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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 10, 1943

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

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

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.

In conformity with the invariably downward movement at the opening of the year, industrial employment showed a contraction at Jan. 1, 1943; although this involved the release of a considerable number of workers, the losses in general were smaller than at that date in any earlier winter in the record of 23 years. The 13,415 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,839,754. As compared with their staff of 1,867,843 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 28,089 employees, or 1.5 p.c. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from its all-time high of 186.5 in the last report, to 183.7 at the date under review, as compared with 165.8 at Jan. 1, 1942. Since the curtailment was below normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from the previous maximum of 182.1 at Dec. 1, to 190.9 at the beginning of January.

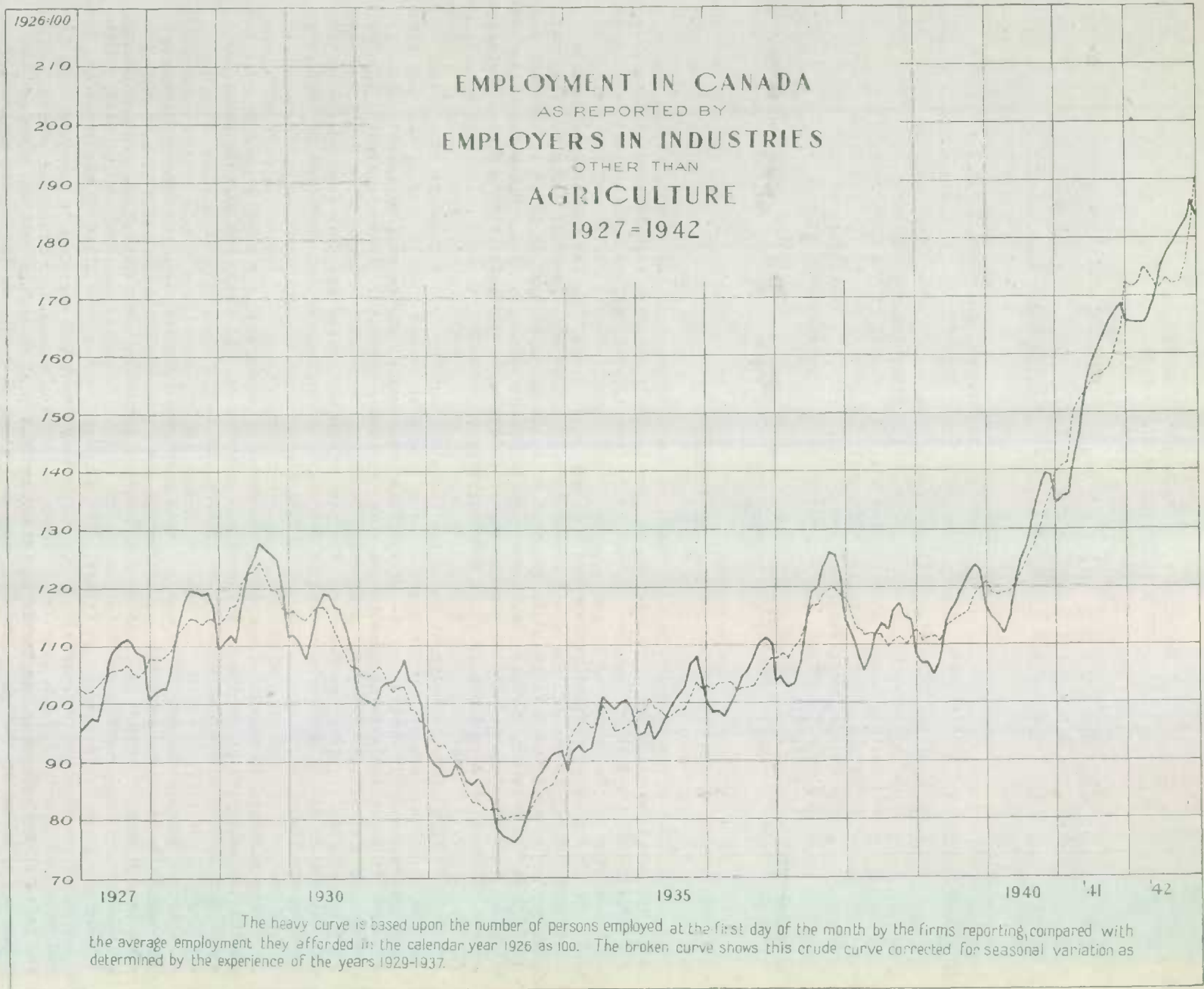
This winter's celebration of the Christmas and New Year's holidays on a Friday resulted in the closing of many businesses for a lengthier period than is usually the case when the anniversaries fall earlier in the week. This prolongation of the holiday season was reflected in a considerable decline in the reported weekly payrolls. These aggregated \$51,349,119, as compared with \$56,147,178 paid on or about Dec. 1. The reduction amounted to 8.6 p.c.; that indicated at Jan. 1, 1942, was 6.1 p.c. The per capita weekly average fell from \$30.06 in the last report, to \$27.91 at the beginning of January. The average at the same date of last year had been \$26.13.

In the 12 months' comparison, the index of employment has shown a gain of 10.8 p.c.; despite the substantial decline in salaries and wages at Jan. 1, 1943, the payroll index has risen by 17.5 p.c. since the beginning of January, 1942.

Mining, logging and trade afforded more employment at the date under review; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other two groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. The remaining industrial divisions - manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - showed seasonal curtailment, which in most cases was below-average in extent. The largest decline took place in construction, from which 24,225 persons were released by the co-operating employers.

The reporting manufacturing establishments laid off 11,333 men and women, a loss of one p.c., which was the smallest percentage reduction at Jan. 1 in the period since 1920. Tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products afforded more employment, but other divisions showed reduced activity. The greatest contractions in employment were in textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and chemical plants. In general, the declines in the various industries were less-than-usual for the time of year, and employment in many cases was above its level at Jan. 1, 1942.

Chart 1



PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$51,349,119, previously stated as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Jan. 1 by the 13,415 reporting employers, was lower by 8.6 p.c. than the sum paid at the first of December. The decline, which is seasonal, constitutes the only interruption in the generally upward movement of payrolls since Jan. 1, 1942, and, with the reduction at that date, the second since the institution of the statistics in the spring of 1941. The weekly per capita average earnings fell from \$30.06 at Dec. 1, to \$27.91 at the first of January, as compared with \$26.13 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,903,419, as compared with 1,931,819 at the beginning of December. The amounts received as weekly payrolls by these persons were stated as \$53,303,054 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$58,122,936 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$28.00, as compared with \$30.08 at the beginning of December, and \$26.27 at Jan. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, whose totals are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The Table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942. In the Table on page 9 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was begun.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The Table on page 8 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 20 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 32 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1943, amounted to 19.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 31.2 p.c.

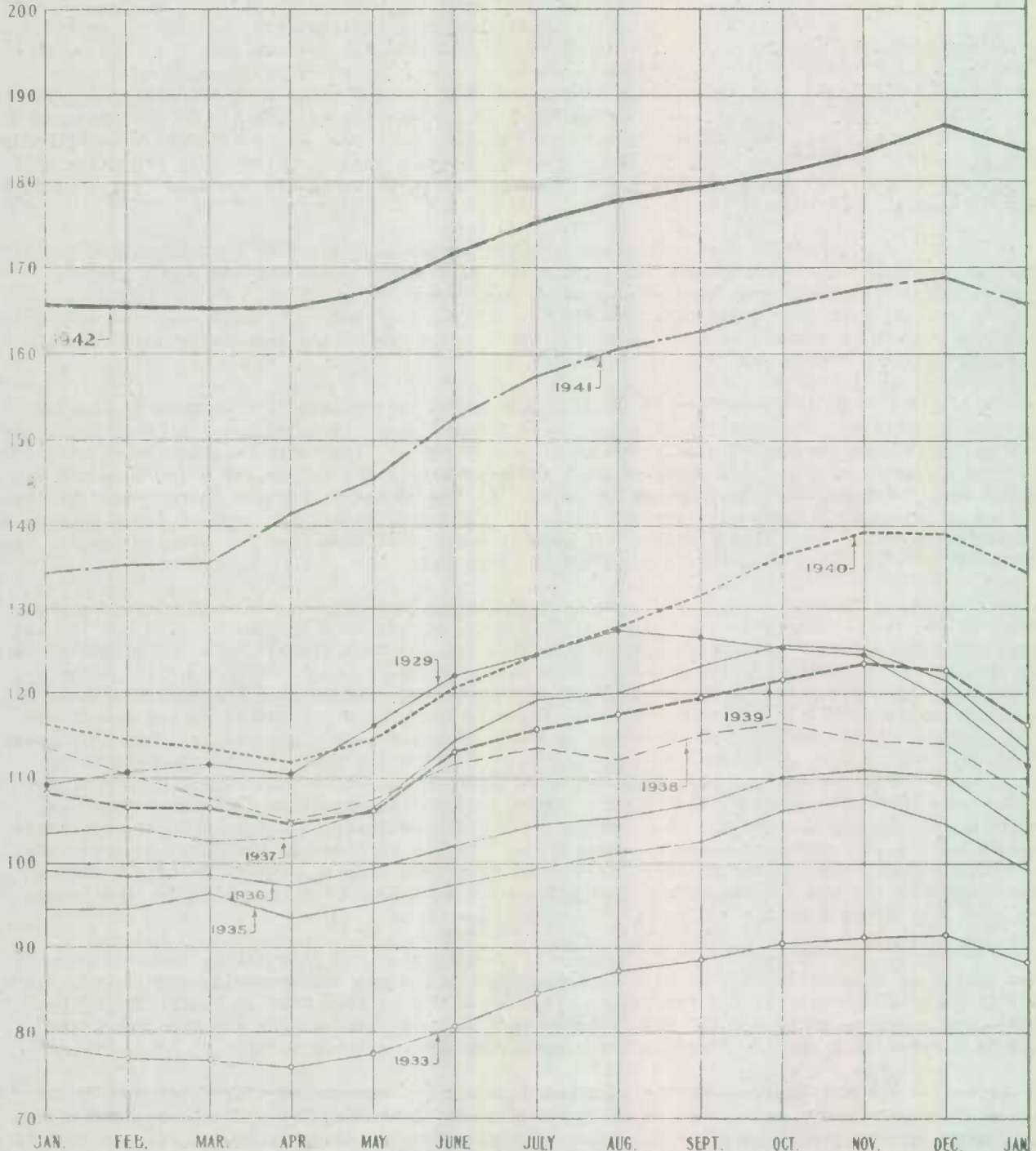
Between Jan. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943, there has been an increase in employment in the eight industries, amounting to 10.8 p.c., accompanied by that of 17.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, (3) the progressive upgrading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wages have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical worker, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 32 p.c. from June 1, 1941, the index of per capita earnings, despite the falling-off resulting from the shut-down over the holidays, has increased by 10.5 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 30.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 42.9 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 47.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 59.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1943. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.2 p.c.

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

1926=100



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

above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 23.3 p.c.

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

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, and Jan. 1, 1942. In these latter Tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941 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.

In accordance with the invariable custom at the beginning of January in this record of 23 years, there was a slackening of activity in manufacturing establishments at the date under review; the loss was rather larger than that which took place at Jan. 1, 1942, but was otherwise the smallest ever indicated at that date. The 7,510 factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,144,351 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages, paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, amounted to \$32,148,395; at Dec. 1, these employers reported a personnel of 1,155,684, and disbursed the sum of \$36,026,395 in weekly payrolls. The per capita average declined from \$31.17 paid on or about Dec. 1, 1942, to \$28.09 at the date under review. At Jan. 1, 1942, the earnings had averaged \$26.32. The falling-off in the wage-payments at Jan. 1, 1943, was greater than at the same date in the year preceding; this was largely due to the fact that, with the Christmas and New Year holidays falling on Friday, many establishments suspended operations from Wednesday or Thursday until Monday, rather than closing only over the holiday.

Reflecting the reduction of 11,333 employees, or one p.c., at Jan. 1, 1943, the index of employment in manufacturing declined from 221.7 in the preceding report, to 219.6 at the date under review; this was the maximum for January. The latest figure was 17.4 p.c. higher than that of 187.1 at Jan. 1, 1942; the increase in the payrolls in the year was 24.7 p.c. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months is dealt with briefly in a subsequent paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Increased employment was indicated at the beginning of January in iron and steel, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured products. The trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in textile, food, lumber, chemical and leather plants, while there were smaller losses in rubber, beverage, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone factories. In most cases, the reductions were rather less than average at the opening of January in the experience of the years since 1920.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943, was 142.9, as compared with 160.1 at the beginning of December, and 114.6 at Jan. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 24.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 17.4 p.c. in the index number of employment. The difference between these two percentages is less than in any recently preceding period of observation; this is explained by the fact that the decline in employment at Jan. 1, 1943, was smaller than that recorded at the same date in 1942, whereas the reduction in the payrolls was greater. The latter, in turn, was due to a considerable extent to the lengthier suspension of operations in many

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, 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 January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1943	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	134,831	3,344,460	24.80	118.3	128.2	120.7	135.7	154.9*	127.1	
Prince Edward Island	2,175	48,856	22.46	104.6	101.4	111.0	110.6	111.2	104.5	
Nova Scotia	78,573	2,033,298	25.88	115.8	131.3	121.9	134.6	160.1	124.8	
New Brunswick	54,083	1,262,306	23.34	123.1	125.7*	120.2	138.8	148.5	132.0	
Quebec	581,415	15,176,716	26.10	126.3	128.5	111.3	140.8	155.3	115.3	
Ontario	761,309	21,865,736	28.72	115.8	116.2	106.7	123.5	135.7	109.1	
Prairie Provinces	190,375	5,536,838	29.08	109.7	110.6	102.4	122.5	126.6	111.3	
Manitoba	90,249	2,589,126	28.69	110.3	111.5	102.0	120.0	125.0	109.1	
Saskatchewan	36,479	1,022,371	28.03	103.4	106.9	93.9	116.4	120.4	103.3	
Alberta	63,647	1,925,341	30.25	112.5	111.4	108.3	129.7	132.9	119.4	
British Columbia	171,824	5,425,369	31.58	137.4	138.9	105.7	157.5	169.6*	110.0	
CANADA	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3	
(b) Cities										
Montreal	274,234	7,411,312	27.03	127.9	128.8	110.8	139.6	156.9	112.5	
Quebec City	35,762	788,815	22.06	152.5	155.2	119.2	165.0	192.4	118.0	
Toronto	249,735	7,061,422	28.28	126.7	127.4	110.1	134.7	148.6	111.7	
Ottawa	21,770	526,142	24.17	109.5	108.4	112.8	115.6	125.3	115.5	
Hamilton	62,904	1,874,972	29.81	119.0	120.3	110.2	129.1	144.9	115.3	
Windsor	42,505	1,553,968	36.56	136.1	135.5	108.4	131.1	145.7	99.2	
Winnipeg	58,371	1,557,064	26.68	114.6	114.0	106.7	121.2	126.3	109.8	
Vancouver	86,310	2,585,337	29.95	170.8	170.8	117.4	198.6	215.9*	119.9	
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,144,351	32,148,395	28.09	130.7	132.0	111.4	142.9	160.1	114.6	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	624,482	19,090,628	30.57	147.4	147.4	114.1	161.8	182.7	119.1	
Non-Durable Goods	502,497	12,448,797	24.77	116.2	116.7	109.4	123.4	137.2	110.3	
Electric Light and Power	17,272	608,970	35.05	91.1	93.1	94.8	99.2	103.9	114.6	
Logging	74,416	1,590,090	21.37	158.4	149.2	163.4	181.1	168.1	155.3	
Mining	75,928	2,505,198	32.99	91.6	91.8	100.3	96.8	105.0	104.2	
Communications	27,575	820,351	29.75	106.2	107.0	103.7	116.6	115.8	107.4	
Transportation	135,886	4,904,617	36.09	108.7	110.3	101.9	123.9	123.3	114.3	
Construction and Maintenance	166,652	4,480,270	26.88	94.7	108.5	89.4	111.9	134.6*	95.7	
Services	40,217	727,676	18.09	105.6	106.5	98.3	119.4	121.4	103.0	
Trade	174,729	4,172,542	23.88	108.4	104.9	109.9	113.9	112.0	111.4	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3	
Finance	63,665	1,953,936	30.69	106.2	106.7	104.5	113.2	114.4	108.3	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,903,419	53,303,054	28.00	119.5	121.3	108.2	131.2	143.0	112.1	

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:- Nov. 1, 130.2; Dec. 1, 131.5 and Jan. 1, 1943, 131.5; at Jan. 1, 1942, the index was 116.7.

plants over this winter's holiday season, in which Christmas and New Year's day fell on Friday, rather than on Thursday, as in last winter. The explanation previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of increasing importance, which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Jan. 1 was 35.9 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 11.9 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 29.2 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 6.2 p.c.

In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Jan. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

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

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. This gain was at variance with the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 483 employers with a staff of 74,416, as compared with 70,067 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 250.8, was lower than at Jan. 1 in 1941 or 1942, but was otherwise the highest for that date in the record. As compared with 258.6 at Jan. 1, 1942, there was a decline of three p.c. in the index of employment; this was accompanied by a rise of 16.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls over the 12 months. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,590,090, as compared with \$1,476,110 in the preceding report.

The per capita average earnings advanced from \$21.07 at Dec. 1, 1942, to \$21.37 at the date under review; the increase largely results from greater regularity of employment. The Jan. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.76. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Improvement was recorded in the extraction of coal and metallic ores, but there was a seasonal decline in quarrying and in other non-metallic mineral mining at Jan. 1. Returns were received from 433 operators with a combined working force of 75,928 persons; this exceeded their Dec. 1 staffs by 157. The latest index in the mining group stood at 162.4, as compared with the revised figure of 162.0 in the month before, and 177.8 at Jan. 1, 1942. The falling-off in the latter comparison was accompanied by a decrease of 7.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,505,198; this was \$209,675 less than the sum distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work over the holidays was chiefly responsible for the lowered earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$35.83 at Dec. 1 to \$32.99 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$32.16 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Communications.- Employment in communications was moderately reduced at the

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

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings.
June 1, 1941	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
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81	130.1	155.6	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06 ^{1/}	132.0	160.1	31.17 ^{1/}
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	132.0	27.91	130.7	142.9	28.09
Feb. 1						
Mar. 1						
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{1/} Revised.

beginning of January, when a staff of 27,575 was reported by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 27,775. The loss was rather below normal for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$820,331, as compared with \$815,242 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.35 at Dec. 1, to \$29.75 at the first of January, as compared with \$28.08 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 103.2, slightly higher than that of 100.8 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index over the 12 months was 8.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 568 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 135,886, as compared with 137,992 in their last report. Steam railway and local transportation were rather busier, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was less-than-average in the experience of past years. The index was 107.8; this was slightly lower than that of 109.4 in the preceding month, but was 6.6 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 101.1.

The payrolls aggregated \$4,904,617, averaging \$36.09 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1942, the sum of \$4,881,158 was disbursed by the same employers, a per capita average of \$35.37. The average at Jan. 1, 1942, had been \$35.52. The index of payrolls at the latest date was 8.4 p.c. higher than that at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in construction at the first of January, but the percentage decline was below-normal. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance were also slacker. The 1,533 contractors furnishing information reported a personnel of 166,852, 24,225 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$4,480,270, as compared with \$5,391,881 in the last report. The per capita average declined from \$28.25 at Dec. 1, 1942, to \$26.88 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$23.67.

The latest index of employment in construction was 132.1; this was 5.9 p.c. higher than that of 124.7 indicated at the same date of 1942. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 16.9 p.c.

Services.- The trend in services continued seasonally downward, according to data received from 613 establishments, whose working forces totalled 40,217, as compared with 40,548 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The contraction was of about average proportions for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$727,676, compared with \$739,744 in the preceding period of observation.

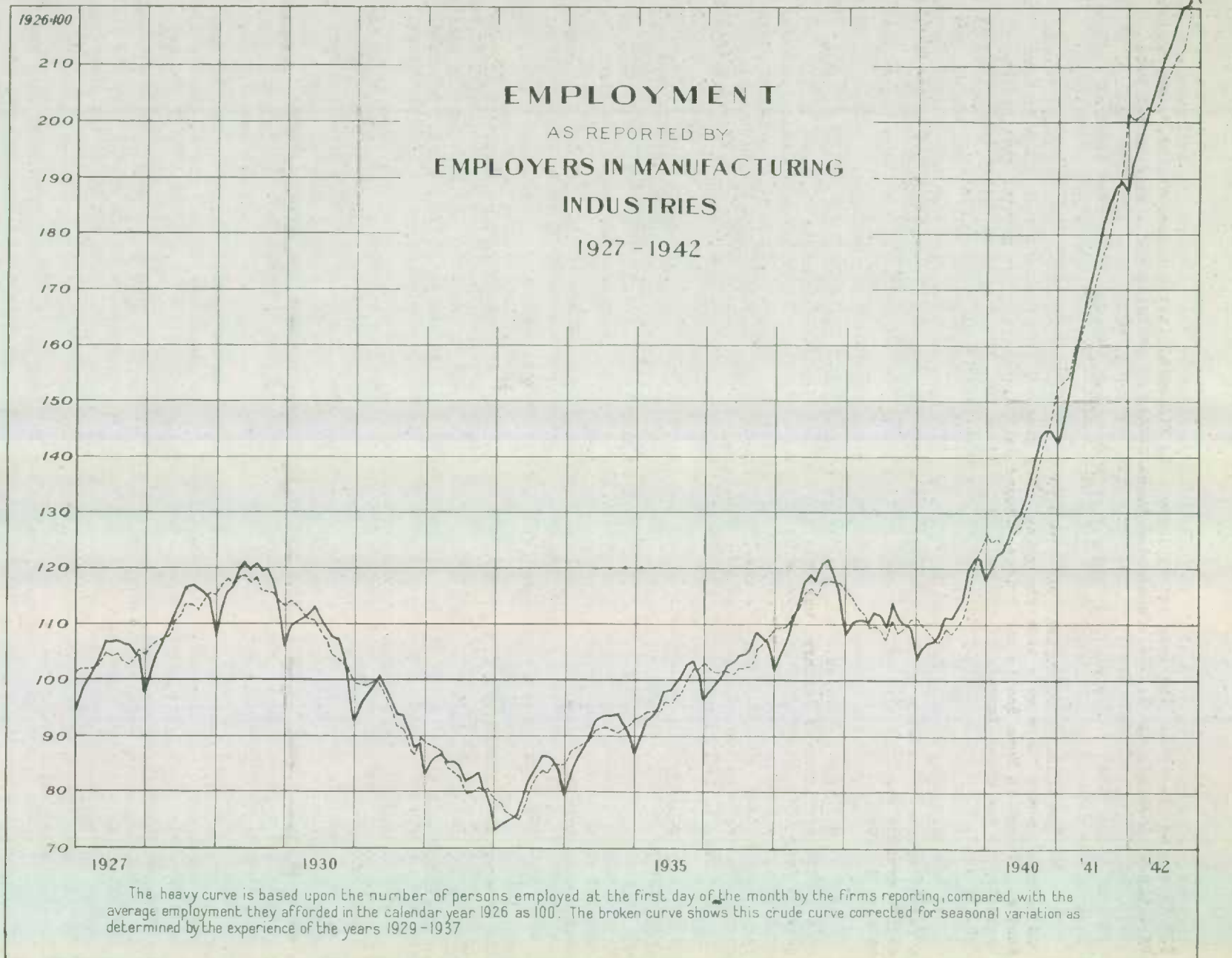
During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 7.4 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 15.9 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.09 at Jan. 1 and \$18.24 at Dec. 1, 1942, as compared with the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of \$16.73. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- Seasonal activity on a large scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, when the general expansion exceeded the average, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,214 retailers and wholesalers employing a personnel of 174,729 men and women, as compared with 169,129 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,172,542, as compared with \$4,101,775 at Dec. 1. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$23.88, as compared with \$24.25 in the preceding report; the Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$22.96.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 169.9, slightly lower than that of 172.4 at the opening of 1942. The decline of 1.5 p.c. in this comparison, however, was accompanied by a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were received from 753 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 63,665, as against 63,976 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,953,935, as compared with \$1,975,758 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average was \$30.69, as compared with \$30.88 in the last report, and

Chart 3



\$29.86 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 123.3, was higher by 1.6 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1942, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 4.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where there were moderate gains. The greatest contractions took place in Nova Scotia. Except in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, activity was greater than at the beginning of any other January in the record; in those two, the level was rather lower than at Jan. 1, 1942, although it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year.

In all provinces the reported payrolls were considerably smaller than at Dec. 1, as a result of the observance of the holidays, and other seasonal factors. Although the per capita average earnings also were generally lower except in Saskatchewan, they were higher than at Jan. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Large declines in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 952 co-operating establishments released 11,315 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 134,831. This decrease of 7.7 p.c., which exceeded that reported at Jan. 1 in any earlier year of the record, reduced employment to a rather lower level than at Jan. 1, 1942. This is the first occasion in a lengthy period on which the comparison over the twelve months has been unfavourable. The payroll index also showed a falling-off from Dec. 1, 1942, but, at 135.7, was higher than the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 127.1.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was quieter; the losses took place mainly in food, lumber, pulp and paper and textile plants. Increased activity, however, was indicated in iron and steel works, although earnings then were lowered by the observance of the holidays. Logging also showed improvement, but mining, transportation and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being particularly important. Little general change was shown in communications, services and trade.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,344,460, as compared with \$3,818,412 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with the seasonal reductions in employment, resulted in the lowering of the per capita average from \$26.09 at Dec. 1, to \$24.80 at Jan. 1, 1942. The average at Jan. 1, 1942 had been \$22.21. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review was two p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, 1942, but that of payrolls was higher by 6.8 p.c.

Quebec.- The shrinkage in Quebec was less than at the opening of any other year in the record. The number of workers laid off by the 3,420 firms furnishing statistics was 10,168, or 1.7 p.c.; they employed 581,415 men and women at the date under review, when the index, at 198.7, was at the maximum so far indicated for Jan. 1.

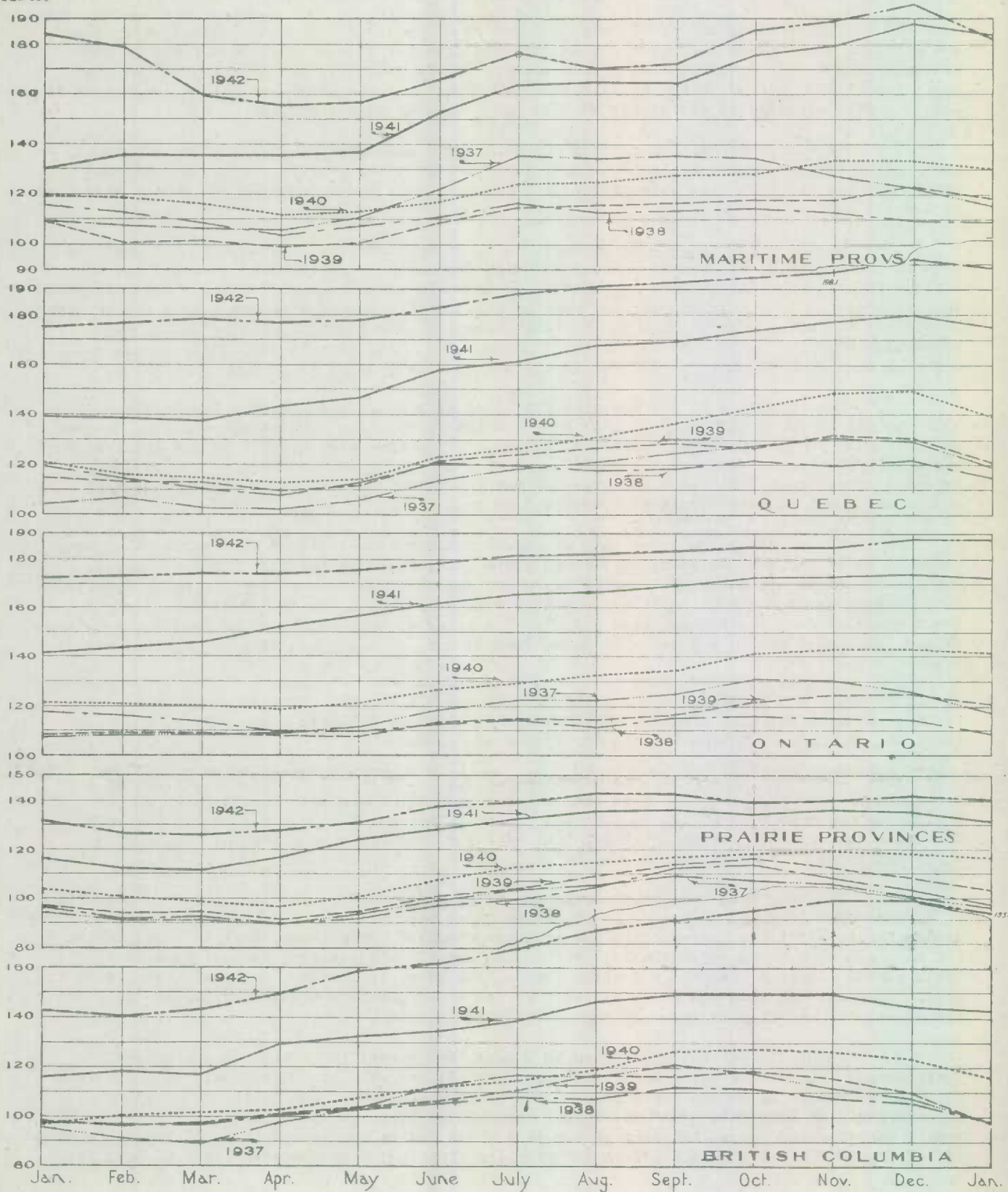
The reported payrolls declined from \$16,733,335 at Dec. 1, to \$15,176,716 at the beginning of January, or by 9.3 p.c. The per capita average was also considerably smaller, at \$26.10, as compared with \$28.29 in the last report. The Jan. 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.18. The index number of employment at the latest date was 13½ p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1942, while the index of payrolls was higher by 22.1 p.c.

The only main industrial divisions to show noteworthy improvement at the beginning of January were logging and trade, in which the gains were nevertheless moderate. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and services reported curtailment, that in construction and manufacturing being considerable. Within the latter, the greatest reductions were in textiles and lumber mills, while smaller losses took place in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal factories reported heightened activity.

Ontario.- For the first time in a year, employment in Ontario showed general curtailment; though this was seasonal in character, it was on a scale decidedly below-average for Jan. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 5,795 co-operating employers had an aggregate staff of 761,309 persons, as compared with 764,444 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$21,865,736, a falling-off of \$2,163,072, or nine p.c., from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1937-1942

1926=100



The per capita average was \$28.72, as compared with \$31.43 in the last report, and \$27.39 at the beginning of January, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 187.4, was 0.4 p.c. lower than that of 188.2 in the last report, but 8.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1942, figure of 172.7. The index of earnings at Jan. 1, 1943, was 13.2 p.c. higher than a year earlier.

There was a substantial decline in employment in manufacturing. Iron and steel, lumber, tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing plants reported greater activity, but there were large losses in textile, food, chemical, pulp and paper works. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade showed further seasonal improvement. On the other hand, transportation, communications, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction were largest.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information furnished by 1,829 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 191,953, as compared with 190,375 at the date under review. The loss was much smaller than that usually indicated at the opening of January. There was a moderate increase in Alberta, but activity declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment at the date under review, that in the latter being considerable. Logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade, however, afforded more employment.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,536,838, as compared with \$5,723,491 at the beginning of December. This was a decline of 3.3 p.c. The per capita average was \$29.08, 74 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but 85 cents higher than at Jan. 1, 1942. In the intervening period, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has increased by 7.1 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 10.1 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction in British Columbia approximated that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, although it was otherwise the smallest ever reported at that date. Statistics were received from 1,419 employers with a combined working force of 171,824 men and women; this was 1,893 fewer than at the beginning of December. The loss of 1.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 7.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$5,425,369 at the date under review. The weekly per capita average was \$31.58, as compared with \$33.64 at Dec. 1, and \$28.22 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls since that date has risen by 43.2 p.c., while that of employment is 30.1 p.c. higher.

Mining and transportation were rather more active, but employment declined in manufacturing, construction and trade; there were also slight losses in communications and services. Within the manufacturing division, considerable reductions were noted in food and lumber mills. The iron and steel division, however, showed further gains.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment in four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed an upward movement at the beginning of January; these were Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the remaining centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton - employment showed seasonal contractions. These were smaller than usual for the time of year, while the gains in the cities first-mentioned were contra-seasonal. In all centres, the payrolls were lower, the losses ranging from four p.c. in Winnipeg, to 14.2 p.c. in Quebec. In Ottawa, the index of payrolls was practically the same as at Jan. 1, 1942, but employment was quieter; in the other seven cities above-mentioned, employment and payrolls were higher at the date under review than at the beginning of January, 1942.

Montreal.- For the first time since February, 1942, there was a decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 1,977 co-operating firms reported a staff of 274,234, 1,725 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a falling-off of 0.6 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 11 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These aggregated \$7,411,312. The per capita average was \$27.03, as compared with \$30.17 in the last report, and \$24.95 at Jan. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 180.5, was the maximum for January in the record, exceeding by 15.4 p.c. that indicated at the same date of last year; over the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 24.1 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade afforded considerably more employment. Within the

manufacturing division, leather, printing and publishing, beverage, non-ferrous metal and textile factories showed reduced activity, while chemical and clay, glass and stone works afforded more employment.

Quebec City.- The trend was downward in Quebec, for the first time in fifteen months; statistics were furnished by 235 employers of 35,762 men and women. As compared with 36,367 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 1.7 p.c. The payrolls were also lower, showing a falling-off of 14.2 p.c. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$788,815, a per capita average of \$22.06. The per capita at Dec. 1 was \$25.28, while that indicated at Jan. 1, 1942, was \$20.53. Most of the reduction at the date under review took place in textile factories. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment and small gains were noted in services and local transportation.

The index of employment at Jan. 1, 1943, stood at 250.0, as compared with 195.4 at the same date of last year. This increase of 27.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 39.8 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- The seasonal curtailment in Toronto at Jan. 1, 1943, was below-normal in extent. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, chemical and iron and steel products. Transportation, construction and services were also quieter, while greater activity was shown in trade. Information was furnished by 2,033 firms employing 249,735 workers, as compared with 251,120 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,061,422, a reduction of \$723,734, or 9.3 p.c., from their Dec. 1 total. The per capita average was also lower, standing at \$28.28, as compared with \$31.00 at Dec. 1, and \$26.81 at Jan. 1, 1942.

The latest index of employment was 194.2, as compared with 195.3 at the beginning of December, and 168.8 at Jan. 1 of last year, since when there was a gain of 15 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 20.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa continued to advance moderately, the gain being largely in trade. Transportation was also brisker, while construction and manufacturing were slacker. The 253 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 21,770, as compared with 21,551 at Dec. 1; the latest weekly payrolls were given as \$526,142, as compared with \$570,338 at Dec. 1. The per capita average at Jan. 1, 1943, was \$24.17, as against \$26.46 in the preceding period of observation, and \$23.30 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 164.9, was slightly lower than that of 169.9 at Jan. 1, 1942, while the payroll index was practically unchanged.

Hamilton.- Information was received from 356 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 62,904; this was 709 fewer than in their last report. This decline of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,874,972; the sum of \$2,104,010 had been disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope at Jan. 1, 1943, contained \$29.81, as compared with \$33.08 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$28.68 at Jan. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, employment has gained by eight p.c., while there has been an advance of 12 p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal products, released some employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while trade was seasonally active.

Windsor.- Moderately increased employment was recorded in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel factories. Construction, on the other hand, reported a decline. Statistics furnished by 208 establishments showed a personnel of 42,505 men and women, 194 more than at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, however, reduced the reported earnings, which declined from \$1,727,910 at Dec. 1, to \$1,553,968 at the date under review. The per capita averages were \$40.84 at Dec. 1, and \$36.56 at Jan. 1, as against \$34.68 at Jan. 1, 1942. The index of employment between then and Jan. 1, 1943, advanced by 25.6 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 32.1 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg; 566 employers reported a combined working force of 58,371 persons. This was 294 more than at Dec. 1, an increase of 0.5 p.c. Manufacturing was quieter, but additions to staffs were recorded in transportation, construction and trade. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the payrolls by 4.1 p.c., to \$1,557,064 paid on or about Jan. 1, 1943. The per capita average

was \$26.68, as compared with \$27.93 at Dec. 1, and \$25.91 at Jan. 1, 1942. The latest index number of employment was 140.0, being higher by 7.4 p.c. than that indicated at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have risen by 10.4 p.c.

Vancouver.- For the twenty-fifth successive month, the trend of employment in Vancouver was upward. Most of the gain was in iron and steel factories, but transportation was also busier. Construction, services and trade, on the other hand, showed a decline. The 621 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 86,310 men and women, as compared with 86,122 at the beginning of December. The index, at 242.4, exceeded that at Jan. 1, 1942, by 45.5 p.c., a gain which was accompanied by an advance of 65.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,585,337 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$2,811,012 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita average was \$29.95; this was \$2.69 less than at Dec. 1, 1942, but \$3.82 more than at the beginning of January of last year.

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.

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
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	143.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.3	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1943.

100.0	7.3	.1	4.3	2.9	31.6	41.4	10.4	4.9	2.0	3.5	9.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
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	128.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8*
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1943.

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
14.9	1.9	13.6	1.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	4.7

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.

* Revised.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1943.

100.0	62.2	4.8	4.1	1.5	7.4	9.1	2.2	9.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan. 1 1938
MANUFACTURING	62.2	219.6	221.7	187.1	142.5	118.2	104.3	108.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.5	182.4	167.4	162.6	132.4	129.1	127.6
Fur and products	.2	121.7	123.9	118.6	112.9	106.0	82.8	76.4
Leather and products	1.5	137.5	140.3	140.0	116.3	120.9	100.7	99.4
Boots and shoes	.9	123.5	126.9	131.5	110.4	119.7	102.5	101.2
Lumber and products	3.2	108.3	112.5	107.3	90.0	77.1	68.2	70.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	90.2	98.3	93.6	77.7	62.4	56.5	54.5
Furniture	.5	108.0	109.0	116.0	106.2	87.9	82.3	82.9
Other lumber products	.9	176.6	169.0	150.8	120.2	116.9	94.2	108.3
Musical instruments	.1	43.4	44.2	87.0	63.9	53.9	48.4	36.5
Plant products - edible	2.4	140.4	151.8	146.3	126.3	116.0	105.4	104.3
Pulp and paper products	4.3	126.0	128.0	132.7	116.7	110.2	102.7	107.4
Pulp and paper	1.9	114.5	117.2	121.8	107.2	97.5	88.4	99.1
Paper products	.8	184.8	187.0	187.9	144.9	137.8	126.4	128.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.5	121.8	128.1	119.2	116.9	113.1	111.0
Rubber products	.9	128.2	129.8	138.9	116.9	109.8	102.4	97.8
Textile products	7.7	161.6	166.1	161.8	146.8	132.0	113.6	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	170.4	174.3	174.6	162.7	149.8	127.8	134.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.1	126.5	127.5	122.5	116.4	95.4	99.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	196.9	198.2	198.4	180.1	156.5	122.8	136.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	553.7	593.3	580.3	543.0	497.2	496.0	521.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.3	136.8	144.3	134.0	131.8	116.5	117.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	164.3	172.1	157.1	138.1	118.1	103.1	105.6
Other textile products	1.0	171.5	169.8	165.4	145.7	120.7	97.8	92.8
Tobacco	.8	173.2	161.7	163.4	146.9	150.8	158.8	157.1
Beverages	.7	235.1	241.9	231.0	193.8	174.3	165.3	164.6
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	764.3	775.1	447.5	227.0	176.5	152.3	151.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.7	135.5	130.6	106.0	87.4	75.0	79.4
Electric light and power	.9	136.5	139.6	142.1	142.5	134.5	127.7	123.8
Electrical apparatus	2.2	281.1	282.5	227.9	179.5	140.2	126.8	146.9
Iron and steel products	24.5	331.1	330.0	252.1	160.0	110.0	90.5	102.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	258.8	258.6	240.3	181.2	151.3	107.2	125.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	255.7	255.5	244.6	172.6	121.7	110.0	125.6
Agricultural implements	.6	129.8	128.6	110.9	88.4	63.2	59.6	75.2
Land vehicles	9.4	272.4	267.2	213.5	143.7	103.3	85.4	97.9
Automobiles and parts	2.5	310.1	308.8	263.7	208.3	155.4	138.4	156.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1,430.2	1456.2	586.7	273.2	53.6	57.1	68.1
Heating appliances	.3	160.3	159.5	155.1	143.3	121.1	100.2	88.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	329.1	328.8	261.9	196.9	129.8	99.1	122.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	321.2	321.4	266.5	175.6	118.3	101.5	115.1
Other iron and steel products	5.3	469.9	469.5	370.8	181.7	117.1	96.8	103.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.3	395.1	388.7	312.0	219.5	166.5	150.9	152.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	198.8	197.2	183.8	174.7	163.4	150.0	149.1
Miscellaneous	.9	380.8	374.1	253.6	161.7	146.1	129.2	125.5
LOGGING	4.0	250.8	236.2	258.6	276.1	237.8	150.6	323.6
MINING	4.1	162.4	162.0*	177.8	167.6	164.7	160.4	155.2
Coal	1.4	93.6	92.5	101.1	96.3	94.0	95.8	97.9
Metallic ores	2.1	319.2	317.5*	356.2	340.5	342.4	325.2	303.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	152.1	157.3	160.2	131.3	123.4	121.7	117.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	103.2	104.0	100.8	90.2	84.3	83.3	85.1
Telegraphs	.4	128.6	129.3	116.8	101.6	95.7	91.7	94.4
Telephones	1.1	96.3	97.0	96.4	87.1	81.2	81.0	82.5
TRANSPORTATION	7.4	107.8	109.4	101.8	88.7	84.5	79.9	82.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	162.7	162.1	147.0	136.7	128.3	120.9	112.6
Steam railways	4.2	97.6	97.4	92.5	80.2	75.8	71.0	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	84.4	95.6	82.1	65.5	67.1	67.4	74.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.1	132.1	151.3	124.7	83.0	68.8	96.4	81.9
Building	4.5	190.9	205.6	146.8	108.9	55.7	53.5	56.9
Highway	2.6	117.5	161.6	157.9	84.4	101.8	192.0	131.3
Railway	2.0	85.9	86.9	72.0	53.7	51.1	50.3	60.7
SERVICES	2.2	180.5	182.0	168.0	149.5	133.7	131.7	132.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	174.7	174.7	162.1	143.5	129.0	127.4	130.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	190.6	194.6	178.1	159.9	141.8	139.1	137.9
TRADE	9.5	169.9	164.5	172.4	160.8	149.9	144.8	141.7
Retail	7.5	185.1	176.9	185.8	172.1	160.1	155.8	153.0
Wholesale	2.0	129.6	131.4	136.7	131.3	122.7	118.2	116.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.7	186.5	165.8	134.2	116.2	108.1	113.4

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

* Revised.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	38.3	189.5	195.3*	163.1	128.5	112.9	90.7	104.2
Lumber products	3.5	101.5	114.4*	83.9	81.9	72.9	65.8	66.7
Pulp and paper	3.8	184.1	193.0	177.2	170.4	159.5	131.4	167.3
Textile products	3.2	115.9	119.8	121.0	110.6	101.7	77.6	89.0
Iron and steel	20.1	323.5	320.1	242.3	152.5	123.2	88.9	114.2
Other manufactures	7.7	132.9	144.3	137.8	123.4	114.4	98.9	100.9
Logging	8.2	472.2	448.1	385.0	355.6	336.1	256.0	402.3
Mining	11.1	99.4	101.2	115.0	111.1	111.5	110.4	114.1
Communications	1.9	117.4	119.0	112.0	94.7	92.2	92.0	91.2
Transportation	11.6	135.1	140.3	136.8	97.2	106.4	92.4	98.1
Construction	18.3	259.5	357.8	365.7	127.2	93.9	127.7	95.5
Services	1.7	274.0	278.0	235.8	208.5	173.1	169.6	167.7
Trade	8.9	195.0	195.1	190.9	164.5	146.1	136.7	137.6
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	180.0	195.1*	183.9	130.0	118.9	109.2	115.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	66.6	232.5	235.2	195.6	145.0	121.1	105.4	109.4
Lumber products	2.2	117.5	126.8	113.3	89.3	85.1	71.5	79.7
Pulp and paper	4.9	118.6	120.7	128.4	113.2	104.4	98.5	100.8
Textile products	12.7	184.8	190.2	183.6	164.5	146.8	127.0	130.6
Iron and steel	19.5	332.6	333.8	278.7	148.8	97.1	75.1	90.7
Other manufactures	27.3	276.0	276.7	198.8	153.0	131.0	117.1	115.0
Logging	5.9	384.8	377.7	423.3	476.7	395.2	212.8	564.2
Mining	2.4	302.0	306.2	310.7	270.3	278.5	251.5	234.9
Communications	1.2	99.8	99.5	97.4	82.2	75.9	75.0	75.8
Transportation	5.9	95.0	98.4	89.6	82.4	74.2	70.9	75.1
Construction	9.2	130.5	147.1	110.9	76.9	69.8	141.0	82.5
Services	2.0	168.1	169.6	149.0	131.8	119.1	117.4	123.5
Trade	6.8	184.1	174.8	182.0	160.5	155.5	155.3	152.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	198.7	202.2	175.0	139.6	120.7	114.9	119.7
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	70.7	213.8	215.3	189.0	145.8	120.2	106.1	111.2
Lumber products	2.6	92.6	92.1	88.8	76.2	65.0	57.9	61.9
Pulp and paper	4.5	125.1	126.3	131.8	114.5	110.4	104.5	106.8
Textile products	7.4	138.7	142.2	141.2	130.7	120.0	103.2	105.0
Iron and steel	30.6	327.0	326.8	260.4	180.2	122.5	101.3	113.8
Other manufactures	25.6	213.8	216.4	193.3	151.9	135.3	123.6	125.6
Logging	2.3	185.6	168.0	196.7	226.3	218.6	138.2	301.9
Mining	3.4	257.7	258.5	282.4	284.0	276.8	257.4	241.5
Communications	1.3	89.5	90.7	91.1	66.5	78.1	76.8	80.6
Transportation	5.1	103.5	105.8	96.9	82.9	77.2	73.4	77.6
Construction	5.9	117.8	126.7	118.8	88.6	69.2	72.9	93.5
Services	2.0	203.1	205.5	198.0	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4
Trade	9.3	173.2	164.0	176.8	170.0	161.3	155.2	151.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	187.4	188.2	172.7	141.1	120.9	108.8	117.5
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	37.9	182.8	183.2	160.9	123.4	108.9	99.7	100.3
Lumber products	1.8	118.7	122.8	150.6	114.3	93.2	84.3	83.2
Pulp and paper	2.0	99.1	102.0	105.9	100.4	102.7	97.8	97.3
Textile products	2.7	222.1	229.8	201.1	174.2	138.4	120.5	115.5
Iron and steel	14.9	163.3	161.9	128.4	92.7	82.0	77.1	78.6
Other manufactures	16.5	241.2	241.2	215.8	161.0	142.3	128.3	129.6
Logging	2.0	218.0	106.4	214.5	315.2	175.4	126.1	184.9
Mining	6.9	148.5	149.7	157.5	137.3	131.6	136.4	129.5
Communications	2.3	115.0	116.2	112.9	96.2	93.9	92.6	92.9
Transportation	17.4	118.7	116.9	109.4	100.7	95.7	88.9	86.0
Construction	11.9	89.6	104.7	82.1	68.7	58.1	58.0	58.7
Services	3.2	157.9	157.3	142.8	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3
Trade	18.4	143.7	143.3	145.4	148.6	131.6	124.3	121.2
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	140.7	141.9	131.4	116.2	103.3	97.1	96.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	55.1	263.2	265.7	180.2	138.6	103.4	101.5	98.9
Lumber products	10.0	125.9	128.8	130.5	110.2	88.0	79.5	73.8
Pulp and paper	4.1	158.2	159.8	157.0	129.0	115.4	101.3	120.2
Textile products	.9	188.3	189.0	185.7	157.3	120.6	117.7	117.4
Iron and steel	28.0	1001.4	980.3	408.5	180.9	81.0	84.8	83.0
Other manufactures	12.1	170.3	184.4	156.5	158.8	122.7	130.4	122.7
Logging	4.7	109.6	115.4	108.7	63.0	55.0	65.3	71.4
Mining	4.8	100.1	94.3	115.4	108.3	104.5	111.9	107.7
Communications	2.2	138.2	138.8	122.3	113.4	110.5	110.0	110.3
Transportation	8.3	107.6	106.9	94.9	89.3	88.9	91.9	89.8
Construction	12.0	171.8	178.6	88.8	80.5	65.5	71.3	78.9
Services	2.6	151.9	153.1	140.4	135.0	120.0	114.4	115.5
Trade	10.3	173.7	176.3	188.4	153.5	144.0	137.5	138.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	185.4	187.4	142.6	116.0	97.6	98.0	97.8

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.

+ Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	76.4	219.4	220.9	182.0	136.7	113.9	97.8	101.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	145.0	147.8	153.7	136.1	131.4	115.9	113.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	132.3	134.7	131.9	116.4	115.5	110.1	106.9
Textiles	12.5	166.2	171.1	162.5	138.1	122.9	107.5	105.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	190.2	194.2	164.9	137.9	123.5	115.2	111.9
Iron and steel	29.4	322.3	322.4	242.9	144.5	96.8	72.9	86.9
Other manufactures	23.7	210.7	210.0	165.5	133.7	116.1	102.2	105.1
Communications	1.2	68.6	68.9	70.2	68.3	65.0	63.6	64.4
Transportation	3.6	80.1	87.1	81.3	89.3	81.3	74.5	84.1
Construction	4.2	71.5	79.1	74.9	55.9	64.3	98.0	63.3
Trade	11.5	177.7	167.6	173.3	154.6	151.2	148.8	145.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	180.5	181.7	156.4	122.8	103.0	100.4	99.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	75.4	321.1	329.4	236.3	154.2	112.2	101.6	100.8
Leather products	7.7	108.1	109.3	105.0	89.2	98.5	94.3	83.6
Other manufactures	67.7	414.5	426.2	294.1	182.3	118.3	105.0	108.5
Transportation	2.8	76.4	75.4	73.0	86.8	79.8	93.7	80.4
Construction	8.2	201.5	214.8	168.3	157.3	71.2	275.3	90.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	250.0	254.3	195.4	144.3	107.8	119.7	100.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.2	223.2	225.7	187.2	140.7	113.5	102.5	104.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.6	149.0	172.8	129.3	116.9	108.8	110.2
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.2	147.2	157.0	135.3	130.4	125.4	126.1
Textiles	8.0	121.9	127.4	120.1	108.5	95.7	82.3	85.1
Iron and steel	26.7	451.3	453.6	309.2	185.4	110.6	95.4	100.1
Other manufactures	29.3	212.1	214.1	178.8	139.6	117.7	107.4	107.2
Communications	1.2	72.8	73.3	72.5	72.9	67.1	66.9	67.5
Transportation	3.2	114.5	118.1	102.6	102.5	95.1	93.0	95.3
Construction	2.6	108.0	117.7	91.0	74.8	57.0	51.2	67.5
Trade	15.5	159.5	152.1	156.9	159.1	152.5	144.4	141.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.2	195.3	168.8	137.1	116.6	107.3	108.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.0	166.5	167.0	156.5	130.7	102.5	90.0	93.3
Lumber products	2.2	45.8	52.0	46.9	55.8	47.0	44.6	44.4
Pulp and paper	13.9	125.0	125.2	129.7	106.0	102.0	92.3	94.6
Other manufactures	34.9	238.2	237.1	213.6	176.1	123.6	104.6	109.9
Construction	9.7	138.9	145.6	242.2	102.0	96.3	106.1	106.9
Trade	22.7	199.4	186.7	192.6	171.8	154.7	159.0	150.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.9	163.2	169.9	130.5	109.6	104.3	104.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.0	203.7	206.7	185.3	139.8	116.2	96.3	110.5
Textiles	10.6	103.5	104.5	108.5	107.5	99.7	87.3	87.9
Electrical apparatus	10.2	198.4	200.1	180.4	142.0	123.2	101.2	127.6
Iron and steel	48.9	300.9	304.0	255.1	165.8	123.0	90.8	116.2
Other manufactures	16.3	153.9	159.4	154.8	130.8	118.2	110.7	115.5
Construction	3.2	122.3	127.1	113.2	94.8	57.4	64.1	42.9
Trade	7.3	163.2	152.6	175.6	154.9	136.0	138.0	140.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	192.6	194.7	178.4	137.1	114.3	97.9	109.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.2	358.5	355.8	279.4	218.3	165.7	166.6	160.7
Iron and steel	78.6	400.9	396.3	306.0	231.6	165.8	167.9	165.4
Other manufactures	12.6	215.7	219.7	190.3	173.8	165.4	162.4	143.2
Construction	2.2	98.8	110.8	101.4	57.1	41.6	38.2	46.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	312.8	311.4	249.1	193.6	149.7	150.2	147.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	57.9	171.5	173.2	157.3	114.8	101.2	91.4	94.2
Animal products - edible	7.1	225.1	225.1	195.2	167.5	138.1	124.2	135.8
Printing and publishing	3.8	98.3	103.3	106.5	103.2	106.5	99.7	100.3
Textiles	7.2	228.8	233.4	206.7	177.0	140.5	123.6	119.6
Iron and steel	20.5	138.9	137.5	117.7	90.8	77.5	71.4	73.9
Other manufactures	19.3	219.0	223.8	214.1	122.2	114.5	101.3	105.1
Transportation	5.2	78.6	74.6	76.5	82.7	78.3	76.3	77.4
Construction	4.1	85.2	71.7	44.3	96.8	26.1	29.9	29.4
Trade	27.1	126.0	124.7	126.5	142.2	114.0	105.3	105.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	140.0	139.3	130.4	117.5	97.8	90.6	92.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	64.6	424.3	415.4*	235.8	154.2	116.0	108.3	107.7
Lumber products	5.8	112.9	114.8*	129.9	117.3	87.7	71.9	72.9
Other manufactures	58.8	581.9	567.5	286.8	171.9	129.3	124.9	123.5
Communications	2.9	118.7	118.2	115.4	113.6	109.2	109.7	110.4
Transportation	7.0	92.6	87.6	80.2	93.2	95.7	107.6	99.8
Construction	6.1	135.3	160.7	80.9	57.3	48.7	43.2	68.0
Services	3.7	151.8	154.5	136.2	134.6	123.7	117.8	118.1
Trade	15.7	173.1	176.7	190.2	155.9	147.8	133.7	141.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	242.4	241.8*	166.6	128.8	111.0	106.8	108.4

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

* Revised.

TABLE 7.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, 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 January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,144,351	\$ 32,143,395	\$ 28.09	130.7	132.0	111.4	142.9	160.1	114.6
Animal products - edible	35,254	966,345	27.41	103.2	105.5	96.8	113.9	122.8	100.0
Fur and products	2,939	76,345	25.98	98.5	100.2	96.0	101.7	114.2	92.2
Leather and products	28,436	565,252	19.88	100.4	102.4	102.2	105.7	121.8	101.4
Boots and shoes	16,975	324,217	19.10	94.3	96.9	100.4	101.1	117.5	97.5
Lumber and its products	58,160	1,426,024	24.51	89.6	93.1	83.8	107.2	118.4	95.8
Rough and dressed lumber	31,983	333,316	26.07	78.0	85.0	80.9	98.7	110.6	90.2
Furniture	9,523	222,989	23.42	96.5	97.4	103.7	107.2	118.7	108.7
Other lumber products	16,654	369,219	22.17	118.9	113.8	112.3	132.9	142.1	103.0
Musical instruments	1,034	22,179	21.45	46.0	46.9	92.3	116.3	138.2	98.7
Plant products - edible	45,014	1,093,563	24.29	104.9	113.5	109.3	113.0	125.9	110.3
Pulp and paper products	78,617	2,375,257	30.21	98.2	99.8	103.4	101.5	109.7	105.5
Pulp and paper	34,595	1,150,918	33.27	95.0	97.3	101.1	101.8	109.4	107.8
Paper products	14,967	348,012	23.25	110.5	111.8	112.3	106.3	122.0	110.4
Printing and publishing	29,055	876,327	30.16	96.2	97.3	102.3	99.2	105.5	100.8
Rubber products	16,509	414,556	25.11	95.2	96.4	103.2	97.5	114.9	104.0
Textile products	140,930	2,660,906	18.88	101.4	104.2	101.5	102.0	121.3	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,512	990,674	19.23	100.3	102.6	102.8	101.2	120.0 ⁺	97.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,293	470,524	18.60	99.4	100.6	101.4	98.9	116.3	94.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,347	248,894	20.16	105.7	106.4	106.5	105.9	123.3	103.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,449	200,081	19.15	94.6	101.3	99.1	98.2	121.2 ⁺	90.9
Hosiery and knit goods	21,678	371,502	17.14	93.9	95.7	100.9	92.9	113.6 ⁺	98.3
Garments and personal furnishings	50,246	932,226	18.55	105.6	110.6	101.0	106.6	127.1	95.1
Other textile products	17,494	366,504	20.95	103.3	102.3	99.6	102.7	119.0 ⁺	94.9
Tobacco	14,294	239,493	16.75	161.9	151.1	152.7	150.9	168.2	124.2
Beverages	12,978	430,872	33.20	114.3	117.7	112.4	128.8	131.6	116.8
Chemicals	95,983	2,684,405	27.97	234.0	237.3	137.0	233.9	252.1 ⁺	144.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,204	414,259	27.25	101.1	101.7	98.0	115.0	125.0	103.8
Electric light and power	17,372	608,970	35.05	91.1	93.1	94.8	99.2	103.9	114.6
Electrical apparatus	40,201	1,200,842	29.87	136.5	137.2	110.7	146.7	159.8	116.2
Iron and steel products	450,068	14,155,798	31.45	162.9	162.3	124.0	174.6	199.8	125.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,134	1,060,641	32.01	122.5	122.4	113.8	125.9	137.9	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,184	848,791	31.25	113.5	113.5	108.6	117.1	132.9	106.3
Agricultural implements	10,892	338,936	31.12	120.3	119.2	102.8	136.1	147.9	106.7
Land vehicles	172,100	5,723,524	33.26	151.5	148.6	118.7	162.4	175.2	122.2
Automobiles and parts	45,371	1,687,021	37.18	120.9	120.4	102.8	122.1	133.7	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,771	1,929,514	30.26	340.0	346.2	139.5	337.3	440.1	124.0
Heating appliances	5,280	132,976	25.18	101.2	100.7	97.9	100.0	118.4 ⁺	96.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,706	747,228	34.42	145.5	145.4	115.8	161.6	177.9	115.7
Foundry and machine shop products	17,471	514,538	29.45	138.3	138.4	114.7	149.5	178.7 ⁺	113.7
Other iron and steel products	98,550	2,859,650	29.02	192.3	193.8	153.0	225.7	271.0 ⁺	163.1
Non-ferrous metal products	59,615	1,871,526	31.29	144.2	141.9	113.9	161.6	170.3 ⁺	129.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,161	538,058	35.49	110.6	109.7	102.3	118.8	121.9	107.6
Miscellaneous	16,382	403,745	24.65	185.3	182.0	123.4	204.8	239.9	140.2
LOGGING	74,416	1,590,090	21.37	158.4	149.2	163.4	161.1	168.1	155.3
MINING	75,928	2,505,198	32.99	91.6	91.4 ⁺	100.3	96.8	103.0	104.2
Coal	25,706	761,005	29.60	102.3	101.1	110.5	121.6	137.6	113.4
Metallic ores	39,854	1,462,286	36.69	85.8	85.3 ⁺	95.7	86.6	91.2	100.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,368	281,907	27.19	94.5	97.7	99.5	102.4	114.3	104.9
COMMUNICATIONS	27,575	820,331	29.75	106.2	107.0	103.7	116.6	115.8	107.4
Telegraphs	7,380	210,890	28.58	111.3	111.9	101.1	126.2	128.1	109.3
Telephones	20,195	609,441	30.18	104.4	105.2	104.6	113.6	112.0	106.9
TRANSPORTATION	135,886	4,904,617	36.09	108.7	110.3	101.9	123.9	123.3	114.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	39,418	1,268,759	32.19	111.1	110.6	100.3	125.3	122.0	107.0
Steam railways	77,715	3,063,069	39.41	113.2	113.0	107.3	126.9	124.8	120.9
Shipping and stevedoring	18,753	572,789	30.54	88.9	100.7	86.5	107.2	118.7	98.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	166,652	4,480,270	26.88	94.7	108.5	89.4	111.9	134.6 ⁺	95.7
Building	83,138	2,469,201	29.70	135.3	145.7	104.0	139.9	167.4 ⁺	106.3
Highway	46,578	1,104,946	23.72	65.2	89.6	87.6	78.9	106.6	91.4
Railway	36,936	906,123	24.53	85.1	86.1	71.4	107.9	112.5	81.8
SERVICES	40,217	727,676	18.09	105.6	106.5	98.3	119.4	121.4	103.0
Hotels and restaurants	24,705	438,558	17.75	106.8	106.8	99.1	130.8	127.7	109.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,512	289,118	18.64	103.8	106.0	97.0	105.9	113.6	95.3
TRADE	174,729	4,172,542	23.88	108.4	104.9	109.9	113.9	112.0	111.4
Retail	138,199	3,023,598	21.88	112.5	107.5	112.9	117.8	113.9	113.7
Wholesale	36,530	1,148,944	31.45	95.2	96.5	100.4	105.5	107.4	106.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,839,754	51,349,119	27.91	120.1	122.0	108.4	132.0	144.3	112.3
FINANCE	63,665	1,953,935	30.69	106.2	106.7	104.5	113.2	114.4	108.3
Banks and Trust Companies	37,279	1,001,141	26.86	115.5	115.6	110.7	118.7	118.6	112.7
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,235	41,923	33.95	80.9	81.7	93.7	90.0	92.2	98.4
Insurance	25,151	910,871	36.22	96.2	97.1	97.4	108.9	111.5	104.5
TOTAL	1,903,419	53,303,054	28.00	119.5	121.3	108.2	131.2	143.0	112.1

+ Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1943, 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 January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	
Maritime										
Provinces										
- Manufacturing	51,534	1,348,566	26.17	125.0	128.8	107.2	143.6	163.4	114.7	
Lumber products	4,545	90,866	19.99	94.6	106.2	74.9	106.3	132.7	81.6	
Pulp and Paper	5,039	147,440	28.97	98.4	103.2	94.7	108.2	117.7	100.7	
Iron and Steel	27,182	799,691	29.42	176.7	174.8	132.3	190.6	216.1	135.6	
Logging	11,073	235,532	21.27	181.8	172.5	148.2	259.3	218.9 ^x	180.0	
Mining	15,001	379,592	25.30	83.6	85.1	96.7	92.9	116.6	89.8	
Transportation	15,622	498,637	31.92	158.6	164.7	160.6	175.1	180.6	179.5	
Construction	24,664	560,082	22.71	102.6	141.5	144.6	122.3	165.4	153.0	
Trade	12,050	227,074	18.84	115.6	115.6	113.2	110.0	115.8	116.9	
- All Industries	134,831	3,344,460	24.80	118.1	128.2	120.7	135.7	154.9 ^x	127.1	
Quebec										
- Manufacturing	387,218	10,583,646	26.03	133.7	135.3	112.5	149.4	169.0	116.8	
Lumber products	13,039	260,239	19.96	81.7	88.1	78.7	103.9	125.2	93.2	
Pulp and Paper	28,404	822,422	28.95	95.3	97.0	103.2	96.5	105.4	107.4	
Textile products	74,010	1,316,093	17.78	101.9	105.9	102.2	102.2	122.3 ^x	97.3	
Chemicals	55,495	1,545,897	27.85	290.6	292.6	129.4	280.3	296.1	136.3	
Iron and Steel	113,223	3,521,417	31.10	160.9	161.5	134.8	183.9	216.0	138.1	
Logging	34,082	658,571	19.32	168.8	165.7	185.7	233.6	210.2	202.8	
Mining	13,855	422,911	30.52	102.5	103.9	105.4	103.9	112.2	109.3	
Communications	7,022	226,032	32.19	109.1	108.7	106.4	112.6	110.5	104.9	
Transportation	34,113	1,245,105	36.50	99.0	102.5	93.3	115.7	115.1 ^x	06.2	
Construction	53,795	1,413,584	26.28	107.8	121.5	91.6	139.2	155.4	103.3	
Services	11,646	207,492	17.82	113.2	114.2	100.3	130.2	131.6	135.3	
Trade	39,584	919,375	23.23	111.5	105.9	110.2	113.5	112.3	108.2	
- All Industries	581,415	15,176,716	26.10	126.3	128.5	111.3	140.8	155.3	115.3	
Ontario										
- Manufacturing	538,609	15,642,285	29.04	124.6	125.5	110.1	132.6	148.9	111.8	
Lumber products	20,017	456,163	22.79	92.6	92.1	88.8	103.1	114.9	96.3	
Plant products - edible	23,042	574,616	24.94	102.2	108.2	111.4	110.1	120.4	111.3	
Pulp and Paper	34,110	1,040,424	30.50	99.5	100.5	104.9	102.1	111.5	106.9	
Textile products	55,972	1,149,852	20.54	98.4	100.9	100.2	100.9	119.8	94.6	
Chemicals	34,453	952,945	27.66	177.7	182.6	129.8	175.7	196.0 ^x	132.6	
Electrical apparatus	26,108	781,579	29.94	121.5	122.9	107.7	134.7	146.2	114.5	
Iron and Steel	233,280	7,434,921	31.87	146.0	146.0	116.3	151.5	172.3	115.4	
Non-ferrous metal products	30,797	946,855	30.75	129.9	130.5	109.8	145.9	158.4	124.9	
Logging	17,442	364,876	20.92	170.4	151.6	177.5	194.4	179.3	175.1	
Mining	25,606	914,880	35.73	82.1	82.4	90.0	83.9	90.5	97.2	
Communications	9,768	301,253	30.84	99.6	100.9	101.3	112.5	111.6	107.8	
Transportation	38,779	1,423,039	36.70	108.6	111.0	101.7	122.1	122.7	111.0	
Construction	44,810	1,203,377	26.86	79.5	85.5	80.2	85.4	103.2	86.3	
Services	15,746	287,965	18.29	103.8	105.0	101.2	115.7	118.0	104.9	
Trade	70,549	1,728,061	24.49	104.9	99.3	107.1	112.4	107.9	108.6	
- All Industries	761,309	21,865,736	28.72	115.8	116.2	106.7	123.5	135.7	109.1	
Prairie Provinces										
- Manufacturing	72,205	2,051,415	28.41	131.3	131.6	115.6	144.0	152.5	122.9	
Animal products - edible	11,133	289,869	26.04	131.5	129.0	110.2	131.0	146.3	109.2	
Lumber products	3,400	87,964	25.87	84.2	87.1	106.8	97.3	108.8 ^x	109.9	
Plant products - edible	5,204	135,438	26.02	123.9	136.1	110.1	132.1	140.1	110.5	
Textile products	5,105	87,774	17.19	112.8	116.7	102.1	106.9	124.7	101.7	
Iron and Steel	28,347	866,995	30.59	147.5	146.3	116.0	167.0	174.7	131.6	
Mining	13,169	489,776	37.19	122.1	123.1	129.5	140.1	144.5 ^x	136.2	
Communications	4,414	123,297	27.93	104.1	105.2	102.2	112.7	112.3	105.2	
Transportation	33,163	1,220,116	36.79	107.4	105.8	99.0	117.6	115.2	111.8	
Construction	22,702	613,687	27.03	68.5	80.0	62.8	64.8	99.8	70.6	
Services	6,005	105,175	17.51	97.0	96.7	87.8	106.6	108.7	93.2	
Trade	34,935	867,536	24.83	109.0	108.7	110.3	114.5	114.9	115.3	
- All Industries	190,375	5,536,838	29.08	109.7	110.6	102.4	123.5	126.6	111.3	
British Columbia										
- Manufacturing	94,685	3,022,483	31.92	166.1	167.6	113.7	189.6	209.9	118.6	
Animal products - edible	4,797	147,445	30.74	101.9	108.8	83.9	119.9	118.3	83.0	
Lumber products	17,159	530,792	30.93	93.7	95.8	97.1	113.1	117.3	97.4	
Plant products - edible	4,255	107,510	25.27	113.3	147.1	101.7	130.1	165.2	103.1	
Pulp and Paper	7,114	244,517	34.37	106.5	107.5	105.7	114.8	115.7	103.6	
Iron and Steel	48,036	1,532,774	31.91	407.6	399.0	166.3	442.7	517.7 ^x	168.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,359	206,531	38.54	111.0	111.9	113.6	125.2	131.7	136.8	
Logging	8,037	265,277	33.00	90.3	95.1	89.5	88.5	106.8	82.5	
Mining	8,297	298,037	35.92	85.0	80.1	98.0	89.4	86.7	104.3	
Transportation	14,209	517,720	36.44	106.0	105.3	93.5	130.8	127.1	106.0	
Construction	20,681	689,540	33.24	163.8	170.3	84.7	215.1	236.5 ^x	92.2	
Services	4,464	91,517	20.50	106.2	107.1	98.2	124.8	127.1	103.7	
Trade	17,611	430,496	24.44	109.4	111.0	118.6	122.9	120.7	119.6	
- All Industries	171,824	5,425,369	31.58	137.4	138.9	105.7	157.5	169.6 ^x	110.0	

x Revised.

TABLE 9.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1943, 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 January 1, 1943, December 1, 1942, and January 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ-ees re-ported at Jan.1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Jan.1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan.1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Jan.1 1942
\$									
Montreal - Manufacturing	209,527	5,694,033	27.18	137.6	138.5	114.1	150.0	172.7	115.3
Plant Products - edible	8,419	196,250	23.31	100.7	102.6	106.7	106.7	116.0	109.8
Pulp and Paper	8,850	233,181	26.35	107.0	109.0	106.7	102.1	112.8	103.0
Textiles	34,369	632,478	18.40	104.6	107.7	102.3	102.8	122.2	94.2
Tobacco	7,696	136,276	17.71	132.5	136.0	108.5	135.0	164.4	113.9
Iron and Steel	80,552	2,566,199	31.86	171.8	171.9	129.5	184.7	220.0	130.9
Communications	3,360	130,760	38.92	105.5	106.0	108.0	110.6	108.6	110.2
Transportation	9,727	327,595	33.68	79.2	86.2	80.4	95.5	100.2	90.2
Construction	11,530	350,711	30.42	106.4	117.7	111.5	125.8	144.4	118.1
Services	8,403	155,178	18.47	109.0	109.4	98.3	126.8	128.4	103.4
Trade	31,628	751,577	23.76	115.7	107.2	110.9	116.0	114.0	107.8
Montreal - All Industries	274,234	7,411,312	27.03	127.9	128.8	110.8	139.6	156.9	112.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	26,954	591,632	21.95	170.7	175.1	125.6	179.0	215.1*	123.2
Chemicals	11,632	290,822	25.00	268.0	268.0	174.0	377.1	377.1	215.5
Iron and Steel	6,025	112,249	18.63	237.9	237.6	117.0	151.0	276.0	82.4
Transportation	1,017	30,245	29.74	110.7	109.3	105.8	126.0	120.0	112.6
Construction	2,946	73,394	24.91	127.5	135.9	106.5	177.7	213.4	104.8
Services	1,151	17,967	15.61	105.0	103.2	99.2	118.6	115.3	102.9
Trade	3,409	67,544	19.81	112.2	104.7	106.6	115.0	111.8	107.5
Quebec - All Industries	35,762	788,815	22.06	152.5	155.2	119.2	165.0	192.4	118.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	185,201	5,302,779	28.63	137.2	138.7	115.1	145.1	165.0	115.3
Plant Products - edible	10,692	256,872	24.02	99.1	100.0	116.0	101.1	108.9	110.6
Pulp and Paper	14,718	448,351	30.46	97.8	98.5	105.0	101.5	109.7	105.7
Textiles	19,931	454,719	22.75	101.6	106.2	100.1	109.2	128.2	98.0
Chemicals	14,656	379,754	25.91	194.3	204.7	148.6	189.4	218.0	152.5
Electrical apparatus	12,185	345,326	28.34	131.3	133.2	108.7	135.0	151.4	110.9
Iron and Steel	66,543	2,022,582	30.35	189.1	190.0	129.5	196.5	231.7	128.1
Communications	3,047	111,490	36.59	102.7	103.4	102.3	109.0	111.8	106.5
Transportation	7,959	267,474	33.61	110.2	113.7	98.7	125.4	124.7	106.5
Construction	6,573	193,531	29.44	79.7	86.9	67.2	76.2	93.9	64.7
Services	8,159	153,933	18.87	103.6	105.9	100.5	112.3	116.1	103.6
Trade	38,705	1,027,754	26.55	108.3	103.3	106.5	117.2	111.0	109.3
Toronto - All Industries	249,735	7,061,422	28.28	126.7	127.4	110.1	134.7	148.6	111.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,101	292,889	26.38	111.1	111.4	104.4	117.7	131.9	107.6
Pulp and Paper	3,018	84,237	27.91	107.4	107.6	111.4	104.6	113.2	110.5
Iron and Steel	3,452	92,149	26.69	100.6	100.7	94.8	119.2	146.7	103.2
Construction	2,105	52,951	25.15	86.1	90.2	150.1	92.0	115.9	164.2
Services	2,042	34,214	16.76	117.9	117.4	109.0	142.4	139.0	117.6
Trade	4,950	101,850	20.58	115.7	108.3	111.7	116.7	113.5	106.9
Ottawa - All Industries	21,770	526,142	24.17	109.5	108.4	112.8	115.6	125.3	115.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	54,090	1,547,406	30.46	123.0	124.8	111.9	133.2	150.4	118.1
Textiles	6,667	136,120	20.42	96.3	97.2	100.9	98.3	115.4	100.1
Electrical apparatus	6,379	212,761	33.35	122.5	123.6	111.4	154.3	163.0	129.1
Iron and Steel	30,770	1,015,031	32.99	141.1	142.6	119.7	146.7	166.6	124.7
Construction	1,983	58,294	29.40	80.0	83.1	74.0	88.9	111.3	70.3
Trade	4,572	107,710	23.56	107.5	100.5	115.7	110.5	109.2	114.7
Hamilton - All Industries	62,904	1,874,972	29.81	119.0	120.3	110.2	129.1	144.9	115.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	38,753	1,434,206	37.01	138.5	137.6	108.0	130.4	146.2	98.1
Iron and Steel	33,405	1,260,195	37.72	142.0	140.4	108.4	132.0	149.6	97.4
Construction	921	27,721	30.11	144.7	162.2	148.5	149.8	201.1	139.7
Trade	1,302	35,920	27.59	104.4	103.7	112.4	106.5	104.0	101.1
Windsor - All Industries	42,505	1,553,968	36.56	136.1	135.5	108.4	131.1	145.7	99.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,812	918,417	27.16	127.6	128.9	117.0	137.2	149.4	122.2
Animal Products - edible	4,122	113,316	27.49	116.3	116.3	100.9	122.2	141.9	97.3
Textiles	4,190	72,632	17.33	113.8	116.1	102.8	108.4	123.7	97.9
Chemicals	3,850	115,170	29.91	682.6	701.6	803.8	759.7	826.8	844.7
Iron and Steel	11,966	358,969	30.00	124.9	123.7	105.8	138.9	149.5	116.9
Communications	1,193	54,724	29.11	94.8	97.2	99.3	100.5	103.2	97.8
Transportation	3,064	100,829	32.91	108.4	102.9	105.5	121.7	110.8	110.0
Construction	2,401	71,141	29.63	55.1	46.3	28.6	54.0	48.4	25.8
Services	2,091	35,278	16.87	106.8	105.9	100.7	113.7	116.2	98.6
Trade	15,802	396,421	25.09	112.9	111.7	113.4	118.6	118.2	121.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	58,371	1,557,064	26.68	114.6	114.0	106.7	121.2	126.3	109.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	55,774	1,711,566	30.69	228.9	225.1	127.2	256.0	289.8*	128.3
Lumber Products	4,988	153,192	30.71	86.1	86.2	99.0	102.8	106.1*	99.7
Iron and Steel	39,247	1,212,568	30.90	482.8	466.0	174.7	502.3	591.7*	169.8
Communications	2,540	68,652	27.03	109.2	108.7	106.2	120.3	116.8	115.0
Transportation	6,002	118,704	36.45	110.6	104.7	95.7	134.3	119.9	98.4
Construction	5,228	217,207	33.90	170.8	202.9	102.1	204.9	243.4	109.1
Services	3,216	67,299	20.93	110.8	112.8	99.4	131.0	133.2	105.5
Trade	13,544	341,614	25.22	107.9	110.2	118.6	124.3	120.9	119.7
Vancouver - All Industries	86,310	2,585,337	29.95	170.8	170.8	117.4	198.6	215.9*	119.9

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