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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
October 9 1942

Price \$1 a year



The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed. Logging, mining and trade showed curtailment; that in mining (which took place chiefly in the gold group) was contra-seasonal, while in the other two industries a falling-off is customary in the summer. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, which approximated, or exceeded the average gain in these divisions at Aug. 1 in the record of twenty-one years.

PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanying that of 1.2 p.c. in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated \$50,892,574, a gain of \$770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at Aug. 1 were \$28.58, and at July 1, \$28.49^{1/2}.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at Aug. 1 then received the sum of \$52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of \$28.64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups, - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance, - reported an aggregate payroll of \$52,024,883^{1/2}, paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28.55^{1/2}.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10.7 p.c. in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23.2 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 10^{1/2} p.c., and in payrolls, to 22.7 p.c. in the year.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to offset the value of comparisons of employment as at different periods of the year. This seasonal factor still influences to some extent a comparison of the levels presently existing with those at the opening of the war; the present press letter therefore deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

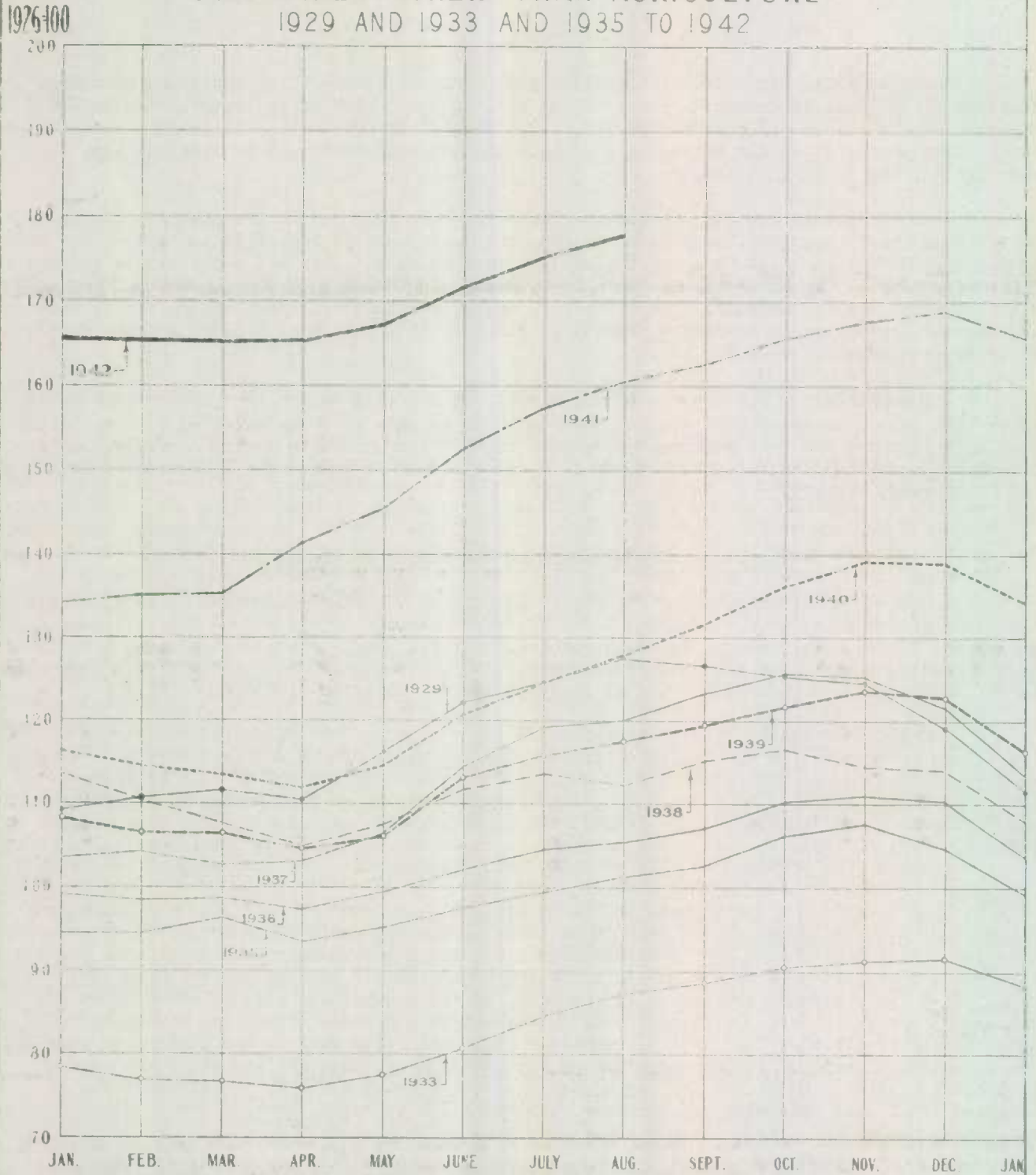
Employment in the first thirty-five months of the war has showed sustained and impressive expansion; the rare interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 48.7 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1942. The increase in these months greatly exceeds that which took place throughout the period from 1921 to 1939, when the general index rose only by some 28 p.c.

In considering the changes 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) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents who under normal conditions would probably 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 employment in industry.

For obvious reasons, manufacturing has shown a greater response to wartime demands than any other industrial division. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 84.2 p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups

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.

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

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY.

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.

Continuing the steadily upward movement generally indicated since the early spring, industrial employment in the Dominion showed further expansion at the beginning of August, when the 13,130 establishments furnishing current statistics on employment and payrolls reported a personnel of 1,780,559 men and women. This was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1.2 p.c., as compared with their working forces at July 1. The record for the last twenty-one years shows that there has usually, though not invariably, been an acceleration in industrial activity at the beginning of August. The latest increase was smaller than that reported in any of the three preceding months, and was also less than the advance indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1940 or 1941; nevertheless, it exceeded the normal expansion from July 1 to Aug. 1.

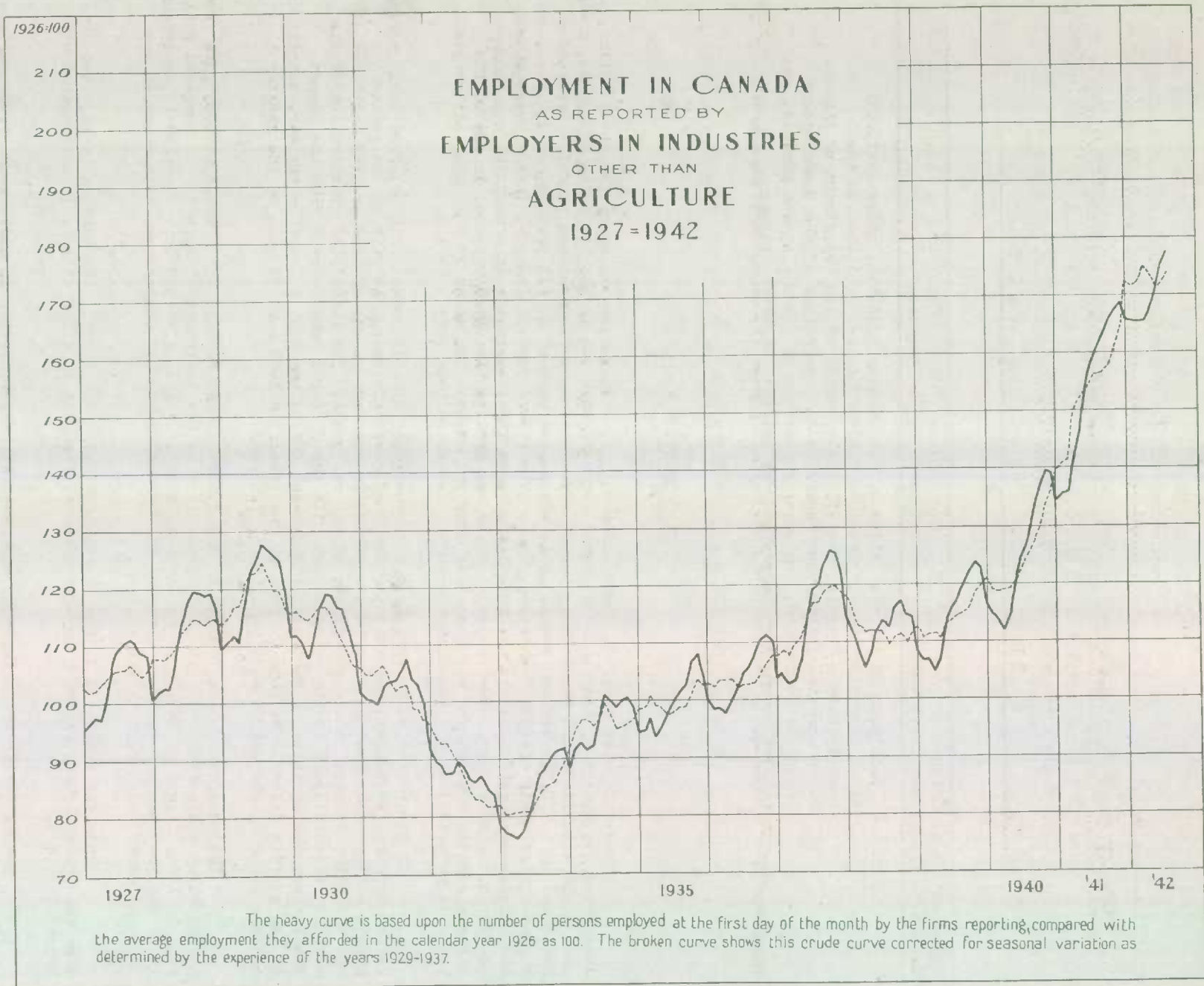
In the period since Apr. 1, the co-operating establishments have enlarged their working forces by some 127,900 men and women. Like the latest increase, the gain in the period Apr. 1 - Aug. 1 was smaller than that reported in the same months of 1941 or 1940, although it was above the average in the experience of pre-war years. The industrial distribution of the workers recently added to the reported payrolls has differed considerably from the normal. Thus, where the increase in manufacturing between Apr. 1 and Aug. 1 prior to the war, constituted on the average rather less than 40 p.c. of the total, in 1942 some 68 p.c. of the greater numbers added to the staffs were reported by factories.

The unadjusted index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from its previous maximum of 175.7 at July 1, to 177.8 at the beginning of August. As compared with Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 160.6, there was a gain of 10.7 p.c. Although this increase is important, it is smaller than any recently reported in the twelve months' comparison, a tapering in the rate of growth which fulfils expectations.

Since the expansion at the latest date was above normal, the seasonally-adjusted index like the crude figure, showed a further advance, standing at 173.0 at Aug. 1, as compared with 172.4 at July 1.

Manufacturing establishments continued active, employing an additional 15,000 persons, which brought the number in recorded employment in such plants to a new high of 1,106,282 at Aug. 1. The latest improvement was on a smaller scale than that reported in the preceding month, being also less than at Aug. 1 in 1940 or 1941; however, it considerably exceeds the normal midsummer advance. As in recently preceding months, the expansion in the production of durable goods was particularly outstanding, some 11,200 persons being added to the payrolls of manufacturers in these industries; the gains in the non-durable goods division amounted to about 3,400 men and women, while central electric stations reported nearly 400 additional employees.

Chart 1



was 13 p.c.

The durable goods industries have shown an especially noteworthy advance; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 257.1 at Aug. 1, 1942, or by 156.1 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 55 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, the highest proportion on record; this percentage was decidedly larger than that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The non-durable goods class has also shown substantial increases during the period of the war, the index rising by 40.1 p.c., from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 177.4 at Aug. 1, 1942. Activity in these industries usually advances as the year progresses, the peak of employment ordinarily being recorded at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1. Thus if the seasonal pattern in the early autumn is followed, a greater increase in the current index for the light manufacturing industries over that for Sept. 1, 1939, will be indicated in subsequent reports.

In the non-manufacturing group as a whole, employment, as previously stated, was 13 p.c. higher at Aug. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at the beginning of August than at Sept. 1, so that this percentage of increase, in the ordinary course of events, should continue to rise in succeeding weeks. The following are the percentage gains in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-five months of the war; logging, 135.7 p.c., mining, 2.6 p.c., communications, 22.2 p.c., transportation, 22.7 p.c., services, 24.9 p.c. and trade, 13 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 3.5 p.c. In building, the increase of 104.7 p.c. at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. There was also a gain of 35.4 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments, as a result of greater traffic. On the other hand, highway construction showed a considerable decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 44.4 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 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.

The 13,130 firms furnishing information at Aug. 1, 1942, reported the disbursement of \$50,892,574 in weekly earnings to the 1,780,559 men and women for whom they provided employment. These firms belong in the following main industrial groups; manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The Aug. 1 payroll total was the highest in the record. The per capita average, at \$28.58, was higher by nine cents than that at the beginning of July. The latest average is one cent lower than the maximum figure, recorded at May 1, 1942, 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 usually being 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. This result is the more remarkable, because the expansion which ordinarily takes place in the summer months would under normal circumstances tend to lower the per capita averages.

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 by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 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

1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 8.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at August 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at August 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at August 1, 1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payroll			
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	
(a) Provinces.										
Maritime Provinces	127,640	3,262,164	25.56	111.8	116.3	107.7	135.4	135.0	113.2	
Prince Edward Island	2,172	48,428	22.30	104.4	109.2	125.7	109.6	111.4	123.4	
Nova Scotia	78,060	2,074,914	26.58	115.1	118.9	109.9	141.0	136.6	114.1	
New Brunswick	47,408	1,138,822	24.02	107.9	113.4	104.3	127.5	133.4	111.5	
Quebec	559,733	15,136,470	27.04	121.7	118.9	106.5	141.0	135.6*	108.5	
Ontario	736,666	21,911,947	29.74	112.1	111.9	102.7	124.4	125.1*	104.2	
Prairie Provinces	194,142	5,522,646	28.45	111.8	108.7	105.7	122.4	119.5	107.3	
Manitoba	90,494	2,565,946	28.36	110.7	108.5	105.0	119.2	117.3	108.2	
Saskatchewan	38,050	1,034,915	27.20	107.9	103.3	105.3	118.4	114.4	106.2	
Alberta	65,598	1,921,785	29.30	116.0	112.2	106.9	129.5	125.7	108.8	
British Columbia	162,378	5,059,347	31.16	129.9	124.5	108.7	149.3	144.4	110.3	
CANADA	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9	
(b) Cities.										
Montreal	260,890	7,338,254	28.13	121.8	119.2	105.2	138.9	134.5	107.1	
Quebec City	32,648	779,035	23.86	139.6	135.0	109.3	163.5	147.1	109.2	
Toronto	232,317	6,832,790	29.41	117.9	118.5	102.2	131.1	133.2*	103.1	
Ottawa	21,475	546,332	25.44	108.2	106.4	104.2	120.7	118.9	106.4	
Hamilton	61,426	1,946,954	31.70	116.2	116.6	102.4	134.3	134.2*	104.1	
Windsor	40,245	1,519,757	37.76	128.8	124.9	99.7	128.3	130.6	100.4	
Winnipeg	55,648	1,503,544	27.02	109.2	108.8	105.2	117.3	116.2	106.6	
Vancouver	78,543	2,398,793	30.54	156.3	147.8	109.7	186.4	178.4	113.3	
(c) Industries.										
Manufacturing	1,106,282	32,098,417	29.01	126.4	124.7	105.2	143.3	142.1	107.3	
Durable Goods 1/	597,928	19,045,627	31.85	139.7	137.0	105.9	161.4	160.1*	109.5	
Non-Durable Goods	488,885	12,391,051	25.35	114.4	113.5	104.8	124.1	123.0	105.2	
Electric Light and Power	19,469	661,739	33.99	102.0	99.9	103.0	107.8	105.3	100.5	
Logging	42,165	968,955	22.98	89.8	107.3	83.9	110.4	124.4*	89.4	
Mining	80,518	2,782,149	34.55	97.2	98.3	100.5	108.3	105.1*	102.3	
Communications	28,512	785,657	27.56	109.8	108.7	104.5	111.6	111.5	102.2	
Transportation	139,151	4,784,308	34.38	111.3	109.0	105.8	120.9	118.4*	106.7	
Construction and Maintenance	185,136	4,947,731	26.72	105.2	98.7	115.2	127.3	116.1	117.9	
Services	42,197	728,511	17.26	110.8	108.1	107.7	119.8	117.0	105.4	
Trade	156,598	3,796,846	24.25	97.3	97.4	100.0	104.1	104.6	101.5	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9	
Finance	63,207	1,917,685	30.34	105.4	105.4	100.2	111.1	110.2	96.7	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,843,766	52,810,259	28.64	115.8	114.5	104.8	130.8	128.8*	106.6	

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

* Revised.

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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:- June 1, 126.9; July 1, 126.2 and Aug. 1, 128.8; at Aug. 1, 1941, the index was 106.5.

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 during 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.

	<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
	<u>Index Numbers of</u> Employment	<u>Aggregate</u> Payrolls	<u>Per Capita</u> Earnings		<u>Index Numbers of</u> Employment	<u>Aggregate</u> Payrolls	<u>Per Capita</u> Earnings
<u>1941</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	110.8	26.22	
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80	
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59	
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15	
<u>1942</u>							
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32	
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39	
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58	
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94	
May 11	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19	
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73	
July 1	114.9	129.7 ^{1/}	28.49 ^{1/}	124.7	142.0 ^{1/}	29.16 ^{1/}	
Aug. 1	116.3	131.7	28.58	126.4	143.3	29.01	

Thus between June 1, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1942, an increase of 16.3 p.c. in industrial employment generally has been accompanied by that of 31.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to the majority of 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 31.7 p.c., while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

Manufacturing has shown advances in employment and aggregate payrolls which greatly exceed those generally indicated in industry as a whole. Thus, the number employed in factories has risen by 26.4 p.c. between June 1, 1941 and Aug. 1, 1942, while the payroll index has gained by 43.3 p.c. in the same interval; the index of per capita earnings has risen by 13.5 p.c.

The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater

^{1/} Revised.

force in the case of manufacturing.

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods in the last fifteen months have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 139.7, and the comparable payroll figure to 161.4. In the non-durable goods class, the Aug. 1, 1942, index number of employment stood at 114.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 124.1.

In considering the marked 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 in the 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.

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 given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers, as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1942, and Aug. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment calculated on their

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.

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.- The trends of employment and payrolls^{1/} in manufacturing continued upward at Aug. 1, the increase being the seventh indicated in as many months. Data were received from 7,329 factories employing 1,106,282 persons, who were paid the sum of \$32,098,417 in weekly earnings on or about Aug. 1. At July 1, 1942, the co-operating manufacturers had reported a working force of 1,091,283 men and women and an aggregate weekly payroll of \$31,819,216^{2/}. The increase in employees was 14,999, or 1.4 p.c., while that in salaries and wages amounted to \$279,201, or 0.9 p.c. The disparity in the percentage gains was due partly to the fact that there were substantial advances in industries in which earnings are frequently below average, while there were also losses in many cases as a result of holidays. In consequence of these factors, the per capita average declined slightly, falling from \$29.16^{2/} at July 1, to \$29.01 at the first of August.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations reached a new all-time high at Aug. 1, when the index stood at 212.4, as compared with 209.5 at the beginning of July, 1942, and 176.8 at Aug. 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. The latest increase in employment greatly exceeded the usual seasonal gain at midsummer in the period since 1920, but was smaller than that indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1940 or 1941. The seasonally adjusted index number showed a further advance, rising from its previous high of 205.3 at July 1, to 207.7 at the beginning of August, 1942.

Iron and steel works continued to absorb large numbers of additional workers, although the increase of 8,925 at Aug. 1 was not so great as that noted in the preceding survey. The number of employees reported in these industries (422,155), constituted almost 24 p.c. of the total personnel indicated in the eight leading industries, being some 38 p.c. of all those on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. Employment in shipyards, aircraft and fire arm factories continued greatly to increase. The food groups, (animal and vegetable), also showed important gains. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, electrical apparatus, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were busier, although the advances were on a smaller scale than in the foregoing. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile plants were quieter; the losses in the latter were seasonal.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:-
1942, 212.4; 1941, 176.8; 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1 and 1936, 104.9.
The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics for Aug. 1, 1941, had numbered 6,934, and their employees had aggregated 919,000. Since midsummer of last year, there has been an increase of 20.1 p.c. in recorded employment in factories, while the rise in the reported payrolls has been 33.6 p.c.

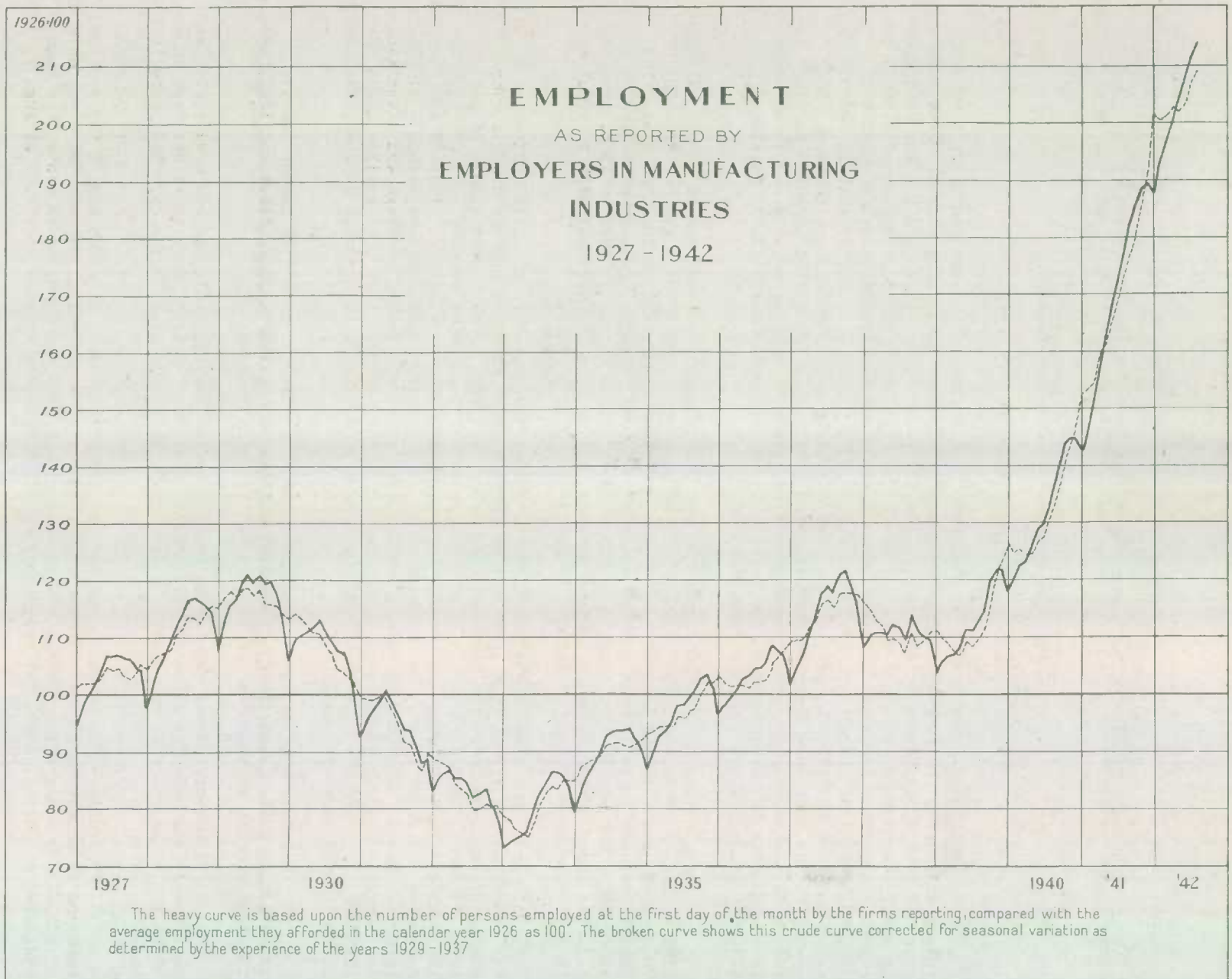
Payrolls.- The payroll^{1/} of \$32,098,417 disbursed on or about Aug. 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of \$29.01 for the average worker. This per capita figure was lower by 15 cents than that indicated at July 1, 1942, but was higher by \$2.95 than the average of \$26.06 at Aug. 1, 1941.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942, stood at 143.3, as compared with 142.0^{2/} at July 1, 1942, and 107.3 at Aug. 1, 1941. The increase of 33.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 20.1 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating

1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 8.

2/ Revised.

Chart 3



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 Aug. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 161.4, or 47.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 124.1, showed an increase of not quite 18 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31 p.c., as compared with the gain of just over nine p.c. in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported 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 despite the continued dilution of labour, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of August, 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.- Employment in logging camps declined at the beginning of August; the loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at midsummer in the years since 1920. The 435 reporting firms employed 42,165 workers at Aug. 1; this was 8,222 fewer than in the preceding month. In spite of this reduction, employment was brisker than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record. The index, at 142.1, was seven p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941; this increase accompanied that of 23.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These totalled \$968,955 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$1,091,680 at the beginning of July.

The per capita average earnings at the latest date were \$22.98, as compared with \$21.67 paid on or about July 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.

Mining.- The persons on the payrolls of the 432 co-operating mine operators at Aug. 1 numbered 80,518; this was a decline of 842 from their forces at the first of July. There was a considerable contraction in activity at the date under review in metallic ore mining, chiefly in gold mining. Coal mining was also quieter. The extraction of other non-metallic minerals, however, afforded more employment. The index at the beginning of August stood at 172.3; as compared with 178.1 at midsummer of last year, there was a falling-off of 3.3 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,782,149, or \$80,641 more than the weekly total indicated at July 1. This was an increase of three p.c., as compared with the reduction of one p.c. in the number of employees. As a result of this difference in trends, the per capita average earnings rose from \$33.20 at July 1, to \$34.55 at the beginning of August. The payrolls in the preceding period of observation had been considerably lowered by the temporary suspension of operations in certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The latest aggregate accordingly approximates more closely to the June 1 figure than to that for July 1.

Communications.-Further gains in employment were recorded in communications at Aug. 1. The increase was seasonal, but was slightly smaller than usual for the time of year. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 28,512, and their weekly payrolls amounted to \$785,657. In the preceding report, the number of persons engaged in the communications division was given as 28,225, earning \$785,141. There was thus an increase of one p.c. in employment, and of 0.1 p.c.

in payrolls. As a result of this difference in the proportions, the per capita average declined from \$27.82 at July 1, to \$27.56 at the first of August. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106.7; this was five p.c. higher than at Aug. 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls in the twelve months has risen by 9.2 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity continued to increase in the transportation division, improvement being indicated in local and steam railway transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. On the whole, the gain was rather above normal; it also exceeded that noted at Aug. 1, 1941. The index then stood at 105.0, as compared with that of 110.4 at the date under review. The working forces of the 562 employers and branches co-operating in the latest survey aggregated 139,151; at July 1, they had employed 136,179 men and women. The reported payrolls rose from \$4,684,233^{1/2} at July 1, to \$4,784,308 at the first of August. This was a gain of 2.1 p.c., while that in employment was 2.2 p.c. The per capita earnings stood at \$34.38 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$34.40^{1/2} at the beginning of July. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate payrolls in the transportation industries has risen by 20.9 p.c., accompanying a gain of 11.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.- The seasonal expansion in construction and maintenance was rather greater-than-usual at midsummer. The largest gains were in building, but highway and railway work also afforded more employment. Information was received from 1,496 contractors with a combined staff of 185,136, as compared with 173,738 at July 1. This increase of 11,398 persons, or 6.6 p.c., accompanied that of 9.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to \$4,947,731 at Aug. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$25.99 paid at July 1, to \$26.72 at the date under review.

Activity in construction continued at a lower level than in the same period of last year; the latest index was 146.8, while that at Aug. 1, 1941, had been 160.7. There was a decrease of 8.6 p.c. in employment over the twelve months, in which period the index of payrolls rose by eight p.c.

Services.- The service industries showed a seasonal increase at the date under review which exceeded the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The index number, at 189.4, was over five points higher than at the beginning of August a year ago. Data were tabulated from 617 establishments, whose employees aggregated 42,197, as compared with 41,179 at July 1. This was a gain of 2.5 p.c.; the reported payrolls rose from \$711,365 at the beginning of July, to \$728,511 at Aug. 1, or by 2.4 p.c.

The payroll index was 13.7 p.c. higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accompanied by that of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.26 at the beginning of August, were lower by one cent than at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1941, the average was \$15.64. 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 constituted some 50 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of August.

Trade.- There was a seasonal slackening in employment in trading establishments at Aug. 1; the loss, following a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, was less-than-average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,598 was reported by the 2,199 co-operating firms, who had employed 156,855 men and women at the beginning of July. The payrolls disbursed by these employers fell from \$3,813,969 at that date, to \$3,796,846 at Aug. 1, or by 0.4 p.c. Since the number of workers had declined to a lesser extent (by 0.2 p.c.), the per capita average, at \$24.25 at the latest date, was rather lower than that of \$24.32 at July 1.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.5 p.c. of the 1926 base; this was lower by 2.7 p.c. than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 757 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 63,207, an increase of 18 as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$1,917,685, giving a per capita weekly average of \$30.34, as compared with \$30.11 in the last report.

1/ Revised.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The movement was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal decline which exceeded the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The largest increases in personnel at the date under review were in Quebec and British Columbia, in both of which they were above-normal. In Nova Scotia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1, despite the loss in employment. In Quebec, the percentage gain in the payrolls exceeded that in the number of employees; in the Prairie Provinces the reverse was the case, while in Ontario there was a slight falling-off in the payrolls, largely as a result of holidays.

Employment and payrolls in all provinces were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of August, 1941. The level of employment in all provinces except the Maritimes was also higher than in any other month of the record; in the Maritimes, the latest indexes were lower than at July 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- The 941 employers furnishing data in the Maritime Provinces employed 127,640 men and women at the first of August, as compared with 132,723 in their last report. This decrease of 5,083 persons, or 3.8 p.c., was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the average loss at midsummer in the years since 1920. The index of employment, at 170.4, was 6.8 points lower than at the beginning of July, but was higher by 3.8 p.c. than at Aug. 1, 1941. There was considerable curtailment at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of the decline took place in logging and construction, and was possibly due in part to the demand for harvest help.

The weekly earnings reported at Aug. 1 amounted to \$3,262,164; this was 0.3 p.c. higher than those disbursed by the same firms at July 1. The increase in payrolls, accompanying a substantial decline in employment, resulted in a considerably higher per capita weekly average, which stood at \$25.56 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$24.50 paid on or about July 1. The gain took place largely in coal-mining, in which a temporary suspension of certain operations had reduced the weekly payments at July 1. On the other hand, the payrolls in manufacturing were lower at Aug. 1 than in the preceding report, when there had been a greater amount of overtime work in the iron and steel group. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 19.6 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 3.8 p.c.

Logging and construction reported considerably lowered activity at Aug. 1, when there were smaller declines in mining, transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, showed further improvement; there were also moderate gains in hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest advances took place in iron and steel and lumber mills, in which they were smaller than those recently reported in the same industries. Pulp and paper factories were slacker.

For Aug. 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 894 employers with 122,789 persons on their payrolls, a contra-seasonal increase of 120 as compared with their employees at July 1 of last summer.

Quebec.- There was further important expansion in Quebec, the 3,329 co-operating establishments reporting a personnel of 559,733 men and women. This was an increase of 12,750 persons, or 2.3 p.c., over the preceding month, greatly exceeding the average at Aug. 1 in the earlier years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at midsummer of 1941. The weekly payrolls disbursed at Aug. 1 were reported as \$15,136,470, being four p.c. higher than at July 1. The latter gain was due in part to the fact that the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the latter part of June had in many cases reduced the per capita average earnings paid at July 1. The general average then reported had been \$26.82; that at the beginning of August was \$27.04. This is the highest in the record of 15 months. The latest index number of employment established a new maximum; at 191.4, it was 14.2 p.c. above that at the same date of last summer. The increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 30.3 p.c.

Construction showed the greatest advance at the date under review, the firms reporting in that industry enlarging their working forces by 7,580 persons. In manufacturing, there was a gain of 5,400 men and women, most of whom were taken on in the iron and steel and vegetable food groups. Smaller increases were indicated in leather, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber and textile mills were quieter. Logging and mining also

released employees; on the other hand, employment in transportation, services and trade increased.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 3,150 establishments had reported a personnel of 488,670 men and women; as compared with 471,518 at July 1, this was an increase of 3.6 p.o.

Ontario.- The tendency was again upward in Ontario, although the increase was decidedly smaller than that indicated in any immediately preceding month. It was, however, contra-seasonal in character. Information was received from 5,657 firms having 736,666 employees, or 1,295 more than at the beginning of July, 1942. This increase of 0.2 p.o. was, however, accompanied by a small fractional decline in the earnings of those in recorded employment; the Aug. 1 payrolls were given as \$21,911,947, compared with \$22,028,714 paid at July 1. The decrease was due to holidays, together with short time work in a number of industries. The average at the latest date was \$29.74, as compared with \$29.96 at July 1, 1942, and \$27.16 at the beginning of August, 1941. The index of employment stood at 181.5 at Aug. 1, the highest in the record; it was fractionally above the July 1 figure of 181.1, being 9.1 p.o. above that at Aug. 1, 1941. The index of earnings was 19.4 p.o. higher than a year ago.

Additions to the working forces were reported at the beginning of August in manufacturing; iron and steel and lumber plants showed considerable gains, and animal food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and electrical apparatus works were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees, while improvement was indicated in transportation, services and construction. The gain in the last-named was largest.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 5,439 firms had furnished data, showing a personnel of 674,433 men and women, as compared with 670,477 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta advanced at Aug. 1, when the weekly payroll was also higher. Statistics were tabulated from 1,815 firms whose employees numbered 194,142, as compared with 188,597 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of August amounted to \$5,522,646, while those reported at July 1 had aggregated \$5,389,799. The increase in employees was 2.9 p.o., and in payrolls, 2.5 p.o. Such a disparity in the rates of gain is commonly indicated, those newly-added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average at Aug. 1 was \$28.45, and at July 1, \$28.58.

A comparison of the statistics with those for Aug. 1, 1941, shows that there has been an increase of 5.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the twelve months, accompanied by that of 14.1 p.o. in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of higher payrolls, except in communications, in which the indicated earnings were lower. In logging, on the other hand, employment continued seasonally quiet.

The 1,773 establishments whose data were tabulated at Aug. 1, 1941, had employed 183,498 persons, as compared with 179,410 at July 1, 1941.

British Columbia.- Further pronounced expansion in employment and payrolls was noted in British Columbia, where the 1,384 firms furnishing information had a combined working force of 162,378 men and women at Aug. 1; their earnings in the last week in July amounted to \$5,059,347. At July 1, those employers had reported a staff of 155,523 persons, earning \$4,893,416 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 175.3, was the highest in the record, exceeding that of 146.6 at Aug. 1, 1941, by 19.6 p.o. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 35.4 p.o.

The greatest gains at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and vegetable food factories. There were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the animal food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal groups, while lumber mills were quieter, partly owing to the shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation reported considerable increases, and smaller gains took place in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, logging and mining were slacker.

At Aug. 1, 1941, 1,319 firms had reported a combined working force of 135,457 persons, 6,771 more than in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees

had been \$27.49, as compared with the latest average of \$31.16, which was 30 cents lower than the average of \$31.46 paid at July 1, 1942.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in six of the eight main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated; there were gains in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Toronto and Hamilton was downward. The greatest increases in the personnel were reported in Montreal and Vancouver.

The amounts distributed in weekly earnings at Aug. 1 were lower than at July 1 in Toronto and Windsor, but in the remaining six cities the reported salaries and wages were higher. In Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg, the advances in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita weekly average earnings in those cities also rose; in Hamilton, the moderate decline in employment was accompanied by a slight gain in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the per capita figure in that city was also higher. In Toronto and Windsor, the falling-off in payrolls was partly due to holidays. In Ottawa and Vancouver, the percentage gains in employment exceeded those in the wages paid, as is frequently the case, those newly added to the payrolls usually being paid less than more experienced workers. As a result of these factors, the average per capita earnings in the four centres last-named were lower at Aug. 1 than at the beginning of July.

Montreal.- For the sixth consecutive month, heightened activity was indicated in Montreal. Most of the improvement was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in transportation and construction. Trade also showed a minor gain, while hotels and restaurants released some employees.

The 1,935 firms furnishing data reported 260,890 employees at Aug. 1, as compared with 255,312 at the beginning of July. This advance of 2.2 p.c. greatly exceeded that noted at Aug. 1, 1941; it was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The salaries and wages paid the men and women in recorded employment at Aug. 1 amounted to \$7,338,254; this was higher by 3.2 p.c. than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about July 1.

Where the index of employment has increased by 15.8 p.c. since Aug. 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29.7 p.c. in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings rose from \$27.84 at July 1, to \$28.13 at Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with \$25.07 at Aug. 1, 1941.

The 1,828 firms reporting at the beginning of August of last summer had employed 224,990 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 148.5, as compared with 171.9 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

In Quebec City, an increase of 1,079, or 3.4 p.c., in the employees of the co-operating establishments brought them to 32,648 at Aug. 1. There was a relatively larger advance in the payrolls distributed to these workers; the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had lowered the earnings at the beginning of July, so that the latest gain to some extent indicates recovery from the lower-than-usual totals then reported. The wages and salaries paid at Aug. 1 amounted to \$779,035, as compared with \$700,788 in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average rose from \$22.20 at July 1, to \$23.86 at Aug. 1, the highest to date.

The improvement in employment at the beginning of August took place largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, chemical, textile and leather plants. The general changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for Aug. 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 24,835. The latest index of employment, at 228.8, (the highest in the record), was 27.7 p.c. above that at Aug. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 49.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- An aggregate working force of 232,317 men and women was reported by the 1,978 firms furnishing data in Toronto; this was a decline of 1,936 from their personnel at July 1. The reduction is the first indicated in fifteen months, with the exception of that at

Jan. 1. The slackening took place largely in manufacturing, and within that group, mainly in food, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Trade and services also showed contractions, that in the latter being fairly large. Non-ferrous metal factories, however, were rather busier, and there were small gains in transportation and construction.

The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about Aug. 1, were reported as \$6,832,790, as compared with \$6,942,477 at the beginning of July, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 180.8, was slightly lower than that of 181.7 in the preceding month, but was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding the Aug. 1, 1941, figure by 15.4 p.c. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 27.2 p.c.

The latest average of per capita earnings was \$29.41, as compared with an average of \$29.64 at July 1, 1942, while that indicated at Aug. 1, 1941, had been \$26.75. The number of persons then employed by the 1,886 co-operating establishments was 200,750.

Ottawa.- Data received from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a combined staff of 21,475 persons, as compared with 21,122 at July 1. This was an increase of 1.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 1.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These were given as \$546,332 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$538,183 at July 1. The gain in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there was general improvement, that in lumber mills being greatest. Construction was rather slacker, while little general change was noted in other industries.

The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 163.0, as compared with 157.0 at Aug. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 3.8 p.c. in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13.4 p.c. in the 12 months. The 240 establishments furnishing information at Aug. 1, 1941, had employed 20,677 persons.

Hamilton.- There was a slackening in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of August, when the 347 firms making returns reported 61,426 employees, as compared with 61,657 at July 1. The weekly earnings paid on or about Aug. 1 amounted to \$1,946,954, while those on the staffs of the same employer at July 1 had been paid the sum of \$1,944,833¹/₂. Thus a decline of 0.4 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The observance of the Dominion Day holiday had in many cases affected the wage disbursements reported in the preceding survey.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter at Aug. 1, there being moderate curtailment in food and iron and steel factories, while electrical apparatus plants reported improvement. Rather small gains were made in construction and transportation, but trade was not quite so active.

At the first of August of last summer, 339 employers had furnished information showing a combined working force of 54,086 men and women. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 13.4 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 29 p.c. in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment, (viz. 188.1), is the highest in the record, except for that of 188.8 at July 1, 1942.

Windsor.- Contra-seasonal expansion was again indicated in Windsor at Aug. 1, 207 establishments reporting a personnel of 40,245, as compared with 39,028 at July 1. As a result of holidays, however, the weekly payrolls at the latest date (viz. \$1,519,757) were lower than in the last report, when the total had been given as \$1,547,214¹/₂. The latest per capita average was \$37.76, as compared with that of \$39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at July 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of August was mainly in iron and steel plants, other industries showing little general change.

The 197 firms reporting at Aug. 1, 1941, had had a working force of 31,393 persons. The latest index, at 296.1 (the highest in the record), was 29.1 p.c. above that at the beginning of August, 1941, while the index number of payrolls has advanced by 27.8 in the year. As already stated, the latest total was reduced by the observance of holidays in the period for which information was furnished, a factor which did not so greatly affect the data reported at Aug. 1, 1941.

Winnipeg.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while transportation and trade released some employees. Within the manufacturing division, food and iron and steel reported improvement. Printing and publishing and leather manufacturing, however, were quieter. A staff of 55,648 men and women was employed by the 560 firms furnishing data. At July 1, these establishments had employed 55,419 persons. There was thus an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment, while that in the weekly wage disbursements was 0.9 p.c; the sum of \$1,503,544 was reported as having been paid at Aug. 1, compared with the July 1 payroll of \$1,489,780. The per capita average rose from \$26.88 at July 1, to \$27.02 at the beginning of August.

The latest index number of employment was 135.5, the maximum to date; it was 3.8 above the Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 128.6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to ten p.o. The 553 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at Aug. 1, 1941, had reported 53,612 men and women on their payrolls. The per capita weekly average earnings had then been given as \$25.49.

Vancouver.- Further important expansion was indicated in Vancouver at Aug. 1, 1942, this being the nineteenth consecutive increase reported in industrial employment in that city. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 78,543. At July 1, these firms had employed 74,250 men and women. There was accordingly an increase of 5.8 p.c. The index number, at 221.8, established a new high at the beginning of August, being 42½ p.c. higher than at Aug. 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 64.5 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to \$2,398,793; this was 4.6 p.c. above the figure of \$2,293,495^{1/} reported by the same firms at July 1, 1942. Since the gain in the payrolls was proportionately smaller than that in employment, the per capita average earnings at Aug. 1 were rather lower, standing at \$30.54, as compared with \$30.89 at July 1. The average at Aug. 1, 1941, had been \$26.56.

The greatest increase in the personnel at the beginning of August again took place in iron and steel manufacturing. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment; the gain in the last-named was considerable.

At Aug. 1, 1941, the persons employed by the 580 co-operating firms had numbered 54,847. The index number had then stood at 155.6, many points lower than the latest figure of 221.8.

TABLES.

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

1/ Revised.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	85.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.3
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3

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

100.0 7.2 .1 4.4 2.7 31.4 41.4 10.9 5.1 2.1 3.7 9.1

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>
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	177.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1942.								
	14.7	1.8	13.0	1.2	3.4	2.3	3.1	4.4

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

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	159.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.8
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.6

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

100.0	62.1	2.4	4.5	1.6	7.8	10.4	2.4	8.8
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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 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	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	62.1	212.4	209.5	176.8	134.4	112.8	110.0	118.1
Animal products - edible	2.0	183.5	179.9	192.6	156.6	162.0	142.1	144.7
Fur and products	.2	123.0	125.2	121.7	119.0	106.8	94.5	99.8
Leather and products	1.6	137.3	136.9	140.1	116.3	114.0	109.3	116.7
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.1	127.1	133.5	116.6	116.7	115.0	119.6
Lumber and products	3.8	126.5	125.3	128.3	106.3	93.8	90.8	98.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	117.9	116.1	123.5	103.2	89.6	86.4	93.5
Furniture	.6	112.5	112.9	114.3	94.5	81.5	81.3	90.9
Other lumber products	.9	172.1	171.3	158.8	127.2	117.4	112.9	120.7
Musical instruments	.1	41.6	40.5	93.2	64.3	57.2	58.4	57.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	155.3	145.7	150.5	134.7	126.6	128.7	127.3
Pulp and paper products	4.7	133.8	134.5	132.7	120.5	110.5	107.3	113.8
Pulp and paper	2.2	127.4	127.7	125.8	116.5	100.7	99.1	111.7
Paper products	.8	182.6	188.9	176.1	144.7	129.8	130.7	133.5
Printing and publishing	1.7	125.4	124.8	126.8	117.6	116.5	110.1	109.9
Rubber products	.9	126.6	127.0	135.3	110.9	107.6	97.2	109.1
Textile products	8.1	165.8	166.3	159.9	142.1	115.8	113.7	123.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	177.0	176.6	175.0	158.1	125.7	122.3	139.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	128.0	128.4	131.3	123.3	98.0	93.0	104.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	202.5	203.0	189.4	173.5	132.8	121.6	141.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	592.7	583.3	592.5	490.5	400.5	439.7	530.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	137.9	139.0	144.3	135.1	121.2	115.2	126.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	167.4	169.6	155.0	134.7	106.3	108.5	113.6
Other textile products	.9	172.0	169.2	161.5	127.2	106.2	100.9	98.9
Tobacco	.6	123.2	123.6	109.9	103.3	98.0	99.7	102.1
Beverages	.7	242.9	238.8	220.8	182.6	181.5	172.8	155.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	583.3	582.8	365.0	203.5	159.0	157.2	151.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.1	135.2	137.5	112.8	99.9	93.8	102.1
Electric light and power	1.1	152.9	149.8	154.5	144.2	138.6	134.7	129.2
Electrical apparatus	2.0	256.4	252.7	218.0	156.1	130.8	132.2	151.8
Iron and steel products	23.7	310.9	304.3	215.3	132.2	92.1	91.1	105.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	248.6	250.6	222.1	169.2	124.4	112.2	144.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.6	254.9	212.8	145.4	111.6	120.0	134.3
Agricultural implements	.7	139.3	139.0	106.8	82.4	51.5	58.8	73.9
Land vehicles	8.6	243.5	240.3	186.8	110.8	80.3	77.7	91.8
Automobiles and parts	2.4	293.1	288.4	245.6	139.5	94.7	86.4	125.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.9	1151.5	1074.2	472.4	277.2	64.7	85.8	75.8
Heating appliances	.3	157.5	155.2	165.4	125.5	131.2	132.2	128.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	303.4	294.9	243.4	159.4	110.7	121.8	134.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	293.6	290.3	237.6	141.9	104.9	94.3	116.2
Other iron and steel products	5.9	495.3	482.9	280.0	147.3	103.0	99.7	111.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	363.7	356.7	292.0	199.4	156.9	156.4	160.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	202.5	199.7	189.5	176.5	162.3	162.0	157.3
Miscellaneous	.8	351.1	350.6	220.5	151.0	146.7	145.4	143.3
LOGGING	2.4	142.1	169.8	132.8	112.2	73.5	59.6	124.7
MINING	4.5	172.3	174.1	178.1	168.1	165.6	153.6	153.7
Coal	1.4	92.8	93.4	89.6	87.3	83.5	83.9	82.3
Metallic ores	2.5	349.7	358.1	377.7	351.6	352.9	319.3	316.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	167.7	162.3	160.1	158.0	152.1	134.5	146.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	106.7	105.7	101.6	90.9	87.5	88.2	89.9
Telegraphs	.4	127.3	123.9	125.7	108.6	101.1	101.8	102.0
Telephones	1.2	101.1	100.7	95.1	86.1	83.7	84.4	86.6
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	110.4	108.1	105.0	94.8	87.5	86.9	89.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	157.0	155.8	151.6	135.7	127.8	119.3	120.4
Steam railways	4.3	96.9	95.6	89.7	82.7	74.9	74.2	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	108.7	101.0	109.1	95.7	91.5	102.4	100.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.4	146.8	137.7	160.7	114.3	146.3	128.0	139.8
Building	4.0	164.8	148.0	155.9	97.8	76.1	64.6	76.9
Highway	3.9	172.3	165.6	224.9	162.5	297.1	261.4	266.2
Railway	2.5	104.9	101.6	106.9	85.7	76.4	66.7	84.5
SERVICES	2.4	189.4	184.8	184.0	155.4	149.8	143.5	141.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	186.1	178.8	182.3	154.6	150.5	141.6	143.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.1	195.2	187.0	156.8	148.7	146.5	142.8
TRADE	8.8	152.5	152.8	156.8	141.4	135.5	132.1	132.2
Retail	6.7	159.0	159.7	163.4	145.9	140.3	137.3	138.3
Wholesale	2.1	135.4	134.5	139.2	129.8	122.8	119.6	118.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	177.8	175.7	160.6	127.9	117.5	112.1	120.0

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
Maritime Provinces - All Manufacturing	39.2	183.9	181.6	155.7	132.7	111.5	103.7	121.1
Lumber products	4.5	128.1	123.0	112.7	109.4	92.8	88.3	112.9
Pulp and paper	4.1	189.7	196.0	188.0	173.6	159.9	162.5	185.2
Textile products	3.5	120.7	119.6	117.5	111.9	84.2	78.3	93.6
Iron and steel	18.1	275.3	270.6	192.6	149.6	115.9	98.2	125.1
Other manufactures	9.0	146.3	143.7	147.2	123.6	113.5	110.5	112.8
Logging	3.3	181.4	326.9	176.9	147.3	66.3	57.9	176.5
Mining	12.6	106.7	109.1	114.2	113.2	112.3	111.7	111.0
Communications	2.0	119.8	121.2	110.9	97.1	94.2	101.0	101.2
Transportation	10.0	110.0	112.0	91.2	75.2	61.6	62.1	63.0
Construction	22.6	303.4	322.1	348.2	155.8	193.6	196.9	292.4
Services	2.1	311.5	291.2	318.1	235.7	225.9	220.9	227.6
Trade	8.2	169.6	170.7	169.9	147.0	136.3	133.1	130.0
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	170.4	177.2	164.2	124.5	115.6	112.6	134.3
Quebec - All Manufacturing	66.5	223.7	220.5	186.8	139.1	115.0	114.8	120.3
Lumber products	2.7	138.3	139.7	152.6	115.9	100.2	104.1	111.5
Pulp and paper	5.6	130.7	131.1	129.9	120.1	105.9	106.4	112.2
Textile products	13.5	188.2	189.3	180.8	157.7	129.5	127.1	135.5
Iron and steel	20.9	344.9	338.4	234.3	123.3	81.0	86.6	100.7
Other manufactures	23.8	232.0	225.3	193.1	147.7	131.0	128.0	126.2
Logging	3.2	203.0	228.2	195.2	167.6	89.9	87.2	202.6
Mining	2.5	301.4	309.0	304.7	290.8	286.8	253.1	263.3
Communications	1.3	102.5	102.4	95.8	81.9	77.9	77.2	78.8
Transportation	7.1	110.4	105.5	103.7	92.1	86.8	88.9	89.0
Construction	11.0	148.9	130.6	140.8	100.5	197.1	140.8	114.8
Services	2.2	177.5	171.3	156.0	133.7	129.6	128.4	126.0
Trade	6.2	163.2	162.4	164.1	148.1	142.5	140.8	138.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	191.4	187.1	167.6	130.6	126.4	117.8	120.8
Ontario - All Manufacturing	70.9	207.5	206.6	176.2	133.4	109.8	107.5	117.5
Lumber products	3.1	106.3	102.6	104.3	91.8	80.8	80.1	88.3
Pulp and paper	4.8	130.4	131.3	129.6	116.2	109.9	106.2	109.3
Textile products	7.9	143.4	143.7	140.7	128.2	104.2	102.5	114.0
Iron and steel	29.2	302.0	299.1	228.4	143.9	97.6	95.5	112.8
Other manufactures	25.9	209.2	209.3	182.4	143.2	129.0	126.3	132.4
Logging	1.5	112.7	129.1	98.3	87.6	49.2	49.9	76.7
Mining	3.9	292.2	296.3	318.3	293.1	290.6	251.9	254.8
Communications	1.4	95.2	94.2	92.5	85.5	80.2	80.8	84.7
Transportation	5.4	105.5	105.2	100.8	93.0	84.8	83.7	88.6
Construction	6.2	119.0	116.0	160.8	129.0	116.5	118.4	152.6
Services	2.2	212.4	210.5	206.3	174.0	164.3	163.0	156.0
Trade	8.5	154.5	156.4	162.0	147.3	140.9	136.2	138.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	181.5	181.1	156.3	132.8	114.2	111.2	122.2
Prairie Provinces - All Manufacturing	35.9	176.2	172.7	148.2	117.9	109.7	105.5	109.7
Lumber products	2.2	145.4	146.5	153.9	119.2	108.0	108.2	110.1
Pulp and paper	2.1	103.6	106.2	109.9	101.5	104.1	98.2	96.7
Textile products	2.7	230.0	232.1	197.3	159.9	131.7	130.3	133.7
Iron and steel	13.3	149.2	144.3	114.7	85.9	80.8	76.6	79.9
Other manufactures	15.6	231.2	225.7	194.1	154.4	143.5	138.7	146.5
Logging	6	68.8	78.4	66.8	38.8	32.8	12.3	6.0
Mining	6.9	150.4	143.5	128.7	114.3	102.7	97.7	92.1
Communications	2.4	119.8	116.9	118.0	100.9	99.0	101.9	99.7
Transportation	16.9	118.0	115.3	115.9	105.6	95.9	93.9	93.5
Construction	17.5	134.3	123.9	139.6	112.8	116.6	109.0	109.8
Services	3.3	170.5	166.5	182.2	152.5	148.5	133.8	132.6
Trade	16.5	131.4	131.1	136.6	124.5	120.8	118.5	117.8
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	143.5	139.4	135.6	114.9	109.4	104.9	105.6
British Columbia - All Manufacturing	56.3	254.8	240.5	182.6	137.8	128.1	115.7	118.4
Lumber products	12.1	144.4	145.7	146.5	118.4	107.0	94.5	97.8
Pulp and paper	4.5	162.4	159.0	151.7	133.3	114.2	94.2	122.5
Textile products	1.0	193.3	183.1	174.3	144.8	117.4	126.3	124.6
Iron and steel	24.9	855.3	784.2	293.4	149.6	82.7	93.7	86.7
Other manufactures	13.8	183.1	169.3	193.3	157.3	172.9	153.6	149.4
Logging	5.0	111.1	122.9	103.4	82.8	97.2	49.6	102.0
Mining	5.1	100.5	104.6	113.2	113.1	116.7	118.4	113.4
Communications	2.3	134.4	131.2	122.5	116.7	119.0	116.1	115.9
Transportation	8.9	108.8	104.2	109.0	102.4	104.0	99.9	106.4
Construction	9.6	129.4	114.3	123.8	83.4	88.5	96.6	121.9
Services	2.7	145.5	141.7	154.3	137.2	138.2	117.6	123.2
Trade	10.1	162.4	159.6	160.9	143.3	136.4	130.6	136.4
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	175.3	167.9	146.6	119.0	117.0	107.1	116.9

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	Aug.1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	73.6	201.2	198.8	170.6	126.2	106.1	104.9	109.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	141.7	141.5	146.9	140.5	130.5	124.6	114.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	132.2	133.4	125.2	116.4	113.3	107.6	109.1
Textiles	13.4	168.7	168.7	157.2	134.5	110.1	110.7	111.6
Tobacco and beverages	4.3	174.0	175.5	154.0	134.0	124.0	120.2	112.8
Iron and steel	28.3	295.9	288.8	214.5	118.7	80.7	84.9	96.6
Other manufactures	21.0	178.1	175.9	161.9	124.7	114.5	116.1	116.5
Communications	1.3	71.1	70.6	66.8	67.9	65.3	65.1	66.4
Transportation	5.5	117.8	112.5	114.3	97.7	95.0	93.4	98.6
Construction	5.9	95.7	80.0	65.0	46.8	409.3	96.9	75.1
Trade	10.5	153.9	153.0	153.0	143.1	136.6	132.5	130.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	171.9	168.2	148.5	114.9	107.6	104.7	105.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.3	301.3	287.4	207.4	138.4	109.6	109.7	108.2
Leather products	8.7	110.9	105.7	110.9	90.8	100.0	103.6	101.0
Other manufactures	68.6	385.0	367.3	250.4	159.0	114.0	112.5	111.4
Transportation	3.1	75.9	76.3	72.7	120.0	99.9	102.6	94.1
Construction	6.1	136.9	138.0	187.7	148.3	294.2	93.0	111.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	228.8	221.2	179.1	134.9	126.9	109.6	108.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.6	208.8	209.7	167.5	127.8	107.4	104.6	106.3
Plant products - edible	4.6	145.8	157.4	156.9	124.3	118.0	113.0	112.2
Printing and publishing	6.6	151.5	152.4	153.1	131.7	127.6	124.5	124.6
Textiles	8.7	123.3	124.8	119.3	106.0	85.2	87.0	90.9
Iron and steel	24.6	387.8	388.8	245.7	150.7	98.3	92.8	95.5
Other manufactures	30.1	203.1	201.3	163.3	127.5	114.2	110.8	111.9
Communications	1.4	75.5	75.4	71.9	71.2	68.5	68.4	69.0
Transportation	3.5	116.0	113.7	109.6	103.4	100.3	98.9	99.6
Construction	2.4	93.7	89.0	123.9	83.0	62.1	65.3	76.1
Trade	14.5	139.3	142.8	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1	127.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	180.8	181.7	156.7	124.4	108.6	105.6	107.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.0	167.8	161.6	158.8	120.9	101.8	99.4	102.8
Lumber products	3.4	68.9	48.6	85.1	81.8	74.7	73.9	69.4
Pulp and paper	14.5	128.5	126.0	120.7	106.9	95.7	89.9	91.4
Other manufactures	34.1	230.8	226.6	217.3	146.3	116.6	115.6	123.1
Construction	12.3	172.7	175.7	176.3	158.5	130.6	127.2	147.3
Trade	20.0	170.2	170.6	166.5	145.6	139.3	136.9	128.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.0	160.3	157.0	126.1	110.2	107.7	112.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.1	199.3	200.4	172.5	129.7	100.9	109.2	120.3
Textiles	11.5	110.0	109.8	108.1	107.1	82.5	88.2	93.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	188.4	185.2	167.1	129.6	111.6	114.8	137.3
Iron and steel	47.5	285.4	287.2	227.7	140.8	96.3	112.7	128.0
Other manufactures	17.2	158.8	162.5	153.4	134.3	120.0	121.4	126.5
Construction	3.3	126.0	123.0	117.1	76.0	62.2	56.8	53.4
Trade	6.6	145.5	147.1	150.1	139.0	132.4	136.9	131.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	188.1	188.8	165.8	126.8	102.1	108.3	117.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.7	341.2	330.3	256.1	162.1	117.7	108.3	140.0
Iron and steel	77.1	372.4	361.1	279.2	160.9	106.2	91.5	128.5
Other manufactures	14.6	236.3	226.9	180.6	165.8	156.4	164.4	182.6
Construction	1.8	76.0	77.0	112.4	61.3	46.3	49.1	59.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	296.1	287.2	229.3	149.2	112.1	105.2	135.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.7	168.0	166.3	146.1	110.7	102.5	98.8	104.2
Animal products - edible	6.5	198.6	191.9	173.9	143.5	130.6	131.8	149.8
Printing and publishing	4.3	105.0	108.3	113.2	108.2	109.7	102.0	102.1
Textiles	7.8	237.2	238.8	202.9	164.6	134.3	136.8	137.6
Iron and steel	20.2	130.2	128.4	115.3	84.8	78.5	73.7	79.8
Other manufactures	20.9	223.4	220.2	181.7	127.7	121.3	117.9	122.1
Transportation	5.2	75.1	76.8	75.2	87.2	81.0	84.5	89.7
Construction	3.5	69.4	66.7	147.1	65.4	40.5	56.2	37.9
Trade	25.4	112.9	114.0	114.6	103.5	102.8	98.8	100.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.5	132.9	128.6	102.8	96.5	95.2	97.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.6	379.6	358.5	209.1	150.1	122.6	120.9	116.7
Lumber products	6.4	118.8	124.1	140.2	115.6	94.2	88.9	85.8
Other manufactures	56.2	505.7	471.9	242.7	166.7	135.9	135.4	130.8
Communications	3.3	122.2	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3	113.0	111.8
Transportation	7.7	92.7	88.1	86.4	100.0	107.0	105.2	111.8
Construction	6.4	129.2	103.0	112.3	62.7	47.6	65.0	93.8
Services	3.9	143.4	138.0	145.2	136.2	137.5	112.1	119.5
Trade	16.1	162.2	160.5	161.4	147.5	140.0	131.5	140.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	221.8	209.7	155.6	127.3	115.1	112.2	117.3

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

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly earnings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	1,106,282	32,098,417	29.01	126.4	124.7	105.2	143.3	142.1	107.3
Animal products - edible	36,288	991,895	27.33	106.1	104.0	111.1	117.4	114.5	112.8
Fur and products	2,969	78,029	26.28	99.5	101.3	98.5	104.8	104.9	97.8
Leather and products	28,180	576,567	20.46	100.2	99.9	102.4	111.5	109.7	101.9
Boots and shoes	17,615	340,253	19.32	97.8	97.0	101.9	106.2	103.9	102.2
Lumber and its products	67,966	1,622,612	23.97	104.6	103.6	106.1	123.3	120.9	113.9
Rough and dressed lumber	41,772	1,021,532	24.45	101.9	100.3	106.7	122.7	119.8	117.1
Furniture	9,965	237,671	23.85	100.5	100.9	102.1	113.9	113.2	101.6
Other lumber products	16,229	363,409	22.39	115.9	115.4	107.3	132.0	129.8	113.7
Musical instruments	992	24,442	24.64	44.1	42.9	98.8	128.2	119.0	101.6
Plant products - edible	49,365	1,157,143	23.21	116.1	108.9	112.2	120.0	114.1	109.7
Pulp and paper products	83,460	2,560,867	30.68	104.3	104.8	103.4	109.5	110.0	104.5
Pulp and paper	38,484	1,282,355	33.32	105.7	106.0	104.4	113.4	113.8	106.9
Paper products	14,764	373,779	25.32	109.1	112.9	105.4	114.4	118.2*	106.7
Printing and publishing	30,212	904,733	29.95	100.2	99.7	101.3	102.5	102.2	100.5
Rubber products	16,308	431,602	26.47	94.1	94.4	100.6	101.6	106.8*	100.9
Textile products	144,815	2,946,001	20.34	104.0	104.3	100.3	113.2	112.9	99.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,806	1,127,189	20.95	104.2	103.9	101.6	113.2	112.2	100.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,569	512,465	20.04	101.7	102.1	101.5	109.8	110.0	98.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,509	276,050	22.07	108.7	109.0	101.7	120.8	120.1	104.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,185	234,178	20.94	101.2	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.0	97.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,537	404,193	17.93	96.4	97.2	100.9	102.3	105.8	101.9
Garments and personal furnishings	51,169	1,030,576	20.14	107.6	109.0	99.7	118.4	117.5	97.1
Other textile products	17,303	384,043	22.20	103.6	101.9	97.4	112.2	111.4*	98.7
Tobacco	10,163	195,394	19.23	115.1	115.5	102.8	123.1	109.9	105.6
Beverages	13,410	434,188	32.38	118.1	116.1	107.4	130.1	125.1	107.5
Chemicals	73,045	2,082,177	28.51	178.6	178.4	111.8	192.3	191.5*	111.0
Clay, glass and stone products	15,253	422,170	27.68	101.4	101.4	102.9	117.3	116.1	105.3
Electric light and power	19,469	661,739	33.99	102.0	99.9	103.0	107.8	105.3	100.5
Electrical apparatus	36,638	1,101,700	30.07	124.5	122.7	105.6	134.8	135.0	107.8
Iron and steel products	422,155	14,153,168	33.53	152.9	149.7	105.9	173.7	172.9	100.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,823	1,080,286	33.95	117.7	118.7	105.2	129.4	129.5	102.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,197	894,378	32.89	113.9	113.2	94.5	123.7	125.4	93.0
Agricultural implements	11,692	360,489	30.85	129.1	128.8	99.0	147.0	145.9	103.8
Land vehicles	153,810	5,314,628	34.55	135.4	133.6	103.8	150.9	152.4	108.0
Automobiles and parts	42,821	1,607,839	37.95	114.3	112.4	95.8	116.5	120.0	94.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	52,290	1,839,223	35.17	273.8	255.4	112.3	319.4	301.1	119.4
Heating appliances	5,159	142,216	27.57	99.4	98.0	104.4	108.0	108.4	104.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,739	705,489	35.74	134.1	130.4	107.6	154.2	151.1	106.7
Foundry and machine shop products	15,777	535,083	33.92	126.4	125.0	102.3	159.6	155.6	101.8
Other iron and steel products	104,668	3,281,178	31.35	204.4	199.3	115.5	248.4	248.9	125.8
Non-ferrous metal products	54,924	1,721,535	31.34	132.8	130.2	106.6	150.9	146.4*	107.8
Non-metallic mineral products	15,430	546,878	35.44	112.7	111.1	105.4	120.4	119.0	105.6
Miscellaneous	14,952	390,310	26.10	170.9	170.6	107.3	205.7	204.6*	111.7
LOGGING	42,165	968,955	22.98	89.8	107.3	83.9	110.4	124.4*	89.4
MINING	80,518	2,782,149	34.55	97.2	98.3	100.5	108.3	105.1*	102.3
Coal	25,496	808,160	31.70	101.4	102.1	97.9	129.1	111.3	106.3
Metallic ores	43,656	1,654,932	37.91	94.0	96.2	101.5	99.1	101.5*	100.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,366	319,057	28.07	104.2	100.8	102.0	116.4	113.5*	105.5
COMMUNICATIONS	28,512	785,657	27.56	109.8	108.7	104.5	111.6	111.6	102.2
Telegraphs	7,307	203,392	27.84	110.2	107.3	108.8	121.7	120.0	109.6
Telephones	21,205	582,265	28.80	109.7	109.2	103.1	108.5	108.9	99.9
TRANSPORTATION	139,151	4,784,308	34.38	111.3	109.0	105.8	120.9	118.4*	106.7
Street railways and cartage	37,718	1,165,778	30.91	107.2	106.3	103.7	115.8	114.8	104.6
Steam railways	77,283	2,384,528	37.32	112.4	110.9	104.1	119.4	118.2	104.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,145	734,002	30.40	114.5	106.4	117.1	137.3	125.7*	122.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	185,136	4,947,731	26.72	105.2	98.7	115.2	127.3	116.1	117.9
Building	71,723	2,284,835	31.86	116.8	104.9	110.5	138.7	120.9*	113.2
Highway	68,322	1,586,140	23.22	95.6	91.8	125.0	113.3	104.7	125.2
Railway	45,091	1,076,756	23.88	104.0	100.7	105.8	128.2	126.0	116.3
SERVICES	42,197	728,511	17.26	110.8	108.1	107.7	119.8	117.0	105.4
Hotels and restaurants	26,319	432,277	16.42	113.8	109.3	111.5	128.9	122.7	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,878	296,234	18.66	106.3	106.3	101.9	108.6	110.0	99.3
TRADE	156,598	3,796,846	24.25	97.3	97.4	100.0	104.1	104.6	101.5
Retail	118,683	2,639,274	22.24	96.6	97.0	99.4	102.7	103.9	101.5
Wholesale	37,910	1,157,572	30.53	99.7	98.8	102.2	107.4	106.1	100.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,780,559	50,892,574	28.58	116.3	114.9	105.0	131.7	129.7*	106.9
FINANCE	63,207	1,917,685	30.34	105.4	105.4	100.2	111.1	110.2	96.7
Banks and Trust Companies	36,630	986,247	26.92	113.5	113.2	101.3	117.0	117.1	99.9
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,310	42,870	32.73	85.8	87.0	95.9	92.0	95.9	97.8
Insurance	25,267	888,568	35.17	96.6	96.8	98.9	106.2	104.0	98.5
TOTAL	1,843,766	52,810,259	28.64	115.8	114.5	104.8	130.8	128.8*	106.6

* Revised.

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

Area and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls				
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941		
Maritime Provinces		\$	\$								
Manufacturing	49,995	1,337,850	26.76	120.8	119.3	102.3	143.7	145.3	106.5		
Lumber products	5,737	116,026	20.22	114.4	109.8	100.6	147.3	137.7	113.1		
Pulp and Paper	5,242	146,621	27.97	101.4	104.8	100.5	107.6	119.0	106.3		
Iron and Steel	23,131	727,441	31.45	150.4	147.8	105.2	173.7	176.2	112.2		
Logging	4,255	85,395	20.07	69.8	125.8	68.1	93.9	173.6	80.2		
Mining	16,100	462,848	28.75	89.7	91.8	96.1	113.3	89.2	103.2		
Transportation	12,719	422,687	33.23	129.1	131.5	107.0	148.6	147.2	114.6		
Construction	28,837	643,668	22.32	120.0	127.4	130.9	156.6	157.1	147.3		
Trade	10,474	215,072	20.58	100.5	101.2	100.7	104.2	105.8	101.3		
All Industries	127,640	3,262,164	25.56	111.8	116.3	107.7	135.4	135.0	113.2		
Quebec											
Manufacturing	372,505	9,996,059	26.83	128.6	126.8	107.4	146.5	142.7*	110.1		
Lumber products	15,359	316,742	20.62	96.1	97.1	106.0	126.9	124.7	121.6		
Pulp and Paper	31,297	932,364	29.79	105.1	105.4	104.4	109.4	108.1	104.9		
Textile Products	75,356	1,446,753	19.20	104.8	105.4	100.7	113.2	111.1	98.4		
Chemicals	32,992	887,918	26.91	174.2	173.3	113.7	181.6	178.2	111.2		
Iron and Steel	117,314	3,850,918	32.83	166.9	163.7	113.4	195.3	192.4	121.1		
Logging	17,980	348,598	19.39	89.0	100.1	85.6	123.7	123.2*	97.5		
Mining	13,828	452,970	32.76	102.3	104.9	103.4	111.3	111.9	102.6		
Communications	7,210	218,820	30.35	112.0	111.9	104.7	109.0	109.5	96.6		
Transportation	39,617	1,359,009	34.30	115.0	109.9	108.0	126.2	119.9*	111.4		
Construction	61,382	1,710,043	27.86	123.0	107.8	116.3	157.8	135.9	117.0		
Services	12,296	212,471	17.28	119.5	115.4	105.1	133.4	124.9	102.5		
Trade	34,915	838,500	24.02	98.8	98.4	99.4	104.7	104.3	98.3		
All Industries	559,733	15,136,470	27.04	121.7	118.9	106.5	141.0	135.6*	108.5		
Ontario											
Manufacturing	522,581	15,831,224	30.29	120.9	120.4	102.7	134.7	135.7*	103.9		
Lumber Products	22,986	537,368	23.38	106.3	102.6	104.3	122.0	118.3	110.7		
Plant Products - edible	25,695	609,590	23.72	113.5	115.4	107.8	117.3	118.4	106.0		
Pulp and Paper	35,537	1,118,384	31.47	103.7	104.5	103.1	109.9	111.1	104.5		
Textile Products	58,110	1,285,887	22.13	101.8	102.0	99.9	112.4	114.3	100.4		
Chemicals	33,583	1,005,294	29.93	173.2	174.4	106.2	186.0	187.7*	104.9		
Electrical apparatus	24,628	751,230	30.50	114.7	115.3	104.3	129.6	132.2	103.6		
Iron and Steel	215,271	7,306,812	33.94	134.9	133.6	102.0	149.2	150.5	103.6		
Non-ferrous metal prod.	28,997	899,000	31.00	122.9	122.2	103.2	139.8	140.2*	105.0		
Logging	10,590	238,101	22.48	101.7	116.5	88.7	126.9	129.3	95.9		
Mining	28,923	1,075,501	37.18	93.1	94.4	98.9	198.8	100.9*	100.5		
Communications	10,387	289,536	27.87	105.9	104.8	102.9	108.1	108.4	102.2		
Transportation	39,559	1,370,029	34.63	110.7	110.4	105.8	117.7	115.9	104.8		
Construction	45,337	1,282,468	28.29	80.3	78.3	108.5	93.9	90.1	112.7		
Services	16,462	285,254	17.33	108.5	107.6	105.4	114.6	116.0	104.7		
Trade	62,827	1,539,834	24.51	93.6	94.7	98.1	100.4	102.9	100.7		
All Industries	736,666	21,911,947	29.74	112.1	111.9	102.7	124.4	125.1*	104.2		
Prairie-Provinces											
Manufacturing	69,697	1,978,417	28.39	126.6	124.1	106.5	140.0	137.9	108.6		
Animal Products - edible	9,916	270,125	27.24	116.2	113.5	98.9	121.7	119.5	101.4		
Lumber Products	4,208	96,644	22.97	103.1	103.9	109.1	117.2	116.7	112.3		
Plant Products - edible	4,730	117,976	24.94	115.3	107.0	109.5	115.7	108.2	107.0		
Textile Products	5,287	96,117	18.18	116.8	117.9	100.2	117.1	116.7	97.1		
Iron and Steel	25,898	813,075	31.40	134.8	130.4	103.6	156.7	154.5	110.7		
Mining	13,341	488,566	36.62	123.7	118.0	105.8	135.9	130.4*	108.0		
Communications	4,599	119,214	25.92	108.4	105.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	105.8		
Transportation	32,885	1,156,263	35.16	106.8	104.3	104.9	111.6	111.3	107.8		
Construction	33,997	846,352	24.89	102.7	94.7	106.7	117.6	107.9	112.2		
Services	6,483	108,497	16.74	104.8	102.3	112.0	111.4	110.2	106.8		
Trade	31,947	806,484	25.24	99.7	99.5	103.6	106.5	104.9	105.3		
All Industries	194,142	5,522,646	28.45	111.8	108.7	105.7	122.4	119.5	107.3		
British Columbia											
Manufacturing	91,504	2,954,867	32.29	160.8	151.7	115.2	186.8	179.3	116.8		
Animal Products - edible	5,389	152,596	28.31	114.5	108.5	168.1	124.9	116.9	157.6		
Lumber Products	19,676	555,832	28.25	107.4	108.4	109.0	119.5	119.2	113.0		
Plant Products - edible	5,017	114,658	22.85	133.6	107.0	131.6	139.0	117.3	131.3		
Pulp and Paper	7,306	242,320	33.17	109.3	107.0	102.1	113.8	112.0	103.3		
Iron and Steel	40,541	1,454,922	35.89	348.1	319.2	119.4	428.4	407.5*	124.2		
Non-ferrous metal prod.	5,449	188,163	34.53	112.9	109.3	99.2	114.2	108.8	102.0		
Logging	8,147	278,008	34.12	91.5	101.2	85.2	93.0	108.4	80.1		
Mining	8,326	302,264	36.30	85.4	88.9	96.2	98.9	102.8	98.9		
Transportation	14,371	476,320	33.14	107.2	102.7	107.4	120.4	118.7	115.4		
Construction	15,583	465,200	29.85	123.4	109.0	118.0	151.8	126.4	122.0		
Services	4,277	85,379	19.96	101.7	99.1	107.9	116.5	111.1	108.2		
Trade	16,435	396,956	24.15	102.3	100.5	101.3	113.7	110.9	104.0		
All Industries	162,378	5,059,347	31.16	129.9	124.5	108.7	149.3	144.4	110.3		

* Revised.

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

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
Montreal - Manufacturing	191,978	5,461,976	28.45	126.1	124.6	107.0	144.5	141.6	109.7
Plant Products - edible	8,226	196,419	23.88	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.8	104.4	102.3
Pulp and Paper	8,842	237,710	26.88	107.0	107.9	101.3	104.1	103.8	100.2
Textiles	34,888	694,724	19.91	106.2	106.2	98.9	114.0	110.9*	96.2
Tobacco	6,678	129,927	19.46	115.1	116.6	105.0	128.7	111.5	108.8
Iron and Steel	73,869	2,543,542	34.43	157.7	153.9	114.3	180.5	178.8	119.0
Communications	3,481	127,358	36.59	109.4	108.6	102.8	107.8	108.4	99.0
Transportation	14,310	464,300	32.45	116.5	111.3	113.1	135.3	128.8*	110.2
Construction	15,434	466,291	30.21	142.4	119.0	96.7	167.5	133.2*	99.1
Services	8,343	146,710	17.58	108.2	109.2	99.2	119.9	119.8	99.0
Trade	27,273	670,622	24.59	98.5	97.9	97.9	104.8	103.8	97.4
Montreal - All Industries	260,890	7,338,254	28.13	121.8	119.2	105.2	138.9	134.5	107.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	25,247	610,498	24.18	160.2	152.8	110.3	185.2	163.8	109.8
Chemicals	9,543	216,400	22.68	219.9	211.1	124.0	280.6	249.5	127.0
Iron and Steel	5,625	186,675	33.19	222.1	206.1	104.7	251.2	206.6*	110.9
Transportation	1,011	29,030	28.71	110.0	110.6	105.4	121.0	113.8	103.2
Construction	2,002	52,826	26.39	86.6	87.3	118.8	127.9	114.6*	127.9
Services	1,192	18,331	15.38	108.8	116.5	120.1	121.1	119.4	110.0
Trade	2,901	60,453	20.84	96.5	95.9	96.5	104.3	103.4	96.6
Quebec - All Industries	32,648	779,035	23.86	139.6	135.0	109.3	163.5	147.1	109.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	173,248	5,227,606	30.17	128.3	128.9	103.0	143.8	146.3*	104.3
Plant Products - edible	10,645	267,843	25.16	97.9	105.6	105.3	106.1	112.7	104.1
Pulp and Paper	15,235	471,545	30.95	101.3	101.9	102.4	106.9	108.5	101.8
Textiles	20,213	483,588	23.92	102.8	104.0	99.4	116.5	118.0	99.2
Chemicals	14,052	396,237	28.20	186.2	188.6	104.4	197.9	200.6	101.8
Electrical apparatus	11,211	329,823	29.42	121.0	121.3	103.3	129.2	131.1	101.7
Iron and Steel	57,136	1,902,059	33.29	162.5	162.9	102.9	185.3	190.3*	104.6
Communications	3,163	109,840	34.73	106.5	106.3	101.4	107.4	106.8	100.5
Transportation	8,063	260,212	32.27	111.6	109.4	105.5	122.5	119.0*	104.0
Construction	5,708	198,605	34.79	69.2	65.7	91.4	78.2	73.2	95.8
Services	8,351	151,569	18.15	106.1	107.0	100.6	110.6	116.1	100.8
Trade	33,696	881,507	26.16	94.6	96.9	101.8	101.2	105.1	101.2
Toronto - All Industries	232,317	6,832,790	29.41	117.9	118.5	102.2	131.1	133.2*	103.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,165	314,859	28.20	111.9	107.8	105.9	127.5	123.9	114.0
Pulp and Paper	3,102	89,712	28.92	110.4	108.2	103.7	111.4	111.2	105.7
Iron and Steel	3,209	105,999	33.03	93.6	93.5	101.9	138.2	138.0	110.5
Construction	2,636	69,817	26.49	107.0	108.9	109.2	122.1	123.1	106.9
Services	1,975	31,663	16.03	114.0	113.6	104.7	131.8	130.0	99.9
Trade	4,208	90,878	21.60	98.7	99.0	96.6	104.6	105.8	95.8
Ottawa - All Industries	21,475	546,332	25.44	108.2	106.4	104.2	120.7	118.9	106.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	52,907	1,720,776	32.52	120.4	121.0	104.2	139.4	139.5*	106.1
Textiles	7,085	158,238	22.33	102.3	102.1	100.6	114.2	115.2	111.0
Electrical apparatus	6,060	208,240	34.36	116.4	114.4	103.2	151.1	152.2	102.1
Iron and Steel	29,160	1,047,712	35.93	133.9	134.7	106.8	151.8	151.0	109.1
Construction	2,042	65,174	31.92	82.4	80.4	76.6	99.4	92.9	71.1
Trade	4,075	98,078	24.07	95.8	96.9	98.9	100.7	104.4	98.4
Hamilton - All Industries	61,426	1,946,954	31.70	116.2	116.6	102.4	134.3	134.2*	104.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	36,888	1,420,434	38.51	131.9	127.7	99.0	128.3	132.0	99.5
Iron and Steel	31,031	1,240,811	39.99	131.9	127.9	98.9	130.1	133.9	99.7
Construction	708	23,864	33.71	111.3	112.7	164.6	128.9	125.2	143.4
Trade	1,232	32,368	26.27	98.8	96.3	94.6	96.0	97.0	98.2
Windsor - All Industries	40,245	1,519,757	37.76	128.8	124.9	99.7	128.3	130.6	100.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,206	916,917	27.61	125.0	123.7	108.7	137.4	136.6	110.2
Animal Products - edible	3,636	106,404	29.26	102.6	99.2	89.9	114.7	112.4	96.9
Textiles	4,343	78,903	18.17	118.0	118.8	100.9	117.8	117.2	96.4
Chemicals	4,347	125,940	28.97	70.7	762.2	396.4	830.7	831.7	304.7
Iron and Steel	11,219	350,175	31.21	117.1	115.5	103.7	135.5	136.0	113.1
Communications	1,306	34,474	26.40	103.8	100.9	104.4	99.7	95.9	101.1
Transportation	2,894	89,678	30.99	103.6	105.9	103.7	109.1	111.0	102.4
Construction	1,956	59,867	30.61	44.9	43.1	95.1	45.5	42.9	99.4
Services	2,097	35,217	16.79	107.2	107.6	100.5	113.5	115.6	96.7
Trade	14,153	366,451	25.89	101.2	102.2	102.7	109.6	108.0	106.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,648	1,503,544	27.02	109.2	108.8	105.2	117.3	116.2	106.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	49,209	1,613,914	32.80	204.7	193.4	112.8	246.8	238.1*	116.9
Lumber Products	5,023	143,153	28.50	90.5	94.6	123.1	104.6	104.8	111.7
Iron and Steel	32,496	1,134,177	34.90	389.2	367.6	123.1	478.3	456.6*	127.0
Communications	2,614	67,891	25.97	112.4	112.4	105.3	119.0	117.5	110.1
Transportation	6,013	185,751	30.89	110.8	105.3	103.2	114.0	111.5	108.5
Construction	4,995	161,485	32.33	163.1	130.1	141.8	186.7	144.4	141.2
Services	3,038	61,585	20.27	104.7	100.7	106.0	119.9	112.7	107.0
Trade	12,663	307,772	24.30	101.1	100.1	100.6	112.2	111.0*	103.2
Vancouver - All Industries	78,543	2,398,793	30.54	156.3	147.8	109.7	186.4	178.4	113.3

* Revised.

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