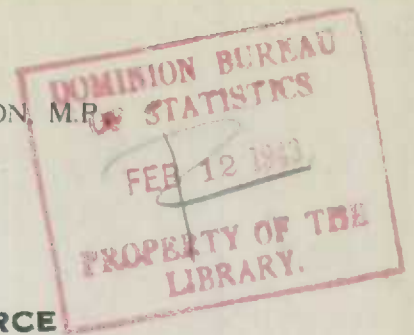


C.1

72 002

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

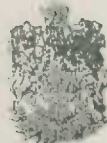
DECEMBER, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
February 11, 1943

Price \$1 a year

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NEWSPAPER

THE NEWSPAPER

NEWSPAPER

NEWSPAPER

NEWSPAPER

NEWSPAPER

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

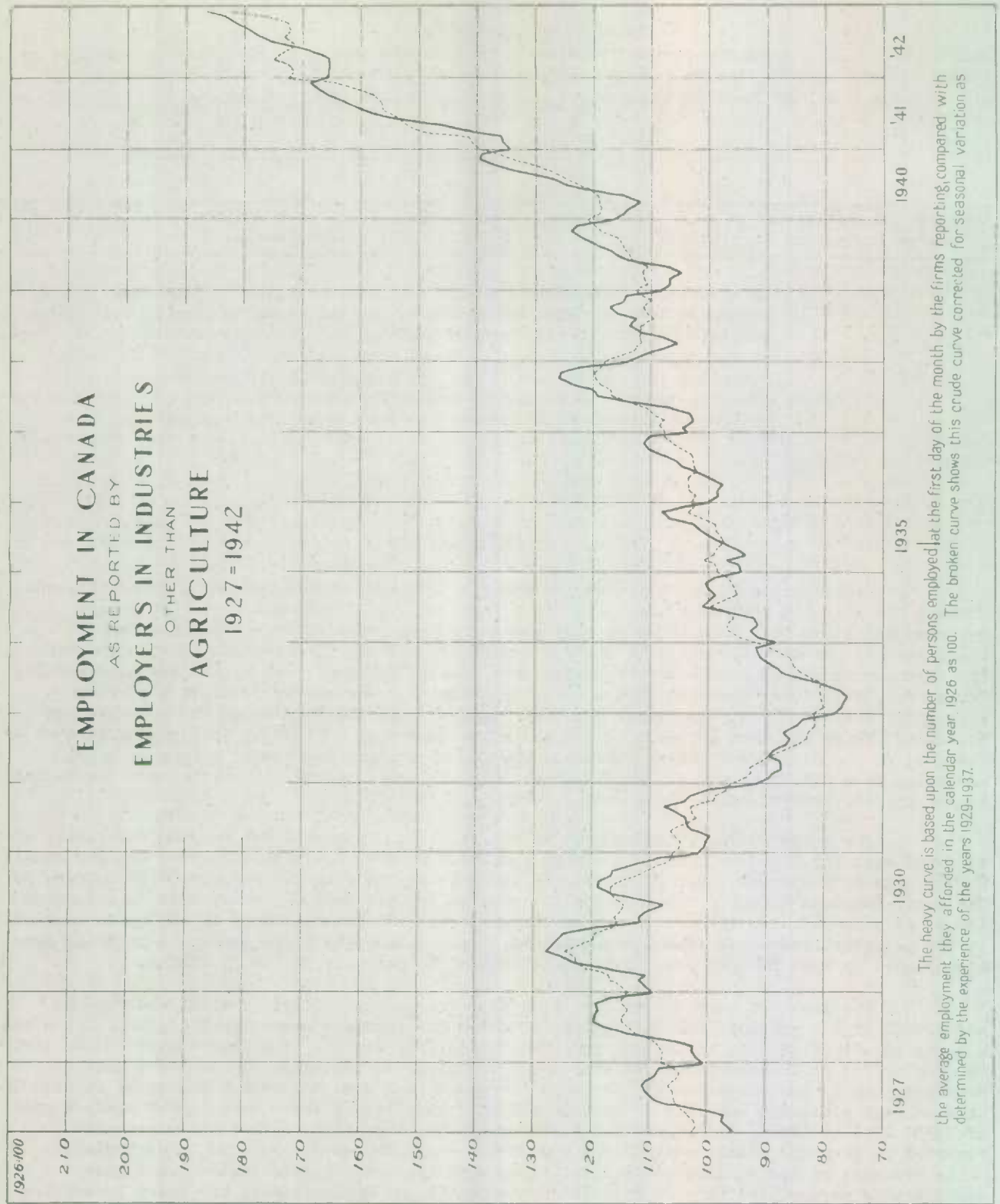
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed important expansion, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated from Mar. 1. The increase was the largest reported since the beginning of July, also exceeding that recorded in any earlier December in the period of the war; according to pre-war experience, it was contra-seasonal in character. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 13,322 employers with a combined working force of 1,867,597, as compared with 1,836,070 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$56,076,173 at the latest date, as compared with \$54,738,728 at the beginning of November. There was thus a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the number of employees, accompanied by that of 2.4 p.c. in the earnings of these persons. The per capita average showed a further gain, advancing from \$29.81 at Nov. 1, to \$30.03 at the date under review. These two are the highest in the payroll record, dating from June 1, 1941.

The index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1942, reached a new maximum, at 186.5, as compared with 183.3 in the preceding month, and 168.8 at Dec. 1, 1941. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the increase at the date under review was contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 182.1, as compared with 175.4 in the preceding report. The general index of employment exceeded by 10½ p.c. that indicated at the beginning of December in 1941. This important gain has been accompanied by that of 20.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in the 12 months.

The greatest advances at Dec. 1, 1942, were in manufacturing, which absorbed an additional 16,116 persons, and in logging, in which the increase amounted to 13,600. There was also an important gain in employment in retail trade from Nov. 1. The improvement in the last two industries is in accordance with the usual trend at the beginning of December; that in manufacturing is contra-seasonal. Although it repeats the upward movement indicated at Dec. 1 in each year since the outbreak of war, it was on a much larger scale than in the early winter of 1939, 1940 or 1941. Within the manufacturing group, especially marked increases were recorded in iron and steel, some 12,000 additional employees being reported in such plants. Other branches of the durable goods industries, with the exception of lumber, were also considerably more active than at Nov. 1. Concentration of employment in the heavy industries continues to be a feature of the situation, these classes now accounting for a third of the total number on the payrolls of the employers furnishing data at Dec. 1, 1942; at the same date in 1939, little more than one-fifth of the workers in recorded employment were engaged in the production of durable goods. The manufacture of non-durable goods continued at a high level, according to the pre-war standards; nevertheless, employment in a number of classes in this category was in smaller volume than at the same date of 1941. This situation, which is mainly a result of the prevailing shortage of labour, is affecting a growing number of plants in both

Chart 1



manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions. Thus, where employment in twenty industries or groups at July 1, 1942, was below its level at the same date in 1941, the number showing an unfavourable trend at the latest date as compared with Dec. 1, 1941, was 30.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$56,076,173, already mentioned as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers, was 2.4 p.c. higher than the amount paid at the beginning of November. The advance continues the upward trend shown by payrolls since the institution of such statistics in the spring of 1941. The only exception in these months was at the beginning of January, 1942, the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays then having lowered the reported aggregate. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$29.31 at Nov. 1 and \$30.03 at the beginning of December, 1942, while the Dec. 1, 1941, average was \$27.32.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,931,573, as compared with 1,900,125 at the beginning of November. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$58,051,931 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$56,711,085 paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.05, as compared with \$29.85 at the beginning of November, and \$27.40 at Dec. 1, 1941. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, whose totals are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin; these industries are as follows:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

The Table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1942, and Dec. 1, 1941. In the Table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The Table shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 22 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 44.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, amounted to 21.4 p.c., and that in payrolls to 43 p.c.

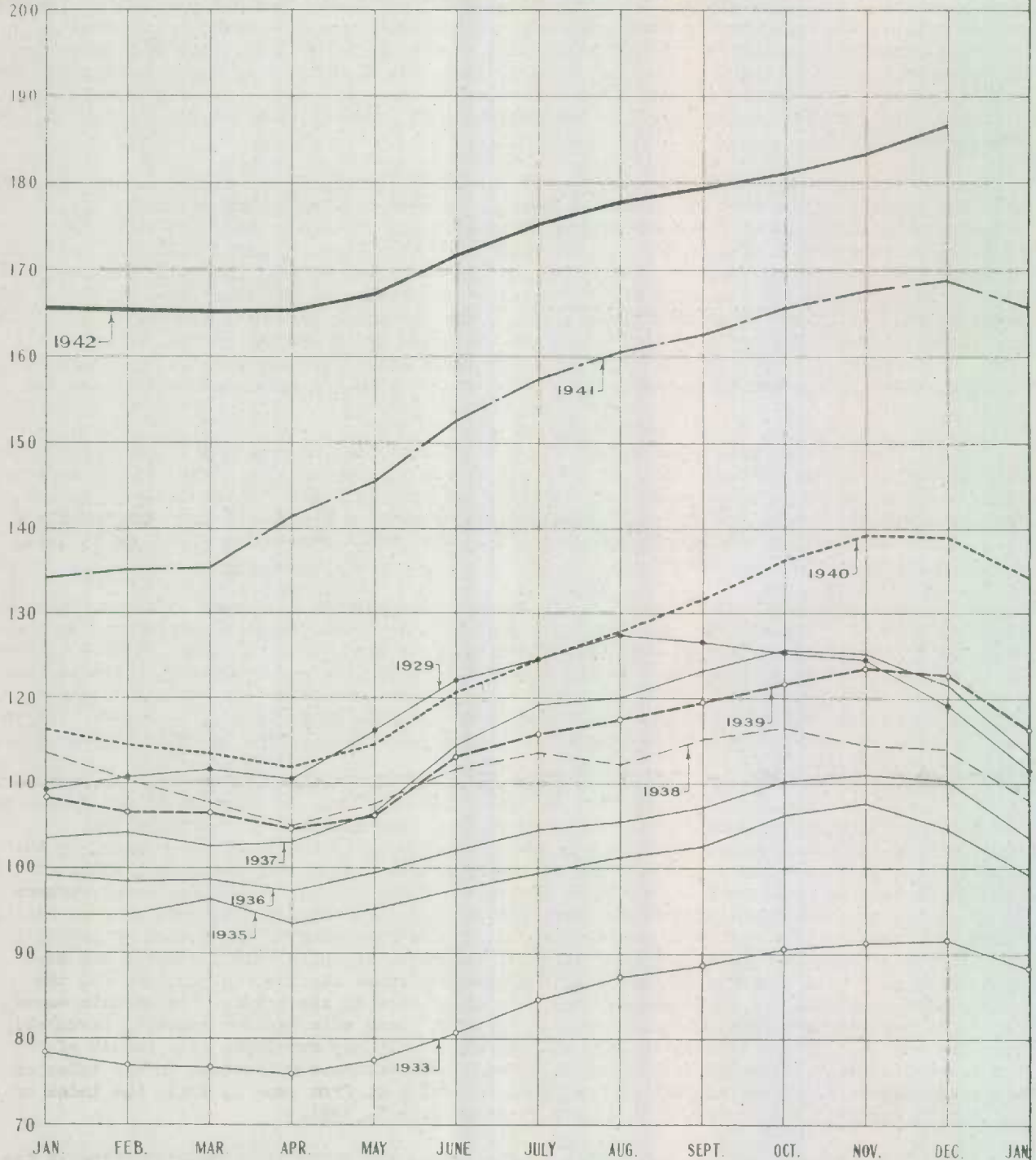
Between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, there has been an increase in employment in the eight industries, (manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade), amounting to $10\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., accompanied by that of 20.8 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers, the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical worker, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 44.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18.9 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment has risen by 32 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 60.1 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work has increased by 21.7 p.c., while the all-industries average has risen by 18.9. The factors given

Q 242

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

above as influencing the all-industries trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more striking than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 47.4 p.c. and that of payrolls by 82.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of December, 1942. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 18.7 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 37.2 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution^{1/} of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Table 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed its eleventh consecutive gain at the beginning of December; this was also the thirty-sixth monthly increase since the outbreak of war, the upward trend indicated since then having been interrupted on only three occasions. These were at Jan. 1 in 1940, 1941 and 1942, and resulted from the observance of the year-end holidays. The expansion at Dec. 1, 1942, exceeded that recorded in either of the two preceding months, being also larger than in any other December in which heightened employment had been reported in that month. The movement at Dec. 1 in pre-war years, however, was almost invariably unfavourable.

The latest index number of employment established a new high, standing at 221.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. This was 17.7 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 188.4. The index at Nov. 1, 1942, was 218.6. The seasonally-adjusted index also advanced to a new maximum, rising from 216.7 in the preceding month, to 224.2 at Dec. 1, 1942.

The working forces of the 7,440 manufacturers furnishing statistics aggregated 1,155,307; as compared with their staffs of 1,139,191 at Nov. 1, there was an increase of 16,116 persons, or 1.4 p.c. The weekly payrolls, at \$35,960,079, were higher by \$988,147, or 2.8 p.c. The weekly per capita average at Dec. 1 was \$31.13, as compared with the revised Nov. 1 average of \$30.70. These two are the highest in the record, which commences with June 1, 1941. At Dec. 1, 1941, the per capita average had been \$28.15. In the year since then,

^{1/} For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942, see appendix to the Oct. 1 bulletin on employment and payrolls.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Dec.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Dec.1,1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	146,350	3,815,996	26.07	128.2	124.0	123.4	155.6	145.8*	138.6	
Prince Edward Island	2,109	49,125	23.29	101.4	100.8	109.7	111.2	109.0	107.8	
Nova Scotia	89,011	2,417,277	27.16	131.3	127.5	121.7	160.1	149.0	138.3	
New Brunswick	55,230	1,349,594	24.44	101.0	120.5	127.3	148.5	142.4	140.1	
Quebec	591,454	16,718,678	28.27	128.5	125.9	114.3	155.3	151.5*	123.8	
Ontario	764,212	23,993,697	31.40	116.2	114.4	107.5	135.7	132.4	116.2	
Prairie Provinces	191,973	5,721,973	29.81	110.6	109.3	105.6	126.6	125.0	114.4	
Manitoba	91,222	2,694,817	29.54	111.5	110.7	103.8	125.0	124.6*	110.9	
Saskatchewan	37,703	1,053,927	27.95	106.9	106.4	104.2	120.4	120.1	113.2	
Alberta	63,048	1,973,229	31.30	111.4	109.0	109.2	132.9	128.6	120.6	
British Columbia	173,608	5,825,829	33.56	138.9	138.2	107.1	169.3	168.1	116.1	
CANADA	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5	
(b) Cities.										
Montreal	275,848	8,314,524	30.14	128.8	126.6	113.3	156.9	151.4*	123.0	
Quebec City	36,349	918,159	25.26	155.2	155.0	118.7	192.4	192.6	128.3	
Toronto	250,931	7,766,391	30.95	127.4	124.5	111.9	148.6	145.1	120.7	
Ottawa	21,551	568,862	26.40	108.4	108.0	109.2	125.3	124.5	122.7	
Hamilton	63,592	2,102,925	33.07	120.3	119.1	110.3	144.9	139.7	122.1	
Windsor	42,315	1,726,990	40.81	135.5	135.0	106.2	145.7	144.5	106.1	
Winnipeg	58,077	1,621,450	27.92	114.0	113.1	108.8	126.3	125.9	112.6	
Vancouver	85,835	2,797,122	32.59	170.2	170.1	116.8	216.4	215.5*	127.1	
(c) Industries.										
Manufacturing	1,155,307	35,960,079	31.13	132.0	130.1	112.1	160.1	155.6	123.4	
Durable Goods 1/	624,269	21,506,750	34.45	147.4	143.6	113.1	182.7	175.7	128.3	
Non-Durable Goods	513,269	13,813,357	26.92	118.7	118.4	111.5	137.2	135.4	119.3	
Electric Light and Power	17,769	637,972	35.90	93.1	95.9	98.1	103.9	103.3	99.4	
Logging	70,071	1,476,179	21.07	149.2	120.2	158.1	168.1	137.1	151.7	
Mining	76,101	2,726,362	35.83	91.8	92.0	103.6	105.0	105.8*	113.4	
Communications	27,775	815,242	29.35	107.0	107.7	103.5	115.8	113.8	105.1	
Transportation	137,928	4,879,707	35.38	110.3	111.5	104.9	123.3	121.6	116.2	
Construction and Maintenance	190,854	5,380,873	28.19	108.5	111.0	102.8	134.4	139.2	112.2	
Services	40,548	739,744	18.24	106.5	106.8	99.7	121.4	121.7	104.6	
Trade	169,013	4,097,987	24.25	104.9	99.8	106.6	112.0	107.7	109.2	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5	
Finance	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	106.7	106.9	105.0	114.4	114.2	107.5	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,931,573	58,051,931	30.05	121.3	119.3	110.1	143.0	139.7	119.0	

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

* Revised.

oooooo Oo oooooo

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS
MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Oct. 1, 130.4; Nov. 1, 130.9 and Dec. 1, 131.5; at Dec. 1, 1941, the index was 118.5.

the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 29.7 p.c., an advance which substantially exceeds that of 17.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months is dealt with briefly in a subsequent paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

There were especially impressive advances at the date under review in iron and steel plants, which absorbed over 12,000 additional workers. Chemical, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, animal food, leather, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products also afforded considerably more employment. The gains in iron and steel were widely distributed, the greatest being in shipbuilding and aircraft plants. Seasonal curtailment of operations continued to lower employment in vegetable food and lumber factories; pulp and paper and beverage works were also quieter.

In the last monthly bulletin, it was pointed out that, largely as a result of the wartime labour stringency, employment in a growing number of plants producing consumers' goods is showing declines from the high levels established in the latter part of 1941. Thus, where eleven manufacturing industries or groups at July 1, 1942, reported curtailment as compared with a year earlier, 20 divisions at Dec. 1 showed a falling-off from the same date in 1941. Notable among these 20 were the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber divisions, in which, however, activity continued decidedly above the pre-war level. The slackening in many of the above-mentioned groups is the more remarkable in view of the fact that in a great many cases, plants in these categories are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industrial divisions has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among those in this category are the chemical, tobacco, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls:- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 160.1, as compared with 155.7 at the beginning of November, 1942, and 123.4 at Dec. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 29.7 p.c. during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 17.7 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of growing importance, which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Dec. 1 was 42.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods division was 15.0 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 29.7 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 8.5 p.c.

In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Dec. 1, 1942, than at the same date of 1941.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries, as given in the text and shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced workers. The presence or absence of overtime also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			\$			\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81 ^{1/}	130.1	155.6	30.70 ^{1/}
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.05	132.0	160.1	31.13

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

^{1/} Revised.

Logging:- Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in a substantial increase in the personnel of logging camps, 470 of which reported 70,071 employees, compared with 56,467 at Nov. 1. The percentage gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1941, but approximated the average over a period of years. The index of employment, at 236.2, was the lowest for December since the outbreak of hostilities. As compared with 250.3 at Dec. 1, 1941, there was a decline of 5.6 p.c. in the index of employment; that of weekly payrolls, however, was only slightly lower. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,476,179; a figure which was higher by 22.6 p.c., than the payrolls indicated at the beginning of November, 1942.

The per capita average earnings were lowered from \$21.32 at Nov. 1, 1942, to \$21.07 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number employed. The average at Dec. 1, 1941, was \$17.92. In considering the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining:- Coal-mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1942, but employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a further reduction. The 432 operators whose returns were tabulated reported 76,101 employees, 150 fewer than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group at Dec. 1 was 162.7, being 11.4 p.c. below that of 183.5 at the same date in 1941. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.4 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,726,362, showing a moderate increase as compared with the Nov. 1 payments. As a result of this disparity in employment and payrolls, the per capita average earnings were higher, at \$35.83, as compared with \$35.36 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$33.89.

Communications:- A small increase in employment in telegraphs was rather more than offset by a falling-off in telephones. A personnel of 27,775 was reported by the employers furnishing data; at Nov. 1, they had employed 27,959 men and women. The loss approximated the average. The reported payrolls, however, were higher, at \$815,242, as against \$800,994 at Nov. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.65 at Nov. 1, to \$29.35 at the first of December; the Dec. 1, 1941, average had been \$27.51. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 104.0. This was 3.4 p.c. higher than the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 100.6, while there was a gain of 10.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

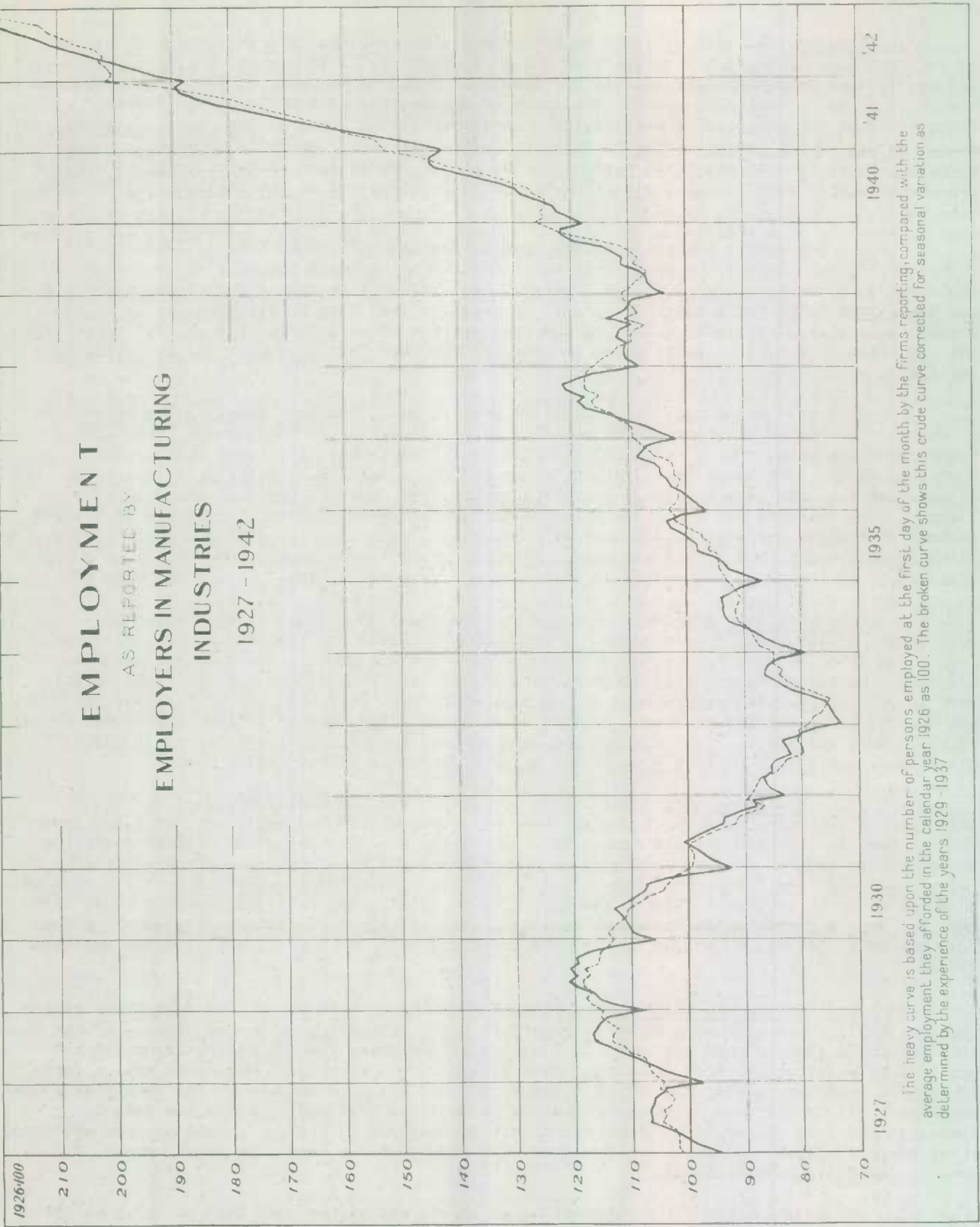
Transportation:- The trend in transportation was seasonally downward at the beginning of December, when 566 firms and branches reported 137,928 employees, or 1,399 fewer than at Nov. 1. The decline was mainly in shipping and stevedoring; steam railway operation showed little general change, while further improvement was noted in local transportation. The index, at 109.4, was the highest for Dec. 1 in any year since 1928, exceeding by 5.1 p.c. that of 104.1 recorded at Dec. 1, 1941. The payrolls, at \$4,879,707, were considerably above those reported in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.55 at Nov. 1, to \$35.38 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$34.94.

Construction and Maintenance reported seasonal curtailment at the date under review, when the decline was decidedly below average for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. A further gain was shown in building, but highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lessened activity. Data were received from 1,525 employers with a force of 190,854 persons, as compared with 195,334 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$5,380,873, while the Nov. 1, aggregate had been \$5,568,446. There was also a falling-off in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$28.19 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.51 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure was \$24.14.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 151.3, was higher than that of 143.4 at the beginning of December of last year. This increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. was accompanied by that of 19.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services:- Further seasonal reductions were indicated in the service division; the losses, which were moderate, took place in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Six hundred and fourteen employers reported a staff of 40,548

Chart 3



men and women, 132 fewer than at Nov. 1. The shrinkage was below average for Dec. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$739,744, compared with \$741,437 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 6.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls showed a gain of 16.1 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.24 at Dec. 1 and \$18.23 at Nov. 1, 1942, while the Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$16.75. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade:- The seasonal increases indicated in trade at Dec. 1, were considerably above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,214 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 169,013 persons on their staffs, 8,152 more than at Nov. 1. The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$4,097,987, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. the amounts disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$24.25, as compared with \$24.51 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$23.21.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 164.5, slightly lower than that of 167.1 at the same date in 1941. The decline of 1.6 p.c. in this comparison, however, was accompanied by a gain of 2.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions:- The 753 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 63,976, as against 64,055 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$1,975,758, as compared with \$1,972,357, paid on or about Nov. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.88, as compared with \$30.79 in the last report. The index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 1.6 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December, was higher in each of the provinces. The gains in most cases exceeded those indicated at Dec. 1, 1941. In all five economic areas they were contra-seasonal, according to the experience of pre-war years. The general increases in the personnel were accompanied by further important advances in the reported payrolls.

Maritime Provinces:- There was another contra-seasonal rise in employment in the Maritime Areas, as in recently preceding reports, the gain at Dec. 1 was smaller than that reported at the same date in the year before. Information was furnished by 949 employers whose working forces included 146,350 men and women, as compared with 141,526 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 3.4 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 6.3 p.c. The latest index of employment was 195.4, as compared with 187.9 at Dec. 1, 1941.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was decidedly more active, mainly in iron and steel works. Lumber mills also showed improvement. Logging and retail trade, among the non-manufacturing divisions, afforded substantially more employment. On the other hand, transportation and construction reported important curtailment. The trend was slightly unfavourable in mining, communications and services.

The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,815,996, as compared with \$3,591,118 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$25.37 in the last report, to \$26.07 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$23.70. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 12.3 p.c., while that of employment has increased by four p.c.

Quebec:- Employment in Quebec continued to expand, the firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 579,448 at Nov. 1, to 591,454 at the date under review. The greatest improvement was in logging, manufacturing and trade; that in transportation was on a moderate scale. Within the manufacturing division, leather, tobacco, electrical apparatus,

non-ferrous metal, chemical and iron and steel plants reported heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being particularly noteworthy. The general increase in Quebec was contrary to the usual seasonal movement; it also exceeded that indicated at Dec. 1 in 1941, or in any of the few previous years in which the trend had been upward at Dec. 1.

The reporting establishments disbursed \$16,718,678 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was higher by 2.5 p.c. than the sum of \$16,312,129 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita average was \$28.27, as compared with \$28.10 at Nov. 1, and \$25.27 at Dec. 1, 1941. The index number of employment, at 202.2 at the date under review, was 12.5 p.c. above that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were higher by 25.3 p.c.

Ontario:- Industrial activity in Ontario showed further and greater expansion, in a movement which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years; the gain was greater than that recorded in any other of the seven Decembers since 1920 in which the trend has been upward at Dec. 1. The 5,746 co-operating employers reported a working force of 764,212 men and women, as compared with 751,939 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment earned the sum of \$23,993,697 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$23,401,667. The latest per capita average was \$31.40, as compared with \$31.12 at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$28.97 at the beginning of December, 1941. The index of employment, at 188.2 at Dec. 1, was 1.6 p.c. higher than that of 185.2 in the last return, and 8.2 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 174.0. The latest index of earnings was 16.8 p.c. higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, most of which was reported by iron and steel plants; leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories also showed gains which in a number of cases were substantial. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food and beverage plants released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade showed considerable seasonal improvement. Transportation was rather more active; there was little general change in construction, while mining, communications and services reported moderate declines.

Prairie Provinces:- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being gains in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year. Data received from 1,824 firms showed a personnel of 191,973, 2,270 more than at the beginning of November. The gain was 1.2 p.c. The payrolls paid to these employees amounted to \$5,721,973, as compared with \$5,650,069 at the beginning of November. The per capita average earnings showed a small rise, from \$29.78 at Nov. 1 to \$29.81 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1941, weekly average had been \$28.14. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 4.7 p.c., while there has been a gain of 10.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Particularly marked expansion was recorded in the Prairie Area at Dec. 1, 1942, in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel and animal food products. Seasonal improvement was also shown in mining and retail trade. On the other hand, transportation was quieter, and there was a considerable decline in construction.

British Columbia:- The trend in British Columbia continued upward, although the contra-seasonal increase was small. Statistics were tabulated from 1,408 establishments employing 173,608 workers at Dec. 1, as compared with 173,454 in their last return. The slight advance in employment was accompanied by a rather larger percentage gain in the reported payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in food processing resulted in a decline in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining and transportation were quieter; there was little general change in communications and services, while retail stores indicated seasonal gains.

The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,825,829, as compared with \$5,783,745 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the per capita average was \$33.34, twelve cents less than the latest figure of \$33.56. At Dec. 1, 1941, the average had been \$29.39. In the intervening twelve months, the index of payrolls has risen by 45.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 187.4 at Dec. 1, 1942, was 29.7 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Firms in each of the eight centres for which data are tabulated afforded more employment at the beginning of December, resulting in the establishment of new high levels in most of these cities. The gains in Montreal and Toronto were substantial; those in Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were moderate, while only small increases took place in Quebec and Ottawa. Except in Quebec, the reported payrolls were also higher. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, the general advances in the salaries and wages were proportionately greater than those in employment, so that the average per capita weekly earnings were also higher. In Winnipeg and Quebec, however, the averages were rather lower than at Nov. 1, 1942. In all eight cities, they were higher than at Dec. 1, 1941.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal continued to rise. The gains in employment took place mainly in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, food, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical, and electrical apparatus factories showed moderate improvement, and there were substantial advances in iron and steel. On the other hand, transportation and construction were seasonally slacker.

Information was received from 1,963 establishments in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 275,848; this was 4,785 more than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls rose from \$8,026,276 at that date, to \$8,314,524 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita was \$30.14, as compared with \$29.60^{1/2} in the last report. The Dec. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.66. The index of employment, at 181.7 at Dec. 1, was 13.7 p.c. above that of 159.8 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 27.6 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Little general change was shown in Quebec, where statistics were received from 233 firms with a combined working force of 36,349 persons, 34 more than at the beginning of November. The reported salaries and wages were slightly lower, at \$918,159 at Dec. 1. The weekly average declined from \$25.30 at Nov. 1, 1942, to \$25.26 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$22.50 paid on or about the same date in 1941. Manufacturing was rather slacker at the beginning of December, improvement in chemical plants being more than offset by curtailment in pulp and paper and iron and steel. Construction and trade showed minor gains.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1941, had stood at 194.6, as compared with 254.3 at the date under review. This increase of 30.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 50 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed a further large gain; trade, transportation and construction also reported greater activity. Within the manufacturing division, there was an important advance in iron and steel factories, together with smaller increases in chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, food, leather and miscellaneous manufactured products. The 2,009 co-operating establishments reported 250,931 employees, whose payrolls aggregated \$7,766,391; at Nov. 1, they had reported 245,306 workers, earning \$7,586,848 in the week preceding. The per capita average was slightly higher, at \$30.95 at the beginning of December, compared with \$30.93^{1/2} at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$28.53 at Dec. 1, 1941.

The latest index of employment was 195.3; as compared with 171.6 at the beginning of December of last year, there was an increase of 13.8 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 23.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- There was a further slight increase in Ottawa, according to data furnished by 251 employers with 21,551 workers, compared with 21,471 at the first of November. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Dec. 1 aggregated \$568,862. The per capita average was \$26.40, as compared with \$26.33 at Nov. 1, 1942, and \$25.56 at Dec. 1, 1941. Manufacturing and construction were slacker, but trade and services showed moderate improvement.

The latest index of employment, at 163.2, was slightly lower than that of 164.5 at Dec. 1, 1941; however, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.1 p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Further moderate gains were noted in Hamilton; 354 reporting establishments had a working force of 63,592 persons, as compared with 63,006 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls

1/ Revised.

disbursed rose from \$2,027,716 at that date, to \$2,102,925 at the beginning of December. The per capita average earnings considerably advanced from \$32.18 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.07 at Dec. 1, 1942. At the same date in 1941, the weekly average had been \$30.37. Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and textile factories. Trade was also brisker.

In the period from Dec. 1, 1941, the index of employment has risen by nine p.c. to 194.7; the accompanying gain in the payrolls has amounted to 18.7 p.c.

Windsor:- Activity in Windsor was rather greater, according to data tabulated from 207 firms with a personnel of 42,315 men and women, 150 more than at Nov. 1. The reported payrolls were also higher, advancing from \$1,712,267 at Nov. 1 to \$1,726,990 at the date under review. The latest per capita average was \$40.81, as compared with \$40.61 at the beginning of November, and \$37.82 at Dec. 1, 1941. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed moderate increases in employment at the beginning of December. The changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

The index of employment stood at 311.4; this was 27.6 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1941, figure of 244.1. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 37.3 p.c.

Winnipeg:- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade showed considerable improvement; the gains in manufacturing were reported largely in animal food and iron and steel factories. Construction, however, was seasonally quieter. The forces of the 564 co-operating employers aggregated 58,077, as compared with 57,608 in the preceding month. This increase of 0.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which were given as \$1,621,450, paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was rather lower, at \$27.92 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.08 at the beginning of November and \$26.10 at Dec. 1 in the preceding year.

The index number of employment, at 139.3 at the date under review, was higher by 4.8 p.c. than at the first of December in 1941; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 12.2 p.c.

Vancouver:- The trend in Vancouver continued upward, largely as a result of greater activity in iron and steel plants, and in retail trade. Food factories, transportation and construction, however, released employees. Information was furnished by 616 establishments with 85,835 persons on their payrolls, compared with 85,499 at Nov. 1. The index, at 242.3, was higher by 46.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,797,122 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,785,190 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 70.3 p.c. since Dec. 1, 1941. The per capita average at the beginning of December, 1942, was \$32.59, practically the same as in the last report, but was higher by \$4.73 than at Dec. 1, 1941.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Dec. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter Tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	115.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1942.
 100.0 7.8 .1 4.8 2.9 31.7 40.9 10.3 4.9 2.0 3.4 9.3

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	242.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1942.

14.8 1.9 13.4 1.2 3.4 2.3 3.1 4.6

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

TRADE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1942.

100.0	61.9	3.7	4.1	1.5	7.4	10.2	2.2	9.0
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	61.9	221.7	218.6	188.4	144.7	122.2	110.1	116.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	182.4	178.8	178.4	165.6	144.0	133.8	136.8
Fur and products	.2	123.9	125.7	127.8	118.8	114.2	96.5	93.4
Leather and products	1.6	140.3	138.6	144.1	121.3	125.7	105.0	102.8
Boots and shoes	.9	126.9	126.5	133.8	116.2	123.9	103.2	101.3
Lumber and products	3.2	112.5	114.9	112.9	97.5	84.1	72.2	79.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	98.3	102.2	99.9	85.7	69.6	59.5	63.8
Furniture	.5	109.0	108.8	118.4	106.3	91.6	88.4	92.0
Other lumber products	.8	169.0	168.2	156.2	131.9	125.5	99.8	120.3
Musical instruments	.1	44.2	42.9	86.1	75.6	56.2	50.3	52.2
Plant products - edible	2.6	151.8	160.1	158.3	139.7	138.5	121.5	122.3
Pulp and paper products	4.3	128.0	128.7	134.6	119.1	113.1	107.2	111.8
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.2	119.9	124.1	110.3	99.4	93.6	103.8
Paper products	.8	187.0	184.1	191.5	149.6	147.4	136.4	138.8
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.8	121.1	128.8	119.9	118.8	114.6	113.0
Rubber products	.9	129.8	127.6	148.0	119.5	116.0	105.6	111.6
Textile products	7.7	166.1	165.9	165.6	151.4	135.7	120.0	126.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	174.3	173.5	176.2	162.6	149.8	131.2	143.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	126.5	126.4	129.4	121.4	115.2	97.2	105.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	198.2	197.2	199.4	182.1	160.6	132.0	150.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	593.3	584.8	582.9	542.9	495.1	494.8	535.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	136.8	133.8	147.8	139.8	140.8	122.7	128.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	172.1	173.1	164.0	147.5	124.1	112.7	116.9
Other textile products	1.0	169.8	173.3	167.3	148.2	119.7	104.3	102.0
Tobacco	.7	161.7	137.7	116.1	104.9	100.5	141.5	141.5
Beverages	.7	241.9	253.1	235.2	198.8	173.1	168.9	161.6
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	775.1	751.2	447.0	225.8	179.4	157.3	157.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	135.5	133.4	136.4	111.5	94.6	85.0	92.9
Electric light and power	1.0	139.6	143.7	147.1	145.6	139.8	131.7	128.4
Electrical apparatus	2.2	282.5	276.8	230.4	178.0	139.8	130.8	152.9
Iron and steel products	24.0	330.0	321.0	248.0	158.5	111.7	97.2	108.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	258.6	252.5	237.7	180.2	156.0	113.5	139.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	255.5	259.2	241.1	182.5	124.7	116.9	133.3
Agricultural implements	.6	128.6	123.9	110.2	87.3	63.2	61.6	74.4
Land vehicles	9.0	267.2	260.1	210.0	138.7	101.4	91.3	100.0
Automobiles and parts	2.4	308.8	308.1	260.0	202.9	154.9	159.0	159.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1456.2	1350.6	587.9	291.4	70.9	80.5	79.9
Heating appliances	.3	159.5	157.6	163.8	153.8	139.7	129.8	126.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	328.8	326.1	257.4	192.8	132.4	100.3	123.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	321.4	311.1	258.5	170.9	122.0	106.7	120.0
Other iron and steel products	5.3	469.5	462.8	360.8	179.7	121.4	103.3	112.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	388.7	379.2	306.6	218.9	169.2	155.3	158.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	197.2	197.7	185.0	177.0	165.7	152.3	151.4
Miscellaneous	.9	374.1	364.3	257.2	162.9	154.2	139.1	133.2
LOGGING	3.7	236.2	190.3	250.3	303.6	263.6	166.4	355.4
MINING	4.1	162.7	163.0	183.5	172.6	171.3	163.3	162.3
Coal	1.4	92.5	90.1	101.2	97.4	96.0	95.2	98.3
Metallic ores	2.1	320.1	325.3	369.1	349.5	354.4	332.3	316.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	157.3	159.8	167.4	144.8	138.8	131.1	140.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	104.0	104.7	100.6	90.0	85.5	84.0	85.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.3	128.5	117.0	102.3	96.8	93.8	95.6
Telephones	1.1	97.0	98.2	96.1	86.6	82.4	81.3	83.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.4	109.4	110.6	104.1	92.5	89.7	85.0	84.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	162.1	160.2	149.5	141.2	135.0	124.1	113.5
Steam railways	4.2	97.4	97.6	91.9	79.0	77.0	71.9	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	95.6	103.5	98.7	89.1	88.0	93.6	87.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.2	151.3	154.9	143.4	105.9	93.8	112.8	104.2
Building	4.8	205.6	201.4	167.3	125.9	75.2	69.5	75.4
Highway	3.4	161.6	172.1	192.8	132.2	158.1	227.5	182.5
Railway	2.0	86.9	91.8	74.1	59.0	52.1	48.9	59.4
SERVICES	2.2	182.0	182.6	170.4	147.8	132.9	131.7	130.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	174.7	175.1	162.7	140.1	127.6	126.0	126.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	194.6	195.6	183.8	161.2	142.3	141.5	138.7
TRADE	9.0	164.5	156.5	167.1	154.4	144.7	139.7	139.6
Retail	7.0	176.0	165.7	177.8	162.6	151.8	148.0	149.0
Wholesale	2.0	131.4	132.3	138.5	132.8	126.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	186.5	183.3	168.8	139.1	122.7	114.0	121.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
Maritime - Manufacturing	36.4	196.1	184.4	165.5	131.2	117.7	97.7	117.1
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.6	118.9	113.7	91.9	86.1	76.7	60.3	77.4
Pulp and paper	3.6	193.0	197.1	187.5	172.5	161.8	142.0	175.0
Textile products	3.0	119.8	120.3	123.2	113.3	97.5	84.5	93.6
Iron and steel	18.4	320.1	283.3	233.3	148.0	129.1	99.3	129.9
Other manufactures	7.8	144.3	144.7	146.8	133.1	123.5	108.3	117.8
Logging	7.2	448.1	319.0	401.4	376.8	360.1	225.7	386.7
Mining	10.4	101.2	101.5	117.1	112.5	113.8	112.8	116.7
Communications	1.8	119.0	119.5	112.6	95.9	98.8	93.1	94.9
Transportation	11.1	140.3	151.6	120.1	77.9	67.5	61.5	62.8
Construction	23.3	357.8	368.9	403.2	156.7	147.3	151.0	154.2
Services	1.6	278.0	285.6	260.2	204.6	169.7	171.0	167.7
Trade	8.2	195.1	177.2	192.9	172.7	151.9	141.6	136.4
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	195.4	189.0	188.1	133.2	123.0	109.8	122.5
Quebec								
Manufacturing	66.2	235.2	232.5	197.3	148.2	123.5	109.9	115.5
Lumber products	2.4	126.8	133.8	121.4	103.1	93.4	71.6	84.5
Pulp and paper	4.9	120.7	123.6	130.7	116.3	105.9	103.2	105.8
Textile products	12.9	190.2	190.3	186.1	168.9	149.2	132.2	138.7
Iron and steel	19.2	333.8	324.9	275.9	148.9	97.2	81.7	96.3
Other manufactures	26.8	276.7	271.7	200.9	155.2	133.9	120.7	120.7
Logging	5.7	377.7	306.9	424.6	551.5	455.6	262.0	662.8
Mining	2.4	306.2	307.9	319.2	283.9	290.9	256.3	252.8
Communications	1.2	99.5	100.1	96.4	82.3	76.5	76.3	77.2
Transportation	6.0	98.4	98.1	100.4	92.1	87.4	85.7	86.3
Construction	10.2	147.1	148.0	131.4	111.2	104.9	150.0	97.2
Services	2.0	169.6	169.8	152.5	128.3	117.2	115.5	122.0
Trade	6.3	174.8	167.0	174.8	158.7	151.4	150.3	147.7
- All Industries	100.0	202.2	198.1	179.8	149.7	130.3	121.7	129.6
Ontario								
Manufacturing	70.9	215.3	212.4	189.9	146.9	123.6	112.7	119.3
Lumber products	2.6	92.1	95.8	93.4	81.7	69.4	63.0	71.4
Pulp and paper	4.5	126.3	126.5	133.1	116.7	114.4	108.7	110.8
Textile products	7.5	142.2	141.7	146.8	135.7	125.0	110.4	117.6
Iron and steel	30.5	326.8	320.9	256.4	178.2	123.9	109.0	120.5
Other manufactures	25.8	216.4	212.2	196.8	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7
Logging	2.1	168.0	139.6	175.8	217.8	209.0	119.8	285.9
Mining	3.4	258.5	262.4	304.1	291.2	291.2	265.3	256.3
Communications	1.3	90.7	92.4	91.0	85.3	78.4	77.3	81.8
Transportation	5.2	105.8	105.2	98.6	90.1	86.1	81.4	84.0
Construction	6.3	126.7	126.7	129.7	101.7	85.6	93.5	124.0
Services	2.1	205.5	206.7	201.3	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7
Trade	8.7	164.0	157.7	171.5	159.3	150.1	144.0	147.3
- All Industries	100.0	188.2	185.2	174.0	142.7	124.5	114.4	125.8
Prairie								
Manufacturing	37.8	183.2	179.1	162.6	125.4	113.1	104.3	106.2
Lumber products	1.9	122.8	122.3	140.8	115.0	95.2	83.6	94.0
Pulp and paper	2.1	102.0	100.8	107.5	101.0	105.7	102.0	98.3
Textile products	2.8	229.8	230.9	200.6	180.9	150.2	133.2	128.5
Iron and steel	14.6	161.9	155.9	128.0	91.4	83.1	78.0	78.2
Other manufactures	16.4	241.2	236.9	223.2	166.9	149.9	137.9	142.5
Logging	1.0	106.4	40.9	134.3	225.4	129.9	96.0	131.5
Mining	6.9	149.7	143.2	156.4	142.0	135.1	134.2	136.4
Communications	2.3	116.2	115.7	115.8	97.8	96.3	94.2	93.3
Transportation	17.0	116.9	117.4	111.0	102.8	104.0	94.1	88.5
Construction	13.8	104.7	116.8	107.2	93.3	75.7	82.5	71.4
Services	3.1	157.3	155.4	144.4	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1
Trade	18.1	143.3	134.9	143.4	137.5	130.1	124.2	120.6
- All Industries	100.0	141.9	140.2	135.5	118.8	108.9	103.5	100.5
British								
Columbia								
Manufacturing	55.2	265.7	267.3	183.2	144.1	118.9	108.2	108.5
Lumber products	10.1	128.8	128.6	137.7	118.3	100.5	89.3	88.0
Pulp and paper	4.2	159.8	151.6	155.5	130.7	118.7	103.3	123.3
Textile products	.9	189.0	191.4	186.0	161.3	128.2	125.4	121.7
Iron and steel	27.0	980.3	966.2	387.9	179.8	91.8	89.2	85.4
Other manufactures	13.0	184.4	198.6	165.4	165.2	148.2	136.0	132.2
Logging	4.9	115.4	108.7	114.4	109.0	101.9	108.2	118.7
Mining	4.5	94.3	97.1	116.6	112.9	110.2	114.4	107.9
Communications	2.2	138.8	137.5	118.9	112.3	110.6	109.0	107.1
Transportation	8.2	106.9	109.2	101.3	91.5	96.4	96.5	89.6
Construction	12.0	178.6	178.5	98.1	85.6	75.9	77.3	90.9
Services	2.6	153.1	154.1	138.3	131.7	117.6	112.2	111.0
Trade	10.4	176.3	168.7	174.2	156.9	141.0	136.3	144.4
- All Industries	100.0	187.4	187.2	144.5	123.6	110.0	103.8	107.5

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

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	76.5	220.9	216.5	183.8	139.6	116.5	103.8	108.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	147.8	146.1	157.7	146.2	144.8	133.0	128.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	134.7	131.2	133.2	116.6	118.1	113.1	109.9
Textiles	12.8	171.1	171.3	165.7	146.6	127.1	114.7	117.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	194.2	190.3	168.6	141.9	125.6	117.5	114.5
Iron and steel	29.2	322.4	312.1	241.7	142.8	96.6	79.1	91.5
Other manufactures	23.5	210.0	206.5	168.1	135.6	118.1	106.5	111.1
Communications	1.2	68.9	68.9	68.2	67.0	64.4	63.9	65.1
Transportation	3.8	87.1	89.2	108.8	104.5	98.3	96.2	95.5
Construction	4.6	79.1	84.4	82.2	65.6	82.5	103.6	64.0
Trade	10.8	167.6	158.8	165.7	153.4	147.5	143.5	141.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	181.7	178.6	159.8	126.9	112.7	106.2	104.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	75.9	329.4	329.6	236.2	158.8	111.6	101.3	99.7
Leather products	7.7	109.3	107.6	108.2	90.2	97.2	83.2	75.9
Other manufactures	68.2	426.2	427.2	293.3	188.6	118.1	107.3	110.5
Transportation	2.8	75.4	76.0	71.5	87.4	91.4	97.1	93.8
Construction	8.6	214.8	213.1	170.6	202.3	113.3	285.5	88.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	254.3	254.1	194.6	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.6	225.7	221.7	189.9	143.1	117.9	107.4	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	149.0	146.1	174.6	138.2	130.2	119.0	124.9
Printing and publishing	5.9	147.2	146.7	159.2	137.8	135.9	129.1	132.4
Textiles	8.3	127.4	128.8	130.6	114.8	101.8	91.3	93.9
Iron and steel	26.7	453.6	440.8	304.4	181.7	110.9	96.4	101.9
Other manufactures	29.4	214.1	209.8	181.4	141.8	121.1	111.4	112.3
Communications	1.2	73.3	72.8	72.2	71.0	67.0	67.2	67.8
Transportation	3.3	118.1	116.2	105.2	103.3	98.0	95.4	96.1
Construction	2.9	117.7	111.6	97.9	80.2	73.1	59.5	76.5
Trade	14.7	152.1	145.1	159.4	145.5	138.3	131.8	137.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	195.3	190.9	171.6	136.3	117.7	108.8	111.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.7	167.0	168.0	157.6	128.6	104.2	96.0	99.7
Lumber products	2.6	52.0	69.8	49.2	57.4	49.2	45.6	47.8
Pulp and paper	14.0	125.2	123.1	123.2	110.6	103.9	97.4	98.1
Other manufactures	35.1	237.1	234.8	220.1	167.8	125.0	113.1	119.5
Construction	10.3	145.6	152.6	222.1	112.9	101.5	112.4	91.4
Trade	21.5	186.7	176.8	179.7	164.2	147.6	144.6	140.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.2	162.6	164.5	129.2	109.5	105.6	105.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.3	206.7	204.7	187.3	140.1	117.9	100.7	117.8
Textiles	10.6	104.5	102.8	112.1	104.2	103.2	87.9	93.1
Electrical apparatus	10.1	200.1	198.2	188.2	141.2	122.4	103.9	134.5
Iron and steel	48.9	304.0	301.7	254.6	165.6	120.7	93.7	125.2
Other manufactures	16.7	159.4	157.8	157.6	135.4	125.5	121.5	122.4
Construction	3.2	127.1	126.7	113.2	104.9	57.8	81.1	47.7
Trade	6.7	152.6	148.6	158.6	154.0	133.8	134.9	142.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	194.7	192.9	178.6	138.1	116.1	102.4	116.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.9	355.8	355.2	274.5	212.7	163.4	164.0	166.8
Iron and steel	78.0	396.3	394.7	297.7	222.5	164.2	163.2	169.0
Other manufactures	12.9	219.7	222.3	196.2	179.8	160.9	166.8	158.7
Construction	2.4	110.8	111.7	104.8	59.7	43.5	43.2	54.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.4	310.3	244.1	188.8	147.9	148.2	153.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	58.9	173.2	170.9	160.4	116.0	105.5	96.9	99.3
Animal products - edible	7.1	225.1	200.7	197.4	160.6	142.4	130.7	146.7
Printing and publishing	4.1	103.3	99.7	109.8	104.7	111.9	104.7	101.9
Textiles	7.3	233.4	235.0	203.2	181.4	153.1	135.0	131.7
Iron and steel	20.4	137.5	134.2	117.9	88.2	77.2	71.7	75.7
Other manufactures	20.0	223.8	230.0	224.8	132.1	123.7	114.2	113.2
Transportation	5.0	74.6	76.2	75.3	81.0	78.4	77.5	77.7
Construction	3.5	71.7	106.6	63.3	89.5	38.8	31.8	37.5
Trade	26.9	124.7	116.4	125.2	117.0	113.7	108.3	105.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.3	138.2	132.9	110.2	100.6	94.6	95.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	63.3	419.2	417.9	235.1	157.7	122.2	114.5	111.0
Lumber products	5.6	113.1	109.1	137.4	122.7	94.8	78.6	74.1
Other manufactures	57.7	567.5	567.7	282.2	174.5	135.0	130.8	127.8
Communications	3.0	118.2	119.5	111.2	111.2	109.7	108.6	106.6
Transportation	6.6	87.6	90.4	92.0	93.4	100.4	109.6	96.3
Construction	7.2	160.7	171.8	88.9	51.2	49.8	55.7	69.3
Services	3.8	154.5	154.6	133.2	133.7	121.6	113.4	114.5
Trade	16.1	176.7	166.8	175.4	158.1	145.9	138.4	145.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	242.3	241.4	165.7	129.7	113.7	110.6	109.5

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

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec.1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec.1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec.1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941
MANUFACTURING	1,155,307	35,960,079	31.13	132.0	130.1	112.1	160.1	155.6	123.4
Animal products - edible	36,063	1,038,726	28.80	105.5	103.4	103.1	122.8	121.0	111.3
Fur and products	2,992	85,005	28.41	100.2	101.7	103.4	114.2	112.8	102.8
Leather and products	29,005	645,770	22.26	102.4	101.2	105.2	121.8	118.5*	112.2
Boots and shoes	17,443	376,793	21.60	96.9	96.6	102.2	117.5	114.3	107.9
Lumber and its products	60,414	1,573,603	26.05	93.1	95.0	93.0	118.4	122.1	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	34,822	932,297	26.77	85.0	88.3	86.5	110.6	117.4	102.0
Furniture	9,650	247,793	25.68	97.4	97.2	105.8	118.7	116.8	118.8
Other lumber products	15,942	393,513	24.68	113.8	113.3	103.0	142.1	140.4	113.1
Musical instruments	1,053	26,353	25.03	46.9	45.5	90.1	138.2	130.2	108.0
Plant products - edible	48,649	1,214,678	24.97	113.5	119.7	118.3	125.9	129.8	120.5
Pulp and paper products	79,887	2,567,213	32.14	99.8	100.3	104.9	109.7	109.7	112.9
Pulp and paper	35,400	1,237,119	34.95	97.3	99.5	103.0	109.4	111.1	113.4
Paper products	15,140	399,401	26.38	111.8	110.0	114.6	122.0	119.0	121.6
Printing and publishing	29,347	930,693	31.71	97.3	96.7	102.9	105.5	104.5	109.2
Rubber products	16,711	488,286	29.22	96.4	94.8	110.1	114.9	111.8	120.2
Textile products	144,819	3,157,092	21.80	104.2	104.1	103.9	121.3	119.7*	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,706	1,182,835	22.44	102.6	102.1	103.7	119.4	117.0	113.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,405	544,986	21.45	100.6	100.5	102.8	116.3	114.9	112.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,427	289,295	23.28	105.4	105.9	107.1	123.3	120.6	119.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,195	256,547	22.92	101.3	99.9	99.5	118.4	115.5	106.7
Hosiery and knit goods	22,091	444,477	20.12	95.7	93.6	103.4	113.8	111.1	113.7
Garments and personal furnishings	52,586	1,110,909	21.13	110.6	111.2	105.5	127.1	127.0	110.4
Other textile products	17,436	418,871	24.02	102.3	104.4	100.4	120.2	118.8	107.7
Tobacco	13,345	266,950	20.00	151.1	128.7	108.6	168.2	145.0	113.8
Beverages	13,354	440,029	32.95	117.7	123.1	114.4	131.6	135.1	118.7
Chemicals	97,341	2,893,396	29.72	237.3	230.0	136.9	252.3	244.4	145.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,298	450,409	29.44	101.7	100.1	102.3	125.0	123.6	111.2
Electric light and power	17,769	637,972	35.90	93.1	95.9	98.1	103.9	103.3	99.4
Electrical apparatus	40,388	1,307,640	32.38	137.2	134.4	112.2	159.9	154.9*	123.5
Iron and steel products	448,278	16,183,668	36.10	162.3	157.9	122.2	199.8	190.7	135.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,101	1,151,640	34.79	122.4	119.6	112.5	137.9	131.5	118.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,121	961,947	35.47	113.5	115.1	108.4	132.9	133.4*	114.7
Agricultural implements	10,795	363,005	33.63	119.2	114.8	101.7	147.9	136.1	116.0
Land vehicles	168,849	6,175,862	36.58	148.6	144.7	117.0	175.2	167.6	127.6
Automobiles and parts	45,190	1,847,290	40.88	120.4	120.1	102.4	133.7	132.2	101.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,934	2,517,829	38.78	346.2	321.1	141.4	440.1	394.7	160.6
Heating appliances	5,252	156,534	29.80	100.7	99.5	103.4	118.0	116.2*	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,686	822,480	37.93	145.4	144.2	113.8	177.9	176.8	126.6
Foundry and machine shop products	17,268	608,335	35.23	138.4	133.9	111.6	178.5	173.6*	129.6
Other iron and steel products	99,272	3,426,036	34.51	193.8	191.0	148.6	271.2	262.9	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	58,538	1,965,072	33.40	141.9	138.4	111.9	171.2	165.2	128.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,041	552,185	36.71	109.7	110.0	102.1	121.9	121.6	109.4
Miscellaneous	16,062	466,017	29.01	132.0	177.3	125.1	239.9	233.3*	138.0
LOGGING	70,071	1,476,179	21.07	149.2	120.2	158.1	168.1	137.1	151.7
MINING	76,101	2,726,362	35.83	91.8	92.0	103.6	105.0	103.8*	113.4
Coal	25,419	861,518	33.89	101.1	98.5	110.6	137.6	127.8	144.9
Metallic ores	39,963	1,550,985	38.81	86.1	87.4	99.2	91.4	92.7*	101.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,719	313,859	29.28	97.7	99.3	105.3	114.3	117.4	112.4
COMMUNICATIONS	27,775	815,242	29.35	107.0	107.7	103.5	115.8	113.8	105.1
Telegraphs	7,422	214,109	28.85	111.9	111.3	101.3	128.1	125.1	110.6
Telephones	20,353	601,133	29.54	105.2	106.5	104.2	112.0	110.3	103.3
TRANSPORTATION	137,928	4,879,707	35.38	110.3	111.5	104.9	123.3	121.6	116.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	38,948	1,229,905	31.58	110.6	109.4	101.9	122.0	121.2	104.3
Steam railways	77,731	3,015,385	38.79	113.0	113.2	106.6	124.8	122.2	119.7
Shipping and stevedoring	21,249	634,417	29.86	100.7	109.1	106.0	118.7	119.3	122.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	190,854	5,330,873	28.19	108.5	111.0	102.8	134.4	139.2	112.8
Building	89,483	2,943,478	32.89	145.7	142.7	118.6	166.9	168.0	127.8
Highway	64,033	1,493,263	23.32	89.6	95.5	107.0	106.6	114.6	109.1
Railway	37,338	944,132	25.29	86.1	91.0	73.4	112.5	119.5	86.4
SERVICES	40,548	739,744	18.24	106.5	106.8	99.7	121.4	121.7	104.6
Hotels and restaurants	24,709	428,298	17.33	106.8	107.0	99.5	127.7	127.5	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,839	311,446	19.66	106.0	106.5	100.1	113.6	114.6	100.6
TRADE	169,013	4,097,987	24.25	104.9	99.8	106.6	112.0	107.7	109.2
Retail	132,073	2,932,685	22.21	107.5	100.7	108.5	113.9	107.7	110.2
Wholesale	36,940	1,165,302	31.55	96.5	97.1	98.7	107.4	107.8	106.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,867,597	56,076,173	30.03	122.0	119.9	110.4	144.3	140.8	119.5
FINANCE	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	166.7	166.9	103.0	114.4	114.2	107.5
Banks and Trust Companies	37,350	1,000,226	26.78	115.6	115.8	110.8	118.6	118.6	112.4
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,247	42,937	34.43	81.7	80.8	94.7	92.2	90.8	105.9
Insurance	25,379	932,595	36.75	97.1	97.3	98.4	111.5	111.2	102.6
TOTAL	1,931,573	58,051,931	30.05	121.3	119.3	110.1	143.0	139.7	119.0

* Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Dec. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1941	
		\$	\$							
Maritime										
-Manufacturing	53,314	1,531,367	28.72	128.8	121.2	108.7	163.4	149.2	121.7	
Provinces										
Lumber products	5,325	112,820	21.19	106.2	101.5	82.1	132.7	133.9*	94.6	
Pulp and Paper	5,334	160,434	30.08	103.2	105.3	100.2	117.7	119.3	113.9	
Iron and Steel	26,894	905,056	33.65	174.8	154.7	127.4	216.1	184.9	140.3	
Logging	10,509	198,880	18.92	172.5	122.8	154.5	216.6	152.2	160.7	
Mining	15,274	476,235	31.18	85.1	85.4	98.6	116.6	109.6	132.9	
Transportation	16,226	514,316	31.70	164.7	177.9	141.0	180.6	177.7	152.7	
Construction	34,013	757,696	22.28	141.5	145.9	151.5	165.4	168.8*	181.3	
Trade	12,058	239,910	19.90	115.6	105.0	114.3	115.8	111.0	120.4	
- All Industries	146,350	3,815,996	26.07	128.2	124.0	123.4	155.6	145.8*	138.6	
Quebec										
-Manufacturing	391,751	11,391,481	29.08	135.3	133.7	113.5	169.0	164.5*	127.1	
Lumber products	14,068	312,227	22.19	88.1	93.0	84.4	125.2	135.2	104.5	
Pulp and Paper	28,913	898,893	31.09	97.0	99.4	105.1	105.4	108.1	113.5	
Textile products	76,144	1,567,978	20.59	105.9	106.0	103.6	122.3	121.1	110.4	
Chemicals	55,843	1,632,592	29.24	292.6	282.6	127.9	296.1	283.8*	134.6	
Iron and Steel	113,613	4,138,099	36.42	161.5	157.2	133.5	216.0	206.0	153.2	
Logging	33,460	592,550	17.71	165.7	134.6	186.2	210.2	164.8	150.5	
Mining	14,050	456,651	32.50	103.9	104.5	108.3	112.2	112.8	112.2	
Communications	7,000	221,816	31.69	108.7	109.4	105.4	110.5	109.2	101.9	
Transportation	35,334	1,238,972	35.06	102.5	102.2	104.6	115.1	113.7	116.6	
Construction	60,625	1,700,355	28.05	121.5	122.2	108.5	155.4	162.0	119.4	
Services	11,749	209,601	17.84	114.2	114.3	102.7	131.6	131.0	106.2	
Trade	37,485	907,332	24.21	105.9	101.2	105.9	112.3	108.2	104.3	
- All Industries	591,454	16,713,678	28.27	128.5	125.9	114.3	155.3	151.5*	123.9	
Ontario										
-Manufacturing	542,285	17,538,405	32.34	125.5	123.8	110.7	148.9	145.0	120.8	
Lumber products	19,914	507,285	25.47	92.1	95.8	93.4	114.9	117.7	106.5	
Plant products - edible	24,387	625,944	25.67	108.2	111.3	122.1	120.4	119.9	123.1	
Pulp and Paper	34,438	1,134,809	32.95	100.5	100.6	105.9	111.5	110.8	114.5	
Textile products	57,397	1,364,671	23.78	100.9	100.6	104.2	119.8	117.7	114.9	
Chemicals	35,391	1,062,087	30.01	182.6	177.4	130.6	196.2	191.8	135.5	
Electrical apparatus	26,411	848,251	32.12	122.9	121.1	109.6	146.2	143.9	122.3	
Iron and Steel	233,044	8,448,426	36.25	146.0	143.3	114.5	172.3	166.1	124.9	
Non-ferrous metal products	30,931	1,026,382	33.18	130.5	127.3	109.3	158.4	152.9	128.5	
Logging	15,793	336,584	21.31	151.6	126.0	158.7	179.3	145.2	167.8	
Mining	25,691	985,760	38.37	82.4	83.6	94.5	90.5	91.4*	99.5	
Communications	9,892	298,927	30.22	100.9	102.8	101.2	111.6	109.6	104.0	
Transportation	39,670	1,429,626	36.04	111.0	110.4	103.5	122.7	121.0	112.4	
Construction	48,190	1,452,077	30.13	85.5	85.5	87.5	103.2	103.6	99.9	
Services	15,928	293,738	18.44	105.0	105.6	102.9	118.0	118.5	107.8	
Trade	66,763	1,658,580	24.84	99.3	95.5	103.9	107.9	103.8	108.2	
- All Industries	764,212	23,993,697	31.40	116.2	114.4	107.5	135.7	132.4	116.2	
Prairie Provinces										
-Manufacturing	72,477	2,158,811	29.79	131.6	128.7	116.8	152.5	147.9	127.0	
Animal products - edible	11,006	324,834	29.51	129.0	117.0	113.4	146.3	132.0	121.7	
Lumber products	3,556	90,557	25.47	87.1	86.7	99.9	108.6	111.5	106.2	
Plant products - edible	5,584	142,858	25.58	136.1	144.1	117.9	140.1	147.8	121.2	
Textile products	5,283	102,315	19.37	116.7	117.3	101.9	124.7	124.5	101.6	
Iron and Steel	28,092	906,989	32.29	146.3	140.8	115.6	174.7	165.7	132.7	
Mining	13,271	518,814	39.09	123.1	117.8	128.6	144.3	138.3	138.1	
Communications	4,461	112,883	25.30	105.2	104.7	104.8	103.1	110.4	106.0	
Transportation	32,585	1,193,848	36.64	105.8	106.2	100.5	115.2	112.4	111.5	
Construction	26,520	721,884	27.22	80.0	89.3	82.0	99.8	114.3	88.6	
Services	5,981	107,219	17.93	96.7	95.5	88.8	108.7	106.8	94.6	
Trade	34,832	870,233	24.98	108.7	102.4	108.8	114.9	109.3	111.7	
- All Industries	191,973	5,721,973	29.81	110.6	109.3	105.6	126.6	125.0	114.5	
British Columbia										
-Manufacturing	95,480	3,340,095	34.98	167.6	168.6	115.6	209.9	208.0*	126.3	
Animal products - edible	5,121	145,538	28.42	108.8	116.8	110.6	118.3	128.1	111.6	
Lumber products	17,551	550,719	31.38	95.8	95.7	102.5	117.3	119.2	111.1	
Plant products - edible	5,526	136,303	24.67	147.1	186.9	115.9	165.2	199.2	117.4	
Pulp and Paper	7,188	246,397	34.28	107.5	102.0	104.6	115.7	107.8	107.3	
Iron and Steel	46,635	1,785,093	38.28	399.0	393.2	157.9	520.1	501.2*	179.2	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,403	217,342	40.23	111.9	110.5	93.6	131.7	133.5	111.3	
Logging	8,463	319,884	37.80	95.1	89.5	94.2	106.8	105.1	99.9	
Mining	7,815	238,902	36.97	80.1	82.5	99.1	86.7	88.9	110.0	
Transportation	14,113	502,945	35.64	105.3	107.6	99.8	127.1	128.4	111.9	
Construction	21,506	748,861	34.82	170.3	170.2	93.5	233.7	230.1	103.7	
Services	4,499	93,187	20.71	107.1	107.8	96.7	127.1	130.3	103.2	
Trade	17,875	421,932	23.60	111.0	106.2	109.7	120.7	119.0	112.7	
- All Industries	173,608	5,825,829	33.56	138.9	138.8	107.1	169.3	168.0*	116.1	

* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1942, and December 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees reported at Dec.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100								
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
				Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1942	Nov.1 1942	Dec.1 1942			
Montreal - Manufacturing	210,907	6,544,373	31.03	138.5	135.7	115.2	172.7	165.3 *	127.1			
Plant Products - edible	8,580	213,334	24.86	102.6	101.5	109.5	116.0	116.1	114.2			
Pulp and Paper	9,012	257,652	28.59	109.0	106.1	107.8	112.8	109.9	111.2			
Textiles	35,389	746,389	21.09	107.7	107.8	104.3	122.2	121.2	108.8			
Tobacco	7,895	165,954	21.02	136.0	131.2	111.2	164.4	153.2	130.8			
Iron and Steel	80,552	3,055,915	37.94	171.9	166.4	128.8	220.0	207.0	146.0			
Communications	3,373	128,378	38.06	106.0	106.0	104.9	108.6	106.9	103.3			
Transportation	10,581	343,636	32.48	86.2	88.2	107.6	100.2	99.5	121.1			
Construction	12,767	402,483	31.53	117.7	125.6	122.3	144.4	154.3*	130.4			
Services	8,434	157,149	18.63	109.4	109.0	101.7	128.4	127.1	104.5			
Trade	29,718	736,457	24.78	107.2	101.6	106.0	114.0	109.1	103.3			
Montreal - All Industries	275,848	8,314,524	30.14	128.8	126.6	113.3	156.9	151.4*	123.0			
Quebec - Manufacturing	27,604	710,019	25.72	175.1	175.2	125.6	215.3	216.8	136.4			
Chemicals	11,630	290,794	25.00	268.0	261.4	169.4	377.1	364.0	205.7			
Iron and Steel	6,018	205,078	34.08	237.6	241.3	113.2	276.0	281.8	134.6			
Transportation	1,004	28,790	28.68	109.3	110.1	103.6	120.0	124.6	105.6			
Construction	3,141	88,153	28.07	135.9	134.9	108.0	213.4	201.6	117.3			
Services	1,131	17,463	15.44	103.2	104.9	104.8	115.3	115.5	105.8			
Trade	3,183	65,631	20.62	104.7	102.7	102.6	111.8	111.8	103.2			
Quebec - All Industries	36,349	918,159	25.26	155.2	155.0	118.7	192.4	192.6	128.3			
Toronto - Manufacturing	187,247	6,014,892	32.12	138.7	136.3	116.7	165.0	161.4	128.2			
Plant Products - edible	10,790	274,851	25.47	100.0	98.1	117.2	108.9	107.4	118.0			
Pulp and Paper	14,820	484,438	32.69	98.5	98.1	106.5	109.7	108.3	114.3			
Textiles	20,884	533,367	25.54	106.2	107.3	108.8	128.2	128.6	119.2			
Chemicals	15,441	437,122	28.31	204.7	196.4	149.2	218.0	215.1	155.3			
Electrical apparatus	12,361	387,143	31.32	133.2	130.9	108.7	151.4	149.2	119.2			
Iron and Steel	66,919	2,380,483	35.57	190.0	184.7	127.5	231.7	222.0	147.1			
Communications	3,070	114,299	37.23	103.4	102.7	101.8	111.8	107.8	104.4			
Transportation	8,205	265,964	32.41	113.7	111.8	101.3	124.7	125.6	101.5			
Construction	7,146	237,615	33.25	85.9	82.4	72.3	93.9	94.9	73.7			
Services	8,336	159,145	19.09	105.9	105.4	101.7	116.1	115.4	106.4			
Trade	36,837	970,152	26.34	103.3	98.5	108.2	111.0	105.6	112.0			
Toronto - All Industries	250,931	7,766,391	30.95	127.4	124.5	111.9	148.6	145.1	120.7			
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,138	327,178	29.37	111.4	112.1	105.1	131.9	132.9	117.2			
Pulp and Paper	3,022	91,112	30.15	107.6	105.8	105.8	113.2	111.2	111.2			
Iron and Steel	3,455	113,385	32.82	100.7	100.2	100.6	146.7	146.5	129.8			
Construction	2,222	66,270	29.82	90.2	94.5	137.6	115.9	116.2	193.7			
Services	2,034	33,382	16.41	117.4	115.6	108.9	139.0	137.7	117.8			
Trade	4,635	99,047	21.37	108.3	102.6	104.2	113.5	106.6	101.3			
Ottawa - All Industries	21,551	568,862	26.40	108.4	108.3	109.2	125.3	124.5	122.7			
Hamilton - Manufacturing	54,875	1,859,264	33.88	124.8	123.6	113.1	150.4	144.4	125.8			
Textiles	6,735	159,896	23.74	97.2	95.6	104.3	115.4	111.1	115.1			
Electrical apparatus	6,436	224,757	34.92	123.6	122.4	116.2	163.0	160.0	131.4			
Iron and Steel	31,064	1,151,545	37.07	142.6	141.5	119.4	166.6	158.3	130.8			
Construction	2,060	72,984	35.43	83.1	82.9	74.1	111.3	110.2	87.7			
Trade	4,273	106,369	24.89	100.5	97.9	104.5	109.2	108.0	107.7			
Hamilton - All Industries	63,592	2,102,925	33.07	120.3	119.1	110.3	144.9	139.7	122.1			
Windsor - Manufacturing	38,466	1,606,838	41.77	137.5	137.4	106.1	146.2	144.7	105.4			
Iron and Steel	33,020	1,427,877	43.24	140.4	139.8	105.5	149.6	147.8	104.8			
Construction	1,033	37,227	36.52	162.2	163.5	153.4	201.1	211.1	157.2			
Trade	1,293	35,077	27.13	103.7	97.9	98.3	104.0	101.7	93.9			
Windsor - All Industries	42,315	1,726,990	40.81	135.5	135.0	106.2	145.7	144.5	106.1			
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	34,226	999,417	29.20	128.9	127.2	119.3	149.4	146.0	128.5			
Animal Products - edible	4,122	131,582	31.92	116.3	103.7	102.0	141.9	128.6	115.7			
Textiles	4,273	82,889	19.40	116.1	116.9	101.1	123.7	123.2	98.4			
Chemicals	3,957	125,336	31.67	701.6	717.5	811.8	826.8	833.8	843.2			
Iron and Steel	11,843	386,350	32.62	123.7	120.7	106.0	149.5	143.4	119.7			
Communications	1,223	35,681	29.17	97.2	97.4	106.2	103.2	102.3	96.0			
Transportation	2,877	91,080	31.66	102.9	105.1	103.9	110.8	112.5	107.7			
Construction	2,020	63,676	31.52	46.3	68.9	41.9	48.4	73.6	34.3			
Services	2,074	36,045	17.38	105.9	104.9	102.4	116.2	116.0	105.1			
Trade	15,643	395,063	25.25	111.7	104.3	112.2	118.2	113.5	116.6			
Winnipeg - All Industries	58,077	1,621,450	27.92	114.0	113.1	108.8	126.3	125.9	112.6			
Vancouver - Manufacturing	54,308	1,923,601	35.42	226.1	225.4	126.8	291.7	287.4*	140.9			
Lumber Products	4,782	147,588	30.86	86.2	83.2	104.7	104.6	102.1	115.3			
Iron and Steel	37,883	1,425,095	37.62	466.0	462.1	167.8	593.2	580.5*	189.3			
Communications	2,529	66,669	26.36	108.7	109.9	102.3	116.8	118.8	111.7			
Transportation	5,684	195,393	34.38	104.7	108.0	109.9	119.9	122.1	110.6			
Construction	6,211	210,513	33.89	202.9	216.9	112.2	233.4	263.8	124.0			
Services	3,274	68,430	20.90	112.8	112.8	97.2	133.2	137.7	104.4			
Trade	13,823	332,330	24.04	110.2	104.0	109.4	120.9	117.6	112.8			
Vancouver - All Industries	85,835	2,797,122	32.59	170.8	170.1	116.8	216.4	215.5*	127.1			

* Revised.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515089

