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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in **JUNE**

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
September 5 1942

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

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

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

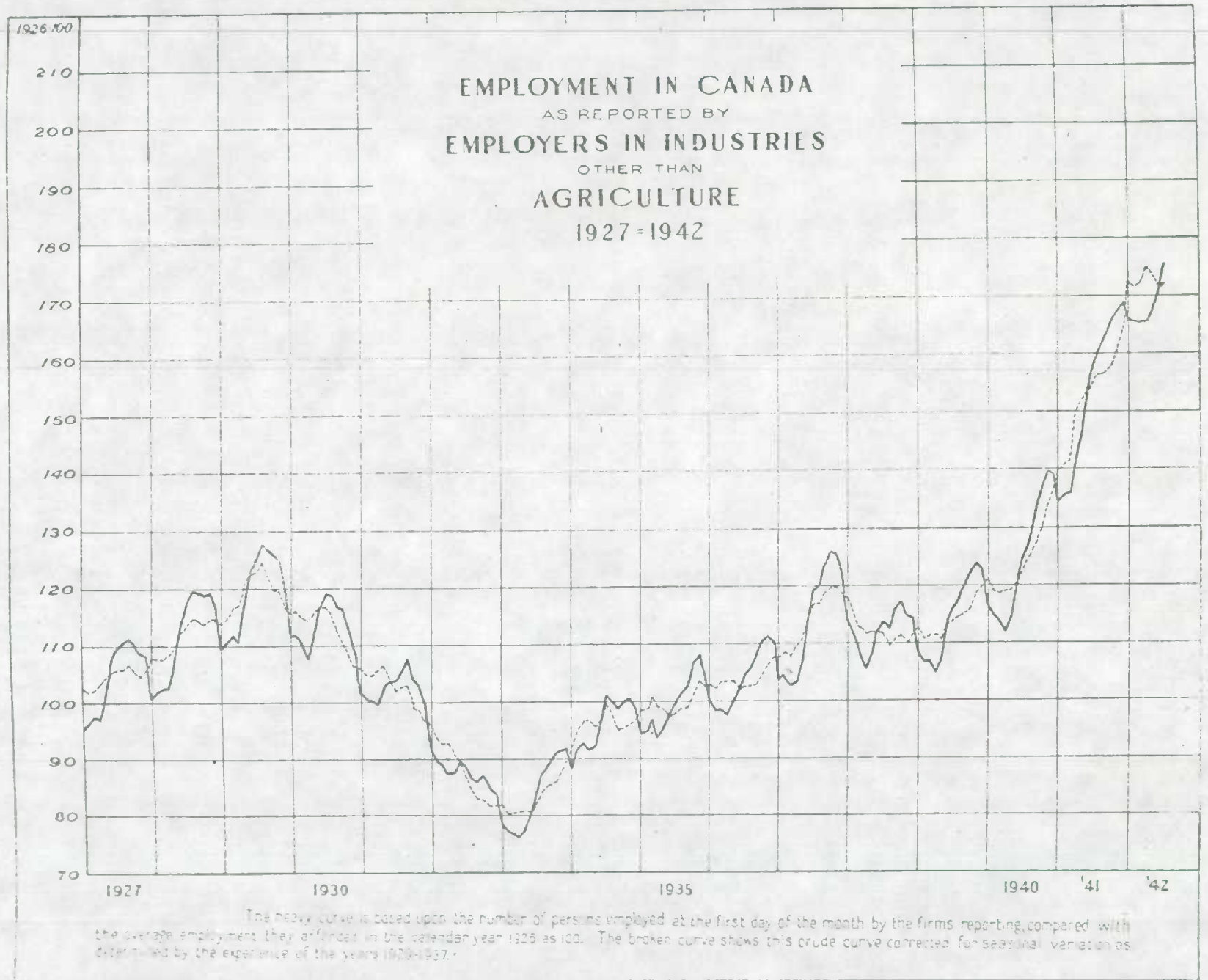
Industrial employment at the beginning of July showed its fourth consecutive increase. Since March, some 106,500 employees have been taken on by the co-operating establishments, a number substantially exceeding the gain ordinarily indicated between Apr. 1 and July 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, although, like the latest advance, it was not equal to that reported in the same period of 1941. The 13,100 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at July 1 had a combined working force of 1,759,065 men and women, as compared with 1,718,882 in their last return. This was a gain of 40,183, or 2.3 p.c. As is customary, the July 1 increase was smaller than that at June 1, the date on which is usually indicated the greatest expansion of the year; normally, the general movement continues steadily upward until the maximum volume of employment is reached at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, more frequently at the latter. In 1939 and 1940, however, the peak of activity for the year was recorded at Nov. 1, while in 1941, the high was reached at Dec. 1. If the usual seasonal pattern is followed, it seems probable that the next few reports will reflect a further considerable flow of available labour into the regular channels, quite apart from the demand for workers in the war industries. The monthly surveys will not, however, reflect the movement into agricultural work, except insofar as employment in other industries may consequently be curtailed.

The crude index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 171.7 at June 1, 1942, to a new maximum of 175.7 at the beginning of July, when it was 11.6 p.c. higher than at the same date of last summer. The seasonally-adjusted index, computed upon the experience of the years 1929-1937, showed a slight gain, rising from 171.7 at June 1, to 172.4 at the beginning of July.

There was an unusually large seasonal increase in manufacturing at the date under review, 18,800 persons being added to the reported working forces. The advance took place mainly in the production of durable goods, which absorbed over 16,200 of the above mentioned number. Construction and transportation also showed considerable improvement, although the expansion was on a scale rather below-average in the experience of other years of the record. Logging was brisker in some of the provinces and slacker in others, showing a slight increase in the Dominion as a whole. Mining afforded rather more employment, particularly in the extraction of coal. In services, there was also a moderate advance which, however, was smaller than that usually indicated at the beginning of July. Trade, on the other hand, reported a contra-seasonal decline.

Within the manufacturing division, the largest gain was in iron and steel, in which approximately 11,500 additional persons were employed by the co-operating plants. The lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and certain other classes also recorded heightened activity, but leather, textile and tobacco factories showed considerable curtailment, chiefly of a seasonal character.

Chart 1



The production of electrical apparatus for of ilian use also afforded less employment.

A further increase in payrolls accompanied that in the number of employees. The reported weekly payroll was \$50,224,523. This was higher by \$1,747,148, or 3.6 p.c. than the total of \$48,477,375 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The per capita average earnings of the 1,759,065 employees reported in the eight leading industrial groups rose from \$28.20^{1/2} paid on or about June 1, to \$28.55 paid on or about July 1. The latter was four cents lower than the average at May 1, but was otherwise the highest in the record, which commenced with June 1, 1941. If the statistics for the finance industry are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,822,250 persons in recorded employment at July 1 received the sum of \$52,127,109 in weekly earnings, as compared with that of \$50,391,110 paid on or about June 1, to 1,782,272 employees. The inclusion of the data for financial institutions raises the Dominion average per employee to \$28.61 at July 1, as compared with the corresponding average of \$28.27 at June 1.

A comparison of the movements of employment and payrolls in the last 12 months shows that an increase of 11.6 p.c. in the index number of employment for the eight leading industries has been accompanied by an increase of 25.1 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to vitiate the value of comparisons of employment as at different parts of the year. This seasonal factor continues to influence comparisons of the levels presently existing with those indicated at the opening of the war; accordingly, the present press letter deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at July 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

During the first thirty-four months of the war, there has been unprecedented expansion in industrial activity; 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 influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 46.9 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14¹/₂ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 23 p.c. In considering the alterations in the industrial pattern of the Dominion resulting from the war, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the extremely large transfers of persons into industrial employment, approximately half a million men have been enrolled in the various services. The accessions to the armed forces and to the number of wage-earners have come mainly from the following sources:- (a) the ranks of the unemployed (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) homemakers and other women, and (e) the adolescents who probably under normal conditions would continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are no doubt prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also absorbed very large numbers of persons from their former occupations in industrial employment.

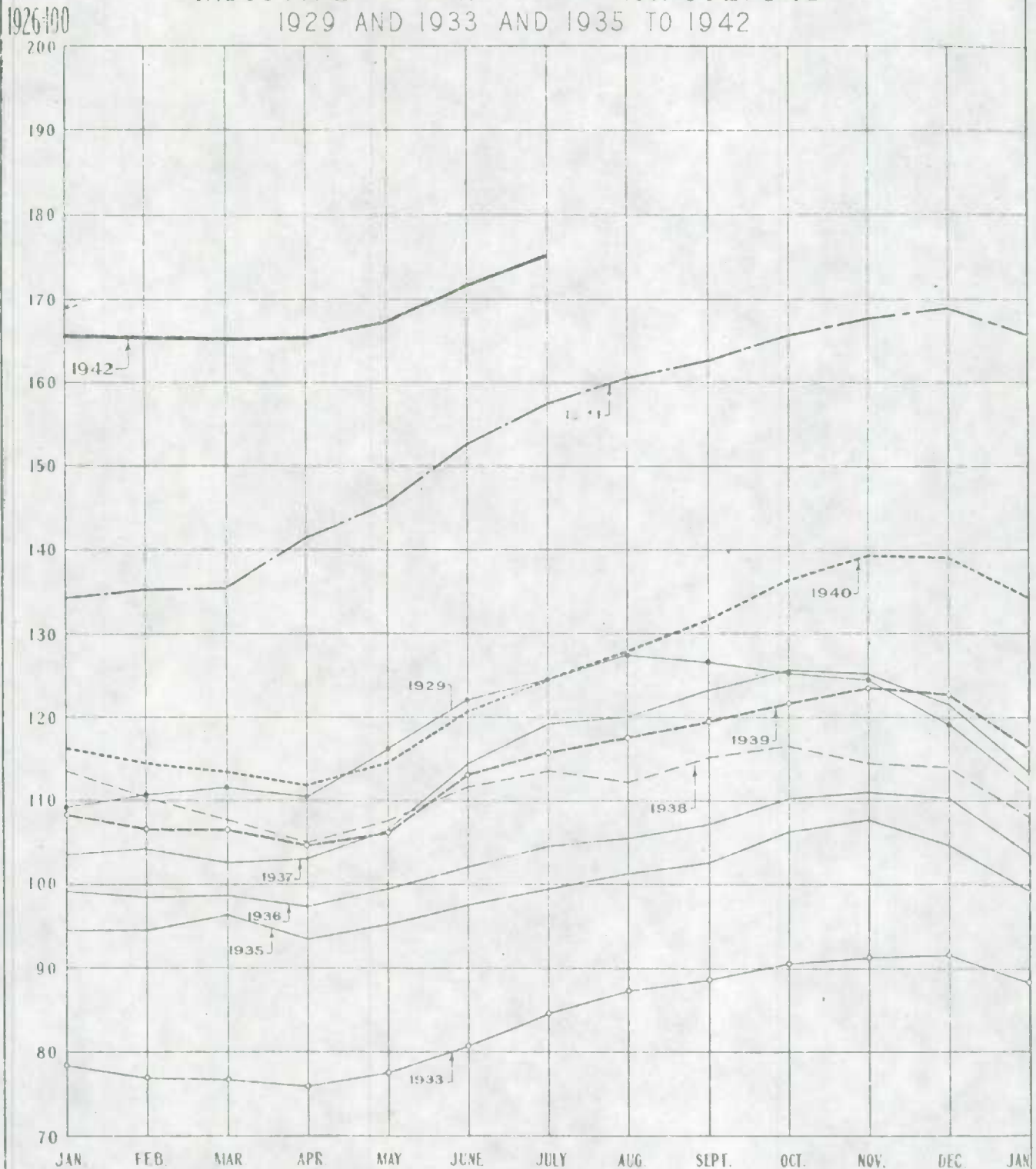
Obviously, the demands made upon manufacturing by the war have been decidedly greater than in any other industrial division. From Sept. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 81.7 p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of considerable seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction), was 11.9 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 252.3 at July 1, 1942, or by 151.3 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 54.7 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at July 1, 1942, when the proportion greatly

1/ Revised from \$28.24.

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.

exceeded that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The non-durable goods class has also shown important expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 175.1 at July 1, 1942. This was an increase of 39.1 p.c. Employment in these industries is ordinarily quieter in the early part of the summer than it is later on when the active season is under way in certain industries, notably 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.

Employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 11.9 p.c. higher at July 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at July than at Sept. 1, so that this percentage of increase should, in the ordinary course of events, continue to rise in the next two reports. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-four months of the war; logging, 181.6 p.c.; mining, 3.6 p.c.; communications, 21.1 p.c.; transportation, 20.1 p.c.; services, 21.8 p.c. and trade, 13.3 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of $9\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. In building, the increase of 83.9 p.c. at July 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 31 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 $46\frac{1}{2}$ 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 PAYROLLS.

The present tabulation^{1/} of statistics of weekly payrolls is the seventeenth in

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 July 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 July 1 and June 1, 1942 and July 1, 1941
Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at July 1, 1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941
\$									
\$									
(a) Provinces.									
Maritime Provinces	132,723	3,251,173	24.50	112.3	109.0	107.5	135.0	130.6*	109.1
Prince Edward Island	2,273	49,211	21.65	109.2	99.9	101.3	111.4	105.7	103.1
Nova Scotia	80,639	2,010,974	24.94	118.9	110.3	109.1	136.6	133.8	108.3
New Brunswick	49,811	1,190,988	23.91	113.4	108.2	106.2	133.4	126.6*	116.3
Quebec	546,857	14,611,542	26.72	118.9	116.2	102.9	136.2	131.7*	104.3
Ontario	735,371	22,084,285	30.03	111.9	110.3	102.1	125.4	121.1	103.1
Prairie Provinces	188,597	5,385,898	28.56	108.7	107.1	103.3	119.5	117.5	103.2
Manitoba	88,720	2,525,244	28.46	108.5	106.7	103.4	117.3	115.7	103.4
Saskatchewan	36,423	1,002,262	27.52	103.3	103.6	104.9	114.4	114.0	104.0
Alberta	63,454	1,858,392	29.29	112.2	110.0	102.1	125.7	122.1	102.9
British Columbia	155,517	4,891,625	31.45	124.5	120.0	103.2	144.4	133.8*	104.0
CANADA	1,759,065	50,224,523	28.55	114.9	112.3	102.9	130.0	125.5*	103.9
(b) Cities.									
Montreal	255,297	7,099,026	27.81	119.2	118.2	103.6	134.5	132.2	104.6
Quebec City	31,569	700,798	22.20	135.0	134.2	104.4	147.1	154.6*	103.1
Toronto	233,484	6,917,302	29.63	118.5	117.2	101.2	132.8	127.0	102.8
Ottawa	21,122	538,183	25.48	106.4	104.7	102.1	118.9	113.2	104.4
Hamilton	61,657	1,949,833	31.62	116.6	114.8	101.3	134.5	126.9*	102.6
Windsor	39,028	1,545,357	39.60	124.9	121.4	102.5	130.6	128.2	104.2
Winnipeg	55,419	1,489,780	26.88	108.8	108.7	102.2	116.2	115.5	101.4
Vancouver	74,244	2,291,704	30.87	147.8	139.3	103.9	178.4	163.8*	103.7
(c) Industries.									
Manufacturing	1,091,280	31,829,941	29.17	124.7	122.6	102.6	142.1	137.6*	103.6
Durable Goods 1/	586,732	18,907,095	32.22	137.0	133.2	103.0	160.3	153.1*	105.4
Non-Durable Goods	485,477	12,276,555	25.29	113.5	113.1	102.4	123.0	121.4	101.8
Electric Light and Power	19,071	646,291	33.89	99.9	96.9	101.6	105.3	103.4	99.7
Logging	50,387	1,026,630	21.57	107.3	106.8	96.5	123.9	118.0	100.2
Mining	81,360	2,740,871	33.69	98.3	97.7	99.8	106.8	108.7	101.6
Communications	28,225	785,141	27.82	108.7	108.9	102.6	111.6	110.4	100.7
Transportation	136,170	4,754,568	34.92	109.0	107.3	104.5	120.2	117.4	105.4
Construction and Maintenance	173,622	4,505,417	25.95	98.7	88.4	107.5	116.1	101.5*	108.0
Services	41,179	711,365	17.27	108.1	105.7	105.2	117.0	113.6	104.5
Trade	156,842	3,810,540	24.30	97.4	98.0	101.1	104.6	104.1*	102.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,759,065	50,224,523	28.55	114.9	112.3	102.9	130.0	125.5*	103.9
Finance	63,185	1,902,586	30.11	105.4	105.8	99.6	110.2	110.9*	99.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,822,250	52,127,109	28.61	114.5	112.0	102.8	129.2	124.9*	101.4

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.

* Adjusted.

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**Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.**

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- May 1, 126.9; June 1, 126.9 and July 1, 126.2; at July 1, 1941, the index was 102.3.

the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the returns on employment for Apr. 1, 1941. Mainly because the information received in response to the first two inquiries was incomplete, the data for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941, have been disregarded, so that the record is considered as having commenced with the material for June 1, 1941. The statistics of the present bulletin are preliminary.

At the beginning of July, the sum of \$50,224,523 was disbursed in weekly earnings to the 1,759,065 persons reported as employed by the 13,100 establishments in the following main industrial groups; manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. This was the highest weekly total yet recorded. The per capita average, at \$28.55, was higher by 35 cents than that at the beginning of June. The latest average is four cents lower than the maximum figure recorded at May 1, when the number of employees reported was considerably less; ordinarily, an increase in the personnel tends to reduce the per capita averages, those newly employed being usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. However, the changes in the industrial composition of the workers included in the surveys have tended, even in this brief period, largely to counteract this tendency.

In order to have a basis upon which to compare the reported earnings over a lengthening period, index numbers of weekly payrolls are being currently prepared; these are calculated upon the amounts paid on or about June 1, 1941, by the co-operating employers at 100 p.c. This basic period is obviously not entirely satisfactory, largely because of its brevity; greater experience with the current statistics of earnings may also result in improved methods of handling. Although comparison with information compiled elsewhere in the Bureau provides evidence that the current statistics of payrolls, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, they must nevertheless in the present stage of their development be regarded as subject to revision.

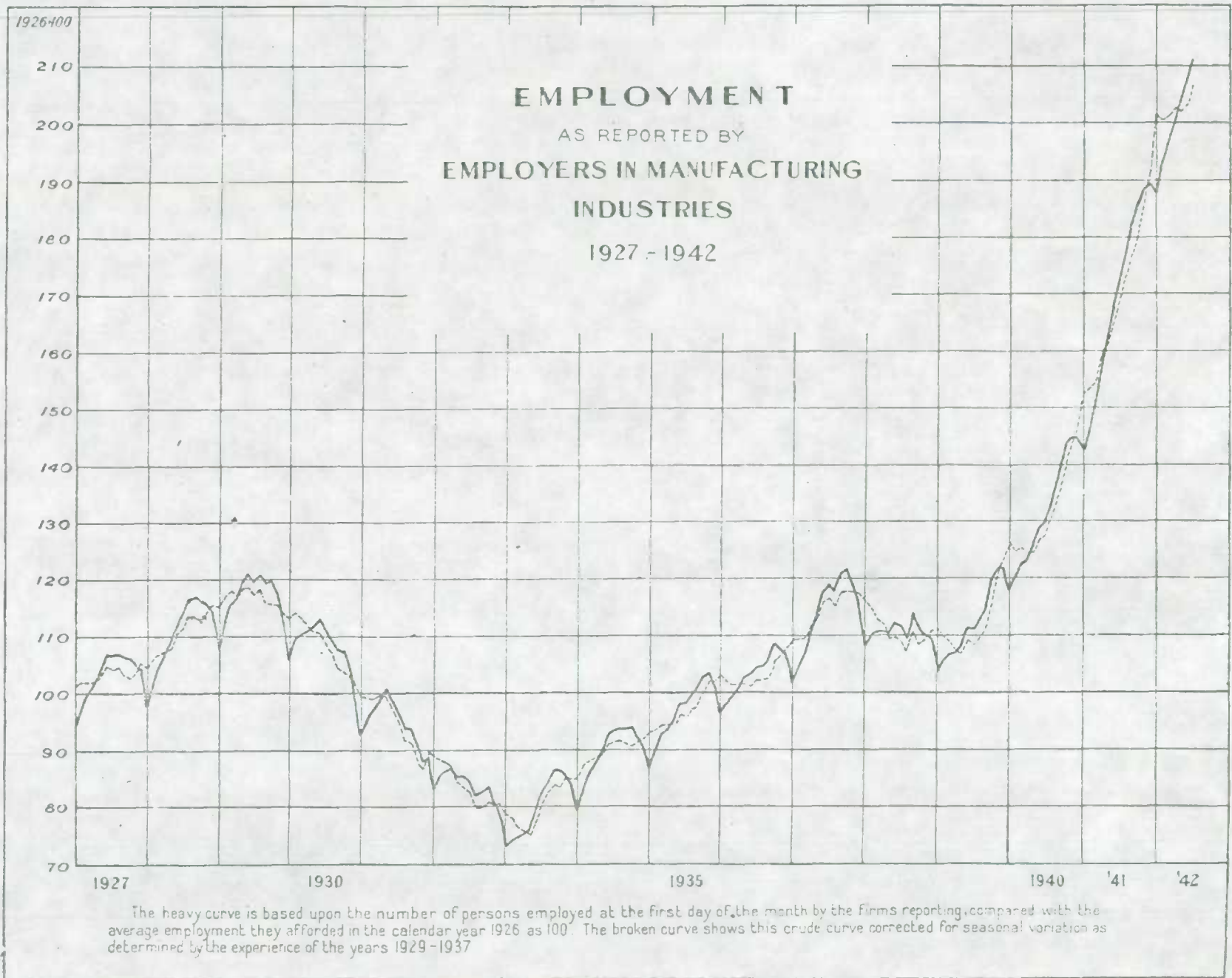
The following table shows the movements of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries, and in manufacturing as a whole, in the Dominion in the period of observation. The index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

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

1941	<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>
			\$			\$
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	110.9	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	113.9	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	128.5 ^{1/}	28.20 ^{1/}	122.6	137.6 ^{1/}	28.73 ^{1/}
July 1	114.9	130.0	28.55	124.7	142.1	29.17

1/ Revised.

Chart 4



Thus between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942, an increase of 14.9 p.c. in employment has been accompanied by that of 30 p.c. in the reported payrolls. As has been stated in previous bulletins, the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment is due to various factors, of which the most important are (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition there is in many cases a considerable amount of over-time work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to many workers; in some cases, this cost-of-living bonus has been enlarged since its institution. In certain cases there have also been increases in the wage-rates. The dilution of labour, which has been a factor of growing importance in the situation in recent months, has tended to prevent the average per capita earnings from showing an advance which is in proportion to that shown in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus the latter has risen by 30 p.c., while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13.1 p.c. in the fourteen months of observation.

The growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing has been substantially greater than that generally indicated in industry as a whole. Where the number employed in factories has risen by 24.7 p.c. between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942, the index of their earnings has gained by 42.1 p.c. in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods during the period of observation have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 137.0, and the comparable earnings figure to 160.3. In the non-durable goods class, the July 1, 1942, index number of employment stood at 113.5 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 123.0.

In considering the considerable variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of the workers employed in different classes is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also influence considerably the reported aggregates and averages.

The brief analyses of the statistics of payrolls formerly given for the various industries and areas in this section have now been combined with the more detailed review of employment which follows the present section. This arrangement saves considerable repetition, and will, it is believed, be more satisfactory in that it relates the complementary figures of employment and payrolls.

Tables.

The statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are shown the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers, as at June 1 and July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926-100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— Employment and payrolls^{1/} in manufacturing showed their sixth consecutive monthly increase at July 1. The 7,314 co-operating establishments reported a personnel of 1,091,280 men and women, whose earnings in the last week in June amounted to \$31,829,941. At the beginning of June, a staff of 1,072,476 persons was reported, and the weekly

^{1/} For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 5.

payrolls then distributed were given as \$30,807,096. There was thus an increase of 18,804 employees, or 1.8 p.c., and of \$1,022,845, or 3.3 p.c., in the weekly earnings as compared with June 1, when the payrolls in some cases had been rather lowered by the general observances of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita earnings rose from \$28.73 at June 1, to \$29.17 at the beginning of July.

The index number of employment in manufacturing reached a new maximum at July 1, standing at 209.5, as compared with 205.9 at the beginning of June, 1942, and 172.4 at July 1, 1941, previously the maximum for that date. The latest increase in employment was seasonal in character, but considerably exceeded the usual gain. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index number showed a further upward movement, rising from its previous high of 202.0^{2/} at June 1, to 205.3 at July 1.

The greatest expansion in employment at the beginning of July was in iron and steel plants, which absorbed an additional 11,521 persons. The firms furnishing statistics in this industry employed 413,230 persons at the date under review, a figure which constituted nearly 38 p.c. of the total number engaged in manufacturing; the latest increase was contra-seasonal. There were particularly important gains in shipyards, aircraft and firearm factories. The lumber, food and non-ferrous metal product industries also reported large additions to the staffs, although these were on a scale decidedly less than those in iron and steel factories. Still smaller gains, which were nevertheless considerable, were indicated in pulp and paper, miscellaneous manufacturing, non-metallic mineral products, beverages and clay, glass and stone plants; in many cases the increases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, there were substantial losses in textile mills, while leather, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus plants were also quieter. The loss in the electrical appliance divisions was due to restriction of the output of such articles for civilian use.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted numbers of employment in manufacturing in recent years at July 1 have been as follows:- 1942, 209.5; 1941, 172.4; 1940, 130.3; 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0 and 1936, 104.7.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1941, had numbered 6,928, and their employees had aggregated 895,900, an increase of 22,521 as compared with their staffs at June 1, 1941.

Payrolls.- The payroll of \$31,829,941^{1/} disbursed on or about July 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of \$29.17 for the average worker. This per capita figure has only once been exceeded in the fourteen months for which the current statistics are available, viz. by that of \$29.19 indicated at May 1, 1942. In the intervening weeks, there has been a considerable increase in employment, a factor which ordinarily tends to reduce the per capita average, those newly added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay.

Based on the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100, the index of payrolls at July 1, 1942, stood at 142.1, as compared with 137.6^{2/} at June 1, 1942, and 103.6 at July 1, 1941. The increase of 37.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 21.5 p.c. in the year, in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wider application of the system of meeting the increased cost of living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the July 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 160.3, or 52 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 123.0, showed an increase of not quite 21 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 33 p.c. as compared with the gain of nearly 11 p.c. in that for the light manufacturing industries.

1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 5.

2/ Revised.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages distributed in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of July, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

Logging.- There was a small contra-seasonal increase in logging, 259 men having been taken on by the 436 reporting employers, bringing their staffs to 50,367 at the beginning of July. The advance took place largely in the Maritime provinces; there were moderate gains in Ontario, while activity in Quebec and the four Western provinces was curtailed. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of July, 1941, when employment was in decidedly smaller volume. The latest index of employment was higher than in any other July for which information is available.

The weekly payrolls distributed at July 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to \$1,086,680, as compared with \$1,035,186 at the beginning of June. The per capita average earnings at the latest date were \$21.57, as compared with \$20.65 paid on or about June 1. In considering these figures of aggregate and average earnings, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The index number of payrolls in logging has risen by 23.9 p.c. since the basic period used in preparing the payroll indexes, while that of employment has risen by 7.3 p.c. in the same fourteen months.

Mining.- Statements were received from 431 mine operators with 81,360 employees as compared with 80,887 at the beginning of June. There was moderate improvement at the date under review in all branches of mining, that in the extraction of coal being greatest. Employment was a little quieter than at the beginning of July, 1941, although the trend had then been downward.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,740,871, a figure which was lower by \$47,217 than the weekly total reported at the beginning of June. The per capita average at July 1 was \$33.69, being lower by 78 cents than the average at June 1. The loss in earnings took place very largely in coal-mining in the Maritime Area, where operations in some cases were temporarily suspended during part of the pay period under observation. Although the index of employment was 1.5 p.c. lower at the date under review than at July 1, 1941, the latest index of aggregate earnings, (105.8), was a few points higher than that of 101.6 at the beginning of July of last summer.

Communications.- The trend of employment in communications continued seasonally upward; the gain approximated the average indicated at July 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 23,225, whose weekly earnings, paid on or about July 1, aggregated \$785,141; at the beginning of June, the staffs of the same establishments had included 27,743 men and women, and the payrolls were \$777,108. The increase of 1.7 p.c. in the personnel was accompanied by that of one p.c. in the recorded salaries and wages. This difference in the percentage of gain resulted in a lowering of the per capita average earnings, which fell from \$28.01 at June 1, to \$27.82 at the beginning of July. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105.7; this was six p.c. higher than at July 1, 1941. The index number of earnings in the twelve months has risen by 10.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Further advances were indicated in transportation, there being greater activity in the local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring divisions. The general percentage increase, however, was slightly smaller than usual, being substantially less than that indicated at July 1 in 1941. The index of employment then stood at 103.7, as compared with the

latest figure of 108.1. A total of 559 employers and branches in the transportation group reported a combined staff of 136,170 persons, as against 134,123 at the beginning of July.

The reported earnings rose from \$4,645,675 at June 1, 1942, to \$4,771,103 at the first of July, an increase of 2.3 p.c., while that in employment was 1.3 p.c. The per capita earnings stood at \$34.92 at July 1, as compared with \$34.64 at the beginning of June. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate earnings in the transportation industries has risen by 20.2 p.c., accompanying a gain of nine p.c. in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.- Considerable advances of a seasonal character were indicated in construction and maintenance, there being improvement in all three branches - building, highway and railway. The percentage increase in the number of employees, however, was not quite equal to the average gain at July 1, according to the experience of earlier years. Statements were tabulated from 1,483 contractors, whose staffs aggregated 173,622. This was an increase of 18,103 employees, or 11.6 p.c. from June 1. The index number, at 137.7 p.c. of the 1926 average, was 8.1 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1941, when the improvement indicated had been on a smaller scale.

The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the co-operating contractors were given as \$4,505,417 at the beginning of July, an increase of 14.4 p.c. over the sum of \$3,939,270 paid on or about June 1, when the payrolls in some cases had been lowered by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita average rose from \$25.33 at June 1, to \$25.95 at the beginning of July. Although employment in construction, as already stated, was quieter at July 1, 1942, than at the same date of last summer, the index of payrolls in the group as a whole was $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. higher, standing at 116.1, as compared with 108.0 at the beginning of July, 1941.

Services.- The seasonal increase in employment in services at the date under review was below average for July 1 in the experience of other years of the record. Nevertheless, the index number, at 184.8, was five points higher than at the beginning of July a year ago. Statements were received from 617 establishments, where employees aggregated 41,179, as compared with 40,250 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 2.3 p.c., while the reported earnings, at \$711,365, were greater by 2.9 p.c. than at June 1.

The index number of earnings was 12 p.c. higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accompanied by that of 2.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.27 at the beginning of July, were 10 cents higher than at June 1. At July 1, 1941, the average was \$15.86. In this industry, as in logging, attention must be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the latter group constituted some 61 p.c. of the total in the service division as a whole.

Trade.- Employment in retail trading establishments showed a contra-seasonal decline at the beginning of July, when there was a minor gain in wholesale houses. The 1,199 employers in the trade group had a staff of 156,842 men and women, as compared with that of 157,754 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$3,810,540 at July 1, as compared with \$3,793,551 paid on or about June 1; the increase in salary and wage disbursements, accompanying the reduction in the number of employees, partly resulted from the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the payrolls disbursed at June 1. The per capita average earnings at July 1 were \$24.50 for services rendered in the last week of June, being 25 cents higher than the preceding average.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.8, on the 1926 base; this was lower by 3.6 p.c. than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in this comparison in the index number of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 757 banks, trust and insurance companies and other financial institutions showed a decrease of 205 in the number of their employees, which declined from 63,390 at June 1 to 63,185 at July 1. The weekly earnings at the latter date amounted to \$1,902,586, giving a per capita weekly average of \$30.11, as compared with \$30.19 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 5.9 p.c. than at July 1, 1941, while the index number of earnings was higher by 10.8 p.c.

If the statistics from financial institutions be added to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries, the total number of persons in recorded employment at July 1 was 1,822,250 in 13,857 establishments; their earnings amounted to \$52,127,109, a per capita average of \$28.61. The June 1 figure of employment was 1,732,272 persons, for whom the weekly payroll was \$50,391,110, a per capita average of \$28.27. The inclusion of the figures for the finance group lowers the July 1 index of employment in the eight main industrial classifications from 175.7 to 173.1; at June 1 the figure without finance was 171.7, and 169.3 when data for such institutions are included. At July 1, 1941, the general index was 157.4 without finance, and 155.3 when the group was included.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except Saskatchewan showed general gains in employment at the beginning of July; the reported payrolls were also higher, except in Nova Scotia. Especially large increases in both cases were indicated in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In six of the provinces, the gains in the salaries and wages disbursed were relatively greater than those in employment, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba being the exceptions; as a result, the average per capita weekly earnings at July 1 exceeded those paid at June 1, except in the three areas just enumerated.

In all provinces, employment and payrolls were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of July, 1941. The level of employment in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia was also higher than in any other month of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 940 establishments in the Maritime Provinces, whose employees numbered 132,723 at the first of July, as compared with 124,383 in their last report. This increase of 8,340 persons, or 6.7 p.c., was above average for the time of year. The index of employment, at 177.2 was higher than at the beginning of any other July in the record of 21 years, being 8.1 p.c. above that at July 1, 1941. There were important gains at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The weekly earnings reported at July 1 amounted to \$3,251,173, being 3.3 p.c. greater than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms at June 1. Since this gain was proportionately smaller than that in employment, there was a decline in the per capita weekly average, which stood at \$25.29 at June 1, and at \$24.50 at the date under review. The falling-off took place partly in coal-mining, where it was due in the main to the temporary suspension of certain operations, while expansion in employment in industries in which earnings are relatively low, also contributed to the decline. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Area has risen by 23.7 p.c., while that in employment has gained by 8.1 p.c.

Logging, construction and manufacturing showed considerably greater activity at the date under review. There was also improvement on a smaller scale in communications and services, while in trade, mining and transportation the trend of employment was unfavourable. The declines in the first two of these three were relatively small, but that in transportation was substantial, being seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest gains were in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food products, while chemical factories were quieter.

For July 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 688 firms employing 122,589 men and women, an increase of 8,567 as compared with their employees at June 1.

Quebec.- Further impressive gains were indicated in Quebec, where the 3,319 employers furnishing data reported a working force of 546,857 men and women, an increase of 12,700 persons, or 2.4 p.c., over the preceding month; the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were reported as \$14,611,542, being 3.5 p.c. higher than at June 1. Despite the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in Quebec, the per capita average earnings rose from \$26.44 at June 1, to \$26.72 at the beginning of July. The latest index of employment, at 187.1, was 15.6 p.c. above that at the same date of last summer, while there was a gain of 30.6 p.c. in this comparison in the index of payrolls.

The greatest expansion in Quebec at the date under review was in construction, in which the co-operating firms had enlarged their staffs by 8,460 persons from June 1. There was also a considerable gain in manufacturing, together with smaller additions to the personnel in transportation, mining, services and trade. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy increase was in iron and steel factories, which absorbed some 3,100 additional workers. The non-ferrous metal, lumber and pulp and paper divisions also reported considerably heightened activity, while there were smaller gains in certain other industries. On the other hand, textile and leather plants were seasonally slack; there was also a slight falling-off in vegetable food factories.

At July 1, 1941, 3,149 establishments had reported a personnel of 471,187 men and women; as compared with 459,025 at June 1, this was an increase of 2.6 p.c.

Ontario.- For the sixth consecutive month, the trend in Ontario was upward. The percentage advance at July 1 approximated the average, but was smaller than that indicated at the same date of last summer. Statistics were tabulated from 5,648 employers, whose staffs aggregated 735,371 persons, 10,861, or 1.5 p.c., more than at the beginning of June, 1942. The payrolls distributed at July 1 increased by \$769,320, or 3.6 p.c., to \$22,054,285. The per capita average at the latest date was \$30.03, as compared with \$29.42 at June 1, 1942, and \$27.04 at the beginning of July, 1941. The index of employment, at 181.1, reached a new maximum at the latest date, being 9.6 p.c. higher than at July 1, 1941, while the index of earnings was 21.6 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Most of the increase in employment at the beginning of July took place in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments enlarged their personnel by over 8,000 men and women, of whom nearly 4,000 were taken on in iron and steel factories. There were also important seasonal gains in the food industries; lumber, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufacturing and some other classes likewise reported considerable additions to their payrolls, while the tobacco, electrical apparatus, textile, pulp and paper and rubber groups were quieter. The losses in some cases were seasonal in character.

The 5,438 firms furnishing returns for July 1, 1941, had a working force of 670,354 persons, as compared with 656,507 in the preceding month. The increase was thus nearly 13,800, substantially exceeding that reported at the date under review. As already stated, the index number then, however, was several points lower than at July 1, 1942.

Prairie Provinces.- There was important expansion in employment in Manitoba and Alberta, accompanied by increased disbursements in salaries and wages. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, industrial employment showed a minor decline, most of which took place in logging, possibly as a result of the demand for agricultural workers. The payrolls reported in Saskatchewan were rather higher than at June 1.

The 1,811 firms supplying data in the Prairie area had a staff of 168,597 persons at July 1, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$5,385,898, a per capita average of \$28.56, as compared with \$28.49 paid on or about June 1. A comparison of the statistics with those for July 1, 1941, shows that there was an increase of 5.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, accompanied by that of 15.8 p.c. in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of larger sums in salaries and wages. In trade and logging, on the other hand, employment was quieter.

The 1,776 employers whose statistics were tabulated at July 1, 1941, had a personnel of 179,271, as compared with 173,529 at June 1, 1941.

British Columbia.- There were continued important gains in employment and payrolls in British Columbia. The 1,382 co-operating establishments reported 155,517 employees at July 1, whose payrolls in the last week in June amounted to \$4,891,625; at June 1, these firms had a staff of 149,946 persons, earning \$4,600,403 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 167.9, was the highest in the record, exceeding that at July 1, 1941, by 20.6 p.c. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 38.8 p.c.

A large proportion of the expansion at the beginning of July, 1942, took place in manufacturing, in which the gain in iron and steel works was particularly noteworthy. There

were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the food, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups, while textiles were seasonally quieter. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation reported a considerable increase, and smaller gains took place in communications, construction and trade. On the other hand, services, logging and mining were quieter.

The 1,317 firms furnishing statistics for July 1, 1941, had employed 128,539 persons, as compared with 124,747 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees had been \$27.28, as compared with the latest average of \$31.45, which is the maximum in the period of observation.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment in each of the main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated showed an upward movement; the gains ranged from 0.1 p.c. in Winnipeg and 0.9 p.c. in Montreal, to 2.9 p.c. in Windsor and 6.1 p.c. in Vancouver. Except in Quebec, where the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday lowered the earnings, the salaries and wages disbursed in these centres were also higher than those reported at the beginning of June. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the increases in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita averages in these cities also advanced. In Quebec and Windsor, on the other hand, there were declines in this comparison. The loss in the former, as already stated, was largely due to the observance of the holiday, while that in Windsor was associated with the employment of considerable numbers of new workers, usually taken on at the lower rates of pay.

Montreal.- There was a further rise in industrial activity in Montreal. This took place in the non-manufacturing classes, mainly in transportation and construction. There were also small additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants and in trade. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing showed a decline on the whole; increases in rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants were rather more than offset by reductions in leather, vegetable food and textile factories. The losses were largely seasonal in character.

A combined working force of 255,297 men and women was reported at July 1 by the 1,930 co-operating establishments, who had employed 253,106 persons at June 1. This advance was substantially smaller than that noted at July 1, 1941, although it considerably exceeded the average increase at the beginning of July in the period since 1920. The salaries and wages disbursed by these employers amounted to \$7,099,026, as compared with \$6,975,624 paid on or about June 1. Where the index of employment has increased by 15 p.c. since July 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29.3 p.c. in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings were \$27.81 at July 1 and \$27.56 at June 1, 1942, as compared with \$24.73 at July 1, 1941.

The 1,827 firms reporting at the beginning of July of last summer had employed 221,508 persons; the index then was much lower, having been 146.2, as compared with 168.2 at the date under review, when it was at the maximum so far recorded.

Quebec.- There was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the number of persons on the staffs of the firms co-operating in Quebec City, but, largely as a result of the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, there was a decline of 4.8 p.c. in the reported earnings. Statements were tabulated from 227 establishments with 31,569 employees, as compared with 31,135 in the preceding month. The earnings of those in reported employment amounted to \$700,738 at July 1, and to \$736,228 at June 1. Slight gains in employment were indicated in transportation, construction and services, together with a rather larger advance in manufacturing. Most of the latter took place in the iron and steel group.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for July 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 23,726. The latest index of employment at 221.2, (the highest in the record) was 29.3 p.c. higher than that at July 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 42.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- Industrial activity in Toronto was further accelerated at the beginning of July, when practically all the main industrial groups except trade afforded greater employment. The largest gains were in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured products. Textile factories, however, were somewhat quieter, as

is usual in the summer. There was moderate improvement in transportation, construction and services.

The establishments making returns numbered 1,973, and their employees, 233,494, an increase of 2,545, or 1.1 p.c., from June 1. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages on or about July 1 were reported as \$6,917,302, as compared with \$6,613,594 at the beginning of June, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 181.7, was higher than in any other month of the record, exceeding that for July 1, 1941, by 17.2 p.c. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 29.2 p.c.

The latest average of per capita earnings was \$29.63, as compared with an average of \$28.64 at June 1, 1942, while the July 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.91. The number of persons then employed by the 1,388 co-operating establishments was 198,718.

Ottawa.- Statistics tabulated from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a working force of 21,122 persons, a total exceeding by 339, or 1.6 p.c., that indicated at the beginning of June. The payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$538,193, as compared with \$512,273 at the beginning of June. The latest increase in employment took place mainly in manufacturing; most of the workers were added to the forces of plants manufacturing iron and steel, food and miscellaneous manufactured products. Construction was also more active. Trade and services, however, were quieter. The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 160.3, as compared with 153.8 at July 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 4.2 p.c. in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

The 241 establishments furnishing returns at July 1, 1941, had employed 20,246 persons.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in Hamilton continued upward. The 348 firms reporting at July 1 had a staff of 61,557, whose weekly earnings paid on or about that date amounted to \$1,949,833. At June 1, 60,705 employees had received the sum of \$1,839,183. The latest per capita average was \$31.62, an increase of \$1.32 over the average pay envelope at June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the earnings of many individuals.

Manufacturing showed continued improvement at June 1, most of this taking place in the food and iron and steel industries; the production of electrical apparatus and equipment for civilian use, however, declined. In the non-manufacturing classes, the number of persons employed in construction advanced, and there were slight gains in transportation and trade. Services, on the other hand, were rather quieter.

The employers furnishing data for the beginning of July of last summer had numbered 338, and their employees, 53,517. Over the 12 months there has been an increase of 15.1 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 31.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment (viz. 188.8) is the highest in the record.

Windsor.- In this city, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 1,038, or 2.9 p.c., in the persons in recorded employment, who numbered 39,029 at July 1. There was an accompanying gain of 2.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed by the 205 co-operating establishments, which totalled \$1,545,357. The per capita average was \$39.60, a falling-off of 38 cents from the average indicated at June 1; the employment of a considerable number of additional persons accounted for this decline in the average, those newly-added to the forces usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. Most of the increase in the personnel took place in iron and steel and food plants, while the changes in the remaining industries were relatively small.

At the beginning of July, 1941, the 197 reporting employers had indicated a staff of 32,251 men and women. The latest index, at 287.2, is the maximum in the record; the figure was 21.9 p.c. higher than at the beginning of July, 1941, while the index number of payrolls had risen by 25.3 p.c. in the same period.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg. Manufacturing was quieter, most of the decline taking place in chemical manufacturing. Moderate increases were shown in communications, transportation, construction and trade, but these advances only slightly

exceeded the reduction indicated in the manufacturing group. An aggregate working force of 55,419 was reported by the 559 co-operating establishments, whose employees at June 1 had numbered 55,369. This increase of 0.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.6 p.c. in the weekly earnings, which at the date under review were given as \$1,489,780. The per capita average rose from \$26.75 at June 1, to \$26.98 at the beginning of July. Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment was 132.9, being higher than in any other July for which information is available. In the last 12 months, an increase of 6.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment has been accompanied by that of 14.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

The 554 firms furnishing information in Winnipeg at July 1, 1941, had indicated a staff of 52,066 men and women; the per capita weekly average earnings had then been \$24.98.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver was upward at July 1, 1942, when the eighteenth consecutive increase in employment was recorded. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 74,244 employees; this was 4,261, or 6.1 p.c., more than the number reported at the beginning of June. The index number reached a new high level at the latest date, when it was 209.7, or 42.3 p.c., higher than at July 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 72.0 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to \$2,291,704, showing an increase of 8.9 p.c. over the weekly payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about June 1, 1942. The per capita average advanced from \$30.08 (revised) at that date to \$30.37 at the beginning of July, when it was the highest in the record. The July 1, 1941, average was \$25.65.

The expansion in employment at the date under review took place very largely in the iron and steel division. Food factories also showed heightened activity, while textiles were rather quieter. The non-manufacturing industries generally reported moderate improvement, the gains in transportation being the most noteworthy.

The number of persons employed by the 589 establishments furnishing statistics at July 1, 1941, was 51,943. The index number then was 147.4, many points lower than the latest figure, already given as 209.7.

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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	Wask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	102.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	93.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	107.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.5	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.5	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	89.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	98.0	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	105.2	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	120.5	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.5
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.5	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	95.9	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	101.2
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.4	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	130.5	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	103.1	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	116.2
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	150.2	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	167.9	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
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9

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

100.0 7.3 .1 4.3 2.9 31.2 41.9 10.7 5.0 2.1 3.6 8.9

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>
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	129.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	82.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
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	105.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	83.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
	14.6	1.8	13.3	1.2	3.5	2.2	3.2	4.2

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

Notes:- 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).

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	115.3	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	78.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	95.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	83.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
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	105.5	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	150.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	158.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	163.0	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	83.8	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	142.4
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	163.7	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	153.3	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	158.8
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	96.0	96.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8

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

100.0	62.2	2.9	4.6	1.6	7.8	9.6	2.4	8.9
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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	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937
MANUFACTURING	62.2	209.5	205.9	172.9	130.3	111.3	111.8	119.0
Animal products - edible	2.0	179.9	174.9	175.1	151.6	143.2	139.0	142.3
Fur and products	.2	125.2	123.2	124.4	119.8	108.0	97.7	105.1
Leather and products	1.6	136.9	138.7	137.4	110.3	108.5	103.4	113.6
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.1	128.6	131.6	107.7	110.9	106.9	115.4
Lumber and products	3.8	125.3	120.2	124.1	102.6	93.1	89.9	99.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	116.1	109.9	118.3	93.3	88.7	84.6	94.8
Furniture	.6	112.9	111.6	113.9	91.8	81.7	81.6	89.3
Other lumber products	.9	171.3	166.9	155.2	127.0	116.6	113.6	121.9
Musical instruments	.1	40.5	38.7*	95.6	63.9	51.2	52.8	56.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	145.7	137.2	147.8	126.8	119.1	120.9	119.4
Pulp and paper products	4.8	134.5	133.4	131.3	118.7	110.4	106.7	113.7
Pulp and paper	2.2	127.7	125.6	124.7	113.5	100.1	97.5	110.5
Paper products	.9	188.9	189.0	172.2	143.2	130.3	130.9	135.4
Printing and publishing	1.7	124.8	124.5	126.0	117.0	116.8	110.4	110.3
Rubber products	.9	127.0	126.1	133.4	103.2	103.5	97.8	109.2
Textile products	8.3	166.3	168.9	160.1	139.7	115.5	116.0	120.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	176.6	176.8	173.5	154.4	121.4	124.1	140.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	128.4	128.9	130.7	121.7	94.8	95.4	105.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	203.0	203.3	182.2	167.6	126.3	125.9	141.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	583.3	581.0	582.9	474.7	366.6	425.5	523.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	139.0	144.4	142.8	136.7	121.5	113.9	127.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	169.6	172.7	154.9	131.8	109.5	112.3	118.3
Other textile products	1.0	169.2	172.8	163.2	123.7	105.8	98.6	103.1
Tobacco	.6	123.6	122.2	107.8	100.0	96.8	97.4	100.2
Beverages	.7	238.8	235.5	216.9	179.7	175.3	174.7	154.1
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	582.2	585.8	341.6	198.5	159.1	155.6	154.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.2	133.6	135.2	107.3	97.4	94.9	101.5
Electric light and power	1.1	149.8	145.3	152.3	139.7	134.0	134.2	124.0
Electrical apparatus	2.0	252.7	249.5	211.3	151.6	131.0	138.0	149.2
Iron and steel products	23.5	304.3	295.8	210.7	128.1	93.7	100.0	111.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.6	245.4	219.6	158.6	126.5	124.8	142.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	254.9	253.4	226.7	139.0	112.5	122.1	133.2
Agricultural implements	.7	139.0	138.5	107.8	80.9	53.0	67.4	76.6
Land vehicles	8.6	240.3	236.2	183.3	111.1	83.8	92.3	102.6
Automobiles and parts	2.4	283.4	284.3	258.2	144.2	108.6	132.7	160.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.8	1074.2	973.8	446.8	253.8	62.8	84.4	82.2
Heating appliances	.3	155.2	155.6	161.9	122.6	127.4	131.2	133.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	294.9	291.4	231.7	150.6	109.1	123.6	130.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	290.3	281.3	236.8	131.1	103.9	100.4	123.4
Other iron and steel products	5.8	482.9	469.1	265.0	140.9	102.2	99.6	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	356.7	343.4	233.3	185.6	156.4	156.2	161.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	199.7	196.9	184.5	173.7	160.5	160.0	155.5
Miscellaneous	.8	350.6	341.4	212.2	150.6	144.2	147.0	144.8
LOGGING	2.9	169.8	169.0	152.7	121.4	95.3	86.1	125.0
MINING	4.6	174.1	175.1	178.8	167.2	164.1	154.5	153.6
Coal	1.5	93.4	92.2	89.8	85.8	82.5	85.1	83.3
Metallic ores	2.5	358.1	357.3	372.3	352.8	349.8	318.4	312.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.3	161.6	160.7	155.9	151.2	137.3	146.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	105.7	103.9	99.7	89.4	86.0	87.2	88.0
Telegraphs	.4	123.9	120.4	122.0	103.3	98.7	100.9	99.9
Telephones	1.2	100.7	99.3	93.6	85.6	82.6	83.4	84.7
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	108.1	106.4	103.7	93.7	87.6	86.3	89.4
Street railways and cartage	2.1	155.8	152.9	148.6	134.5	125.9	121.5	120.1
Steam railways	4.4	95.6	94.7	89.3	81.8	75.0	73.4	78.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	101.0	98.3	106.6	93.2	93.9	98.6	100.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.6	137.7	123.3	149.9	105.0	133.1	124.9	128.5
Building	3.7	148.0	138.9	148.1	79.9	62.5	60.9	59.6
Highway	3.4	165.6	135.3	200.0	152.7	270.7	250.7	230.7
Railway	2.5	101.6	96.7	105.7	86.2	76.2	71.6	89.9
SERVICES	2.4	184.8	180.5	179.8	149.2	147.6	146.1	137.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	178.8	173.2	176.0	145.7	146.0	143.9	134.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.2	193.6	186.4	155.3	150.5	149.6	144.3
TRADE	8.9	152.8	133.7	158.5	142.8	137.4	133.3	133.4
Retail	6.8	159.7	160.9	166.3	148.6	143.4	139.4	140.6
Wholesale	2.1	134.5	134.3	137.6	127.8	121.3	118.9	117.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.7	171.7	157.6	124.7	115.8	113.5	119.1

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.

* Revised as a result of a change in classification.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.6	181.6	177.9	154.5	129.8	112.6	109.5	121.1	
	Lumber products	4.3	123.0	117.2	112.3	106.9	97.1	91.6	112.9	
	Pulp and paper	4.2	196.0	188.0	188.8	172.9	160.5	153.5	180.7	
	Textile products	3.5	119.6	120.4	118.2	109.1	86.2	76.7	92.9	
	Iron and steel	17.8	270.6	263.1	189.6	142.2	117.3	114.1	126.0	
	Other manufactures	8.8	143.7	144.6	145.8	124.0	111.9	115.4	113.9	
	Logging	6.0	326.9	215.3	311.4	183.6	111.7	82.6	192.4	
	Mining	12.9	109.1	110.2	115.5	113.8	113.1	113.4	109.9	
	Communications	2.0	121.2	115.0	108.2	94.8	90.4	96.9	94.7	
	Transportation	10.1	112.0	127.4	87.8	71.3	61.6	62.3	65.4	
	Construction	20.2	322.1	253.8	320.9	157.4	182.3	204.7	298.6	
	Services	2.0	291.2	281.6	295.5	223.8	215.5	215.2	212.7	
	Trade	8.2	170.7	171.5	170.1	146.7	136.9	133.5	128.9	
	Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	177.2	166.1	163.9	124.0	115.9	115.7	135.8	
	<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	67.1	229.5	217.8	180.2	134.6	112.6	114.4	126.2
		Lumber products	2.8	139.7	130.3	146.7	111.6	99.5	104.0	109.6
		Pulp and paper	5.7	131.1	128.6	128.0	118.3	105.5	105.4	111.2
Textile products		13.9	189.3	194.1	179.8	154.8	129.1	130.2	138.9	
Iron and steel		21.0	338.4	329.4	219.6	122.7	81.2	91.2	103.0	
Other manufactures		23.7	225.3	222.3	185.6	138.7	124.8	122.3	122.9	
Logging		3.7	228.2	247.3	205.6	170.0	100.0	118.1	187.4	
Mining		2.6	309.0	304.8	299.7	294.7	287.4	254.5	256.3	
Communications		1.3	102.4	102.5	93.4	81.2	76.9	76.2	78.7	
Transportation		6.9	105.5	102.9	105.5	91.4	87.8	90.0	88.9	
Construction		9.8	130.6	109.8	121.7	89.4	186.0	147.8	99.9	
Services		2.2	171.3	168.8	154.0	128.9	128.0	132.1	120.7	
Trade		6.4	162.4	161.7	166.1	151.0	143.8	143.4	139.7	
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	187.1	182.8	161.8	126.6	124.0	119.9	118.0	
<u>Ontario</u>		All Manufacturing	70.7	206.6	203.3	175.0	129.5	110.9	111.2	119.7
		Lumber products	3.0	102.6	98.4	103.2	89.5	81.0	77.2	88.7
		Pulp and paper	4.9	131.3	131.7	128.7	114.7	110.3	105.2	110.1
	Textile products	7.9	143.7	144.0	140.5	126.7	104.0	105.2	115.5	
	Iron and steel	29.0	299.1	293.5	226.4	137.8	101.8	107.1	120.2	
	Other manufactures	25.9	209.3	205.8	181.2	138.7	128.6	127.3	132.0	
	Logging	1.7	129.1	127.1	110.1	104.7	81.2	77.3	79.8	
	Mining	4.0	296.3	232.9	312.6	292.0	288.6	251.8	254.3	
	Communications	1.4	94.2	93.8	91.3	84.1	79.4	81.7	83.0	
	Transportation	5.4	105.2	102.5	99.0	92.6	84.2	84.1	88.5	
	Construction	6.0	116.0	111.4	155.2	116.2	104.5	112.8	135.6	
	Services	2.2	210.5	205.7	202.7	168.9	165.3	164.3	153.1	
	Trade	8.6	156.4	158.7	166.3	149.3	144.4	158.9	140.8	
	Ontario - All Industries	100.0	181.1	178.5	165.3	129.6	114.7	114.0	122.2	
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	36.2	172.7	171.3	141.4	116.4	105.5	105.6	111.8
		Lumber products	2.2	146.5	140.2	143.7	111.0	105.5	102.9	111.5
		Pulp and paper	2.2	106.2	107.5	107.6	101.3	102.8	96.6	95.5
Textile products		2.8	232.1	234.4	194.3	152.0	127.1	118.9	139.9	
Iron and steel		13.3	144.3	142.6	113.2	86.6	74.5	81.6	86.7	
Other manufactures		15.7	225.7	224.4	179.3	152.6	140.9	136.3	143.0	
Logging		.7	78.4	110.2	64.0	41.2	33.0	14.9	13.4	
Mining		6.7	143.5	138.9	123.7	108.8	98.9	99.4	97.0	
Communications		2.4	116.9	113.8	115.9	98.5	97.0	97.6	95.3	
Transportation		17.1	115.3	112.3	114.4	105.5	96.6	89.7	93.8	
Construction		16.6	123.9	119.4	139.1	104.5	95.8	86.9	96.4	
Services		3.4	166.5	157.8	179.3	142.9	141.8	137.3	130.1	
Trade		16.9	131.1	131.6	135.2	125.3	120.7	117.2	117.5	
Prairies - All Industries		100.0	139.4	137.4	132.5	112.4	104.0	99.8	104.0	
<u>British Columbia</u>		All Manufacturing	55.5	240.5	227.5	165.3	130.6	114.0	112.9	114.8
		Lumber products	12.7	145.7	143.2	139.0	113.4	103.5	95.8	101.5
		Pulp and paper	4.6	159.0	153.0	150.1	126.1	112.9	103.3	123.6
	Textile products	1.0	183.1	198.0	171.0	142.1	111.8	122.4	126.8	
	Iron and steel	23.9	784.2	709.0	263.1	137.5	82.5	92.7	86.2	
	Other manufactures	13.3	169.3	162.4	163.0	148.9	136.8	141.3	134.6	
	Logging	5.8	122.9	127.0	113.7	83.2	117.5	75.0	110.7	
	Mining	5.7	104.6	103.3	118.5	112.0	113.0	117.9	114.4	
	Communications	2.3	131.2	124.6	120.1	114.5	116.7	114.5	115.8	
	Transportation	8.8	104.2	96.3	103.7	98.1	101.8	98.2	104.1	
	Construction	8.8	114.3	112.3	116.3	81.3	78.0	97.7	132.0	
	Services	2.7	141.7	142.4	147.5	130.8	134.6	121.9	118.3	
	Trade	10.4	159.6	158.9	160.4	141.4	137.0	129.9	135.3	
	B.C. - All Industries	100.0	167.9	161.9	139.2	114.8	111.0	103.0	117.1	

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	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	74.3	198.8	199.0	165.0	124.3	105.3	106.4	110.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	141.5	145.2	147.6	135.3	128.0	124.0	109.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	3.5	133.4	132.1	125.8	116.2	115.2	108.6	106.5
Textiles	13.7	168.7	178.0	157.5	133.0	113.1	115.2	117.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	175.5	175.9	147.3	128.4	119.5	121.7	110.0
Iron and steel	28.2	238.8	282.9	198.5	119.8	81.5	89.9	101.0
Other manufactures	21.3	175.9	174.7	158.3	121.1	110.3	107.0	114.8
Communications	1.3	70.6	71.4	65.2	68.0	64.9	64.9	66.2
Transportation	5.4	112.5	102.2	117.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	98.8
Construction	5.1	80.0	73.1	70.4	51.2	117.8	98.1	69.0
Trade	10.6	153.0	152.7	156.8	145.7	137.9	135.8	133.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	168.2	166.8	146.2	114.3	108.3	106.4	105.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	76.3	287.4	282.9	197.6	131.1	107.2	109.3	109.0
Leather products	8.6	105.7	109.5	109.2	79.1	95.1	96.8	102.4
Other manufactures	67.7	367.3	359.2	236.7	153.6	112.7	115.0	111.9
Transportation	3.2	76.3	74.5	70.9	124.5	97.6	97.9	90.6
Construction	6.4	138.0	136.9	170.2	110.7	329.6	98.5	98.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	221.2	220.0	171.1	127.3	127.4	109.1	106.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.5	209.7	207.1	164.6	123.0	107.5	105.6	107.8
Plant products - edible	4.9	157.4	156.6	155.2	122.5	116.2	114.1	115.4
Printing and publishing	6.6	152.4	151.9	150.8	131.2	129.9	123.8	126.1
Textiles	8.8	124.8	125.8	119.5	102.5	85.6	87.6	91.3
Iron and steel	24.5	388.8	379.6	237.7	139.6	98.2	95.3	100.1
Other manufactures	29.7	201.3	198.8	160.6	123.1	113.8	111.9	112.2
Communications	1.4	75.4	75.4	70.8	70.3	68.2	67.8	68.1
Transportation	3.4	113.7	111.3	107.7	105.7	100.1	102.7	102.1
Construction	2.3	89.0	79.5	132.0	69.3	60.2	66.6	71.6
Trade	14.8	142.8	145.3	149.9	137.8	131.7	127.4	132.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	181.7	179.7	155.1	121.4	109.4	107.4	109.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	50.9	161.6	157.9	156.3	116.2	100.7	97.6	104.7
Lumber products	2.5	48.6	47.8	76.3	80.0	71.3	51.4	68.1
Pulp and paper	14.4	126.0	125.2	124.4	102.7	94.6	92.7	98.8
Other manufactures	34.0	226.6	219.7	212.3	140.1	116.2	117.8	122.1
Construction	12.7	175.7	165.7	159.0	161.4	142.6	123.0	150.3
Trade	20.0	170.6	172.7	171.2	149.4	140.8	139.9	134.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	160.3	157.7	153.8	124.0	111.8	106.8	114.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.3	200.4	198.2	150.9	127.2	105.6	111.2	118.7
Textiles	11.5	109.8	108.6	121.2	106.5	85.3	87.9	94.5
Electrical apparatus	9.6	185.2	190.2	164.1	126.9	105.7	122.0	130.6
Iron and steel	47.6	287.2	285.5	243.3	135.2	109.8	116.5	121.9
Other manufactures	17.6	162.5	155.0	152.1	134.5	117.9	120.3	131.3
Construction	3.2	123.0	101.4	115.9	63.7	58.0	56.3	52.9
Trade	6.7	147.1	145.0	155.8	140.3	134.3	137.8	131.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	183.8	185.9	172.9	124.2	105.7	109.9	116.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.5	330.3	320.4	266.8	155.9	121.2	138.2	159.3
Iron and steel	77.1	361.1	354.6	286.3	150.8	110.0	130.6	160.7
Other manufactures	14.4	226.9	205.3	203.6	173.1	158.6	163.7	153.9
Construction	1.8	77.0	74.9	85.5	45.6	40.8	49.0	89.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	287.2	279.2	235.6	143.4	114.7	128.8	149.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.3	180.3	167.2	136.4	108.7	98.6	99.5	106.5
Animal products - edible	6.3	191.9	187.4	175.3	142.6	136.5	132.4	145.5
Printing and publishing	4.5	108.3	110.4	110.0	106.4	106.3	99.6	100.8
Textiles	7.9	238.8	240.9	198.4	156.2	128.9	132.2	145.7
Iron and steel	20.0	128.4	127.5	114.3	84.0	71.8	77.7	89.0
Other manufactures	20.6	220.2	225.1	149.1	125.5	119.5	116.0	121.5
Transportation	5.3	76.8	75.7	75.4	85.3	79.0	81.0	85.9
Construction	3.4	66.7	65.7	154.2	54.7	39.0	55.8	40.3
Trade	25.8	114.0	113.1	115.9	104.9	102.6	99.5	101.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	132.9	132.8	124.9	101.3	94.3	95.2	99.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.6	358.5	332.5	193.0	143.1	119.0	117.1	116.9
Lumber products	7.1	124.1	125.5	133.5	105.5	90.7	82.9	88.3
Other manufactures	55.5	471.9	432.8	222.0	161.2	132.2	132.7	130.0
Communications	3.5	122.2	116.5	111.6	111.8	115.3	113.0	112.3
Transportation	7.7	83.1	79.6	84.4	97.1	105.0	105.6	106.5
Construction	5.4	103.0	99.8	98.3	58.3	43.1	61.5	80.4
Services	3.9	138.0	137.6	139.0	133.8	135.8	118.2	118.0
Trade	16.9	160.5	160.1	161.7	145.0	140.4	132.4	140.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	209.7	197.7	147.4	122.9	112.6	111.0	114.8

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.

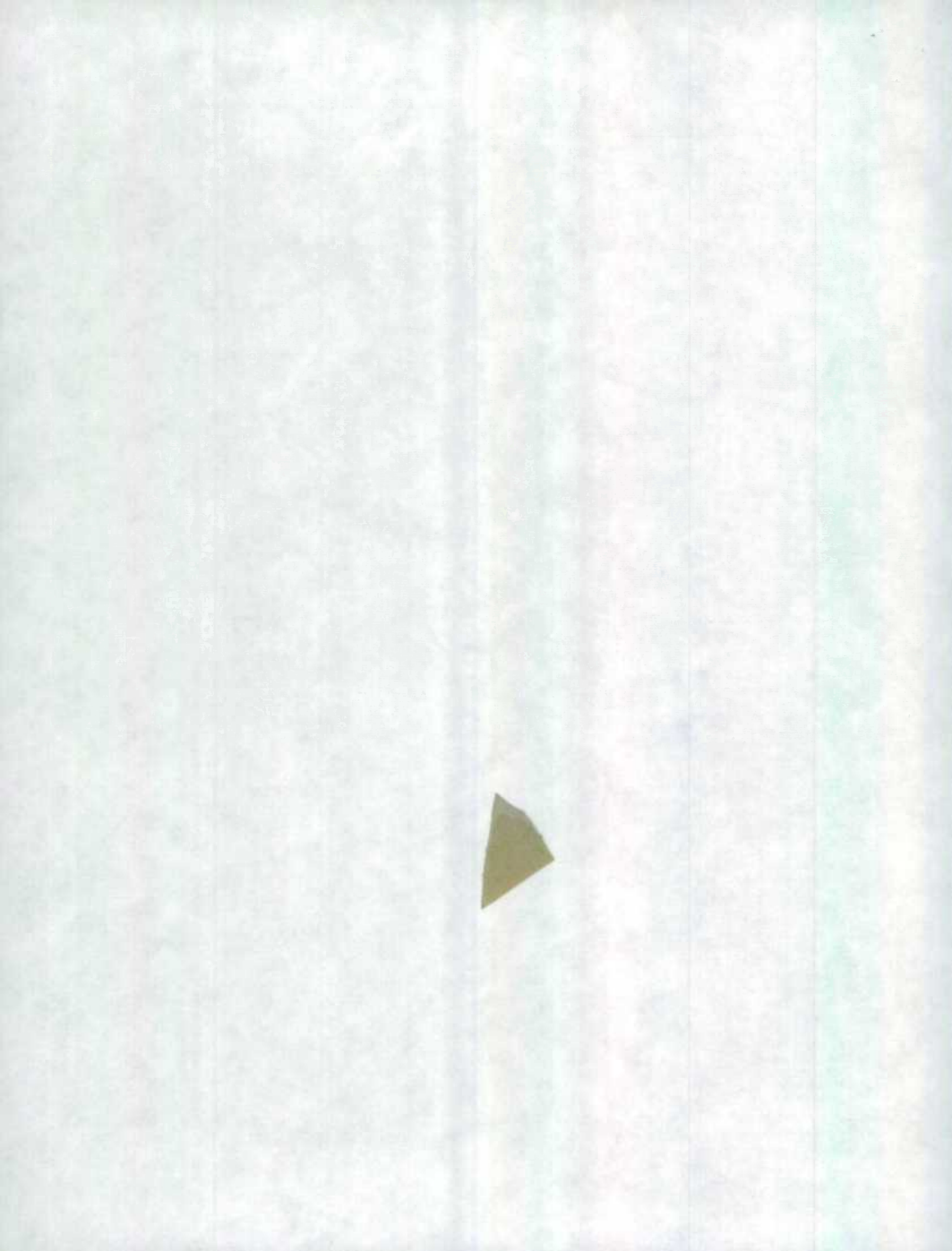


Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, and June 1, 1942, and July 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941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

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly earnings at July 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	1,091,280	31,825,941	29.17	124.7	122.6	102.6	142.1	137.6*	103.6
Animal products - edible	35,569	967,500	27.20	104.0	101.2	101.0	114.5	112.0	102.2
Fur and products	3,023	75,053	25.82	101.3	99.7	100.9	104.9	106.4	101.8
Leather and products	23,101	567,308	20.19	99.9	101.2	100.4	109.7	103.2	99.0
Boots and shoes	17,473	333,135	19.07	97.0	98.2	100.4	103.9	104.6	98.5
Lumber and its products	67,295	1,591,051	23.64	103.6	93.4	102.7	120.9	113.0	102.2
Rough and dressed lumber	41,141	937,571	24.25	100.3	95.0	102.2	119.8	110.6	103.6
Furniture	9,998	235,249	23.62	100.9	99.7	101.5	113.2	107.2	102.0
Other lumber products	16,159	357,231	22.11	115.4	112.4	104.5	129.8	125.0	102.8
Musical instruments	965	22,697	23.52	42.9	41.0*	101.3	219.0	112.0*	101.0
Plant products - edible	46,788	1,101,021	23.53	103.9	102.5	110.2	114.1	107.2	107.5
Pulp and paper products	83,929	2,573,003	30.63	104.8	104.0	102.3	110.0	107.5	102.9
Pulp and paper	38,576	1,255,805	33.36	105.0	104.2	103.4	113.8	111.7	103.1
Paper products	15,273	386,425	25.30	112.9	113.0	103.1	117.7	115.3	106.2
Printing and publishing	30,030	901,773	29.98	99.7	93.4	100.6	102.2	100.1	101.5
Rubber products	16,352	458,820	28.05	94.4	93.7	99.2	108.0	104.3	101.7
Textile products	145,316	2,937,538	20.22	104.3	105.0	93.9	112.9	114.8	93.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,697	1,115,491	20.81	103.9	104.1	100.7	112.2	112.2	99.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,645	515,112	20.09	102.1	102.5	100.9	110.3	111.3	101.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,537	274,486	21.89	103.0	109.1	101.0	120.1	116.0	99.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,006	227,535	20.67	99.6	99.2	99.5	105.0	107.9	92.1
Hosiery and knit goods	22,718	418,035	18.40	97.2	101.0	99.8	105.8	103.9	99.4
Garments and personal furnishings	51,848	1,021,359	19.70	109.0	111.0	99.6	117.5	121.4	96.0
Other textile products	17,143	382,103	22.35	101.9	104.1	98.5	116.4	112.1	97.8
Tobacco	10,202	174,396	17.09	115.5	119.8	100.8	109.9	118.0	100.0
Beverages	13,186	417,231	31.65	115.1	114.5	105.3	125.1	122.7	101.6
Chemicals	72,979	2,071,735	28.39	173.4	179.4	104.6	191.7	189.3	102.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,255	418,020	27.40	101.4	100.2	101.2	116.1	111.8	101.1
Electric light and power	18,071	646,291	33.89	99.9	96.9	101.6	105.3	103.4	99.7
Electrical apparatus	36,118	1,103,478	30.55	122.7	121.2	102.3	135.0	131.9*	102.9
Iron and steel products	413,230	14,086,753	34.09	149.7	145.5	102.9	172.9	165.1*	105.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,021	1,081,255	33.70	113.7	116.2	104.0	113.7	123.5	101.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,019	906,804	33.56	113.2	112.5	91.3	125.4	119.7*	89.8
Agricultural implements	11,670	357,961	30.67	128.8	128.4	99.9	145.9	145.8	103.2
Land vehicles	151,775	5,367,164	35.36	133.6	131.4	101.9	152.4	148.5	104.5
Automobiles and parts	42,136	1,656,046	39.30	112.4	110.8	100.7	120.0	118.9	101.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	48,721	1,733,723	35.54	255.4	231.5	105.2	301.1	277.9*	102.7
Heating appliances	5,039	142,764	28.03	98.0	98.2	102.2	108.4	102.0	99.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,186	691,057	36.02	130.4	128.8	102.5	151.1	145.4	103.6
Foundry and machine shop products	15,597	521,076	33.41	125.0	121.1	101.9	155.6	140.8	105.5
Other iron and steel products	102,036	3,284,993	32.19	193.3	193.6	101.4	248.9	233.9*	117.0
Non-ferrous metal products	53,886	1,685,006	31.28	170.2	125.4	105.3	147.8	140.2	105.6
Non-metallic mineral products	15,216	540,145	35.50	111.1	109.6	102.7	119.0	116.9	104.2
Miscellaneous	14,816	387,235	26.14	170.6	166.1	103.3	207.8	194.2	104.9
LOGGING	50,387	1,086,680	21.57	107.3	106.8	96.5	123.9	118.0	100.2
MINING	81,366	2,740,871	33.69	98.3	97.7	99.8	106.8	103.7	101.6
Coal	25,655	690,510	27.15	102.1	100.8	98.2	111.3	103.7	105.1
Metallic ores	44,703	1,756,952	38.85	96.2	96.0	100.1	104.1	103.4	99.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,002	307,409	27.94	100.8	100.4	102.5	113.9	113.7	102.5
COMMUNICATIONS	23,225	785,141	27.82	108.7	106.9	102.6	111.6	110.4	100.7
Telegraphs	7,110	200,335	28.20	107.3	104.2	105.6	129.0	115.6	103.3
Telephones	21,115	584,805	27.69	109.2	107.7	101.5	108.9	108.8	98.3
TRANSPORTATION	136,170	4,754,563	34.92	109.0	107.3	104.5	120.2	117.4	105.4
Street railways and cartage	37,442	1,254,333	30.83	106.3	104.4	102.1	114.8	112.9	102.3
Steam railways	76,274	2,837,859	37.47	110.9	109.9	103.6	118.2	118.4	104.0
Shipping and stevedoring	22,454	742,316	33.06	106.4	105.6	114.6	139.1	121.5	119.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	173,622	4,505,417	25.95	95.7	88.4	107.5	115.1	101.5*	106.0
Building	64,312	1,981,758	30.81	104.9	98.4	105.0	120.7	104.4*	105.0
Highway	65,560	1,485,972	23.33	91.8	75.0	111.3	101.7	88.5	114.5
Railway	43,650	1,057,687	24.23	100.7	95.8	104.8	126.0	120.7	104.3
SERVICES	41,179	711,365	17.27	108.1	105.7	105.2	117.0	113.6	104.5
Hotels and restaurants	25,286	411,302	16.27	109.3	105.9	107.7	122.7	119.0	107.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,893	300,063	18.88	105.3	105.4	101.6	110.0	107.1	101.0
TRADE	156,842	3,810,540	24.30	97.4	95.0	101.1	104.6	104.1*	102.9
Retail	119,222	2,667,108	22.37	97.0	97.8	101.2	103.9	103.3	103.2
Wholesale	37,620	1,143,432	30.39	98.8	95.6	101.1	106.1	105.7	101.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,752,055	50,224,523	28.55	114.9	112.3	102.9	130.0	125.5*	103.9
FINANCE	63,183	1,902,586	30.11	105.4	105.8	94.6	110.2	110.3*	99.5
Banks and Trust Companies	36,542	987,617	27.03	113.2	112.9	100.3	117.1	117.1	99.5
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,328	44,681	33.65	87.0	88.1	93.8	95.9	97.6	97.3
Insurance	25,315	870,288	34.38	96.8	97.8	98.6	104.0	105.3	99.6
TOTAL	1,822,250	52,127,109	28.61	114.5	112.0	102.8	129.2	124.9*	101.4

* Adjusted.

Table 3.- Number of Persons Employed at July 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 July 1 and June 1, 1942, and July 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	
Maritime Provinces										
Manufacturing	49,372	1,352,170	27.39	119.3	116.9	101.5	145.3	137.4	105.1	
Lumber Products	5,511	103,462	19.68	109.8	104.6	100.3	137.7	126.2	107.2	
Pulp and Paper	5,417	162,135	29.93	104.8	100.5	100.9	119.0	115.2	102.2	
Iron and Steel	22,739	77,142	32.42	147.3	143.7	103.5	176.2	163.5	107.6	
Logging	7,665	157,906	20.60	125.8	82.9	119.9	173.6	94.2	135.0	
Mining	16,461	364,428	22.14	91.6	92.7	97.1	89.2	114.4	105.5	
Transportation	12,932	418,867	32.34	131.5	149.5	103.1	147.2	173.9	106.6	
Construction	30,615	645,703	21.09	127.4	100.4	120.6	141.5	124.5	122.6	
Trade	10,542	218,310	20.76	101.2	101.7	100.8	105.8	106.5*	99.6	
All Industries	132,723	3,251,173	24.50	116.3	109.0	107.5	135.0	130.6*	109.1	
Quebec	357,132	9,130,755	25.59	126.8	125.2	105.6	144.8	143.7	105.0	
Manufacturing	15,511	311,252	20.07	97.1	90.5	101.9	124.7	113.5	117.5	
Lumber Products	31,335	921,449	29.35	105.4	103.4	102.9	108.1	107.6	102.0	
Pulp and Paper	75,794	1,418,020	18.71	105.4	103.1	100.1	111.1	119.3	97.2	
Textile Products	32,619	871,039	26.54	173.3	172.3	103.3	178.2	173.4	104.3	
Chemicals	112,110	2,791,391	32.94	163.7	159.4	106.2	192.4	187.6	110.4	
Iron and Steel	20,210	342,183	16.93	100.1	103.5	99.2	121.4	129.4	92.6	
Logging	14,177	455,419	32.12	104.9	103.4	101.7	111.9	112.6	102.4	
Mining	7,205	219,852	30.51	111.9	112.0	102.1	102.5	108.6	97.0	
Communications	37,869	1,363,274	36.00	109.9	107.2	109.9	126.6	114.8	111.7	
Transportation	53,692	1,466,300	27.31	107.8	90.7	100.5	135.9	107.9*	101.6	
Construction	11,855	193,052	16.78	115.4	113.7	103.7	124.9	123.4	104.8	
Services	34,797	834,707	24.05	93.4	97.9	100.6	104.3	103.4	100.1	
Trade	546,857	14,611,542	26.72	113.9	116.2	102.9	136.2	131.7*	104.3	
All Industries	520,055	15,984,392	30.70	120.4	118.5	102.0	135.9	130.7	102.6	
Ontario	22,130	520,862	23.47	102.6	98.4	101.2	118.3	109.2	106.8	
Manufacturing	26,308	615,547	23.58	115.4	104.2	114.1	118.4	107.6	109.0	
Lumber Products	35,780	1,330,845	31.61	104.5	104.8	102.4	111.1	108.8	102.3	
Plant Products - edible	58,251	1,308,570	22.46	102.0	102.2	99.7	114.3	109.6	92.3	
Pulp and Paper	33,442	1,632,527	29.55	174.4	173.7	105.0	187.9	180.3	102.6	
Textile Products	24,748	765,936	30.95	115.3	116.3	102.3	132.2	130.3	101.8	
Chemicals	213,162	7,372,758	34.59	133.6	131.1	101.1	150.5	144.3	103.3	
Electrical apparatus	28,819	916,578	31.80	122.2	118.3	102.1	142.7	139.3	101.2	
Iron and Steel	12,138	242,596	19.99	116.5	114.7	99.4	129.3	115.5	102.8	
Non-ferrous metal prod.	23,333	1,141,374	39.91	94.4	93.3	97.1	104.8	102.4	99.2	
Logging	10,277	290,447	28.26	104.8	104.3	101.6	108.4	102.9	100.1	
Mining	39,439	1,549,699	34.22	110.4	107.6	103.9	115.9	115.0	101.9	
Communications	44,191	1,251,571	27.87	78.3	75.2	104.7	96.1	84.4	109.3	
Transportation	16,313	238,781	17.70	107.6	105.1	103.6	116.0	111.6	103.0	
Construction	63,585	1,575,425	24.78	94.7	95.1	103.7	102.9	102.5	104.8	
Services	735,371	22,084,285	30.03	111.9	110.3	102.1	125.4	121.1	103.1	
Trade	68,305	1,943,476	28.53	124.1	123.1	101.6	137.9	135.4	102.4	
All Industries	9,683	265,340	27.40	113.5	110.2	97.6	119.5	117.0	96.8	
Prairie Provinces	4,242	96,214	22.68	103.9	99.4	101.9	116.7	111.5	108.2	
Manufacturing	4,389	110,315	25.13	107.0	104.4	114.8	108.2	104.4	102.6	
Animal Products - edible	5,335	95,823	17.96	117.9	119.1	98.7	116.7	118.4	94.1	
Lumber Products	25,046	801,631	32.01	130.4	128.3	102.3	154.5	152.9	104.4	
Plant Products - edible	12,727	455,261	35.56	118.0	114.2	101.7	130.9	124.3	102.4	
Textile Products	4,436	120,636	26.93	105.8	103.0	104.9	110.4	109.7	104.9	
Iron and Steel	32,150	1,153,117	35.87	104.3	101.6	103.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	
Mining	31,374	776,360	24.74	94.7	92.3	103.3	107.9	103.9	106.1	
Communications	6,333	107,301	16.94	102.3	97.0	110.2	110.2	104.9	107.4	
Transportation	31,861	791,395	23.52	99.5	99.8	102.6	104.9	104.5	102.7	
Construction	188,597	5,355,298	28.50	103.7	107.1	103.3	119.5	117.5	103.2	
Services	26,376	2,654,198	32.81	151.7	149.5	104.3	179.3	164.0*	104.6	
Trade	5,107	142,250	27.97	102.5	103.5	104.4	116.3	110.5	103.7	
All Industries	19,844	554,261	27.93	108.4	106.5	103.4	119.2	114.7	104.6	
British Columbia	4,017	99,783	24.09	107.0	100.0	114.8	117.3	108.9	114.1	
Manufacturing	7,104	238,549	33.54	107.0	105.3	101.0	112.0	105.2	100.8	
Animal Products - edible	37,173	1,383,811	37.22	319.2	288.6	107.1	408.2	350.4*	106.5	
Lumber Products	5,275	179,348	34.00	109.3	104.6	99.7	108.8	103.5*	98.5	
Plant Products - edible	9,623	323,763	35.93	101.2	104.6	93.7	108.4	112.3	95.3	
Textile Products	8,662	314,359	36.29	88.5	92.0	100.7	102.8	100.0	102.6	
Iron and Steel	13,760	464,551	34.22	102.7	94.9	102.2	118.7	113.3	104.6	
Mining	13,760	464,551	34.22	102.7	94.9	102.2	118.7	113.3	104.6	
Communications	13,760	464,551	34.22	102.7	94.9	102.2	118.7	113.3	104.6	
Transportation	4,164	81,475	19.57	99.1	99.6	103.1	111.1	110.0	102.7	
Construction	16,147	387,303	23.98	100.5	100.1	101.0	110.9	109.7	103.6	
Services	155,517	4,891,625	31.45	124.5	120.0	105.2	144.4	139.8	104.0	
All Industries										

* Adjusted.

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

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ-ees re-ported at July 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at July 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941
Montreal - Manufacturing	189,711	5,348,894	28.19	124.6	124.8	103.4	141.6	141.1	103.4
Plant Products - edible	8,216	192,059	23.38	92.3	100.8	102.5	104.4	107.9	103.4
Pulp and Paper	8,923	237,100	26.57	107.9	106.9	101.8	103.8	104.8	99.6
Textiles	34,913	673,333	19.29	105.2	112.0	99.1	110.7	121.9	95.3
Tobacco	6,779	112,589	16.63	116.6	117.2	101.8	111.5	116.7	101.6
Iron and Steel	72,166	2,516,293	34.80	193.9	190.6	103.8	178.8	173.2	105.8
Communications	3,481	128,385	37.00	103.6	109.8	100.3	102.4	105.0	92.6
Transportation	13,666	440,827	32.26	111.3	101.1	115.8	123.4	115.5	121.7
Construction	12,896	369,085	28.62	119.0	108.8	104.8	133.0	116.5	103.8
Services	8,424	146,597	17.40	109.2	108.3	100.2	119.8	116.8	101.7
Trade	27,074	663,856	24.52	97.9	97.7	100.3	103.3	103.2	100.0
Montreal - All Industries	255,277	7,092,022	27.81	112.2	112.2	103.6	133.5	122.2	104.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	24,037	510,088	22.42	152.8	150.4	103.1	153.8	143.1	103.7
Chemicals	9,163	192,367	20.99	211.1	210.8	110.5	249.5	246.5	113.0
Iron and Steel	5,218	153,563	29.43	205.1	189.9	103.8	207.0	237.1	108.7
Transportation	1,016	27,298	26.87	110.6	103.0	102.8	113.8	117.2	101.3
Construction	2,017	47,335	23.47	87.3	86.6	107.7	151.2	95.7	106.5
Services	1,275	16,036	14.17	216.5	112.8	103.8	118.4	123.2	107.6
Trade	2,883	59,919	20.78	95.9	97.4	95.3	103.4	104.8	95.0
Quebec - All Industries	37,252	700,733	22.20	155.0	134.2	104.4	187.1	156.5	107.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	173,933	5,802,360	30.45	128.3	127.3	101.2	136.3	138.6	102.1
Plant Products - edible	11,492	284,400	24.75	105.6	103.1	104.2	112.7	107.2	103.5
Pulp and Paper	15,325	478,377	31.24	101.9	101.6	100.9	108.5	104.3	102.5
Textiles	20,456	433,792	21.24	104.0	104.3	99.6	118.0	112.8	98.7
Chemicals	14,227	401,751	28.24	123.6	123.7	103.3	200.6	137.7	101.8
Electrical apparatus	11,239	334,657	29.78	121.3	121.4	101.1	141.1	129.8	98.0
Iron and Steel	57,221	1,937,160	34.10	162.9	159.0	99.6	192.1	177.8	102.4
Communications	3,183	109,220	34.39	102.3	103.3	99.9	102.2	103.7	103.3
Transportation	7,900	253,374	31.81	103.4	107.1	103.7	115.3	116.1	102.6
Construction	5,425	185,950	34.28	65.7	58.7	97.4	73.2	62.3	100.3
Services	6,424	159,183	13.90	107.0	104.0	101.7	115.1	105.8	102.5
Trade	34,550	915,636	26.51	96.9	93.6	101.2	103.1	104.9	102.8
Toronto - All Industries	231,484	6,917,362	29.83	118.5	117.2	101.2	132.8	127.0	102.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,752	305,920	28.45	107.8	105.3	102.7	123.9	117.6	109.3
Pulp and Paper	3,041	89,582	29.45	108.2	107.6	105.9	111.2	107.1	106.0
Iron and Steel	3,237	105,337	33.02	93.5	89.8	99.8	134.0	125.3	102.1
Construction	2,681	70,321	26.25	108.9	102.7	98.5	123.1	108.0	105.6
Services	1,957	31,233	15.83	113.6	114.5	100.9	130.0	131.0	99.1
Trade	4,216	91,455	21.71	99.0	100.2	99.3	105.8	102.8	100.0
Ottawa - All Industries	21,122	533,733	25.33	105.4	104.7	102.1	116.9	113.2	104.4
Kamilton - Manufacturing	53,220	1,728,974	32.45	121.0	119.7	102.6	133.9	132.5	104.0
Textiles	7,073	159,560	22.55	102.1	101.6	102.2	115.2	107.2	111.5
Electrical Apparatus	5,993	205,043	35.24	113.4	117.5	101.4	152.2	146.5	108.3
Iron and Steel	29,344	1,042,124	35.58	134.7	133.9	103.9	151.0	142.7	105.1
Construction	1,944	60,892	30.84	80.4	65.3	75.8	92.9	72.8	75.5
Trade	4,121	101,700	24.69	95.9	95.5	102.6	104.4	103.1	101.8
Kamilton - All Industries	61,657	1,929,573	31.62	116.6	114.8	101.3	134.5	126.3	102.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,703	1,247,944	30.55	127.7	123.9	103.2	132.0	129.5	104.0
Iron and Steel	30,053	1,278,780	42.44	127.3	128.6	101.4	133.3	132.3	104.1
Construction	718	23,184	32.29	112.7	109.7	125.2	125.2	121.3	125.3
Trade	1,201	38,788	31.44	95.3	97.5	98.4	97.0	96.5	100.5
Windsor - All Industries	37,622	1,319,916	35.00	124.9	125.4	102.5	130.6	128.2	104.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,166	911,147	27.72	123.7	121.4	101.5	136.5	136.0	101.8
Plant Products - edible	3,514	104,255	29.67	92.2	96.8	90.6	112.4	109.3	92.1
Textiles	4,372	78,521	17.95	113.8	113.9	94.7	117.2	116.5	93.3
Chemicals	4,299	125,093	29.33	152.2	156.8	121.3	151.7	144.7	124.3
Iron and Steel	13,080	351,464	31.72	115.5	114.7	102.8	136.0	134.6	106.4
Communications	1,262	47,111	35.22	100.9	92.4	100.6	94.9	104.2	100.8
Transportation	2,359	51,053	30.84	105.9	104.4	104.0	111.0	110.0	104.5
Construction	1,831	56,532	30.85	43.1	42.5	99.7	42.9	33.5	91.8
Services	2,205	35,060	17.03	107.6	107.5	100.5	119.6	114.2	98.7
Trade	14,703	361,074	25.23	102.2	101.3	103.9	102.0	107.2	102.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,419	1,459,750	26.25	105.3	104.7	102.2	116.4	115.5	101.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	46,476	1,497,627	33.40	133.4	131.3	104.1	134.3	129.7	104.0
Plant Products	3,246	143,439	37.35	95.6	93.7	101.8	104.8	101.5	100.5
Iron and Steel	23,681	1,002,704	36.82	167.6	167.8	106.8	157.6	142.8	105.4
Communications	2,614	67,078	23.06	112.4	107.2	102.7	117.5	116.3	101.2
Transportation	5,725	171,717	31.80	103.3	93.1	100.8	111.5	104.5	93.4
Construction	3,476	123,107	30.96	130.1	126.0	124.1	124.4	133.9	126.6
Services	2,984	57,544	19.19	100.7	100.4	104.5	112.7	111.2	101.5
Trade	12,325	304,873	24.32	100.1	99.8	100.8	107.1	103.8	103.3
Vancouver - All Industries	74,291	2,291,704	30.87	117.8	119.3	103.9	178.4	153.8	103.7

* Adjusted.

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