	131.9	128.3
Trade		269,022	9,286,633	34.38	31.29	28.45	26.85	141.2	132.1	122.0	111.1	204.4	175.0	147.6	127.3	151.6	138.0	126.4	118.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES		2,028,253	81,441,538	40.11	36.16	32.38	31.99	128.2	123.0	113.5	114.7	199.6	172.6	142.4	142.6	166.6	143.2	128.2	126.7
Finance		85,181	3,505,961	38.80	37.09	34.85	33.51	139.6	132.9	123.9	112.4	186.4	170.5	149.8	130.7	135.7	129.7	121.9	117.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES		2,113,444	84,747,499	40.06	36.19	32.48	32.04	128.6	123.4	113.9	114.6	199.0	172.5	142.7	142.1	157.0	142.0	127.4	126.7

^{1/}See explanatory notes.

^{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 Table II, with the exception of electric light and power.

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

partly as a result of unfavourable weather and partly due to export market conditions, while in transportation, the increase over 1947 amounted to 2.6 p.c., as compared with a rise of three p.c. in manufacturing as a whole. In the remaining major industries, there were advances in 1948 over 1947 as follows: mining, 9.8 p.c.; communications, 7.7 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 10.3 p.c.; services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), 4.8 p.c.; trade, 6.9 p.c., and finance, 4.9 p.c. The general gain in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole amounted to 5.7 p.c. The latest annual index number of employment in manufacturing was only exceeded by those recorded in 1942, 1943 and 1944; the averages in logging and mining were higher than in any earlier year except 1947 and 1941, respectively, while new all-time high figures were indicated in the remaining major industrial divisions.

Employment generally in the manufacturing group showed greater fluctuations from month to month than have been noted in recently-preceding years. From the 1948 low point of 199.9 at Jan. 1, the index moved downward on five monthly occasions, and upward on six. At the beginning of December, the figure of 207.9 was only eight points or four p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The improvement in the same comparison in 1947 had amounted to 14.5 points, or 7.6 p.c. In the period 1939 to 1948, the average rate of increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 was 6.9 p.c., while in pre-war years, when seasonal factors were of greater weight than in recent years, the advance indicated, on the average, was 8.4 p.c.

The movement was slightly upward in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries as a whole during 1948. In the former category, the index number was 3.2 p.c. above that indicated in 1947, and also exceeded the 1946 figure, although it was lower than in 1945 and preceding years since 1941. With these exceptions, the 1948 index was the highest in the record. In the light manufactured goods industries, the index number, at 195.0, reached an all-time maximum; the increase over the previous peak figure of 190.9 in 1947, however, amounted only to 2.1 p.c.

A brief review of the situation indicated in the different branches of manufacturing shows widespread but not uniform improvement as compared with a year earlier, although curtailment was noted in some groups. Within the heavy manufactured goods division, employment in a few classes of the lumber and the iron and steel industries was quieter. The small loss in the automobile and parts group was partly if not largely due to the effect of shortages of gas and power, brought about by abnormal weather conditions during the winter of 1948. The more pronounced decline in ship-building was attributed to the completion of contracts, and shortages of orders. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, reductions as compared with 1947 were reported in the leather, rubber and tobacco divisions. There were also small decreases in vegetable foods, miscellaneous textile-using plants, and in the miscellaneous manufacturing group. All other classes of manufacturing for which statistics are published in Table II and in Tables 4 and 5, showed generally increased activity in 1948 over 1947. In most cases, however, the advances were moderate.

Rather higher levels of industrial activity were indicated in all provinces in 1948 as compared with 1947. The increases in the index numbers of employment varied from 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick and 2.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 6.4 p.c. in Alberta, 8.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 11.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia amounted to 3.2 p.c., 4.6 p.c., and 4.6 p.c., respectively. In all provinces, the general index numbers of employment in manufacturing in 1948 slightly exceeded those recorded a year earlier; except in Nova Scotia, they were also higher than in 1946. Logging in the Eastern and central provinces was quieter, although continued improvement was noted in British Columbia. For the most part, the general trends in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were upward in all

TABLE II.- Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1948, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls in 1948, 1947 and 1946.

Industries	Averages of Monthly Data			Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in			Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.p.					
	Employees Reported in 1948	Aggregate Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in 1948		Reported in			Employment			Payrolls		
				1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
	no.	\$		\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,071,006	43,841,799		40.91	36.57	32.61	122.0	118.4	110.9	192.4	166.9	136.5
Durable Goods ^{2/}	590,779	21,830,306		43.57	39.07	34.76	118.2	114.6	105.2	182.8	159.0	129.9
Non-Durable Goods	540,090	20,659,887		38.20	34.07	30.27	124.4	121.8	116.1	202.5	176.2	148.5
Animal products - edible	43,512	1,709,843		39.36	35.09	31.88	136.1	131.7	125.3	214.9	182.9	169.4
Fur and products	4,208	161,460		38.31	34.34	30.42	135.4	123.3	129.8	194.3	160.3	150.0
Leather and products	30,694	924,281		30.12	27.76	25.18	107.7	113.5	112.7	170.5	167.1	151.0
Foots and shoes	19,306	556,737		28.78	26.64	24.49	106.1	109.1	108.6	171.9	164.0	150.6
Lumber products	80,966	2,906,637		35.86	32.66	29.12	123.1	119.0	105.6	207.9	183.6	144.8
Rough and dressed lumber	48,602	1,803,932		37.15	33.96	30.12	115.8	108.1	90.7	203.1	172.7	129.6
Furniture	16,077	562,855		34.91	31.40	27.90	149.3	146.0	134.9	207.4	189.7	157.0
Other lumber products	16,377	538,850		33.01	30.44	27.94	128.8	135.2	128.0	227.9	216.1	181.9
Plant products - edible	61,921	2,106,110		33.99	30.54	27.99	141.3	142.3	132.6	213.3	192.4	163.1
Pulp and paper products	114,410	5,342,934		46.66	41.62	36.20	142.1	135.9	125.2	222.9	191.3	153.7
Pulp and paper	50,596	2,748,877		54.24	48.30	40.63	137.7	132.4	120.1	234.8	203.9	156.6
Paper products	21,550	797,722		37.03	32.84	28.40	158.4	155.0	144.2	245.2	206.5	166.3
Printing and publishing	42,264	1,726,335		42.46	38.07	34.61	139.9	131.4	123.4	199.4	189.4	145.4
Rubber products	22,998	987,817		42.99	39.12	32.61	135.4	144.9	121.1	248.0	241.6	168.1
Textile products	158,551	4,983,503		31.41	27.91	24.98	113.1	108.1	102.7	185.8	157.7	134.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,290	1,993,970		33.62	29.08	25.22	111.9	105.1	97.7	199.0	161.7	133.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,530	758,279		32.75	28.21	25.55	91.6	87.1	82.1	156.3	127.9	109.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,345	501,708		32.72	28.61	25.12	111.8	107.7	100.5	204.8	172.8	141.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,016	587,157		35.37	30.27	26.64	144.9	132.7	121.0	276.9	216.4	172.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,277	740,412		28.18	25.18	22.45	121.0	114.7	110.4	189.1	159.6	136.6
Garments and personal furnishings	56,373	1,685,893		29.86	27.39	24.99	116.3	111.1	104.2	181.0	158.7	135.7
Other textile products	16,611	563,229		33.90	29.74	25.98	96.2	99.5	102.9	158.3	141.6	129.4
Tobacco	10,553	364,857		34.76	28.43	25.20	118.7	121.8	118.7	228.5	192.0	166.0
Beverages	19,178	849,301		44.37	39.68	35.45	166.0	154.5	143.3	248.6	206.7	170.9
Chemicals	42,322	1,868,843		44.14	39.16	34.96	96.4	93.7	92.0	167.8	136.3	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	22,036	919,558		41.67	36.68	31.69	143.4	138.0	122.3	239.4	202.9	156.6
Electric light and power	30,137	1,371,608		45.43	41.30	38.40	147.9	127.3	117.9	212.7	165.8	139.6
Electrical apparatus	52,223	2,259,059		43.26	37.71	33.20	166.3	161.8	133.6	267.9	225.4	162.9
Iron and steel products	294,674	13,452,716		45.63	41.12	36.51	110.0	107.2	101.9	164.9	144.9	122.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,988	1,894,811		48.59	43.26	36.93	140.7	126.6	112.5	189.4	154.7	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,897	1,311,669		43.86	39.72	35.23	115.8	114.2	103.9	177.6	159.9	128.2
Agricultural implements	18,502	859,339		48.40	40.30	34.85	203.9	173.1	153.5	358.2	269.2	207.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,066	5,250,367		47.24	42.56	38.33	97.7	95.7	91.0	142.2	125.8	106.6
Automobiles and parts	43,202	2,100,608		48.56	44.20	38.16	110.4	111.6	91.5	139.7	130.4	93.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,023	923,156		44.02	41.83	37.55	107.4	121.7	129.9	157.7	170.1	164.4
Heating appliances	7,903	322,213		40.71	35.90	32.02	144.7	131.9	123.3	224.6	179.5	149.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,960	537,845		44.94	41.52	37.28	101.8	90.9	79.6	188.7	155.2	115.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,573	371,395		43.31	39.24	35.00	97.4	94.9	91.9	185.6	161.4	143.7
Other iron and steel products	46,770	1,981,901		42.56	38.01	33.63	101.1	103.1	102.7	155.8	141.1	127.1
Non-ferrous metal products	49,949	2,258,653		45.19	39.96	35.64	120.1	112.6	99.5	197.0	164.2	127.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,532	779,019		50.04	43.57	38.74	121.3	120.0	120.1	208.0	175.1	143.3
Miscellaneous	17,204	597,632		34.77	31.87	29.19	138.0	138.4	135.4	230.8	201.5	182.4
LOGGING	87,394	3,412,742		39.11	35.42	29.03	181.7	195.3	169.6	355.6	347.0	246.2
MINING	81,599	3,986,445		48.77	43.03	39.21	98.0	89.2	87.6	149.8	120.6	108.8
Coal	23,843	1,142,733		47.91	41.61	39.03	94.5	85.3	103.6	178.0	138.7	156.9
Metallic ores	41,808	2,139,466		51.12	46.25	41.63	87.6	80.7	72.5	123.6	103.2	83.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,948	704,246		44.06	38.88	32.77	149.9	133.9	114.2	244.5	183.9	148.9
COMMUNICATIONS	47,932	1,807,467		37.66	34.42	32.76	142.0	149.0	146.0	249.4	213.5	175.7
Telegraphs	8,362	357,490		42.68	37.99	33.50	122.8	119.7	118.5	206.1	178.1	154.4
Telephones	39,893	1,424,109		36.59	33.53	32.57	199.8	184.3	154.6	261.9	223.9	181.7
TRANSPORTATION	181,622	8,854,003		48.51	44.16	40.07	142.2	138.5	130.0	211.6	196.9	159.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,789	2,569,239		42.82	38.70	35.07	153.6	152.7	142.4	225.6	202.9	171.6
Steam railway operation	92,243	5,042,811		54.61	49.79	45.03	134.7	131.6	127.9	203.3	181.0	159.0
Shipping and stevedoring	29,810	1,290,953		41.75	37.17	32.90	136.0	126.0	106.8	220.1	180.5	135.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	220,782	8,654,038		38.31	34.86	31.53	121.3	110.0	93.3	202.8	157.5	128.5
Building	100,726	4,191,915		41.41	37.41	33.97	150.7	135.1	103.3	217.6	176.2	122.3
Highway	80,393	2,710,366		33.57	31.51	29.11	110.1	99.4	86.3	192.4	163.5	129.8
Railway	39,666	1,601,757		40.11	35.11	31.40	91.7	87.6	86.4	186.5	154.9	139.8
SERVICES (as indicated below)	68,706	1,779,411		25.97	23.48	21.06	146.1	139.4	130.3	229.0	200.9	170.5
Hotels and restaurants	45,608	1,114,800		24.43	22.45	20.21	154.8	147.0	135.1	250.3	219.9	184.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,098	663,611		28.71	25.51	22.70	132.0	127.2	122.8	200.3	174.8	150.8
TRADE	269,022	9,256,633		34.35	31.29	28.45	141.2	132.1	122.0	204.4	175.0	147.6
Retail	181,909	6,150,116		32.03	28.99	26.33	139.1	130.0	120.5	204.4	174.0	147.3
Wholesale	77,113	3,106,517		40.26	37.14	34.16	150.2	140.7	127.9	204.5	177.0	143.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,028,253	81,441,538		40.11	36.15	32.38	128.2	123.0	113.5	199.5	172.6	142.4
FINANCE	85,191	3,305,061		38.80	37.09	34.85	139.5	132.9	123.9	186.4	170.5	149.9
Banks and trust companies	48,143	1,643,590		34.12	32.91	30.96	148.3	140.3	130.4	193.8	175.2	154.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,553	172,654		47.29	43.93	38.51	157.6	170.9	196.8	216.0	235.6	247.0
Insurance	33,395	1,489,717		44.60	42.48	40.09	126.6	120.5	111.4	176.1	160.0	139.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,113,444	84,747,499		40.06	36.19	32.48	128.5	123.4	113.9	199.0	172.5	142.7

^{1/}See explanatory notes.

^{2/}This classification comprises the followings:- 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.

provinces; the exception was transportation in British Columbia, which showed a small decline as compared with 1947.

In the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, the movement was generally favourable in 1948, although here also the advances in recorded employment were not particularly marked. The gains ranged from 2.5 p.c. in Windsor and 2.8 p.c. in Montreal, to six p.c. in Hamilton and 7.5 p.c. in Quebec. Within these centres, manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of some slackening in certain groups. Higher levels of employment were also indicated, on the whole, in the major non-manufacturing classes. The exception was transportation in Quebec and in Vancouver; in the former, the decline was slight, but that in Vancouver was considerable. Increases in business activity were indicated in most of the cities in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000; the exceptions were Saint John, where no general change was noted, and Saskatoon and Victoria, in which industrial employment in 1948 was quieter than in 1947. In all cases, the changes were moderate.

PAYROLLS.

The index number of weekly salaries and wages^{1/} in the eight leading industries rose in 1948 by 15.6 p.c. as compared with 1947, previously the maximum in the record, dating from June 1, 1941. This increase substantially exceeded that of 4.2 p.c. noted in employment in the same comparison. Both advances, however, were smaller than those indicated in 1947 over 1946. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the 1948 average figure was 199.6, as compared with 172.6 in 1947, 142.4 in 1946, 142.6 in 1945 and 148.2 in 1944, the peak figure during the war. The rise in the index in 1948 as compared with earlier years was due to the payment of higher wage and salary rates in most branches of industry, together with a rather greater volume of employment than in 1947. The losses in employment, working hours and earnings as a result of industrial disputes in the year under review were less than in immediately preceding years, the improvement in this respect being particularly marked as compared with 1947 and 1946. In the nine leading industries, including financial institutions, the general index of payrolls was 199.0, as compared with 172.5 in 1947, previously the maximum in the record.

As already stated, the monthly record of salaries and wages was established in the spring of 1941, although the employment series had been available from 1920. In order to measure the current trends of employment and payrolls, it was necessary as soon as possible after the institution of the payroll record, to express the figures in the form of index numbers. The period selected as a base 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.

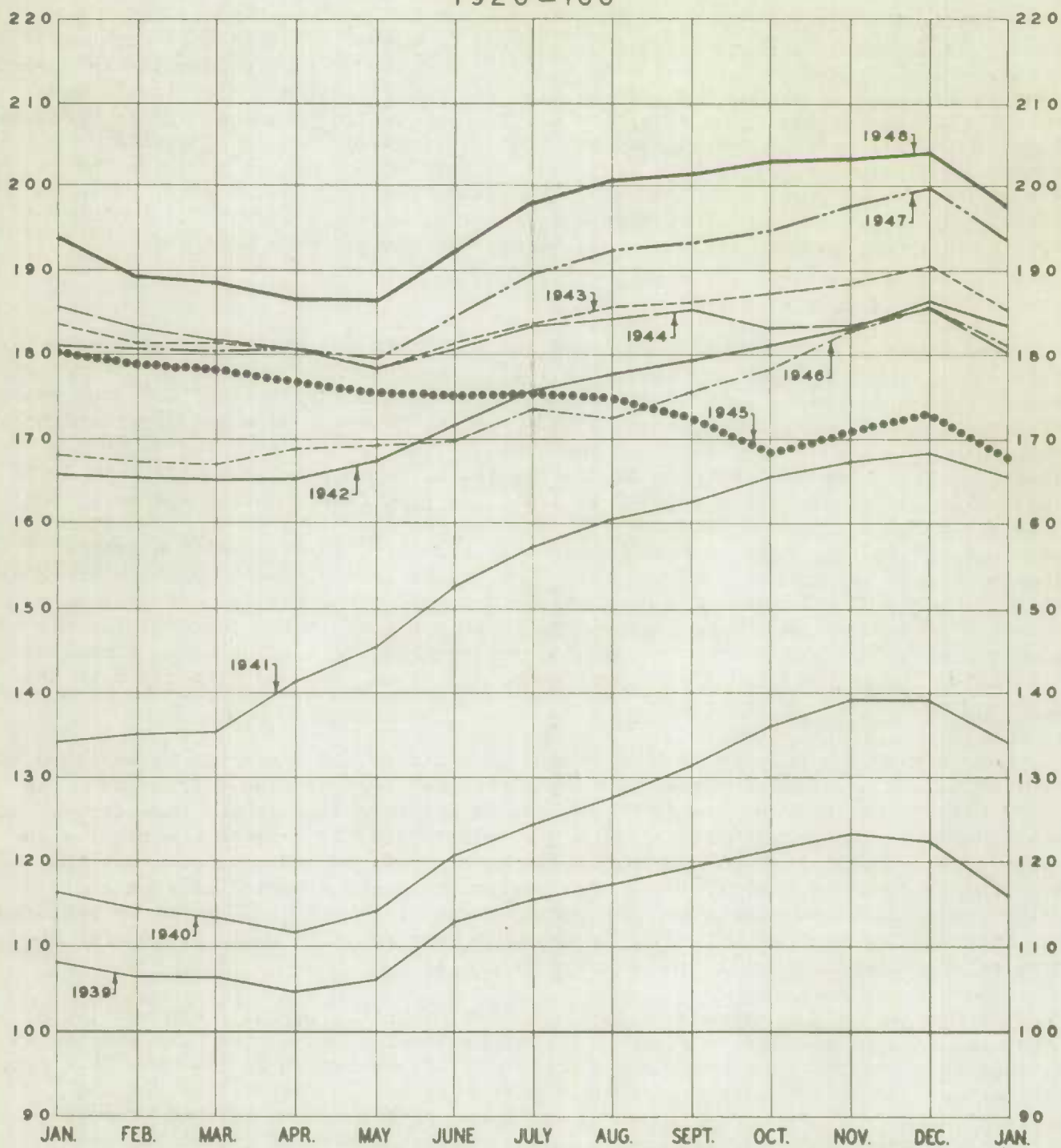
In the period for which monthly statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the disbursements of the larger firms in the eight leading industries have mounted by 99.6 p.c.; the accompanying increase in the index of employment in 1948 was 28.2 p.c. As has been stated on previous occasions, the factors 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 during the war 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

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in salaries, wages and supplementary labour income see the bulletins, "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income". The 1948 total was estimated at over \$7.1 billions, as compared with \$6.2 billions in 1947, and \$5.3 billions in 1946.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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 weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of leading employers in the eight major industrial groups averaged \$40.11 per week in 1948, before deduction for income tax, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. This figure exceeded by 11 p.c. that of \$36.15 reported in 1947. In preceding years of the comparatively brief record, the averages were as follows:- 1946, \$32.38; 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 \$40.06, 10.7 p.c. above the 1947 figure of \$36.19. 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 establishments in 1948 showed a general increase of 58.6 p.c. in the case of the eight main industries, and of 57 p.c. in the case of the nine leading industrial divisions.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed to the employees of leading manufacturing establishments averaged \$40.91 in 1948, an amount higher by 11.9 p.c. than the figure of \$36.57 recorded in 1947. The earnings in 1946, which had been seriously affected by reconversion and other factors of the post-war situation, including prolonged industrial disputes, averaged \$32.51 per week. 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. The average weekly earnings of persons on the staffs of representative manufacturing establishments showed an increase of 60 p.c. in 1948 from the institution of the monthly record at June 1, 1941, when the weekly average indicated was \$25.57.

The 1948 Annual Review of Employment.

As in previous years, the first part of the present Annual Review 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 more particularly relates to statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

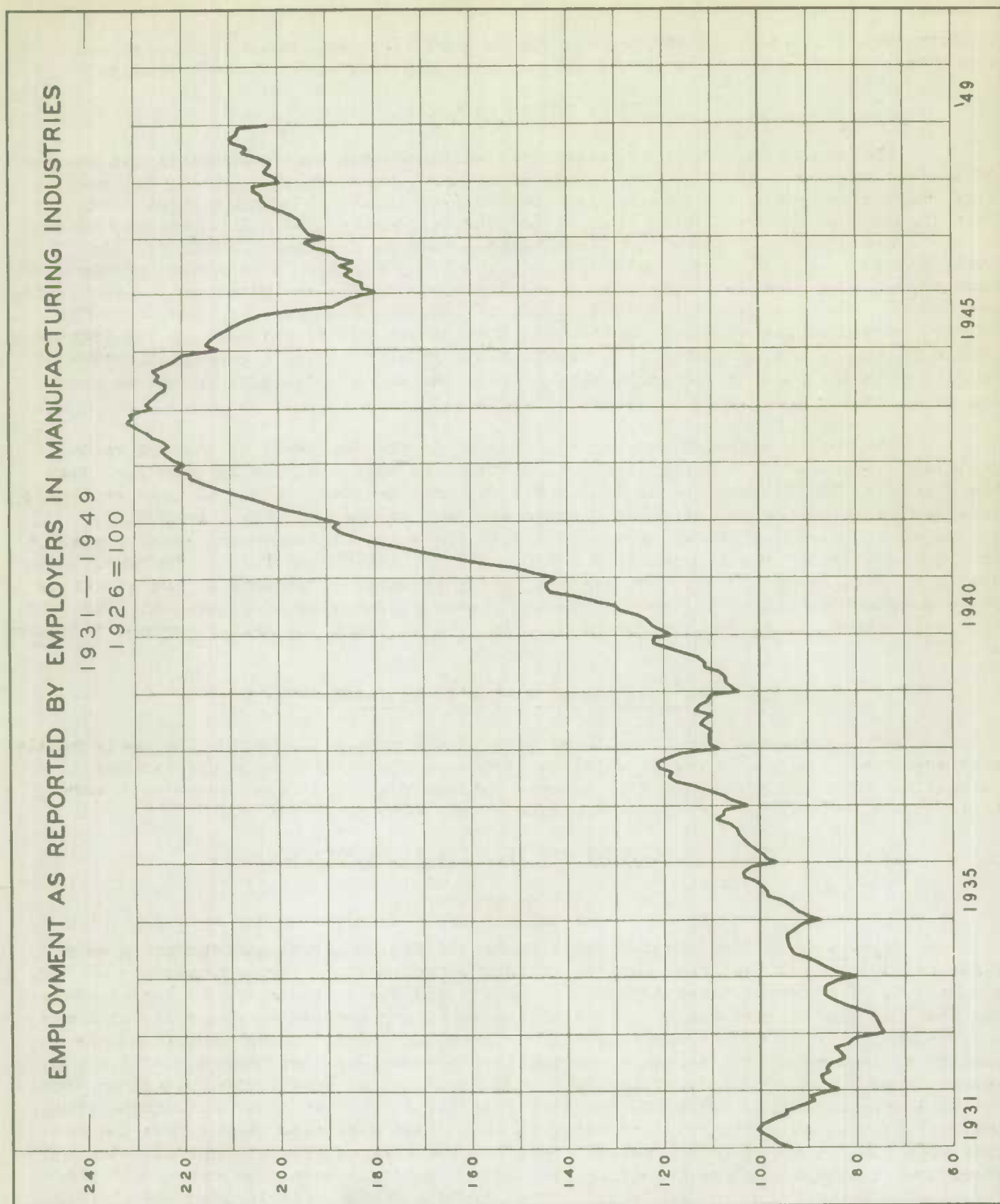
II. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general index number of employment in manufacturing as a whole in 1948 showed the usual decline at Jan. 1, followed by partial recovery at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1. The movement was downward at Apr. 1 and May 1, and again at Aug. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The improvement indicated in the remaining months was generally moderate, and the Dec. 1 index number was only eight points, or four p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. This advance was considerably smaller than the gain of 7.6 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1947, or that of 7.9 p.c. shown in the same period in 1946. The 1948 annual average index, on the 1926 base, at 205.0, was three p.c. higher than the 1947 figure, also slightly exceeding those in 1946 and 1945. Lower than the war-time high index numbers in the period, 1942-1944, the latest average was substantially above that indicated in any preceding year of the record. It may be noted that the losses in man-working days due to industrial disputes¹ were less in 1948 than in any earlier year since 1944, while the number of factory workers involved was the lowest since 1940.

Monthly statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons employed by

¹/See "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1948", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.



leading firms have been collected since January, 1946. In 1945 and 1944, such information was collected semi-annually, while in 1943 and 1942, data on sex distribution were available only at Oct. 1. There was an increase of about 3.7 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947 in employment in manufacturing for men, together with a gain of some 0.7 p.c. among women; in that comparison the general rise in the index was three p.c. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in the year under review was 223; in 1947 and 1946, the general ratios were 228 and 238 per 1,000, respectively. At Oct. 1 in the period for which statistics for the larger establishments are available, the proportions were as follows: 1948, 226; 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

The proportion of workers in the larger establishments in Canada employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries was slightly higher in 1948 than in either 1947 or 1946. Lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions in 1941-1945, the ratio was higher than in any earlier year. Table III gives the percentage distribution of the employees reported monthly by leading manufacturers, in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries since 1936.

TABLE III.- DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-1948, WITH INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (1926=100).

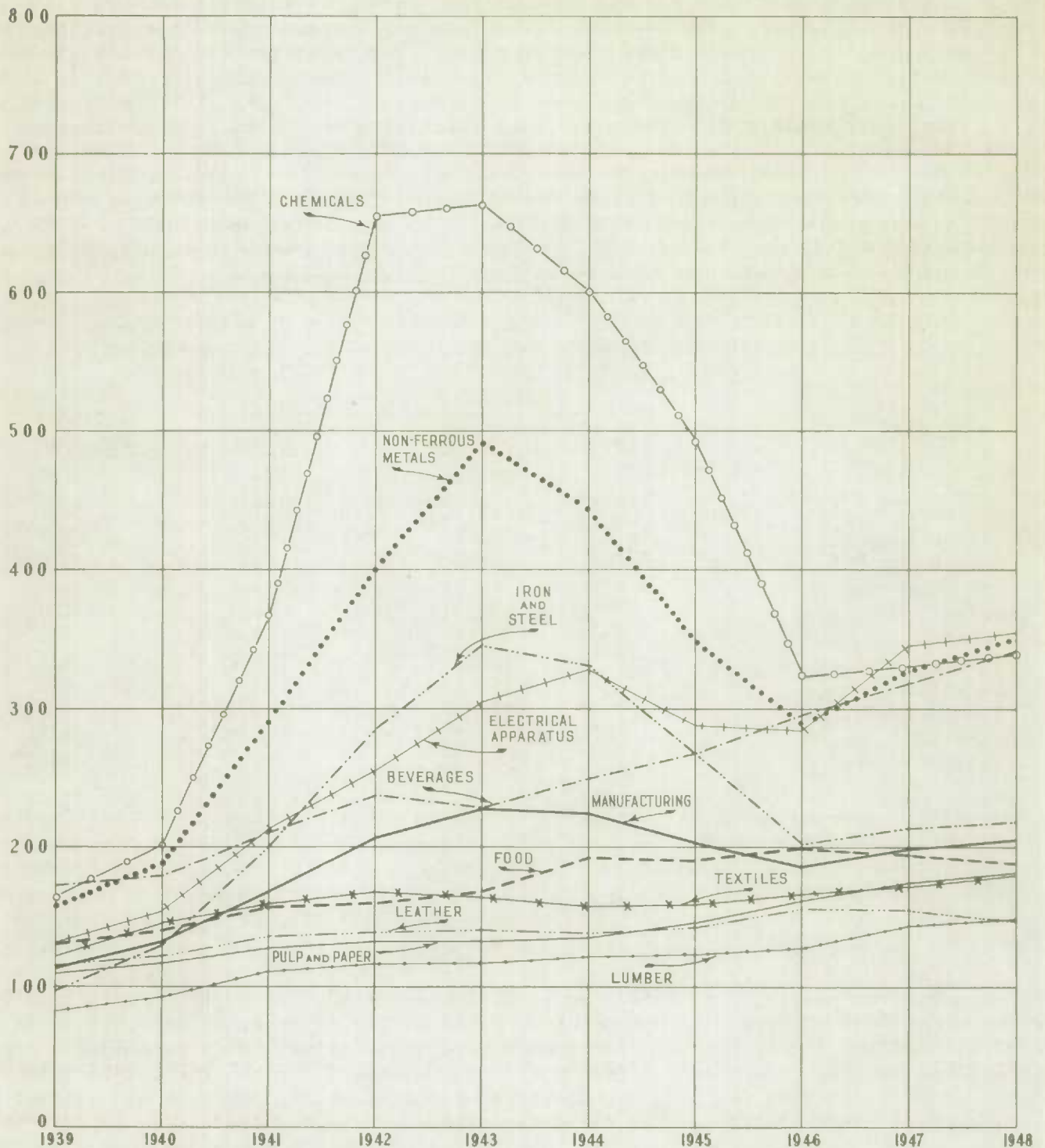
Year	Establishments Producing			Index Numbers	
	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.		
1937	100.0	42.3	57.7	105.2	122.0
1938	100.0	41.0	59.0	99.9	119.6
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6	99.0	122.5
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7	124.4	136.8
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1	180.9	158.9
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0	241.2	180.1
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9	284.8	180.6
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3	276.3	184.7
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5	231.4	182.6
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2	192.1	181.9
1947	100.0	47.6	52.4	209.2	190.9
1948	100.0	48.1	51.9	215.9	195.0

In the year under review, the index of employment in the durable manufactured goods division advanced by 3.2 p.c. as compared with 1947, and was also higher than in the reconversion year of 1946, when the situation had also been seriously affected by labour-management disputes. As compared with the period of greatest activity in the production of munitions, however, there were important losses in the more recent years; the decline in 1948 from the 1943 peak year amounted to 24.2 p.c. The latest index number of employment in the light manufactured goods industries was the highest yet recorded, being 2.1 p.c. above the previous maximum figure for 1947, and 5.6 p.c. greater than in 1944, when the highest level during the war was reached.

As already stated, widely-distributed gains in employment were indicated in the manufacturing industries in 1948 as compared with 1947. Curtailment in leather footwear production, however, reduced employment in that industry. There was also a falling-off in some branches of the lumber, vegetable food, textile-using, iron and steel product and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions, and in rubber and tobacco factories. Within the iron and steel group, there were losses in employment in the automotive and ship-

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

1939 - 1948



building industries. The trend in the remaining branches of manufacturing was favourable, although in many cases, the advances in 1948 were small. The gains of 17.8 p.c. and 16.2 p.c. recorded over 1947 in agricultural implement plants and central electric power stations were exceptionally large, exceeding those noted in any other manufacturing or non-manufacturing industry for which monthly statistics are available. Beverage factories reported a rise of 7.4 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the preceding year, and those producing non-ferrous metals and their products, an increase of 6.7 p.c. In the remaining manufacturing groups, the gains generally ranged between two p.c. and five p.c.

The index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the various provinces showed small advances in 1948 as compared with 1947, and except in Nova Scotia, as compared with 1946. The largest percentage advances in the year were in Prince Edward Island, where the reported numbers are extremely small, and are consequently unduly sensitive, and in Alberta, where greater activity in the petroleum industry was an important factor. Table IV gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the provinces in 1948, with comparative figures for 1947 and 1946.

TABLE IV.- PROVINCIAL INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,
1946, 1947 and 1948 (1926=100).

<u>Province</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Percentage Increase in 1948 over 1947</u>
CANADA	186.3	199.0	205.0	3.0
Maritime Provinces	172.3	170.8	171.9	0.6
Prince Edward Island	195.1	165.9	201.0	21.2
Nova Scotia	198.8	191.1	191.8	0.4
New Brunswick	145.7	150.9	151.4	0.3
Quebec	191.0	202.3	206.4	2.0
Ontario	184.7	200.3	207.9	3.8
Prairie Provinces	177.8	179.5	187.2	4.3
Manitoba	159.4	162.2	168.9	4.1
Saskatchewan	212.5	213.3	214.5	0.6
Alberta	205.0	205.3	218.2	6.3
British Columbia	195.7	217.0	223.0	2.8

In connection with these figures, it may be repeated that industrial disputes^{1/} in 1948 affected the situation to a lesser extent than in 1947, and were of greatly diminished importance as compared with 1946. In most cases, the provincial index numbers in manufacturing were lower than in 1945 and immediately preceding years since 1941 or 1942. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the 1948 figure slightly exceeded those for any other year.

An examination of the statistics for manufacturing in the eight largest cities shows improvement in 1948 over 1947 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The advances were generally moderate, those of 5.9 p.c. in Quebec, 5.7 p.c. in Hamilton and 5.6 p.c. in Vancouver being most noteworthy.

Among the cities with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, Sherbrooke, Regina, Saskatoon and Kitchener showed little general change in the level of employment in manufacturing, there being fractional increases in the index numbers in the first three, and a similar decline in Kitchener. Improvement on a rather larger scale was indicated in Three Rivers, London, Fort William - Port Arthur, Calgary and Edmonton. The gain in the last two cities amounted to 7.5 p.c. Activity in manufacturing in Halifax, Saint John and Victoria was lower than in 1947 and immediately preceding years, partly as a result of curtailment in shipbuilding operations.

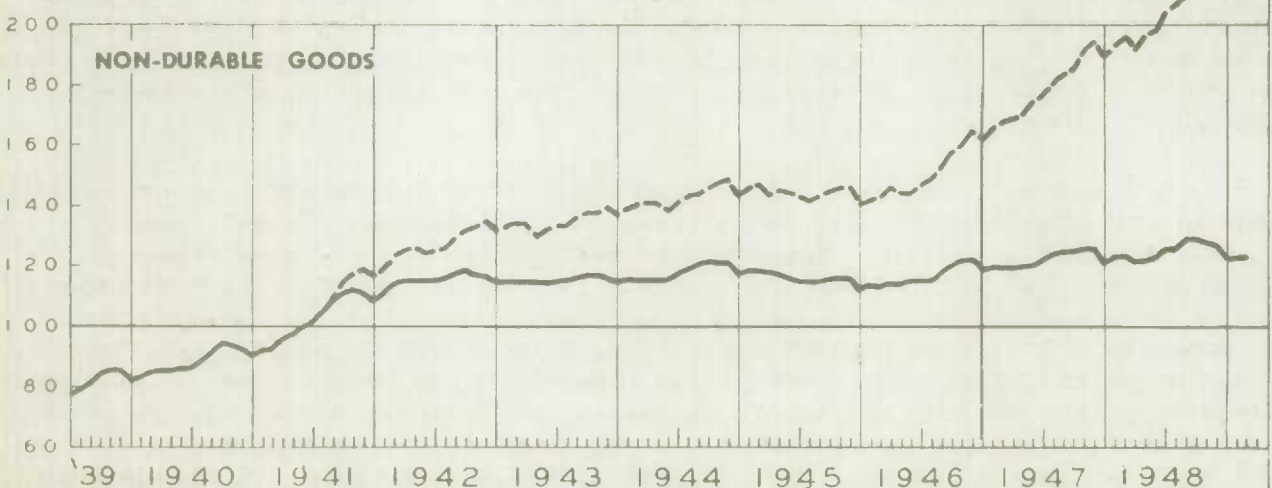
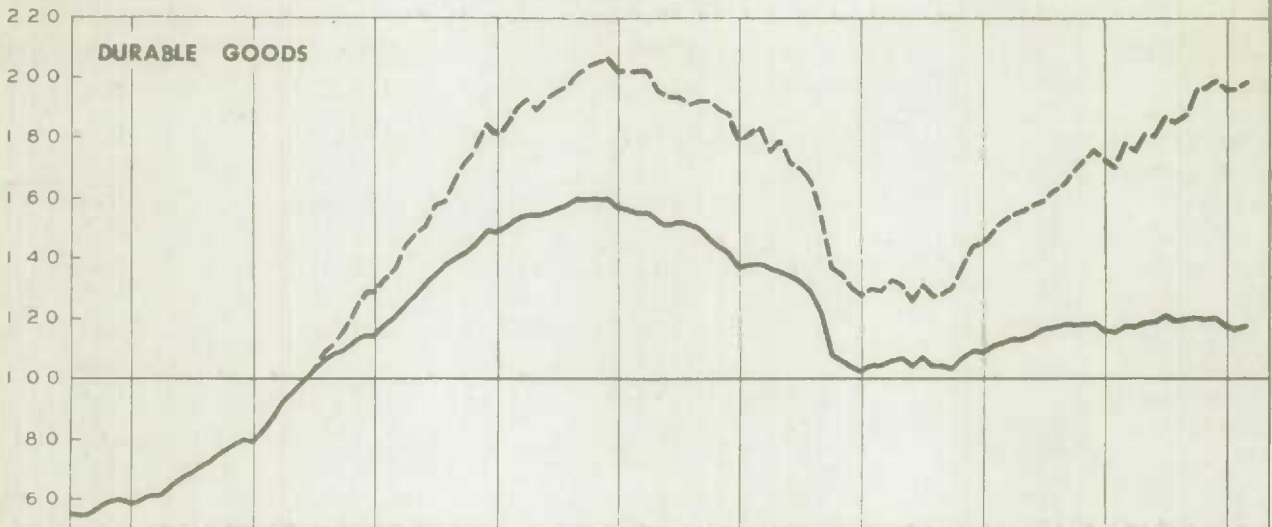
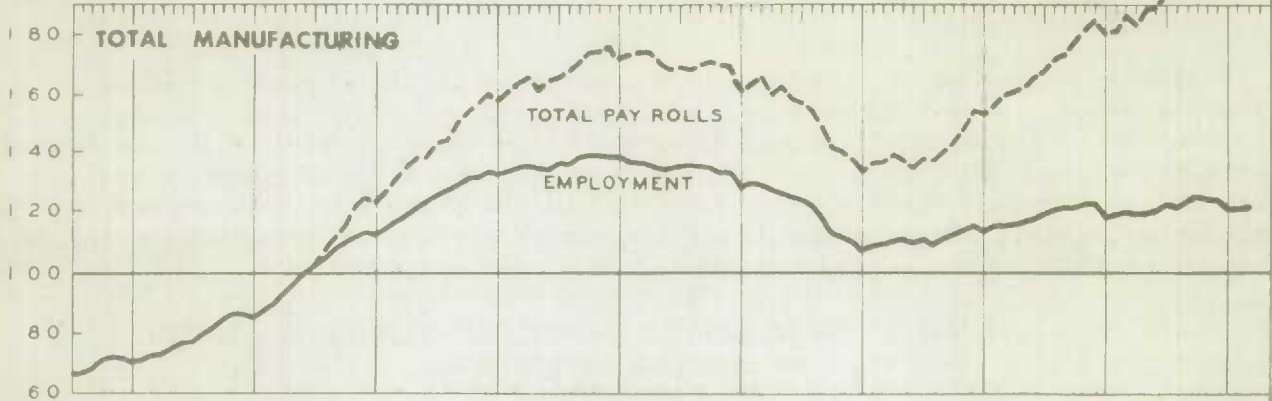
^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada," Published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.

CHART NO. 5

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



'39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948
 "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 V gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the cities for which statistics are segregated.

TABLE V.- CITY INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN 1948,
WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR 1947 AND 1946 (1926=100).

	1946	1947	1948	Change in 1948 as Compared with 1949 P.C.
				(decrease indicated by the minus sign)
Montreal	184.2	191.0	193.2	1.2
Quebec	169.4	184.9	195.8	5.9
Toronto	181.8	192.2	198.3	3.2
Ottawa	146.1	148.7	154.2	3.7
Hamilton	162.7	182.7	193.2	5.7
Windsor	258.2	288.3	293.5	1.8
Winnipeg	163.4	166.3	172.4	3.7
Vancouver	238.5	251.5	265.5	5.6
Halifax	246.9	206.6	183.6	-11.1
Saint John	169.0	178.3	154.4	-13.4
Sherbrooke	212.1	218.8	219.0	0.1
Three Rivers	117.7	133.0	138.2	3.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	196.5	223.9	222.6	- 0.6
London	173.9	188.0	191.7	2.0
Fort William - Port Arthur	253.3	282.2	288.5	2.2
Regina	229.7	225.2	226.0	0.4
Saskatoon	365.3	368.5	371.1	0.7
Calgary	167.7	169.1	181.7	7.5
Edmonton	230.3	226.0	242.9	7.5
Victoria	301.3	296.3	263.8	-11.0

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- With a continued high level of activity in manufacturing, and further widespread increases in wage and salary rates, the annual index number of payrolls in 1948 reached a new peak, at 192.4. This exceeded by 15.3 p.c. the post war maximum index of 166.9, recorded in 1947, and was 14.7 p.c. above the wartime high figure of 167.8 in 1944, when the index of employment was 8.7 p.c. above the latest annual average. During the year under review, the month-to-month trend of payrolls was upward from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, with only one exception at Apr. 1, when the loss was due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The figure of 208.3 indicated at the beginning of December was 25 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year and 12.8 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1947, figure of 184.6. In 1947, the index number of payrolls had risen by 30.5 p.c. from the opening of the year to Dec. 1, a period in which the index number of employment had advanced to a rather greater extent than in the year under review. (The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts distributed in the week of June 1, 1941, by the reporting firms as 100 p.c.)

The percentage gains in the salaries and wages reported in the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries in 1948 as compared with 1947 were quite similar, amounting in the former to 15 p.c. and in the latter class to 14.9 p.c. The disbursements of leading establishments in almost all branches of manufacturing were higher in the year under review. An exception was the steel shipbuilding industry, in which the index number of payrolls fell by 7.3 p.c., accompanying a decline of

¹/The Bureau's preliminary estimate of total salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing establishments during 1948 was \$2,423 millions, as compared with \$2,101 millions in 1947. See the "Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income".

11.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The salaries and wages in shipyards also fell below the 1946 levels, but in all other manufacturing industries for which data are segregated they were higher. To an appreciable extent, the increases in the year under review resulted from the payment of higher wage and salary rates, although moderately greater employment in many industries as compared with 1947 was also a factor; on the average, the hours worked showed little change.

Average Earnings in Manufacturing.-- The sums released in payrolls by the larger manufacturers provided a weekly average of \$40.91 for their wage-earners and salaried employees in 1948. This figure exceeded by 11.9 p.c. the 1947 per capita of \$36.57, previously the maximum in the record. In earlier years for which data are available, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$32.51; 1945, \$32.65; 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.50, and 1942, \$29.17. In 1939^{1/}, the employees of the reporting establishments had received weekly salaries and wages averaging \$23.11. Since then, the average earnings of members of their staffs have risen by 77 p.c. The cost-of-living index has advanced by approximately 52.7 p.c. in this period, during which the rates of income tax have also increased, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

The per capita weekly earnings reported monthly in manufacturing in 1948 showed successive increases from Jan. 1, with only two exceptions at Apr. 1, when the observance of Easter was a factor, and again at June 1, when the moderate decline resulted from the working hours lost on the Victoria Day holiday. The weekly figures were uniformly higher in each month of 1948 than in the same month in any preceding year. At the annual high point at Dec. 1, the average was 11.4 p.c. above the 1947 peak, also reached at the beginning of December.

Hours Worked in Manufacturing.-- Although there was a moderate increase in the aggregate hours worked in leading manufacturing establishments in 1948 as compared with the preceding year, the average hours reported were fractionally lower, standing at 42.2 per week. The 1947 weekly average was 42.5, and that in 1946, 42.7 hours. These figures were considerably below the 1945 average of 44.3 per week. Even more striking was the falling-off from the average of 46.3 hours recorded in the late months of 1944, when the current series on man-hours and hourly earnings was established. The reductions in the more recent averages in that comparison were due not only to a general lowering in the length of the standard working week, but also to substantial curtailment in overtime work as compared with the war years. On the other hand, there have been steady declines in the proportions of women engaged in factory work, and probably also in the employment of part-time workers, as compared with the latter years of the war, factors which tend to raise the general average of working hours.

The average hourly earnings of the factory wage-earners for whom precise information on hours worked is available stood at 91.3 cents in 1948, as compared with 80.3 cents in 1947, 70 cents in 1946, and 69.4 cents in 1945. The weekly wages rose in the year by 12.9 p.c., to \$38.53 in 1948, as compared with \$34.13 in 1947, \$29.87 in 1946, and \$30.71 in 1945. At the peak at Dec. 1, 1948, the average of \$41.47 was 27.1 p.c. above the figure recorded four years earlier, when the series was established.

The average earnings in practically all branches of manufacturing continued to move upward during 1948. In plants in the durable manufactured goods industries, there was an increase of 11.5 p.c. as compared with 1947, while in the non-durable manufactured goods category, the advance in the average salaries and wages amounted to 12.1 p.c. The general gain in the manufacturing figure was 11.9 p.c. Since the monthly record of weekly earnings was commenced at June 1, 1941, the average salaries and wages of employees reported in the heavy manufactured goods plants showed an increase of 57.4 p.c., as compared with a rise of 63.7 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries

^{1/} See the bulletin entitled "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47" (Report 9-7010).

in 1948. Between 1939 and 1948, the weekly earnings rose by 78.3 p.c. and 74.5 p.c. in those two classes, respectively; the gain in manufacturing as a whole in the nine years amounted to 77 p.c.

The annual high point in the weekly earnings was indicated in 1948 as in immediately preceding years, at Dec. 1; the per capita figure then showed an increase from 1939 which amounted to 91.8 p.c. in the heavy manufactured goods division, and to 85.1 p.c. in the light manufacturing industries. In connection with the 1939 comparisons, it may be noted that, in addition to important 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 a record of hours worked. The following table summarizes the data for the last four years:

TABLE VI.- ANNUAL AVERAGE STATISTICS OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1945-1948.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hours per Week No.</u>	<u>Hourly Earnings ¢</u>	<u>Weekly Wages \$</u>
1945	44.3	69.4	30.71
1946	42.7	70.0	29.87
1947	42.5	80.3	34.13
1948	42.2	91.3	38.53

In the comparatively short record, the average hourly earnings in the larger manufacturing plants have risen by 31.6 p.c., and the weekly wages, by 25.5 p.c. The declines indicated in the average working hours in the last three years partly result from a diminution in the amount of overtime worked following the cessation of hostilities, and partly from a reduction 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 1948. 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 compiled in 1948 is shown in Tables I and II, on pages 2 and 4.

Animal Products - Edible. - The volume of employment afforded in the animal food industries was somewhat larger in 1948 than in any earlier years for which information is available. The index of employment in these industries rose from 227.8 in 1947 to 235.3 in 1948, when the average was slightly above the previous maximum figure of 234.0 recorded in 1946. It will be recalled that the situation in 1947 had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes in the meat packing industry. In that division, there was an increase of 5.5 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest figure to 232.3; it was then lower than in the years 1944-1946, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

In the fish packing group, the index number, at 278.0, was 2.6 p.c. below the

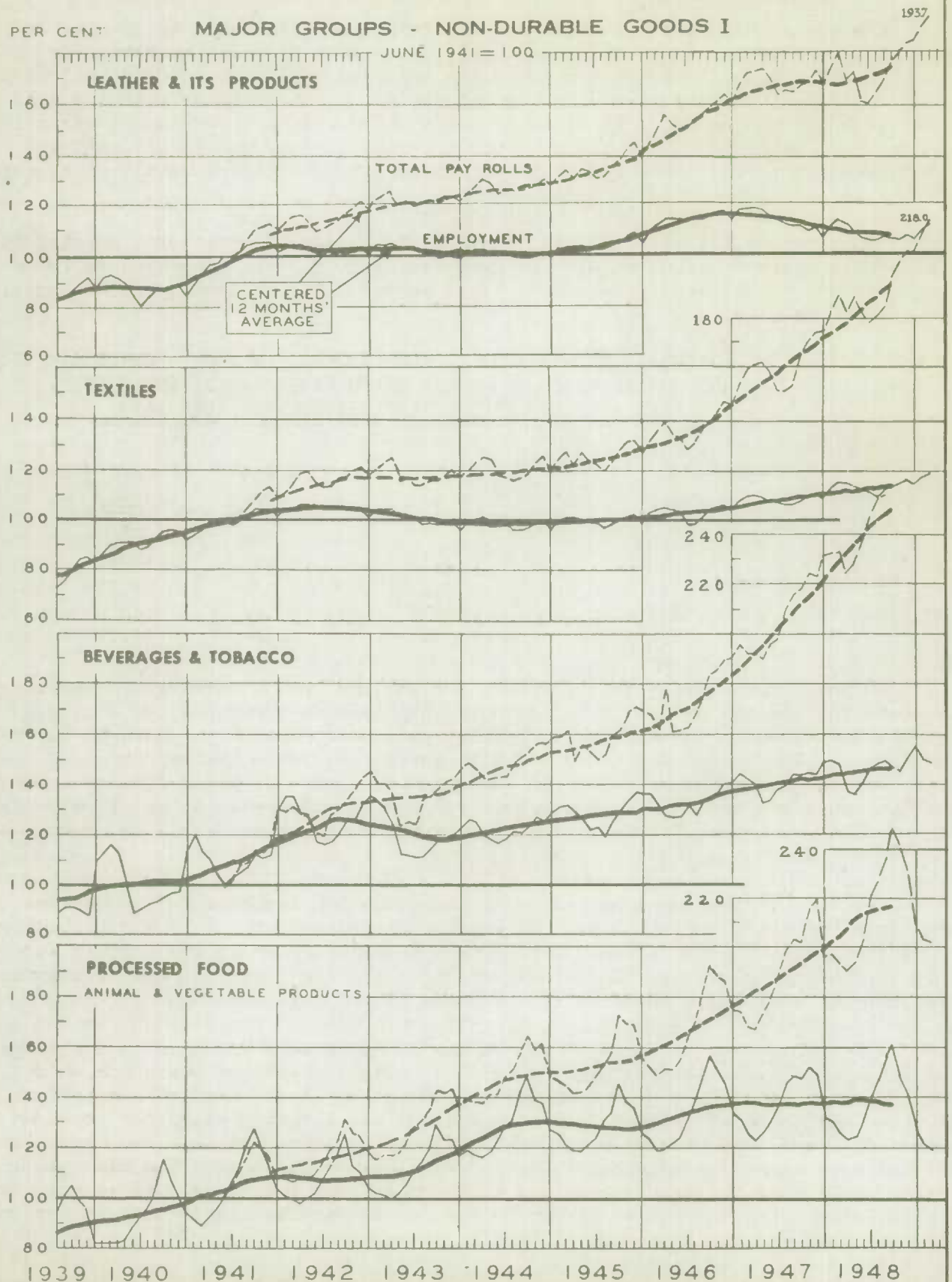
CHART NO. 6

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

PER CENT

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941 = 100



all-time peak figure reached in 1947, but was higher than in 1946 and earlier years of the record. Employment in the third group within the animal products industry - dairy products - was in rather greater volume in the 12 months under review than in any other period for which data are available. At 230.7, the index was slightly above the 1947 figure of 227.3, and that of 217.4 in 1946.

The working forces reported by the 482 firms furnishing statistics in the animal food industries in 1948 consisted of 806 men and 194 women per 1,000 employees. In 1947, the indicated ratio of women was 188, a figure which was similar to that recorded in the preceding year.

Employment in the animal foods industry reached its annual high point at Aug. 1, when the index number was 256.8. The trend in succeeding months was downward, and by Dec. 1 the figure was seven p.c. below the peak, although it was still 5.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1948.

The index of weekly salaries and wages in the edible animal products division in 1948 was 17.5 p.c. higher than in 1947. The weekly average per person in recorded employment was \$39.36, as compared with \$35.09 in 1947, and \$31.88 in 1946. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$23.61. The latest annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls, at 214.9, exceeded by 17.5 p.c. that of 182.9 in 1947, previously the maximum in the record, in spite of prolonged disputes in the meat packing industry. The average hourly earnings in this group of industries advanced from 75.9 cents in 1947, to 87.7 cents in 1948. In the meat products division, the average in the latter year was 96.7 cents per hour, as compared with 84.1 cents a year earlier.

Leather and Products. - The trend of employment in the leather-using industries during 1948 was unfavourable, the general index declining from its maximum of 155.5 in 1947, to 147.5 in 1948, when the figure was higher than in any year in the period, 1921-1946. The payroll index in the year under review was at a maximum in the period for which data are available. This information was based on returns furnished by an average of 465 leading manufacturers of leather products. The weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners averaged \$30.12, as compared with \$27.76 in 1947. In 1939, the employees of the reporting establishments were paid an average of \$16.75 per week.

Activity in the footwear group was lower in 1948 than in 1947, and there were also declines in the production of other leather goods. The reduction in the index of employment in the former division, which amounted to 2.8 p.c., was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in 1948 as compared with a year earlier. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed in boot and shoe plants then stood at \$26.64, as compared with the latest annual figure of \$28.78 per week.

The average hourly earnings reported in the leather-using industries as a whole were 70.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 63.5 cents in 1947. In the footwear division, the hourly earnings averaged 67.6 cents, 12.7 p.c. higher than the 1947 annual average of 60 cents.

Fur and Fur Products. - Employment in leading fur and fur products factories during 1948 reached a higher level than in 1947; the index number then stood at 152.4, advancing to 167.3 in 1948. The staffs of the 118 co-operating manufacturers consisted of 366 women and 734 men per 1,000 employees of both sexes. The proportion of women in this industry was considerably above the general average. Accompanying the increase of 9.8 p.c. in the index number of employment in 1948 over 1947, was a rise of 21.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported in the year under review averaged \$38.31 per worker, as compared with \$34.34 in 1947, \$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.

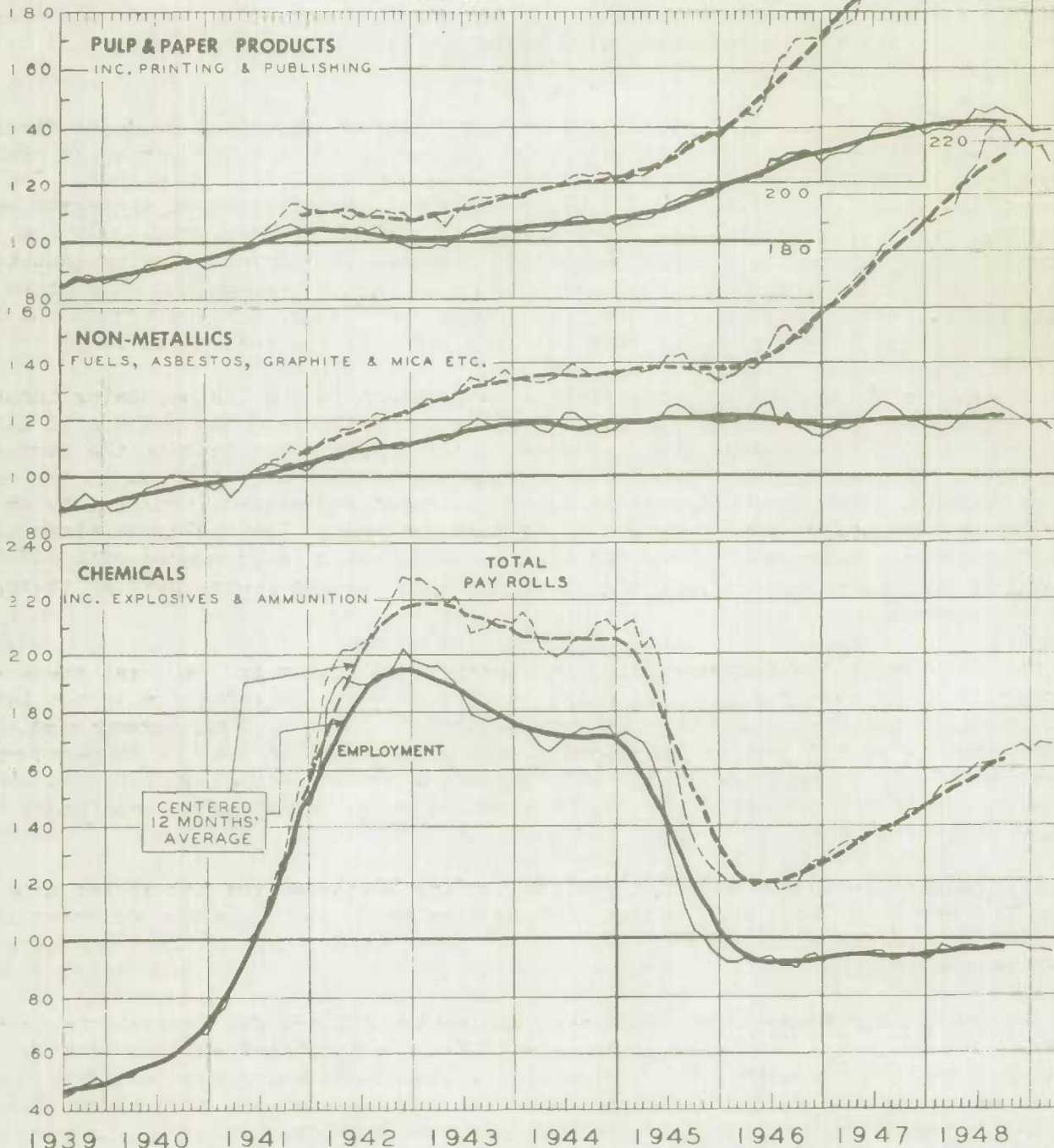
CHART NO. 7

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



Lumber Products.- The larger lumber-using establishments reported a rather higher level of employment in 1948 than in 1947, the index number mounting by 3.5 p.c. to a new maximum of 148.9 in the year under review. The rough and dressed lumber and furniture groups showed moderate improvement, but the trend in the remaining classes taken as a whole was downward. These statements are based on data furnished by an average of 1,506 manufacturers of lumber and lumber products.

The annual **index** of payrolls showed an increase of 13.2 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, previously the peak figure in the record. The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1948 averaged \$35.86 per person on the staffs of the larger manufacturers, as compared with the per capita figures of \$32.66 in 1947, \$29.12 in 1946, \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the same establishments had received a weekly average of \$19.18. During the year under review, the pay of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in these industries averaged 83.5 cents per hour, as compared with 73.6 in 1947, 64.2 cents in 1946, and 60.5 cents in 1945.

Plant Products - Edible.- Activity in plants producing vegetable foods was slightly less, on the whole, in 1948 than in 1947, when the index of employment had stood at 190.4, falling by 0.7 p.c., to 189.0 in the year under review. Continued improvement was shown in the sugar and syrup, bakery and chocolate and confectionery divisions, but the trend was unfavourable in the flour and cereal and fruit and vegetable preserving industries. The decline in the latter division was associated with unsatisfactory crop conditions in some areas.

Statistics were received during 1948 from an average of 728 leading establishments in the edible plant products division, whose weekly salaries and wages were higher by 10.9 p.c. than in 1947. The persons on the payrolls of these firms earned a weekly average of \$33.99 in 1948, as compared with \$30.54 in 1947, \$27.99 in 1946, \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$23.48 in 1942. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$21.05. The hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the vegetable food industries received an average of 71.5 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 64.4 cents in 1947, and 57.3 cents in 1946. There was considerable variation in the averages indicated in the different divisions of this group. Thus in 1948, the earnings reported in the chocolate and confectionery industry, (which normally employs large proportions of women and girls) averaged 62.1 cents per hour, while in flour and cereal mills, the mean was 87.3 cents; the proportion of men in the latter category is high.

When recorded employment in the vegetable food industries was at its minimum for 1948, at May 1, the index of employment was 165.2. From then until Oct. 1, there were successive increases, bringing the index at the latter date to 235.6. Although seasonal curtailment was indicated in subsequent reports, the Dec. 1 figure was 9.8 p.c. higher than at the first of January. It was, however, three p.c. lower than at Dec. 1, 1947. During 1948, the proportion of women on the staffs of leading manufacturers of vegetable food products was 339 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 340 in 1947. Considerable variation in this respect was indicated in different classes within the edible plant group as a whole. In the flour and cereal, the sugar and syrup, the fruit and vegetable preserving, the bakery and the chocolate and confectionery sub groups, the proportions of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes in 1948 stood at 141, 131, 410, 301, and 563, respectively.

Pulp and Paper.- Continued expansion in employment was indicated in these industries during 1948, when improvement was reported in pulp and paper mills, paper products plants and in printing and publishing. The salaries and wages disbursed by 856 of the larger establishments in these industries considerably exceeded those reported in any earlier year. The average earnings of their employees also reached a new all-time high.

Information was furnished by 125 pulp and paper mills, in which the index number

of employment, at 165.9, was 3.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the all-time maximum. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose in 1948 by 15.2 p.c. The average earnings of their employees were \$54.24 as compared with \$48.30 in the preceding 12 months. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1946, \$40.63; 1945, \$37.08; 1944, \$36.56; 1943, \$34.92, and 1942, \$33.93. The 1939 mean was \$28.25. The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in pulp and paper mills in 1948 were 107.0 cents, as compared with 93.6 cents in 1947, 78.9 cents in 1946, and 71.8 cents in 1945. In regard to the figures of earnings, it may be noticed that the proportion of women employed in pulp and paper mills is low, average only 48 per 1,000 salaried and wage-earners reported in the year under review. In 1947, the ratio was 56 per 1,000.

In the paper products division, the index of employment advanced by 2.2 p.c. in the year, to a new all-time peak of 265.0 in 1948. The latest index number of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 18.7 p.c. from 1947. The weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 220 co-operating firms averaged \$37.03 in 1948, exceeding any per capita figure previously reported. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$32.84; 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, data were obtained from 511 of the larger establishments, which reported 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 employees. The 1948 index of employment, at 175.2, was higher by 6.6 p.c. than in 1947, previously the maximum. The latest index of payrolls exceeded by 17.7 p.c. the figure indicated in the preceding 12 months. The employees of the larger firms in these industries received an average of \$42.48 per week before deductions for taxation, unemployment insurance, etc. Earlier per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$38.07; 1946, \$34.61 and 1945, \$33.49. In 1939, the average was \$28.35. The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the printing and publishing industry averaged 101.7 cents in 1948, as compared with 88.2 cents in 1947, 78.6 cents in 1946, and 75.8 cents in 1945.

Rubber Products.- Curtailment in employment was indicated in rubber factories in 1948, when the index number, at 182.2, was 6.6 p.c. lower than 1947. Information was received monthly from 56 establishments, in which 257 per 1,000 of the employees were women. In spite of the decline in the personnel reported in the 12 months under review, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. over 1947. The annual average weekly earnings of the workers reported by the co-operating manufacturers were decidedly higher, standing at \$42.99 in 1948, as compared with \$39.12 in 1947, \$32.61 in 1946 and \$32.46 in 1945. In 1939, the weekly average had amounted to \$21.46. The average earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of leading rubber factories stood at 98.8 cents per week in 1948, as compared with 87.7 cents, 72.3 cents and 71.9 cents per week in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Textile Products.- Further improvement in the situation was noted in the textile industries during 1948, the number of employees and the weekly salaries and wages reported by 1,820 of the larger establishments showing increases of 4.6 p.c. and 17.8 p.c., respectively over 1947, previously the peak year. The employees in these plants consisted of 456 men and 544 women per 1,000 workers. In 1947, the ratios were 452 men and 548 women. Expansion in employment was shown in the year in the cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions of the textile group; activity in the production of miscellaneous textile products, however, was at a rather lower level in 1948.

The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by leading manufacturers in the textile industries stood at \$31.41, as compared with \$27.91 in 1947. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were 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 earnings of the wage-earners for whom the co-operating plants kept record of hours worked averaged 71.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 62.1 cents in 1947, 54.6 cents in 1946, and 50.9 cents in 1945.

Tobacco.- Activity in the tobacco group was rather less than in the year under review according to information from 52 leading establishments. The index number of employment stood at 127.0 in 1948, as compared with 130.4 in 1947. The maximum index in the record was 149.6 in 1942. The decline of 2.6 p.c. in the latest index number of employment as compared with 1947 was accompanied by a rise of 19 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which in 1948 was the highest in the record. The per capita weekly earnings then stood at \$34.76, as compared with \$28.43 in 1947, \$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. The proportion of women employed in this industry, like that in textiles, is substantially above the general average; in 1948, the reported women constituted 564 per 1,000 employees of both sexes. The 1947 ratio was 561 per 1,000.

The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger establishments averaged 76.6 cents in 1948, as compared with 61.3 cents in 1947, 53.9 cents in 1946, and 51.3 cents in 1945.

Beverages.- The trend of employment in the beverage industries continued upward during 1948. The index number, computed from material furnished by 174 of the larger manufacturers, then stood at 341.3, exceeding by 7.4 p.c. the previous high figure, recorded in 1947. In the year, the annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 20.3 p.c. The persons employed by the co-operating establishments received an average of \$44.37 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$39.68 in 1947, \$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 larger manufacturers were paid a weekly average of \$28.28. The hourly earnings reported in 1948 averaged 91.2 cents, as compared with 80.5 cents in 1947, 69.4 cents in 1946, and 66 cents per hour in 1945.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Greater activity was indicated in chemical manufacturing during 1948, when employment was nevertheless in substantially smaller volume than during the war years. The 1948 index of employment, at 339.6, exceeded by 2.8 p.c. the annual figure for 1947. The index number of payrolls rose by 15.8 p.c. in the year. The persons on the paylists of the 440 co-operating chemical plants earned an average of \$44.14 in the 12 months under review, as compared with \$39.16 in the preceding year. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$34.96, \$33.84, \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$28.55, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$28.21. The wage-earners for whom the larger chemical plants furnished statistics of man-hours in 1948 then received an average of 91.7 cents per hour, as compared with 79.9 cents in 1947, 69.4 cents in 1946, and 68.4 cents in 1945.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Further expansion in employment was noted in the clay, glass and stone industries during 1948. At 191.1, the index number was 3.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the all-time high. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls amounted to 18 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the men and women employed by the 281 manufacturers furnishing statistics in 1948 gave a weekly average of \$41.67. In earlier years, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.68; 1946, \$31.69; 1945, \$31.04; 1944, \$30.80; 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$22.88. The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in these industries rose from 78.7 cents in 1947, to 89.6 cents in 1948. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were 67.5 cents and 64.4 cents per hour, respectively. All main branches of the clay, glass and stone industry shared in the upward movement in employment, payrolls and average earnings indicated in 1948.

Electric Light and Power.- Employment in central electric power stations continued to increase, according to data obtained in 1948 from 148 leading producers.

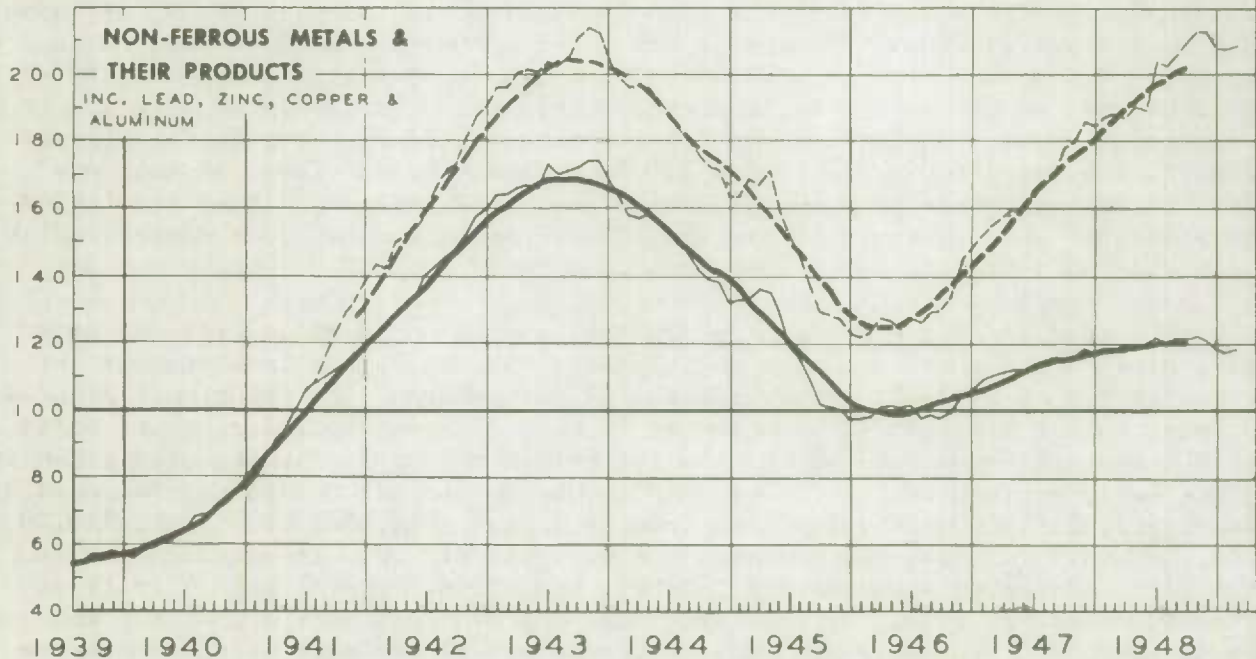
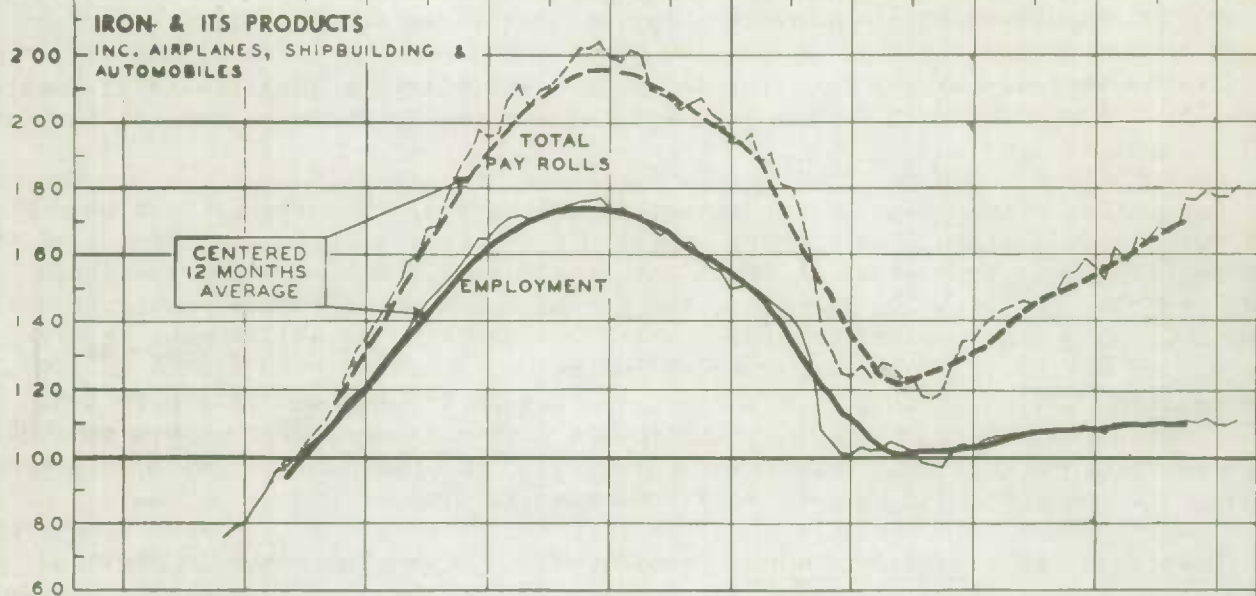
CHART NO. 8

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



The annual index number rose to a new all-time maximum of 221.7, as compared with 190.8 in 1947. In the year, the index number of weekly salaries and wages increased by 28.3 p.c. The payrolls disbursed by the reporting employers represented an average of \$45.43 for members of their staffs. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$41.30, \$38.40, \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively. In 1939, the per capita figure for employees of the larger operators was \$29.82 per week.

Electrical Apparatus.- Further improvement in employment was recorded, on the whole, in plants producing electrical apparatus and supplies in 1948, when the month-to-month trend was nevertheless unfavourable on seven occasions. The annual index rose by 2.8 p.c. from 1947, to a new all-time high of 354.3 in the year under review. The latest annual index number of payrolls also reached a peak, being 18.9 p.c. above the 1947 figure. These index numbers were computed from statistics furnished monthly by 212 leading manufacturers in the industry, whose employees were paid an average of \$43.26 in weekly salaries and wages. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1947, \$37.71; 1946, \$33.20; 1945, \$33.52; 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.86, and 1942, \$30.59. The comparable 1939 average was \$24.29.

The average hourly rate reported in the electrical apparatus industries in the year under review was 99.1 cents, as compared with 84.7 cents in 1947, 71.5 cents in 1946, and 70.5 cents in 1945. The rates paid in the heavy electrical apparatus and machinery industry (in which the employees are largely male) produced a higher average, the 1948 figure being 108.1 cents, as compared with 92.3 cents in 1947, 75.1 cents in 1946, and 75.3 cents in 1945.

Iron and Steel.- Activity in the iron and steel industries was generally at a rather higher level in 1948 than in 1947, there being a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the index, which nevertheless continued lower than during the war years. The 1948 figure was 218.9. In immediately preceding years, the index numbers were as follows: 1947, 213.2; 1946, 202.8; 1945, 267.4; 1944, 330.6; 1943, 343.3; 1942, 284.6, and 1941, 200.3. The 1939 index number was much lower, at 97.6. The most recent index is calculated from information received from 1,491 of the larger manufacturers of iron and steel products, whose staffs consisted of 827 men and 73 women per 1,000 of both sexes.

Curtailement in employment was indicated at Jan. 1, Feb. 1, and at the beginning of four other months during the year. The movement in the remaining months of 1948 was upward, but at Dec. 1, the index was only 2.7 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. Improvement over 1947 was noted in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway rolling stock, heating **appliance, structural iron** and steel, and foundry and machine shop divisions; the gains were generally moderate. Automobiles and parts, aircraft, shipbuilding and some other classes showed reductions in employment.

The index number of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the larger manufacturing plants in the iron and steel division showed a gain of 13.8 p.c. in 1948 from 1947. The latest figure was lower than in 1945, 1944 or 1943, but was otherwise the highest in the comparatively brief record of weekly payrolls. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by the co-operating firms in 1948 stood at \$45.63, the highest yet reached. In 1947, the per capita earnings were \$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 \$25.98. When the weekly figure was at its 1948 maximum of \$48.95 at Dec. 1, it was 7.3 p.c. above the 1948 annual figure, and 11.1 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1947.

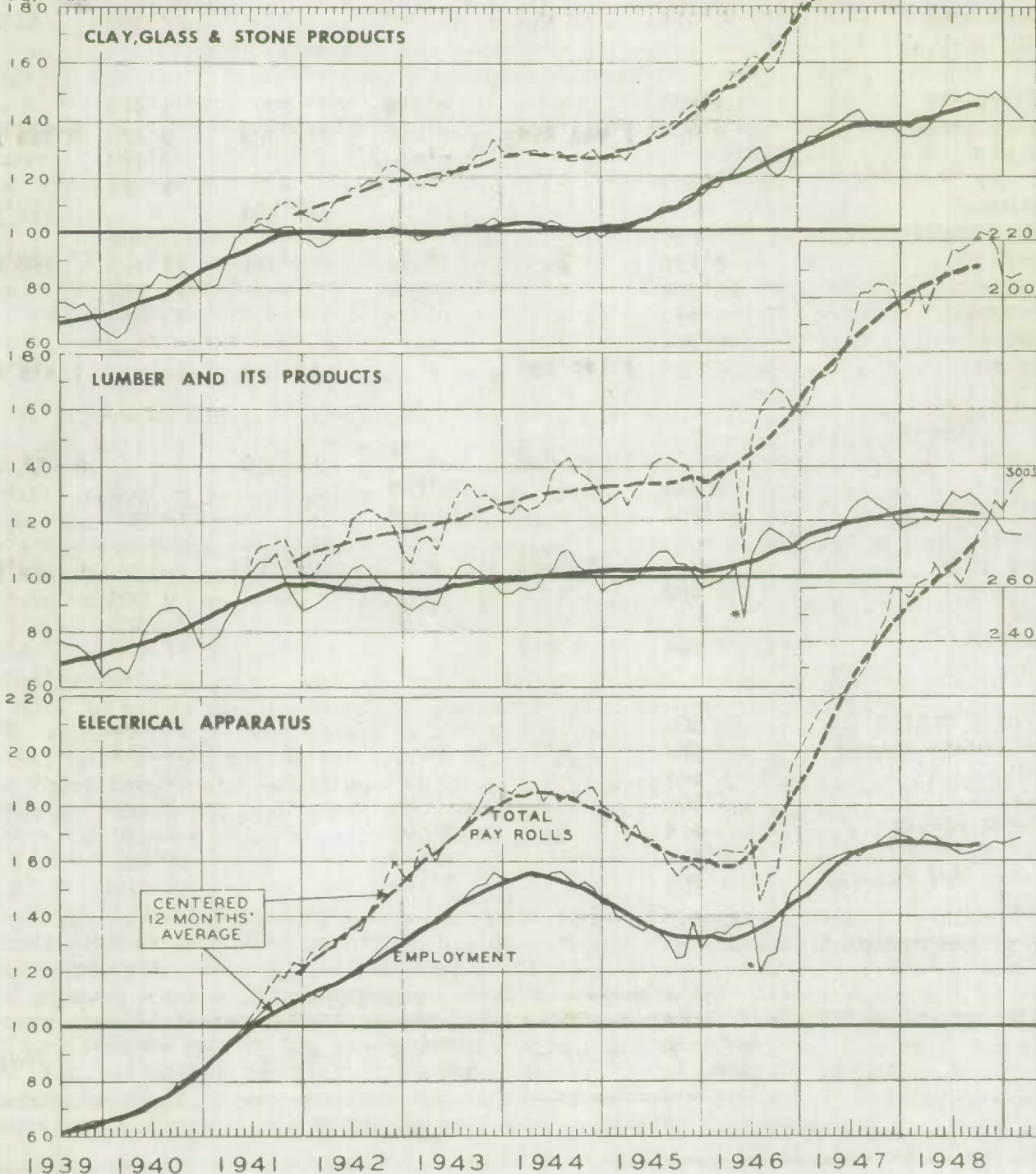
The hours reported for the hourly-rated wage-earners of the reporting iron and steel-using plants averaged 42.7 per week in 1948. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the averages

CHART NO. 9

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS I

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



were 43, 42.7 and 45 hours, respectively. The 1945 figure had included substantial quantities of overtime work, particularly before the cessation of hostilities. The average hourly earnings in the 12 months under review stood at 103.2 cents, as compared with the means of 92 cents in 1947, 81 cents in 1946, and 81.2 cents in 1945. The trend in hourly earnings was steadily upward in 1948, the monthly figure rising from 96.4 cents at Jan. 1, to 108.8 cents at Dec. 1, or by 12.9 p.c.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- The 286 establishments furnishing data in the non-ferrous metal industries during 1948 increased their personnel by 6.7 p.c. as compared with 1947. The index number of employment, at 349.0, was also higher than in 1946, but was lower than in the period of intensified activity in the years, 1942 to 1945. The peak figure was that of 489.4 in 1943. The 1948 index number of payrolls showed a rise of 20 p.c. over 1947, and was also higher than in any earlier year with the exception of 1943. The latest per capita figure, at \$45.19, reached an all-time peak, exceeding by 13.1 p.c. the 1947 mean. The averages in preceding years were as follows: 1947, \$39.96; 1946, \$35.64; 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.68; 1943, \$33.30, and 1942, \$31.78. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$26.93. The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading employers in these industries stood at 98.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 86.8 cents in 1947, 75.9 cents in 1946 and 73.8 cents in 1945. In the major branches of the non-ferrous metal products group, the earnings reported in the year under review ranged from an average of 95.5 cents per hour in the brass and copper products division, at 110.1 in the smelting and refining industry.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Slightly greater activity was indicated in employment in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group in 1948. At 218.0, the index number was then 1.1 p.c. above that recorded in 1947, and was also a little higher than in any earlier year of the record. The index of weekly payrolls rose by 18.8 p.c. in the year under review, also to a new maximum.

Statistics were tabulated from 109 of the larger establishments in these industries in the year under review, when their employees received a weekly average of \$50.04. In earlier years, the per capita figures were \$43.57, \$38.74, \$38.78, \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70, in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. In 1939, the larger firms in the non-metallic mineral products industries reported an annual average weekly figure of \$32.34.

The average earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners in this division stood at 107.8 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 91.9 cents, 82.8 cents and 79.5 cents in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. In the petroleum products group, the latest average was 116 cents, as compared with 101.1 cents, 91.3 cents and 86.4 cents one, two and three years earlier.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- Minor improvement in the level of employment in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries was noted as compared with 1947, there being a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the index number in 1948, when the annual figure was 298.7. The all-time peak index was that of 380.2 in 1943. The index number of payrolls in the year under review showed an advance of 14.5 p.c. over 1947. Information was supplied by the 265 of the larger employers in the miscellaneous manufactured products industries, whose employees earned a weekly average of \$34.70 in salaries and wages; in 1947 and 1946, the weekly figures had been \$31.89 and \$29.24, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$20.35.

2. THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

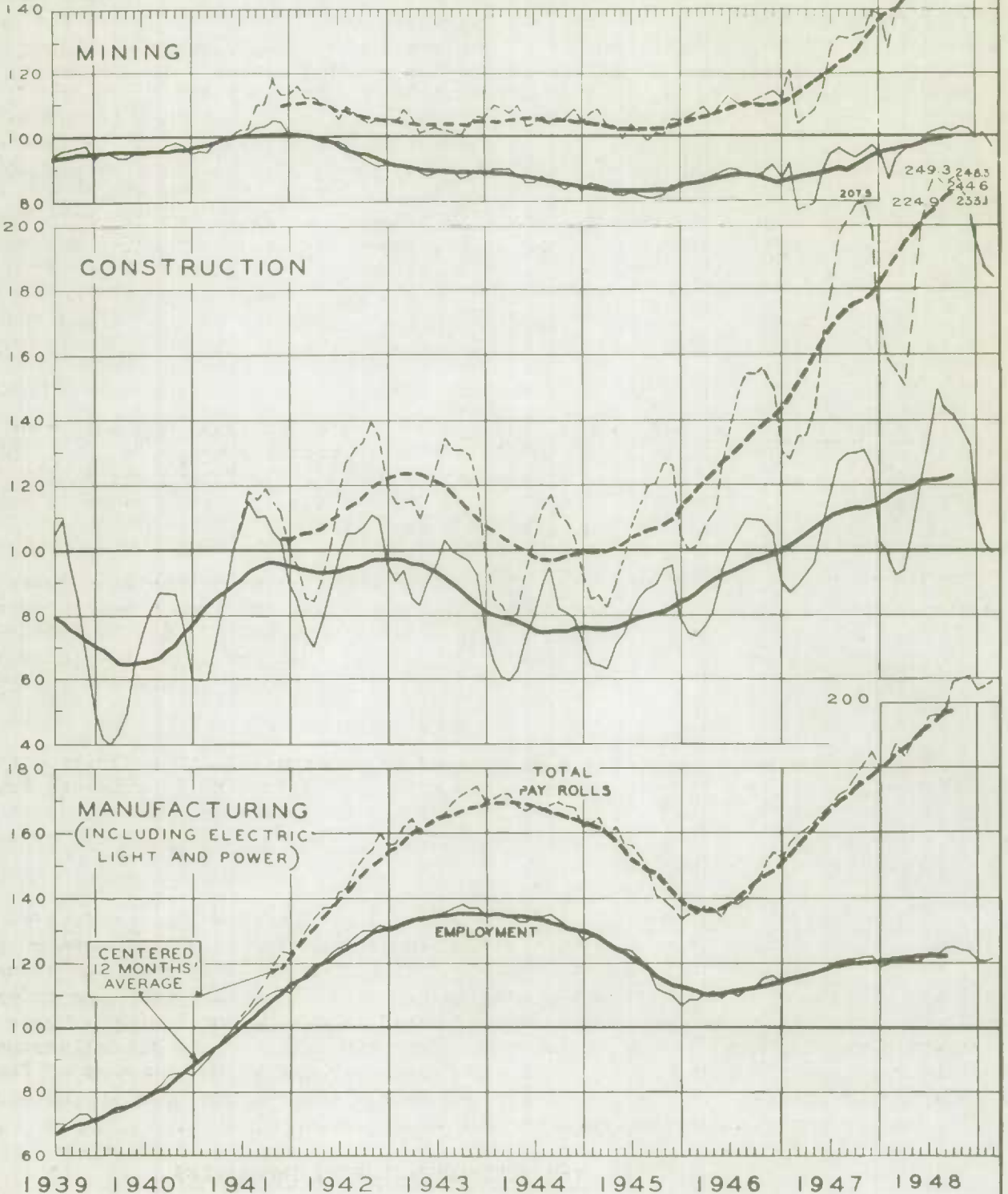
The volume of employment afforded in logging was lower than in 1947, but was

CHART NO. 10

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



249.3 248.3
224.9 253.1

greater than in any earlier year. The annual index was 287.6, falling from 309.1 in 1947, the all-time maximum in the record of 28 years. In spite of this decline of seven p.c., there was an increase of 24.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, which in the year under review reached a new maximum. The annual high point in employment was recorded in 1948 at Jan. 1, followed by important losses until May 1. With two exceptions, the trend in the remaining months was favourable, but at Dec. 1, the index was 15.3 p.c. lower than at the opening of the year. The Dec. 1 figure was also lower than at that date in any earlier year since 1945. Curtailment in activity in the woods was noted in 1948 in most provinces, the exception being British Columbia, in which there was an increase of 4.4 p.c. over 1947.

Information was furnished by a monthly average of 673 of the larger operators. Their staffs consisted mainly of men, women making up only 18.1 p.c. of the reported personnel. The earnings of their employees averaged \$39.11 in 1948, as compared with \$35.42 in 1947, \$29.03 in 1946 and \$26.89 in 1945. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger logging firms were \$17.32. Thus the rise in the last decade in this industry was considerably above-average; to some extent, this results from increasing mechanization of the work. It should be noted that these averages 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 monthly statistics of weekly earnings in logging, particularly in the Eastern and Central provinces, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the men leave the camp at the end of the season. 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 in other parts of Canada; to some extent, 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 only in British Columbia are the average earnings reported in this industry above the general provincial levels for workers on the pay lists of the larger industrial establishments in the major industrial groups.

2. MINING.

Activity in the mining group was greater in 1948 than in 1947 or any earlier year except 1941. The latest annual index number of employment, at 173.6, was 9.8 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. In part, this improvement was due to better labour-management relations in the industry, the situation in 1947 having been seriously affected by disputes^{1/}, particularly in coal mining. This factor was of greatly lessened importance in 1948.

Accompanying the expansion in employment recorded in the year under review in mining as a whole, was a rise of 24.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 663 leading operators from whom statistics were received in 1948. Their employees were then paid a weekly average of \$48.77, as compared with \$43.03 in 1947, \$39.21 in 1946, \$38.60 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943, and \$34.79 in 1942; the comparable 1939 figure was \$28.68. The hourly earnings of the wage-earners in mining for whom monthly data on man-hours were available averaged 111.1 cents, as compared with 98 cents in 1947, 87.3 cents in 1946 and 85 cents in 1945.

Coal Mining. - The larger coal-mine operators reported a considerable increase in their staffs in 1948 as compared with 1947. As already stated, a reduction in the losses suffered in industrial disputes in the year under review contributed to the improved situation then indicated. It must also be noted, however, that with the exception of 1947, the time loss in man-working days in this industry was greater in 1948 than in any earlier year since 1925. Although the index of employment, at 86.5, was 10.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, it was lower than in any preceding year since 1933.

^{1/}See "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1948" issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.

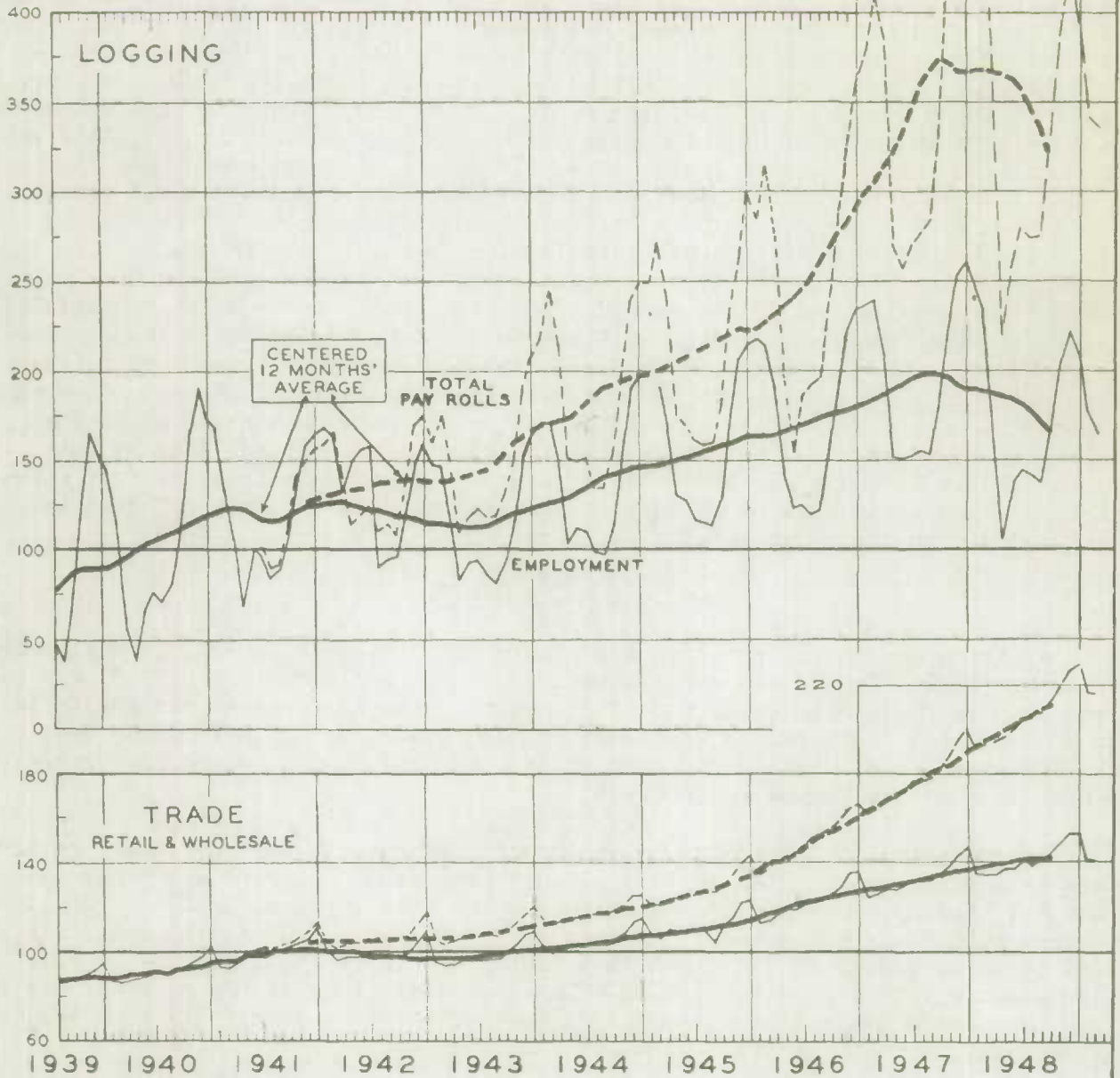
CHART NO. 11

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting employers showed an advance of 28.3 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947. The most recent payroll index was the highest in the monthly record, established only in the spring of 1941. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$47.81, as compared with \$41.61 in 1947 and \$39.03 in 1946. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the same operators averaged \$22.16.

The wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available received an average of 123.5 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 110.4 cents, 95.9 cents and 93.8 cents in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hours worked per week rose from 36.9 in 1947, when losses due to strikes were especially heavy, to 38.2 hours per week in 1948. In both 1946 and 1945, the average had been 40.2 hours per week.

Metallic Ores.- The volume of employment in the larger metal mines in 1948 was greater than in 1947 or any earlier year since 1942. At 326.0, the latest index number exceeded the 1947 figure by 8.6 p.c. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls was 19.8 p.c., bringing the 1948 figure to its highest position in the record.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 332 co-operating mines averaged \$51.12 per employee, as compared with \$46.25 in 1947. The previous annual average weekly earnings were: 1946, \$41.63; 1945, \$41.02; 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$33.46. During 1948, the hours worked by the wage-earners employed in these establishments averaged 44.7 per week, as compared with 44.4, 45.1 and 45.8 in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hourly rate in 1948 was 110.2 cents, as compared with 99.4 cents in 1947, 87.4 cents in 1946, and 85 cents in 1945.

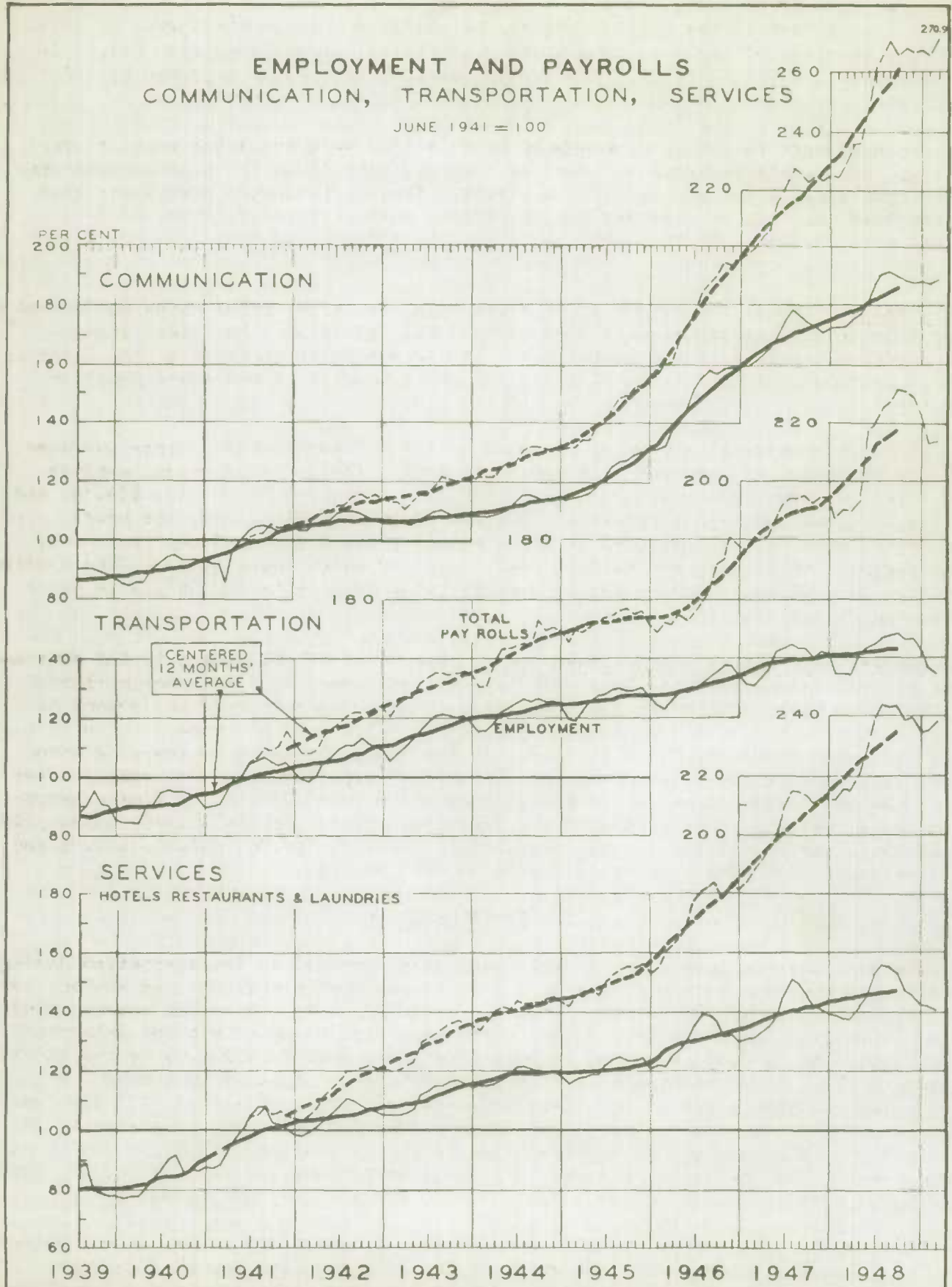
Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal.- The trend of employment in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals continued upward in 1948, when activity in construction work again reached a high level. The index number of employment in quarries, asbestos mines, oil wells, etc., stood at 241.2 in 1948, exceeding by 12 p.c. the previous high figure of 215.4 in 1947. In the year, the index of payrolls rose by 33 p.c., also to a new all-time maximum. The sums expended in weekly salaries and wages by the 180 larger firms in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining group represented a weekly average of \$44.06 for their employees. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$36.88, \$32.77, \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$24.17.

3. TRANSPORTATION.

Further moderate increases in employment were recorded in transportation during the year under review; at 140.5, the annual index was then higher than in any earlier period, exceeding by 2.6 the previous peak figure of 136.9 in 1947. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 13.3 p.c. Improvement was indicated without interruption from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1948, a period in which the index rose by six p.c. to its annual maximum of 146.6. These statements are based on material furnished by 854 of the larger transportation companies and their branches. Of their employees, 6.1 p.c. were women, a proportion which showed a slight decline from that of 6.4 p.c. indicated 12 months earlier. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$48.61 in 1948. In preceding years, the per capita figures in transportation were as follows: 1947, \$44.16; 1946, \$40.07; 1945, \$38.82; 1944, \$37.07; 1943, \$35.86, and 1942, \$34.69.

Steam Railways.- There was a slight increase in the index number of employment in the operation departments of steam railways in 1948, when the annual figure was 115.7, - 2.3 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the peak index in the record. The index of payrolls rose by 12.3 p.c. in the year. The weekly salaries and wages of

CHART NO. 12



persons employed in this group, in which only 6.1 p.c. of the reported employees were women, averaged \$54.61, as compared with \$49.79 in 1947, \$45.03 in 1946, \$43.94 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- Little general change in the level of employment in the local transportation and storage industries was indicated in 1948. The index number, computed from material obtained from 518 leading employers, then stood at 225.0 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was 0.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. In that comparison, there was an increase of 11.2 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls. The per capita rose by 10.6 p.c. in the year, to an all-time maximum of \$42.82. The average reported in 1947 was \$38.70; those in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, had been \$35.07, \$34.25, \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- Expansion in employment was recorded in the shipping and stevedoring industry during 1948. The annual index, at 129.1, exceeded by 7.9 p.c. the figure of 119.6 reported in the preceding year, while the index of **payrolls rose by** 21.9 p.c. in the same comparison, according to data from 233 of the larger industrialists in these lines of business. The weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners averaged \$41.75 in 1948. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$37.17; 1946, \$32.80; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.48; 1943, \$31.04, and 1942, \$29.29.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

The upward trend indicated for a lengthy period in the communications division continued in evidence during 1948, when the annual index, at 177.0, was 7.7 p.c. higher than in 1947. Of the total personnel reported by the 96 co-operating companies and branches, 52.6 p.c. were women. The 1947 ratio was 53.7 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms rose in 1948 by 16.8 p.c.; the latest index number of payrolls was the highest in the record. The disbursements reported in 1948 represented an average of \$37.66 per employee. The per capita figures in earlier years for which ^{data} are available were \$34.42 in 1947, \$32.76 in 1946, \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

The employment afforded by telegraph companies showed an increase of 2.5 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, bringing the index number in the year under review to 141.8, the highest in the record. The payroll index advanced by 15.7 p.c. in the same comparison, also to a new all-time peak. The average weekly earnings stood at \$42.68 in 1948, as compared with \$37.89 in the preceding 12 months, \$33.50 in 1946, and \$31.04 in 1945.

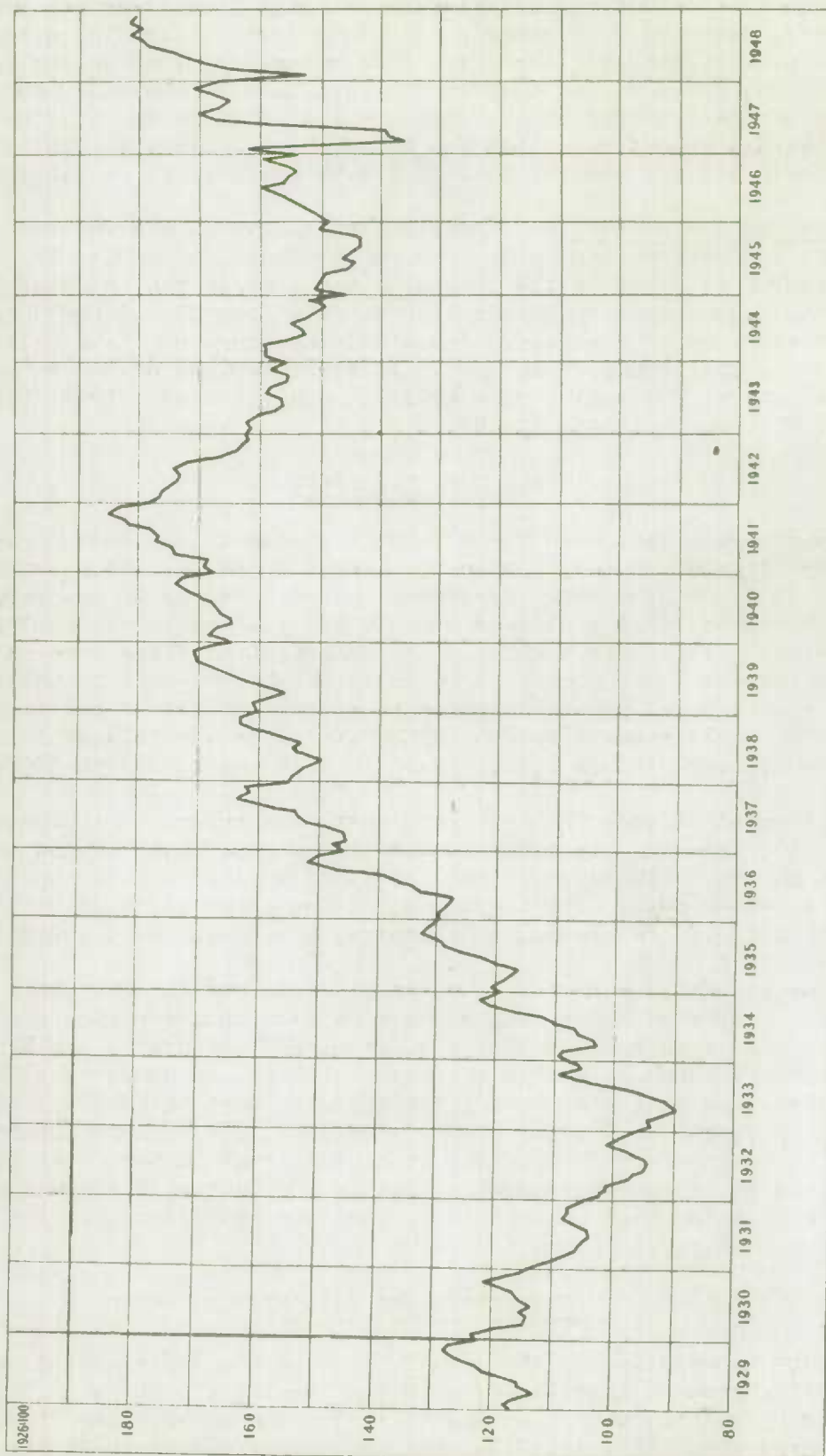
Telephone companies reported an 8.4 p.c. expansion in their 1948 staffs. At 184.2, the index number of employment was the maximum in the period since 1920. The weekly salaries and wages rose by 16.9 p.c. from 1947, also to a new high. The employees reported received a weekly average of \$36.59, as compared with \$33.63 in 1947. In previous 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. In considering these averages with those in other industries, it is important to note that the proportion of women employed in telephone communications is substantially above the general average, the ratio being 60.2 p.c. in 1948, when the general proportion in the larger establishments was 22 p.c.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment as reported by the larger firms in the construction and maintenance division in 1948 showed an increase of 10.3 p.c. over 1947, the gain being associated with improved supplies of labour and materials in some areas. The index stood at 168.6, as compared with 152.9 in 1947. The accompanying advance in the index of payrolls was 21.1 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the 2,347 co-operating employers in the construction group represented an average of \$38.31 for

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1948



their employees. In 1947, the per capita figure was \$34.86.

Building Construction.- Large gains were indicated during 1948 in building, in which the index of employment rose from 190.6 in 1947, to 212.6 in 1948, the highest figure in the record. Statements were received in the year under review from 1,788 leading contractors, whose employees were in the ratio of 740 men and 260 women per 1,000. The trend was favourable from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1948, when the index of employment was 28.1 p.c. above the Jan. 1 figure.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data in this industry were 23.5 p.c. higher in 1948 than in 1947, when the payroll index exceeded any earlier figure. The salaried employees and wage-earners for whom data were available in the year under review were then paid an average of \$41.41 per week, as compared with \$37.41 in 1947, \$33.97 in 1946, \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.85 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942.

The wage-earners reported by the larger contractors worked an average of 39.9 hours per week in 1948; this was seven-tenths of an hour longer than in 1947. The 1946 and 1945 averages were 38.7 and 40.4 hours per week, respectively. The average hourly earnings were given as 100.9 cents, considerably above the earlier figures of 91 cents in 1947, 83.4 cents in 1946, and 80.9 cents in 1945. The latest average of weekly wages was \$40.26 per week, 12.9 p.c. above the 1947 figure of \$35.67. In regard to the figures of earnings in this industry, it should be recalled that numerous unskilled and casual workers are employed, as well as large numbers of highly-skilled tradesmen.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in road work showed an upward movement in 1948. The annual index number of employment, at 198.6, was 10.8 p.c. above the 1947 figure, which was the highest since 1939. In the 12 months, the payroll index rose by 17.7 p.c., to a new maximum in the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available. The 527 employers whose returns were tabulated reported that members of their staffs received a weekly average of \$33.57 in 1948, as compared with \$31.61 in 1947, \$29.11 in 1946, \$27.77 in 1945, \$27.73 in 1944, \$25.73 in 1943 and \$22.91 in 1942.

In the highway construction group, the hours worked by the wage-earners for whom the leading establishments keep record of hours worked averaged 37.5 per week in 1948, as compared with 39.3 in 1947, 37.7 in 1946, and 36.7 in 1945. The average hourly rate rose from 70.7 cents in 1947, to 79.3 cents in the year under review; the earlier averages were 65.7 cents in 1946 and 63.2 cents in 1945.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.- There was a small increase in the index number of employment in railway construction and maintenance work in 1948, when the figure, at 92.1, was 4.8 p.c. above its 1947 level. The latest index was also higher than in 1946. The reported payrolls exceeded those in any earlier period, being 20.4 p.c. greater than in 1947. The average earnings of the indicated employees stood at \$40.11 per week in 1948. In preceding years, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$35.11; 1946, \$31.40; 1945, \$28.87; 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$26.01, and 1942, \$23.87.

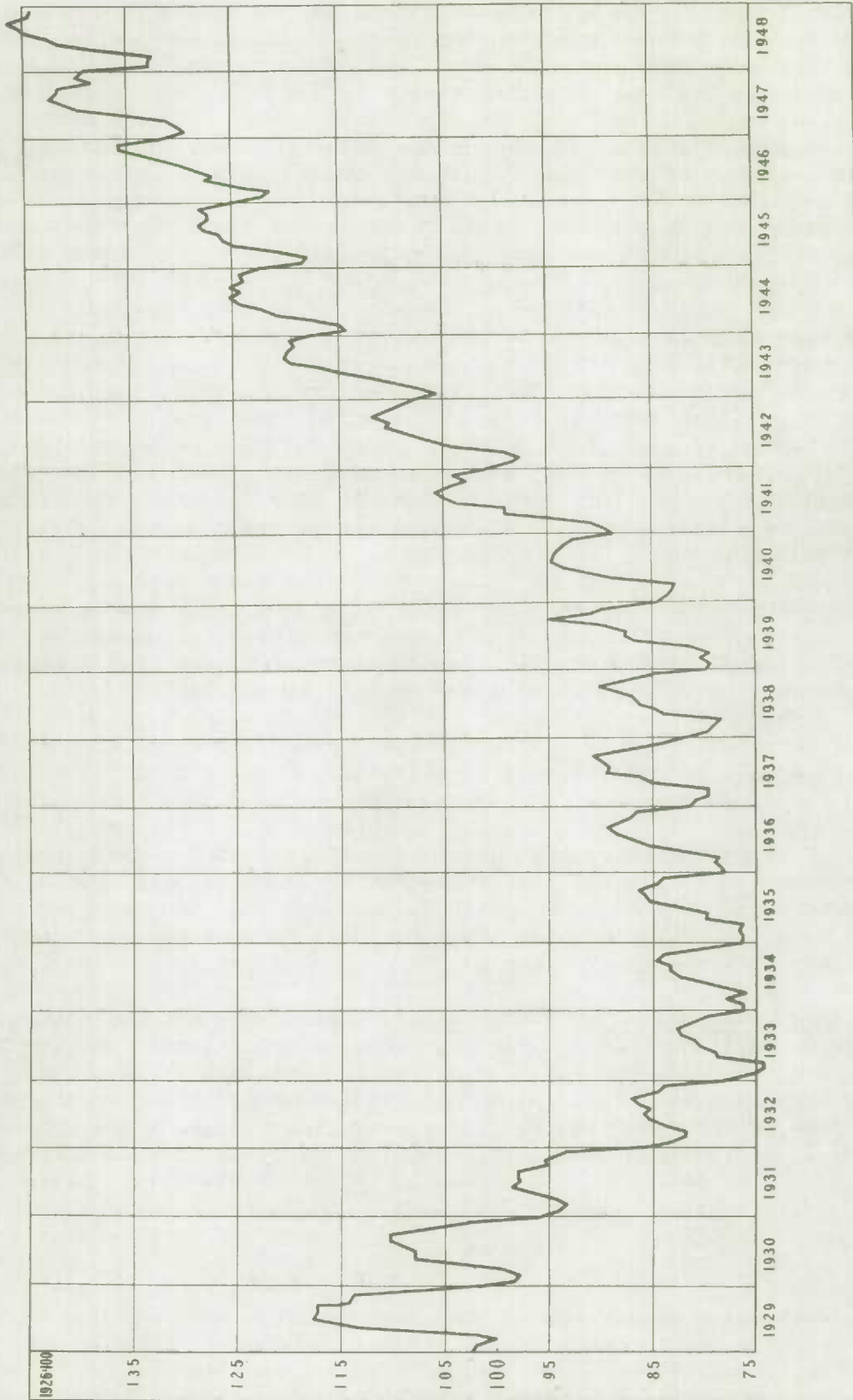
6. SERVICES.

Information on employment and payrolls was furnished monthly by 1,188 leading establishments in a few branches of the service industries, notably hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. In this division taken as a whole, the index number of employment rose by 4.8 p.c. from 1947, to an all-time high of 251.6 in 1948. The annual index number of payrolls advanced in the year by 14 p.c., also to a new maximum. The employees of the co-operating firms averaged

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1948



\$25.87 per week, as compared with \$23.48, \$21.06, \$19.87, \$19.41, \$18.58 and \$17.37 in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. In comparing these averages with those in other industries, it should be recalled that, normally, large numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and also in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the proportions of women workers in both these classes are also unusually large. In the year under review, the ratio of such employees was 518 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of the larger firms. In 1947, the indicated proportion of women was 534 per 1,000, and that in 1946, 552 per 1,000. The general ratio in the nine major industries in the year under review was 220 per 1,000, as compared with 223 in 1947. It may also be noted that the monthly data on weekly earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently provided employees in the hotel and restaurant group.

The hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the service industries in 1948 averaged 58.4 cents, as compared with 52.9 cents in 1947, 46 cents in 1946, and 43 cents in 1945. The hours per week in 1947 and 1948 showed little change, at 42.5 and 42.3, respectively, but were lower than the 1946 and 1945 figures of 43.2 hours and 43.8 hours, respectively.

7. TRADE.

The movement of employment in trade continued favourable, the general index rising by 6.9 p.c. to 221.4 in 1948. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls amounted to 16.8 p.c. The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners for whom current statistics were reported by 3,747 leading merchandising establishments in the year under review then averaged \$34.38, as compared with \$31.29 in 1947. The earlier per capita figures were \$28.45 in 1946, \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The higher figure of average weekly earnings in 1948 resulted not only from upward revisions in the salary and wage rates, but was also due in part to higher commissions on sales, as more normal supplies of consumers' goods became available.

In retail trade, the index number of employment advanced from 213.9 in 1947 to 228.9 in 1948, or by seven p.c. The reported salaries and payrolls rose by 17.5 p.c. in the same comparison. The personnel of the 2,345 leading retailers furnishing data in the year under review consisted of 458 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes. In 1947, their ratio was 474 women per 1,000. Their employees were paid a weekly average of \$32.03, as compared with \$28.99 in 1947, \$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.

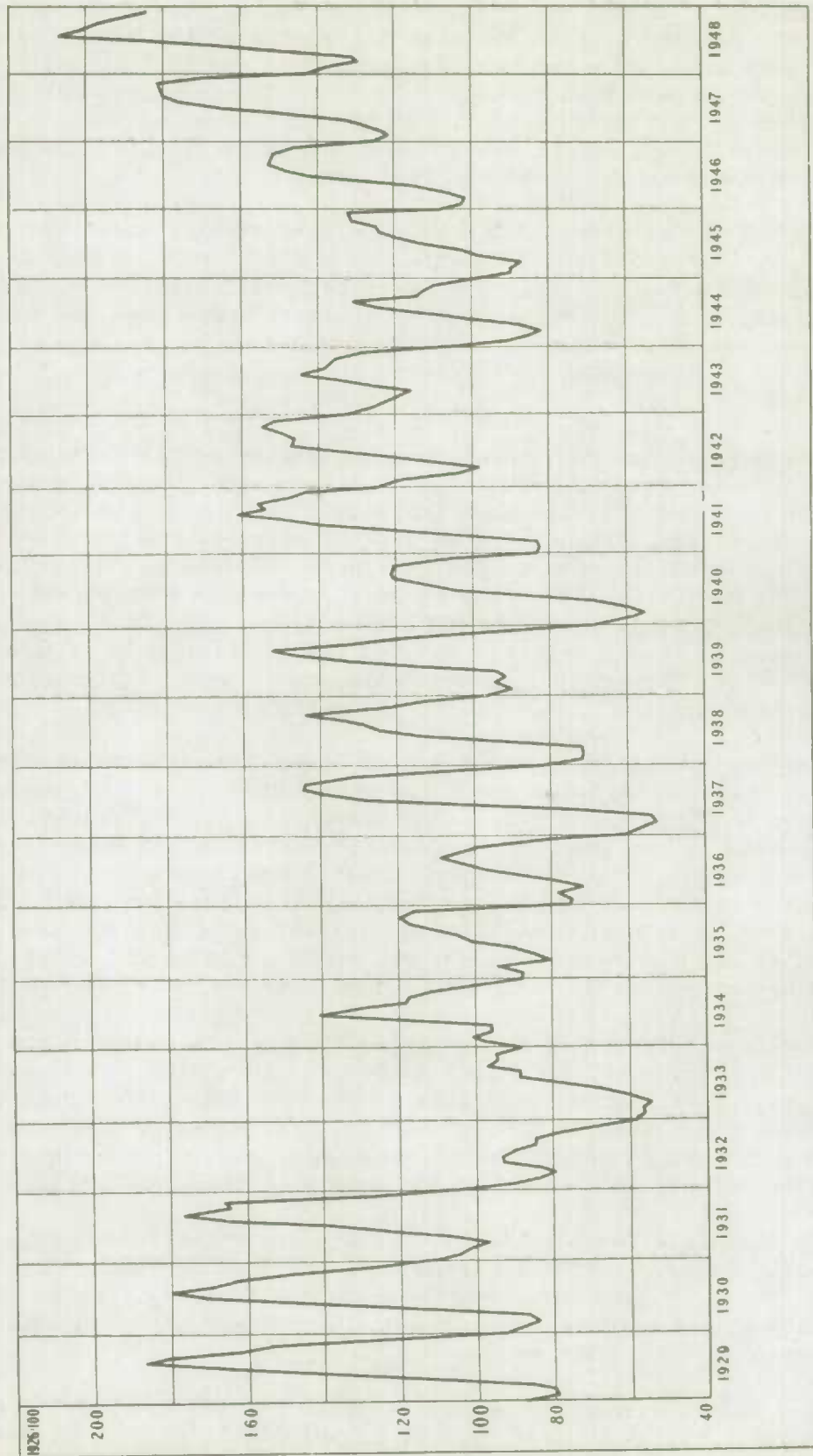
Employment in retail trade showed improvement on seven monthly occasions in 1948, when the increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounting to two p.c., was less than that indicated in the same comparison in 1947 or 1946. The trend of employment for men was rather more sharply upward than that for women in 1948, repeating the situation indicated in 1947. In the year under review, there was a gain of 3.3 p.c. among workers of the latter sex as compared with 1947, and of 10.4 p.c. among men.

In wholesale establishments, the advance in recorded employment over 1947 was 6.7 p.c., bringing the 1948 index to a new high of 204.6. Material was compiled from 1,402 firms in this industry, whose payrolls were higher by 15.5 p.c. than in 1947. The proportion of women was then rather lower than the 1948 ratio of 237 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the reported payrolls.

The annual average of weekly earnings in 1948 was \$40.26, as compared with \$37.14 in 1947, \$34.16 in 1946, \$33.07 in 1945, \$32.79 in 1944, \$32.07 in 1943, and \$30.53 in 1942.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1948



8. FINANCE.

Further improvement in employment was reported by financial institutions in 1948, when the index number exceeded the 1947 figure by 4.9 p.c. This increase was on a smaller scale than that indicated in 1947 over 1946, or in 1946 over 1945. The latest figure, at 161.9, was nevertheless the highest in the record of some nine years. The index number of weekly salaries and wages also reached a new high level, being 9.3 p.c. above the previous maximum in 1947. The payroll disbursements reported by the 1,009 firms furnishing data in these industries in 1948 averaged \$38.80 per employee. In preceding years, the per capita figures were \$37.09 in 1947, \$34.85 in 1946, \$33.51 in 1945, \$32.35 in 1944 and \$31.19 in 1943.

The staffs reported during 1948 were made up of 531 men and 469 women per 1,000 persons. The latter proportion was larger than that of 462 per 1,000 employees indicated in 1947, but was smaller than the ratio of 483 in 1946. The proportion of women employed in financial houses, however, considerably exceeds the general ratio of such employees in the major industrial divisions.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment for the main industrial groups in the last two years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the figures for some 60 industries monthly during 1948 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 of workers reported by leading employers in the major industries in 1948 are given in Tables I and II on pages 2 and 4.

III.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The 1948 index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries were higher in all provinces than in 1947. The increases varied from 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick and 2.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 6.4 p.c. in Alberta, 8.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 11.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The index numbers of payrolls showed important increases in the 12 months, while the average weekly earnings in all areas considerably exceeded any previously reported. The advances in the average salaries and wages in 1948 were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 9.4 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 10.6 p.c.; New Brunswick, 8.7 p.c.; Quebec, 11 p.c.; Ontario, 11.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 10.7 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10.2 p.c.; Alberta, 11.9 p.c., and British Columbia, 10 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in each of the provinces showed an upward movement in the year under review as compared with 1947. The provincial index numbers were generally lower than during the period of intensified activity in the production of munitions during the war, but were otherwise the highest on record. In several provinces, logging afforded less employment than in recently preceding years. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, activity generally reached new high levels.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1948 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

The general index number of employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole

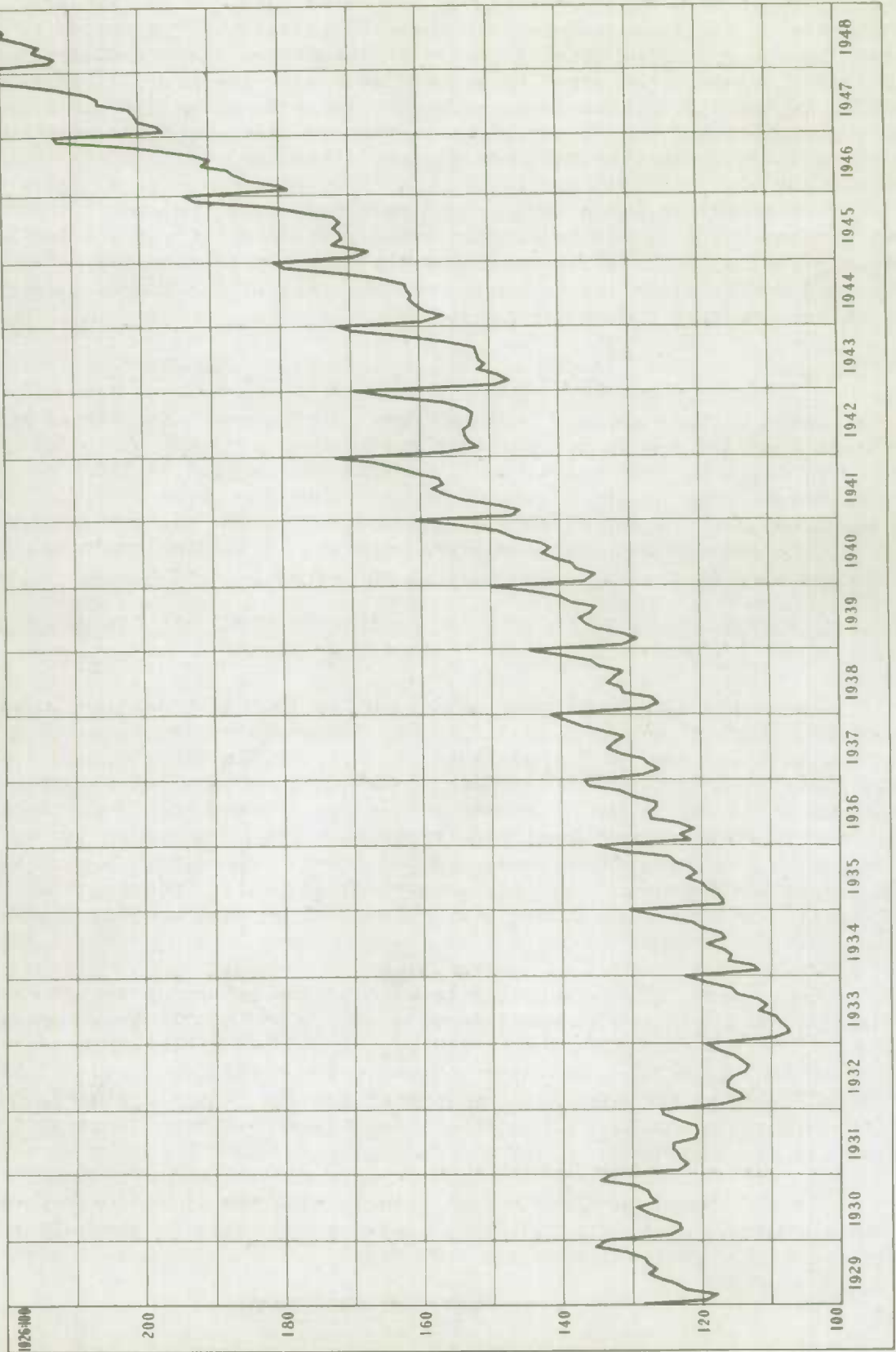
^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1948

239.5



in 1948, at 182.6, showed a rise of 5.4 p.c. as compared with 1947, and was also slightly higher than in any other year of the record except 1944. The movement was unfavourable until May 1, after which there were month-to-month increases, interrupted only at the beginning of September, when a small decline was indicated.

Manufacturing showed a minor gain over 1947 in this Area, but the index was lower than in any preceding year since 1941. There were reductions as compared with 1947 in lumber and iron and steel products, while pulp and paper, textile and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Curtailment on the whole was indicated in five months of 1948, when the general index of factory employment was 0.6 p.c. higher than in 1947; activity in that industry, however, was quieter than in immediately preceding years since 1941. The situation in mining was more favourable in the year under review, when the increase of 28 p.c. in the annual index of employment was largely due to more normal conditions in the coal fields, which in 1947 had been seriously affected by prolonged industrial disputes. Activity in transportation, construction, trade and in those branches of the service industries for which statistics are available, also reached a higher level in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls reported by leading industrial establishments in the Maritime Provinces in 1948 were higher than in any earlier year, the index of salaries and wages rising by 15.8 p.c. as compared with 1947. There were widespread gains except in logging, in which the indicated disbursements fell by 6.2 p.c. in the year.

At \$35.98, the general average of weekly earnings of persons employed in leading establishments in the major industries was 9.7 p.c. above the 1947 figure, previously the maximum in the record of 7½ years. From June 1, 1941, when the monthly payroll series was instituted, the average weekly earnings of members of the staffs of the 1,388 larger industrialists co-operating in the monthly surveys in the Maritime Area have mounted by 69.1 p.c. The general increase in Canada in the same comparison in 1948 was 58.9 p.c.

Prince Edward Island.- There was a rise of 11.3 p.c. in the general index number of employment in Prince Edward Island in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest annual average to 160.1. This was the highest in the record for that province, going back to 1937. Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but trade was quieter than in 1947.

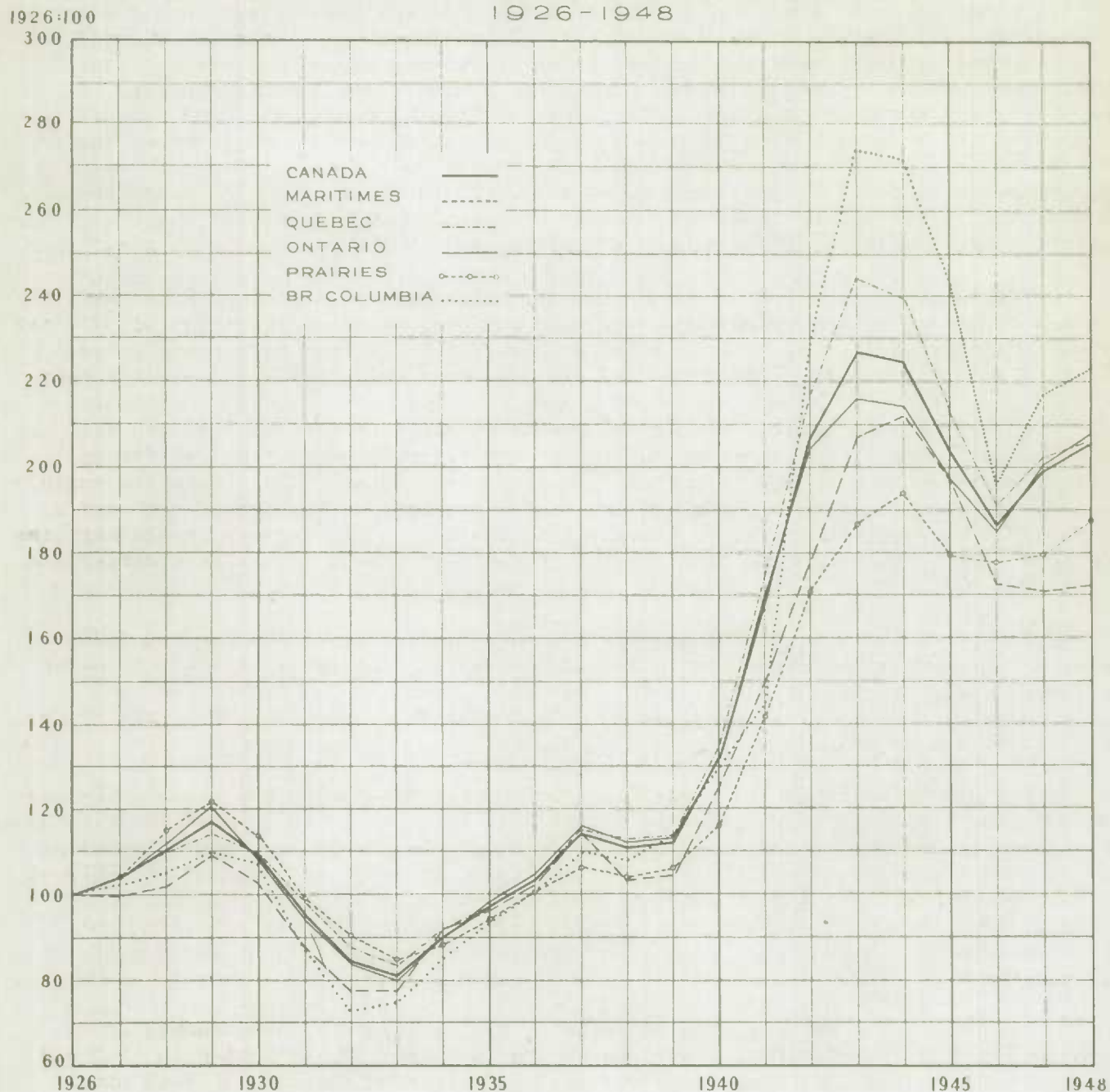
The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 74 leading employers in Prince Edward Island were 21.7 p.c. higher in amount than those reported in 1947, previously the maximum in the period for which data are available. The average weekly earnings also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$32.20 in 1948, as compared with \$29.42 in 1947, \$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 in 1948 showed an advance of 49.7 p.c.

Nova Scotia.- In part, the increase of 8.4 p.c. in the index number of employment in Nova Scotia in 1948 was due to the fact that the situation in 1947 had been seriously affected by long drawn out labour-management disputes in coal mines, which had resulted in considerable declines in industrial activity in that year, when the index had fallen by 3.7 p.c. as compared with 1946. The most recent annual figure was also higher than in 1946, but was lower than in preceding years since 1941. The firms furnishing data in the major industrial groups in Nova Scotia in the period under review averaged 730.

The level of employment in manufacturing showed little general change in 1948, when the index number, was only fractionally higher than in 1947. There were further losses in the iron and steel products division, but animal food processing and some

Chart 17

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE 1926-1948



other classes showed moderate improvement. The trend was generally favourable in the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available. The most important increase in employment took place in coal mining, in which, as already stated, production had been greatly curtailed in 1947 as a result of industrial disputes. Construction firms reported a gain of 12.8 p.c. in the 12 months under review.

Accompanying the increase in employment in the principal industries in 1948 was a rise of 20 p.c. in the index number of weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1947, when the figure had exceeded any earlier indicated. The payroll disbursements reported by the co-operating firms during 1948 averaged \$35.95 per week for members of their staffs. This figure was 10.6 p.c. above that recorded in 1947. In the period for which the monthly statistics of payrolls are available, (i.e. since June 1, 1941) the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments in this province have mounted by 64.9 p.c. This rate of gain was higher by 10 p.c. than the general rise of 58.9 p.c. indicated in Canada in 1948.

New Brunswick.— The index number of employment in New Brunswick in 1948 was 1.2 p.c. above its 1947 level, previously the maximum in the record. The index of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 10.3 p.c. in the year, according to information furnished by 584 leading employers in the main industrial groups, whose payroll expenditures also reached a new all-time peak. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$36.23 in 1948, as compared with \$33.33 in 1947. These two per capita figures are the highest in the record of 7½ years. From June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, to Dec. 1, 1948, the weekly figure advanced by 85.6 p.c. In spite of this considerable increase, the average in New Brunswick continued below the general average throughout the Dominion. This situation partly arises from the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being usually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates in many areas 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.

2. QUEBEC.

The index number of employment in Quebec showed a rise of 3.2 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, and was slightly higher than in any earlier year except 1943, when war employment generally reached its maximum. The index for each month of 1948 was higher than at the corresponding date 12 months previously, but the percentage increases diminished as the year advanced, and the figure for Dec. 1, 1948, exceeded by only 0.9 p.c. that recorded at Dec. 1, 1947. At Jan. 1, the gain in the year had amounted to 5.4 p.c. The 1948 annual index number was computed from information received monthly from an average of 5,071 leading establishments in the eight major industries.

Reflecting the generally higher level of industrial activity, accompanied by continued increases in wage and salary rates, the index number of weekly payrolls in 1948 rose by 14.7 p.c. from 1947, previously the peak in the period since June 1, 1941, when the monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted. Practically all areas and industries for which data are currently obtained from leading employers in Quebec shared in the upward movement in disbursements; this was so even in cases where the index numbers of employment declined from 1947.

The sums disbursed by the larger establishments in weekly salaries and wages in Quebec in 1948 averaged \$38.45, as compared with \$34.64 in 1947, and \$31.24 in 1946. In the year, the per capita figure rose by 11 p.c. From the institution of the payroll record, the increase in 1948 amounted to 64.1 p.c., as compared with a general gain of 58.9 p.c. in the Dominion average.

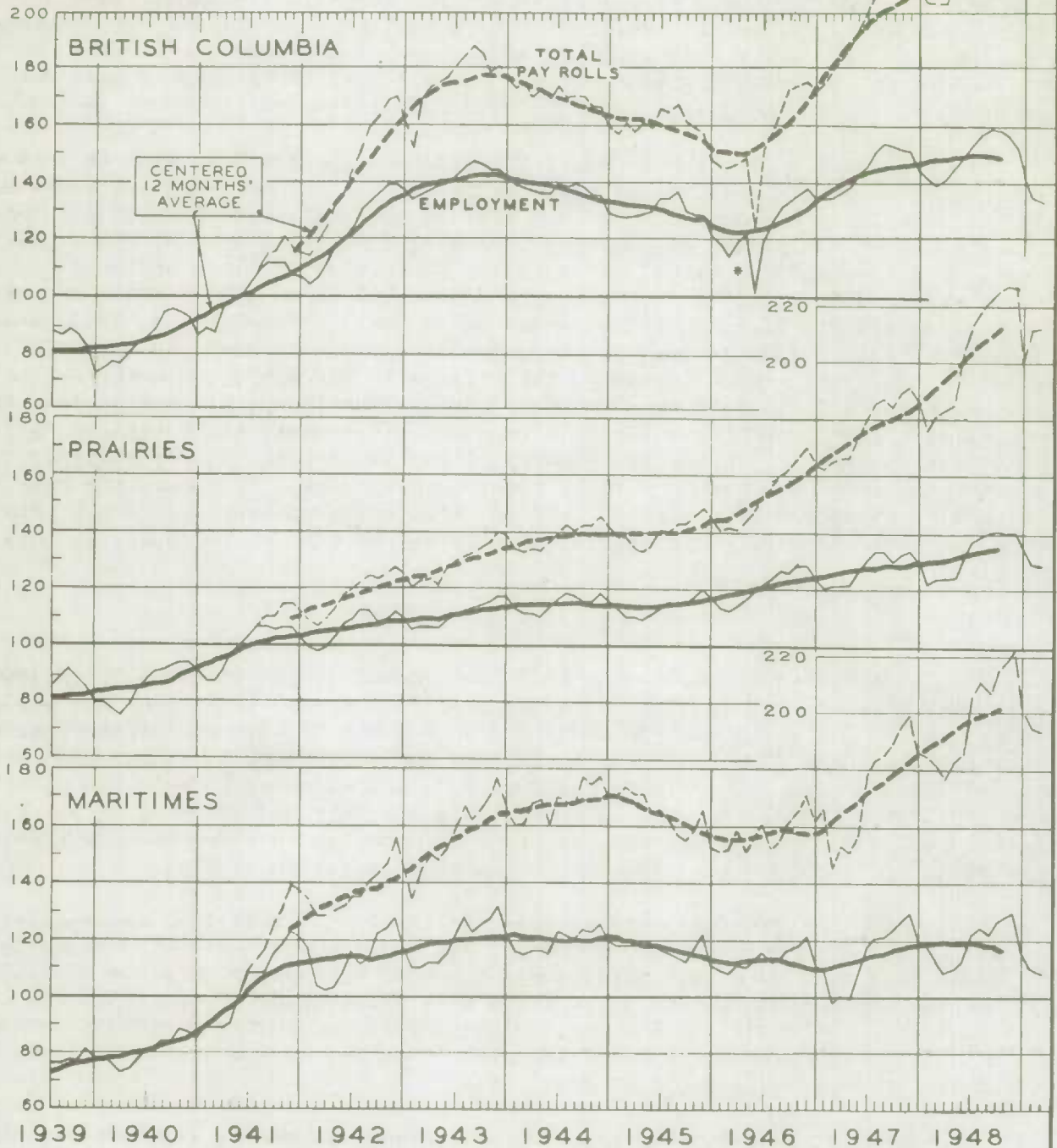
On the whole, there was slight improvement in manufacturing in Quebec in 1948,

CHART NO. 18

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

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



* LOGGING STRIKE

when the index number was two p.c. higher than in 1947. At 206.4, the latest index was lower than those recorded in 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest in the record. There were moderate advances in six months of the year under review; at Dec. 1, however, the index was only four p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. In 1947, the rise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 had amounted to 6.6 p.c. Curtailment in employment in 1948 as compared with a year earlier was reported by manufacturers of lumber, chemical and iron and steel products, although the losses were moderate. The trend was favourable in the pulp and paper, textile, and several other divisions. The increases were not particularly large. In logging, there was a decline of 7.1 p.c. in the 1948 index number, while gains were indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. These ranged from 3.4 p.c. in transportation and 5.7 p.c. in trade, to 11.2 p.c. in construction and 12.5 p.c. in mining.

The average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in Quebec for the wage-earners of whose hours they kept record, rose from 72.7 cents in 1947 to 82.8 cents in 1948; the 1946 and 1945 averages had stood at 64.4 cents and 64.1 cents, respectively. The month-to-month trends were consistently upward in the year under review, the provincial averages advancing from 78.6 cents at Jan. 1, to 86.8 cents at Dec. 1, when it was 12.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1947.

3. ONTARIO.

Moderate expansion as compared with a year earlier was noted in most branches of industrial activity in Ontario in 1948, when the index number of employment, at 203.0, was 4.6 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the maximum in the record. Partly as a result of shortages of power and gas due to unusually inclement weather, and partly as a result of other factors, the movement with only one exception was unfavourable from Jan. 1 to May 1. There was also a decline at Aug. 1, while the trend in the remaining months was upward. At the end of the year, the index was 3.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and 2.6 p.c. above its level at Dec. 1, 1947, when recorded employment had also reached its annual peak.

The current expenditures in weekly salaries and wages reported by the leading establishments in the major non-agricultural industries in Ontario in 1948 exceeded by 16.3 p.c. their disbursements in 1947. The latest index number of payrolls, at 191.8 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, base, was also higher than in any earlier year of the record.

The weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners for whom data were available in the year under review averaged \$41.29, as compared with \$37.11 in 1947, \$32.68 in 1946, and \$32.49 in 1945. The gain as compared with the preceding 12 months amounted to 11.3 p.c. As compared with the figure recorded at June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, there was a rise of 53.7 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Ontario. This advance was somewhat lower than the increase of 58.9 p.c. indicated in the Dominion figure in the same comparison.

Moderate improvement was shown in most industries for which statistics are segregated in Ontario; the exception was logging, in which there was a decline of 7.5 p.c. from 1947. On the whole, the increases in the other divisions were rather small. In manufacturing, the general advance amounted to 3.8 p.c. There were gains in numerous branches of factory employment, that of 5.4 p.c. in iron and steel products being the largest. In the non-manufacturing groups in which the movement was upward, the increases in the index numbers in 1948 varied from 3.8 p.c. in transportation and four p.c. in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, to 8.6 p.c. in trade and 9.7 p.c. in construction.

The average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Ontario stood at 95.8 cents in 1948, as compared with 84.2 cents in 1947, 72.2 cents in 1946, and 71.3 cents in 1945. There were uninterrupted increases from month to month during the year under review, the general figure rising

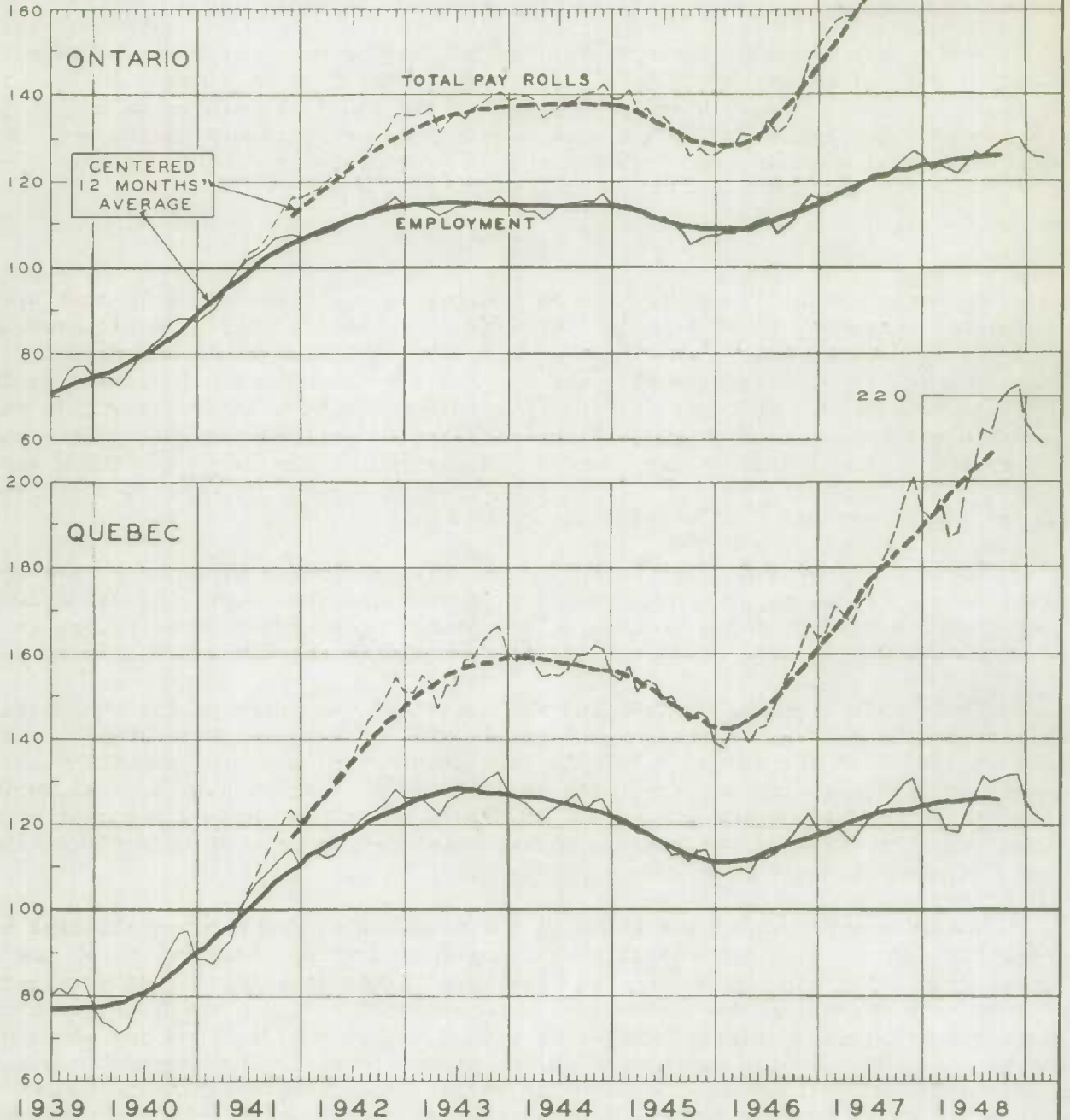
CHART NO. 19

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



from 90.5 cents at Jan. 1, to 100.9 at Dec. 1. Most branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement, as did the non-manufacturing divisions. Within the latter category, the average earnings in building in Ontario rose by 9.5 p.c., to 102.6 cents per hour in 1948; in 1946 and 1945, the averages were 85.3 cents, and 83.1 cents, respectively.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The volume of industrial employment in the Prairie Area in 1948 was greater than in any year, the annual index, at 170.6, being 4.4 p.c. above that in 1947, previously the maximum. The accompanying gain in the index number of payrolls was 16.1 p.c. During the year, an average of 2,595 leading establishments in the eight major industries furnished monthly data on employment and payrolls. The average salaries and wages of their employees averaged \$40.50 per week, as compared with \$36.46 in 1947, and \$33.28 in 1946. The advance over 1947 amounted to 11.1 p.c. In the period since the record was established at June 1, 1941, there has been a rise of 54.6 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of workers employed by the larger industrialists in the Prairie Provinces.

Manufacturers reported a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the employment they afforded in 1948 as compared with 1947. The most recent index was somewhat lower than in 1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record, standing at 187.2. Most branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement in the year under review, when the increases among the more important classes ranged from 3.6 p.c. in lumber products, to 8.6 p.c. in the pulp and paper group as a whole. In the vegetable food division, however, there was a decline of 3.7 p.c. in the 1948 annual index as compared with 1947. Among the non-manufacturing classes, general improvement was indicated. The most important percentage gains were those of 6.9 p.c. in mining, 9.4 p.c. in communications and 10 p.c. in construction.

Manitoba.- In this province, employment rose by 3.8 p.c. from 1947 to 1948, when the index number, at 160.1, exceeded that indicated in any earlier year. The index number of payrolls, also at a peak in the record, was 15.1 p.c. higher than in 1947. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 1,010 larger firms whose statistics were compiled in the year under review averaged \$40.10, as compared with \$36.23 in 1947, \$33.07 in 1946, and \$32.04 in 1945.

The trend of employment in manufacturing was upward in Manitoba in 1948, the index number rising by 4.1 p.c. in the year. A higher level of activity was noted in the food processing, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other divisions of this group. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade reported heightened activity in 1948. The greatest gain over 1947 was that of 11.8 p.c. in construction. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in wholesale trade.

Saskatchewan.- Moderate gains in industrial employment were reported in Saskatchewan; the index number averaged 160.3, or 2.1 p.c. higher than in 1947. According to information furnished by 615 of the larger industrial enterprises, their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages also reached a new maximum. The 1948 index of payrolls was 12.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the leading establishments increased by 10.2 p.c. in that comparison. The general figure was \$39.20, as compared with \$35.57 in 1947, and \$32.41 in 1946.

Employment in manufacturing showed an insignificant change from 1947, the index number rising by only 0.6 p.c. in 1948. Animal food processing plants were quieter, but small gains were recorded in other branches of manufacturing. Moderate improvement was indicated in most branches of the non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. The advances ranged from two p.c. in steam railway operation and

3.4 p.c. in wholesale trade, to 4.5 p.c. in construction. Employment in local transportation and storage showed some curtailment.

Alberta.- Further expansion in industrial employment was noted in Alberta in 1948, in spite of losses due to labour-management disputes in coal mining early in the year. The higher level of activity was largely associated with developments in the oil fields. The general index number of employment, at 193.2, was 6.4 p.c. above the 1947 figure, while that of payrolls showed a gain of 19.1 p.c. in the same comparison. The employees of the 970 co-operating firms were paid an average of \$41.71 per week in salaries and wages in the 12 months under review, as compared with \$37.27 in 1947, \$34.06 in 1946 and \$33.41 in 1945.

In manufacturing, the index number of employment in Alberta showed a rise of 6.3 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, accompanied by an advance of 21.2 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls. The animal food, iron and steel, petroleum refining and other branches of the industry reported improvement in the year. Largely as a result of activity in the oil fields, there was a gain of 6.7 p.c. in mining as a whole, in spite of a loss of seven p.c. in employment in coal mining. The trend in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade was also upward. A noteworthy increase over 1947 was that of 12.8 p.c. in construction.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The level of industrial activity in British Columbia reached a new high in 1948. At 202.6, the index number of employment in the major industries was 4.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. Industrial disputes in coal mines and certain other industries, shortages of power due to physical conditions, and floods had a considerable effect on the situation during the year under review, particularly in the earlier months. The peak of employment was recorded at Sept. 1, when the index was 11.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the figure at Sept. 1, 1947. The index number of payrolls in the year under review advanced by 15 p.c. from its previous peak in 1947. The salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the 2,346 larger employers in the major industrial divisions from whom data were tabulated received a weekly average of \$42.62 in 1948, as compared with \$38.74 in 1947, and \$35.30 in 1946. As in earlier years of the record, the general per capita figure in British Columbia was greater than in any other province, being 6.3 p.c. above the Dominion average.

Employment in leading manufacturing establishments in British Columbia in 1948 was 2.8 p.c. higher than in 1947, while the annual index of payrolls rose by 14.2 p.c. in that comparison. Lumber mills, pulp and paper and paper-using plants, non-ferrous metal and textile factories reported improvement in the year, but food, iron and steel products and certain other classes of manufacturing were slacker in 1948. Among the major non-manufacturing industries, the tendency was favourable in logging, mining, communications, construction and in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and trade. The increase in these groups ranged from three p.c. in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and 3.1 p.c. in mining, to 7.1 p.c. in construction, 11.6 p.c. in trade and 11.8 p.c. in communications.

During the year under review, the hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in this province averaged 108.8 cents, as compared with 96.3 cents in 1947, 84.1 cents in 1946, and 83 cents in 1945. The maximum figure was recorded at Dec. 1, when the average was 115.7 cents, as compared with 105.4 cents at Jan. 1. The general average in British Columbia was 19.2 p.c. above the corresponding figure in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in 1948. To a considerable extent, this is due to the industrial distribution of factory workers in the province, there being unusually large proportions of workers employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries.

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

1. General.

For many years, monthly statistics of employment have been published for the eight cities 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. From the summer of 1944, the record was extended to include the 12 centres in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000.

An examination of the material for 1948 shows that the firms furnishing returns in the eight larger industrial centres employed 43.2 p.c. of the total personnel of the reporting establishments throughout Canada; the salaries and wages paid such persons made up 42.7 p.c. of the Dominion total of salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers in the major industrial divisions. These percentages do not greatly differ from the 1947 figures of 43.2 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 42.8 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and are similar to those indicated in recently-preceding years. In 1944, the proportions had reached their maximum, standing 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 stated, the increase in the general index number of employment in Canada in 1948 as compared with 1947 amounted to 4.2 p.c. A composite index for the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 shows an advance of four p.c. in the same comparison, while the indicated rise in industrial employment in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted to 4.3 p.c. From the peak of wartime activity, recorded in 1943, the Canada figure in 1948 had mounted by 6.4 p.c., but the index for the larger cities taken as a unit had fallen by 0.8 p.c.

The trends of employment in the last 20 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 VIIA. It is interesting to note in recent years the comparatively high degree of similarity 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 for the war years, and in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

TABLE VIIA - 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 - 1948.

(1926=100)

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Else- where	Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Else- where
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9	1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9	1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1	1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3	1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7	1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1	1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5	1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4	1946	173.2	173.5	173.1
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8	1947	187.9	186.9	188.6
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7	1948	195.8	194.4	196.8

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

The proportion of women in recorded employment in the larger centres of population at Oct. 1, 1948, at 57.6 p.c., was the same as in 1947, and was slightly lower than the proportion of 58.5 p.c. indicated in 1946. When employment for female workers was at the wartime high level, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio in the eight leading cities was 59 p.c. At Oct. 1, 1948, 39.4 p.c. of the total number of men reported by the co-operating firms were employed in these centres, as compared with 38.9 p.c. at the same date in both 1947 and 1946.

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

TABLE VIIB.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities taken as a Unit, 1945-48.

Industry	Eight <u>1945</u>		Eight <u>1946</u>		Eight <u>1947</u>		Eight <u>1948</u>	
	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3	194.4	199.0	200.1	205.0
Communications	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9	140.9	164.3	150.3	177.0
Construction	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6	146.1	152.9	159.4	168.6
Building	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7	185.4	190.6	202.1	212.6
Services	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2	229.9	240.1	239.9	251.6
Trade	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2	198.0	207.1	211.2	221.4
Eight Leading Industries	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2	186.9	187.9	194.4	195.8

The increase over 1947 in the most recent annual index number of employment in manufacturing in the larger cities was 2.9 p.c., slightly below the gain indicated in other parts of the country; the general advance in the Dominion was three p.c. The expansion in the building industry in the larger cities was also on a smaller scale than that in other parts of the country. The improvement in communications, however, was decidedly greater in the eight metropolitan areas. The percentage increases in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table were quite similar.

The index number of aggregate weekly payrolls in the larger centres averaged 196.2 in 1948, as compared with 170.1 in 1947; 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 15.3 p.c., as compared with the gain of 15.6 p.c. recorded in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

The earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the larger municipalities averaged \$39.77 per week in the year under review, as compared with \$35.85 in 1947, \$32.26 in 1946, \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The increase in the year was 10.9 p.c., as compared with that of 11 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Canada. The latest average was 0.8 p.c. below the figure of \$40.11 recorded in the Dominion as a whole. 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 the year under review in the eight largest cities. The trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are 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 1948, together with index numbers of employment and payrolls, and annual average per capita figures in the last four years.

1. Montreal.

There was a small increase in employment in Montreal in 1948 as compared with 1947, according to data furnished by 2,875 representative establishments in the major industrial divisions, whose staffs rose by 2.7 p.c. in the year. The latest annual index number was also higher than any earlier recorded except those in 1944 and 1943. The advance indicated in the 12 months' comparison in 1948 was nevertheless lower than the general gain of 4.2 p.c. in the Dominion index in the same comparison. This was also the case in the index number of payrolls, which rose by 13.9 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1947, previously the maximum. The level of employment in Montreal showed an upward movement on eight monthly occasions in 1948; by the end of the year, the index was 6.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

Slightly greater activity was noted in manufacturing generally in 1948, but the index number, at 193.2, was only fractionally higher than in 1947. The latest figure was lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions in 1942-1945, but was otherwise the highest on record. There were increases in the year in numerous branches of manufacturing; among the more important classes, the gains ranged from one p.c. in beverages and tobacco to 7.9 p.c. in the vegetable food division. The trend was also favourable in the paper product and printing and publishing, textile and many other groups. The exception was the iron and steel industry, in which there was a further loss of 2.9 p.c. in the employment afforded by leading firms in 1948.

Improvement was also recorded in 1948 in the non-manufacturing classes. Communications, transportation, construction and trade reported gains over 1947 as follows:- 8.2 p.c., 2.1 p.c., 8.4 p.c., and six p.c., respectively. In each case, the advance was on a smaller scale than that indicated in 1947 over 1946.

The general index number of payrolls rose by 13.9 p.c. in 1948 as compared with the preceding year. Industrially, there were widespread increases in the expenditures in salaries and wages, new all-time high figures being indicated in each of the major divisions. The earnings per person in recorded employment in Montreal averaged \$38.71 in 1948, as compared with \$34.92 in 1947. 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 57.2 p.c. The general advance in Canada in 1948 amounted to 58.9 p.c. in the major industrial divisions.

The hourly earnings reported in manufacturing in Montreal in 1948 averaged 87.1 cents, rising almost without interruption from 82.6 cents at Jan. 1, to 91.6 cents at the beginning of December. The averages in 1947, 1946 and 1945 were 77.1 cents, 69.1 cents and 69.5 cents, respectively.

2. Quebec City.

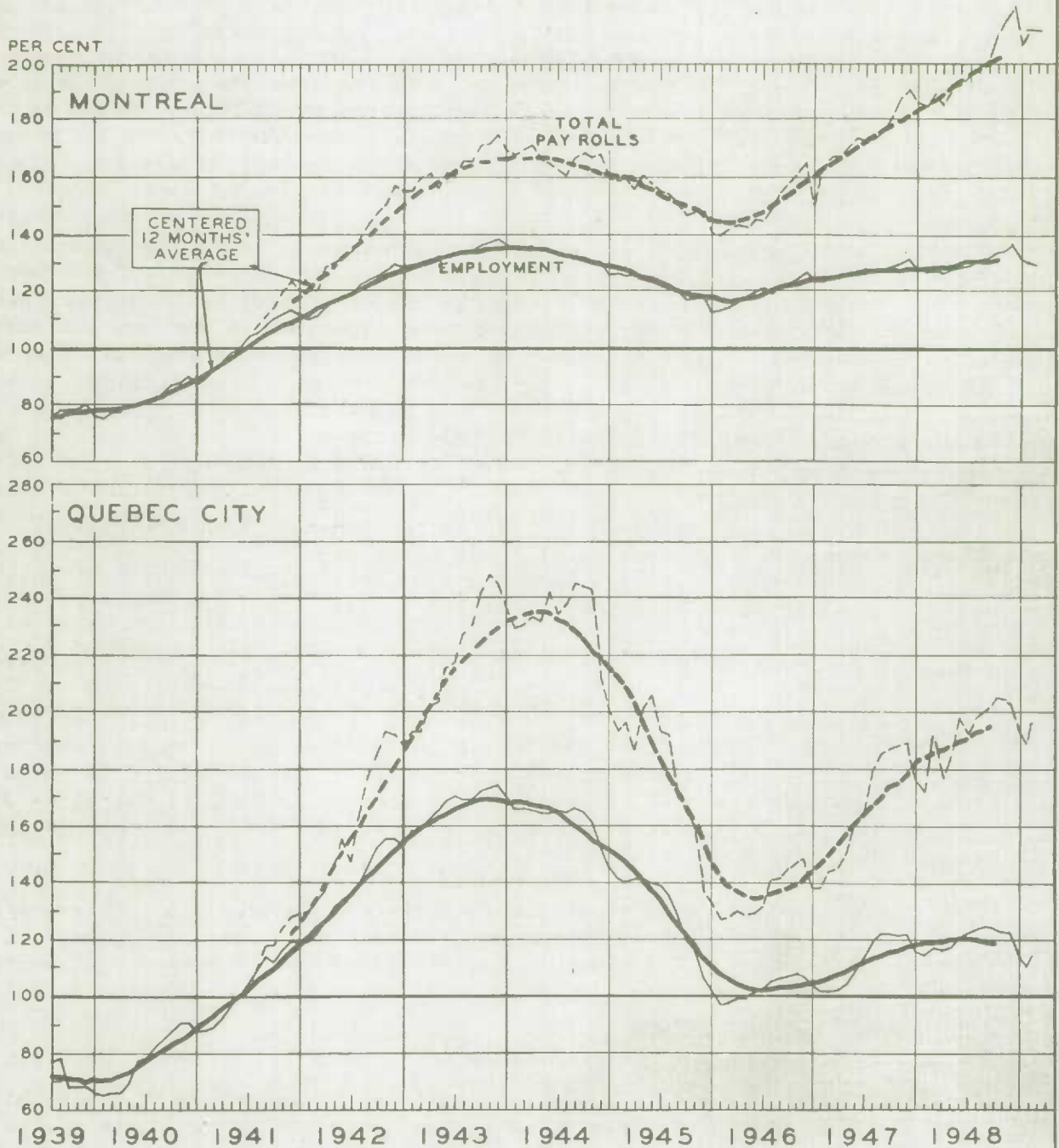
The level of employment in the main industries in Quebec was 7.5 p.c. higher than in 1947, the index advancing from 183.2 in that year, to 197.0 in the period under review. The latter figure was computed from material furnished by 348 of the larger industrial concerns in the city. The trend from month to month was favourable on six occasions in 1948; the peak of employment was recorded at Sept. 1, when the index exceeded the Jan. 1 figure by 7.4 p.c. The general increase in 1948, however, was on a smaller scale than in the preceding year.

There was a gain of 5.9 p.c. over 1947 in the latest annual index number of employment in manufacturing in this city. Lower than in the period, 1942-45, the 1948

CHART NO. 20

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

JUNE 1941 = 100



figure, at 195.8, was higher than in any other year of the record. At the wartime peak in 1943, the index was 368.0. Curtailment was noted in the leather division in the year under review as compared with 1947, the index falling by 5.5 p.c. Employment in the iron and steel products group was 10.3 p.c. above its 1947 level; at Dec. 1, however, activity in these industries was less than in any earlier month of 1948, and was also lower than at Dec. 1, 1947. The non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of transportation, showed improvement in the year under review. The advance in construction was particularly noteworthy, the index number rising by 25 p.c. The decline in transportation was slight, amounting only to 0.8 p.c.

The disbursements of the co-operating establishments in Quebec in weekly salaries and wages during 1948 were higher by 16 p.c. than in 1947. At 190.4, the latest figure of payrolls, on the June 1, 1941, base, was exceeded by the index numbers in 1943 and 1944, in a series established in 1941. The earnings per person in recorded employment in 1948 averaged \$33.38, as compared with \$30.77 in 1947, previously the maximum. These figures are lower than those in the other larger cities, a fact which is associated with the industrial distribution of the workers for whom monthly statistics are available. The employment of unusually high proportions of women workers is also a factor; the ratio in Quebec in 1948 was 265 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, as compared with the general proportion of 20.9 p.c. in Canada. It may also be noted that since the monthly record of average salaries and wages was instituted, the weekly figure in 1948 had risen by 60.9 p.c. The gain throughout the Dominion amounted to 58.9 p.c.

3. Toronto.

Leading employers in Toronto reported a higher level of industrial activity than in any earlier year. The latest annual index, at 198.8, was 4.4 p.c. above the 1947 figure, and slightly exceeded the previous peak index of 197.7 indicated in 1944. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 2,702 representative establishments co-operating in the monthly survey also reached a new all-time high, being 15.9 p.c. above their 1947 expenditures. The average weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners were \$40.88 in 1948, exceeding the 1947 per capita figure of \$36.76 by 11.2 p.c. The annual average weekly earnings in the year under review showed a gain of 54.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of payrolls was commenced.

As in other years for which data are available, the per capita earnings of employees reported by the larger establishments in Toronto in 1948 were above the corresponding figure for Canada as a whole. This fact deserves particular attention in view of the unusually high proportions of women in recorded employment in that city, in which the 1948 ratio was 308 per 1,000 employees on the staffs of leading firms, as compared with the Dominion proportion of 209 per 1,000 workers indicated in the same period.

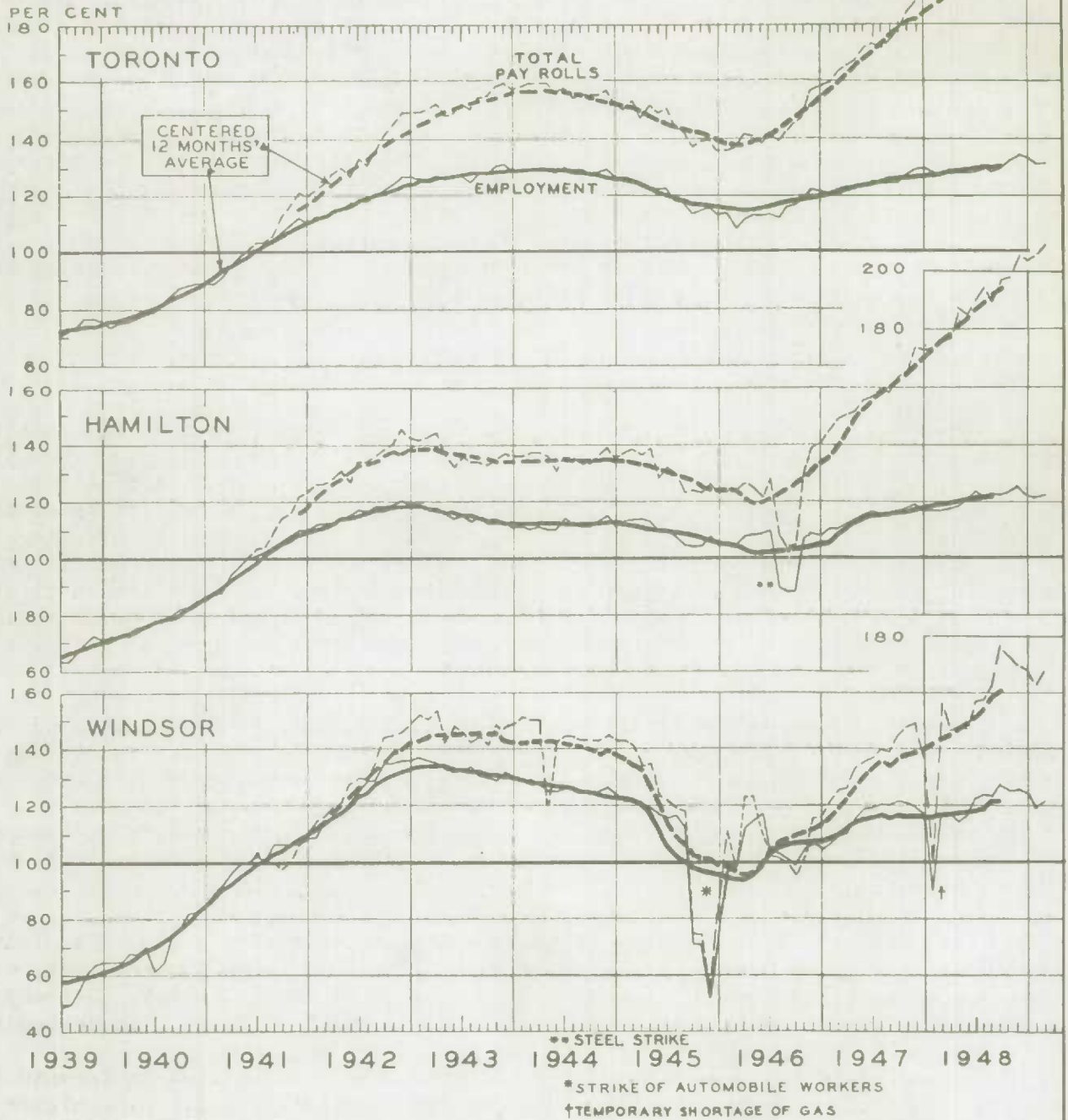
The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing plants in Toronto averaged 95.5 cents in 1948, when the movement, with only one exception, was steadily upward from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the annual averages were 83.9 cents, 72.6 cents and 72.5 cents, respectively.

Increases in employment were reported in numerous industries in Toronto in 1948. The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 198.3, - 3.2 p.c. higher than in 1947, and also exceeded the 1946 figure, but was lower than in the period 1942-1945. The printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement in the year under review. The non-manufacturing industries for which data are available also indicated generally greater activity, the index numbers of employment in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade, and the hotels-and-restaurants and laundries-and-dry-cleaning groups rising by 3.1 p.c., 2.8 p.c.,

CHART NO. 21

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

JUNE 1941 = 100



4.3 p.c., 8.3 p.c. and 4.8 p.c., respectively, as compared with 1947.

4. Ottawa.

Industrial employment in Ottawa in 1948 reached a somewhat higher level than in preceding years, according to information furnished by 323 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were 5.7 p.c. greater than in 1947. The salaries and wages which were disbursed rose by 14.8 p.c. The monthly index numbers in the year under review averaged 191.8, the highest in the record. The month-to-month trend was favourable on six occasions; at Dec. 1, the index number was 9.4 p.c. above its level at the beginning of the year.

The per capita earnings of the employees for whom statistics were available in 1948 were \$34.48, as compared with \$31.69 in the preceding 12 months. From the institution of the monthly record of earnings at June 1, 1941, the average had advanced in 1948 by 49.3 p.c. This gain was not equal to that generally indicated throughout Canada. The fact that the average in Ottawa is lower than in the other larger centres of population is due, in part, to the industrial distribution of the workers reported in the city.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in Ottawa during 1948 rose by 3.7 p.c. as compared with 1947; the figure also exceeded those indicated in 1946 and 1945, but was lower than in immediately preceding years. Improvement was noted in the year under review in pulp and paper mills, iron and steel plants and in other factories. In the more important non-manufacturing divisions, there were gains of 15 p.c. in construction, 5.7 p.c. in trade, and 1.4 p.c. in those branches of the service division for which information is obtained each month.

The above statements do not relate to employees of the Dominion Civil Service, for whom information is obtained by the Public Finance Division. The number of persons employed by the Government of Canada in Ottawa in September of 1948 and preceding years were as follows:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1939	11,934	1944	33,890
1940	17,514	1945	34,208
1941	22,293	1946	32,046
1942	29,210	1947	26,909
1943	32,191	1948	28,091

In September, 1948, civil servants in Ottawa received average weekly earnings of \$40.57. A year earlier, the per capita weekly figure was \$37.31, and that in September, 1946, \$34.61. The most recent data are subject to revision.

5. Hamilton.

There was an increase of six p.c. in employment in the major industrial groups in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest index number to its all-time maximum of 195.2. The movement was upward on eight monthly occasions in 1948, when the Dec. 1 index was 7.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. This increase was not equal to that of 9.7 p.c. indicated in a similar comparison in 1947.

The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the 453 larger establishments furnishing data in 1948 were 20.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. This advance exceeded that reported in any other of the larger centres of population. Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the most recent annual index of payrolls was 186.5, the maximum in the record of 7½ years.

CHART NO. 22

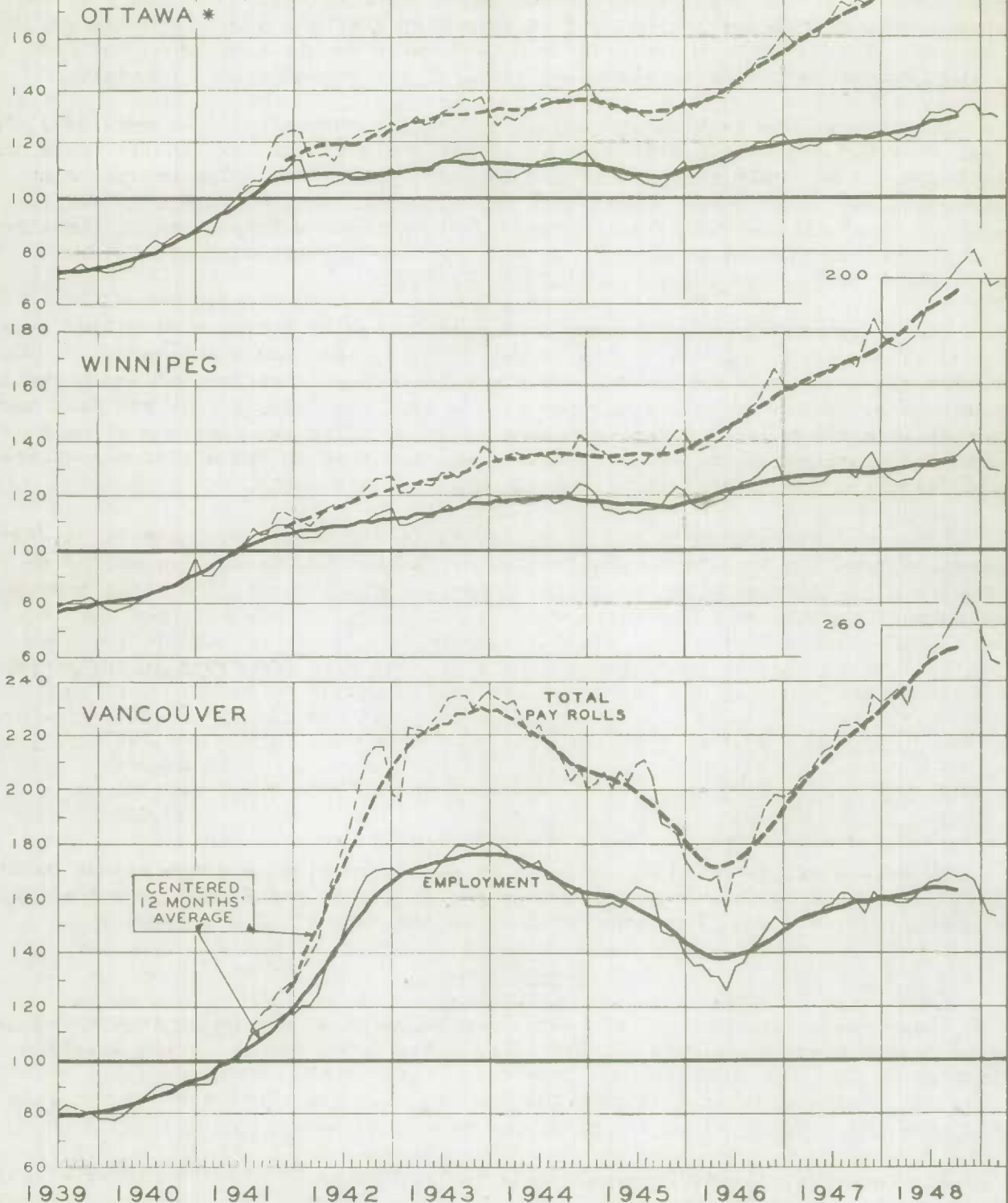
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

PER CENT

JUNE 1941 = 100



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

The average weekly earnings of members of the staffs of the leading firms in Hamilton averaged \$42.46; this was 13.8 p.c. above the per capita figure recorded in 1947, previously the all-time high. From the commencement of the payrolls series, the average weekly salaries and wages reported in 1948 had mounted by 54.5 p.c. Hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Hamilton received an average of 101.4 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 87.1 cents in 1947, 73.7 cents in 1946, and 73.4 cents in 1945. These figures were higher than in other cities for which data are published except Vancouver, considerably exceeding the Dominion averages for manufacturing. The favourable position in Hamilton largely resulted from the industrial distribution of the factory workers included in the monthly surveys.

Manufacturers in 1948 reported a rise of 5.7 p.c. in the employment they afforded in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest index number to 193.2. It was then higher than in any earlier year of the record except 1942 and 1943. There were gains of 8.6 p.c. and 8.2 p.c. in the textile and iron and steel divisions, respectively, in the year under review as compared with 1947. Improvement on a smaller scale was noted in the electrical apparatus and other branches of manufacturing. The trend was also favourable in most of the non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. Construction firms reported an increase of 12.3 p.c., while in trade the indicated staffs rose by 5.9 p.c.

6. Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor reached a slightly higher position in 1948 than in 1947 or any earlier year since 1944. The increase of 2.5 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison brought the latest figure to 271.7. The accompanying advance in the index of weekly salaries and wages was 12.7 p.c.; the 1948 figure of payrolls was the maximum in the record of 7½ years.

The annual average weekly earnings of the employees on the staffs of the 279 co-operating firms in Windsor in the year under review were \$47.42, exceeding the 1947 mean by 8.9 p.c. Although the per capita figure in Windsor is higher than in any other centre for which data are segregated, it may nevertheless be noted that the earnings in that city during the period for which statistics are available have mounted only by 26.2 p.c., as compared with a general gain of 58.9 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. The fact that employment in the production of munitions, with much premium overtime work, was a factor of unusually great importance in Windsor in 1941 is mainly responsible for the comparatively small increase in the average earnings in the intervening period. The exceptionally high earnings reported in this city largely result from the industrial distribution of employment therein, together with unusually small proportions of women workers.

The weekly salaries and wages reported in manufacturing in Windsor in 1948 averaged \$49.58, as compared with \$45.19 in 1947, \$38.99 in 1946 and \$41.87 in 1945. The hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available in the year under review averaged 118.6 cents; this was 11.2 p.c. above the 1947 figure of 106.7 cents, also exceeding those of 94.3 cents and 92.4 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The hours worked per week, on the average, were lower, standing at 38.9, as compared with 40 in 1947. To some extent, the falling-off in the latest average was due to shortages of gas and power during part of the year, brought about by inclement weather.

There was comparatively little change in the general level of employment in manufacturing in Windsor during 1948, when the index showed a gain of only 1.8 p.c. over 1947. The most recent figure was also rather higher than in 1946 or 1945, but was lower than in immediately preceding years. Firms in the iron and steel division reported a gain of 3.1 p.c. as compared with 1947. Other branches of manufacturing showed moderate curtailment in that comparison. The trend was slightly upward in construction, and in other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. Winnipeg.

Continuing the favourable movement indicated in recently preceding years in Winnipeg, there was an increase of 3.1 p.c. in the index number of employment in 1948, when the figure, at 160.5, was at a maximum in the record of 27 years. The index number of weekly payrolls also reached a new high, exceeding the 1947 figure by 14.1 p.c. The average weekly salaries and wages mounted by 10.7 p.c. in the year.

The weekly earnings of persons on the staffs of the 743 larger firms furnishing data in the major industrial groups in 1948 averaged \$36.74, as compared with \$33.18 in 1947. From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings in Winnipeg have risen by 45.7 p.c.

The manufacturing industries generally showed an increase of 3.7 p.c. in the employment afforded in Winnipeg as compared with 1947. There were moderate gains in animal and vegetable food processing, in printing and publishing, textiles, iron and steel and other classes. The advances ranged from 2.9 p.c. in the animal products group, to 7.8 p.c. in the vegetable foods division. The trends were also upward in the more important non-manufacturing groups, notably in transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade. The rise in construction amounted to 9.8 p.c.

8. Vancouver.

The volume of industrial employment in Vancouver in 1948 was greater than in 1947, 1946 or 1945, but was less than in 1944 or 1943. At 232.6, the annual index was five p.c. above its 1947 position. The situation in the earlier months of the year under review was affected by unsatisfactory weather conditions, producing shortages of power that seriously retarded business operations for a period of some duration. By the first of December, however, the index number was 4.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

The index of employment in manufacturing in Vancouver in the year under review, at 265.5, was 5.6 p.c. higher than in 1947, also exceeding the figure recorded in 1946, but was lower than in 1945 and earlier years since 1941. There was a continued recession in employment in iron and steel plants, in which the index fell by 1.8 p.c. in the year. The lumber products group, however, reported a gain of 13.5 p.c. in the number of employees. Moderate increases were also noted in various other branches of manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation showed a decrease of 10 p.c., but the trend was favourable in most other classes for which data are available. The advance of 11.1 p.c. in construction and maintenance was most pronounced.

Accompanying the rise in the employment afforded by the 1,026 leading concerns in the major industrial divisions co-operating in the monthly surveys, was an increase of 15.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls which they distributed, bringing the index number to its highest point in the record of 7½ years. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$40.22, as compared with \$36.32 in 1947. In the period since the record was established, the average salaries and wages in Vancouver have mounted by 56.8 p.c.

The hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturers in Vancouver on behalf of their hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 107 cents in 1948, as compared with 95.3 cents in 1947, 83.9 cents in 1946 and 84.7 cents in 1945. The working time averaged 37.5 hours in the year under review, as compared with 38.5 hours, 39.5 hours and 41.2 hours in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively.

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, figures as 100 p.c.

9. Halifax.

There was a minor increase in industrial activity in Halifax in 1948, the index number of employment showing an advance of 1.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls as compared with 1947. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 265 firms whose statistics were tabulated averaged \$33.49 per employee, as compared with \$32.23 in 1947, \$29.17 in 1946, and \$30.42 in 1945.

There was a decline of 11.1 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in the year under review, in which the iron and steel products group showed a loss of 26.3 p.c. from 1947. On the other hand, the trend was favourable in vegetable food processing and some other classes. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, trade and those branches of the service group for which statistics are available reported a higher level of employment. The advances in transportation and construction were quite large.

10. Saint John.

No general change in the situation was indicated by leading employers in Saint John in 1948, when the annual index number of employment was the same as in 1947. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages reported by the 187 larger industrialists in the city rose by 7.9 p.c. in the year. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, was quieter. Trade also afforded less employment, but construction and certain classes showed improvement. The per capita weekly earnings of workers for whom data were furnished stood at \$33.47 in 1948; the figure in 1947 was \$31.34, and those in 1946 and 1945, \$29.18 and \$29.29, respectively.

11. Sherbrooke.

The trend of employment in Sherbrooke continued upward in 1948, according to information compiled from 117 representative industrial establishments. The gain of 4.1 p.c. in the general index number of employment was accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in their aggregate salaries and wages. The weekly earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$32.88 in the year under review, as compared with \$29.96 in 1947, \$26.69 in 1946, and \$26.17 in 1945. There was a small gain in employment in the textile group, while slight curtailment was noted in iron and steel plants. The non-manufacturing classes reported moderate improvement.

As has previously been pointed out, the proportions of women workers in Sherbrooke are considerably above-average, mainly as a result of the location of large textile factories in the city. In 1948, women formed 331 per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading industrialists, as compared with 348 in 1947, and 370 in 1946. The general ratio in Canada in the year under review was 220 per 1,000 employees.

12. Three Rivers.

A slight advance in industrial employment was indicated in Three Rivers in 1948; the index number was then 1.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, while the expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose by 15.7 p.c. in the year. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners reported by the 104 leading firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1948 stood at \$39.85. This was 14.1 p.c. above the 1947 average of \$34.94. In 1946 and 1945, the per capita figures were \$30.92 and \$29.22, respectively. Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing during the year under review, notably in pulp and paper mills, but there was a decline in the textile products division.

13. Kitchener - Waterloo.

Statistics received from 193 leading employers in the Kitchener - Waterloo Area in 1948 showed a small increase in employment, accompanied by a larger advance in the salaries and wages, there being a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the former index, and of 11.6 p.c. in that of payrolls as compared with 1947. The per capita earnings of members of the working forces of the co-operating establishments stood at \$38.63 in 1948, as compared with \$35.25 in 1947, \$30.02 in 1946, and \$29.78 in 1945.

Little change in the level of employment was indicated, on the whole, in manufacturing, in which the index declined by 0.6 p.c. from 1947. Improvement was shown in the animal food, lumber and textile division, but the trend was downward in the iron and steel, leather and rubber products groups. Moderate increases in activity were reported in construction and certain other non-manufacturing industries.

14. London.

Industrial activity generally in London reached a rather higher level in 1948 than in 1947, there being a slightly upward movement in manufacturing and in the major non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment advanced by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16 p.c., according to information received from 294 representative employers. The salaries and wages they distributed provided a weekly average of \$38.16 for each of their employees in 1948. In earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were: 1947, \$33.86; 1946, \$30.60, and 1945, \$29.74.

The trend was favourable on seven monthly occasions in 1948; at Dec. 1, the general index number of employment was 5.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The annual index in manufacturing rose by two p.c. Improvement was indicated in the year under review in vegetable foods and iron and steel products, while there were losses as compared with 1947 in paper products, textile and other factories. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries were brisker.

In London, the female employees reported at Oct. 1, 1948, made up 309 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of leading establishments, as compared with 311 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1947, and 315 at Oct. 1, 1946. As compared with the ratios of 358 indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, and 373 at Oct. 1, 1944, there were considerable reductions in the later figures.

15. Fort William - Port Arthur.

The advance in the employment afforded by leading establishments in Fort William - Port Arthur was greater by seven p.c. than in 1947; the index number was also higher than in 1946. The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages reported by the 143 firms whose returns were compiled rose in the year by 18 p.c., to a new all-time high. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$43.07, as compared with \$39.09 12 months earlier, and \$35.01 in 1946.

An examination of the figures for the various industries in these cities in 1948 shows no general change in the iron and steel group. Pulp and paper mills reported larger staffs. Expansion was also noted in trade and transportation. The gains were moderate.

16. Regina.

Further improvement in industrial employment was indicated in Regina in 1948, when the index number of employment was 5.2 p.c. above its 1947 level. Computed from data furnished by 181 of the larger firms, the latest annual index number of payrolls showed a gain of 14 p.c. There was little general change in manufacturing as a whole in 1948, the index of employment rising only fractionally. A moderate advance was recorded in animal food processing, but other branches of the industry were slacker. Trading establishments reported rather greater activity than in the preceding year.

The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners for whom monthly statistics were provided in the year under review averaged \$35.57. This was 11.2 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the high figure in the comparatively brief record. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were \$29.27 and \$28.05, respectively.

As noted in earlier issues, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees reported in Regina is higher than in any other city for which monthly statistics are segregated. This situation, which continues in spite of significant declines in more recent years, results from the industrial distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms, there being a greater-than-average concentration of employment in merchandising establishments. At Oct. 1, 1948, the proportion of women reported in the leading industries in Regina was 337 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 377 at Oct. 1, 1947, 389 at Oct. 1, 1946, and 420 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945.

17. Saskatoon.

There was a minor reduction in industrial employment in Saskatoon in 1948, according to material supplied by 151 representative establishments. Although the index number of employment fell by 0.5 p.c., there was a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by these firms. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$34.89, as compared with \$32.25 in 1947. The tendency was upward in manufacturing as a whole, in spite of a decline in the animal food processing division. Trade was also brisker, but there was a falling-off in employment in construction and transportation.

18. Calgary.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in Calgary continued their upward movement in 1948, the latest figures being respectively 5.2 p.c. and 16.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the peak year in the short record for that city. Manufacturing showed an advance of 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months; expansion was indicated in the animal food and iron and steel products divisions, while the vegetable food industries afforded rather less employment. This was also the case in construction, but trade was more active than in 1947.

The salaries and wages disbursed by 317 larger industrial firms in the city provided a weekly average of \$38.52 for their employees in 1948. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the per capita figures were \$34.48, \$32.06, and \$31.57, respectively.

19. Edmonton.

As in Calgary, industrial activity in Edmonton reached a new all-time high in

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 - 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1948				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	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	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.
Maritime Provinces	151,753	21,923	85.6	14.4	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	3,800	888	76.6	23.4	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	87,083	11,219	87.1	12.9	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	60,870	9,816	83.9	16.1	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	646,491	148,429	77.0	23.0	77.3	22.7	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4	73.1	26.9	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	914,231	216,158	76.4	23.6	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	71.8	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	263,328	53,160	79.8	20.2	79.5	20.5	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	60.7	19.3
Manitoba	116,712	26,099	77.6	22.4	77.3	22.7	76.8	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	52,215	10,098	80.7	19.3	80.5	19.5	79.6	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	94,399	16,963	82.0	18.0	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	211,678	39,697	81.2	18.8	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	2,187,479	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities																
Montreal	317,606	94,513	70.2	29.8	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	32,738	9,011	72.5	27.5	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	289,713	92,308	68.1	31.9	67.5	32.5	65.5	34.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.8	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	30,319	9,917	67.3	32.7	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	67,899	17,052	74.9	25.1	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	42,142	6,744	84.0	16.0	84.5	15.5	83.4	16.6	74.8	25.4	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	74,317	22,270	70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8	64.6	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	94,205	24,153	74.4	25.6	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	22,190	6,151	72.3	27.7	73.3	26.7	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	-	-	-	-
Saint John	13,563	3,793	72.0	28.0	73.6	26.4	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,590	3,498	67.0	33.0	65.7	34.3	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	11,713	2,479	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7	75.8	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.8	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,075	6,240	68.9	31.1	69.4	30.6	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	26,852	8,224	89.1	10.9	88.9	11.1	88.5	11.5	84.2	15.8	82.7	17.3	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	13,108	1,793	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,437	3,656	66.3	33.7	62.3	37.7	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	8,024	2,246	72.0	28.0	74.6	25.4	73.6	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	22,492	5,381	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7	76.6	23.4	71.6	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	22,551	5,970	73.6	26.4	69.5	30.5	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	12,808	3,468	72.9	27.1	75.2	24.8	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.6	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries																
Manufacturing	1,094,187	247,382	77.4	22.6	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/}	507,861	53,179	89.5	10.5	89.1	10.9	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	554,014	190,434	65.6	34.4	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	32,312	3,769	88.3	11.7	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	80,084	1,400	98.3	1.7	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	84,411	1,873	97.8	2.2	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	49,924	26,069	47.7	52.3	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	189,729	11,570	93.9	6.1	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	252,661	4,819	98.1	1.9	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	72,420	37,274	48.5	51.5	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	276,670	108,036	61.0	39.0	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	2,100,286	438,443	79.1	20.9	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	87,193	40,924	53.1	46.9	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	2,187,479	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	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.

1948, the index number of employment was then 11.9 p.c. above its 1947 position. This expansion, which was greater than that shown in any other city, largely resulted from developments in the oil industry. Manufacturing firms reported improvement over 1947, when the situation had been affected by industrial disputes. The most important gains were in the oil refining, iron and steel and food divisions. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity.

The sums disbursed in aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 264 leading establishments in 1948 exceeded by 25.7 p.c. their expenditures in payrolls in 1947. The average earnings of the men and women on their working forces amounted to \$37.58, as compared with \$32.97 in 1947, \$30.38 in 1946, and \$29.31 in 1945.

20. Victoria.

There was a slight recession in industrial employment in Victoria in 1948, according to data received from 218 representative employers. The index number declined by 2.5 p.c. as compared with 1947, although there was a rise of 5.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Transportation and trade reported heightened activity, but curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants. Lumber products showed improvement in the year.

The salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms in 1948 represented an average of \$38.34 per person on their staffs. The per capita figure in 1947 was \$35.29, and those in 1946 and 1945, \$31.38 and \$32.70, respectively.

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

Since 1942, periodical data on the sex distribution of employees on the payrolls of leading establishments have been collected in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. In 1942 and 1943, the enquiries into this subject were made annually at Oct. 1; in 1944 and 1945, figures were obtained at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. Since the early part of 1946, monthly statistics have been compiled.

The information available respecting sex distribution is of comparatively short duration, and relates to a period which has been affected by many unusual factors. It is not yet possible, therefore, to determine the extent to which fluctuations in the employment of men and women result from seasonal or other causes. The changes shown in 1948 were as follows:

Table IX.- Percentage Changes in Numbers of Men and Women on the Payrolls of Leading Establishments in the Period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Monthly Ratios of Women Per 1,000 Persons in Recorded Employment in the Nine Leading Industries, 1948, 1947 and 1946.

(Decrease in percentage indicated by the minus sign)

First of Month	Change from Preceding Month, 1948		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees Reported			First of Month	Change from Preceding Month, 1948		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees Reported		
	Men	Women	1948	1947	1946		Men	Women	1948	1947	1946
Jan.	-3.0	-2.0	224	230	-	July	2.6	1.4	217	221	231
Feb.	-2.0	-3.0	223	226	241	Aug.	1.9	-0.7	213	217	230
Mar.	-0.0	-0.4	222	227	238	Sept.	-0.2	1.7	216	218	230
Apr.	-1.5	-0.1	225	227	237	Oct.	0.1	1.8	219	220	232
May	-0.4	-0.2	225	228	236	Nov.	0.1	0.1	219	220	228
June	3.5	0.1	219	222	234	Dec.	-0.2	1.8	223	222	231

TABLE X.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1948, 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			
	Oct. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947		Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		Proportion of Men Women	
	Proportion of Men Women	P.C.	P.C.	Proportion of Men Women	P.C.	P.C.	Proportion of Men Women	P.C.	P.C.	Proportion of Men Women	P.C.	P.C.	Proportion of Men Women	P.C.		
MANUFACTURING*																
Animal products - edible	77.1	22.9	76.8	23.2	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.9	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0
Fur and products	79.8	20.2	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
Leather and products	63.3	36.7	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
Boots and shoes	60.9	39.1	62.0	38.0	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.9	32.1
Lumber and products	57.5	42.5	58.5	41.5	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.5	37.4
Rough and dressed lumber	91.8	8.2	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
Furniture	95.0	5.0	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
Other lumber products	87.7	12.3	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
Plant products - edible	86.0	14.0	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
	62.5	37.5	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	80.8	19.2	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	95.2	4.8	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	65.7	34.3	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	71.1	28.9	71.3	28.7	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.8	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2
Rubber products	74.3	25.7	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	45.6	54.4	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	62.2	37.8	60.9	39.1	60.3	39.7	55.8	44.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	59.8	40.2	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	57.6	42.4	57.4	42.6	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	67.5	32.5	64.4	35.6	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2
Hosiery and knit goods	35.5	64.5	35.9	64.1	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	32.5	64.1	39.6	60.4
Garments and personal furnishings	30.9	69.1	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	54.0	46.0	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	42.8	57.2	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	50.9
Beverages	87.7	12.3	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	75.9	24.1	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	88.0	12.0	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	72.4	27.6	68.4	31.6	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.8	24.2
Iron and steel products	92.6	7.4	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)	88.9	11.1	89.2	10.8	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.5	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.8	8.2
Agricultural implements	94.5	5.5	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	94.6	5.4	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.5	3.5
Automobiles and parts	89.5	10.5	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 and repairing	96.9	3.1	97.2	2.8	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4
Heating appliances	93.5	6.5	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	85.7	14.3	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	91.6	8.4	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	63.8	36.2	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.

During 1948, there was an increase of nearly three p.c. in employment for women as compared with 1947, while the reported number of men rose by some $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. In large part, the disparities in the rates of gain result from variation in the levels of employment in the different industries included in the surveys; it will be recalled that considerable expansion took place in the year under review in construction, in which the personnel is largely male. In several of the industrial groups included in the current enquiries, however, the ratios of women were somewhat lower than during 1947. As compared with the war years, declines in the proportions of women were indicated in practically all cases. Table VIII shows the percentages of women and men recorded in the major industries, the provinces and cities at Oct. 1 in the period for which information is available, together with the figures reported at Oct. 1, 1948.

In manufacturing, including electric light and power, as shown in Tables VIII and IX, recorded employment for women rose by 0.7 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, while the gain among men amounted to 3.7 p.c. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms, however, fell from 229 at Oct. 1, 1947, to 226 at Oct. 1, 1948, the lowest proportion for that date in the period for which data have been obtained in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. 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 those indicated in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1948, are given in Table XI.

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

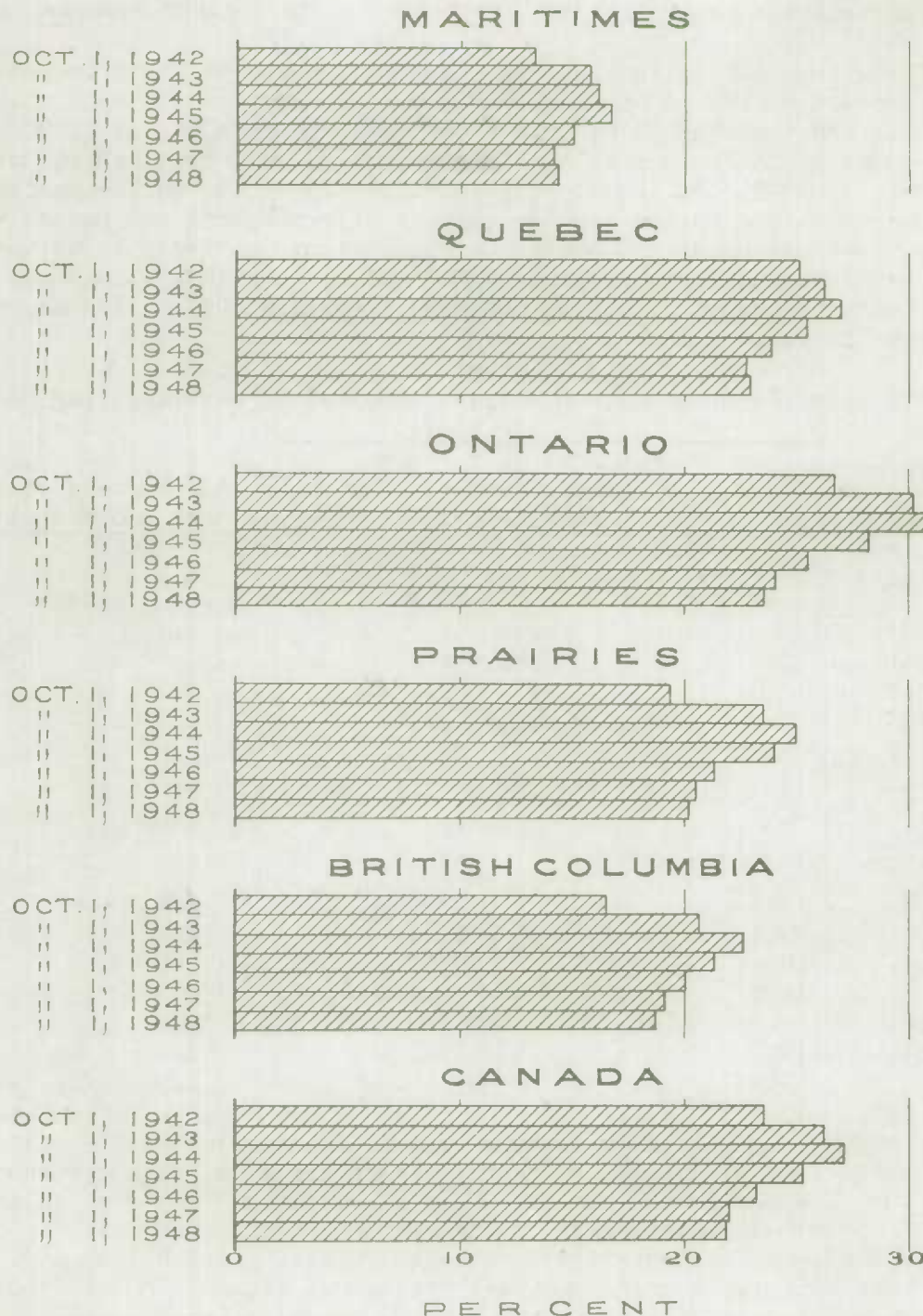
<u>Period</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
<u>Annual Averages</u>		
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245
Oct. 1, 1947	-	232
Oct. 1, 1948	-	229

Table XI showed the ratios of women reported in a fairly lengthy list of manufacturing industries in 1939, based on annual information collected by the Census of Manufactures, and at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942-48, as reported in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The figures obtained annually by the Census of Manufactures relate to practically all manufacturing establishments, irrespective of their size, while for practical reasons of economy in time and money, the monthly surveys are limited in the main to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over. The difference in the periods to which the statistics relate and the variations in coverage may have introduced some elements of incompar-

^{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, 1942-48



ability in the two sets of figures. In view of the extremely high coverage of the monthly enquiries, however, it is probable that sufficient comparability in the two records exists to reflect the general trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries in the decade. It is interesting to note that in spite of considerable declines in the ratios of women in manufacturing since the end of the war, their proportions per 1,000 employees of both sexes have shown important increases as compared with pre-war levels, when the volume of employment in manufacturing was decidedly smaller.

PART 2.

1. STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

1. Summary.

Statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected monthly from the spring of 1941, complementing the current record of employment as reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over, available from 1920. The first data on payrolls¹ were obtained with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941; the material furnished in the first and second monthly enquiries, however, was incomplete for several important industries, so that the record is considered as commencing at June 1, 1941. Shortly after the establishment of the payroll series, 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. Special studies are being made to carry back to 1939 the payroll statistics for the larger firms on an annual basis. This task, with that of converting the index numbers of employment and payrolls to a common basic period (1939) is now under way, and it is hoped that in a period of some months, the work will be completed².

As is indicated in the general explanatory notes at the end of this Annual Review, the monthly data show the salary and wage expenditures of the larger establishments³ on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 summarizes the annual average statistics of employment and payrolls currently reported in 1948, in the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups. 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,

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/Preliminary figures of average earnings in certain industries were issued in Bulletin 9-7010. "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47".

³/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, 1945-1948, 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				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
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	148.3	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.98
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.5	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
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	108.3	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.9	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.53
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	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.6	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	115.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	115.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	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	116.2	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	120.8	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	36.63	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	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	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	125.4	172.5	142.0	36.19	123.0	172.6	143.2	36.15	118.4	166.9	143.0	36.57
1948												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.8	41.69	133.1	215.9	165.5	41.80	125.0	205.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Average	128.6	199.0	157.0	40.06	128.2	199.6	158.6	40.11	122.0	192.4	160.0	40.91

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 1945.

During 1948, the salaries and wages distributed by 19,090 representative employers in the eight principal industrial division were greater by 15.6 p.c. than in 1947; the index number of payrolls had then stood at 172.6, rising to 199.6 in the year under review. Prior to 1947, the maximum in the record was the 1944 figure of 148.2. With only one exception (at Apr. 1) the movement was uniformly upward in 1948; from the annual low point at Jan. 1 to the Dec. 1 peak, the disbursements rose by 22.8 p.c., to 219.0 at the latter date. The advance was due in part to expanding employment, the index rising by 4.2 p.c. In greater measure, however, the gains resulted from widespread and important increases in wage and salary rates, with higher commissions associated with more plentiful supplies of commodities. All areas for which data are segregated, and with rare exceptions, all the larger industrial divisions shared in the upward movement indicated in salaries and wages during 1948.

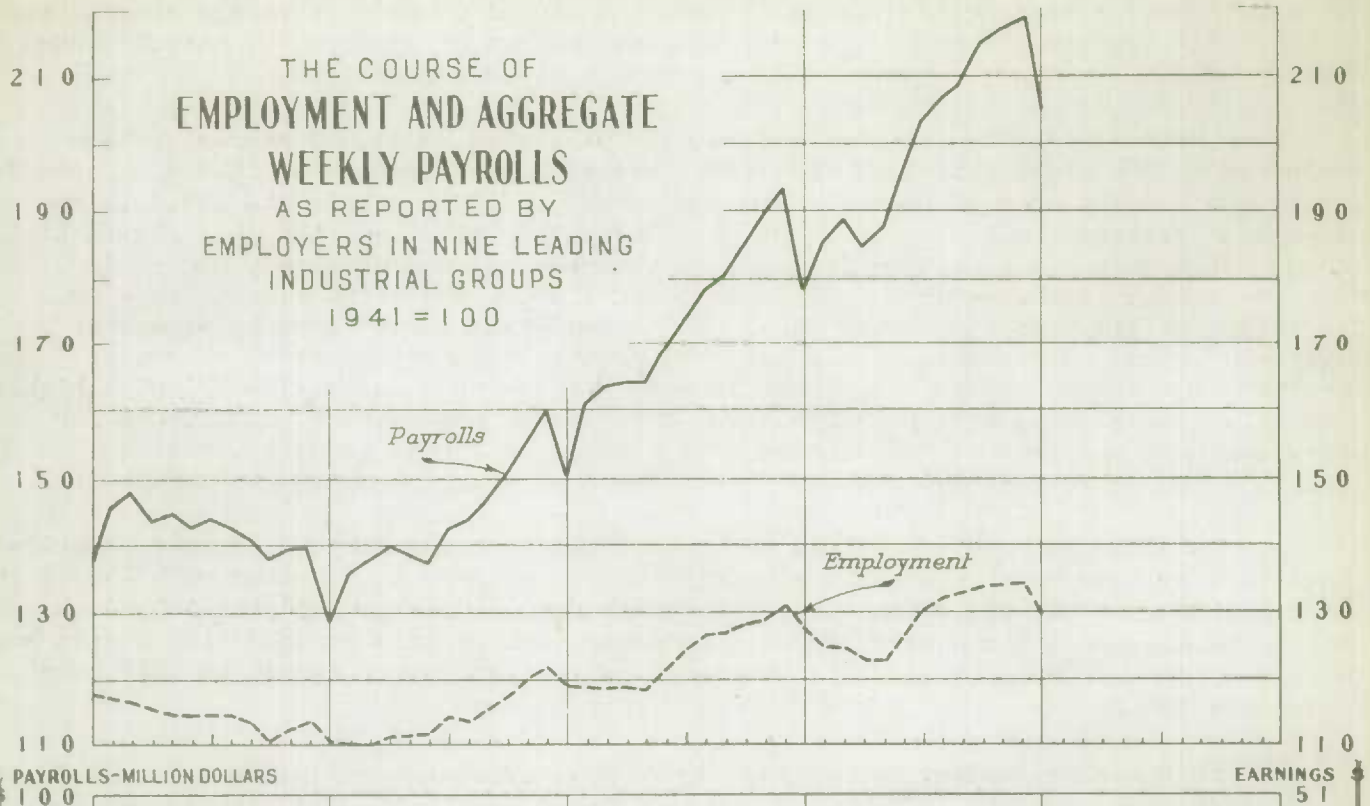
The average weekly earnings of men and women employed by the larger establishments in the eight main industries stood at \$40.11 in 1948, as compared with \$36.15 in 1947, \$32.38 in 1946, \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.78 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. The average index number of per capita earnings in this group of industries was 158.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms; in 1947, the figure was 143.2.

In the nine leading industries, there were increases of 15.4 p.c. and 4.2 p.c., in the 1948 index numbers of payrolls and employment, respectively. The annual average weekly earnings mounted by 10.7 p.c. in the year. The most recent per capita figure was \$40.06, as compared with \$36.19 in the preceding 12 months.

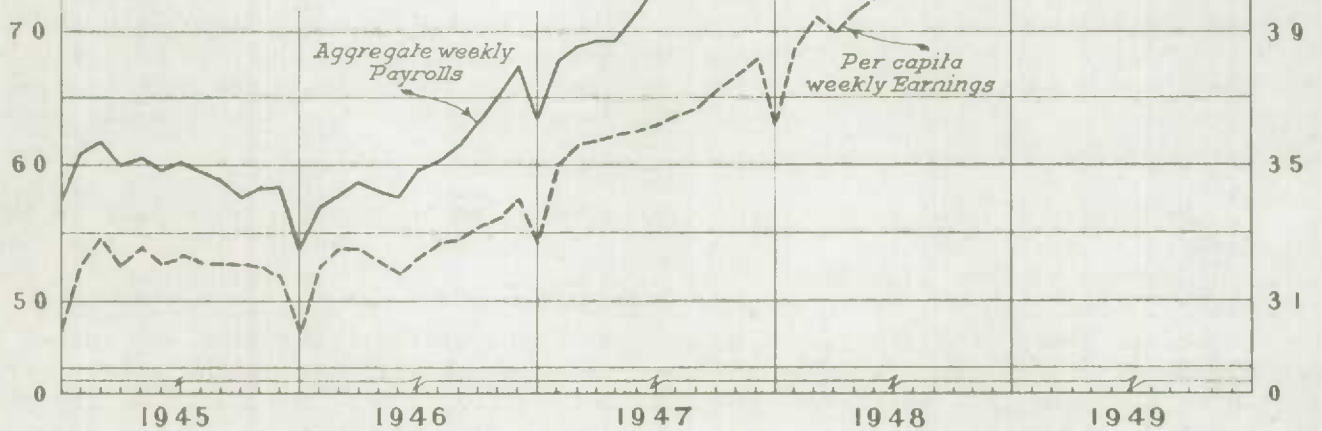
As has previously been pointed out, the current surveys of employment and payrolls relate to large proportions of the wage-earning population^{1/} in Canada. The representation in the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the size of the unit of production or operation characteristic of the industry. 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 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 in recent years have covered larger proportions of the total wage-earners than would have been the case had pre-war circumstances continued.

Employers classed in manufacturing reported an increase of 15.3 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1947; at 192.4, the 1948 annual index was higher by 14.7 p.c. than in 1944, previously the maximum in the record of 7½ years. The latest index number of employment was three p.c. above its 1947 level, but was lower than in 1942, 1943 or 1944. The trend of payrolls was upward in each of the major non-manufacturing classes, in which new all-time highs were recorded in 1948. The gains then indicated over 1947 ranged from 2.5 p.c. in logging (in which employment declined by seven p.c.), and 9.3 p.c. in finance, to 21.1 p.c. in construction and maintenance and 24.2 p.c. in mining. In all cases, upward revisions in the wage and salary rates contributed materially to the higher payrolls indicated in the year under review.

^{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.



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



Provincially, the index numbers of payrolls showed improvement over 1947. The increases were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 21.7 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 20 p.c.; New Brunswick, 10.3 p.c.; Quebec, 14.7 p.c.; Ontario, 16.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 15.1 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 12.6 p.c.; Alberta, 19.1 p.c., and British Columbia, 15 p.c. In all provinces, the latest annual average index numbers of payrolls were the highest in the record.

In the 20 metropolitan areas for which data are regularly segregated, the payroll disbursements reported by leading establishments in the major industrial divisions in 1948 exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. In most centres, the higher salaries and wages accompanied larger working forces than in 1947; the exceptions were Saint John, where no general change was noted, and Victoria, in which there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. in the 1948 index of employment. In all cities, the figures of per capita weekly earnings in the main industrial groups in 1948 reached new all-time peaks.

II.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported by Leading Employers in Canada in 1942-48, with Semi-Annual Figures in 1948.

Table 8 shows for the last seven years, the annual per capita figures of weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by representative establishments in a fairly lengthy list of industries, together with the figures reported at June 1 and Dec. 1, 1948. Chart 26 depicts the trends of average weekly earnings in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941. Monthly figures for the last four years for the major groups of industries are contained in Table 9, with annual averages from 1941. It may be noted that the statistics of average weekly earnings reflect gross earnings, before deduction for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc.

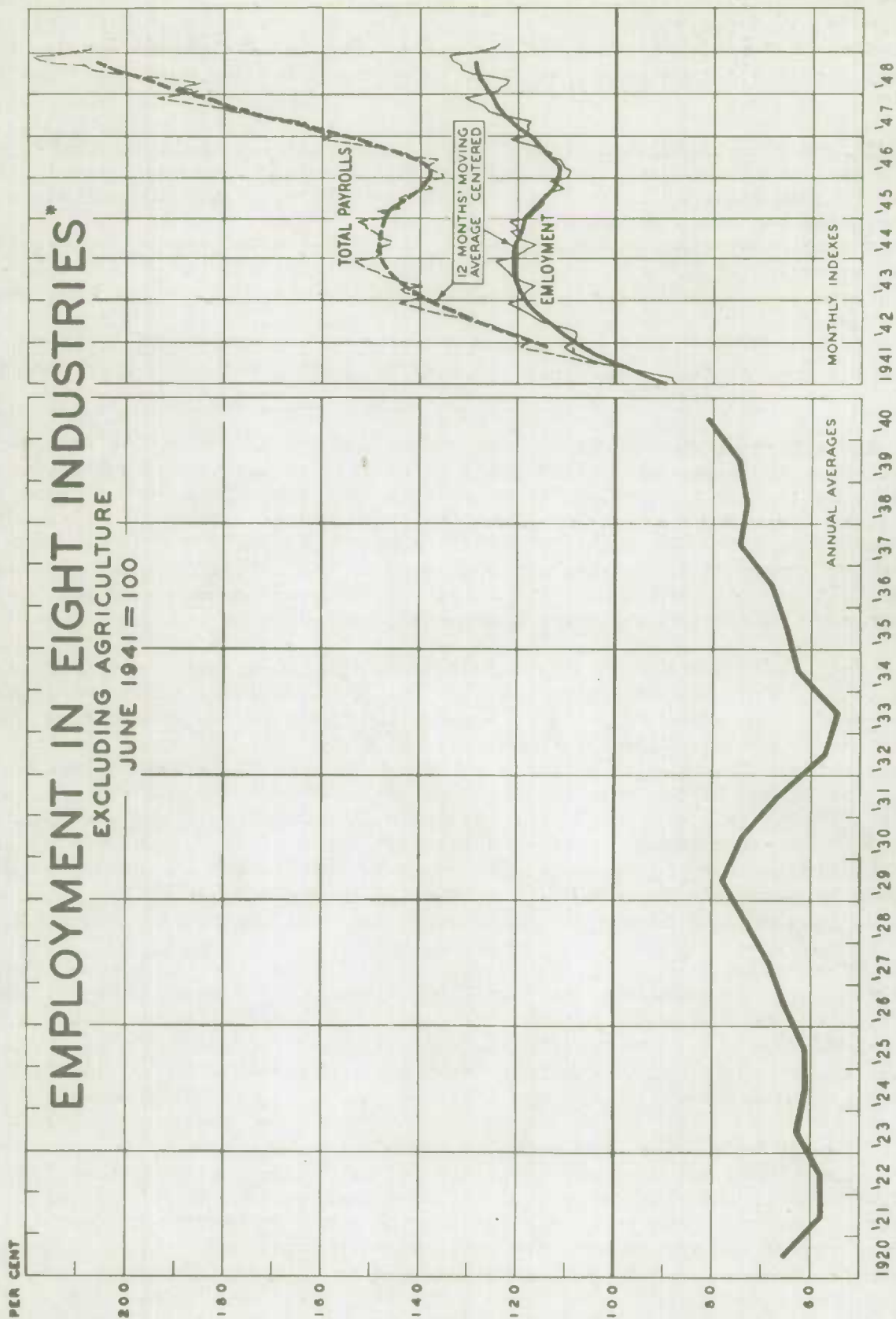
Increases in the weekly average salaries and wages were indicated in all industries in 1948 as compared with 1947, as the cost-of-living continued generally to move upward. The gains ranged from about \$2.00 per week, to rather more than \$6.00, recorded in coal mining, agricultural implement, tobacco and some other classes of manufacturing. The general increase in the eight leading industries was \$3.96, or 11 p.c.; the amount of the gain was a little higher than that of \$3.77 recorded in 1947 over 1946, but proportionally the advance was then rather higher, at 11.6 p.c. In the period in which monthly data have been collected, (i.e., from June 1, 1941,) the general figure of weekly salaries and wages in 1948 showed an advance of 58.6 p.c. This growth is particularly noteworthy in view of an increase of 28.2 p.c. in employment in the same period, during which the cost-of-living index has risen by 40.3 p.c.

Firms in each of the major industrial divisions reported higher levels of earnings for their employees in 1948, when the following increases over 1947 were indicated:- manufacturing, 11.9 p.c.; logging, 10.4 p.c.; mining, 13.3 p.c.; communications, 9.4 p.c.; transportation, 10 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 9.9 p.c.; services, (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 10.2 p.c.; trade, 9.9 p.c., and finance, 4.6 p.c.

In most industries, the trend from month-to-month in 1948 was upward, and with rare exceptions, the averages indicated in the latter months were higher than at any earlier date in the record, as well as being considerably above the general averages for 1948. The exception was logging, in which unfavourable physical conditions towards the end of the year combined with other factors to produce a lower average at Dec. 1, 1948, than at the same date 12 months earlier.

In the industries listed in Table 8, the highest averages were reported in steam railway operation, (\$54.61), pulp and paper mills, (\$54.24), and metallic ore mining, (\$51.12). The average in automobile manufacturing was also high; the figures for that industry as shown in Table 8 include data for factories manufacturing parts

CHART NO. 25



* NAMELY—MANUFACTURING, LOGGING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, CONSTRUCTION AND CERTAIN SERVICES.

CHART NO 26

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES

DOLLARS
PER WEEK

DOLLARS
PER WEEK

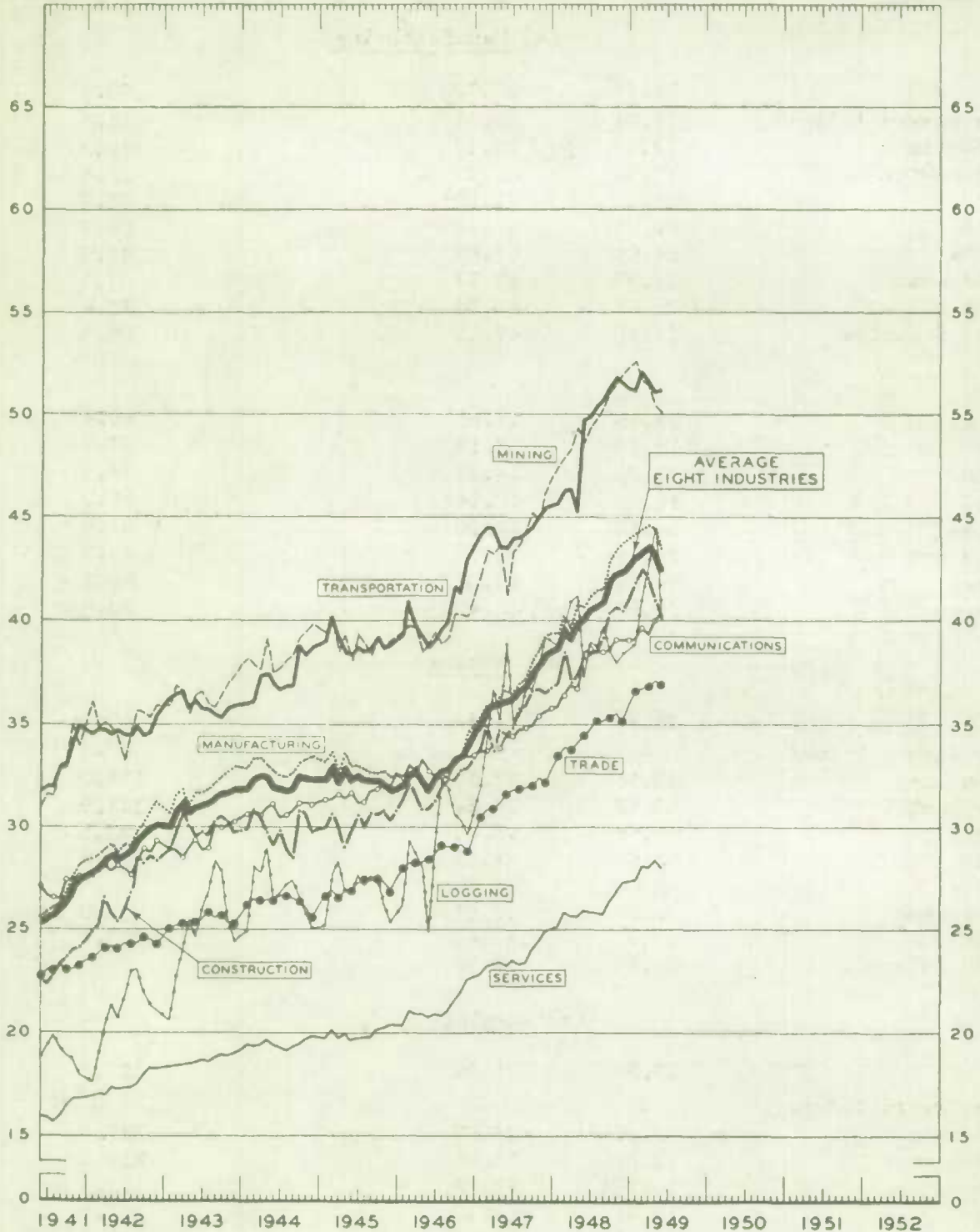


Table XIII.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Employees on the Payrolls of Leading Employers at Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with Provisional Annual Weekly Averages in 1939.

	Average 1939	Dec. 1, 1948	Increase at Dec. 1, 1948 over 1939
	\$	\$	p.c.
(a) <u>Manufacturing</u>			
CANADA	23.11	43.72	89.2
Prince Edward Island	18.01	35.11	94.9
Nova Scotia	22.47	39.16	74.3
New Brunswick	20.64	40.62	96.8
Quebec	21.10	41.50	96.7
Ontario	24.01	45.19	88.2
Manitoba	24.84	41.88	68.6
Saskatchewan	25.59	42.77	67.1
Alberta	25.42	43.32	70.4
British Columbia	25.45	47.12	85.1
<u>City</u>			
Montreal	22.46	42.53	89.4
Quebec	18.79	37.15	97.7
Toronto	24.96	44.57	78.6
Ottawa	24.78	40.14	62.0
Hamilton	24.60	46.99	91.0
Windsor	28.88	53.10	83.9
Winnipeg	24.79	40.94	65.1
Vancouver	25.67	46.42	80.8
(b) <u>Mining</u>			
CANADA	28.68	51.89	80.9
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	20.23	47.55	135.0
New Brunswick	16.93	39.54	133.5
Quebec	27.96	48.51	73.5
Ontario	33.68	52.63	56.3
Manitoba	33.04	57.55	74.2
Saskatchewan	24.96	46.67	87.0
Alberta	27.93	56.41	102.0
British Columbia	30.59	54.86	79.3
(c) <u>Logging</u>			
CANADA	17.32	38.38	121.6
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	9.96	23.67	137.7
New Brunswick	12.31	38.45	212.3
Quebec	14.10	32.72	132.1
Ontario	15.34	41.10	167.9
Manitoba	14.52	39.49	172.0
Saskatchewan	10.90	24.28	122.8
Alberta	12.34	30.38	146.2
British Columbia	30.22	52.25	72.9

and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather less than those in the automobile plants. In the lower categories of earnings computed from data furnished by the larger establishments fell the hotel and restaurant, hosiery and knitting, laundry and dry-cleaning, leather footwear and garment and personal furnishing divisions, in which per capita figures in the year under review varied from \$24.43 in the first-named, to \$29.86 in clothing factories. In these industries, the proportions of women workers¹ are high, while the average hours worked are frequently below the general level. 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 workers have completed their period 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 to lower the aggregate earnings reported, and also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

Considerable disparity is shown in the average earnings in logging 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, 1948, the per capita figures ranged from \$32.72 in Quebec to \$52.25 in British Columbia, the average in Canada as a whole being \$38.38. As already indicated, the accumulation of wages for distribution at the end of the season is common in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the monthly averages probably tend to under-estimate the earnings of workers in the logging industry.

From the establishment of the monthly series on payrolls and average earnings, there was a considerable demand for information on earnings in the pre-war period, comparable with that currently published. In response to this demand, a study has been under way for some years to construct a record, on an annual basis, for 1939, 1940 and 1941. Preliminary data² for manufacturing, mining, and logging were released in the summer of 1948, while the collection of the necessary statistics for the included non-manufacturing industries is nearing completion.

Table XIII shows the 1939 per capita figures in Canada, the provinces and the larger cities, with those for Dec. 1, 1948, when earnings generally were higher than in earlier periods. The variations in the rates of increase shown in comparison with the 1939 figures result from several factors, among which may be mentioned, (1) differences in the levels of activity prevailing in 1939 and in the latter part of 1948, (2) differences in the amount of adjustment taking place in the intervening period in the wage and salary rates, (3) changes in the industrial and the sex distributions of the employees reported by leading employers, particularly in manufacturing, and (4) changes in some cases in industrial processes. In some instances, notably logging, the seasonal factor as between an annual average and a Dec. 1 figure will affect the comparisons. In evaluating the changes in the levels of earnings shown in Table XIII, the increase of 56.6 p.c. indicated in the cost-of-living index for Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with the 1939 annual average, should be considered. It must also be remembered that the rates of income tax have increased since 1939, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in prewar days.

¹Attention is drawn to the annual surveys of hours and earnings of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Report 9-1040).

²Bulletin 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, 1947 and 1948.

Month	Average Hours Per Week				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1	39.6	38.1	38.1	38.3	70.0	67.9	76.3	86.6	27.72	25.87	29.07	33.17
Feb. 1	45.4	44.1	43.2	42.8	70.1	68.1	76.4	86.6	31.83	30.03	33.00	37.06
Mar. 1	45.8	44.0	43.4	43.2	70.1	67.9	77.1	88.0	32.11	29.88	33.46	38.02
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.4	43.2	41.6	70.4	68.4	77.6	89.0	30.69	30.37	33.52	37.02
*May 1	45.5	43.0	43.2	43.1	70.5	68.9	78.3	89.4	32.08	29.63	33.83	38.53
June 1	44.3	42.0	42.9	41.7	70.3	69.1	79.9	91.4	31.14	29.02	34.28	38.11
July 1	44.3	42.4	42.0	42.0	70.1	70.0	80.8	92.3	31.05	29.68	33.94	38.77
Aug. 1	44.3	43.0	42.5	42.1	69.5	70.0	81.3	92.7	30.79	30.10	34.55	39.03
Sept. 1	44.1	42.7	42.3	41.7	69.2	70.6	82.2	93.4	30.52	30.15	34.77	38.95
Oct. 1	44.7	42.9	43.1	43.0	67.8	71.4	83.4	94.6	30.31	30.63	35.95	40.68
Nov. 1	44.9	42.4	42.9	43.1	67.5	72.9	84.7	95.5	30.31	30.91	36.34	41.16
Dec. 1	44.8	43.2	43.5	43.2	67.0	74.5	85.6	96.0	30.02	32.18	37.24	41.47
Annual Averages	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53

TABLE XV.- Statistics of Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Working Such Hours in 1948 - Provincial Averages.

Provinces	Annual Averages of												Wage-Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week				Hourly Earnings				Weekly Wages				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
Nova Scotia	46.0	43.4	43.8	43.8	71.0	68.7	75.1	82.8	32.66	29.82	32.89	36.27	19,770
New Brunswick	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.8	62.5	64.7	73.6	82.7	28.50	29.31	33.19	37.05	15,202
Quebec	46.0	44.6	44.2	43.7	64.1	64.4	72.7	82.8	29.49	28.72	32.13	36.18	256,640
Ontario	43.5	41.6	41.8	41.5	71.3	72.2	84.2	95.8	31.02	30.04	35.20	39.76	389,554
Manitoba	43.2	42.5	42.1	42.4	68.1	71.0	79.5	89.0	29.42	30.18	33.47	37.74	28,031
Saskatchewan	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.3	67.6	70.8	81.4	92.9	28.93	30.16	34.60	39.30	5,189
Alberta	43.2	42.1	42.1	42.2	71.6	72.2	79.6	91.4	30.93	30.40	33.51	38.57	14,807
British Columbia	41.8	40.6	39.0	38.1	83.0	84.1	96.3	108.8	34.69	34.14	37.56	41.45	57,374
CANADA	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53	787,054

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, 1947 and 1948, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Reported in 1948, in Certain Cities.

City	Annual Averages of												Wage-Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week				Hourly Earnings				Weekly Wages				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
Montreal	44.5	42.7	42.0	42.0	69.5	69.1	77.1	87.1	30.93	29.51	32.38	36.58	131,125
Toronto	41.8	40.5	40.4	40.3	72.5	72.6	83.9	95.5	30.31	29.40	33.90	38.49	114,347
Hamilton	43.6	41.5	41.8	41.5	73.4	73.7	87.1	101.4	32.00	30.59	36.41	42.08	42,263
Winnipeg	43.0	42.0	41.6	42.0	68.1	70.8	78.8	88.3	29.28	29.74	32.78	37.09	24,829
Vancouver	41.2	39.5	38.5	37.5	84.7	83.9	95.3	107.0	34.90	33.14	36.69	40.13	24,791

* 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.

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

Table 10 gives monthly figures of average weekly earnings of men and women on the paylists of the larger industrial establishments in the provinces in the last seven years, with monthly data from 1944. Higher per capita figures were indicated in all provinces in 1948. The largest advances in the year were reported in Ontario and Alberta, when the gains amounted to \$4.18, or 11.3 p.c., and \$4.44, or 11.9 p.c., respectively. The variations from the general percentage increase of 11 p.c. in Canada were small, ranging from a little under nine p.c. in New Brunswick, to the maximum of less than 12 p.c. in Alberta. In the period since the payroll record was instituted at June 1, 1941, the general averages of weekly salaries and wages in the provinces have substantially increased. Table I on page 2 shows advances of 49.7 p.c. in 1948 in this comparison in Prince Edward Island and 51.2 p.c. in Manitoba, ranging to 64.1 p.c. in Quebec, 64.9 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 77 p.c. in New Brunswick.

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

Statistics of average weekly salaries and wages in the larger cities in recent years are given in Tables 11 and 12, while Table I on page 2 summarizes the data reported monthly in 1948 in the larger municipalities, giving also index numbers of employment, payrolls and per capita weekly earnings.

During 1948, firms in the eight largest cities indicated increases in the average earnings of their employees as compared with 1947 as follows:- Montreal, 10.9 p.c.; Quebec, 8.5 p.c.; Toronto, 11.2 p.c.; Ottawa, 8.8 p.c.; Hamilton, 13.8 p.c.; Windsor, 8.9 p.c.; Winnipeg, 10.7 p.c., and Vancouver, 10.7 p.c. In the 12 smaller centres, (i.e. those with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000), the advances varied from 3.9 p.c. in Halifax and 6.8 p.c. in Saint John, to 14 p.c. in Edmonton and 14.1 p.c. in Three Rivers. As elsewhere stated, the rise in the Dominion average in the 12 months amounted to 11 p.c.

In accordance with past experience, the highest city average of weekly earnings in 1948 was reported in Windsor, largely as a result of a concentration of workers in the relatively highly-paid automobile and accessory industries. It is also interesting to note that in the period for which monthly statistics of earnings are available, the average in that city has mounted to a lesser extent than that in any other of the larger centres; the latest annual index of average weekly salaries and wages in Windsor was 126.2, as compared with 158.9 in Canada as a whole. The disparity in these rates of gain resulted from changes in the industrial distribution of employment in Windsor in more recent years, and a decline in the working hours, partly at premium overtime rates, in the post-war period. Thus at Nov. 1, 1944, (the first date for which monthly figures of man-hours and hourly earnings were collected) the hours reported in manufacturing in Windsor averaged 45.8 per week for wage-earners on the staffs of the large establishments, as compared with 40.8 hours at Nov. 1, 1948. In the same period, the average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose from 97.8 cents at Nov. 1, 1944, to 125.7 cents four years later. The increase in the latter figure was above the general average in manufacturing throughout Canada.

The per capita earnings reported in Hamilton, Fort William - Port Arthur and Vancouver were also greater than the general figure of earnings in the other centres, and in the Dominion as a whole. As in Windsor, the industrial distribution of the employees for whom monthly data are prepared largely accounts for the relatively high figures in those cities, considerable proportions of the workers being employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries.

V.- Statistics of Average Hours of Work Per Week and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings.

1. General.

In the latter part of 1944, questions relating to man-hours and hourly

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 Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1946-48.

	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly		Average Weekly		Average Weekly	
	Salaries & Wages	Wages	Salaries & Wages	Wages	Salaries & Wages	Wages
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	32.57	30.71	35.68	34.28	29.24	26.53
1946 - Average	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.70	30.27	27.18
1947 - Average	36.45	34.13	39.07	37.23	34.07	31.05
1948 - Average	40.79	38.53	43.57	41.62	38.20	35.28
*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	26.71
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.62
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
*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	31.34
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
*Jan. 1, 1948	36.15	33.17	38.31	35.77	34.14	30.48
Feb. 1	39.26	37.06	41.65	39.80	37.10	34.28
Mar. 1	40.11	38.02	42.85	41.23	37.58	34.74
Apr. 1	39.46	37.02	41.87	39.96	37.19	33.99
*May 1	40.66	38.53	43.36	41.75	38.11	35.18
June 1	40.49	38.11	43.03	40.93	38.12	35.19
July 1	41.03	38.77	43.89	41.96	38.36	35.44
Aug. 1	41.32	39.03	44.00	41.92	38.83	36.04
Sept. 1	41.33	38.95	44.44	42.38	38.46	35.61
Oct. 1	42.74	40.68	46.12	44.43	39.63	36.98
Nov. 1	43.28	41.16	46.43	44.67	40.36	37.67
Dec. 1	43.59	41.47	46.88	45.18	40.52	37.80

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 May 1, 1946, and April 1, 1948.

earnings were added to the monthly questionnaire on employment and payrolls. Since then, statistics of average hours of work and average hourly earnings have been published monthly for wage-earners for whom the leading employers keep accurate **records of hours worked**, thus relating mainly to workers paid by the hour; piece-workers and other categories of wage-earners are included in the surveys where their employers can furnish data on their hours of work. The number of wage-earners^{1/} for whom statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages are compiled is less 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, workers on commission, and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for the hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1948, the wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported made up 75.6 p.c. of the total employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers^{2/} in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for 78.8 p.c. of the total staffs included in the monthly surveys. In the light manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 72.7 p.c.

In most of the non-manufacturing classes, man-hour data are available for smaller proportions of workers than is the case in the factory group, in which payment on an hourly basis is more frequent. The material on man-hours and hourly earnings in this section therefore mainly relates to the manufacturing classes.

The industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom data were reported in 1948 is shown, with annual statistics of average hours and earnings from 1945, in Table 13, while Table 15 gives monthly figures of hours and earnings from 1946, with annual averages in the period, 1945-48, for all manufactures, and for the two main branches of manufactures. The tables on page 74 summarize the statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported monthly by leading manufacturers in the last three years.

During 1948, there was a further decline in the general average of hours worked in factories, but the difference as compared with 1947 was slight, amounting only to three-tenths of an hour. Reductions in the standard hours of work in some establishments was a factor, as was a diminution in the amount of overtime work in certain instances. These factors operated to a greater extent in the comparison with 1946 or 1945; changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing also had an important effect in the comparison of the 1948 figures with those reported on the final year of the war, and the immediate post-war period. Attention is drawn to Table III, which gives the proportions of salaried employees and wage-earners reported in the last decade by leading manufacturers of durable and non-durable products.

Following the moderate declines that took place in the first post-war months as a result of curtailment in overtime work, changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners, and other factors of the early stages of reconversion, the movement of average hourly earnings in manufacturing^{2/} as a whole was consistently upward. From the low of 67 cents recorded at Dec. 1, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1948, there was a rise of 43.3 p.c., bringing the figure for the latter date to 96 cents. The increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1948, amounted to 10.9 p.c.

^{1/}The latest report of the Annual Census of Manufactures, that for 1947, shows a monthly average of 940,650 wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments. In the same year, the wage-earners for whom the leading factories furnished monthly returns on man-hours and hourly earnings averaged 769,767, or 81.8 p.c. of the Census average. Attention is drawn to the explanatory notes regarding the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings appearing on pages I - III following page 81.

^{2/}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
1946-47-48

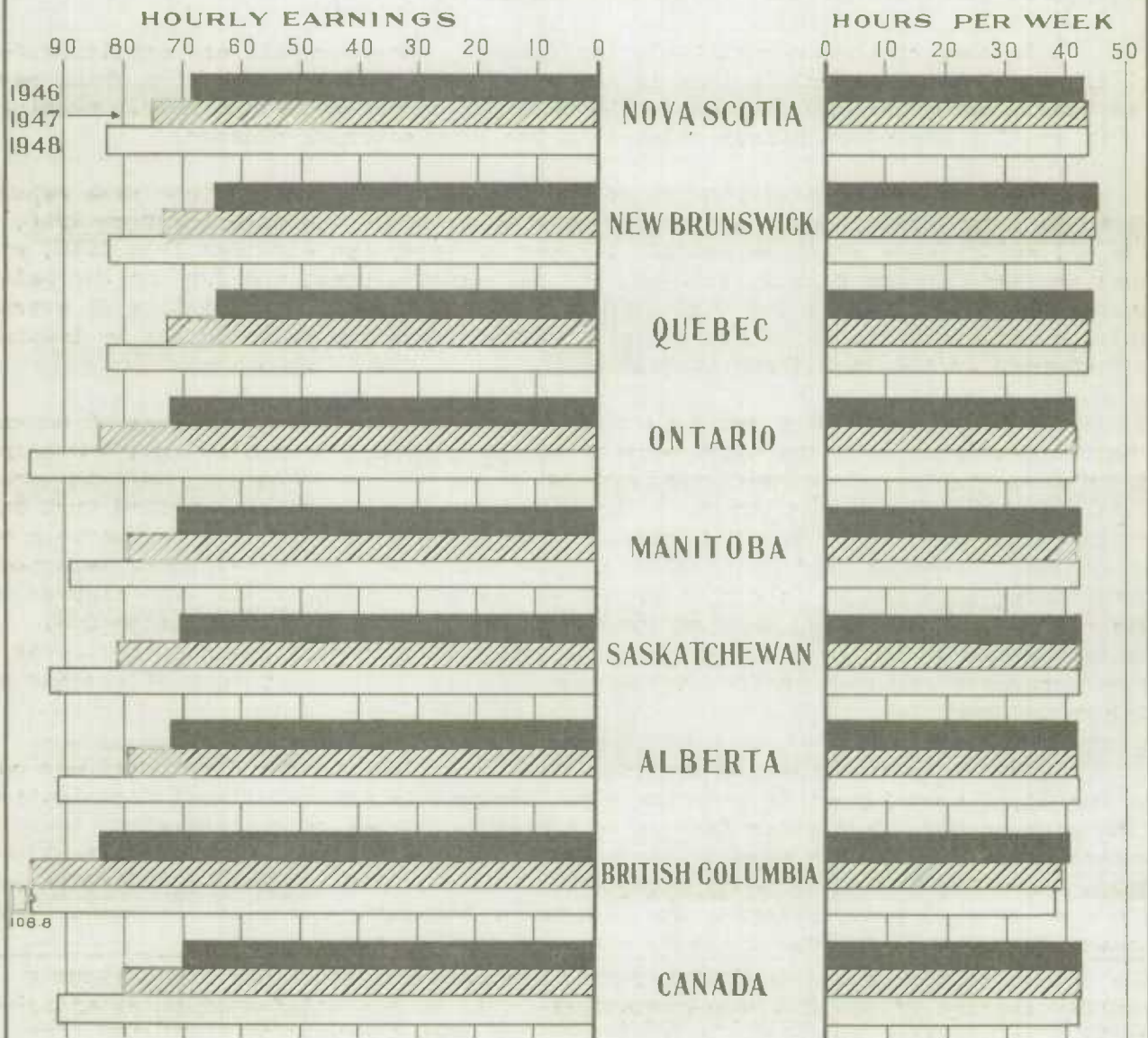
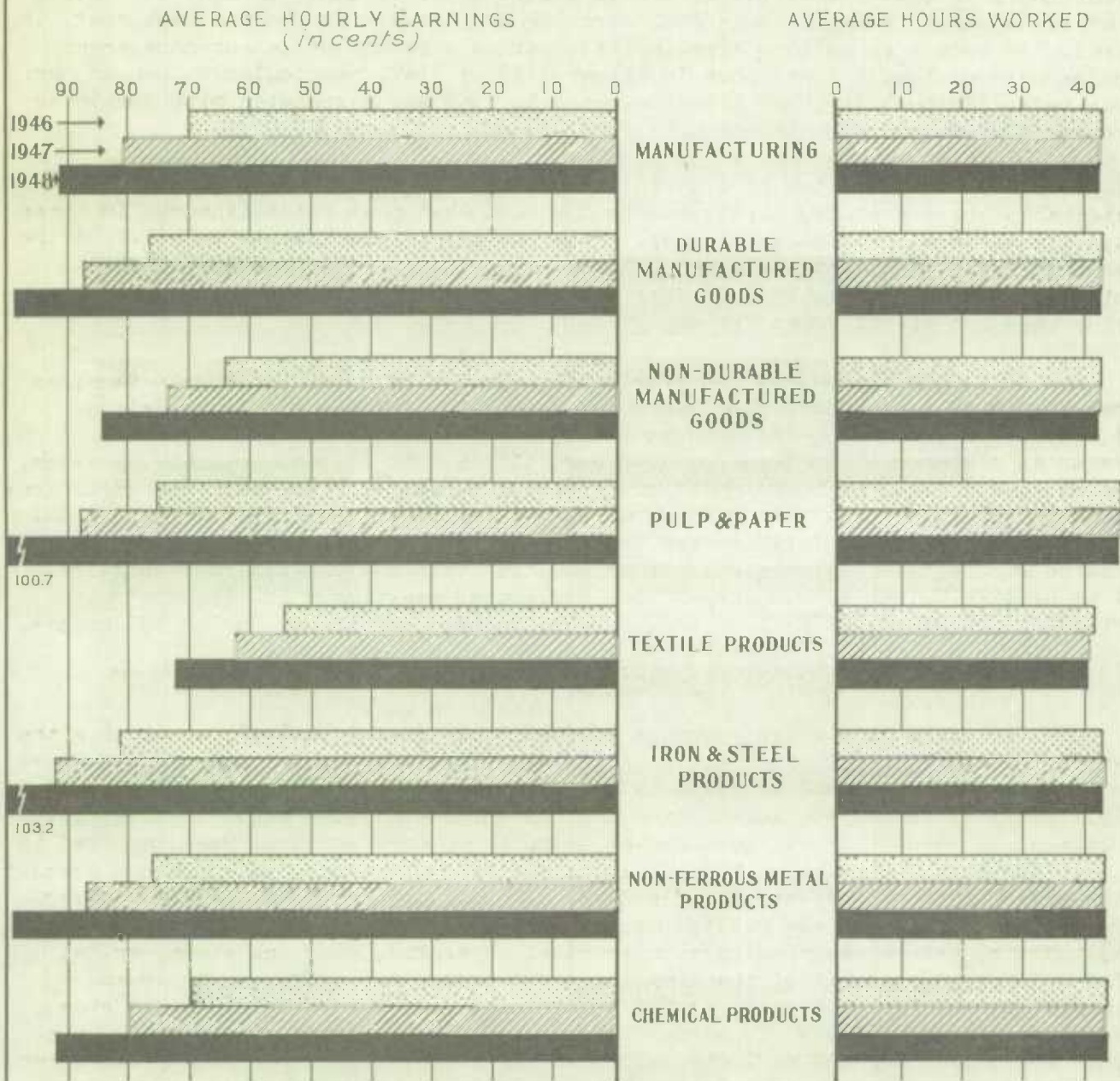


Chart 28

ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
(1946 - 48)



The fluctuations in the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in representative factories have been rather greater than those in the average hourly earnings, reflecting variations in the working hours as well as other factors affecting the hourly averages. The low figure of weekly wages in manufacturing generally in the comparatively brief experience was indicated at Jan. 1, 1946, when the average was lowered by loss of working time during the year-end holidays, as well as by industrial conditions arising in the immediate post-war period. From Dec. 1, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1948, the increase in the average weekly wages was 38.1 p.c.

2. Average Hours of Work.

Although the changes were not marked, there was a general trend towards shorter hours in most industries in the 12 months under review. In some instances, the averages shown in Table 13 in 1948 were higher, largely due to the fact that, in general, the losses in working time in that year as a result of labour-management disputes were decidedly lower than in either 1946 or 1947, particularly than in the former year. In building, the higher average in 1948 was associated with continued improvement in the supply situation.

The hours reported in 1948 in the pulp and paper and dairy products were considerably above-average, partly due to the fact that most establishments, in these groups are situated in smaller centres, while the staffs are largely male^{1/}. On the other hand, relatively short average hours were indicated in garment and personal furnishing, fruit and vegetable preserving and leather footwear plants, in which considerable numbers of women are employed.

Table XV summarizes the provincial averages of hours and hourly earnings in manufacturing in the last four years, while monthly and annual figures since 1944, appear in Table 17. The changes indicated in most provinces in the 1948 averages as compared with those for 1947 were slight; in British Columbia, however, there was a reduction of nine-tenths of an hour. Except in Vancouver, the variations in 1948 in the five larger centres for which statistics are published in Tables XVI and 18 were also small. In Vancouver, there was a decline of one hour in the indicated working time per wage-earner as compared with 1947. This decrease, like that in British Columbia, was largely due to reduced overtime work, together with shortages of power resulting from unfavourable weather conditions during the winter.

3. Average Hourly Earnings.

The trend of average earnings was uniformly upward in 1948, continuing the movement indicated in preceding years of the brief period in which monthly data have been compiled. The general increase in manufacturing as compared with 1947 amounted to 13.7 p.c.; those in the durable and the non-durable classes stood at 12.8 p.c. and 14.4 p.c., respectively. Advances of 10 cents or more per hour were reported in the meat and fish divisions of the edible animal products group, in rough and dressed lumber mills, musical instruments, flour and other milled products, pulp and paper, paper products, printing and publishing, rubber, cotton, woollen, silk and artificial silk, tobacco, beverages, chemicals, electrical apparatus, clay and stone, crude, rolled and forged products of the iron and steel group, machinery, agricultural implement, automobiles and parts, railway rolling stock, structural iron and steel, hardware, tools and cutlery, foundries and machine shop products, sheet metal, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, aluminum and its products, petroleum, and other non-metallic mineral products. In the non-manufacturing classes, there were also increases exceeding 10 cents per hour in the extraction of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral products, notably asbestos, and in local transportation; many of these industries had reported gains of similar magnitude in 1947 over 1946.

^{1/}Attention is drawn to the annual surveys of hours and earnings of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners in leading manufacturing establishments (Report 9-1040).

Provincially, there were also considerable increases in the hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in the year under review as compared with 1947, as follows: Nova Scotia, 10.3 p.c.; New Brunswick, 12.4 p.c.; Quebec, 13.9 p.c.; Ontario, 13.8 p.c.; Manitoba, 11.9 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 14.1 p.c.; Alberta, 14.8 p.c., and British Columbia, 13 p.c. The general rise in the Dominion was 13.7 p.c. The variations in the rates of increase were comparatively small. In most cases, however, the percentage gains were not quite so large as those which had been indicated in 1947 as compared with 1946.

As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the differences shown in the provincial and city levels of hourly earnings in manufacturing are associated with existing variations in the industrial distributions of the reported factory workers.

4. Average Weekly Wages.

The average weekly wages of wage-earners for whom leading employers keep record of man-hours showed considerable advances in 1948 over earlier years. In manufacturing, the general increase amounted to 12.9 p.c. as compared with 1947; the corresponding rise in the per capita weekly salaries and wages was 11.9 p.c. Table XVII recapitulates the monthly figures of salaries and wages and those of weekly wages for three years, with annual averages from 1944. As elsewhere explained, the former figures relate to 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 plants turning out durable manufactured goods, the gain in 1948 over 1947 in the salaries and wages average was 11.5 p.c., and that in the wages of hourly-rated wage-earners, 11.8 p.c. In the light manufactured goods division, the advance in the salaries and wages amounted to 12.1 p.c., as compared with that of 13.6 p.c. in the weekly wages figure. The variations in the year in the rates of increase in these broad groups were thus comparatively slight, although the earnings themselves continued considerably to differ in amount. One of the several factors contributing to these disparities is a variation in the proportions of female employees; data on the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners reported by leading firms are given in Table X.

The provincial averages of weekly wages reported by leading manufacturers for their hourly-rated wage-earners are shown in Table 16, by months from 1945, with annual averages from 1944. The most pronounced increase in the weekly wages in 1948 as compared with a year earlier was indicated in Alberta, where heightened activity associated with developments in the oil fields was an important factor in the gain of \$5.06, or 15.1 p.c. in the 12 months under review. The variations in the weekly wages recorded in the remaining provinces were within a rather narrower range, from \$3.38 in Nova Scotia, to \$4.70 in Saskatchewan. In all provinces, the most recent figures were the highest in the brief period for which data are available.

In four of the five cities for which statistics of average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners are given in Table 19, the increases in 1948 over 1947 were somewhat above those shown in the general figures for the provinces in which the cities are situated. In Vancouver, however, the gain of \$3.44 in this comparison was 45 cents below the provincial increase; this was partly because the city advance in the hourly rate was slightly less than that in British Columbia generally, while the decline in the working hours was fractionally greater.

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

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

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

Wage-Earners.- Employers 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 relate, in the main, 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 employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects; the results of these surveys are published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, which also contain 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 of the present bulletin), 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; at the date of the last Decennial Census, (June 1, 1941), the manufacturers furnishing monthly data employed approximately 93 p.c. of all persons enumerated as at work in manufacturing.

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, 1948.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1921 - Average	102.4	-	-	-	82.2	90.6	94.0	-	-	-	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	-	-	-	81.4	92.8	92.6	-	-	-	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	90.7	99.5	94.8	-	-	-	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	-	-	-	91.3	95.5	92.1	-	-	-	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	-	-	-	91.7	94.8	92.0	-	-	-	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average	99.4	-	-	-	99.4	99.6	99.5	-	-	-	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	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	86.2	-	-	-	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	111.6	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	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	111.3	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	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	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	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Average	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 - Average	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	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	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8	180.7
Mar. 1	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9	180.4
Apr. 1	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6	180.7
May 1	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2	179.6
June 1	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	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	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2	192.6
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	188.2	162.7	196.6	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	197.8
Dec. 1	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	206.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6	199.6
Average - 1947	173.2	143.9	173.6	174.7	192.3	194.1	163.4	164.3	157.0	181.6	193.7	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	166.3	159.0	186.0	194.0	193.7
Feb. 1	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3	189.3
Mar. 1	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1	188.9
Apr. 1	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.5	179.8	190.8	186.6
May 1	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1	186.5
June 1	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0	192.3
July 1	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8	198.0
Aug. 1	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6	200.9
Sept. 1	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2	201.8
Oct. 1	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.6	203.3
Nov. 1	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2	203.6
Dec. 1	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1	204.3
Average - 1948	182.6	160.1	188.1	176.8	198.5	203.0	170.6	160.1	160.3	193.2	202.6	195.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1948.

7.3 .2 4.3 2.8 29.7 41.8 11.8 5.3 2.2 4.3 9.4 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1928=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, 1948.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.6
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
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	98.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.6	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	106.8	138.3	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	128.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	162.9	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	139.2	245.8
1944 - Average	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Average	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Average	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	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.6
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	195.5	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	178.6	183.2	190.5	181.4	184.1	265.0	155.6	221.6
1948 - Jan. 1	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	266.7	154.8	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.5	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.5	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Average - 1948	183.5	197.0	198.8	191.8	195.2	271.7	160.5	232.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.2 1.3 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, 1948.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	86.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	96.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	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	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	86.5	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	105.4	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	96.9	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	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Average	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Average	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Average	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3	181.0
Feb. 1	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4	180.7
Mar. 1	194.6	377.9	155.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
Apr. 1	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2	180.7
May 1	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7	179.6
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.8	238.4	202.0	184.5
July 1	200.6	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	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Oct. 1	203.8	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	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3	199.6
Average - 1947	199.0	309.1	158.1	164.3	136.9	152.9	240.1	207.1	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8	193.7
Feb. 1	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7	189.3
Mar. 1	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0	188.9
Apr. 1	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3	186.6
May 1	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4	186.5
June 1	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6	192.3
July 1	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0	198.0
Aug. 1	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4	200.9
Sept. 1	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5	201.6
Oct. 1	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	283.7	224.8	203.3
Nov. 1	206.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5	203.6
Dec. 1	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5	204.3
Average - 1948	205.0	287.6	173.6	177.0	140.5	168.6	251.6	221.4	195.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1948.

51.1 5.0 4.0 2.3 8.8 11.5 3.3 14.0 100.0

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

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1948 (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	199.9	200.7	202.6	202.0	201.8	203.6	53.7
Animal Products - edible	228.3	225.2	211.5	212.0	217.5	235.8	2.4
Fur and Products	157.0	157.5	157.8	159.2	162.9	169.5	.2
Leather and Products	146.5	151.5	155.1	152.3	148.5	144.9	1.5
Boots and Shoes	136.2	140.1	143.5	143.3	139.8	136.8	1.0
Lumber and Products	141.8	143.5	144.2	145.6	144.8	150.5	4.1
Rough and Dressed Lumber	120.6	124.7	125.3	127.4	128.0	137.1	2.6
Furniture	168.9	174.2	174.9	172.3	166.6	165.2	.8
Other Lumber Products	199.9	188.7	189.5	192.0	191.8	191.9	.8
Musical Instruments	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.6	40.3	39.9	.04
Plant Products - edible	177.1	176.3	172.1	165.8	165.2	167.9	2.8
Pulp and Paper Products	176.6	178.0	178.5	178.2	179.8	182.8	5.8
Pulp and Paper	159.0	159.0	158.9	160.1	163.4	168.7	2.6
Paper Products	259.5	264.0	264.2	261.4	258.2	257.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	169.9	172.2	173.6	172.3	173.3	174.7	2.1
Rubber Products	192.7	193.5	192.3	188.0	178.9	180.2	1.1
Textile Products	174.2	180.4	184.0	183.1	181.7	179.8	8.0
Thread, Yarn & Cloth	184.4	187.9	193.0	193.3	192.3	191.5	3.0
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	112.0	114.8	116.3	116.3	115.7	116.2	1.1
Woollen Yarn & Cloth	208.2	212.8	216.1	216.2	213.3	210.4	.8
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	798.4	805.6	853.3	859.7	865.6	858.0	.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	170.4	177.5	180.2	176.4	175.0	173.2	1.3
Garments & Personal Furnishings	171.3	180.0	182.8	182.4	181.7	178.6	2.8
Other Textile Products	157.9	163.9	166.1	164.6	159.4	157.6	.9
Tobacco	140.6	146.6	143.7	120.7	114.6	116.4	.6
Beverages	333.4	327.0	325.7	320.7	327.5	338.0	1.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	327.1	331.7	336.0	338.0	339.2	342.3	2.1
Clay, Glass & Stone Products	180.4	179.5	180.4	183.7	188.2	192.3	1.1
Electric Light & Power	196.9	197.4	204.7	206.0	208.7	221.1	1.5
Electrical Apparatus	361.3	359.1	356.4	360.6	358.4	353.7	2.6
Iron and Steel Products	216.5	212.6	219.4	219.9	219.6	218.5	14.8
Crude, Rolled & Forged Products	275.2	279.9	280.2	283.4	287.3	308.9	2.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	262.3	262.5	258.0	257.7	257.3	256.4	1.5
Agricultural Implements	201.8	215.2	218.1	218.6	223.2	224.6	1.0
Land Vehicles & Aircraft	177.3	164.9	179.1	178.2	177.0	174.7	5.5
Automobiles & Parts	293.6	237.9	292.3	289.3	284.2	285.7	2.2
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	437.5	437.8	432.8	452.5	459.6	460.6	1.1
Heating Appliances	228.1	226.4	227.1	226.9	225.3	223.9	.4
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	218.5	223.3	232.7	234.1	234.1	230.8	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	220.8	221.4	231.3	233.1	229.1	225.7	.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	221.3	223.7	223.0	221.8	218.6	210.7	2.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	340.0	343.2	345.0	346.1	345.9	348.7	2.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	212.9	210.3	208.9	210.5	215.6	222.0	.8
Miscellaneous	281.6	292.4	286.8	281.1	283.4	283.9	.9
LOGGING	414.3	393.8	371.3	273.3	168.6	218.4	3.3
MINING	167.1	153.4	164.9	168.8	172.3	174.8	4.1
Coal	89.2	62.0	83.3	85.9	90.0	88.4	1.2
Metallic Ores	311.7	319.6	317.1	320.3	322.3	325.8	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	211.9	211.9	210.0	220.6	224.5	242.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	168.0	168.0	168.1	170.5	172.0	175.6	2.4
Telegraphs	139.9	139.0	136.4	137.8	136.8	137.2	.4
Telephones	173.9	174.2	175.0	177.5	179.7	184.1	2.0
TRANSPORTATION	139.3	132.8	132.8	132.5	138.3	141.6	9.2
Street Railways, Cartage & Storage	227.3	223.2	219.0	218.6	219.8	222.7	3.0
Steam Railway Operation	115.2	112.8	112.9	113.4	114.4	114.6	4.6
Shipping and Stevedoring	121.8	98.2	102.4	99.8	127.2	141.7	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	142.5	137.6	129.0	130.8	147.0	166.6	10.2
Building	191.7	182.5	176.9	180.5	189.9	208.0	4.9
Highway	150.5	137.9	120.7	124.2	167.9	197.1	3.9
Railway	81.6	88.7	84.7	82.2	80.6	92.6	2.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	240.4	239.2	236.8	237.9	245.0	250.2	3.4
Hotels and Restaurants	244.4	241.7	238.9	239.4	246.8	253.2	2.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	232.8	234.6	232.8	235.1	241.6	244.5	1.1
TRADE	230.8	212.7	212.0	215.3	214.4	216.6	13.1
Retail	245.6	219.1	217.7	223.3	222.1	224.7	9.3
Wholesale	198.2	198.5	199.3	197.8	197.8	199.0	3.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	193.7	189.3	188.9	186.6	186.5	192.3	100.0
FINANCE	158.6	158.8	159.0	159.2	159.7	161.5	-
Banks and Trust Companies	161.1	161.1	161.2	161.3	161.7	164.5	-
Brokerage & Stock Market Operations	198.7	200.7	196.3	194.8	192.8	197.2	-
Insurance	151.7	152.1	152.6	153.2	154.0	154.3	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	192.0	187.8	187.5	185.2	185.2	190.8	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1948 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1948 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	207.2	206.5	209.5	210.0	208.3	207.9	205.0
Animal Products - edible	246.8	256.8	256.4	246.6	246.7	239.9	235.3
Fur and Products	171.7	168.1	171.3	174.9	177.8	180.2	167.3
Leather and Products	144.1	144.1	145.9	145.6	145.0	146.9	147.6
Boots and Shoes	136.3	137.3	139.0	139.0	137.3	139.4	139.0
Lumber and Products	156.2	154.5	155.5	153.8	150.2	145.8	148.9
Rough and Dressed Lumber	145.3	147.1	146.0	143.0	135.8	127.6	134.0
Furniture	165.0	153.9	160.7	160.1	168.0	175.6	167.1
Other Lumber Products	193.2	186.2	190.7	193.4	190.9	187.8	191.3
Musical Instruments	39.3	37.7	39.1	39.3	39.5	40.0	40.0
Plant Products - edible	186.8	198.5	219.6	235.6	208.7	194.4	189.0
Pulp and Paper Products	187.0	186.3	187.4	185.5	184.9	182.3	182.3
Pulp and Paper	174.5	174.7	174.2	170.9	166.6	160.9	165.9
Paper Products	261.0	256.8	262.6	274.8	280.5	279.9	265.0
Printing and Publishing	177.2	176.4	178.0	176.5	178.6	179.5	175.2
Rubber Products	180.7	173.9	173.2	175.2	178.0	179.6	182.2
Textile Products	178.2	174.7	178.7	180.3	183.2	185.6	180.3
Thread, Yarn & Cloth	191.0	188.3	189.6	187.4	189.8	193.0	190.1
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	115.9	115.2	113.9	114.5	115.6	117.0	115.3
Woollen Yarn & Cloth	206.4	203.7	206.7	198.2	200.0	207.9	208.3
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	859.2	839.9	854.2	853.0	864.3	874.0	848.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	170.6	165.9	168.7	170.2	172.2	175.6	173.0
Garments & Personal Furnishings	176.7	172.8	179.5	185.1	189.0	191.6	181.0
Other Textile Products	155.3	152.4	157.8	159.4	162.2	160.7	159.8
Tobacco	119.2	116.1	120.8	123.5	125.3	136.2	127.0
Beverages	355.0	367.5	364.6	349.2	341.8	345.7	341.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	343.6	342.5	344.0	343.6	343.9	343.3	339.6
Clay, Glass & Stone Products	198.2	197.7	199.1	196.9	197.1	199.9	191.1
Electric Light & Power	231.3	239.7	243.0	238.0	237.0	237.1	221.7
Electrical Apparatus	352.6	346.2	346.3	349.0	352.2	355.5	354.3
Iron and Steel Products	220.2	217.6	219.6	220.4	219.6	222.3	218.9
Crude, Rolled & Forged Products	309.4	306.5	311.9	307.8	308.5	305.6	297.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	259.4	260.9	262.4	263.0	263.5	266.6	260.8
Agricultural Implements	222.7	223.1	220.7	222.5	226.4	222.6	220.0
Land Vehicles & Aircraft	177.0	173.7	176.5	179.6	179.4	186.1	177.0
Automobiles & Parts	291.6	275.7	278.9	283.5	283.6	301.7	283.2
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	453.0	442.8	431.7	412.1	381.3	357.3	429.9
Heating Appliances	226.1	225.6	230.3	232.1	237.3	241.4	229.2
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	236.0	236.8	231.0	230.8	230.7	232.3	230.9
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	229.0	223.7	224.4	224.7	223.8	228.6	226.3
Other Iron and Steel Products	212.8	210.5	214.6	215.5	215.4	217.6	217.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	353.8	351.0	354.0	353.6	354.9	351.7	349.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	223.2	225.6	227.6	222.9	219.4	216.9	218.0
Miscellaneous	288.8	289.4	315.1	318.8	328.9	334.1	298.7
LOGGING	226.6	224.0	220.3	267.7	321.6	351.0	287.6
MINING	178.7	179.7	181.5	179.6	181.5	181.1	173.6
Coal	88.9	86.9	89.7	90.0	91.4	92.2	86.5
Metallic Ores	332.8	333.5	332.0	328.8	334.8	333.5	326.0
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	254.6	267.9	272.0	263.6	259.5	255.2	241.2
COMMUNICATIONS	181.3	184.8	185.5	184.3	182.7	182.6	177.0
Telegraphs	144.4	147.7	147.9	147.7	144.9	142.4	141.8
Telephones	189.0	192.4	192.8	191.0	189.9	190.5	184.2
TRANSPORTATION	142.8	144.9	145.5	146.6	144.6	144.5	140.5
Street Railways, Cartage & Storage	224.7	226.5	226.6	231.6	230.6	229.6	225.0
Steam Railway Operation	115.7	117.5	118.1	119.3	117.7	116.6	115.7
Shipping and Stevedoring	142.3	145.3	146.5	143.1	138.1	142.4	129.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	185.5	207.8	201.5	197.3	192.7	184.6	168.6
Building	223.7	232.8	238.4	240.4	245.5	240.6	212.6
Highway	232.4	289.6	261.7	247.0	232.3	220.9	198.6
Railway	99.6	103.7	104.4	102.9	96.3	87.3	92.1
SERVICES (as listed below)	264.1	268.7	268.4	263.7	253.9	251.0	251.6
Hotels and Restaurants	270.8	279.7	280.3	272.3	267.9	253.1	256.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	251.5	248.3	246.3	247.7	246.4	247.2	242.4
TRADE	220.0	219.4	220.5	224.8	230.5	239.5	221.4
Retail	227.7	224.8	225.4	229.1	237.0	250.5	228.9
Wholesale	203.0	207.2	209.5	215.1	215.7	214.5	204.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	198.0	200.9	201.8	203.3	203.6	204.3	195.8
FINANCE	162.2	163.1	163.2	165.7	165.7	166.1	161.9
Banks and Trust Companies	164.9	166.1	166.0	170.8	170.7	170.9	165.0
Brokerage & Stock Market Operations	195.8	196.5	192.7	188.9	188.4	189.5	194.4
Insurance	155.6	156.3	156.9	156.9	157.0	157.6	154.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	196.3	199.0	199.9	201.5	201.8	202.4	194.1

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1948,
AND AT JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1, 1948.

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.

Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	166.9	192.4	189.6	208.3
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	182.9	214.9	215.1	232.1
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	128.5	150.0	160.3	194.3	189.2	228.0
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	167.1	170.5	161.9	183.5
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.5	164.0	171.9	164.1	186.6
Lumber and products	113.5	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	183.6	207.9	206.3	217.9
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	172.7	203.1	201.2	210.0
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	189.7	207.4	206.2	221.3
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.7	184.4	181.9	216.1	227.9	225.3	243.8
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	192.4	213.3	192.1	231.2
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	191.3	222.9	223.9	233.5
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	156.5	203.9	234.8	240.0	239.2
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	206.5	245.2	236.4	269.0
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	145.4	169.4	199.4	198.6	213.8
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	241.6	248.0	244.5	258.9
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	157.7	185.8	182.4	206.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	133.5	161.7	199.0	197.7	220.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	127.9	156.3	154.0	173.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	172.3	204.8	203.1	221.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	216.4	276.9	280.8	308.9
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.8	159.6	188.1	186.0	210.2
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	158.7	181.0	176.3	202.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	141.6	158.3	161.4	172.8
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	166.0	192.0	228.5	215.7	274.2
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	206.7	248.6	245.2	263.0
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.8	136.3	167.8	157.9	167.4
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.6	202.9	239.4	237.3	266.8
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.5	139.6	165.8	212.7	211.7	238.5
Electrical apparatus	136.4	168.7	184.5	165.7	162.9	225.4	267.9	264.8	291.8
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	122.9	144.9	164.9	163.7	179.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.4	131.8	117.8	154.7	189.4	194.3	198.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	169.9	177.6	169.6	194.5
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.8	174.0	207.4	269.2	358.2	369.0	368.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.6	125.8	142.2	140.7	160.8
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	93.0	130.4	135.7	135.4	160.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	170.1	157.7	170.3	141.1
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	179.5	224.6	215.6	252.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	155.2	188.7	183.4	204.3
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	161.4	185.6	178.6	210.6
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	141.1	155.8	148.9	170.7
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	160.2	127.5	164.2	197.0	189.2	212.8
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	175.1	208.0	207.7	220.9
Miscellaneous	196.4	233.9	237.9	212.0	182.4	201.5	230.6	214.8	275.1
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	347.0	355.6	257.3	426.8
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.8	120.6	149.8	149.8	165.5
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	138.7	176.0	182.4	204.9
Metallic ores	99.5	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	103.2	123.6	122.4	134.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.9	138.0	148.9	183.9	244.5	242.9	269.1
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	213.5	249.4	252.3	266.3
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	178.1	206.1	221.9	216.6
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	223.9	261.8	261.2	279.9
TRANSPORTATION	118.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	186.8	211.6	217.3	230.0
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	202.9	225.6	221.7	239.3
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	159.0	181.0	203.3	209.5	218.0
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	180.5	220.1	242.5	262.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	167.5	202.8	198.7	233.1
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	176.2	217.6	205.3	261.4
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	163.5	192.4	186.4	222.2
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.8	154.9	186.5	204.0	186.0
SERVICES	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	200.9	229.0	228.9	239.8
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	139.3	154.4	161.4	184.5	219.8	250.3	249.7	259.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.5	132.2	150.8	174.8	200.3	200.7	213.8
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.8	175.0	204.4	200.6	225.5
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	174.0	204.4	201.0	227.6
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.3	148.2	177.0	204.5	199.8	221.2
WHEAT GRADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	172.6	199.6	195.4	219.0
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.8	170.5	186.4	189.9	193.0
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	154.5	176.2	193.8	197.1	204.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	235.6	216.0	221.7	222.2
Insurance	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	139.4	160.0	176.1	179.7	178.5
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	172.5	199.0	195.2	218.0

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA - (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 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1 9 4 8	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	116.4	122.0	121.2	123.8
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	136.3	131.7	136.1	136.4	138.8
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.3	135.4	137.1	145.8
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	113.5	107.7	105.8	107.2
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.8	109.1	106.1	104.4	106.4
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	119.0	123.1	124.5	120.6
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	90.7	108.1	115.8	118.5	110.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	145.0	149.3	147.6	156.9
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	128.0	135.2	128.8	129.2	126.5
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.6	126.8	127.1	132.8	142.3	141.3	125.6	145.3
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	125.2	135.9	142.1	142.5	142.1
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	132.4	137.7	140.0	133.5
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.2	155.0	158.4	153.7	167.3
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	131.4	139.9	139.5	143.4
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	144.9	135.4	133.9	133.4
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.7	108.1	113.1	112.8	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.7	105.1	111.9	112.7	113.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.1	91.6	92.4	93.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.5	107.7	111.8	112.9	111.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	121.0	132.7	144.9	146.5	149.2
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	114.7	121.0	121.1	122.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	111.1	116.3	114.8	123.1
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	99.5	96.2	94.9	96.8
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	118.7	121.8	118.7	108.8	127.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	154.5	186.0	164.4	168.1
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	93.7	96.4	97.1	97.4
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	138.0	143.4	144.3	150.0
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	127.3	147.9	147.5	156.2
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	161.8	166.3	166.0	166.8
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	107.2	110.0	109.3	111.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	126.6	140.7	146.3	144.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	114.2	115.8	113.9	118.4
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	173.1	203.9	208.2	206.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	133.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	95.7	97.7	96.5	102.8
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	111.6	110.4	111.4	117.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	121.7	107.4	115.1	89.3
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	131.9	144.7	141.4	152.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	90.9	101.8	99.0	102.7
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	94.9	97.4	97.2	98.4
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	103.1	101.1	98.1	101.3
Non-ferrous metal products	130.3	168.4	162.3	120.3	99.5	112.6	120.1	120.0	121.0
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	115.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	120.0	121.3	123.5	120.7
Miscellaneous	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	138.4	138.0	135.2	146.6
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	195.3	181.7	136.0	221.7
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	89.2	98.0	98.6	102.2
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	85.3	94.5	96.6	100.8
Metallic ores	93.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	80.7	87.6	87.6	89.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	105.1	114.2	133.8	149.8	150.6	158.5
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	169.0	182.0	180.7	187.9
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	116.5	119.7	122.8	118.8	123.3
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	164.6	184.3	199.8	199.7	206.6
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	138.5	142.2	143.3	146.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	152.7	153.6	152.0	156.7
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	123.5	126.4	127.9	131.6	134.7	133.4	135.7
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	126.0	136.0	149.3	150.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	83.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	110.0	121.3	119.9	132.8
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	135.1	150.7	147.4	170.5
Highway	80.4	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	99.4	110.1	109.3	122.5
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	87.6	91.7	92.2	87.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	104.6	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	139.4	146.1	145.3	145.8
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	147.0	154.8	152.8	152.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	127.2	132.0	133.2	134.6
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	132.1	141.2	138.1	152.7
Retail	99.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	130.0	139.1	136.5	152.2
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	140.7	150.2	146.1	157.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	123.0	128.2	125.9	133.8
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	123.9	132.9	139.5	139.1	143.1
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	140.3	148.3	147.8	153.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	196.8	170.8	157.6	159.9	153.7
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	111.4	120.5	126.6	126.2	128.9
TOTAL	113.2	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	123.4	128.6	126.4	134.1

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TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1948, AND AT JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1, 1948.

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 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
Maritime - Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	164.7	183.2	183.5	192.2
Provinces									
Lumber products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	129.7	150.5	162.6	155.9	145.7
Pulp and paper products	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	161.0	216.0	219.7	221.7
Iron and steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	156.9	180.1	172.6	171.2	183.2
Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	201.6	295.6	247.6	165.7	379.1
Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	107.7	164.4	165.2	178.8
Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	217.0	253.7	225.5	244.2
Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	180.0	213.0	180.5	286.6
Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	154.2	171.5	189.3	186.4	208.8
Maritimes - All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	155.6	170.4	197.3	185.3	221.9
Quebec									
Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	168.7	192.2	190.7	207.8
Lumber products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	208.5	218.8	230.8	222.3
Pulp and paper products	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	193.5	222.2	222.8	228.9
Textile products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	162.9	193.4	193.2	217.4
Chemical and allied products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	116.8	130.3	128.9	137.6
Iron and steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	152.4	165.6	162.8	179.8
Logging	159.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	440.9	450.3	261.6	546.7
Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	136.9	171.8	167.2	185.4
Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	210.2	260.0	248.5	268.9
Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	185.8	212.2	232.6	241.5
Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	159.5	194.7	190.4	219.4
Services ^{1/}	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	202.4	228.8	226.1	238.6
Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	169.4	199.1	198.2	217.1
Quebec - All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	176.7	202.7	198.1	222.7
Ontario									
Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	161.8	188.2	184.6	204.6
Lumber products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	173.0	193.4	193.4	198.7
Plant products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	190.4	210.1	186.2	224.1
Pulp and paper products	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	194.0	226.7	227.8	230.2
Textile products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	149.8	175.0	168.8	191.8
Chemical and allied products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	146.5	174.4	176.4	166.4
Electrical apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	219.8	264.3	259.0	292.6
Iron and steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	136.5	169.9	158.2	176.1
Non-ferrous metal products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.6	135.6	175.8	205.3	197.0	224.4
Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	526.9	549.4	370.3	686.9
Mining	98.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	96.7	113.1	111.4	123.2
Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	230.4	264.9	267.7	279.8
Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	151.2	179.8	205.2	211.6	225.6
Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	124.3	159.6	193.2	190.4	216.4
Services ^{1/}	112.4	126.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	190.1	221.7	220.9	235.7
Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	168.6	198.6	194.5	216.7
Ontario - All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	164.9	191.8	187.4	210.0
Prairie - Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	156.5	176.1	208.9	203.1	227.1
Provinces									
Animal products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	189.5	216.7	208.2	248.0
Lumber products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	170.3	205.5	194.3	206.9
Plant products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	204.1	223.2	204.3	248.5
Textile products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	168.0	197.0	185.2	216.4
Iron and steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.6	141.2	161.6	193.6	197.4	212.4
Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	187.4	229.0	229.9	271.9
Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	183.9	222.6	229.6	244.1
Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	175.2	194.9	197.7	210.1
Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	154.3	189.0	200.4	216.1
Services ^{1/}	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	201.4	224.6	231.0	231.1
Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	180.2	203.8	200.7	228.8
Prairies - All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	175.5	203.8	204.3	225.5
British Columbia									
Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	156.9	190.5	217.6	214.0	232.1
Animal products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	198.6	218.7	209.1	227.4
Lumber products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	189.3	226.8	217.3	248.8
Plant products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.6	255.2	250.2	206.0	248.5
Pulp and paper products	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	189.7	224.2	231.1	241.4
Iron and steel	368.1	557.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	177.8	179.5	185.3	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	151.6	183.3	170.3	196.5
Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	196.5	216.1	227.0	222.3
Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	117.0	133.5	142.4	143.1
Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	220.0	243.0	239.2	254.3
Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	168.3	241.9	288.7	255.2	316.6
Services ^{1/}	114.3	130.9	146.5	165.2	194.6	243.6	273.1	271.7	286.1
Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	168.3	208.0	252.3	240.3	286.4
B. C. - All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	195.6	225.0	223.4	241.7

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

TABLE 6.- 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 1928=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.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
Maritime - Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	112.2	112.9	113.7	112.5
Provinces									
Lumber products	97.3	102.2	118.2	97.7	93.8	99.3	97.0	104.2	88.5
Pulp and paper products	102.1	104.1	102.5	105.2	112.8	118.3	123.3	125.9	123.0
Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	110.4	107.3	106.7	108.2
Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	141.4	111.9	78.5	156.4
Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	90.3	66.2	84.8	86.4	87.1
Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	156.2	167.0	141.8	159.5
Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	116.6	130.7	117.0	164.0
Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	128.4	129.5	132.8	129.6	145.1
Maritimes - All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	113.7	119.8	113.2	129.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	116.3	118.7	118.0	120.0
Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	109.9	113.3	107.3	110.5	103.6
Pulp and paper products	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.6	130.5	134.8	135.6	132.2
Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	111.7	117.2	116.8	121.7
Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	81.3	81.3	81.0	82.0
Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	114.0	112.7	110.9	112.9
Logging	133.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	189.0	175.6	120.7	228.4
Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	108.1	121.9	120.1	125.6
Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	177.3	201.6	200.3	209.9
Transportation	101.8	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	134.8	139.3	149.5	148.3
Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	103.9	115.5	114.0	123.1
Services ^{1/}	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	144.8	156.3	153.3	159.6
Trade	100.9	101.8	107.6	111.9	120.6	130.8	138.4	136.9	146.9
Quebec - All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	122.2	126.2	123.8	131.9
Ontario - Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	116.7	121.1	120.2	123.5
Lumber products	95.8	105.6	108.6	108.0	111.8	119.2	120.4	121.8	118.8
Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	145.3	145.9	127.3	145.9
Pulp and paper products	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.8	143.9	150.3	150.0	151.6
Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	102.4	106.9	106.7	108.8
Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	101.4	105.9	107.0	107.6
Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	159.9	167.4	166.4	170.3
Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	101.4	106.9	107.1	110.2
Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	102.9	116.1	121.0	119.6	123.3
Logging	133.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	267.6	247.5	178.4	300.9
Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	76.8	80.3	79.0	82.6
Communications	103.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	163.4	183.7	193.4	197.3	197.4
Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	138.5	143.9	147.0	148.6
Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	109.0	119.6	119.8	127.0
Services ^{1/}	104.5	109.4	114.6	113.9	120.9	128.8	154.5	154.7	155.0
Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	125.7	136.5	133.7	146.4
Ontario - All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	120.4	125.8	124.0	130.4
Prairie - Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	129.0	134.5	131.9	139.3
Provinces									
Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	157.1	139.7	144.4	134.6	160.2
Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	122.5	126.9	120.5	128.5
Plant products - edible	115.8	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	167.0	151.2	135.5	164.8
Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	116.8	122.4	121.1	130.2
Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	113.6	120.9	121.0	123.0
Mining	121.6	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	141.5	151.3	153.0	169.7
Communications	103.5	107.6	109.9	117.3	129.2	141.8	155.1	152.6	183.5
Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	128.2	131.8	133.7	131.8	137.0
Construction	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	97.4	107.1	111.7	118.6
Services ^{1/}	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	142.3	146.3	146.2	142.6
Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	137.7	142.3	139.8	156.5
Prairies - All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	127.4	133.0	131.6	141.0
British - Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	136.9	140.7	140.6	138.5
Columbia									
Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	143.7	134.4	133.1	129.3
Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	128.4	146.1	145.8	146.7
Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	188.2	143.1	111.2	129.9
Pulp and paper products	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.8	136.3	149.2	150.5	150.5
Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	136.7	116.2	121.4	105.4
Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	118.9	128.9	125.4	130.7
Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	164.0	171.2	179.3	168.5
Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	90.2	91.8	99.7	91.5
Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	166.5	152.6	151.6	152.6
Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	160.3	171.7	170.6	181.1
Services ^{1/}	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	172.8	177.8	177.9	173.8
Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	149.9	167.4	158.4	187.0
B. C. - All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	143.6	150.2	149.7	152.8

^{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 1942 - 1948, AND QUARTERLY, 1948.

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 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	165.5	186.6	181.3	206.3
Plant products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	170.0	202.7	199.0	229.8
Pulp and paper products	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	192.4	225.5	221.5	241.9
Textile products	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	166.0	181.8	178.5	205.2
Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	184.0	219.4	214.7	255.3
Iron and steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	138.3	149.5	139.2	167.8
Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	214.5	250.7	245.3	269.0
Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	188.0	213.2	238.1	269.7
Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	217.8	259.8	238.4	301.1
Services ^{1/}	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	205.9	223.6	223.3	234.3
Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	168.0	196.3	195.4	214.7
Montreal - All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	172.3	196.3	192.7	219.2
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	148.7	169.0	179.2	176.9
Iron and steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	203.9	217.8	271.4	188.3
Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	163.5	206.8	208.0	219.6	221.1
Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	202.3	266.6	275.0	294.3
Services	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	241.4	286.6	294.5	304.0
Trade	103.8	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	175.8	204.1	199.5	217.7
Quebec - All Industries	158.2	215.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	164.1	190.4	198.3	202.3
TORONTO - Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	164.6	190.9	186.3	208.2
Plant products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	160.5	176.3	168.3	192.3
Pulp and paper products	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	176.1	208.7	206.9	221.6
Textile products	119.3	123.4	121.5	124.8	135.0	152.8	173.4	166.5	189.1
Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	197.7	229.3	227.8	246.5
Electrical apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	176.5	238.2	276.0	267.3	301.1
Iron and steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	133.6	159.3	155.4	176.6
Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	185.7	219.0	244.9	240.9	258.2
Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	166.1	203.7	235.1	232.6	255.3
Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	189.3	215.5	207.4	237.2
Services ^{1/}	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	155.4	184.2	216.8	214.6	232.0
Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.3	171.2	201.9	198.6	219.8
Toronto - All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	170.6	197.8	193.4	215.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	141.6	161.4	161.4	168.9
Pulp and paper products	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	161.0	182.7	182.6	189.7
Iron and steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	96.6	110.9	111.1	114.4
Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	187.7	231.1	236.3	286.4
Services ^{1/}	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	189.8	221.8	249.7	254.3	276.1
Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	176.9	199.5	196.4	217.1
Ottawa - All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	165.6	190.1	189.6	208.6
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	115.9	151.4	182.8	182.6	198.7
Textile products	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	135.2	164.7	162.0	182.4
Electrical apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	194.2	235.0	235.8	264.3
Iron and steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	133.6	164.4	164.9	175.1
Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	160.7	204.2	188.4	264.8
Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	161.4	189.2	184.6	215.4
Hamilton - All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	120.5	154.7	186.5	185.1	205.4
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	128.2	143.6	139.5	161.6
Iron and steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	120.9	135.9	131.4	155.5
Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	236.9	261.5	253.7	330.0
Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	150.4	181.9	169.3	205.9
Windsor - All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	134.0	151.0	146.5	170.1
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	168.2	195.6	189.5	218.6
Textile products	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	178.0	189.7	176.2	208.0
Animal products - edible	112.3	138.8	161.6	177.9	186.2	177.4	199.1	185.6	235.9
Iron and steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	158.9	190.2	190.6	207.7
Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	158.4	180.9	182.0	194.9
Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	186.6	208.6	200.5	219.0
Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	88.9	102.5	102.8	121.5
Services ^{1/}	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	204.0	229.1	229.0	245.0
Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	153.3	182.8	202.0	201.4	224.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	116.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	146.3	166.0	189.4	185.6	210.7
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	187.0	218.0	215.5	234.6
Lumber products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	191.4	230.7	222.5	256.2
Iron and steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	161.9	170.1	177.3	168.1
Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	203.5	239.2	251.9	255.9
Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	244.7	249.7	237.1	254.4
Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	361.3	445.8	430.2	501.3
Services ^{1/}	117.1	135.8	153.4	170.1	199.5	246.2	272.8	272.6	279.2
Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	203.7	246.4	241.3	271.6
Vancouver - All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.5	213.9	248.0	243.3	267.8

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

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (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 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL									
- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	119.9	121.1	118.6	125.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.8	102.8	104.8	112.7	121.6	118.6	131.9
Pulp and paper products	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.6	133.9	142.6	152.6	150.1	156.3
Textile products	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.4	113.4	112.4	119.6
Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	106.4	102.4	98.5	104.6
Iron and steel	149.5	190.5	195.7	151.3	109.2	106.7	103.6	98.6	107.3
Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	192.3	208.0	208.3	216.9
Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	130.6	133.3	150.5	150.6
Construction	115.6	97.6	86.9	97.3	129.1	163.4	177.0	172.0	195.1
Services ^{1/}	106.3	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	148.5	155.8	156.1	160.3
Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	133.8	141.9	140.9	151.4
Montreal - All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	126.5	130.0	128.9	136.5
QUEBEC									
- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	98.3	104.1	105.4	101.5
Iron and steel	192.2	359.6	400.0	249.7	97.4	138.6	152.7	169.2	121.7
Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	168.0	166.7	177.4	174.1
Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.6	101.1	116.5	145.6	147.3	160.8
Services ^{1/}	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	153.2	160.7	154.6	170.4
Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	137.5	146.0	142.5	158.0
Quebec - All Industries	136.2	185.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	111.8	120.2	120.7	122.5
TORONTO									
- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	113.1	121.9	120.5	126.1
Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	121.8	127.6	123.5	116.0	129.5
Pulp and paper products	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	128.5	135.9	142.6	141.3	145.4
Textile products	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	101.9	105.3	104.7	108.8
Chemicals	161.8	194.1	178.2	168.2	136.3	135.4	137.0	135.9	140.3
Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.8	169.8	171.8	170.0	176.5
Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	94.7	101.9	101.7	105.5
Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	185.4	191.1	190.6	194.5
Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	144.3	156.6	161.0	163.3	164.4
Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	143.0	149.2	146.7	151.7
Services ^{1/}	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	120.2	126.0	125.3	128.6
Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	130.2	141.0	138.5	150.0
Toronto - All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	115.7	124.3	129.7	128.2	134.6
OTTAWA									
- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	99.2	102.9	104.7	102.8
Pulp and paper products	108.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	120.0	124.7	127.1	122.9
Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.2	61.4	60.4	62.3
Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	132.6	131.7	159.1	159.5
Services ^{1/}	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	141.2	143.2	143.2	145.2
Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	135.3	142.9	135.3	160.2
Ottawa - All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	120.4	127.3	127.0	134.7
HAMILTON									
- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	110.3	116.7	116.9	119.3
Textile Products	101.2	93.8	95.1	94.8	90.8	97.6	106.0	107.8	106.8
Electrical apparatus	117.8	123.6	131.0	121.8	97.7	132.1	134.5	132.9	135.6
Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	97.9	105.9	106.0	109.0
Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.8	116.1	130.5	127.4	156.3
Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	121.1	128.2	125.4	137.9
Hamilton - All Industries	115.2	116.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	113.7	120.5	120.6	126.1
WINDSOR									
- Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	111.5	113.5	113.0	119.9
Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.6	97.2	92.9	106.0	109.4	108.3	117.5
Construction	135.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	168.4	169.8	161.5	200.3
Trade	98.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	130.4	154.3	143.3	176.8
Windsor - All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	116.3	118.2	116.5	125.7
WINNIPEG									
- Manufacturing	123.1	132.5	137.5	125.9	121.6	123.8	128.3	125.9	135.6
Textile products	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	134.0	120.2	120.5	128.0
Animal products - edible	98.8	119.2	164.3	147.8	152.9	125.1	128.7	114.4	155.1
Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	112.8	119.0	119.2	120.1
Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	146.9	156.7	153.3	163.9
Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	147.4	157.4	155.3	160.6
Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	71.4	78.4	80.3	85.3
Services ^{1/}	104.7	109.8	123.4	129.0	149.9	153.0	160.0	159.7	163.6
Trade	102.8	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	141.5	143.0	140.1	157.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	108.4	114.0	118.8	116.7	122.5	127.3	131.4	129.5	140.3
VANCOUVER									
- Manufacturing	163.0	237.4	228.8	189.1	128.6	135.7	143.2	144.2	142.5
Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	137.8	156.1	154.6	159.2
Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	112.8	110.8	118.8	99.7
Communications	106.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	158.9	180.5	179.8	183.7
Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	194.4	175.1	173.6	170.6
Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	188.6	259.2	287.9	284.2	308.7
Services ^{1/}	103.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	177.8	183.7	184.7	173.8
Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	146.7	158.9	156.7	169.7
Vancouver - All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	156.2	163.9	163.5	166.7

^{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, 1942-1948, AND SEMI-ANNUALLY IN 1948.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings								1948	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	June 1	Dec. 1	
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57	40.91	40.63	43.72	
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09	39.36	39.33	42.09	
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.54	38.31	36.92	41.83	
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76	30.12	29.19	32.42	
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64	28.78	27.91	31.14	
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.66	35.86	34.87	38.98	
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96	37.15	35.98	40.41	
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40	34.91	33.82	38.00	
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	30.44	33.01	32.46	35.93	
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	30.54	33.99	34.52	35.92	
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62	46.66	46.79	48.92	
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30	54.24	54.63	56.98	
Paper products	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84	37.03	36.69	38.94	
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07	42.48	42.42	44.47	
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12	42.99	42.81	45.48	
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91	31.41	30.94	33.90	
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.46	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08	33.62	33.13	35.66	
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21	32.75	32.02	35.72	
Woolen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61	32.72	32.10	35.65	
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27	35.37	35.53	38.36	
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18	28.18	27.83	31.04	
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39	29.86	29.48	31.75	
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	29.74	33.90	32.90	36.12	
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43	34.76	35.60	38.68	
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.68	34.74	35.45	39.68	44.37	44.23	46.31	
Chemicals and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16	44.14	43.94	46.39	
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68	41.67	41.18	44.79	
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30	45.43	45.43	47.71	
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	37.71	43.26	42.94	46.72	
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12	45.63	45.37	48.95	
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26	48.59	49.15	50.71	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72	43.86	42.51	46.69	
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30	46.40	46.87	49.80	
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	36.33	42.56	47.24	47.37	50.84	
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20	48.56	46.72	52.43	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83	44.02	44.25	47.28	
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90	40.71	39.83	43.79	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52	44.94	43.77	48.24	
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24	43.31	41.90	47.95	
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.63	38.01	42.36	41.14	45.91	
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96	45.19	43.50	48.45	
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57	50.04	48.97	53.39	
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.26	29.19	31.87	34.77	34.36	36.48	
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42	39.11	37.19	38.36	
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03	48.77	48.63	51.89	
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61	47.81	48.04	51.71	
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25	51.12	50.69	54.29	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88	44.06	43.62	46.08	
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	32.76	34.42	37.66	38.43	39.03	
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	37.89	42.68	47.61	44.76	
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	33.63	36.69	36.52	37.85	
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	44.16	48.61	49.63	51.49	
Street railways, cartage and storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	38.70	42.82	42.56	44.54	
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	49.79	54.61	56.90	58.17	
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	37.17	41.76	42.11	45.57	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	34.86	38.31	38.14	40.41	
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	37.41	41.41	40.03	43.99	
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	31.61	33.57	32.92	34.90	
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	35.11	40.11	43.94	42.46	
SERVICES (as listed below)	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.67	21.06	23.48	25.87	25.96	27.23	
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	22.45	24.43	24.68	25.66	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	25.51	28.71	28.44	30.24	
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	31.29	34.38	34.39	35.15	
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	28.99	32.03	31.96	32.72	
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	37.14	40.26	40.32	41.59	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	36.15	40.11	40.02	42.23	
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.85	37.09	38.80	39.64	39.19	
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	32.81	34.12	34.83	34.84	
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.61	43.93	47.29	47.84	49.90	
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	42.48	44.60	45.66	44.47	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	36.19	40.06	40.01	42.11	

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries, Annual Averages, 1942-48 and Monthly, 1945-48.

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	20.34	34.79	28.13	34.69	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	32.61	29.03	39.21	32.76	40.07	31.53	21.06	28.45	32.38	34.85	32.48
1947 - Average	36.57	35.42	43.03	34.42	44.16	34.86	23.48	31.29	36.15	37.09	36.19
1948 - Average	40.91	39.11	48.77	37.66	48.61	38.31	25.87	34.38	40.11	38.80	40.06
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	38.68	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	31.84	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	32.06
Mar. 1	32.43	29.31	39.67	32.94	40.83	32.02	21.04	28.19	32.44	34.84	32.53
Apr. 1	32.82	28.69	39.59	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	31.81
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	32.66	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	35.75	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	30.83	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	34.76	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
1948 - Jan. 1	36.31	39.11	40.50	35.66	45.07	34.12	24.43	32.23	36.28	37.36	36.32
Feb. 1	39.38	38.77	47.36	35.86	45.58	36.96	25.15	33.41	38.63	37.53	38.59
Mar. 1	40.23	39.94	47.78	36.39	46.24	38.46	25.87	33.81	39.50	37.59	39.42
Apr. 1	39.60	40.95	48.24	36.80	46.26	36.92	25.66	33.67	39.04	38.56	39.02
May 1	40.78	41.16	49.27	36.65	45.20	37.37	25.62	34.05	39.70	38.69	39.65
June 1	40.63	37.19	48.53	38.43	49.63	38.14	25.96	34.39	40.02	39.64	40.01
July 1	41.17	38.98	49.33	38.58	49.79	38.78	25.81	34.76	40.48	39.67	40.45
Aug. 1	41.45	38.67	49.65	38.41	50.39	38.43	25.81	35.19	40.66	39.65	40.62
Sept. 1	41.46	39.79	50.27	38.49	50.66	39.17	25.74	35.15	40.86	39.61	40.81
Oct. 1	42.85	38.46	51.04	38.56	51.31	40.35	26.32	35.30	41.80	38.99	41.69
Nov. 1	43.38	37.92	51.41	39.11	51.75	40.62	26.85	35.50	42.15	39.08	42.03
Dec. 1	43.72	38.38	51.89	39.03	51.49	40.41	27.23	35.15	42.23	39.19	42.11

Table 10. - Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas, Annual Averages, 1942-48, and Monthly, 1945-48.

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	26.11	24.25	26.70	29.88	28.80	28.71	27.58	29.62	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average	28.19	24.01	29.31	26.60	29.06	31.82	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.65	34.52	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	26.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average	30.37	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
1948 - Average	35.98	32.20	35.95	36.23	38.45	41.29	40.50	40.10	39.20	41.71	42.62	40.11
1945 - Jan. 1	27.73	25.29	28.28	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.64	32.60	32.66	30.10
Feb. 1	31.39	25.58	33.51	28.56	30.57	32.97	31.87	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.80	32.16
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	31.66	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	31.65	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	30.87	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	31.88	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept. 1	30.15	26.99	30.97	29.20	30.85	32.49	32.67	32.54	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct. 1	30.18	26.76	30.83	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.56	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov. 1	29.65	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	31.63
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	32.48
May 1	30.17	26.87	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.06
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.60	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	32.84	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	32.64
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	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95
1947 - Jan. 1	28.93	27.61	27.13	31.26	31.37	33.35	34.08	33.78	34.26	34.37	34.57	32.64
Feb. 1	32.99	28.20	33.50	32.54	33.43	35.93	35.64	35.50	35.12	36.10	36.93	35.03
Mar. 1	32.60	29.15	32.43	32.95	34.20	36.47	35.92	35.81	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	38.28	35.73
May 1	33.25	30.30	32.66	34.03	34.51	36.55	36.27	36.08	35.18	37.14	38.50	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	35.76	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	33.60	30.12	33.47	33.97	35.27	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
1948 - Jan. 1	32.44	29.51	30.77	34.63	34.85	37.10	37.04	36.55	36.50	37.96	39.05	36.28
Feb. 1	34.19	28.77	33.92	34.88	37.25	39.91	38.21	38.39	37.52	38.35	41.17	38.63
Mar. 1	35.38	28.29	35.42	35.78	38.16	40.84	38.80	38.62	37.93	39.50	41.53	39.50
Apr. 1	35.61	28.69	35.75	35.86	37.59	40.15	38.98	38.30	38.03	40.38	41.04	39.04
May 1	36.34	31.90	37.02	35.68	38.02	40.97	39.30	38.62	38.15	40.80	42.39	39.70
June 1	35.78	34.12	36.20	35.32	38.39	40.97	41.11	40.35	40.03	42.66	42.48	40.02
July 1	36.72	34.72	37.30	36.02	38.59	41.66	41.16	40.76	39.72	42.45	43.01	40.48
Aug. 1	37.05	33.67	37.12	37.15	38.77	41.87	41.53	41.20	40.08	42.71	42.93	40.66
Sept. 1	36.66	34.04	36.72	36.72	38.93	41.97	42.07	41.68	40.36	43.44	43.53	40.86
Oct. 1	37.16	33.33	37.13	37.42	40.08	43.04	42.47	42.56	40.44	43.45	44.28	41.80
Nov. 1	37.09	33.92	37.05	37.32	40.33	43.49	42.80	42.38	40.80	44.39	44.99	42.15
Dec. 1	37.39	35.42	37.05	38.00	40.44	43.64	42.53	41.76	40.81	44.57	45.05	42.23

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities,
Annual Averages, 1942-48 and Monthly, 1945-47.

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	29.38	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.68	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
1948 - Average	38.71	33.38	40.88	34.48	42.46	47.42	36.74	40.22
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	28.80	34.01
Mar. 1	32.68	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	30.80	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	29.97	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.55	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.84	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	32.54	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.94	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	32.84	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	29.81	35.81	31.15	37.21	43.20	32.82	35.78
Apr. 1	34.58	29.70	36.06	31.10	36.67	43.08	32.85	35.88
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	36.99	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	37.83	43.44	33.63	36.91
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
1948 - Jan. 1	34.57	29.73	37.09	31.72	38.13	37.88	33.47	36.53
Feb. 1	37.41	31.61	39.83	33.45	40.94	41.61	35.47	39.00
Mar. 1	38.23	32.99	40.26	34.20	41.50	49.92	36.73	39.54
Apr. 1	37.60	32.15	39.69	33.34	41.45	46.83	35.54	38.88
May 1	38.39	33.53	40.73	34.14	43.31	48.10	36.04	39.98
June 1	38.32	34.65	40.43	34.45	42.18	46.83	36.56	39.54
July 1	38.52	33.32	41.17	34.87	42.46	47.72	37.15	40.31
Aug. 1	39.40	34.02	41.46	35.05	43.78	47.42	37.51	40.39
Sept. 1	39.34	33.91	41.33	35.16	42.63	49.01	38.05	41.05
Oct. 1	40.59	34.77	42.60	35.53	44.12	51.90	38.56	41.86
Nov. 1	40.97	35.04	42.95	36.01	43.92	51.38	38.53	42.76
Dec. 1	41.22	34.89	42.96	35.86	45.06	50.38	38.30	42.76

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,
July 1, 1945 - Dec. 1, 1948.

Month and Year	Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Kitchener - Waterloo	London	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - July 1	30.39	29.99	26.38	28.46	29.88	30.14	July 1 - 1945
Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.83	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
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	32.82	Apr. 1
May 1	33.40	31.60	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	32.81	30.57	29.90	36.58	36.09	34.40	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	32.73	30.96	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
1948 - Jan. 1	30.31	31.84	27.84	35.90	34.80	34.49	Jan. 1 - 1948
Feb. 1	33.34	33.18	33.07	37.83	37.98	36.77	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	33.92	34.43	33.88	39.56	38.11	36.82	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	32.84	34.85	31.70	38.05	37.59	37.62	Apr. 1
May 1	34.41	34.50	34.02	38.83	38.37	38.09	May 1
June 1	32.68	32.06	32.97	40.04	38.05	37.72	June 1
July 1	33.88	33.22	31.08	41.05	39.27	39.17	July 1
Aug. 1	34.26	33.55	32.67	41.08	38.83	38.93	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	34.12	32.30	32.43	41.23	39.17	39.55	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	34.04	33.56	34.57	41.24	39.80	39.44	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	33.95	33.83	34.86	41.69	41.00	39.58	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	34.12	34.32	35.45	41.74	40.63	39.75	Dec. 1
1948 - Average	33.49	33.47	32.88	39.85	38.63	38.16	Average - 1948

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,
July 1, 1945 - Dec. 1, 1948. (Concluded).

Month and Year	Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - July 1	36.57	27.84	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July 1 - 1945
Aug. 1	37.00	27.84	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	31.39	Dec. 1
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	28.81	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	28.33	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May 1
June 1	34.59	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	35.57	29.77	29.05	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	30.68	30.25	31.81	30.12	31.74	Jan. 1 - 1947
Feb. 1	36.86	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
1948 - Jan. 1	39.06	33.73	32.86	35.28	33.61	35.14	Jan. 1 - 1948
Feb. 1	42.12	34.41	34.11	37.07	35.26	39.10	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	42.51	34.84	34.29	37.06	35.79	38.84	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	40.65	34.79	34.52	37.40	35.67	36.93	Apr. 1
May 1	41.92	34.84	34.16	37.48	36.04	38.78	May 1
June 1	42.98	35.30	34.70	38.46	38.25	38.06	June 1
July 1	43.59	35.83	34.73	39.09	38.68	38.11	July 1
Aug. 1	44.05	35.94	35.32	39.11	38.51	38.37	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	43.51	36.49	35.74	39.67	38.94	38.50	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	45.66	36.72	36.09	40.20	39.81	39.16	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	45.37	37.14	35.91	40.58	40.24	39.06	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	45.47	36.78	36.30	40.89	40.19	40.00	Dec. 1
1948 - Average	43.07	35.57	34.89	38.62	37.58	38.34	Average - 1948

Table 13.- Annual Averages of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages, Reported by Leading Establishments in Indicated Industries in 1946, 1947 and 1948, together with Average Number of Wage-Earners for whom Statistics were Available in 1948.

Industries	Annual Averages									Wage-Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	No.
MANUFACTURING	42.7	42.5	42.2	70.0	80.3	91.3	29.87	34.13	38.53	787,054
*Durable manufactured goods	42.8	42.7	42.3	76.4	87.2	98.4	32.70	37.23	41.62	394,383
Non-durable manufactured goods	42.6	42.3	42.0	63.8	73.4	84.0	27.18	31.05	35.28	392,671
Animal products - edible	42.6	42.6	42.6	67.0	75.9	87.7	28.54	32.33	37.36	25,714
Dairy products	47.1	47.0	47.0	61.5	66.6	73.0	28.97	31.30	34.31	5,374
Meat products	40.8	41.3	41.8	72.9	84.1	96.7	29.74	34.73	40.42	15,869
Leather products	41.7	40.6	39.1	55.8	63.5	70.9	23.27	25.78	27.72	22,566
Leather boots and shoes	42.2	40.7	38.9	52.9	60.0	67.6	22.32	24.42	26.30	14,392
*Lumber products	42.9	42.2	41.0	64.2	73.6	83.5	27.54	31.05	34.24	66,014
Rough and dressed lumber	43.1	41.8	40.4	66.6	77.6	88.1	28.70	32.44	35.59	38,906
Containers	42.7	42.3	42.4	61.3	69.7	75.4	26.18	29.48	31.97	6,553
Furniture	42.5	42.8	41.6	61.9	69.5	79.5	26.33	29.79	33.07	13,429
*Musical instruments	45.0	44.2	43.5	58.3	66.7	78.0	26.24	29.48	33.93	839
Plant products - edible	42.0	41.4	41.9	57.3	64.4	71.6	24.07	26.66	30.00	43,527
Flour and other milled products	45.5	44.6	44.0	66.1	77.2	87.3	30.09	34.43	38.41	5,345
Fruit and vegetable preserving	38.4	38.1	38.9	53.8	60.7	67.2	20.66	23.13	26.14	10,081
Bread and bakery products	43.1	42.2	43.0	55.7	61.8	69.0	24.01	26.08	29.67	13,466
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.7	40.0	40.5	51.7	55.8	62.1	21.94	22.32	26.15	6,866
Pulp and paper products	45.7	45.7	45.1	75.1	87.7	100.7	34.32	40.08	45.42	84,384
Pulp and paper	49.4	49.5	49.0	78.9	93.6	107.0	38.98	46.33	52.43	43,605
Paper products	42.7	42.4	41.9	59.0	69.1	79.6	25.19	29.30	33.35	16,486
Printing and publishing	41.1	40.9	40.4	78.6	88.2	101.7	32.30	36.07	41.09	24,293
Rubber products	41.8	42.6	41.3	72.3	87.7	98.8	30.22	37.56	40.80	18,682
Textile products	41.2	40.7	40.2	54.6	62.1	71.9	22.50	25.27	28.90	126,928
Thread, yarn and cloth	44.5	43.7	42.8	53.2	61.4	73.5	23.73	26.93	31.46	53,350
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.3	43.6	42.1	52.8	60.9	73.9	23.92	26.55	31.11	20,949
Woolen yarn and cloth	43.3	42.9	42.4	53.2	61.6	71.8	23.04	26.43	30.44	13,518
Silk and artificial silk goods	45.0	44.2	44.5	53.8	62.4	74.0	24.21	27.58	32.33	14,298
Hosiery and knit goods	40.9	40.3	40.0	50.8	58.3	66.7	20.78	23.49	26.68	22,012
Garments and personal furnishings	37.6	37.1	36.6	57.7	63.9	71.2	21.70	23.71	26.06	38,871
Tobacco	40.6	40.4	40.5	53.9	61.3	76.6	21.88	24.77	31.02	8,117
Beverages	43.5	42.9	43.2	69.4	80.5	91.2	30.19	34.53	39.40	12,860
Distilled and malt liquors	43.1	42.4	42.5	71.1	83.0	95.6	30.64	35.19	40.63	10,472
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.0	43.3	69.4	79.9	91.7	30.05	34.36	39.71	24,843
Drugs and medicines	42.0	41.4	40.9	59.0	68.7	75.9	24.78	28.44	31.04	3,776
*Clay, glass and stone products	44.1	44.5	44.5	67.5	78.7	89.6	29.77	35.02	39.87	18,107
Glass products	43.4	44.0	44.5	64.7	75.7	85.4	28.08	33.31	38.00	5,964
Lime, gypsum and cement products	-	-	45.7	-	-	89.0	-	-	40.67	4,457
*Electrical apparatus	41.5	40.9	40.4	71.5	84.7	99.1	26.67	34.64	40.04	37,693
Heavy electrical apparatus	42.9	42.4	42.7	75.1	92.3	108.1	32.22	39.14	46.14	9,891
*Iron and steel products	42.7	43.0	42.7	81.0	92.0	103.2	34.59	39.56	44.07	232,450
Crude, rolled and forged products	44.1	44.8	44.7	80.3	94.1	106.2	35.63	42.16	47.47	34,441
Machinery (other than vehicles)	44.4	44.1	43.6	73.6	84.9	95.7	32.68	37.44	41.73	22,313
Agricultural implements	41.5	41.8	41.9	79.4	93.0	108.1	33.03	38.57	45.29	15,312
Land vehicles and aircraft	41.9	42.1	42.3	88.0	98.2	108.5	36.97	41.34	45.90	82,291
Railway rolling stock	43.8	43.4	44.5	86.1	94.7	105.0	37.71	41.10	46.73	40,001
Automobiles and parts	38.7	40.5	39.7	91.5	103.9	115.4	35.45	42.08	45.81	35,290
Aeroplanes and parts	44.1	43.0	42.3	85.9	90.7	97.3	37.88	39.00	41.18	6,189
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	42.5	43.5	42.1	84.9	93.7	102.0	36.08	40.76	42.94	18,640
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	41.9	42.3	41.6	78.9	88.4	98.6	33.06	37.39	41.02	9,002
Hardware, tools and cutlery	43.5	43.4	42.0	69.1	79.7	91.0	32.06	34.59	38.22	10,077
Foundry and machine shop products	42.9	42.6	42.1	78.1	89.6	100.2	33.50	38.17	42.18	6,804
Sheet metal work	41.8	41.8	41.5	70.2	80.8	92.9	29.34	33.77	38.55	11,714
*Non-ferrous metal products	43.1	43.0	43.1	75.9	86.8	98.9	32.71	37.32	42.63	39,280
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	44.6	43.4	43.7	85.0	96.5	110.1	37.91	41.88	48.11	10,953
Aluminum and its products	44.1	44.6	44.9	76.9	86.2	98.1	33.91	38.45	44.05	10,918
Brass and copper manufacturing	-	-	41.3	-	-	95.5	-	-	39.92	9,678
Non-metallic mineral products	42.4	43.1	42.7	82.8	91.9	107.8	35.11	39.61	46.03	10,490
Petroleum and its products	40.6	41.4	41.8	91.3	101.1	116.0	36.98	41.86	48.26	6,504
Miscellaneous manufactured products	41.2	40.9	40.7	63.3	71.1	79.7	26.08	29.08	32.44	14,561
MINING	43.2	42.2	42.6	87.3	98.0	111.1	37.71	41.36	47.33	69,962
Coal	40.2	36.9	38.2	95.9	110.4	123.5	38.55	40.74	47.18	21,114
Metallic ores	45.1	44.4	44.7	87.4	99.4	110.2	39.42	44.13	49.26	36,547
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.1	44.5	44.2	87.5	77.7	95.1	30.44	34.58	42.03	12,201
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	46.3	45.6	45.1	72.6	83.7	94.1	33.47	38.17	42.44	30,252
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	38.7	39.2	39.9	83.4	91.0	100.9	32.28	35.67	40.26	82,341
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.7	39.3	37.5	65.7	70.7	79.3	24.77	27.79	29.74	42,677
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.2	42.5	42.3	46.0	52.9	68.4	19.87	22.48	24.70	35,965
Hotels and restaurants	44.4	43.4	43.2	44.8	52.2	57.5	19.89	22.65	24.84	24,189
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.8	40.8	40.6	48.4	54.4	60.3	19.80	22.20	24.48	11,776

*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 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					
	1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948	
	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	42.0	43.2	42.9	43.6	41.7	43.2	69.1	74.5	79.9	66.6	91.4	96.0
Durable manufactured goods	42.1	43.2	43.0	43.8	41.6	43.4	75.1	81.3	86.2	92.8	98.4	104.1
Non-durable manufactured goods	41.9	43.2	42.7	43.2	41.7	43.1	63.3	67.6	73.4	78.3	84.4	87.7
Animal products	43.2	43.1	43.6	44.6	43.7	42.4	65.9	72.8	74.4	84.4	85.4	94.3
Dairy products	46.7	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.1	46.0	61.0	63.3	66.3	70.9	74.6	73.5
Meat products	41.1	42.3	42.0	44.3	42.5	42.6	73.2	79.0	83.1	91.6	95.3	103.1
Leather products	40.8	42.5	41.3	40.3	37.4	41.1	55.3	58.5	62.7	68.5	70.4	73.5
Leather boots and shoes	41.6	42.8	41.5	40.0	37.2	40.7	51.9	56.8	59.3	64.9	67.1	70.6
Lumber products	42.5	42.7	42.2	42.3	40.3	41.7	57.5	68.7	72.6	79.6	82.2	89.4
Rough and dressed lumber	43.6	42.1	41.9	41.3	39.8	40.7	54.9	72.5	76.1	84.2	86.3	95.1
Containers	42.4	43.4	42.4	42.9	41.1	44.2	53.4	66.0	67.8	76.4	74.1	78.9
Furniture	41.0	43.7	42.9	43.7	41.1	42.7	61.7	64.9	69.3	75.3	77.9	84.1
Musical instruments	42.5	45.9	43.5	45.6	43.4	45.9	58.5	61.2	66.3	71.9	79.1	81.2
Plant products - edible	41.6	42.4	41.6	42.0	41.7	43.6	56.9	59.7	64.6	68.1	72.4	74.0
Flour and other milled products	43.6	45.9	44.1	45.2	43.5	45.8	84.7	70.6	75.4	83.0	86.9	90.3
Fruit and vegetable preserving	37.9	40.8	38.0	39.0	37.9	42.1	53.7	55.8	61.6	63.4	69.0	69.2
Bread and bakery products	42.5	42.8	42.2	42.4	43.2	43.4	55.4	67.6	61.9	65.7	69.1	72.3
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.3	41.3	39.6	42.2	39.6	42.7	51.8	52.0	57.2	58.1	63.0	63.2
Pulp and paper products	44.8	46.2	45.5	46.2	45.2	46.4	73.2	79.8	89.8	93.6	101.3	105.4
Pulp and paper	49.0	49.8	49.1	49.7	49.5	48.9	75.7	84.7	97.6	100.2	107.2	112.7
Paper products	42.1	43.6	42.9	43.9	41.1	42.9	58.7	62.9	68.6	74.4	80.1	81.8
Printing and publishing	39.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.0	41.0	78.2	82.0	88.6	93.6	102.9	106.6
Rubber products	42.0	41.7	43.1	43.6	40.9	42.6	72.3	82.4	84.8	91.0	99.5	102.8
Textile products	40.2	41.9	41.5	41.9	39.5	41.8	54.5	57.9	61.6	66.2	71.7	75.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	44.0	45.0	44.7	45.0	42.4	44.6	53.1	56.6	61.1	66.5	73.1	77.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.7	45.2	44.5	44.6	41.4	43.4	52.6	55.7	60.3	67.1	73.5	79.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	41.3	43.6	43.2	44.1	41.3	44.1	52.8	56.7	61.7	66.4	72.0	75.9
Silk and artificial silk goods	43.9	46.1	45.7	46.1	45.5	46.6	54.4	57.7	61.9	66.4	73.5	77.9
Hosiery and knit goods	38.9	41.9	41.3	42.0	39.9	41.9	50.9	54.6	58.3	61.4	68.7	70.5
Garments and personal furnishings	36.7	39.3	37.7	38.0	36.0	38.1	57.6	60.6	62.8	66.9	71.1	74.3
Tobacco	40.9	43.1	42.1	42.1	40.3	43.3	54.7	56.8	62.0	65.8	78.1	82.0
Beverages	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.1	68.9	74.5	80.4	85.1	90.2	96.5
Distilled and malt liquors	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.6	43.3	42.5	70.7	76.4	82.6	87.9	94.5	101.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.5	43.8	43.0	43.6	43.1	43.9	68.8	72.6	78.8	85.6	91.5	95.6
Drugs and medicines	41.8	42.4	41.6	41.2	40.3	41.1	59.0	64.3	68.9	70.1	76.2	78.8
Clay, glass and stone products	44.0	44.9	44.4	46.3	44.2	45.9	66.7	71.7	78.3	84.0	89.3	93.6
Glass products	43.5	44.0	44.3	46.4	44.0	45.8	62.9	70.5	75.0	80.6	84.3	89.3
Lime, gypsum and cement products	-	-	-	-	45.8	47.1	-	-	-	-	86.5	92.7
Electrical apparatus	40.9	41.6	41.1	42.1	40.4	41.6	70.6	78.1	85.4	91.9	96.9	106.0
Heavy electrical apparatus	42.4	41.8	45.0	42.8	42.5	46.2	74.2	87.4	89.5	97.6	106.1	117.5
Iron and steel products	42.0	43.3	43.4	44.2	41.8	43.8	80.0	86.9	91.2	97.1	103.9	108.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.4	45.0	44.8	46.2	44.3	44.7	78.6	89.4	93.1	99.4	108.2	111.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	42.3	44.6	44.8	45.4	42.2	44.7	72.4	78.2	84.6	90.1	95.0	100.6
Agricultural implements	40.1	42.6	41.4	43.3	41.1	43.0	78.4	85.9	90.0	98.9	109.9	113.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	41.9	42.2	42.8	43.0	41.5	43.4	86.3	94.9	96.8	102.8	109.8	114.8
Railway rolling stock	44.2	43.4	44.8	43.4	43.7	45.2	84.3	93.7	94.4	96.9	109.8	111.9
Automobiles and parts	37.5	40.1	40.6	42.4	39.0	41.2	90.1	99.0	101.1	111.6	112.4	121.6
Aeroplanes and parts	47.6	44.3	43.6	43.9	39.8	44.9	84.2	88.2	90.8	92.3	95.9	101.1
Steel shipbuilding	41.3	41.8	44.0	46.6	42.5	43.1	83.8	89.6	93.7	97.7	101.7	107.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	41.4	43.3	42.6	43.2	40.0	43.0	77.8	81.8	88.1	93.2	99.4	103.6
Hardware, tools and outlery	41.9	45.3	43.8	43.9	40.7	43.4	68.4	72.4	80.0	85.3	90.2	95.8
Foundry and machine shop products	40.7	44.2	43.0	43.7	40.8	44.6	78.0	82.3	88.7	95.7	99.2	106.5
Sheet metal work	40.1	42.6	42.1	43.0	39.9	42.8	59.7	73.8	79.9	85.6	92.4	97.4
Non-ferrous metal products	42.1	43.8	43.2	43.9	42.3	44.4	74.4	81.3	84.5	93.3	96.3	103.6
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	44.4	82.0	88.8	90.8	103.1	103.3	116.3
Aluminum and its products	43.5	45.0	44.2	45.4	43.0	46.7	76.2	82.1	84.4	93.4	95.1	102.1
Brass and copper mfg.	-	-	-	-	41.6	43.0	-	-	-	-	95.5	100.5
Non-metallic mineral products	41.7	42.6	42.8	43.7	43.0	43.2	82.0	85.1	91.3	97.7	105.6	114.3
Petroleum and its products	39.5	40.6	41.0	42.1	42.4	42.6	91.0	93.9	100.6	104.9	111.9	122.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	40.4	42.1	41.1	42.6	39.7	42.6	63.2	66.1	71.4	76.3	79.9	82.1
MINING	43.3	42.3	40.5	43.5	42.7	44.0	86.1	91.3	96.9	103.0	110.6	115.3
Coal	39.4	39.2	30.7	38.9	37.8	40.3	95.1	100.9	112.7	111.9	126.0	127.4
Metallic ores	45.6	44.6	44.7	45.7	45.1	46.1	86.2	90.7	97.8	104.4	106.4	114.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.4	43.6	44.4	45.9	44.3	44.4	66.6	72.3	76.5	84.6	93.9	99.4
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	45.7	46.3	44.9	45.4	44.4	45.6	71.2	77.4	83.9	88.4	95.2	97.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	37.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	39.8	41.1	82.2	86.0	90.9	96.5	99.8	105.0
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	35.7	35.6	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.0	65.2	67.0	71.3	74.7	78.9	81.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	42.6	43.0	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	45.8	50.9	52.3	56.0	59.5	61.8
Hotels and restaurants	43.9	43.6	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.9	44.5	50.8	51.6	54.7	59.4	60.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.0	41.8	41.3	41.2	40.6	41.4	48.4	51.0	53.8	58.6	59.9	62.9

*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 Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	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.	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.4	76.7	60.7
1946 - Average	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8
1947 - Average	42.5	42.7	42.3	80.3	87.2	73.4
1948 - Average	42.2	42.3	42.0	91.3	98.4	84.0
*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	81.8	67.6
*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	43.2	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	38.3	38.5	38.1	86.6	92.9	80.0
Feb. 1	42.8	42.7	42.8	86.6	93.2	80.1
Mar. 1	43.2	43.4	43.0	88.0	95.0	80.8
*Apr. 1	41.6	41.8	41.4	89.0	95.6	82.1
May 1	43.1	43.4	42.7	89.4	96.2	82.4
June 1	41.7	41.6	41.7	91.4	98.4	84.4
July 1	42.0	42.3	41.6	92.3	99.2	85.2
Aug. 1	42.1	42.0	42.1	92.7	99.8	85.6
Sept. 1	41.7	42.0	41.5	93.4	100.9	85.8
Oct. 1	43.0	43.3	42.7	94.6	102.6	86.6
Nov. 1	43.1	43.2	43.0	95.5	103.4	87.6
Dec. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	96.0	104.1	87.7

* 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 May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 16.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturing Establishments, by Provinces, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, With Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	Canada	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.71	32.66	28.50	29.49	31.02	29.42	28.93	30.93	34.69
1946 - Average	29.87	29.82	29.31	28.72	30.04	30.18	30.16	30.40	34.14
1947 - Average	34.13	32.89	33.19	32.13	35.20	33.47	34.60	33.51	37.56
1948 - Average	38.53	36.27	37.05	36.18	39.76	37.74	39.30	38.57	41.45
*Jan. 1, 1946	25.87	26.37	26.35	24.45	25.97	27.17	27.78	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	29.88	31.32	29.08	28.81	29.82	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	29.79	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	32.18	31.32	31.05	30.65	32.83	32.58	32.92	31.97	35.50
*Jan. 1, 1947	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	34.31	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	35.95	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.49	34.88	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.46
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.17	31.36	31.72	30.97	34.12	33.30	34.68	34.24	36.78
Feb. 1	37.06	35.53	35.80	34.95	38.14	36.25	38.01	37.02	40.56
Mar. 1	38.02	35.10	35.85	35.82	39.45	35.95	38.36	37.02	41.09
*Apr. 1	37.02	35.42	35.40	34.50	38.43	36.17	38.53	37.22	39.86
May 1	38.53	37.18	36.42	36.12	39.98	36.81	38.21	37.27	41.78
June 1	38.11	36.21	36.11	36.14	39.21	37.37	40.05	38.89	40.65
July 1	38.77	37.32	38.05	36.12	40.16	38.77	38.89	39.33	41.16
Aug. 1	39.03	37.13	37.99	36.89	40.16	38.66	38.97	38.97	41.27
Sept. 1	38.95	37.25	38.82	36.55	40.16	39.42	39.32	39.88	41.67
Oct. 1	40.68	37.02	39.48	38.66	42.00	40.26	40.85	39.64	43.30
Nov. 1	41.16	37.91	39.71	39.01	42.43	40.30	42.68	41.44	44.16
Dec. 1	41.47	37.80	39.95	39.15	42.78	40.25	42.36	41.42	45.12

* 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 May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

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.
1945 - 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
1948 - Average		43.8	44.8	43.7	41.5	42.4	42.3	42.2	38.1
*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	41.8	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
*Jan.	1, 1948	40.0	39.9	39.4	37.7	39.5	39.1	40.0	34.9
Feb.	1	44.8	45.9	44.3	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	38.7
Mar.	1	44.1	45.9	45.0	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.5	38.8
*Apr.	1	43.3	44.2	42.8	41.1	42.5	43.2	42.1	37.5
May	1	44.9	45.3	44.7	42.4	43.1	42.6	42.3	39.3
June	1	42.2	43.5	43.8	40.8	41.2	43.2	42.0	37.4
July	1	43.9	45.4	42.8	41.7	42.7	42.0	42.7	37.8
Aug.	1	44.2	44.8	43.6	41.4	42.3	41.5	41.9	37.9
Sept.	1	44.5	46.1	43.1	40.9	42.8	41.3	42.7	38.3
Oct.	1	43.6	45.7	45.0	42.3	43.1	41.9	41.6	38.9
Nov.	1	44.7	45.7	45.1	42.3	43.1	43.2	42.9	38.5
Dec.	1	45.0	45.6	45.1	42.4	43.0	43.0	42.4	39.0

* See footnote on Table 15.

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

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
1948 - Average	82.8	82.7	82.8	95.8	89.0	92.9	91.4	108.8
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	64.8	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
Jan. 1, 1948	78.4	79.5	78.6	90.5	84.3	88.7	85.6	105.4
Feb. 1	79.3	78.0	78.9	90.8	84.1	88.4	86.7	104.8
Mar. 1	79.6	78.1	79.6	92.6	84.0	89.2	87.1	105.9
Apr. 1	81.8	80.1	80.6	93.5	85.1	89.2	88.4	106.3
May 1	82.8	80.4	80.8	94.3	85.4	89.7	88.1	106.3
June 1	85.8	83.0	82.5	96.1	90.7	92.7	92.6	108.7
July 1	85.0	83.8	84.4	96.3	90.8	92.6	92.1	108.9
Aug. 1	84.0	84.8	84.6	97.0	91.4	93.9	93.0	108.9
Sept. 1	83.7	84.2	84.8	98.2	92.1	95.2	93.4	108.8
Oct. 1	84.9	86.4	85.9	99.3	93.4	97.5	95.3	111.3
Nov. 1	84.8	86.9	86.5	100.3	93.5	98.8	96.6	114.7
Dec. 1	84.0	87.6	86.8	100.9	93.6	98.5	97.7	115.7

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
1948 - Average	42.0	40.3	41.5	42.0	37.5
*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	41.8	42.2	39.9
Sept. 1	43.1	40.7	41.7	41.9	38.7
Oct. 1	42.5	40.5	41.8	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	38.6
*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	40.8	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
*Jan. 1, 1948	37.4	36.9	39.4	39.0	33.6
Feb. 1	42.5	41.0	42.4	42.6	38.5
Mar. 1	43.2	41.1	42.3	42.3	38.1
*Apr. 1	41.4	39.7	42.0	42.0	37.0
May 1	42.9	41.2	42.7	42.7	36.5
June 1	41.3	39.4	40.8	40.7	36.5
July 1	41.4	40.7	41.1	42.3	37.5
Aug. 1	42.0	40.5	42.1	42.0	36.9
Sept. 1	40.9	39.7	40.2	42.4	38.1
Oct. 1	43.3	41.1	42.1	42.6	38.3
Nov. 1	43.5	41.3	41.1	42.6	38.0
Dec. 1	43.8	41.4	42.0	42.7	38.4

*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 May 1, 1946, and April 1, 1948.

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.

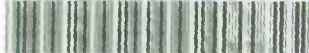
	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average	69.5	72.5	73.4	68.1	84.7
1946 - Average	69.1	72.6	73.7	70.8	83.9
1947 - Average	77.1	83.9	87.1	78.8	95.3
1948 - Average	87.1	95.5	101.4	88.3	107.0
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Feb. 1	66.7	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	76.8	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
Jan. 1, 1948	82.6	90.2	94.9	83.7	102.9
Feb. 1	82.8	91.6	95.8	83.3	103.3
Mar. 1	83.8	92.2	96.9	83.2	104.8
Apr. 1	84.8	93.2	97.7	84.5	105.3
May 1	85.1	94.2	102.0	84.8	105.8
June 1	87.3	96.0	102.4	90.0	106.7
July 1	88.5	95.6	102.8	90.0	106.3
Aug. 1	88.4	96.6	104.1	90.4	106.6
Sept. 1	88.9	97.3	104.4	91.2	105.9
Oct. 1	90.4	99.3	104.5	92.5	109.6
Nov. 1	91.1	99.7	104.7	92.7	113.0
Dec. 1	91.6	99.8	107.1	93.0	114.0

Table 19.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments by Cities, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.93	30.31	32.00	29.28	34.90
1946 - Average	29.51	29.40	30.59	29.74	33.14
1947 - Average	32.38	33.90	36.41	32.78	36.69
1948 - Average	36.58	38.49	42.08	37.09	40.13
*Jan. 1, 1946	24.80	25.92	27.16	26.94	28.50
Feb. 1	29.88	29.42	30.84	29.75	34.16
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
*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	34.73	36.20	37.40	33.91	38.48
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
*Jan. 1, 1948	30.89	33.28	37.39	32.64	34.57
Feb. 1	35.19	37.56	40.62	35.49	39.77
Mar. 1	36.20	37.89	40.99	35.19	39.93
*Apr. 1	35.11	37.00	41.03	35.49	38.96
May 1	36.51	38.81	43.55	36.21	40.73
June 1	36.05	37.82	41.78	36.63	38.95
July 1	36.64	38.91	42.25	38.07	39.86
Aug. 1	37.13	39.12	43.83	37.97	39.34
Sept. 1	36.36	38.63	41.97	38.67	40.35
Oct. 1	39.14	40.81	43.99	39.41	41.98
Nov. 1	39.63	41.18	43.03	39.49	42.94
Dec. 1	40.12	41.32	44.98	39.71	43.78

* 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 May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

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