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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Dec. 8, 1943

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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1943.

Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics:

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity continued to expand at the beginning of October, but, as at Sept. 1, the increase in the number in recorded employment was decidedly smaller than at the same date in any recently-preceding year. It was also rather below-normal in the experience of the period since 1920. A combined working force of 1,885,277* persons was employed by the 14,026 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose staffs at Sept. 1 had aggregated 1,871,315.

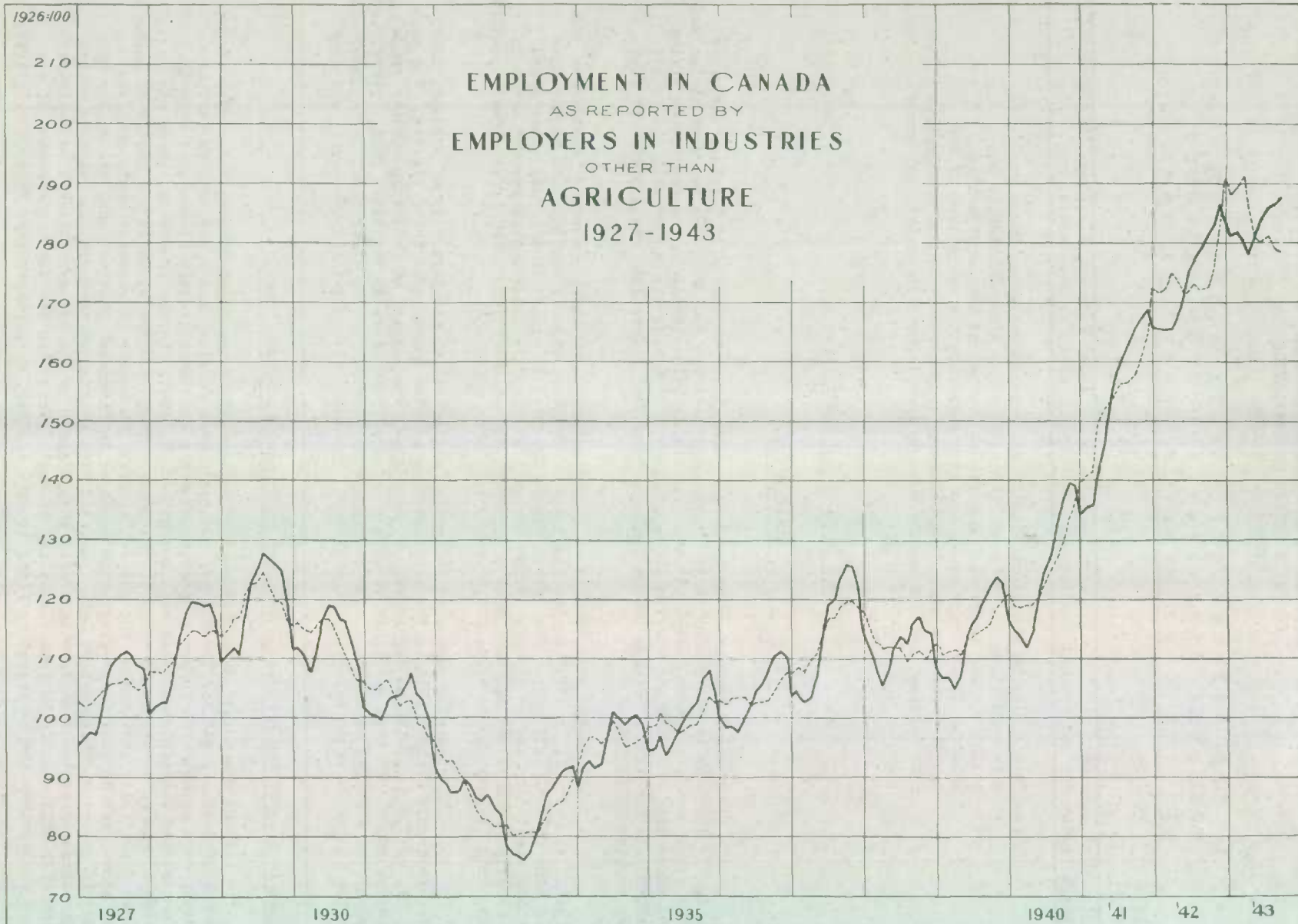
Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index number of employment rose from 186.2 at Sept. 1, to 187.6 at the beginning of October, when it was 3.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year. The latest figure is slightly higher than in any other month for which statistics are on record. Since the gain at the date under review was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of October, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 179.0 at Sept. 1, to 178.5 at the beginning of October.

The general increase in industrial employment at the beginning of October, 1943, was fairly evenly divided between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes. The gain of 7,611, or 0.6 p.c., in the former was slightly above the average at Oct. 1 in earlier years of the record; within this group, there were considerable advances in vegetable food, rubber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in lumber, pulp and paper, animal food, chemical, electric light and power, and some

*Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943.

Of the total number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October, 477,757, or 253 per thousand, were females, and 1,407,520, or 747 per thousand, were males. The former proportion showed a considerable gain as compared with that of 227 females per thousand employees reported at Oct. 1, 1942. In the 12 months, there was an increase of rather more than 15 p.c. in the number of women workers, while the number of males remained practically stationary; the general rise in the number in recorded employment, as stated above, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Including those employed in financial institutions, the number of females in recorded employment at Oct. 1 was 510,715, or 262 per thousand, as compared with 235 per thousand at the same date in 1942. A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms at Oct. 1, 1943, with comparisons from Oct. 1, 1942, and earlier dates.

Chart 1



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

other divisions.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed moderate seasonal improvement, on a scale below that usually indicated at the beginning of October. Considerable increases were recorded in trade and services. Transportation reported little general change, while the trend was downward in building, mining and communications.

Payrolls.- The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at Oct. 1 aggregated \$59,343,323, as compared with \$58,573,431 at Sept. 1. The increase was 1.3 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee showed a further gain, rising from \$31.30 at the beginning of September, to \$31.48 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.51 at Oct. 1, 1942. In the year, the increase of 3½ p.c. in employment has been accompanied by that of 9.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls, while the per capita average has risen by 6.7 p.c. The gain in the latter is particularly interesting in view of the fact already stated, that the general rise in recorded employment in the 12 months has taken place wholly among women workers. The average per employee at Oct. 1, 1941, had been \$26.37; information in regard to the sex of the workers at that date is not available.

Part of the increase in the average earnings from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, (which, incidentally, is smaller than that noted in the same comparison in either 1942 or 1941), was due to the payment of wages and cost-of-living allowances at higher rates to employees in certain categories, notably in the heavy manufacturing industries.

If the statistics for the finance group be added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey shows a total of 1,950,131 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of October, as compared with 1,935,820 at the beginning of September. The latest weekly aggregate payroll was \$61,376,007, exceeding by 1.3 p.c. that of \$60,582,681 reported at Sept. 1. The per capita average in the nine leading industries advanced from \$31.30 at that date, to \$31.47 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$29.55 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.46 at Oct. 1, 1941.

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 Sept. 1, 1943, and Oct. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

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 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 22.7 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 50.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941 to Oct. 1, 1943, amounted to 22 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 49.3 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed 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 payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

As a result of wartime conditions, there have been especially important gains in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 37.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 71.8 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

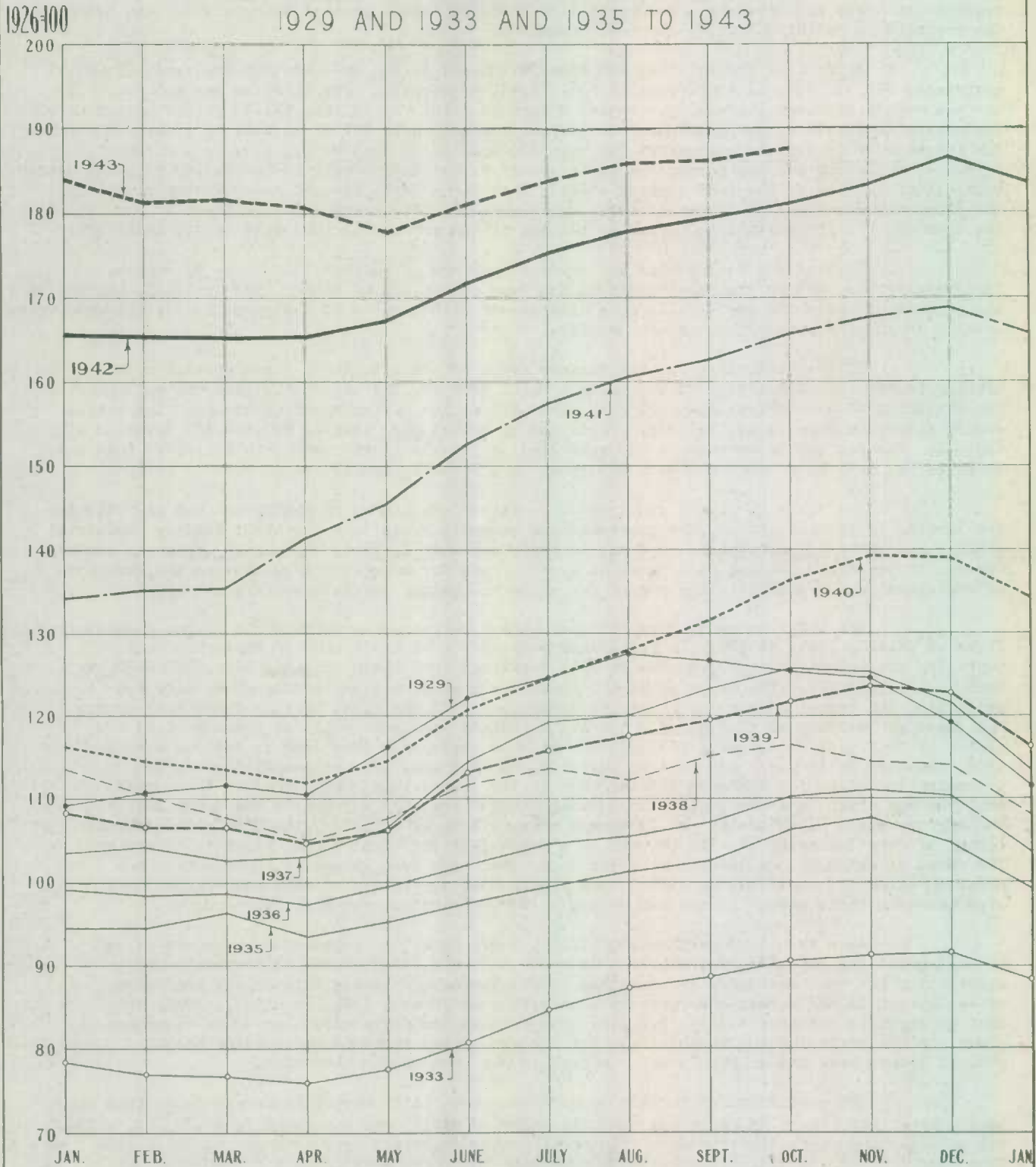
The production of durable goods^{1/} has shown particularly important gains from the beginning of the record of payrolls; thus the index of employment has risen by 60.3 p.c., while the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers have advanced by 104.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in certain of the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment in this group at

1/ For list of these industries, see footnote to the table on page 6.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



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.

the date under review was higher by 17 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 37.5 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out 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, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

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 Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, and Oct. 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 figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the latter statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment and payrolls continued seasonally upward in manufacturing at Oct. 1; the advance in employment was considerably smaller than at Oct. 1 in any of the first four years of the war, but was slightly above the average at that date in the period from 1920. The distribution of the gains continued to differ from the normal, those in the durable goods group being greater than usual, while employment in the production of non-durable goods showed an increase which was below-average.

The 7,835 co-operating manufacturing establishments employed 870,905 men, and 337,261 women at Oct. 1, a total of 1,208,156 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,200,545. There was accordingly a gain of 7,611 persons, or 0.6 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing, which reached a new all-time high at the date under review. The proportion of females, at 279 per thousand, was decidedly greater than that of 257 per thousand indicated at the beginning of October of 1942.

The weekly payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$39,087,128, or 1.7 p.c. more than the sum of \$38,450,889 reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. The per capita average showed a further gain, rising from \$32.03 in the last report, to \$32.35 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.15 at Oct. 1, 1942. The continued concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries is partly responsible for the noteworthy increase in the payrolls reported at the beginning of October; the payment of wages and cost-of-living allowances at higher rates by a number of firms in this category also contributed materially to the general gain in manufacturing.

The largest additions to the working forces were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions; partly due to a late season, the expansion in the former was rather above the average at Oct. 1, but approximated that indicated at the same date in 1942. Increases on a much smaller scale were reported in rubber, tobacco, beverage, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 231.3; this figure was the highest in the record, exceeding by six p.c. the Oct. 1, 1942, index of 218.3. Since the increase from the preceding month slightly exceeded the average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further small advance, being 224.2 at Oct. 1, as compared with 223.5 at Sept. 1.

Payrolls.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$39,087,128 in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1. This was an increase of \$636,239 over the weekly salaries and

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Oct. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Oct. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942
(a) Provinces											
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Maritime Provinces	144,730	4,159,804	28.74	26.59	25.29	125.3	125.2	121.5	166.1	162.4	142.8
Prince Edward Island	2,457	62,327	25.37	24.85	22.61	117.2	113.5	99.8	140.3	133.0	107.0
Nova Scotia	90,349	2,657,272	29.51	29.47	25.32	130.2	125.2	126.3	172.0	165.2	147.3
New Brunswick	52,224	1,440,205	27.58	27.31	24.55	118.7	121.1	116.5	157.2	159.0	137.1
Quebec	597,546	16,055,552	30.22	29.78	27.88	129.2	127.6	123.5	163.5	159.3	146.7
Ontario	761,052	24,800,776	32.32	32.19	30.77	115.6	114.9	114.1	156.3	156.9	130.6
Prairie Provinces	198,242	6,066,439	30.60	30.47	29.50	114.1	113.2	108.3	133.5	132.0	122.9
Manitoba	91,387	2,746,645	30.06	30.05	29.31	111.6	111.5	109.1	126.0	126.6	121.3
Saskatchewan	37,954	1,114,677	29.37	29.10	28.14	107.6	108.1	105.4	126.4	125.7	119.2
Alberta	68,901	2,205,117	32.00	31.81	30.58	121.6	118.9	109.2	147.6	145.3	127.4
British Columbia	183,707	6,460,752	35.17	35.46	32.61	146.3	147.4	136.1	183.9	186.9	162.5
CANADA	1,885,277	59,343,323	31.48	31.30	29.51	122.7	121.6	118.6	150.7	148.7	137.6
(b) Cities											
Montreal	234,660	9,326,926	31.65	31.15	29.26	136.1	134.4	124.7	170.1	165.5	147.9
Quebec City	40,591	1,174,642	28.94	27.82	24.63	172.3	169.9	151.6	242.5	229.6	184.9
Toronto	253,275	8,200,673	32.38	32.16	30.64	128.3	127.6	121.7	155.4	153.5	140.8
Ottawa	22,931	624,096	27.22	26.99	26.24	115.3	114.0	107.8	136.2	133.5	124.0
Hamilton	59,442	1,938,822	32.62	32.41	32.05	112.4	113.7	118.0	133.4	134.0	137.8
Windsor	40,466	1,674,143	41.37	41.73	40.28	129.3	131.1	135.4	140.6	143.8	143.8
Winnipeg	59,716	1,665,072	27.86	27.96	27.57	116.5	114.5	111.1	128.5	126.6	121.7
Vancouver	90,847	3,102,462	34.22	34.17	32.25	179.0	178.6	168.1	235.6	234.6	211.7
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,208,156	39,087,128	32.35	32.03	30.15	137.7	136.8	129.9	171.8	169.0	152.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	684,137	24,335,276	35.66	35.16	33.60	160.3	159.7	140.8	204.2	200.6	171.1
Non-Durable Goods	505,382	14,010,372	27.72	27.63	26.00	117.0	115.7	120.8	157.5	155.8	132.4
Electric Light and Power	18,617	681,490	36.61	35.51	35.16	97.5	100.1	97.9	110.8	109.6	107.0
Logging	43,290	1,207,552	27.64	28.31	21.86	92.7	81.8	95.8	130.5	118.6	112.1
Mining	72,780	2,643,076	36.32	35.73	35.52	87.6	89.2	92.7	101.1	101.0	105.1
Communications	28,432	852,118	29.97	30.01	28.95	109.5	110.5	109.0	121.1	122.3	116.4
Transportation	151,528	5,338,329	35.22	35.38	34.33	121.0	121.4	112.6	133.9	134.8	122.1
Construction and Maintenance	172,727	5,217,299	30.21	30.13	28.14	98.1	99.1	107.2	130.1	131.2	132.6
Services	44,478	856,626	18.61	18.77	17.92	116.1	114.9	108.3	136.5	134.7	121.3
Trade	163,426	4,161,193	25.46	25.57	24.58	99.7	97.0	97.9	109.7	107.2	108.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,885,277	59,343,323	31.48	31.30	29.51	122.7	121.6	118.6	150.7	148.7	137.6
Finance	64,854	2,032,684	31.34	31.15	30.74	108.2	107.6	107.1	117.7	116.4	114.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,950,131	61,375,007	31.47	31.30	29.55	122.0	121.2	118.1	149.3	147.3	136.6

^{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.

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 eight 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:- Aug. 1, 135.9; Sept. 1, 130.6 and Oct. 1, 137.8; at Oct. 1, 1942, the index was 130.4.

wages paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita average, at \$32.35, was the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941. At Oct. 1, 1942, the average had been \$30.15, while at the same date in 1941, it was \$26.80.

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 Oct. 1, 1943, stood at 171.8, as compared with 169.0 at Sept. 1, 1943, and 162.5 at Oct. 1, 1942. The increase of 12.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of six p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. The reasons for this disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is of particular and growing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become increasingly acute with the development of the war effort. As was pointed out in preceding bulletins, the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater gain in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Oct. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.5 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.66, an amount which was higher by \$7.87 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries the Oct. 1 average, standing at \$27.72, has risen by only \$4.42 in the 28 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially important increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and tobacco industries. These gains have been associated with important though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the beginning of October, 1942.

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^{1/} 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 showed a seasonal increase which was decidedly below normal for the season. The 505 co-operating employers reported 43,690 workers; this was 4,934, or 12.7 p.c., more than at Sept. 1. Employment generally was not so active as at the beginning of October in immediately preceding years. Although the latest index, at 146.0, was several points lower than that of 151.7 at the same date of last year, there was an increase of 16.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The indicated earnings at the latest date aggregated \$1,207,552; this was 10.1 p.c. higher than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$27.64, as compared with \$28.31 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1942, average had been \$21.86. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodgings, 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; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- The trend in mining continued downward, according to returns from 476 operators whose employees numbered 72,780, as compared with 73,918 at Sept. 1. Rather greater activity was noted in coal-mining, but there was a slight decline in the production of other non-metallic minerals, and a substantial reduction in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 155.6, was 5.3 p.c. lower than that of 164.3 at the same date in 1942.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,643,078, as compared with \$2,640,792 indicated at Sept. 1. The small advance took place in coal-mining, and to some extent was due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following industrial disputes in eastern coal fields. The per capita average earnings in mining as a whole rose from

^{1/} Data showing the relative proportions of male and female workers in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942 and 1943, will be given in a supplement to the present bulletin.

8

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of 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	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.8	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	165.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.50	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.48	137.7	171.8	32.35
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 Defense Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

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

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

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

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

\$35.73 at Sept. 1, to \$36.32 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.52 at Oct. 1, 1942. Since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 3.2 p.c.

Communications.- There was some curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the reported employees numbered 28,432, compared with 28,684 in the preceding month. The decrease was slightly larger than usual for the beginning of October. The indicated payrolls were also lower, standing at \$852,118, as compared with \$860,867 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita average fell from \$30.01 at Sept. 1, to \$29.97 at the first of October. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106.4; this was fractionally higher than the figure of 105.9 at Oct. 1, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by four p.c.

Transportation.- Little general change took place in transportation as a whole at Oct. 1; steam railway operation and local transportation afforded more employment, but shipping and stevedoring were quieter. The staffs of the 595 firms and branches furnishing data totaled 151,588, as compared with 151,927 at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$5,338,329, as compared with \$5,374,471 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee fell from \$36.38 at that date, to \$35.22 at the beginning of October; that at Oct. 1, 1942, had been \$34.33. In the intervening 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 7.4 p.c., while payrolls have advanced by 9.7 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a seasonal decline of 1,761 persons in this division, bringing the reported employees to 172,727 at Oct. 1. Highway and railway work were more active, but building showed a considerable falling-off. The weekly payrolls reported by the 1,563 co-operating employers were lower by 0.8 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$5,217,299. The per capita average earnings rose from \$30.13 paid at Sept. 1, to \$30.21 at the date under review.

The Oct. 1 index in construction, at 136.9, was lower than that of 149.6 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 8.5 p.c. in this comparison. However, there was an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed contra-seasonal activity. The 647 employers from whom data were received indicated a staff of 44,478, as compared with 43,986 at Sept. 1. Of the Oct. 1 personnel, 25,819 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$836,626, compared with \$825,535 in the preceding period of observation.

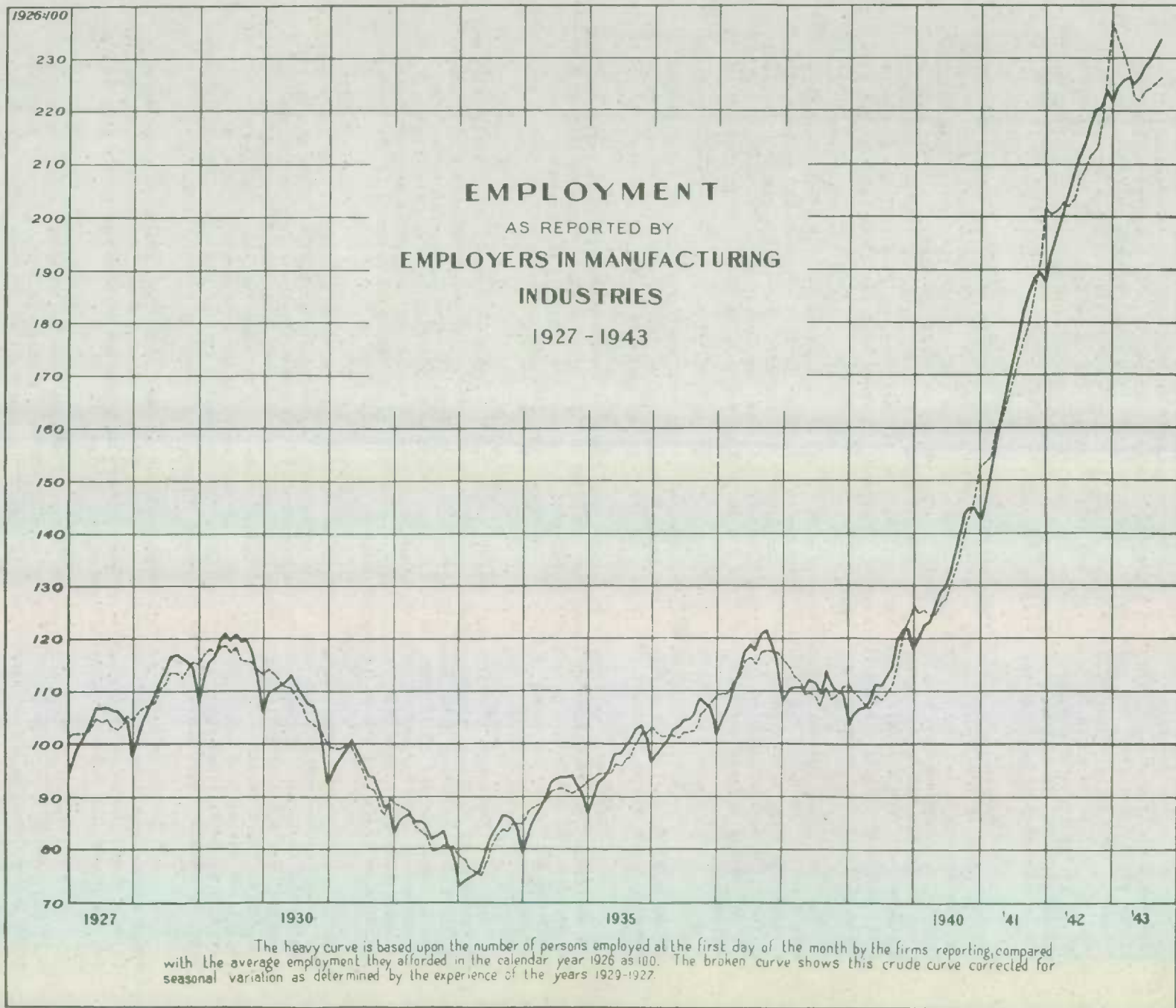
The index of employment was higher by 7.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1942, while there was an increase of 12.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita average earnings, at \$18.81 at the latest date, were higher by four cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1942, average of \$17.92. Attention must 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 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. This was partly due to the employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Information was received from 2,346 establishments, whose personnel was increased from 159,021 at Sept. 1, to 163,426 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 80,238 were females. The sum of \$4,161,193 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$4,066,201. The per capita average was \$26.46 at the latest date, as compared with \$26.57 in the preceding report, and \$24.58 at Oct. 1, 1942.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 156.3, as compared with 153.5 at the same date in 1942. The latest figure, therefore, showed an increase of 1.8 p.c. in this comparison; the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers was partly responsible for the rise. The reported payrolls were higher by 3.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 757, showing a personnel of 64,854, of whom 32,958 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 64,505 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,032,684, as compared with \$2,009,250 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.34, as compared with \$31.15 in the last report, and \$30.74 at Oct. 1, 1942. In the latter comparison, employment in financial institutions showed an increase of one p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by three p.c.

Chart 3



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in six of the provinces, viz., Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while the trend was downward in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The greatest gains were in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario; of the declines in the remaining provinces, that in British Columbia was most pronounced. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1 were higher than at Sept. 1 in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia, while in all except the latter, the average earnings per employee were also greater. The reported payrolls and weekly averages generally exceeded those at Oct. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Further moderate expansion in industrial employment was shown in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 988 co-operating establishments then had a staff of 144,730 persons, as compared with 142,264 at the beginning of September. The number of females indicated at Oct. 1 was 21,671. The index of employment stood at 191.0, as compared with 185.2 at Oct. 1, 1942. There was considerable improvement in Nova Scotia, and a minor gain in Prince Edward Island, but a falling-off was noted in New Brunswick.

Manufacturing afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; there were advances in vegetable food and iron and steel plants, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were quieter. Logging, trade and construction showed greater activity, but declines were noted in mining and transportation, those in the latter being fairly large.

The sum of \$4,159,804 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was an increase of 2.4 p.c. from the wage payments of the same firms at Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$28.59 at that date, to \$28.74 at the latest date, as compared with \$26.29 at Oct. 1, 1942. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 16.3 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 3.1 p.c.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec advanced at Oct. 1, when the 3,654 firms furnishing data reported 597,545 employees, of whom 153,323 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 590,705 persons, so that there was an increase of 1.2 p.c. over the month. This gain rather exceeded that recorded at Oct. 1, 1942, although it was smaller than at that date in either 1940 or 1941.

The sum of \$18,055,552 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; as compared with \$17,589,880 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a rise of 2.6 p.c. The per capita average at Sept. 1 had been \$29.78, while the latest average was \$30.22, as compared with \$27.88 at Oct. 1, 1942. The index number of employment, at 203.0, was 4.4 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1 of last year, an increase which was accompanied by that of 11.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Most of the general advance in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1943, took place in manufacturing and logging; within the former, the largest gains were in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and textile factories. Lumber, food and chemical works, however, were quieter. There were also losses in mining, communications, transportation and construction, while employment in trade and services showed improvement.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued upward, but the number of persons added to the reported staffs at Oct. 1 was below-average, being also smaller than at Oct. 1, 1942. Returns were received from 5,980 establishments with a working force of 761,052, of whom 538,639 were men, and 222,413 were women. The total number of employees was higher by 4,534, or 0.6 p.c., than that reported by the same firms at the beginning of September. The indicated weekly payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 0.9 p.c.; the total was \$24,600,776, as compared with \$24,354,710 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.32, as compared with \$32.19 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$30.77 at the beginning of October, 1942. The index of employment, at 187.2 at the date under review, was slightly above that of 186.1 at Sept. 1, and 1.4 p.c. higher than the Oct. 1, 1942, figure of 184.7. The latest index of earnings was 5.9 p.c. higher than a year ago.

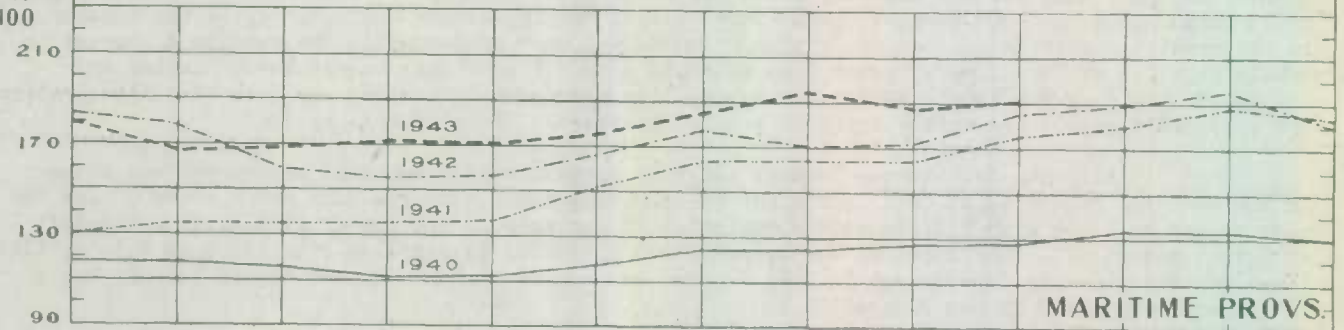
Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed continued moderate advances; these were especially large in vegetable food factories, which reported 5,263 additional workers. There were smaller gains in rubber, tobacco and beverage plants. On the other hand, curtailment was shown in a number of classes, notably leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, and clay, glass and stone works. The reductions were not particularly large. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining and construction also showed contractions. Transportation, logging and trade, however, were brisker.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was slightly reduced in Saskatchewan at Oct. 1, but the trend was favourable in Manitoba and Alberta; the gain in the latter was considerable, and resulted in an increase in the Prairie Areas as a whole which exceeded the average at Oct. 1 in the

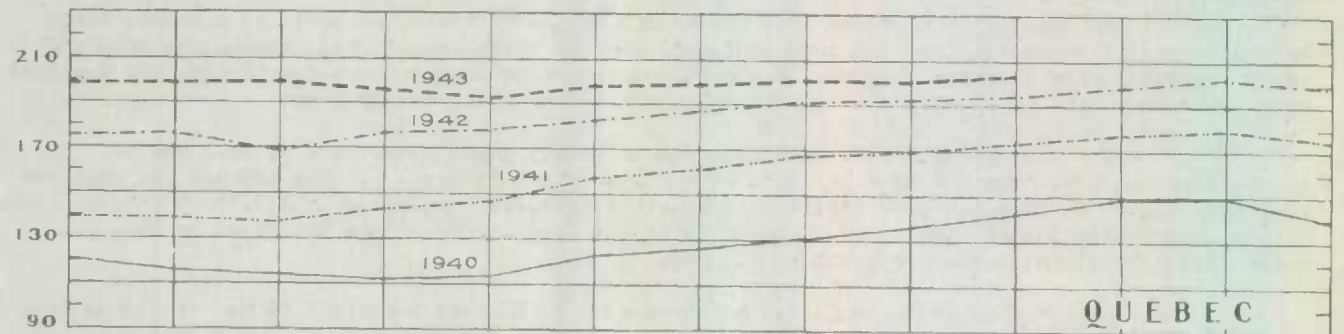
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1940-1943

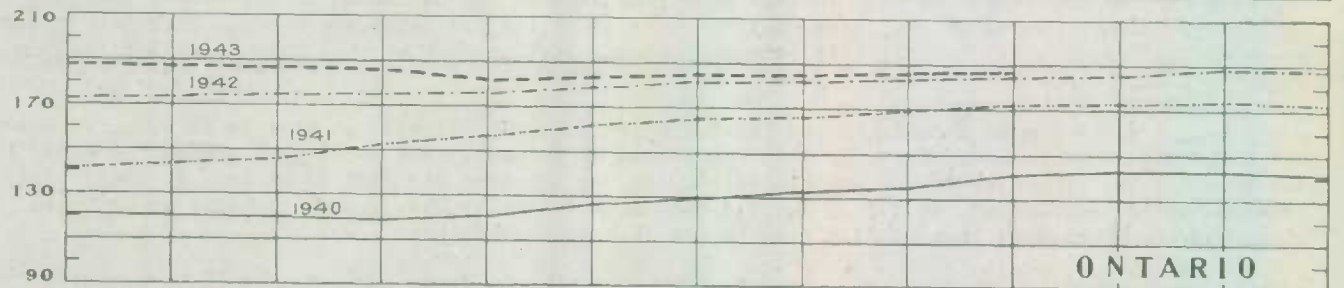
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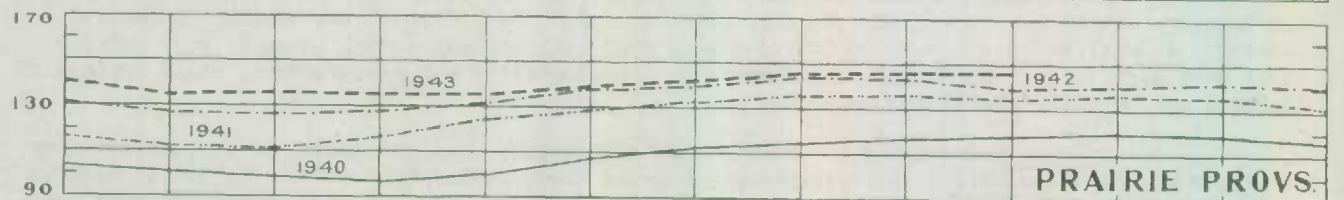
MARITIME PROVS.



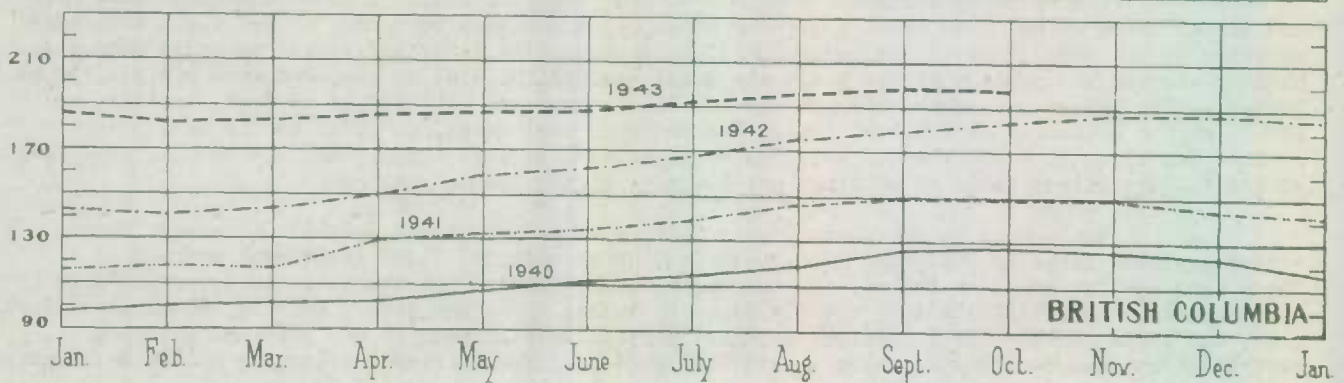
QUEBEC



ONTARIO



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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

years since 1920. Information for the date under review was furnished by 1,867 employers, having 154,441 males and 43,801 females on their staffs; this total of 198,242 was larger by 1,496 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the gain amounting to 0.8 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October were also higher, at \$6,066,439, as compared with \$5,994,928 at the beginning of September. The per capita average earnings showed an increase, advancing from \$30.47 at Sept. 1 to \$30.60 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.50.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has risen by 5.3 p.c., while there has been a gain of 8.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There were moderate advances in employment in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1943, in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade; the largest gains were in retail trade. Within the manufacturing division, vegetable food, chemical and iron and steel plants showed improvement, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were quieter. There were also losses in the mining of metallic ores, and in logging and communications.

British Columbia.- For the first time since Feb. 1, there was a falling-off in employment in British Columbia at the beginning of October, when the 1,535 co-operating firms reported a working force of 183,707, of whom 36,469 were females; at Sept. 1, the same employers had 185,082 persons on their payrolls. The decrease at the latest date, which was seasonal in character, took place largely in construction. There were also small losses in logging, mining, communications and services. On the other hand, trade and transportation were brisker, and improvement was also shown in manufacturing. Within the last-named, lumber and vegetable food factories were busier, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and animal food plants released employees.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$6,460,752, as compared with \$6,567,059 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$35.17, 31 cents lower than in the preceding report, but \$2.38 higher than the Oct. 1, 1942, average of \$32.81. In the intervening months, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.2 p.c., while that of employment, at 197.4 at Oct. 1, 1943, was 7.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Industrial activity advanced in six of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated, there being increases in employment and payrolls in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Hamilton and Windsor, on the other hand, the number of employees declined, and there were losses in the weekly salaries and wages. In Windsor and Winnipeg, the per capita average earnings were also lower, but those in the remaining cities were higher than at Sept. 1. In all cases, the averages were higher than at Oct. 1, 1942.

Montreal.- Continued expansion was reported in Montreal, where manufacturing was decidedly more active, particularly in the iron and steel division. Gains on a smaller scale were indicated in leather, lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. Trade and services were also rather brisker. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees.

The 2,153 establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 employed a staff of 294,660 persons, of whom 95,110, or 32.3 p.c. were females. At the beginning of September, these firms had reported 291,045 employees. The weekly salaries and wages received by those in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$9,326,926, 2.9 p.c. more than had been paid by the same employers at Sept. 1. Since the percentage gain in the earnings exceeded that of 1.2 p.c. in the employees, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average, which stood at \$31.65, as compared with \$31.15 at the beginning of September. The Oct. 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.28.

The latest index of employment, at 192.0, was 9.1 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 19 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Employment again advanced in Quebec; 245 employers had a working force of 27,559 men and 13,032 women at Oct. 1, when the total of 40,591 exceeded by 672, or 1.7 p.c., the number reported in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls rose by 5.6 p.c., the indicated disbursements being \$1,174,642. The weekly average stood at \$28.94 at Oct. 1, considerably exceeding the previous maximum figure of \$27.86 at Sept. 1, and that of \$24.83 paid on or about Oct. 1, 1942; the large increase at the date under review was mainly due to adjustments in the rates of pay and cost-of-living allowances in the iron and steel division. There were important advances in employment in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and

textile works. Trade was also more active, while little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries.

The index of employment at the latest date stood at 282.4, as compared with 248.5 at Oct. 1, 1942. This increase of 13.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 31.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.— Further improvement was noted in Toronto, the staffs of the 2,109 co-operating firms aggregating 263,275, or 1,366 more than at Sept. 1. The gain was below-average for the time of year. Of the total personnel at Oct. 1, 152,873 were males, and 100,402 were females. A falling-off in employment was indicated in construction, but the trend in the remaining industries was generally upward. The largest increases were in trade and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel works, in particular, reported extensive gains. There were smaller advances in vegetable food, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing, but employment in leather, lumber, printing and publishing and textile factories was quieter.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$8,200,873, as compared with \$8,100,172, paid on or about Sept. 1. The index of employment at the latest date, at 196.7, was the highest in the record, being 5.4 p.c. above that of 186.6 at the same date of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 10.4 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$32.38 at the beginning of October, as compared with an average of \$32.16 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$30.64 at Oct. 1, 1942.

Ottawa.— The trend in Ottawa continued favourable; most of the increase took place in manufacturing, other industries showing little general change. Statistics were received from 258 employers, with a staff of 22,931, as compared with 22,672 in the preceding month; of the Oct. 1 total, the female employees constituted 34.6 p.c., numbering 7,926. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Oct. 1 aggregated \$624,098, a per capita average of \$27.22. The Sept. 1 aggregate had been \$611,831, and the average, \$26.99. The Oct. 1, 1942, per capita figure was \$26.24.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 173.6, was seven p.c. higher than that of 162.3 at Oct. 1, 1942, while the index of payrolls showed an increase of 9.8 p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.— There was a moderate falling-off in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 364 firms with a staff of 40,856 men and 18,586 women; this total of 59,442 workers was lower by 664, or 1.1 p.c., than that of 60,106 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$1,938,822. This was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. as compared with the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at the beginning of September. The capita average earnings advanced, rising from \$32.41 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.05 at Oct. 1, 1942.

Over the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 4.8 p.c., while that of payrolls has declined by 3.2 p.c. The latest index of employment, at 181.9, is the lowest since Apr. 1, 1942, but is higher than in any earlier month of the record.

The trend in manufacturing was downward at Oct. 1; most of the recession took place in iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants. Transportation and other non-manufacturing groups released some employees, but the changes were generally small.

Windsor.— A decline in employment was also indicated in Windsor, where the 223 co-operating employers reporting a staff of 40,466, as compared with 41,036 in their last return; the Oct. 1 personnel included 7,121 women. The amount disbursed as weekly earnings was \$1,674,143, compared with \$1,712,334 at Sept. 1; the falling-off at the latest date was ascribed in part to the shortages of materials. The per capita average at Oct. 1 was \$41.37, as compared with that of \$41.73 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Sept. 1, and \$40.28 at Oct. 1, 1942. The reduction in the personnel at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Vegetable food factories, however, showed heightened activity. Little general change was noted in the non-manufacturing classes.

The latest index, at 297.2, was lower by 4.5 p.c. than that of 311.2 at the beginning of October, 1942. The index number of payrolls has decreased by 2.2 p.c. over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.— Reversing the trend in evidence in the last report, there was a moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg at Oct. 1. The gain was largely in manufacturing and trade; within the former, it took place mainly in factories turning out vegetable food and chemical products. On the other hand, animal food and printing and publishing plants were slacker. There were also rather small losses in transportation and construction. A staff of 39,333 males and 20,383 females,

or a total of 59,716 persons, was employed by the 585 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 58,790 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 1.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$1,665,072 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,643,979 at Sept. 1. The per capita average fell from \$27.96 at that date, to \$27.88 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$27.57 at Oct. 1, 1942.

The index number of employment, at 142.1, reached a new high at the date under review, when it was 4.6 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1942, figure of 135.8. The rise in the index of payrolls over the twelve months was 5.4 p.c.

Vancouver.- A small advance was indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of October - the fifth successive month of expansion. The increase took place largely in manufacturing, particularly of lumber and food; building and trade were also rather busier, but in no case was the gain large. The 652 establishments furnishing data had a working force of 90,847, of whom 24,150 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 90,612. The latest index, at 254.0, was 6.5 p.c. higher than that of 238.5 at Oct. 1, 1942. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,108,462 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,095,977 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 11.3 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1942. The per capita average, at \$34.22 at the beginning of October, 1943, compared favourably with those of \$34.17 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$32.25 at Oct. 1, 1942.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classified 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 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
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	116.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	128.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.3	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	96.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	169.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.5	118.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	119.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	98.9	103.3	113.3	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	93.3	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	126.8	129.6	112.4	106.3	117.5	117.6	114.3
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	136.8	116.3	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	126.4	127.5
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	135.2	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	156.5	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	161.6	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	145.8	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	126.7	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	186.1	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	142.8
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	189.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	176.6	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	145.5	136.0	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	169.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	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	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	196.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.3	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.6	191.0	125.5	216.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4

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

100.0 7.7 .1 4.8 2.8 31.7 40.7 10.5 4.8 2.0 3.7 9.7

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.6	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	98.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	86.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
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	96.8	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	116.9	110.6	115.4	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	123.6	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	128.0	144.1	138.5	132.7	140.8	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	168.6	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	156.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	166.8	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	156.7	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	180.8	261.3	127.4	170.6
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	266.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	168.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.6	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	178.0	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
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	188.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0

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

15.6 2.2 13.4 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.2 4.8

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	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	116.8	115.7	95.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.8	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	184.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.9
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.8	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.8
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.8	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
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	131.6	136.4
Mar. 1	115.5	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	135.2	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	258.8	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	146.6	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	158.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.3	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.3	132.8	178.1	101.8	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	155.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.3	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.8	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.5	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	257.2	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	180.8	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	189.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.6	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	146.3	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	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.8
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.3	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.3	109.4	113.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.8
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	155.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	195.6	151.5
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5*	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	155.6	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3

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

100.0 64.1 2.3 3.9 1.5 8.0 9.2 2.3 6.7

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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1943	Sept.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.1	231.5	229.9	218.3	184.9	143.8	119.7	112.5
Animal products - edible	2.1	197.2	201.0	178.7	182.3	170.9	161.2	134.4
Fur and products	.1	123.0	125.1	125.8	131.3	117.8	110.3	96.5
Leather and products	1.5	136.3	137.8	138.0	144.2	121.0	119.5	113.3
Boots and shoes	.9	123.4	125.1	126.5	135.9	119.4	120.3	115.8
Lumber and products	3.5	124.1	126.9	119.2	123.0	107.9	91.1	82.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	105.2	107.9	108.7	114.5	102.9	83.0	72.9
Furniture	.5	107.7	107.5	111.0	117.2	102.0	86.0	86.3
Other lumber products	1.0	210.6	216.5	166.4	160.9	131.0	121.7	110.0
Musical instruments	.1	50.1	52.4	42.5	40.6	78.1	59.2	58.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	185.6	162.5	190.7	192.4	171.3	160.3	146.9
Pulp and paper products	4.4	134.2	135.9	130.9	135.3	121.9	111.8	108.2
Pulp and paper	2.0	124.1	128.8	124.3	126.8	117.8	101.6	99.2
Paper products	.8	201.4	201.3	184.5	187.7	149.5	138.3	135.8
Printing and publishing	1.6	124.3	125.8	121.3	128.4	117.8	116.0	110.6
Rubber products	.9	131.8	216.4	125.9	143.5	118.5	114.7	104.4
Textile products	7.2	156.7	157.0	166.7	165.7	152.0	128.5	123.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.2	157.8	174.1	174.1	161.9	135.0	129.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	112.6	113.6	126.6	128.2	121.7	102.7	95.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	169.9	171.0	198.2	191.0	183.7	147.3	130.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	556.3	559.7	597.5	591.6	525.1	443.5	493.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	143.3	143.0	134.6	145.1	138.8	127.5	122.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	159.5	157.8	173.7	167.2	149.6	121.0	121.0
Other textile products	.9	170.7	174.8	174.2	167.2	151.1	115.8	109.1
Tobacco	.6	126.8	124.4	137.8	116.1	106.0	99.1	96.3
Beverages	.7	243.6	233.7	253.9	235.3	190.5	186.9	173.2
Chemicals and allied products 2/	4.2	627.9	631.8	739.8	462.6	213.1	168.7	159.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	131.2	133.8	152.2	134.7	112.4	97.8	91.7
Electric light and power	1.0	146.2	150.0*	146.8	151.6	148.5	141.7	136.8
Electrical apparatus	2.4	323.4	318.3	269.9	235.4	169.4	136.1	137.5
Iron and steel products 2/	25.4	351.2	349.2	312.2	220.4	144.3	101.5	92.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	266.5	267.6	250.0	227.4	175.1	145.3	109.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	239.5	241.9	258.0	227.5	158.1	119.9	116.4
Agricultural implements	.6	128.0	130.3	129.5	105.9	83.2	51.2	54.2
Land vehicles	10.0	300.2	292.2	255.3	191.2	123.6	88.4	82.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	301.9	304.5	303.0	230.7	180.0	114.7	115.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.7	1667.0	1691.2	1234.5	526.4	288.0	74.7	71.8
Heating appliances	.3	171.1	172.6	155.6	169.6	151.0	139.5	143.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.c.)	1.1	318.8	326.3	324.4	251.1	177.9	120.8	107.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	274.3	268.2	307.6	251.5	160.4	114.6	106.1
Other iron and steel products 2/	4.8	431.5	431.9	446.8	271.2	159.0	113.7	101.7
Non-ferrous metal products 2/	4.0	500.0	494.8	429.9	351.4	207.8	166.3	157.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.4	217.4	200.0	168.8	179.7	163.6	160.2
Miscellaneous	1.1	371.5	371.9*	361.2	246.0	155.0	150.3	149.8
LOGGING	2.3	146.0	123.5	151.7	174.0	180.2	115.6	78.8
MINING	3.9	155.6	158.1	164.3	182.3	172.3	170.3	160.8
Coal	1.4	93.9	93.4	90.6	95.9	93.1	92.2	91.9
Metallic ores	1.9	285.7	295.8	327.9	376.6	350.3	352.0	331.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	165.9	168.8	162.0	166.8	168.3	150.7	128.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	106.4	107.4	105.9	101.5	90.7	87.5	87.2
Telegraphs	.4	133.2	134.4	128.4	124.3	106.9	101.4	101.2
Telephones	1.1	99.1	100.0	99.8	95.3	88.3	83.7	83.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	120.0	120.4	111.7	104.2	94.3	94.8	90.1
Street railway cartage and storage	2.2	174.3	172.6	159.2	153.0	139.1	133.9	127.9
Steam railways	4.5	106.1	105.1	97.3	89.7	81.3	84.3	77.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	109.8	116.8*	112.0	103.4	93.9	91.2	96.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	136.9	138.3	149.8	155.4	121.1	131.5	143.5
Building	3.4	145.9	153.5	179.7	164.6	127.2	82.0	77.8
Highway	3.5	169.1	166.1	174.1	208.7	156.3	245.3	289.3
Railway	2.3	98.4	97.4	96.4	97.5	80.5	75.3	73.1
SERVICES	2.3	198.5	196.3	185.1	176.7	147.3	136.1	136.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	199.0	195.1	179.5	169.0	142.7	131.2	131.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	197.5	198.4	194.7	187.3	155.5	144.6	142.8
TRADE	8.7	156.3	152.1	153.5	160.9	146.8	138.6	134.5
Retail	6.5	163.5	157.9	161.4	167.9	152.2	142.5	139.5
Wholesale	2.2	137.7	137.2	132.4	142.3	132.7	127.8	122.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	187.6	186.2	181.3	165.8	136.2	121.7	116.7

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.

2/ The industrial classification of certain large manufacturing firms has been changed commencing with the present report. These changes affect the chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, but not the total for manufacturing, nor the all-industries' totals. Where necessary, the indexes have been recalculated from 1940.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1943	Sept.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938
<u>Maritime</u>	All Manufacturing	41.9	216.9	217.8	186.4	163.6	135.6	113.9	100.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.7	118.8	126.8	121.7	109.0	109.5	81.8	77.4
	Pulp and paper	3.9	202.4	209.0	199.0	190.0	184.1	160.3	168.8
	Textile products	2.8	110.8	112.2	119.6	118.4	112.3	88.4	83.2
	Iron and steel	23.3	369.9	360.7	282.5	217.9	148.9	117.2	87.2
	Other manufactures	8.2	161.2	160.1	147.7	148.5	130.1	124.7	114.2
	Logging	3.0	185.0	154.3	208.3	227.5	147.5	76.0	50.8
	Mining	10.4	99.6	100.4	102.4	112.6	113.7	114.4	114.2
	Communications	1.9	125.6	124.5	119.4	109.8	99.2	101.3	100.0
	Transportation	12.5	156.1	160.4	144.2	92.0	74.3	68.4	62.0
	Construction	21.2	322.0	299.8	370.6	408.6	175.1	191.0	218.9
	Services	1.8	301.7	297.4	315.6	266.7	208.0	176.0	181.7
	Trade	7.3	169.6	163.0	169.5	168.1	154.2	140.9	136.2
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	191.0	187.8	185.2	175.4	128.2	117.8	114.5
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	69.8	250.3	248.2	230.1	193.2	146.1	120.9	114.1
	Lumber products	2.6	142.2	145.4	140.6	135.4	116.3	99.9	94.7
	Pulp and paper	5.2	129.8	130.9	127.4	133.0	120.0	107.0	105.6
	Textile products	12.1	181.7	180.2	191.6	188.4	168.8	140.5	135.9
	Iron and steel 2/	22.8	400.6	393.0	309.8	227.0	132.2	92.0	81.2
	Other manufactures	27.1	279.8	278.4	258.2	198.6	154.8	133.8	125.1
	Logging	3.0	204.6	169.1	240.6	273.1	322.2	182.6	113.1
	Mining	2.3	308.9	312.4	305.7	318.2	287.6	292.4	256.0
	Communications	1.2	99.5	101.5	102.5	96.4	81.7	77.9	76.5
	Transportation	6.7	108.8	110.0	104.1	104.0	95.0	89.9	90.4
	Construction	8.3	120.0	122.2	141.9	136.6	120.9	148.4	163.6
	Services	2.2	186.5	179.8	172.2	160.5	130.9	122.0	124.1
	Trade	6.5	170.0	164.3	166.1	169.6	152.4	144.2	142.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.0	200.7	194.5	173.9	142.8	126.4	121.6
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	72.2	218.0	216.6	213.7	185.6	144.7	119.6	113.4
	Lumber products	3.2	114.1	117.8	99.2	101.9	89.9	78.4	72.2
	Pulp and paper	4.7	131.9	133.6	127.8	132.5	118.6	112.0	106.8
	Textile products	7.0	132.3	134.3	142.2	144.6	137.0	114.5	112.4
	Iron and steel 2/	29.7	316.7	316.7	310.7	233.4	161.4	109.3	101.6
	Other manufactures 2/	27.6	228.7	222.8	222.3	202.6	156.5	142.4	135.3
	Logging	1.2	95.9	82.7	108.2	131.2	137.9	87.7	58.8
	Mining	2.9	225.8	231.8	267.4	315.2	293.8	286.6	259.4
	Communications	1.3	93.3	92.6	94.1	91.7	85.0	79.6	80.3
	Transportation	5.7	115.4	115.0	105.7	101.4	90.5	90.0	83.7
	Construction	6.0	120.8	123.6	121.0	150.3	124.4	112.6	121.6
	Services	2.3	223.3	223.7	206.7	205.2	169.0	155.8	157.5
	Trade	8.4	155.1	152.1	154.9	165.0	152.5	144.3	139.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	187.2	186.1	184.7	172.2	140.9	121.4	115.6
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	37.9	190.4	189.9	175.6	155.5	120.9	110.9	105.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	124.0	128.3	124.8	148.1	119.9	94.5	91.0
	Pulp and paper	2.0	101.3	105.7	98.6	110.3	100.2	101.6	99.3
	Textile products	2.5	215.5	217.2	229.8	208.6	182.9	151.7	145.0
	Iron and steel	15.3	174.9	173.5	162.1	118.9	86.5	81.3	78.0
	Other manufactures	16.3	247.9	245.8	231.6	210.0	158.7	146.7	139.3
	Logging	.3	84.1	37.9	40.0	57.5	41.5	16.5	10.1
	Mining	6.6	147.3	149.2	143.1	148.8	134.1	128.2	120.5
	Communications	2.3	121.7	124.3	116.9	116.3	100.5	101.0	100.7
	Transportation	18.1	128.0	127.2	116.9	114.3	106.9	115.1	105.6
	Construction	14.6	114.2	113.3	119.2	117.3	115.0	125.0	132.6
	Services	3.3	169.4	170.0	160.0	148.0	129.5	118.9	118.2
	Trade	16.9	137.6	132.7	131.5	141.3	130.2	122.7	120.1
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	146.4	146.2	139.0	134.3	118.1	116.4	113.2
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	57.4	292.9	290.9	267.0	190.2	157.9	128.0	114.3
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	9.5	126.8	125.8	131.6	145.7	127.1	106.6	89.2
	Pulp and paper	3.8	157.2	158.4	155.2	152.3	132.5	116.3	102.9
	Textile products	.7	191.7	191.4	188.7	184.9	160.6	126.8	129.2
	Iron and steel	29.2	1112.6	1121.8	937.4	327.4	166.6	90.2	89.9
	Other manufactures	14.2	211.7	203.6	204.4	202.3	199.3	169.6	153.3
	Logging	6.3	153.0	154.4	107.0	119.7	105.5	106.0	66.1
	Mining	4.4	97.4	98.6	97.6	114.6	113.3	114.3	119.4
	Communications	2.1	139.5	143.7	136.6	123.4	115.9	112.9	113.0
	Transportation	8.3	114.8	113.2	109.6	101.8	94.9	102.5	100.4
	Construction	9.6	146.9	164.3	155.5	115.4	78.9	99.2	105.8
	Services	2.7	164.2	167.0	152.7	143.0	133.7	127.8	116.8
	Trade	9.2	166.6	164.6	168.0	168.9	149.6	142.7	136.6
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.4	198.8	183.6	149.4	127.8	118.7	111.3

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

2/ The industrial classification of certain large manufacturing firms has been changed commencing with the present report. These changes affect the chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, but not the totals for manufacturing, nor the all-industries' totals. Where necessary, the indexes have been recalculated from 1940.

+ Revised.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1943	Sept.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	78.0	240.1	236.8	210.8	179.8	134.1	113.1	106.2
Plant products - edible	2.7	137.4	137.7	144.2	152.8	144.6	136.6	125.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	139.0	137.1	131.1	131.9	114.6	116.0	109.2
Textiles	11.1	169.9	158.8	174.4	170.0	149.5	123.2	122.3
Tobacco and beverages	3.7	169.5	167.8	192.5	161.7	140.5	127.8	117.9
Iron and steel 2/	32.9	388.0	381.2	292.7	220.5	126.4	90.3	79.7
Other manufactures 2/	24.5	229.3	226.1	202.6	172.8	131.1	117.0	110.5
Communications	1.1	68.9	70.5	70.0	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7
Transportation	4.0	96.8	106.3	101.3	114.5	105.5	96.4	97.2
Construction	3.1	56.4	58.6	85.9	67.2	60.3	88.2	115.4
Trade	10.6	163.5	157.0	157.8	160.7	147.7	139.1	135.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	192.0	189.7	176.0	155.7	122.4	110.2	108.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.1	381.9	373.8	326.1	220.3	154.4	111.4	107.0
Leather products	6.9	109.3	108.8	107.5	111.3	93.1	98.3	103.5
Other manufactures	72.2	501.2	489.5	422.2	268.9	181.0	117.3	108.8
Transportation	2.6	79.6	80.9	78.4	71.1	83.7	97.2	100.3
Construction	6.4	177.4	179.2	191.8	169.6	198.5	112.9	214.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	282.4	278.4	248.5	183.9	144.7	111.5	117.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.4	230.3	229.5	217.6	178.4	138.1	114.0	109.1
Plant products - edible	4.5	158.0	153.8	153.0	163.3	138.4	128.5	118.4
Printing and publishing	6.1	153.1	155.9	148.1	159.1	136.2	130.6	126.0
Textiles	7.6	119.1	120.2	126.9	128.4	116.9	96.2	96.5
Iron and steel 2/	25.5	438.4	434.1	405.1	261.7	168.7	105.2	94.6
Other manufactures 2/	31.7	231.2	230.9	214.3	175.1	136.2	118.8	114.7
Communications	1.2	72.6	73.0	74.5	71.3	70.9	68.8	67.5
Transportation	3.6	128.5	127.8	115.8	110.5	103.9	100.2	97.0
Construction	2.5	105.1	108.6	90.6	106.2	108.0	73.7	65.8
Trade	13.7	141.9	138.1	142.3	151.9	139.3	132.2	128.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	196.7	195.6	186.6	163.4	133.0	114.1	109.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	53.6	184.3	180.9	167.5	161.5	126.7	104.7	98.7
Lumber products	2.8	61.3	61.7	64.4	74.9	91.5	73.7	49.5
Pulp and paper	14.2	135.0	135.0	122.1	121.1	109.2	98.0	95.7
Other manufactures	36.6	262.5	254.6	236.3	221.3	153.2	121.3	118.5
Construction	9.7	145.3	146.2	161.4	183.6	130.7	125.0	129.9
Trade	19.3	179.8	180.0	172.7	174.2	153.0	140.9	137.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	173.6	171.7	162.3	161.1	127.8	111.1	108.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.0	192.5	194.6	203.7	179.2	136.4	108.6	104.0
Textiles	10.8	99.9	99.7	104.0	108.5	109.0	88.0	87.5
Electrical apparatus	11.1	204.4	204.9	194.3	168.4	137.3	111.2	111.4
Iron and steel	46.3	269.2	272.8	297.6	239.6	152.7	109.9	99.4
Other manufactures	17.8	188.6	181.6	160.8	161.2	137.6	124.4	122.8
Construction	3.0	108.4	109.7	113.9	112.1	82.0	67.7	68.8
Trade	6.7	142.7	142.8	143.5	148.8	145.4	133.9	132.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.9	184.0	191.1	171.2	133.2	108.2	104.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.3	337.8	342.3	356.2	270.9	198.3	134.3	136.9
Iron and steel	75.8	367.9	375.6	391.4	290.3	202.1	123.9	125.0
Other manufactures	14.5	236.7	230.6	237.7	207.6	185.8	169.2	177.0
Construction	2.2	95.7	94.2	113.4	131.5	62.2	42.8	43.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	297.2	301.3	311.2	243.1	177.6	124.8	126.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.9	181.6	180.9	169.6	155.4	111.3	104.1	100.6
Animal products - edible	7.2	232.7	237.5	190.2	172.0	136.5	130.8	129.6
Printing and publishing	3.9	100.9	107.5	98.1	113.1	103.7	104.4	102.1
Textiles	6.8	223.2	225.6	234.7	214.2	185.8	154.8	150.4
Iron and steel	24.6	166.0	165.7	134.8	113.9	84.3	77.8	74.4
Other manufactures	18.4	210.8	203.3	228.5	216.1	128.1	123.9	119.9
Transportation	5.4	82.1	83.5	74.3	78.6	85.4	85.1	83.7
Construction	3.1	65.3	67.8	99.4	76.0	77.8	52.9	54.1
Trade	24.8	118.3	110.8	112.6	120.9	108.0	103.3	100.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	142.1	139.9	135.8	130.5	105.3	98.8	96.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	67.0	461.1	459.8	409.4	220.3	158.5	123.7	120.5
Lumber products	6.0	119.0	116.1	110.0	138.9	124.9	96.5	79.5
Other manufactures	61.0	641.3	640.8	554.6	289.9	174.4	136.4	139.1
Communications	2.9	121.4	122.2	120.8	116.0	112.8	110.0	110.2
Transportation	6.7	94.1	94.6	91.3	84.2	96.2	102.7	107.7
Construction	5.2	122.8	121.5	177.8	110.8	62.0	59.7	73.3
Services	4.0	166.8	167.6	152.9	135.7	136.1	129.3	115.3
Trade	14.2	164.4	163.5	164.4	167.6	152.0	143.6	138.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	254.0	253.4	238.5	160.0	129.5	115.8	114.7

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.

2/ The industrial classification of certain large manufacturing firms has been changed commencing with the present report. These changes affect the chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, but not the totals for manufacturing, nor the all-industries' totals. Where necessary, the indexes have been recalculated from 1940.

Table 7.—Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, 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 October 1, and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.e.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.e.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,208,156	59,087,128	32.56	157.7	156.8	129.9	171.8	169.9	182.8
Animal products - edible	59,079	1,168,746	29.91	114.1	116.5	105.4	157.1	158.0	117.3
Fur and products	2,977	87,912	29.55	99.5	101.2	101.8	112.7	110.1	110.5
Leather and products	27,984	658,506	22.92	99.5	100.6	100.7	120.8	120.9	118.5
Boots and shoes	16,767	570,491	22.10	94.2	95.5	96.6	116.5	116.5	112.8
Lumber and its products	66,857	1,790,594	26.86	102.8	105.0	92.6	151.9	155.9	122.4
Rough and dressed lumber	57,297	1,050,237	27.62	90.9	95.5	95.9	120.8	125.0	119.5
Furniture	9,551	242,551	25.45	96.2	96.1	99.2	110.9	110.9	116.5
Other lumber products	19,929	517,906	26.11	141.8	145.8	112.1	181.3	184.4	156.1
Musical instruments	1,193	28,704	24.06	127.6	135.7	108.4	150.5	153.1	129.8
Plant products - edible	59,797	1,445,545	24.14	159.7	121.4	142.5	147.5	151.4	145.1
Pulp and paper products	85,706	2,697,811	32.25	104.6	105.9	102.0	114.9	115.9	110.5
Pulp and paper	37,467	1,518,710	55.20	105.0	105.1	105.2	116.7	119.0	115.7
Paper products	18,226	419,825	25.87	120.4	120.5	110.3	127.2	128.5	119.9
Printing and publishing	30,015	959,276	31.96	99.5	100.5	96.9	108.2	107.4	105.0
Rubber products	18,705	530,464	31.77	97.9	95.9	93.5	128.5	120.0	109.2
Textile products	156,992	3,051,685	22.44	98.5	98.5	104.6	116.4	116.4	116.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,725	1,125,806	25.10	91.9	92.8	102.5	114.1	115.5	115.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,769	508,469	22.24	89.5	90.5	99.8	106.5	104.7	109.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,284	287,059	25.57	91.2	91.8	106.4	118.9	119.4	119.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,497	254,551	24.25	95.0	95.6	102.0	124.4	125.4	115.8
Hosiery and knit goods	21,635	458,607	21.11	100.2	100.0	94.1	112.4	108.1	108.1
Garments and personal furnishings	49,191	1,072,965	21.81	102.5	101.4	111.6	119.8	122.6	122.9
Other textile products	16,445	596,517	24.11	102.8	105.5	104.9	119.1	119.7	116.7
Tobacco	10,461	251,520	22.15	118.5	118.5	128.8	145.4	141.5	154.4
Beverages	15,189	442,828	55.56	118.5	115.7	125.5	154.7	152.7	154.4
Chemicals	78,975	2,489,210	51.52	179.0	180.1	195.8	215.0	211.0	219.5
Clay, glass and stone products	14,824	445,500	29.92	98.4	100.4	99.2	122.8	124.1	119.2
Electric light and power	18,617	681,480	58.61	97.5	100.1	97.9	110.8	109.6	107.0
Electrical apparatus	46,245	1,471,775	51.85	151.9	149.4	126.7	178.9	175.2	145.8
Iron and steel products	478,649	18,082,757	37.66	176.5	176.5	156.0	221.9	217.5	185.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	55,860	1,279,046	55.67	126.2	126.7	118.4	141.5	141.4	180.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,569	927,807	56.29	106.5	107.4	114.8	129.8	128.2	129.0
Agricultural implements	10,747	365,224	55.98	118.6	120.8	120.0	148.0	148.2	144.2
Land vehicles	189,625	7,097,745	57.45	187.0	182.5	142.0	200.2	195.5	164.4
Automobiles and parts	44,179	1,858,554	41.61	117.7	118.7	118.1	155.0	154.1	180.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	87,768	5,672,718	41.95	596.5	402.1	295.5	585.5	580.0	571.9
Heating appliances	5,655	177,654	51.55	108.0	109.0	98.2	151.1	127.7	112.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,459	768,792	37.62	140.1	144.5	145.4	170.5	175.2	170.5
Foundry and machine shop products	15,259	479,087	56.15	118.1	115.5	152.4	180.7	166.1	175.4
Other iron and steel products	90,750	5,294,664	56.50	200.9	201.1	184.4	270.8	246.2	255.0
Non-ferrous metal products	75,591	2,597,966	54.57	170.6	169.8	146.7	209.1	202.8	172.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,395	611,025	57.27	118.8	121.0	111.5	155.8	154.5	122.0
Miscellaneous	20,154	617,520	50.66	180.8	181.0	175.8	242.9	240.6	221.4
LOGGING	45,890	1,207,552	27.64	92.2	81.8	96.9	150.5	118.6	112.1
MINING	72,780	2,645,078	58.32	87.9	89.2	92.7	101.1	101.0	105.1
Coal	25,805	867,414	55.61	102.8	102.1	98.9	156.5	150.7	128.2
Metallic ores	55,667	1,422,556	59.88	76.8	79.4	88.1	85.7	85.4	94.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,508	565,128	51.25	105.0	105.6	100.8	126.7	128.6	117.5
COMMUNICATIONS	28,452	852,116	29.97	109.5	110.5	109.0	121.1	122.5	116.4
Telegraphs	7,642	219,929	28.78	115.5	116.4	111.2	151.6	154.5	126.5
Telephones	20,790	652,189	50.41	107.5	108.5	108.2	117.8	118.8	115.5
TRANSPORTATION	151,588	5,559,529	56.22	121.0	121.4	112.6	155.9	154.8	122.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	42,715	1,599,152	32.76	119.0	117.9	106.7	155.7	155.0	119.8
Steam railways	84,519	5,222,065	58.12	125.1	121.9	112.9	155.5	152.2	121.9
Shipping and stevedoring	24,564	717,154	29.45	115.7	123.1	118.0	152.5	146.2	129.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	172,727	5,217,299	50.21	98.1	99.1	107.2	150.1	151.2	122.6
Building	65,629	2,281,655	55.98	105.4	108.8	127.4	128.8	156.5	148.1
Highway	66,825	1,805,794	27.02	95.8	92.1	96.6	129.2	124.4	116.5
Railway	42,273	1,129,850	26.75	97.5	96.5	95.5	154.6	151.2	127.0
SERVICES	44,478	858,826	18.91	116.1	114.9	108.5	156.5	154.7	121.5
Hotels and restaurants	28,596	512,766	18.06	121.6	119.5	109.7	150.6	148.4	129.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,082	525,860	20.14	107.6	106.1	106.0	118.9	117.4	112.9
TRADE	185,428	4,161,193	25.46	99.7	97.0	97.9	109.7	107.2	106.1
Retail	122,905	2,855,591	25.25	99.5	95.9	98.1	108.7	105.7	105.5
Wholesale	40,521	1,505,802	52.22	101.1	100.7	97.2	112.0	110.7	107.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,885,277	59,545,523	51.48	122.7	121.9	112.6	150.7	148.7	127.6
FINANCE	64,654	2,052,684	51.54	106.2	107.6	107.1	117.7	116.4	114.5
Banks and trust companies	57,662	1,055,947	27.45	116.6	116.8	115.9	122.6	122.9	118.9
Brokerage and stock market	1,644	85,657	54.69	101.1	102.6	85.7	115.0	115.1	91.9
Insurance	25,648	945,180	58.85	96.1	96.5	97.4	115.0	109.9	110.8
TOTAL	1,950,151	61,376,007	51.47	122.0	121.2	112.1	149.5	147.5	156.6

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at October 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 October 1 and September 1, '43, and October 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	60,706	1,865,859	30.74	142.5	143.1	122.5	191.5	189.7	146.3
	Lumber products	5,339	124,303	23.28	106.1	113.2	108.7	145.3	147.3	138.9
	Pulp and paper	5,626	175,341	31.17	108.2	111.7	106.4	129.5	131.9	115.7
	Iron and steel	33,682	1,192,816	35.41	202.0	200.4	154.3	264.5	260.0	177.8
	Logging	4,339	97,138	22.39	71.2	59.4	80.2	104.5	90.7	101.2
	Mining	15,033	465,449	30.96	83.8	84.4	86.1	113.4	107.8	111.2
	Transportation	18,068	580,920	32.17	183.2	188.3	169.2	203.9	219.8	170.5
	Construction	30,758	807,190	26.24	127.3	118.5	146.5	176.3	161.6	173.2
	Trade	10,534	236,862	22.49	100.5	107.0	100.5	113.7	106.1	107.7
	- All Industries	144,730	4,159,804	28.74	125.3	123.2	121.5	166.1	162.4	142.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	417,638	13,002,975	31.13	143.9	142.7	132.3	188.3	182.9	158.8
	Lumber products	15,835	378,743	23.92	98.8	101.0	97.7	148.2	150.2	135.3
	Pulp and paper	31,029	992,918	31.68	104.3	105.2	102.4	115.0	115.0	111.0
	Textile products	72,463	1,557,623	21.50	101.2	100.3	106.7	118.7	116.9	116.8
	Chemicals	43,149	1,335,525	30.95	194.4	196.1	207.5	233.7	232.5	233.4
	Iron and steel	136,152	5,270,779	38.71	208.3	204.3	161.1	273.0	260.4	199.7
	Logging	18,122	372,646	20.56	89.7	74.2	105.5	132.4	106.2	129.2
	Mining	14,172	475,795	33.57	104.8	106.0	103.7	113.8	115.1	112.5
	Communications	6,997	232,578	33.24	108.7	110.9	112.0	115.8	116.7	111.2
	Transportation	39,089	1,339,155	34.26	115.9	114.6	108.4	124.2	126.0	119.3
	Construction	49,508	1,381,752	27.91	99.1	100.9	117.2	126.0	125.5	153.5
	Services	13,058	247,772	19.97	126.9	121.1	116.0	152.5	146.0	131.9
	Trade	38,962	1,002,889	25.74	103.0	99.5	100.0	111.1	108.0	106.8
	- All Industries	597,546	18,055,552	30.22	129.2	127.6	123.6	163.5	159.3	146.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	549,303	18,153,329	33.06	127.0	126.2	124.5	153.4	151.6	143.5
	Lumber products	24,564	633,740	25.80	114.1	117.8	99.2	140.5	144.2	119.4
	Plant products - edible	32,796	777,507	23.71	144.8	121.6	148.1	147.9	127.0	143.9
	Pulp and paper	35,991	1,167,757	32.45	104.9	106.3	101.7	114.2	115.7	110.9
	Textile products	53,309	1,288,481	24.17	93.9	95.3	100.6	113.4	115.0	115.6
	Chemicals	30,833	996,998	32.33	155.0	156.3	171.9	183.4	180.7	180.0
	Electrical apparatus	29,565	932,455	31.54	137.6	137.3	118.0	160.0	158.7	137.3
	Iron and steel	225,818	8,473,062	37.52	142.3	142.0	161.5	173.3	172.0	161.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	34,100	1,190,843	34.92	137.2	137.5	130.0	174.7	172.3	157.2
	Logging	9,015	228,262	25.32	86.6	74.6	98.6	122.2	108.1	112.5
	Mining	22,441	888,716	39.60	71.9	73.8	85.2	81.3	82.2	94.4
	Communications	10,180	318,143	31.25	103.8	103.0	104.7	118.8	119.3	115.9
	Transportation	43,340	1,542,186	35.58	121.1	120.7	110.9	130.1	129.0	119.2
	Construction	45,842	1,515,537	33.06	81.5	83.4	81.6	107.5	108.5	98.8
	Services	17,446	328,870	18.85	114.1	114.3	105.6	132.9	132.0	117.3
	Trade	63,486	1,625,733	25.61	93.9	92.1	93.8	104.1	102.5	102.4
	- All Industries	761,052	24,600,776	32.32	115.6	114.9	114.1	139.3	136.9	130.6
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	75,085	2,259,561	30.09	136.8	136.4	126.1	158.2	156.5	142.9
	Animal products - edible	11,324	325,568	28.75	131.7	134.0	110.2	146.9	148.8	123.0
	Lumber products	3,514	97,736	27.81	87.9	91.0	88.5	115.2	118.0	111.4
	Plant products - edible	6,324	157,336	24.98	151.0	136.6	136.5	147.2	139.7	132.7
	Textile products	4,875	98,333	20.17	109.4	110.3	116.7	120.5	123.2	121.2
	Iron and steel	30,327	992,889	32.74	158.0	156.7	137.4	191.5	185.8	160.1
	Mining	13,061	507,635	38.87	121.2	122.7	117.7	141.4	141.8	134.4
	Communications	4,672	125,323	26.82	110.1	112.5	106.8	114.5	115.4	109.0
	Transportation	35,904	1,325,606	36.92	115.8	115.1	106.8	127.4	125.9	111.9
	Construction	28,938	848,468	29.32	87.3	86.6	91.1	117.2	115.2	115.4
	Services	6,443	116,528	18.09	104.1	104.5	98.3	119.5	119.2	107.0
	Trade	33,547	870,085	25.94	104.4	100.7	99.8	113.6	110.7	107.5
	- All Industries	198,242	6,066,439	30.60	114.1	113.2	108.3	133.5	132.0	122.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	105,424	3,805,404	36.10	184.8	183.5	168.5	236.5	235.7	204.4
	Animal products - edible	6,258	203,863	32.57	132.5	135.0	116.4	165.7	166.7	132.5
	Lumber products	17,405	556,072	31.95	94.3	93.5	97.9	115.7	116.1	117.3
	Plant products - edible	7,372	180,603	24.50	196.3	157.6	205.2	219.8	179.9	213.0
	Pulp and paper	7,070	246,167	34.82	105.8	106.6	104.4	115.4	116.3	110.0
	Iron and steel	53,670	2,133,191	39.75	452.8	456.6	381.5	605.9	607.3	487.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,068	198,255	39.13	105.0	109.3	109.8	119.9	120.5	124.1
	Logging	11,622	496,273	42.70	128.0	127.2	88.1	143.2	143.1	101.3
	Mining	8,073	306,493	37.84	82.8	83.8	82.9	91.7	92.9	91.9
	Transportation	15,197	550,462	36.22	113.1	111.5	108.0	138.6	138.8	129.8
	Construction	17,681	664,352	37.57	140.0	156.6	148.2	207.3	242.6	190.7
	Services	4,936	104,347	21.14	114.8	116.8	106.8	136.8	140.2	127.2
	Trade	16,898	425,624	25.19	104.9	103.7	104.5	120.8	119.1	116.6
	- All Industries	183,707	6,460,752	35.17	146.3	147.4	136.1	183.9	186.9	162.6

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, 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 October 1 and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	229,699	7,516,972	52.75	160.5	148.5	152.2	195.9	187.9	159.2
Plant products - edible	8,009	214,288	26.76	95.4	95.8	100.1	115.8	114.6	112.5
Pulp and paper	9,245	276,508	29.81	112.5	110.9	106.1	120.0	114.9	108.5
Textiles	52,549	722,045	22.18	100.6	99.9	109.8	115.8	115.2	118.0
Tobacco	6,596	152,694	25.15	115.7	112.0	132.8	151.2	148.5	141.5
Iron and steel	96,899	5,795,552	59.17	166.2	207.2	159.1	269.9	259.5	199.4
Communications	5,575	158,226	40.59	106.0	108.5	107.7	115.5	115.2	107.9
Transportation	11,786	374,585	51.77	95.7	105.1	100.2	108.5	114.1	111.0
Construction	9,098	284,577	51.28	85.9	87.2	127.8	101.6	97.7	157.8
Services	9,259	184,956	19.98	120.1	109.9	120.8	147.4	137.5	127.7
Trade	51,528	826,761	26.59	104.6	100.4	100.8	112.5	109.2	107.9
Montreal - All Industries	294,660	9,526,928	51.65	156.1	154.4	124.7	170.1	165.5	147.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	52,110	971,170	50.25	205.0	198.6	175.4	290.0	272.2	208.5
Chemicals	10,928	515,965	28.91	251.8	255.9	250.0	409.7	410.6	535.2
Iron and steel	10,617	419,045	59.47	456.5	402.2	249.8	574.8	505.5	284.7
Transportation	1,060	50,680	28.94	115.4	117.2	110.7	127.9	128.1	120.6
Construction	2,594	69,819	26.92	112.5	115.4	121.4	169.0	166.2	188.1
Services	1,524	21,151	15.99	120.8	122.7	105.2	159.7	159.7	118.4
Trade	5,210	72,775	22.67	105.6	105.2	97.0	119.5	115.5	105.3
Quebec - All Industries	40,591	1,174,642	28.94	172.5	169.9	151.6	242.5	229.6	164.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,077	6,454,644	55.68	141.5	141.1	155.7	175.2	175.2	156.8
Plant products - edible	11,494	285,573	24.68	106.0	105.2	102.7	110.5	110.4	109.0
Pulp and paper	15,408	495,249	52.14	102.4	104.5	99.1	111.8	112.1	106.5
Textiles	19,287	499,259	25.89	99.5	100.2	105.8	121.5	124.5	124.2
Chemicals	15,294	477,955	51.25	197.1	198.1	191.1	237.1	255.5	215.4
Electrical apparatus	14,450	465,661	51.55	165.7	154.4	126.0	176.2	171.1	142.6
Iron and steel	64,640	2,491,557	58.39	188.5	186.6	174.2	246.7	242.4	212.0
Communications	5,040	117,160	58.54	102.4	105.0	105.1	114.6	114.5	118.6
Transportation	8,995	295,525	32.64	125.7	125.0	111.5	156.0	156.4	118.9
Construction	6,597	228,148	35.68	77.6	80.1	66.9	89.5	87.6	78.5
Services	9,026	180,420	19.99	115.5	115.1	105.9	132.1	129.5	112.6
Trade	54,656	941,916	27.19	96.5	95.8	96.6	105.6	105.0	104.1
Toronto - All Industries	255,275	8,200,875	32.58	129.5	127.6	121.7	155.4	155.5	140.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	12,299	362,982	29.51	122.9	120.7	111.7	145.7	142.5	129.9
Pulp and paper	5,260	99,002	50.57	116.0	116.8	104.9	123.0	120.5	109.5
Iron and steel	5,929	129,044	52.84	117.4	107.9	101.4	171.4	160.8	146.7
Construction	2,217	69,206	51.22	90.0	90.6	100.0	120.2	116.8	126.2
Services	2,269	57,728	16.65	126.9	125.5	114.1	155.2	152.0	157.2
Trade	4,419	101,569	22.94	104.5	104.4	100.2	116.5	114.0	106.5
Ottawa - All Industries	22,931	624,098	27.22	115.5	114.0	107.8	156.2	155.5	124.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	51,157	1,702,495	55.29	116.2	117.5	125.0	157.5	159.2	145.1
Textiles	6,456	148,896	25.15	92.9	92.7	96.7	107.5	109.1	109.9
Electrical apparatus	6,575	209,850	51.32	126.5	126.6	120.0	152.2	157.2	149.5
Iron and steel	27,522	1,022,195	57.14	126.5	128.0	159.6	147.6	147.6	157.4
Construction	1,757	66,072	37.61	70.9	71.7	74.5	100.9	99.7	99.7
Trade	5,997	99,624	24.92	94.0	94.1	94.5	102.0	102.1	105.2
Hamilton - All Industries	59,442	1,958,822	52.62	112.4	115.7	118.0	155.4	154.0	137.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	56,522	1,561,965	42.49	150.6	152.4	157.7	141.0	144.0	145.9
Iron and steel	50,655	1,557,988	44.50	150.5	155.0	158.6	142.1	146.0	146.6
Construction	892	51,584	55.41	140.1	157.9	166.0	167.7	172.5	215.7
Trade	1,411	57,885	26.85	108.9	112.7	98.0	104.8	110.9	100.2
Windsor - All Industries	40,466	1,674,145	41.57	129.5	151.1	155.4	140.6	145.8	145.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	58,556	1,058,572	28.51	155.1	154.6	126.2	162.7	151.1	141.6
Animal products - edible	4,294	127,866	29.79	120.5	122.7	98.5	157.5	142.4	114.4
Textiles	4,087	80,583	19.67	111.0	112.2	116.8	116.7	120.2	120.1
Chemicals	2,805	84,075	29.97	497.5	458.5	747.5	572.2	555.4	858.1
Iron and steel	14,710	480,255	51.29	149.5	149.0	121.2	174.2	169.0	141.5
Communications	1,225	55,168	27.12	97.2	98.9	97.5	96.0	94.1	94.9
Transportation	5,227	108,782	55.71	115.2	115.2	102.5	151.9	156.1	111.5
Construction	1,841	59,024	32.06	42.2	45.8	64.5	44.8	48.5	67.6
Services	2,224	59,554	17.69	111.9	111.9	104.6	126.9	125.5	114.8
Trade	14,819	587,654	26.16	106.0	99.5	100.9	114.5	109.7	109.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,716	1,685,072	27.93	116.5	114.5	111.1	128.5	126.5	121.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60,852	2,245,547	56.87	248.7	248.0	220.9	351.0	328.4	281.2
Lumber products	5,415	172,751	51.30	90.7	88.5	85.8	107.9	105.6	104.4
Iron and steel	42,410	1,682,191	59.19	518.0	519.9	447.9	681.4	678.8	561.2
Communications	2,598	69,594	26.81	111.7	112.4	111.1	121.9	125.0	119.6
Transportation	6,127	218,155	55.61	112.4	115.0	109.1	150.9	155.1	122.5
Construction	4,745	167,904	55.59	155.1	155.4	224.5	194.1	189.2	268.5
Services	5,848	78,128	21.42	121.8	122.5	111.6	145.3	145.3	155.7
Trade	12,875	350,999	25.71	102.5	101.9	102.5	119.6	119.1	115.2
Vancouver - All Industries	90,347	3,108,482	54.22	179.0	178.6	168.1	255.6	234.6	211.7

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