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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
August 3, 1942

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

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY.

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 monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at June 1 in the period since 1920, there was a substantial increase in employment at the beginning of June of the present year. The general expansion, however, was below normal in extent, and also differed in its industrial distribution from that usually shown. On the average in the last 21 years, about 75 p.c. of the total advance at June 1 has been reported by the non-manufacturing classes, roughly one-quarter taking place in the factory group. At the date under review, however, 57 workers in each 100 added to the payrolls were reported by firms in the non-manufacturing divisions, while 43 per 100 were absorbed into manufacturing establishments. The movement into the latter continued with considerable vigor; there were very important gains in employment at June 1 in the production of durable goods, while relatively little change, on the whole, took place in the non-durable classes. In the non-manufacturing industries, the advances, though fairly large, were generally on a less-than-average scale.

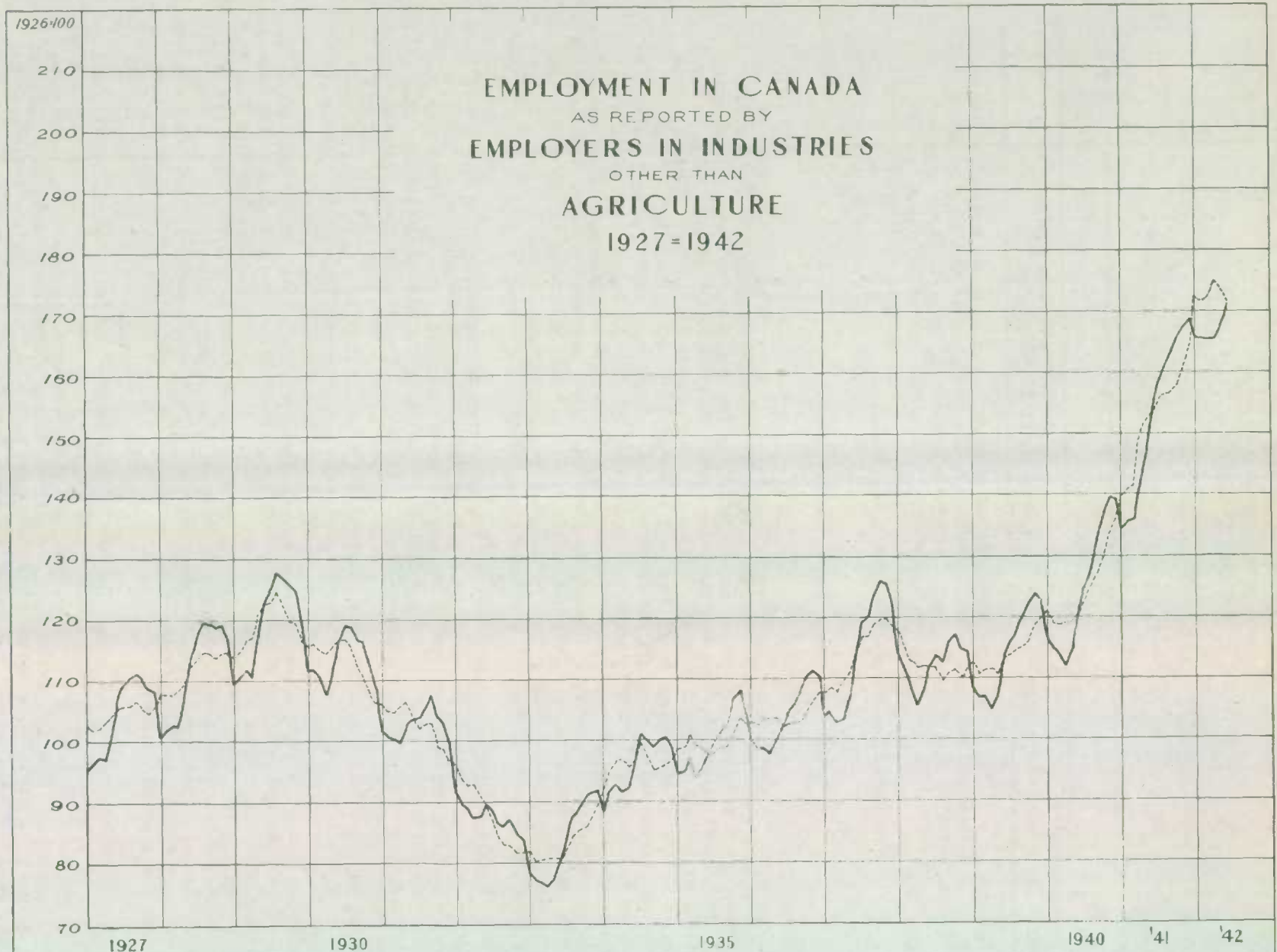
Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,069 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,718,329, an increase of 43,566 persons, or 2.6 p.c., as compared with their employees at May 1, who had numbered 1,674,763. The index rose from its previous all-time maximum of 167.4 at May 1, 1942, to 171.7 at the date under review, when it was 12.3 p.c. higher than that of 152.9 at June 1, 1941. As already mentioned, the general advance was below normal for June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 173.7 at May 1, to 171.7 at the beginning of June; the latter coincides with the unadjusted figure. The corrected index at May 1 had also shown a recession from the preceding month.

The co-operating manufacturers reported a gain of 18,809 men and women; this exceeded the average at the beginning of June in the period since 1920, although it was smaller than that noted at June 1, 1941. Nearly two-thirds of the total number added to the working forces of manufacturing establishments were reported in iron and steel plants, in which the gain was abnormally large. Other durable goods industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were considerable declines in tobacco factories, and textiles also released some employees in a seasonal movement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was indicated in logging, mainly as a result of river-driving operations; the gain at June 1 was not equal to the average in the period since 1920. Mining, on the whole, was quieter, the moderate decline being contrary to the usual movement in the late spring. In transportation and construction there were advances which, though seasonal in character, were below normal in extent. Services and trade reported relatively small increases; these too, were less than usual for the time of year.

The upward movement in payrolls continued at June 1, although the increase was smaller than those recently reported; this was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

holiday, which falling in the last week in May, in many cases affected the earnings disbursed at June 1. The co-operating firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade divisions reported the payment of \$48,526,791 at the date under review, to their 1,718,329 employees; at May 1, the establishments had employed 1,674,763 persons, whose earnings in the week preceding had aggregated \$47,888,745. The per capita average declined from \$28.59 at May 1, to \$28.24 at the beginning of June. The reduction in the latter, though partly due to a loss of earnings over the holiday, was also seasonal in character, considerable numbers of persons being taken on in the industries normally expanding in the early summer, in which the rates of pay are generally below the average; in any case, those newly added to the staffs are ordinarily paid at the lower rates. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment at June 1 numbered 1,781,719, whose earnings for services rendered in the week preceding aggregated \$50,440,521. This was an average of \$28.31 per worker, a decline of 34 cents as compared with the weekly average earnings distributed by the same employers at May 1, 1942.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The highly seasonal character of many industries in Canada tends to invalidate comparisons of employment at different parts of the year. This seasonal factor continues to nullify to some extent the value of comparisons of the levels presently existing with those indicated at the opening of the war; accordingly, the present press letter only briefly reviews the changes in the volume of employment indicated at June 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

Extremely important expansion has been shown in the Dominion during the first thirty-three months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these factors have recently lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 43.6 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and June 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 78.6 p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction), was 8.3 p.c.

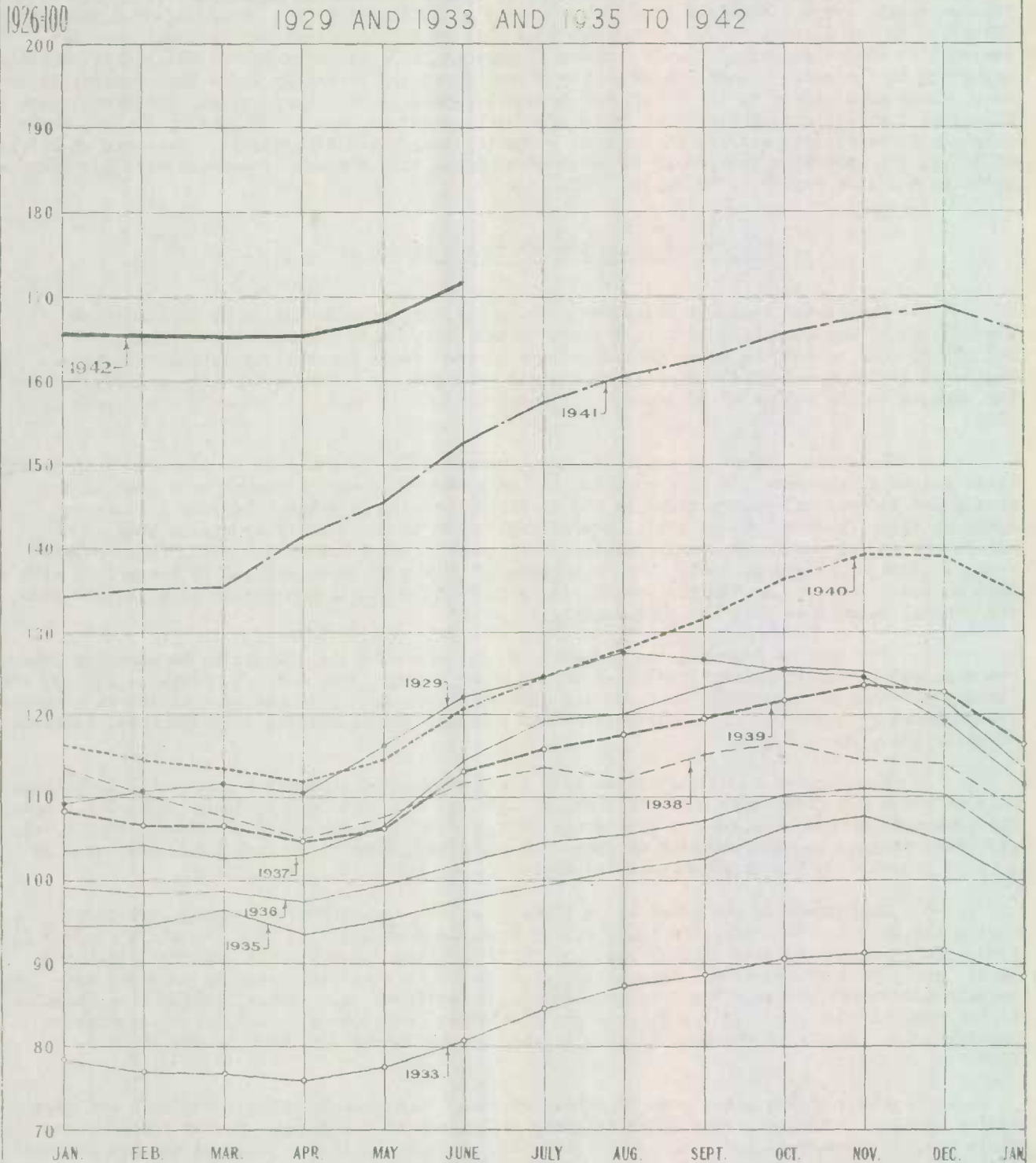
The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 245.3 at June 1, 1942, or by 144.3 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted some 54 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at June 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 175.4 at June 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38.5 p.c. Activity in these industries is ordinarily quieter in the early part of the summer than it is later on when the active season is underway in certain industries, notably the food preserving. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably brisker at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 8.3 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these divisions are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in

Chart 2

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



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.

in the first thirty-three months of the war; logging, 180.3 p.c., mining, three p.c., communications, 19 p.c., transportation, 18.2 p.c., services, 19.1 p.c. and trade, 13.9 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 19 p.c. In building, the increase of 72.5 p.c. at June 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 24.8 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 66.3 p.c. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

GENERAL.

The present tabulation of statistics^{1/} of weekly payrolls is the sixteenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for Apr. 1, 1941. The information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation; the payroll figures obtained in the surveys for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941 are consequently now wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. The present report is therefore the first in which comparisons can be made with the same period of last year, the comparisons necessarily being effected mainly through the use of index numbers.

NOTE:-- The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

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 and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1942 and June 1, 1941 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	
(a) Provinces.										
Maritime Provinces	124,344	3,142,368	25.27	109.0	102.8	100.0	130.5	130.1	100.0	
Prince Edward Island	2,078	46,672	22.46	99.9	86.1	100.0	105.7	91.3	100.0	
Nova Scotia	74,770	1,868,755	26.33	110.3	106.8	100.0	133.8	135.3	100.0	
New Brunswick	47,496	1,126,941	23.73	108.2	98.1	100.0	126.3	123.5	100.0	
Quebec	533,673	14,102,525	26.43	116.2	113.1	100.0	131.6	128.6	100.0	
Ontario	724,484	21,317,714	29.42	110.3	108.6	100.0	121.1	121.7	100.0	
Prairie Provinces	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	107.1	102.0	100.0	117.5	111.7	100.0	
Manitoba	87,204	2,491,491	28.57	106.7	103.5	100.0	115.7	112.1	100.0	
Saskatchewan	36,524	998,758	27.35	103.6	93.0	100.0	114.0	103.2	100.0	
Alberta	62,158	1,805,029	29.04	110.0	105.5	100.0	122.1	116.2	100.0	
British Columbia	149,942	4,668,906	31.14	120.0	117.7	100.0	137.8	133.4	100.0	
CANADA	1,718,329	48,526,791	28.24	112.3	109.5	100.0	125.6	124.0	100.0	
(b) Cities.										
Montreal	253,106	6,970,815	27.54	118.2	115.5	100.0	132.2	130.3	100.0	
Quebec City	30,762	725,537	23.59	134.2	130.8	100.0	152.3	145.3	100.0	
Toronto	230,939	6,614,594	28.64	117.2	115.4	100.0	127.0	129.6	100.0	
Ottawa	20,783	512,273	24.65	104.7	104.0	100.0	113.2	114.6	100.0	
Hamilton	60,705	1,842,321	30.35	114.8	114.1	100.0	127.1	131.0	100.0	
Windsor	37,940	1,516,614	39.97	121.4	116.8	100.0	128.2	122.3	100.0	
Winnipeg	65,369	1,481,383	26.75	108.7	106.8	100.0	115.5	115.0	100.0	
Vancouver	69,983	2,149,959	30.72	139.3	136.3	100.0	167.4	160.8	100.0	
(c) Industries.										
Manufacturing	1,072,407	30,873,429	28.79	122.6	120.4	100.0	137.9	137.3	100.0	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	570,473	18,130,192	31.78	133.2	129.2	100.0	153.7	151.0	100.0	
Non-Durable Goods	483,434	12,108,484	25.05	113.1	112.8	100.0	121.4	123.3	100.0	
Electric Light and Power	18,500	634,753	34.31	96.9	95.5	100.0	103.4	102.4	100.0	
Logging	60,128	1,035,186	20.85	106.8	100.1	100.0	118.0	114.2	100.0	
Mining	60,887	2,787,314	34.46	97.7	97.9	100.0	108.7	110.1	100.0	
Communications	27,745	777,108	28.01	106.9	106.7	100.0	110.4	109.1	100.0	
Transportation	134,123	4,645,675	34.64	107.3	104.9	100.0	117.4	114.3	100.0	
Construction and Maintenance	155,036	3,926,127	25.32	88.4	78.4	100.0	101.2	91.2	100.0	
Services	40,280	691,101	17.17	105.7	103.2	100.0	113.6	111.7	100.0	
Trade	157,761	3,790,851	24.03	98.0	97.9	100.0	104.0	104.4	100.0	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,718,329	48,526,791	28.24	112.3	109.5	100.0	125.6	124.0	100.0	
Finance	63,390	1,913,730	30.19	105.8	112.8	100.0	110.8	110.5	100.0	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,781,719	50,440,521	28.31	112.0	109.3	100.0	125.0	123.4	100.0	

^{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.

The tables which formerly gave statistics of the number of employees and their weekly earnings accordingly now also contain index numbers of employment and payrolls for the same period of a year ago.

The base used in making these index numbers, (namely, the amounts distributed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding), was selected as being the first period in the current record for which the statistics were thoroughly representative, and comparable with the data subsequently tabulated. The indexes of employment used in Tables 7, 8 and 9 have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls, but except for this specific purpose, the indexes based on 1926 as 100 should be used in comparing the levels of employment.

In connection with the index numbers of payrolls, it must be noted that the basic period used in calculating the index is too short to be entirely satisfactory, particularly as the Victoria Day holiday in some cases affects the payrolls distributed on or about June 1. The entire experience with the payroll data is, indeed, extremely brief, and the difficulties normally attendant upon the organization of any statistics built up from so many units have been greatly increased by those resulting from wartime conditions. There is considerable evidence that the payroll data, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, but at the present stage in their development, they must nevertheless be considered as subject to revision.

To establish some basis of comparison with earnings in immediately preceding years, the following gives the per capita average earnings of those employed by the manufacturers furnishing information for June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, together with the weekly average earnings of all persons employed in the manufacturing industries, according to the Census of Industry for 1939 and 1940; the latter averages result from the division of the annual average payroll by 52 weeks. The data are not entirely comparable, since the Census enquiries include a large number of smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys; the important and growing degree of labour dilution as the war progresses, however, probably tends to increase the comparability of the current averages with those for immediately preceding periods.

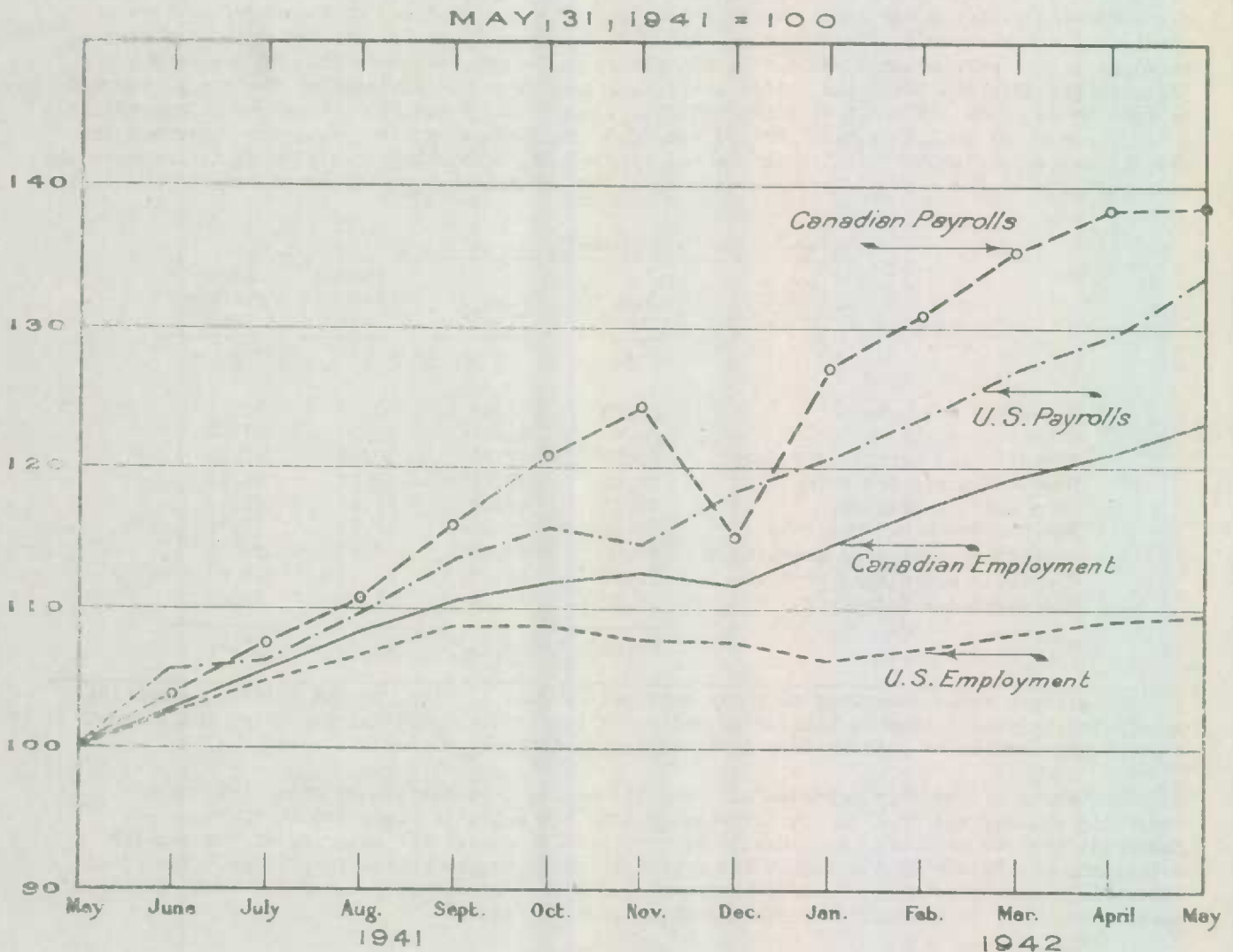
Industries	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings.			
	June 1 ^{1/} 1942	June 1 1941	Annual ^{2/} Average 1940	Annual ^{2/} Average 1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	24.70	23.26	20.77	20.15
Animal products	24.09	21.83	19.64	18.92
Textiles and textile products	20.24	18.66	18.43	17.02
Wood and paper products	27.13	25.38	23.16	21.96
Iron and its products	33.59	29.78	28.41	25.19
Non-ferrous metal products	30.97	27.53	26.79	25.75
Non-metallic mineral products	31.00	28.58	26.41	25.12
Chemicals and allied products	27.92	26.67	26.84	26.87
Miscellaneous industries	25.13	22.33	21.44	20.42
Total	28.69	25.53	23.23	21.56

1/ The average weekly earnings of those employed at June 1, 1942, by the 7,192 co-operating manufacturing establishments (excluding central electric stations); in the main, the current surveys are limited to returns from firms employing fifteen persons and over.

2/ The Census of Industry takes in all establishments, irrespective of size; the number reporting in 1940 was 25,513. It is probable that the payrolls disbursed in the smaller factories tend to be below the general average, partly because the majority of the smaller establishments belong in the industrial groups in which wages are relatively low. The plants furnishing monthly returns on employment, employed approximately 85 p.o. of the total number of persons reported in all manufacturing establishments in 1940.

The value of the above comparisons will be greater when overlapping figures from the Census of Industry are available, but in the meantime, it is felt that a certain interest attaches to the data as indicative of the trends of the average earnings of those engaged in manufacturing. Despite the dilution of labour, the typical wage-earner in factories is now receiving a larger pay envelope than in any preceding period; the benefit of this is, of course, partly offset by higher living costs, and greatly increased taxation. With additional members of the family in employment, the earned income of the average family has obviously grown to a considerably greater extent than that of the individual wage-earner. The increase in the weekly average between June 1 of 1941 and 1942, is partly due to the more general payment of the cost-of-living bonus from last October under the terms of P.C. 8253, together with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of workers in the more-highly paid heavy industries.

Comparison of Canadian and American Trends.- The trends of employment and earnings in manufacturing in Canada and the United States over the twelve months ending June 1, 1942, are shown in the chart below.



The index numbers in the two countries are probably not absolutely comparable, for several reasons, but there is nevertheless sufficient similarity to make a comparison of their movements of interest. The American indexes of employment and payrolls depicted in this chart have been converted from their base, 1923-25=100, to show the growth since May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian data, while the latter indexes of employment have been converted from 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index of payrolls. It may be noted that the sharp decline in the reported earnings in Canada at the year-end was due to slackening in industry over the Christmas and New Years holidays; the American data, representing the situation about the middle of the month, are not affected by these holidays.

The industrial acceleration indicated by the Dominion indexes during the past year has been rather greater than that in the States; where the Canadian index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 23.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1942, the American index has advanced by 9.8 p.c. in approximately the same period, i.e., from May 15, 1941, to May 15, 1942. In the same comparison, there has been a gain of 38.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported in this country, while those in the United States have risen by 33.7 p.c. As a result of these disparities, the earnings of the individual in recorded employment across the Border have increased to a greater extent than in Canada, the percentage advance in the per capita average in this country being 13 p.c. at May 1, and 12 p.c. at June 1, while in the United States it was 19 p.c. at May 15. Among the factors contributing to these results may be mentioned the following: (1) the more drastic legislation to regulate earnings in the Dominion than in the States; (2) the greater degree of dilution of labour existing in Canada, where the war effort has now been underway for nearly three years; (3) the greater representation of employment in the heavy industries, probably existing in the United States data than in the Canadian; this possibility is supported by the comparison of the figures for the durable goods industries.

In the production of heavy manufactured goods, the Canadian index of employment has risen by 33 p.c., and the American index by 16 p.c., while the reported payrolls have advanced by 53.6 p.c. in this country, and by 43 p.c. across the border. The dilution of labour and other factors above mentioned as affecting Canadian workers more than those in the States have, however, been reflected in the fact that in this class the average weekly earnings of wage and salary earners in the Dominion have advanced in the year by 16 p.c. at May 1 and by 14 p.c. at June 1, while those of American workers have risen by 19.7 p.c. from May 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942.

Among the non-durable goods, employment in this country has increased by 13 p.c., and payrolls by 21 p.c. The comparable American index numbers have risen by three p.c. and 19.6 p.c., respectively. The average weekly earnings of the individual worker in this class in Canada showed a gain of 9.6 p.c., to May 1 and 7.6 p.c. to June 1, the latter being lowered by loss of pay over the holiday; in the year ending May 15, those of his American counterpart have risen by 13.6 p.c. It is interesting to note that if the chemical industries (very largely engaged on war work) be taken from the Canadian figures for the non-durable goods industries, the latest index of employment in this class would be 106.8, and that of earnings, 113.1. The statistics available do not permit the American figures to be similarly adjusted, but it is probable that employment in chemicals in this country at present constitutes a larger proportion of the total number engaged in manufacturing than in the United States. If this supposition is correct, it appears that employment in the non-durable classes here and in the States has shown considerable similarity in movement during the past year.

Payrolls at June 1, 1941.- The 13,069 establishments in the eight leading industrial groups throughout Canada furnishing information at the beginning of May, reported the distribution of \$48,526,791 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,718,329 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,674,763 workers at the first of May, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$47,868,745. This gain of 2.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment at June 1 was accompanied by an increase of \$638,046, or 1.3 p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$28.24, was lower by 25 cents than the previous maximum average of \$28.59 paid at May 1. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the earnings of many individuals, while the fact that there was a considerable growth in employment among those whose rates of pay are below the present generally-high average, also contributed to this reduction.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,674,665 employees of the 13,064 firms furnishing data were given as \$47,887,408, paid on or about May 1 for services rendered in the last week in April. The per capita average based on this total was \$28.60; the revised figure for May 1 is \$28.59.

The Table on page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for certain industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.- The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

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

1941	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate payrolls	Per Capita earnings	Employment	Aggregate payrolls	Per Capita earnings
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
<u>1942</u>						
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 ^{1/}	120.4	137.3 ^{1/}	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.6	28.24	122.6	137.9	28.79

The increase of 12.3 p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 25.6 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. As already explained, the latest index of payrolls would have been higher were it not for the fact that many businesses were wholly or partly closed on Victoria Day. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941; from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1942, this index has risen by 5.6 p.c.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 22.6 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37.9 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.79 paid on or about June 1, was lower than at May 1, or Apr. 1, being affected by the observance of Victoria Day; the considerable growth in several industries in which the rates of pay are below the general level presently existing, also contributed to this reduction in the average. Nevertheless, the latest per capita figure represented an increase of \$3.22 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the twelve months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing

^{1/} Revised.

industries, together with overtime work.

Earnings by Industries.- The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,072,407, were paid \$30,873,429 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,053,598 persons at the beginning of May, when they had reported the distribution of \$30,753,218 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus a gain of \$120,211 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending June 1; the increase of 1.8 p.c. in the reported number of employees was accompanied by that of 0.4 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, which, as elsewhere mentioned, were lowered by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday by many establishments.

There was a further important advance in the number engaged in the heavy industries, in which took place most of the increase in the payrolls. In many establishments the cessation of work over the holiday reduced the amount distributed in earnings, with the result that the percentage gain in the latter was smaller than that in employment. The number in employment increased by 3.1 p.c., while the payrolls rose by 1.7 p.c. from May 1. The index of employment in the production of durable goods advanced from 129.2 at May 1 to 133.2 at June 1, while the corresponding index numbers for the payrolls were 151.0 and 153.7. In iron and steel, employment has risen by 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and the reported earnings by 65.7 p.c. in the twelve months ending June 1, 1942; the advances in shipbuilding in this period have been even more impressive, amounting to 131.5 p.c. in employment and 185.7 in earnings.

In the non-durable products group, there was a general gain of 0.2 p.c. from May 1, but, as a result of the holidays, the earnings declined by 1.6 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 13.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 21.4 p.c.

Employment in logging was more active, largely due to river driving operations; the gain amounted to 6.6 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls rose by 3.3 p.c. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from \$21.30 paid at May 1, to \$20.65 paid at June 1. The difference is largely due to the fact that those newly added to the staff usually commence at the lower rates of pay. The figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a further seasonal reduction of 0.2 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1.3 p.c. The statistics show that 80,887 persons were paid \$2,787,314 at June 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.46. The average pay envelope of those employed at May 1 had contained \$34.83. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the latest average.

In communications there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose by 1.3 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed an advance, rising from \$27.71 at May 1, to \$28.01 paid at June 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 134,123 men and women at June 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,645,875. The former figure was higher by 2.3 p.c. than that at May 1, while the payrolls increased by 2.7 p.c. The average earnings were rather higher, the per capita figure being \$34.64, compared with \$34.49 paid at May 1.

Seasonal improvement was indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 12.8 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 11 p.c. There was expansion in employment and earnings in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance. The per capita average earnings gained in railway construction and maintenance; in the highway group they were practically unchanged, while those in building were smaller, partly as a result of the holiday. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from \$25.73 at May 1, to \$25.32 at June 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2.5 p.c. more employees, with an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The average earnings were therefore lower, declining from \$17.30 at May 1, to \$17.17 at June 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time

workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 p.c. of those included in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.2 p.o. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 0.3 p.o., the loss being largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. The per capita earnings were therefore rather lower, being \$24.03 at June 1, as compared with \$24.15 at May 1.

In the financial group, 63,390 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,913,730 at June 1, a per capita average of \$30.19. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,353, with weekly earnings of \$1,907,662; this was an average of \$30.11 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division changed the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$28.31 at June 1, while without the latter statistics, the weekly average was \$28.24.

Earnings by Provinces.- Firms in all provinces reported increases in employment as compared with May 1, and in all except Nova Scotia and Ontario, the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed were also higher, although in several cases the percentage gains in the latter were not equal to those in the number of workers absorbed by industry. This was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly to the fact that those added to the staffs are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the per capita averages were higher, but in the remaining provinces they were lower than at May 1.

Earnings by Cities.- Employment in the eight leading cities showed an upward movement at June 1; in Montreal, Quebec, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the reported payrolls were also higher. In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, on the other hand, the salaries and wages disbursed were lower. This was largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. Mainly as a result of this holiday, the per capita averages were lower, except in Quebec City, Windsor and Vancouver, where the highest averages yet recorded in these cities were indicated at June 1.

Table 9 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

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 is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period of observation:-

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5	Apr. 1	126.0
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7	May 1	126.9
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0	June 1	126.9
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0		

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general percentage gains were slightly below normal for June 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Industrial activity in the various areas, however, continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.- Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 936 employers in these

provinces with a combined working force of 124,344 persons, as compared with 117,262 at May 1. This gain of six p.c. exceeded the average at June 1 in the years for which data are available. The latest index, at 166.1, was nine p.c. higher than the June 1, 1941, figure of 152.4, previously the maximum for that date.

Manufacturing showed decided expansion at the date under review, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; logging, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation and coal-mining were seasonally slacker.

The 891 firms reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 115,291 workers, or 13,671 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in the great majority of industrial groups in Quebec; manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction recorded especially pronounced additions to the personnel, and there were smaller increases in services. On the other hand, little general change was noted in mining and communications, while employment in trade was reduced. Within the manufacturing division, textile, electrical apparatus, lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported the greatest advances, but the trend was also upward in the food, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, musical instrument, clay, glass and stone and many other industries.

Statements were tabulated from 3,300 firms employing 533,673 workers at June 1, 1942, 14,318 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns was below the average for June 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1941; it was also decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 3,133, had reported 457,959 employees, as compared with 426,019 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1942, together with small increases in employment in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the forces. There was also improvement in the lumber, food, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, textile and tobacco factories released large numbers of workers, and smaller losses took place in the leather, rubber, beverage and a few other classes. In some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The staffs of the 5,637 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 724,484 at the latest date; as compared with 713,994 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,489 employees, an advance that was rather less-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 178.5 at June 1, 1942, was higher than in any other month in the record. A combined staff of 657,368 had been reported by the 5,419 concerns furnishing data for the same date last year.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (building, highway and railroad), transportation and manufacturing showed heightened activity in the Prairie Provinces, while the trend was also favourable in mining, communications, services and trade. In the group of factory employment, the movement was generally upward. The largest additions to the staffs were in iron and steel, chemical, food, petroleum and lumber works. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of employment than in any other month in the years since 1929.

The 1,810 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 185,886 employees, as against 177,126 in the preceding month. Improvement was noted at June 1 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rather smaller increases, on the whole, had been indicated at June 1, 1941, when the 1,789 establishments making returns had employed 173,683 workers, compared with 167,434 at May 1.

British Columbia.- An aggregate working force of 149,942 men and women was reported by the 1,386 co-operating employers, who had 147,026 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest increase approximated the average at June 1 in the years since 1920; it rather exceeded that noted at the same date in 1941. The index of employment at June 1, 1942,

reached a new maximum; standing at 161.9, it was 20 p.c. higher than at the beginning of June of last year.

Manufacturing generally recorded improvement, that in iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Lumber mills, however, were slacker; this was attributed in part to shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining and construction showed heightened activity; the trend was slightly favourable in trade, services and communications, while transportation was quieter.

For June 1, 1941, statements had been received from 1,319 employers of 124,533 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers for the economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing heightened activity. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver. Except in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index number of employment in each of the eight centres was higher than at any other month in the record.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was shown in Montreal, where the 1,923 co-operating firms employed 253,106 persons, or 5,834 more than at May 1. Manufacturing reported a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel; there were also gains in textile, musical instrument, beverage, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation, building and services afforded more employment, while trade showed a falling-off. The index, at 166.8, was nearly 26 points higher than in June, 1941; a smaller advance had then been recorded in the 1,817 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 213,752.

Quebec.- There was a further rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; most of this took place in manufacturing, but transportation, services and trade also reported slight improvement. Statements were tabulated from 228 employers having 30,762 workers, as against 29,964 in the preceding month. Expansion on much the same scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the level of employment was then much lower, according to information from 216 firms with a force of 22,613 men and women.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,971 business houses in Toronto with 230,939 employees, compared with 227,403 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker; the greatest gains were in iron and steel plants, but chemical, printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation was more active; construction, services and trade, however, released small numbers of workers. The general index in Toronto, at 179.7, was many points higher than at June 1, 1941, when statistics from 1,881 establishments indicated a combined staff of 196,336, or 4,579 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation, services and trade in Ottawa. A total working force of 20,783 men and women was employed at June 1, 1942, by the 250 co-operating firms, who had 20,633 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 241 establishments had reported a staff of 19,834, a gain of 601 from their May 1, 1941, forces; the index was then six points lower than that of 157.7 at June 1, 1942.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 347 employers who had 60,705 persons on their paylists, or 391 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was much smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1941; employment then, however, was not so active, the latest index, 185.9, being considerably above that of 161.9 at the same date of last year.

Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, and in construction, while transportation and trade showed relatively small losses. The 348 concerns reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 52,826 workers; the index then stood at 161.9, compared with 185.9 at June 1, 1942.

Windsor.- Employment again advanced in Windsor at June 1, when statistics were received from 204 firms with 37,940 employees, an increase of 1,436 since the beginning of May. There was a moderate gain in food and some other manufacturing classes, together with considerable expansion in iron and steel factories. The non-manufacturing divisions reported a decline on the whole, mainly in construction. At the corresponding date of last summer, a smaller increase had been indicated by the 195 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 31,475; employment then was at a much lower level than at the latest date, when the index stood at 279.2, the highest to date.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 55,369 men and women was reported by the 560 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 54,400 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and transportation, while retail trade afforded rather less employment. The general increase was slightly smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 583 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 50,993 persons, as against 49,720 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 122.2, compared with 132.8 at June 1, 1942; the latter is higher than in any other month in the record except the last two of 1941.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in plants turning out iron and steel products. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was slacker; construction reported considerable improvement and there were slight gains in services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 607 firms with 69,983 workers, as compared with 68,461 at May 1, 1942. A smaller advance had been made at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 582 establishments with 49,987 persons on their staffs, an increase of 237 over the month. Employment then, however, was generally quieter, the index being nearly 56 points lower than that of 197.7 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

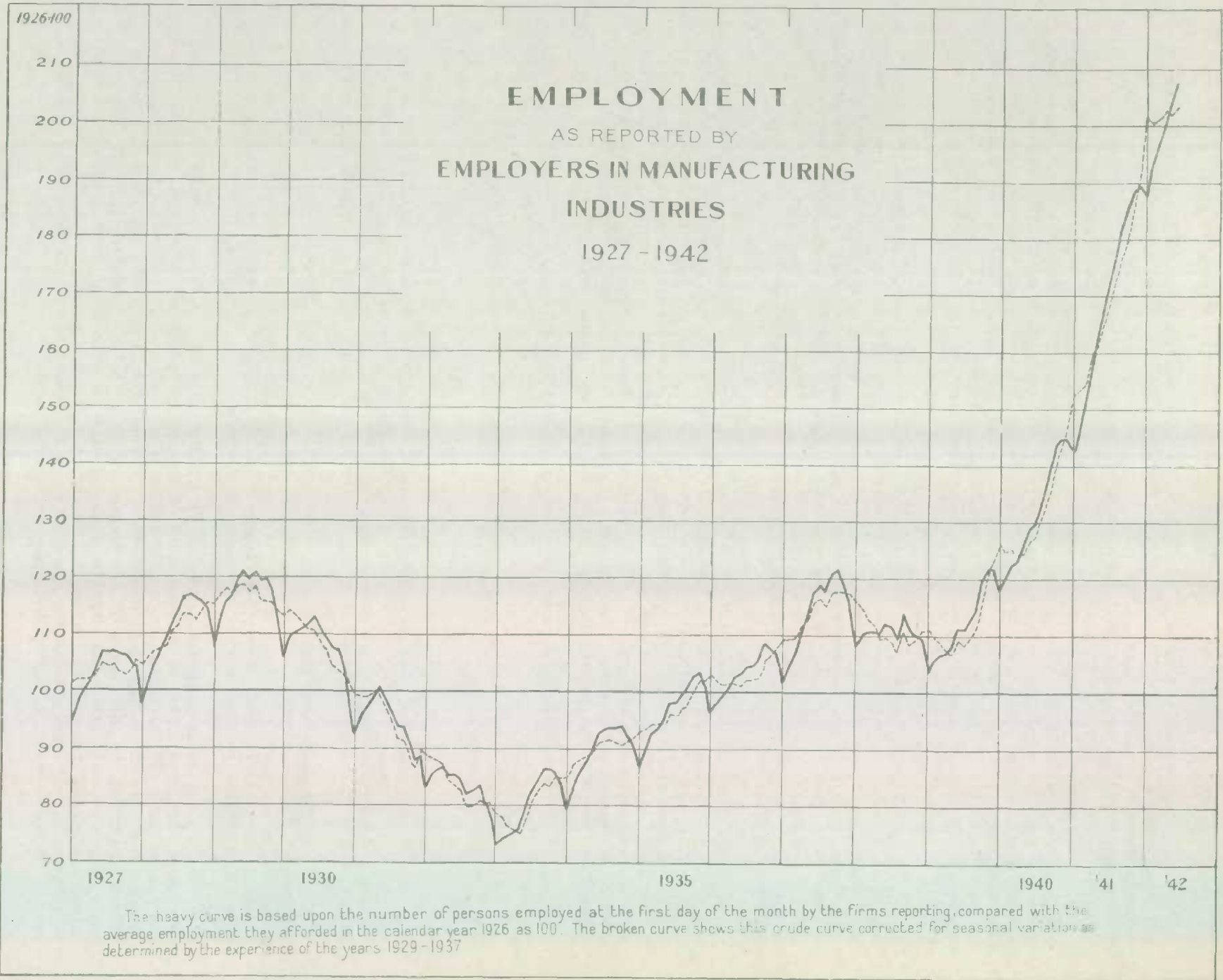
The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations throughout the Dominion continued to increase, the expansion at June 1 being the fifth reported in as many months. The advance considerably exceeded the average at June 1 in the experience of other years in the record, although it was not equal to that reported at June 1 of 1941, and a few earlier summers.

The 7,294 establishments furnishing data reported an aggregate of 1,072,407 employees, as compared with 1,053,598 at May 1. The index rose from 202.3 at that date to 205.9 at the beginning of June, when it was 22.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941. The seasonally-adjusted index also showed an upward movement, standing at 201.9 at the latest date, as compared with 200.8 in the preceding month, previously the maximum.

Particularly outstanding gains were indicated at the date under review in iron and steel products. The number of persons taken on in that group has not often been exceeded in the period for which statistics are available; it is also substantially greater than that noted in any other June in the period of observation. The manufacturers furnishing data in this industry reported the addition of 12,145 workers to their staffs. The lumber, food, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also showed pronounced increases in personnel. In some cases, notably lumber products, however, the improvement was on a scale below the average for June 1, according to the experience of past years. To some extent, this resulted from shortage of labour.

In addition to the above increases, there were gains on a smaller scale in the production of beverages, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral

Chart 4



products, (chiefly petroleum), and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile and tobacco factories were slack, the losses being partly seasonal in character; the decline in the textile group was not equal to the average at June 1 in past years.

Logging.- River-driving operations resulted in a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of June. The number of persons added to the payroll, however, was smaller than usual for the season. Returns were received from 437 employees with a staff of 50,128 persons, as compared with 47,027 at the beginning of May. A very much larger gain had been reported at June 1, 1941, but the index number then was over 10 points lower than the latest figure of 169.0.

Mining.- Seasonal curtailment was indicated at the beginning of June in coal-mining, while there was moderate improvement in the extraction of other non-metallic mineral products, and in metallic ore mining; the trend in the group as a whole was unfavourable. The decline was contra-seasonal. Statistics were tabulated from 430 mine operators, employing 80,887 persons, as compared with 81,076 at the beginning of May. The June 1 index, at 173.1, was several points lower than that of 177.2 at June 1, 1941.

Communications.- There was slight improvement in the telephone and telegraph division; 61 companies and branches in the communications group employed 27,745 workers, or 43 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, although the increase in personnel then reported had been very much larger.

Transportation.- The trend was decidedly upward in transportation. Greater activity was shown in all three branches - local transportation, shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation. Data were received from 559 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 134,123 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 131,134 at May 1. This advance was seasonal, but was below-average in extent; nevertheless, the index, at 106.4, was the highest for June 1 in any summer since that of 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to the payroll were indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,471 employers reported a staff of 155,035 persons, as compared with 137,444 in the preceding month. This gain of 17,591 workers was smaller than usual for June 1 in the years since 1920. The index of employment in construction as a whole was lower than at June 1, 1941, but was otherwise the highest for that date in any year since 1931.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded some improvement. Statements were compiled from 618 firms employing 40,250 persons, as compared with 39,272 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a larger scale.

Trade.- Further moderate gains were indicated in retail trade, while there was practically no change in the wholesale division; the increase in trade as a whole was considerably below-average for the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,199 co-operating establishments reported 157,754 employees, compared with 157,510 in the preceding month. Much greater improvement had been reported at June 1, 1941. For the second consecutive month, employment in trade was at a level slightly lower than at the corresponding date of last year. However, the index was higher than at June 1 in any earlier summer.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators show that at June 1, 759 firms and branches in these lines of business employed 35,390 persons, compared with 63,353 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communication, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,781,719 in 13,828 establishments, and lowers the index of 171.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 169.3; the May 1 index of 167.4 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 165.2, while that for June, 1941, stood at 151.2 when such returns were included, as compared with 152.9 for the industries above enumerated.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

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
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
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	116.4	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	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	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	187.9	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1942.

100.0 7.2 .1 4.3 2.8 31.1 42.2 10.8 5.1 2.1 3.6 8.7

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).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
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

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

14.7	1.8	13.4	1.2	3.5	2.2	3.2	4.1
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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.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
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	85.0	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	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	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

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

100.0	62.4	2.9	4.7	1.6	7.8	9.0	2.4	9.2
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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	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
MANUFACTURING	62.4	205.9	202.3	168.0	129.2	111.4	112.3	117.9
Animal products - edible	2.0	174.9	168.8	172.9	148.0	139.0	134.8	137.8
Fur and products	.2	123.2	121.0	123.6	120.7	102.5	103.6	102.5
Leather and products	1.6	138.7	139.6	137.0	116.8	110.1	105.3	117.9
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.6	130.1	131.0	113.0	112.1	109.5	120.2
Lumber and products	3.7	120.2	115.7	120.9	97.5	88.3	86.3	95.2
Lough and dressed lumber	2.3	109.9	103.4	115.7	91.6	80.4	79.2	88.8
Furniture	.6	111.6	113.5	111.9	91.6	83.8	79.9	89.2
Other lumber products	.8	166.9	163.7	148.5	122.9	117.2	114.2	120.1
Musical instruments	.2	95.8	87.9	94.3	62.1	42.1	45.1	55.2
Plant products - edible	2.6	137.2	135.1	133.8	121.1	112.2	111.5	112.5
Pulp and paper products	4.8	133.4	132.1	128.3	117.6	108.2	105.3	111.7
Pulp and paper	2.2	125.6	123.4	120.5	110.7	96.4	94.4	107.1
Paper products	.9	189.0	186.5	167.3	141.6	128.0	130.8	133.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	124.5	124.9	125.2	118.2	116.5	110.7	110.5
Rubber products	.9	126.1	126.7	134.6	107.5	107.2	100.8	108.9
Textile products	8.6	168.9	169.5	159.4	144.6	119.4	119.3	128.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	176.8	177.4	169.9	157.6	123.8	126.1	143.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	128.9	128.9	125.8	121.6	94.7	97.8	105.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	203.3	205.4	186.3	171.0	126.3	124.0	149.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	581.0	581.1	585.6	511.0	427.6	432.5	541.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	144.4	143.7	143.0	139.4	121.3	121.2	127.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	172.7	174.0	155.6	138.0	116.0	116.5	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	172.8	173.5	166.0	133.8	113.5	104.2	110.3
Tobacco	.6	128.2	156.9	107.0	100.3	96.0	102.5	99.4
Beverages	.8	235.5	232.2	205.6	172.9	171.8	167.7	154.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	585.8	583.4	326.6	191.4	161.8	161.2	155.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	133.6	130.5	133.3	106.0	94.0	92.9	99.6
Electric light and power	1.1	145.3	143.2	149.9	137.5	126.9	128.0	119.4
Electrical apparatus	2.0	249.5	242.7	205.9	147.3	129.1	136.8	143.8
Iron and steel products	23.4	295.8	286.9	203.3	126.4	98.1	104.8	111.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	245.4	244.7	211.2	158.3	129.9	130.9	144.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	253.4	252.4	225.2	134.0	115.7	123.4	129.5
Agricultural implements	.7	138.5	122.5	107.9	81.4	56.2	67.6	75.3
Land vehicles	8.7	236.2	232.1	179.8	115.3	91.9	99.6	104.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	284.3	276.8	256.5	168.0	143.3	152.6	165.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.6	973.8	894.1	420.6	206.2	71.3	84.5	83.5
Heating appliances	.3	155.6	157.3	158.4	132.7	126.4	130.3	130.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	291.4	279.2	226.2	142.5	106.4	124.2	130.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	281.3	282.4	232.3	124.8	102.4	110.5	123.4
Other iron and steel products	5.8	469.1	451.8	242.3	132.0	101.6	101.5	111.1
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	343.4	334.8	273.9	180.5	155.5	156.8	157.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	196.9	192.9	179.7	172.7	157.7	158.8	153.0
Miscellaneous	.8	341.4	322.1	205.5	154.2	144.5	142.3	138.8
LOGGING	2.9	169.0	158.5	158.3	105.2	97.1	93.6	109.1
MINING	4.7	173.1	173.5	177.2	166.7	160.5	153.3	151.9
Coal	1.5	92.2	94.9	91.5	86.4	82.4	85.5	83.4
Metallic ores	2.6	357.3	355.4	372.1	354.9	342.7	316.6	308.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	161.6	157.2	161.0	145.9	139.7	129.3	143.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	103.9	103.7	97.2	87.1	83.8	84.7	85.6
Telegraphs	.4	120.4	119.8	115.5	98.2	94.8	97.0	98.5
Telephones	1.2	99.3	99.3	92.2	84.0	80.8	81.4	82.1
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	106.4	104.1	99.2	90.3	86.5	84.9	86.7
Street railways and cartage	2.1	152.9	149.8	146.5	133.7	125.1	115.6	118.1
Steam railways	4.4	94.7	92.6	86.2	77.5	74.1	73.1	76.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	98.3	95.6	94.9	91.1	91.9	97.9	93.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	123.3	109.3	139.5	90.5	115.3	114.5	105.2
Building	3.5	138.9	132.4	141.1	68.4	53.8	54.5	58.7
Highway	3.1	135.3	114.3	180.3	126.1	227.6	223.2	180.3
Railway	2.4	96.7	81.6	100.9	79.9	73.1	72.9	81.7
SERVICES	2.4	180.6	176.3	170.9	142.5	141.8	135.3	129.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	173.2	167.1	163.6	135.8	136.6	128.5	121.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	193.6	192.1	183.6	154.3	150.9	146.1	142.1
TRADE	9.2	153.7	153.5	156.8	140.7	136.6	131.5	131.5
Retail	7.0	160.9	160.6	164.6	146.2	143.1	137.4	138.6
Wholesale	2.2	134.3	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5	118.0	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	171.7	167.4	152.9	120.9	113.1	111.9	114.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	38.9	177.9	172.4	152.2	129.9	109.3	111.9	120.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	117.2	97.9	112.0	104.7	83.0	87.2	105.0
	Pulp and paper	4.2	188.0	189.1	187.1	166.8	159.9	138.5	174.0
	Textile products	3.6	120.4	118.3	118.5	110.1	86.1	80.7	92.3
	Iron and steel	17.8	263.1	262.5	183.1	144.7	114.1	126.8	129.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	144.6	137.6	145.3	124.7	112.2	115.8	115.7
	Logging	4.1	215.3	153.8	259.8	130.7	140.6	113.9	163.3
	Mining	13.4	110.2	113.2	118.9	113.4	111.5	113.8	109.1
	Communications	2.0	115.0	114.7	104.7	91.8	89.4	89.7	88.0
	Transportation	11.8	127.4	135.3	85.2	75.0	61.7	64.2	68.2
	Construction	19.4	253.8	198.4	252.9	116.2	132.6	149.0	206.1
	Services	1.9	281.6	276.4	258.7	195.3	177.4	177.4	169.1
	Trade	8.5	171.5	168.4	168.7	142.7	134.1	129.7	127.8
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	166.1	156.7	152.4	117.0	108.4	110.9	122.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.0	217.8	213.4	173.9	133.9	113.3	115.2	119.3
	Lumber products	2.7	130.3	120.4	143.9	101.5	93.7	99.8	103.1
	Pulp and paper	5.8	128.6	127.6	124.4	115.9	102.8	101.7	108.0
	Textile products	14.6	194.1	193.1	179.6	161.6	133.7	135.2	144.4
	Iron and steel	21.0	329.4	320.4	206.7	118.1	85.6	95.2	102.6
	Other manufactures	23.9	222.3	218.0	177.0	137.4	123.3	121.2	121.5
	Logging	4.1	247.3	234.0	228.0	119.6	118.9	132.2	136.6
	Mining	2.6	304.8	304.2	294.7	291.8	272.9	244.8	260.0
	Communications	1.3	102.5	102.4	91.5	79.3	75.6	76.0	77.4
	Transportation	6.9	102.9	96.0	96.0	87.9	89.9	90.3	85.8
	Construction	8.4	109.8	101.9	121.1	82.0	158.9	148.9	86.3
	Services	2.2	168.8	162.6	148.5	124.5	123.8	121.5	114.0
	Trade	6.5	161.7	163.1	165.1	150.3	143.1	143.0	139.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.8	177.9	157.3	123.0	121.0	120.4	113.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	70.7	203.3	201.1	171.6	128.8	111.7	112.4	118.7
	Lumber products	2.9	98.4	95.6	100.0	85.4	78.9	73.8	83.9
	Pulp and paper	5.0	131.7	130.5	125.7	114.6	108.5	106.8	109.0
	Textile products	8.0	144.0	146.7	140.9	130.4	107.6	106.4	118.4
	Iron and steel	28.9	293.5	284.3	223.9	137.3	108.2	113.1	121.0
	Other manufactures	25.9	205.8	206.3	175.5	136.4	125.4	125.7	128.8
	Logging	1.6	127.1	116.4	110.8	103.1	68.1	61.2	83.7
	Mining	4.0	292.9	292.3	313.9	294.6	285.2	253.3	249.0
	Communications	1.4	93.8	94.5	89.9	82.3	78.2	80.9	82.8
	Transportation	5.3	102.5	100.5	95.3	88.4	82.7	81.6	86.6
	Construction	5.9	111.4	104.3	148.2	97.2	94.2	97.8	112.3
	Services	2.2	205.7	203.4	195.7	165.2	162.8	157.8	148.5
	Trade	8.9	158.7	158.2	165.1	146.9	143.5	136.9	137.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.5	175.9	161.9	126.6	113.6	112.5	118.8
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	36.5	171.3	165.8	139.2	115.3	105.8	104.8	109.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	140.2	134.9	141.0	106.7	110.2	105.6	112.5
	Pulp and paper	2.3	107.5	103.9	106.1	102.2	104.5	98.4	95.9
	Textile products	2.9	234.6	230.5	196.9	155.8	133.3	129.4	143.2
	Iron and steel	13.3	142.6	139.2	110.7	86.4	74.6	79.4	85.9
	Other manufactures	15.8	224.4	215.3	176.3	149.5	139.0	133.8	137.4
	Logging	1.0	110.2	137.3	78.3	36.6	33.6	26.8	20.9
	Mining	6.6	138.9	138.2	121.6	106.6	100.0	98.8	94.7
	Communications	2.3	113.8	112.6	110.5	94.8	88.1	91.9	89.9
	Transportation	16.9	112.3	109.0	110.5	101.5	94.4	87.6	92.0
	Construction	16.3	119.4	97.4	130.8	89.5	84.4	81.6	81.5
	Services	3.2	157.8	150.4	162.7	127.6	129.9	116.8	114.6
	Trade	17.2	131.6	131.0	131.8	123.5	120.3	114.2	115.8
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	137.4	130.9	128.3	107.4	101.0	97.0	99.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	54.5	227.5	221.6	158.5	124.4	107.8	106.8	112.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.0	143.2	145.5	134.4	109.4	96.2	91.0	100.3
	Pulp and paper	4.7	158.0	155.4	148.6	127.5	107.0	100.6	125.0
	Textile products	1.1	198.0	199.3	172.4	137.8	119.8	126.4	131.7
	Iron and steel	22.4	709.0	669.1	245.7	123.2	85.4	93.5	86.8
	Other manufactures	13.3	162.4	158.6	155.0	140.0	127.7	129.7	129.4
	Logging	6.2	127.0	127.7	121.4	98.4	109.8	96.4	110.6
	Mining	6.0	108.3	106.8	117.7	111.0	106.3	113.6	113.5
	Communications	2.3	124.6	122.4	116.5	111.2	115.5	108.6	110.2
	Transportation	8.5	96.3	98.1	101.5	92.0	94.6	93.7	95.2
	Construction	9.0	112.3	105.4	104.9	79.3	81.5	88.7	114.7
	Services	2.8	142.4	140.9	143.0	128.5	133.8	118.3	115.0
	Trade	10.7	158.9	158.8	158.8	138.0	137.4	132.7	133.0
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	161.9	158.8	134.9	112.0	106.6	105.1	112.2

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 at the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	75.0	199.0	195.2	159.5	124.7	107.9	109.2	111.8
Plant products - edible	3.3	145.2	146.0	144.0	135.3	128.6	122.4	112.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.5	132.1	132.6	123.6	115.0	116.0	107.5	107.6
Textiles	14.5	178.0	177.1	158.9	143.2	121.2	121.3	120.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	175.9	171.2	141.6	126.6	117.7	118.7	110.4
Iron and steel	27.9	282.9	275.0	187.6	114.1	85.5	95.3	101.1
Other manufactures	21.3	174.7	170.5	151.8	120.8	109.7	108.4	115.7
Communications	1.4	71.4	72.3	65.0	67.5	64.5	64.7	65.4
Transportation	4.9	102.2	87.8	101.1	92.4	99.5	98.4	94.6
Construction	4.7	73.1	69.0	67.2	45.2	104.3	91.0	61.9
Trade	10.7	152.7	154.6	156.3	145.5	137.4	135.1	134.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	166.8	162.9	141.1	113.5	108.7	107.3	105.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.1	282.9	273.5	188.1	129.9	104.7	105.6	106.4
Leather products	9.1	109.5	108.4	107.4	89.4	92.2	94.7	104.3
Other manufactures	68.0	359.2	346.1	224.1	147.5	110.3	110.6	107.4
Transportation	3.2	74.5	67.6	69.0	126.0	97.2	100.1	87.8
Construction	5.2	136.9	147.7	158.0	101.7	314.3	98.8	77.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	220.0	214.3	163.9	125.6	124.2	103.8	101.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.4	207.1	202.7	162.7	121.8	107.2	105.8	107.9
Plant products - edible	5.0	156.6	155.6	149.0	120.0	116.7	113.1	114.1
Printing and publishing	6.6	151.9	150.7	149.5	132.8	125.4	124.1	125.7
Textiles	8.9	125.8	128.8	120.0	107.4	90.4	89.1	95.9
Iron and steel	24.2	379.6	358.7	238.7	130.2	96.4	97.5	98.9
Other manufactures	29.7	198.8	196.3	157.2	122.0	112.8	110.7	111.1
Communications	1.4	75.4	74.6	70.9	69.3	67.4	66.1	67.3
Transportation	3.4	111.3	108.6	103.9	102.3	99.4	97.1	101.2
Construction	2.1	79.5	82.7	135.5	65.2	56.0	61.1	66.5
Trade	15.2	145.3	145.6	147.3	135.7	132.0	126.3	129.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	179.7	176.9	153.3	119.9	109.2	106.7	108.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	50.6	157.9	157.4	149.9	109.3	101.4	97.3	102.6
Lumber products	2.5	47.8	47.4	60.5	54.3	71.4	49.6	66.4
Pulp and paper	14.5	125.2	124.9	116.4	102.6	98.1	94.6	99.5
Other manufactures	33.6	219.7	219.0	210.7	134.8	114.2	116.5	117.8
Construction	12.2	165.7	166.8	161.4	143.1	118.4	121.5	136.0
Trade	20.5	172.7	170.8	172.4	147.5	143.0	139.0	133.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	157.7	156.6	150.6	117.9	109.8	106.3	111.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.7	198.2	196.6	165.6	124.7	104.5	108.2	116.1
Textiles	11.5	108.6	112.4	107.5	103.2	82.5	85.9	92.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	190.2	188.0	161.9	123.5	104.7	120.0	126.0
Iron and steel	48.1	285.5	279.7	213.2	133.6	109.7	109.6	121.4
Other manufactures	17.0	155.0	154.9	151.4	131.9	117.4	121.4	126.5
Construction	2.7	101.4	93.8	152.9	76.7	56.1	50.6	55.6
Trade	6.7	145.0	149.9	151.8	136.4	131.5	132.0	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	185.9	184.7	161.9	122.3	104.6	106.6	114.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.3	320.4	305.5	258.6	177.5	149.2	159.9	166.6
Iron and steel	77.9	354.6	338.0	282.3	179.5	144.4	161.9	170.2
Other manufactures	13.4	205.3	196.5	181.3	170.6	165.4	153.0	153.0
Construction	1.8	74.9	98.2	68.3	44.9	40.8	54.0	57.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	279.2	268.6	229.9	160.0	136.4	146.0	153.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.7	167.2	163.1	134.4	107.1	97.5	99.7	105.8
Animal products - edible	6.2	187.4	175.7	193.5	139.7	134.3	127.6	137.5
Printing and publishing	4.6	110.4	104.2	106.9	108.3	107.8	101.1	98.4
Textiles	8.0	240.9	235.3	201.0	159.6	136.0	137.2	149.8
Iron and steel	19.8	127.5	128.6	111.2	82.3	69.7	78.7	87.2
Other manufactures	21.1	225.1	216.5	140.6	121.2	116.9	114.2	116.2
Transportation	5.3	75.7	72.1	72.5	80.7	76.2	77.6	82.4
Construction	3.3	65.7	64.7	154.7	47.8	32.6	42.3	36.2
Trade	25.6	113.1	113.5	111.6	104.2	102.1	96.8	99.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	132.8	130.5	122.2	99.4	92.4	92.8	96.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	61.5	332.5	321.5	185.4	137.7	116.0	111.2	117.4
Lumber products	7.6	125.5	133.4	131.2	108.0	86.0	69.8	87.3
Other manufactures	53.9	432.8	412.7	211.8	151.9	129.8	130.0	131.2
Communications	3.5	116.5	116.9	108.7	111.0	114.7	107.5	106.7
Transportation	7.4	79.6	84.9	83.7	92.5	97.6	99.0	100.5
Construction	5.5	99.8	90.6	79.2	52.7	42.8	51.4	62.4
Services	4.2	137.6	135.4	137.0	130.0	133.9	116.4	115.5
Trade	17.9	160.1	159.5	160.4	142.4	139.8	135.7	138.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	197.7	193.4	141.3	118.6	109.9	106.4	110.8

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 at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1, and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	1,072,407	50,873,429	28.79	122.6	120.4	100.0	137.9	137.3	100.0
Animal products - edible	34,543	945,889	27.38	101.2	97.6	100.0	112.0	109.2	100.0
Fur and products	2,973	79,241	26.65	99.7	97.9	100.0	106.4	104.1	100.0
Leather and products	28,464	564,503	19.83	101.2	101.9	100.0	109.2	111.9	100.0
Hats and shoes	17,897	334,811	18.95	98.2	99.3	100.0	104.6	107.3	100.0
Lumber and its products	64,568	1,487,822	23.04	99.4	95.7	100.0	113.0	109.6	100.0
Rough and dressed lumber	38,948	920,288	23.63	95.0	89.4	100.0	110.6	103.4	100.0
Furniture	9,882	223,645	22.63	99.7	101.4	100.0	107.2	114.1	100.0
Other lumber products	15,738	343,889	21.85	112.4	110.2	100.0	125.0	125.1	100.0
Musical instruments	2,898	69,524	25.40	101.6	93.2	100.0	116.3	103.5	100.0
Plant products - edible	44,064	1,034,562	23.48	102.5	101.0	100.0	107.2	107.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products	83,206	2,521,131	30.30	104.0	103.0	100.0	107.8	109.8	100.0
Pulp and paper	57,926	1,262,143	33.28	104.2	102.4	100.0	111.7	111.2	100.0
Paper products	15,273	378,907	24.68	113.0	111.5	100.0	116.3	119.8	100.0
Printing and publishing	30,007	882,081	29.40	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.1	103.7	100.0
Rubber products	16,241	440,118	27.10	93.7	94.1	100.0	104.3	109.7	100.0
Textile products	147,828	2,987,793	20.24	106.0	106.3	100.0	114.8	119.5	100.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,891	1,115,389	20.77	104.1	104.4	100.0	112.2	117.2	100.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,758	519,788	20.20	102.5	102.5	100.0	111.3	118.6	100.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,558	266,030	21.10	109.1	110.3	100.0	116.0	122.1	100.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,983	233,756	21.32	99.2	99.2	100.0	107.9	110.5	100.0
Hosiery and knit goods	23,804	430,186	18.23	101.0	100.5	100.0	108.9	113.7	100.0
Garments and personal furnishing	52,798	1,055,318	19.99	111.0	111.8	100.0	121.4	125.7	100.0
Other textile products	17,533	386,932	22.07	104.1	104.5	100.0	112.1	117.0	100.0
Tobacco	10,578	187,372	17.71	119.8	146.6	100.0	118.0	150.9	100.0
Beverages	13,002	409,497	31.49	114.6	112.9	100.0	122.7	115.5	100.0
Chemicals and allied products	73,282	2,045,732	27.92	179.4	178.6	100.0	189.3	188.1	100.0
Clay, glass and stone products	15,061	402,544	26.69	100.2	97.9	100.0	111.8	110.8	100.0
Electric light and power	18,500	634,753	34.31	96.9	95.6	100.0	103.4	102.4	100.0
Electrical apparatus	34,688	1,034,179	29.90	121.2	117.9	100.0	132.8	133.6	100.0
Iron and steel products	401,683	13,494,513	33.59	145.5	141.1	100.0	165.7	162.8	100.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,416	1,040,118	33.11	118.2	115.9	100.0	124.5	126.6	100.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,784	865,302	32.31	112.5	112.1	100.0	120.4	125.0	100.0
Agricultural implements	11,627	357,682	30.76	128.4	113.5	100.0	145.8	132.7	100.0
Land vehicles	149,206	6,229,977	35.05	131.4	129.1	100.0	148.5	145.9	100.0
Automobiles and parts	41,642	1,840,210	39.48	110.8	107.9	100.0	118.9	113.0	100.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,222	1,644,968	37.20	231.5	212.6	100.0	285.7	252.1	100.0
Heating appliances	6,099	134,403	28.36	98.2	99.3	100.0	102.0	108.2	100.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,968	684,380	35.04	128.8	123.4	100.0	145.4	146.0	100.0
Foundry and machine shop products	15,087	471,183	31.23	121.1	121.6	100.0	140.8	149.3	100.0
Other iron and steel products	99,284	3,068,502	31.09	193.6	186.6	100.0	232.2	232.5	100.0
Non-ferrous metal products	51,855	1,942,610	31.68	125.4	122.2	100.0	144.0	141.8	100.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,028	630,937	36.33	109.6	107.3	100.0	116.9	116.9	100.0
Miscellaneous	14,427	361,909	25.09	166.1	156.7	100.0	194.2	196.3	100.0
LOGGING	50,128	1,035,186	20.65	106.8	100.1	100.0	118.0	114.2	100.0
MINING	80,887	2,787,314	34.46	97.7	97.9	100.0	108.7	110.1	100.0
Coal	25,326	755,799	29.84	100.8	103.7	100.0	120.7	123.8	100.0
Metallic ores	44,609	1,724,490	38.68	98.0	95.5	100.0	103.4	102.8	100.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,952	307,025	28.03	100.4	97.6	100.0	113.7	110.7	100.0
COMMUNICATIONS	27,745	777,108	28.01	106.9	106.7	100.0	110.4	109.1	100.0
Telegraphs	6,908	193,182	27.96	104.2	103.7	100.0	115.8	113.4	100.0
Telephones	20,837	583,926	28.02	107.7	107.7	100.0	106.8	107.7	100.0
TRANSPORTATION	134,123	4,645,676	34.64	107.3	104.9	100.0	117.4	114.3	100.0
Street railways and cartage	36,751	1,135,597	30.90	104.4	102.3	100.0	112.9	110.4	100.0
Steam railways	75,623	2,861,768	37.89	109.9	107.4	100.0	118.4	114.6	100.0
Shipping and stevedoring	21,849	648,310	29.67	103.6	100.7	100.0	121.5	120.6	100.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	165,036	5,926,127	25.32	88.4	78.4	100.0	101.2	91.2	100.0
Building	80,350	1,714,166	28.40	98.4	93.8	100.0	103.7	101.5	100.0
Highway	53,119	1,198,770	22.57	75.0	63.2	100.0	86.5	78.1	100.0
Railway	41,566	1,013,201	24.38	95.8	80.9	100.0	120.7	100.7	100.0
SERVICES	40,250	691,101	17.17	105.7	103.2	100.0	113.6	111.7	100.0
Hotels and restaurants	24,494	398,862	16.28	105.9	102.1	100.0	119.0	114.5	100.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,756	292,239	18.55	105.4	104.6	100.0	107.1	108.2	100.0
TRADE	157,764	3,790,851	24.03	98.0	97.9	100.0	104.0	104.4	100.0
Retail	120,170	2,652,049	22.07	97.8	97.6	100.0	103.3	103.7	100.0
Wholesale	37,594	1,138,802	30.30	98.6	98.6	100.0	105.7	108.1	100.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,718,329	48,528,791	28.24	112.3	109.5	100.0	125.6	124.0	100.0
FINANCE	63,390	1,913,730	30.19	105.8	105.7	100.0	110.8	110.5	100.0
Banks and Trust Companies	36,479	987,292	27.06	112.9	112.8	100.0	117.1	116.8	100.0
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,344	45,483	33.84	88.1	89.1	100.0	97.3	96.2	100.0
Insurance	25,567	880,955	34.46	97.8	97.7	100.0	106.3	104.9	100.0
TOTAL	1,781,719	50,440,521	28.31	112.0	109.3	100.0	125.0	123.4	100.0

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
Maritime - Manufacturing	48,323	1,277,728	26.44	116.9	113.3	100.0	137.4	137.8	100.0
Provinces									
Lumber Products	5,251	98,596	18.78	104.6	87.4	100.0	125.2	106.6	100.0
Pulp and Paper	5,195	156,925	30.21	100.5	101.1	100.0	115.2	113.5	100.0
Iron and Steel	22,110	684,215	30.95	143.7	143.4	100.0	163.5	169.0	100.0
Logging	5,049	85,669	16.97	82.9	59.2	100.0	94.2	70.0	100.0
Mining	16,622	467,241	28.11	92.7	95.2	100.0	114.4	122.3	100.0
Transportation	14,736	494,749	33.57	149.5	158.8	100.0	173.9	191.6	100.0
Construction	24,124	5 511,448	21.20	100.4	78.4	100.0	124.5	106.9	100.0
Trade	10,589	217,278	20.52	101.7	99.8	100.0	105.0	104.5	100.0
Maritimes - All Industries	124,344	3,142,368	25.27	109.0	102.8	100.0	130.5	130.1	100.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	362,634	9,651,990	26.62	125.2	122.7	100.0	143.7	141.8	100.0
Lumber Products	14,466	283,151	19.57	90.5	83.7	100.0	113.5	105.0	100.0
Pulp and Paper	30,795	916,600	29.76	103.4	102.6	100.0	107.6	108.6	100.0
Textile Products	77,768	1,523,523	19.59	108.1	107.5	100.0	119.3	121.2	100.0
Chemicals	32,546	863,795	26.54	172.3	173.4	100.0	176.8	176.6	100.0
Iron and Steel	112,048	3,695,922	32.99	159.4	155.0	100.0	187.6	183.8	100.0
Logging	21,910	364,667	16.65	108.5	102.6	100.0	129.4	125.5	100.0
Mining	13,985	458,304	32.77	103.4	103.2	100.0	112.6	111.6	100.0
Communications	7,206	218,061	30.25	112.0	111.9	100.0	108.6	108.6	100.0
Transportation	36,926	1,234,499	33.43	107.2	100.0	100.0	114.8	108.0	100.0
Construction	44,748	1,151,137	25.72	90.7	84.1	100.0	106.9	98.4	100.0
Services	11,696	196,550	16.80	113.7	109.5	100.0	123.4	118.3	100.0
Trade	34,566	827,117	23.93	97.9	98.8	100.0	103.4	102.9	100.0
Quebec - All Industries	533,673	14,102,525	26.43	116.2	113.1	100.0	131.6	128.6	100.0
Ontario - Manufacturing	511,985	15,354,398	29.99	118.5	117.2	100.0	130.7	132.1	100.0
Lumber Products	21,286	480,833	22.59	98.4	95.6	100.0	109.2	107.0	100.0
Plant Products - edible	23,589	659,102	23.70	104.2	101.9	100.0	107.6	107.7	100.0
Pulp and Paper	35,878	1,105,247	30.81	104.8	103.6	100.0	108.8	111.6	100.0
Textile Products	58,383	1,254,182	21.48	102.2	104.1	100.0	109.6	117.7	100.0
Chemicals	33,667	971,651	28.86	173.7	172.4	100.0	180.3	180.2	100.0
Electrical apparatus	24,986	756,972	30.30	116.3	115.8	100.0	130.3	133.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	209,175	7,067,420	33.79	131.1	127.0	100.0	144.3	143.5	100.0
Non-ferrous metal prod.	28,262	895,113	31.67	119.8	118.1	100.0	139.3	139.1	100.0
Logging	11,946	216,798	16.15	114.7	105.1	100.0	115.5	114.8	100.0
Mining	28,890	1,114,428	38.44	93.3	93.1	100.0	102.4	102.3	100.0
Communications	10,231	291,628	28.50	104.3	105.1	100.0	108.9	107.6	100.0
Transportation	38,432	1,339,641	34.86	107.6	105.6	100.0	115.0	112.7	100.0
Construction	42,421	1,153,641	27.20	75.2	70.4	100.0	84.4	80.9	100.0
Services	16,947	277,819	17.42	105.1	103.9	100.0	111.6	111.4	100.0
Trade	64,530	1,569,360	24.32	96.1	95.6	100.0	102.5	103.2	100.0
Ontario - All Industries	724,484	21,317,714	29.42	110.3	108.6	100.0	121.1	121.7	100.0
Prairie - Manufacturing	67,757	1,928,146	28.46	123.1	119.1	100.0	136.4	133.4	100.0
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	9,402	259,803	27.65	110.2	106.1	100.0	117.0	116.4	100.0
Lumber Products	4,059	91,925	22.65	99.4	95.7	100.0	111.5	103.0	100.0
Plant Products - edible	4,280	106,475	24.88	104.4	102.4	100.0	104.4	105.9	100.0
Textile Products	5,394	95,550	17.71	119.1	117.1	100.0	116.4	122.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	24,743	793,443	32.07	128.8	125.7	100.0	152.9	149.1	100.0
Mining	12,318	441,645	36.85	114.2	113.7	100.0	124.3	124.1	100.0
Communications	4,366	120,089	27.51	103.0	101.9	100.0	109.7	106.0	100.0
Transportation	31,313	1,128,581	36.04	101.6	98.6	100.0	108.9	102.7	100.0
Construction	30,232	748,096	24.75	91.3	74.5	100.0	103.9	81.8	100.0
Services	6,000	102,221	17.04	97.0	92.4	100.0	104.9	103.7	100.0
Trade	31,988	794,206	24.83	99.8	99.4	100.0	104.9	105.5	100.0
Prairies - All Industries	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	107.1	102.0	100.0	117.5	111.7	100.0
British Columbia - Manufacturing	81,708	2,661,167	32.57	143.5	139.8	100.0	168.3	160.4	100.0
Animal Products - edible	4,863	135,054	27.77	103.3	98.6	100.0	110.5	105.1	100.0
Lumber Products	19,508	533,317	27.34	106.5	108.3	100.0	114.7	116.3	100.0
Plant Products - edible	3,757	88,231	23.48	100.0	95.0	100.0	106.9	104.5	100.0
Pulp and Paper	7,105	224,065	31.54	106.3	104.6	100.0	105.2	105.9	100.0
Iron and Steel	33,607	1,253,513	37.30	288.6	272.3	100.0	369.7	332.6	100.0
Non-ferrous metal prod.	5,048	192,561	38.15	104.6	102.6	100.0	116.8	114.5	100.0
Logging	9,309	335,548	36.05	104.6	105.2	100.0	112.3	110.0	100.0
Mining	8,972	305,695	34.07	92.0	90.7	100.0	100.0	103.2	100.0
Transportation	12,716	448,205	35.25	94.9	96.7	100.0	113.3	111.4	100.0
Construction	13,510	361,805	26.78	107.1	100.5	100.0	118.6	112.7	100.0
Services	4,185	80,515	19.26	99.6	98.5	100.0	110.0	107.8	100.0
Trade	16,061	382,890	23.81	100.1	100.0	100.0	109.7	110.4	100.0
B. C. - All Industries	149,942	4,668,906	31.14	120.0	117.7	100.0	137.8	133.4	100.0

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
Montreal - Manufacturing	189,953	5,322,535	28.02	124.8	122.4	100.0	141.1	140.6	100.0
Plant Products - edible	8,431	198,432	23.54	100.8	101.4	100.0	107.9	107.9	100.0
Pulp and Paper	8,836	238,628	27.01	106.9	107.3	100.0	104.8	106.3	100.0
Textiles	36,855	741,991	20.13	112.0	111.5	100.0	121.9	124.0	100.0
Tobacco	6,802	117,816	17.32	117.2	114.3	100.0	116.7	121.2	100.0
Iron and Steel	70,630	2,437,268	34.51	150.8	146.6	100.0	173.2	173.1	100.0
Communications	3,499	128,779	36.80	109.8	111.2	100.0	109.0	108.6	100.0
Transportation	12,423	388,470	31.27	101.1	86.8	100.0	113.5	96.3	100.0
Construction	11,781	323,364	27.45	108.8	102.7	100.0	116.5	111.2	100.0
Services	8,352	145,411	17.41	108.3	106.5	100.0	118.8	115.3	100.0
Trade	27,028	660,287	24.43	97.7	98.9	100.0	103.2	103.0	100.0
Montreal - All Industries	253,106	6,970,815	27.54	118.2	115.5	100.0	132.2	130.3	100.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	23,708	570,714	24.07	150.4	145.4	100.0	173.1	163.0	100.0
Chemicals	9,149	190,097	20.78	210.8	211.4	100.0	246.5	246.8	100.0
Iron and Steel	4,808	176,229	36.65	189.9	164.7	100.0	237.1	204.9	100.0
Transportation	992	28,122	28.35	108.0	98.0	100.0	117.2	104.7	100.0
Construction	1,608	39,548	24.59	86.6	93.5	100.0	95.7	102.6	100.0
Services	1,236	18,652	15.09	112.8	110.8	100.0	123.2	126.7	100.0
Trade	2,928	60,714	20.74	97.4	96.3	100.0	104.8	103.1	100.0
Quebec - All Industries	30,762	725,537	23.59	134.2	130.8	100.0	152.3	145.3	100.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	171,782	5,031,499	29.29	127.3	124.6	100.0	138.6	141.8	100.0
Plant Products - edible	11,440	270,493	23.64	105.1	104.4	100.0	107.2	109.3	100.0
Pulp and Paper	15,276	460,262	30.13	101.6	100.8	100.0	104.3	109.4	100.0
Textiles	20,621	472,311	22.90	104.8	107.3	100.0	113.8	123.5	100.0
Chemicals	13,862	367,776	26.53	183.7	181.6	100.0	183.7	188.8	100.0
Electrical Apparatus	11,242	331,323	29.47	121.4	121.6	100.0	129.8	133.6	100.0
Iron and Steel	55,925	1,827,266	32.67	159.0	150.3	100.0	177.8	177.7	100.0
Communications	3,157	111,131	35.20	106.3	105.2	100.0	108.7	107.8	100.0
Transportation	7,733	246,732	31.91	107.1	104.5	100.0	116.1	114.0	100.0
Construction	4,844	158,098	32.64	58.7	61.0	100.0	62.3	66.6	100.0
Services	8,184	150,527	18.39	104.0	104.3	100.0	109.8	111.3	100.0
Trade	35,146	913,628	26.00	98.6	98.8	100.0	104.9	105.9	100.0
Toronto All Industries	230,939	6,614,594	28.64	117.2	115.4	100.0	127.0	133.6	100.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,506	290,505	27.65	105.3	105.0	100.0	117.6	119.3	100.0
Pulp and Paper	3,022	86,218	28.53	107.6	107.3	100.0	107.1	111.7	100.0
Iron and Steel	3,080	96,122	31.21	89.8	90.8	100.0	125.3	128.1	100.0
Construction	2,528	61,791	24.44	102.7	103.3	100.0	108.0	112.2	100.0
Services	1,983	31,477	15.87	114.5	110.4	100.0	131.0	129.6	100.0
Trade	4,268	89,321	20.93	100.2	99.1	100.0	102.8	101.0	100.0
Ottawa - All Industries	20,783	512,273	24.65	104.7	104.0	100.0	113.2	114.6	100.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	52,641	1,635,281	31.06	119.7	118.7	100.0	132.5	136.9	100.0
Textiles	6,999	148,448	21.21	101.0	104.6	100.0	107.2	118.6	100.0
Electrical Apparatus	6,125	203,908	33.29	117.5	116.1	100.0	146.5	152.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	29,172	985,436	33.78	133.9	131.2	100.0	142.7	145.9	100.0
Construction	1,644	47,756	29.05	66.3	61.3	100.0	72.8	75.8	100.0
Trade	4,062	100,459	24.73	95.5	98.7	100.0	103.1	104.0	100.0
Hamilton - All Industries	60,705	1,842,321	30.35	114.8	114.1	100.0	127.1	131.0	100.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	34,636	1,420,887	41.02	123.9	118.1	100.0	129.5	123.0	100.0
Iron and Steel	29,546	1,262,216	42.72	125.6	119.7	100.0	132.3	124.9	100.0
Construction	698	22,452	32.17	109.7	143.8	100.0	121.3	147.1	100.0
Trade	1,216	32,523	26.75	97.5	95.5	100.0	96.5	92.1	100.0
Windsor - All Industries	37,940	1,516,614	39.97	121.4	116.8	100.0	128.2	122.3	100.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,050	907,147	27.45	124.4	121.4	100.0	136.0	136.0	100.0
Animal Products - edible	3,432	101,371	29.54	96.8	90.8	100.0	109.3	104.5	100.0
Textiles	4,410	78,046	17.70	119.9	117.1	100.0	116.5	121.9	100.0
Chemicals	4,720	138,664	29.38	836.8	808.3	100.0	914.7	853.4	100.0
Iron and Steel	10,986	347,901	31.67	114.7	115.6	100.0	134.6	138.4	100.0
Communications	1,226	35,315	28.81	97.4	96.7	100.0	102.2	95.9	100.0
Transportation	2,917	93,738	32.14	104.4	99.4	100.0	114.0	104.3	100.0
Construction	1,851	50,702	27.39	42.5	41.8	100.0	38.5	34.7	100.0
Services	2,104	35,408	16.83	107.5	107.3	100.0	114.2	117.5	100.0
Trade	14,185	358,125	25.25	101.3	101.7	100.0	107.2	109.4	100.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,369	1,481,383	26.75	108.7	106.8	100.0	115.5	115.0	100.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	43,051	1,433,994	33.31	179.3	173.4	100.0	219.7	205.9	100.0
Lumber Products	5,303	138,910	26.19	95.7	101.7	100.0	101.5	109.3	100.0
Iron and Steel	26,465	976,323	36.89	327.8	308.1	100.0	412.8	370.5	100.0
Communications	2,491	66,383	26.65	107.2	107.5	100.0	116.3	115.5	100.0
Transportation	5,163	176,837	34.25	95.1	101.4	100.0	108.5	113.3	100.0
Construction	3,833	114,118	29.62	126.0	114.4	100.0	133.9	130.4	100.0
Services	2,916	57,129	19.59	100.4	98.8	100.0	111.2	107.8	100.0
Trade	12,499	301,219	24.10	99.8	99.4	100.0	109.8	110.5	100.0
Vancouver - All Industries	69,983	2,149,959	30.72	139.3	136.3	100.0	167.4	160.8	100.0

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