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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Jan. 12, 1944

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THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

NOT ORDERED

TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS

STATISTICS

Page 1 of 2

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

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

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

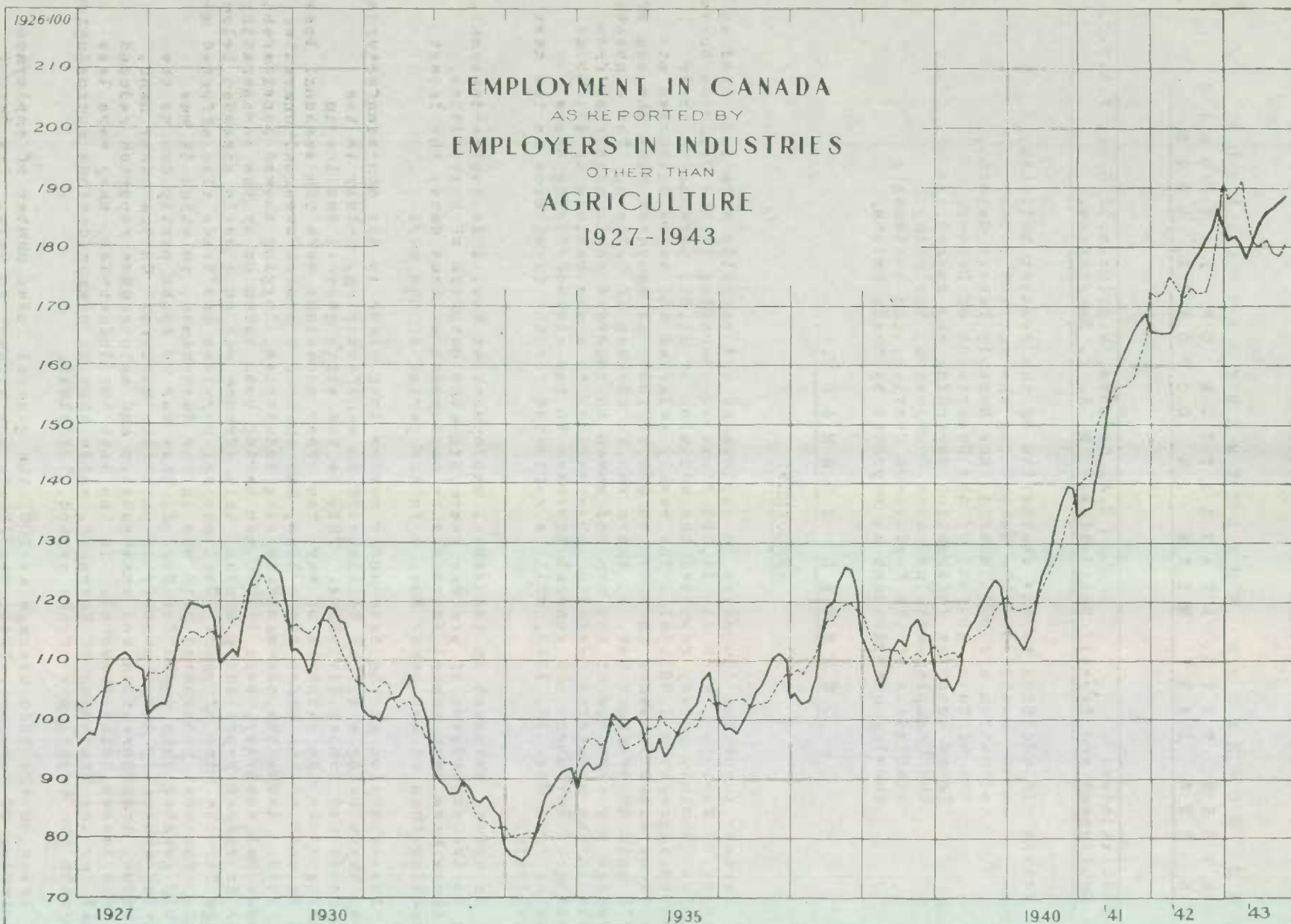
Further important increases in employment and payrolls were indicated at the beginning of November, when the 14,099 firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey reported the addition of 11,853 persons to their staffs, which aggregated 1,897,661. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by these establishments amounted to \$59,950,027 as compared with the sum of \$59,456,274 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was an advance of 0.8 p.c. The contents of the average pay envelope of the men and women in recorded employment rose from \$31.53 paid in the preceding period of observation, to a new maximum of \$31.59 at the beginning of November; the general increase in the cost-of-living bonus authorized as from Nov. 15, 1943, will be reflected for the first time in the next monthly bulletin.

An upward movement in industrial employment at Nov. 1 is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of pre-war years. Since the outbreak of hostilities, however, there have been annual increases in employment at that date; the latest gain is smaller than at any other Nov. 1 in the period of the war.

The expansion at the date under review took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being a slight falling-off in manufacturing, mainly in the vegetable foods and lumber divisions. This is the sixth general decline in manufacturing since the outbreak of war; the other occasions were the seasonal losses at Jan. 1 in each of the years since 1939, and that of a contra-seasonal character at May 1, 1943. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed considerably greater seasonal activity, some 11,000 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps. As in recently-preceding months, this advance was on a scale somewhat below the average for the time of year. Coal mining, services and trade also afforded more employment. The most pronounced gain was in the last-named, in which it was considerably greater than usual for Nov. 1; this was no doubt partly due to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. On the other hand, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance reported reduced activity, the losses being seasonal. In the last two industries, they were less than normal for the beginning of November, while that in communications approximated the average in the experience of the period, 1920-1942.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at the beginning of November, 1943, was 188.7, the highest to date. The Oct. 1 figure was 187.6, while that for Nov. 1, 1942, was 183.3. The increase of almost

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.

three p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 8.1 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The seasonally-adjusted index number of employment rose from 178.5 in the preceding month, to 180.6 at the beginning of November, 1943, when it was the highest since that for Aug. 1, 1943.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$59,950,027 in salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 0.8 p.c. the amounts they had disbursed at the beginning of October. The latest figure is the highest yet recorded. The movement in payrolls has, with rare exceptions, been steadily upward throughout the whole period in which the statistics have been collected, that is, from the spring of 1941. The exceptions were at the beginning of January, 1942 and 1943, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays had lowered the reported aggregates, and at May 1, 1943, following the Easter holidays. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$31.53 at Oct. 1 and \$31.59 at Nov. 1, 1943, being then considerably above the Nov. 1, 1942, average of \$29.81; the figure at Nov. 1, 1941 had been \$27.02.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,962,404, as compared with 1,950,662 at the beginning of October. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$61,984,606 paid on or about Nov. 1, and \$61,488,958 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average for the nine industries, including finance, was also \$31.59; this was seven cents higher than the figure indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1942, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$29.85, while in 1941, the Nov. 1 figure was \$27.10.

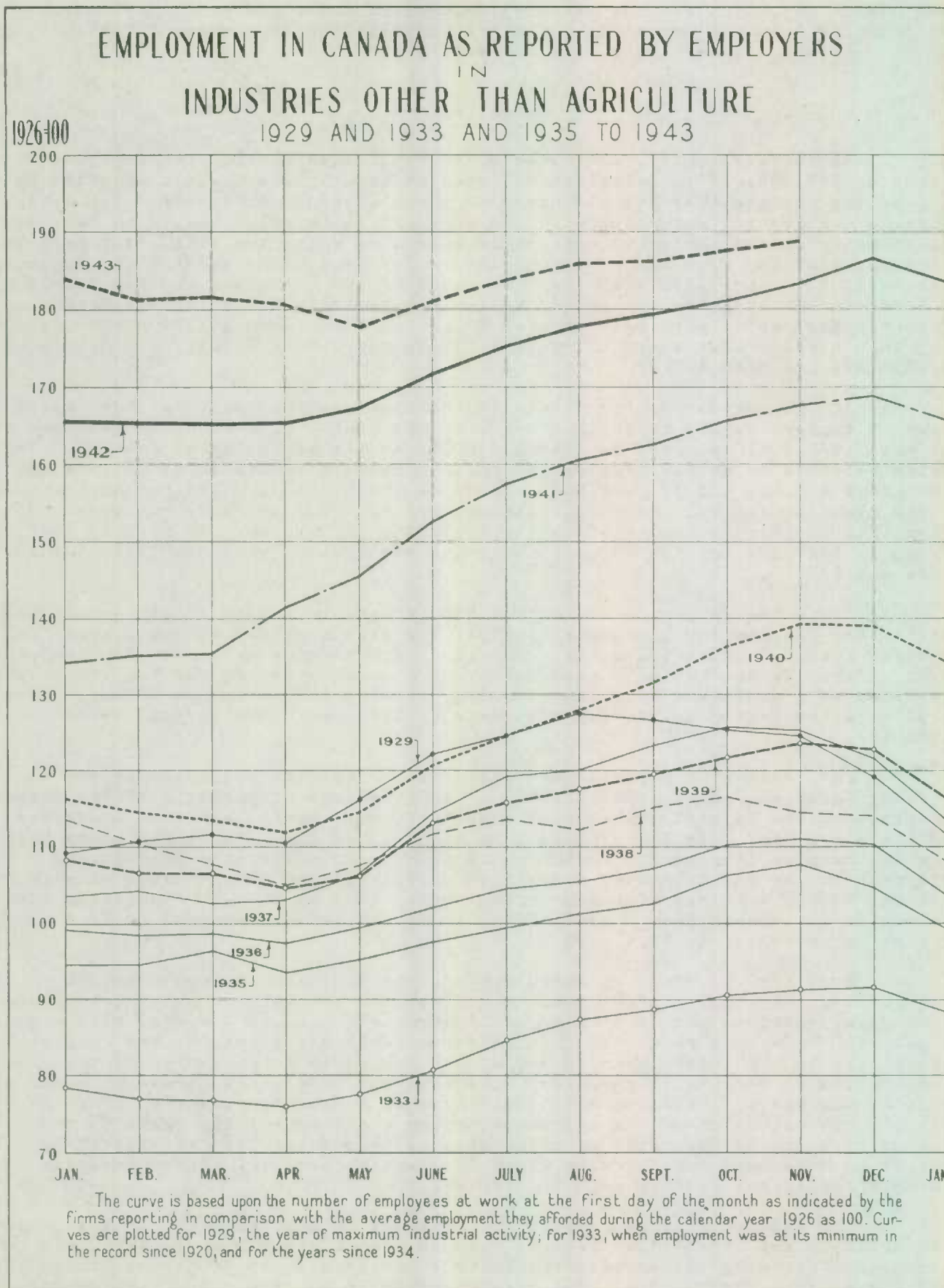
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1943, and Nov. 1, 1942. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was instituted.

The indexes 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 index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that there has been an increase of 23.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 6) while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 52 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1943, amounted to 22.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 50.6 p.c.

From Nov. 1, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1943, the increase in employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was just under three p.c., as compared with a gain of 8.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The reasons previously given for the relatively greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated; - (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has for obvious reasons been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 37.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 72.8 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater

Chart 2



force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more striking than the advance in personnel and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods. Thus, the index of employment in this class has risen by 60.3 p.c. and that of payrolls by 105.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of November, 1943. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.4 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increase in payrolls amounted to 38.5 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, 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 also obviously 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 Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, and Nov. 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, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed a slight curtailment; this was seasonal in character, according to the experience of pre-war years, but was contrary to the movement indicated annually at Nov. 1 since the outbreak of hostilities. The index slightly declined from its all-time maximum of 231.3 at Oct. 1, to 230.8 at the date under review, when it was higher by 5.6 p.c. than the figure of 218.6 at Nov. 1, 1942. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, however, the index showed a further gain, rising from 224.2 at Oct. 1, to 228.8 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 7,845 manufacturers, whose staffs included 1,206,032 men and women - 3,020, or 0.3 p.c. fewer than they had employed at Oct. 1. This decline was accompanied by an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 contained \$32.62; this was 25 cents more than the per capita average earnings of those employed by the same firms at the beginning of October, and \$1.92 more than the Nov. 1, 1942, average of \$30.70. The gain over the twelve months is partly due to the growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with the progressive up-grading of employees as they acquire experience, factors which have offset the effect of the considerable dilution of labour which has been rendered necessary by wartime conditions. The payment of higher wage rates in a number of cases has also

Number of Persons Employed at November 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 November 1 and October 1, 1943, and November 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 Nov.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Nov.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942
(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	147,207	4,277,583	29.06	28.79	25.37	127.5	125.5	124.0	170.6	166.1	145.8
Prince Edward Island	2,380	59,118	24.84	25.37	22.96	115.5	117.2	100.8	133.1	140.3	109.0
Nova Scotia	89,443	2,711,749	30.32	29.54	26.00	129.1	130.2	127.5	175.2	172.0	149.0
New Brunswick	55,384	1,506,716	27.18	27.65	24.44	125.8	118.7	120.5	158.5	157.2	142.4
Quebec	607,263	18,285,235	30.11	30.24	28.15	131.0	129.2	125.9	165.3	163.5	150.7
Ontario	762,159	24,900,009	32.67	32.35	31.12	115.8	115.6	114.4	139.8	138.3	132.4
Prairie Provinces	200,632	6,187,891	30.84	30.84	29.78	115.4	114.1	109.3	136.1	134.5	125.0
Manitoba	93,258	2,803,376	30.07	30.07	29.68	114.0	111.6	110.7	129.3	126.8	124.6
Saskatchewan	38,429	1,130,600	29.42	29.37	28.09	108.9	107.6	106.4	128.2	126.4	120.1
Alberta	68,985	2,253,915	32.68	32.67	30.96	121.6	121.6	109.0	150.5	150.3	128.8
British Columbia	180,400	6,299,309	34.92	35.21	33.34	143.7	146.3	138.8	179.0	183.9	168.0
CANADA	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	31.53	29.81	123.4	122.7	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
(b) Cities											
Montreal	296,528	9,403,754	31.71	31.71	29.80	156.7	156.1	126.6	171.1	170.1	151.4
Quebec City	40,683	1,200,163	29.50	28.94	25.30	172.7	172.3	155.0	247.8	242.5	192.6
Toronto	257,952	8,375,221	32.47	32.41	30.93	150.6	128.3	124.5	158.3	155.2	145.1
Ottawa	22,811	619,272	27.15	27.22	26.33	114.7	115.3	108.0	135.2	136.2	124.5
Hamilton	59,592	1,967,068	33.01	32.64	32.18	112.4	112.4	119.1	135.0	135.4	139.7
Windsor	40,297	1,761,749	43.72	41.37	40.61	128.7	129.3	135.0	148.0	140.6	144.5
Winnipeg	61,102	1,715,855	28.08	27.88	28.08	119.0	116.3	115.1	132.2	128.3	125.9
Vancouver	90,124	3,052,280	33.87	34.28	32.58	177.6	179.0	170.1	230.5	235.2	215.5
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,206,032	39,337,584	32.62	32.37	30.70	137.4	137.7	130.1	172.8	171.8	155.3
Durable Goods ^{1/}	684,436	24,543,535	35.86	35.68	33.84	160.2	160.3	145.2	205.2	204.4	178.9
Non-Durable Goods	503,131	14,115,523	28.06	27.72	26.70	116.4	117.0	116.7	138.5	137.5	133.2
Electric Light and Power	18,465	678,528	36.75	36.81	34.67	96.7	97.5	95.9	110.3	110.6	105.3
Logging	54,644	1,389,263	25.42	27.71	21.52	115.4	92.2	120.2	149.7	130.5	137.1
Mining	72,480	2,687,955	37.09	36.36	35.36	87.7	87.8	92.0	103.2	100.3	103.6
Communications	28,121	844,945	30.05	29.97	28.65	108.3	109.5	107.7	120.1	121.1	113.8
Transportation	150,887	5,390,262	35.72	35.22	34.55	120.4	121.0	111.5	135.2	135.9	121.6
Construction and Maintenance	170,673	5,152,334	30.19	30.45	28.51	97.0	98.1	111.0	128.5	131.2	139.2
Services	44,935	845,456	18.82	18.94	18.23	117.3	116.1	106.8	137.0	136.5	121.7
Trade	169,889	4,302,228	25.32	25.63	24.51	105.9	99.7	99.8	112.5	109.9	107.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	31.53	29.81	123.4	122.7	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
Finance	64,743	2,034,579	31.43	31.34	30.79	108.0	108.2	108.9	117.8	117.7	114.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,962,404	61,984,606	31.59	31.52	29.85	122.8	122.0	119.3	150.6	149.3	139.5

^{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.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of 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:- Sept. 1, 130.6; Oct. 1, 137.8 and Nov. 1, 133.3; at Nov. 1, 1942, the index was 130.9.

contributed to the result; it may again be mentioned that the general increase recently authorized in the cost-of-living bonus took effect only from Nov. 15, and consequently will not be reflected in the current statistics of payrolls until the next report.

There were increases at the beginning of November in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, tobacco, rubber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions. The advances, however, were not particularly large, that in the animal food group being most noteworthy. On the other hand, there was considerable seasonal curtailment in the vegetable food group (from which nearly 5,000 persons were released), and in lumber mills. Textiles and beverages also showed reduced activity.

Payrolls.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$39,337,584 in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1. This was an increase of \$200,443, or 0.5 p.c., over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average, at \$32.62, was the highest in the record which dates from June 1, 1941. The Oct. 1, 1943, figure was \$32.37, and that at Nov. 1, 1942, \$30.70. In 1941, the Nov. 1 average had been \$27.59.

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 Nov. 1, 1943, stood at 172.8, as compared with 171.9 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 155.3 at Nov. 1, 1942. The increase of 11.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 5.6 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 up-grading of employees as they gain 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 wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater rise in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Nov. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.6 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 \$35.86, an amount which was higher by \$8.07 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries the Nov. 1 average, standing at \$28.06, has risen by only \$4.76 in the 29 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment 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 same date of 1941.

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

Logging.- There was a further seasonal increase in logging at Nov. 1, 1943, when the expansion was smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1932. Returns were received from 524 operators having 54,644 workers, as compared with 43,690 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 182.6, was the lowest

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		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.3	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	122.5	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	137.9	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	31.91
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	134.3	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.53	137.7	171.8	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.59	137.4	172.8	32.62
Dec. 1						

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

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

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

for November since the outbreak of war. As compared with Nov. 1, 1942, there was a decline of four p.c. in the index of employment, while that of weekly payrolls was higher by 9.2 p.c. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,389,263, showing an advance of 14.7 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The per capita average earnings fell from \$27.71 at Oct. 1, 1943, to \$25.42 at the date under review; this decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The average at Nov. 1, 1942, was \$21.32. 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 lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

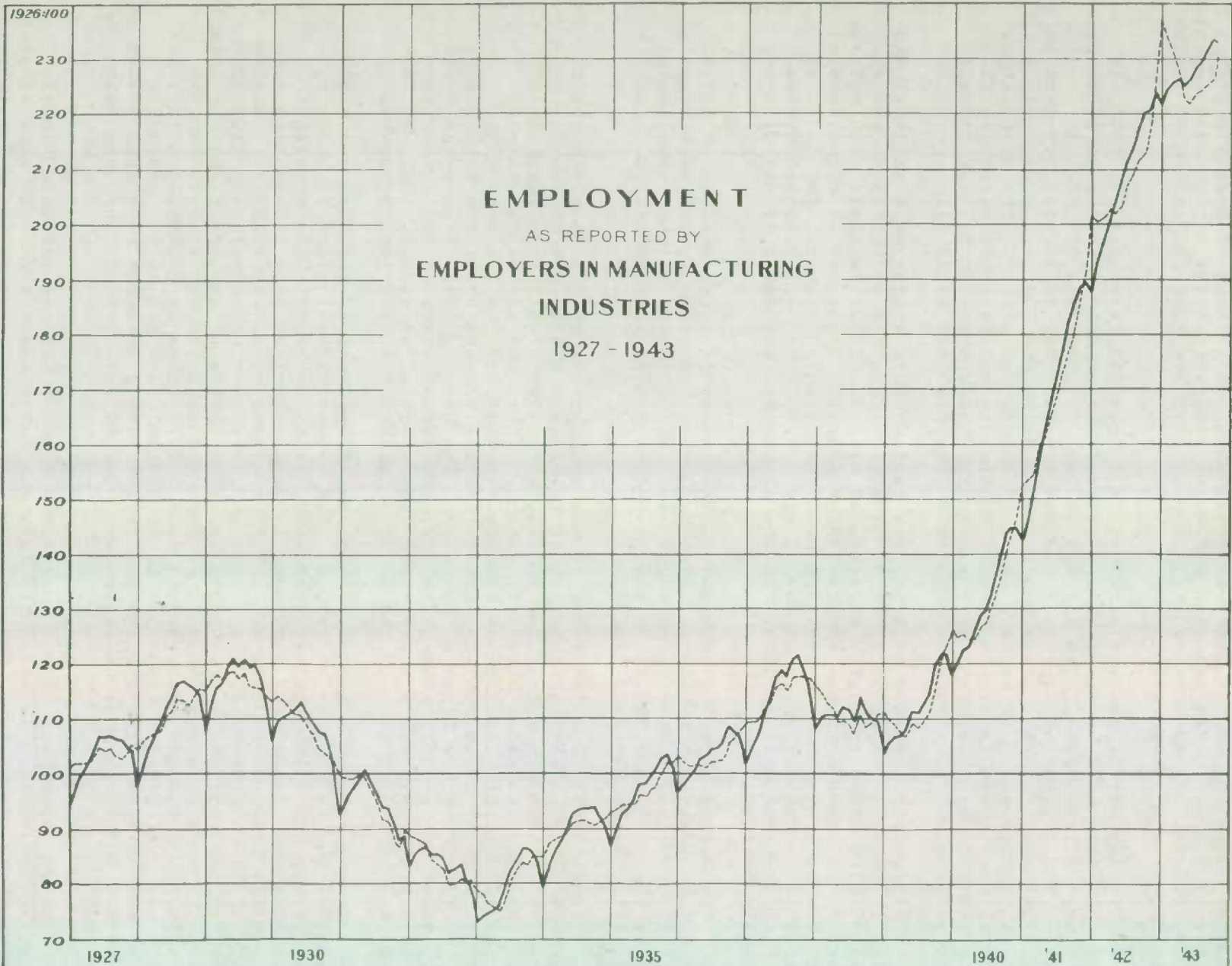
Mining.- Heightened activity was indicated in mining as a whole at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 479 operators showed a combined working force of 72,480 persons, as against 71,855 in their last return. There was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, and of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but coal-mining was considerably brisker. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 155.4, being 4.7 p.c. below that of 163.0 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fractionally declined.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,687,955, a sum 2.9 p.c. greater than the salaries and wages disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average earnings were also slightly higher, standing at \$37.09, as compared with \$36.36 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$35.36.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division was again downward, as is usual at the beginning of November. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 28,121, a decline of 311 from their last report. The loss was about normal in extent. There was also a falling-off in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$844,945, as compared with \$852,118 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average rose from \$29.97 at Oct. 1, to \$30.05 at the first of November. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure has been \$28.65. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105.3; this was fractionally higher than that of 104.7 at Nov. 1, 1942, while there was a gain of 5.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation.- A smaller-than-usual seasonal contraction was noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1. The reduction took place in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, local transportation showing a moderate advance. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 119.4, eight p.c. higher than that of 110.6 at Nov. 1, 1942; this gain has been accompanied by that of 11.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 595 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 150,887, as compared with 151,602 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 were given as \$5,390,262; this was not quite one p.c. greater than that of \$5,338,921 recorded in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$35.22 at Oct. 1 to \$35.72 at the date under review. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$34.55.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a further recession in the construction industries, in which the loss was below-average for the time of year. Highway work was more active, but building and railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,563 contractors, employing 170,673 men and women, 2,054 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls reported by these employers amounted to \$5,152,354; this was a decrease of two p.c. from their Oct. 1 total. There was also a falling-off in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$30.19 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$30.45 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure was \$28.51.



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.

The latest index in construction, at 135.3, was lower than that of 154.9 at the beginning of November of last year. This decrease of 12.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 7.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- A contra-seasonal advance was indicated in the service division, in which the 655 co-operating establishments added 457 persons, bringing their staffs to 44,935 at Nov. 1. The gain took place in hotels and restaurants, employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants slightly declining. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$845,456, compared with \$842,469 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 9.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls have shown a gain of 12.6 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.82 at Nov. 1, and \$18.94 at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with \$18.23 at the beginning of November, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed extremely marked expansion at Nov. 1; this may be due in part to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 2,378 establishments, with a total personnel of 169,889 men and women, as compared with 163,972 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$4,302,228 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$4,203,394. The percentage gain in the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the per capita average declined, standing at \$25.32, as compared with \$25.63 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.51.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 161.9, as compared with 156.5 at the same date in 1942. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. in the twelve months. The index of payrolls was 4.5 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 757 financial institutions showed a personnel of 64,743, 111 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,034,679, as compared with \$2,032,684 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.43, as compared with \$31.34 in the last report, and \$30.79 at Nov. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment in financial institutions was higher by one p.c. than at the same date in 1942, while that of payrolls was higher by 3.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia reported smaller staffs at Nov. 1 than at the beginning of October, but employment increased in the remaining provinces. The largest advances were in Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba, those elsewhere indicated being slight. In all cases, the indexes of employment were rather higher than at Nov. 1 in 1942 and earlier years.

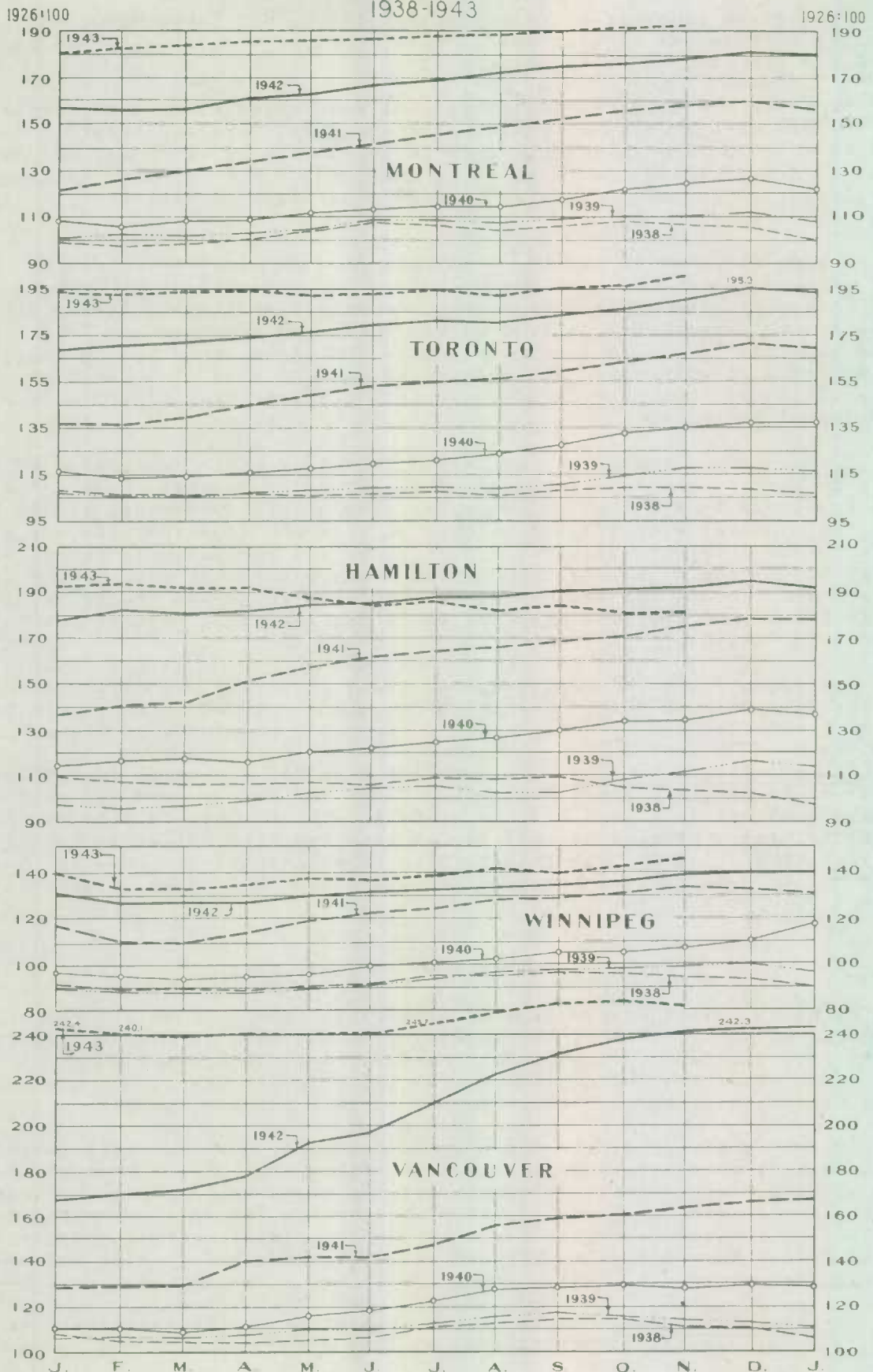
In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the sums disbursed in weekly earnings at Nov. 1 were less than in the last return, but in the remaining provinces they were higher. In all areas, the salaries and wages reported at the latest date exceeded those indicated at Nov. 1, 1942. The average earnings per employee also showed general increases in the twelve months' comparison; however, the latest averages in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia were rather lower than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment on the whole in the Maritime Area continued to expand; the increase was somewhat smaller than at the same date of 1942. The

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1938-1943



advance took place in New Brunswick, there being moderate declines in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The 993 co-operating establishments employed 147,207 persons, 2,635 more than at the beginning of October. This gain of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The index of employment stood at 194.3, as compared with 189.0 at Nov. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was brisker, most of the gain being in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were generally small. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade reported seasonal increases. Construction, however, showed some curtailment; there was little general change in communications and services.

The salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding, amounted to \$4,277,583, as compared with \$4,162,326 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.79 in the last report, to \$29.06 at the date under review. The average at Nov. 1, 1942, had been \$25.37. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 17 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 2.8 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in logging; construction, mining, services and trade also showed heightened activity. Communications, transportation and manufacturing, on the other hand, released some employees. The losses were not particularly large. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in animal food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but the trend was unfavourable in lumber, vegetable food, textile, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories. The general expansion in Quebec exceeded the average at Nov. 1, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1942. Information for Nov. 1, 1943, was furnished by 3,689 employers, whose staffs aggregated 607,263; this was higher by 1.5 p.c. than the number reported at the beginning of October, 1943.

The sum of \$18,285,235 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$18,086,714 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.1 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$30.11, as compared with \$30.24 at Oct. 1, and \$28.15 at Nov. 1, 1942. The index number of employment at the date under review was four p.c. higher than a year earlier, while that of payrolls was higher by 9.7 p.c.

Ontario.- Further slight improvement was shown in Ontario; the gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years since 1920, but was smaller than in any other November during the war. Information was furnished by 6,004 firms with a working force of 762,159 men and women, as compared with 761,219 at Oct. 1. The reported salaries and wages, at \$24,900,009, showed an increase of 1.1 p.c. The latest per capita weekly average was \$32.67, as compared with \$32.35 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$31.12 at the beginning of November, 1942. The index of employment, at 187.4 at the date under review, was fractionally higher than that of 187.2 in the last report, and also slightly exceeded the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of 185.2. The latest index of payrolls was 5.6 p.c. higher than a year ago.

There was a falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber and beverage plants were also slacker. On the other hand, moderate expansion was indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, tobacco, textile, rubber, pulp and paper, leather and animal food factories. The largest gains were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, but in all cases they were relatively slight. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, transportation and trade afforded more employment, but mining, communications and construction showed curtailment. There was little general change in services.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 1,875 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 200,632, as compared with 198,281 at the beginning of October. This increase of 1.2 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having

been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period, 1921-1942. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November were also higher, at \$6,187,891, as compared with \$6,114,535 at the beginning of October. The per capita average earnings, at \$30.84, were the same as at Oct. 1, but exceeded the figure of \$29.78 at Nov. 1, 1942. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.6 p.c., while there has been a rise of 8.9 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest additions to the working forces in the Prairie Area at Nov. 1, 1943 were in manufacturing, mainly in animal food factories. Logging, mining, services and retail trade were also busier. Transportation and construction, however, showed reduced activity.

British Columbia.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in British Columbia; the 1,537 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 had a personnel of 180,400 men and women, 3,307 fewer than in their preceding return. This loss of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The decrease in employment was seasonal, but was contrary to the movement which had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing showed continued curtailment on a considerable scale. There were important reductions in iron and steel products, together with smaller declines in animal and vegetable foods and in lumber mills. To some extent, the shrinkage was seasonal in character. Employment in mining, communications, transportation and construction also showed contractions. On the other hand, trade was seasonally active.

The sum of \$6,299,309 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, when the reported salaries and wages were lower by \$168,501, or 2.6 p.c., than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita average was \$34.92, as compared with \$35.21 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.34 at Nov. 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.5 p.c., while that of employment, at 193.6 at Nov. 1, 1943, was 3.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed an upward movement at the beginning of November in five of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. There were considerable advances in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Small gains were reported in Quebec City and Hamilton, while activity declined in Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment in all but two of these centres were larger than at Oct. 1; the exceptions were Ottawa and Vancouver. In seven of the eight cities, the weekly salaries and wages reported were greater than at Nov. 1, 1942; Hamilton was the exception in this case, there being a reduction of rather more than three p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year, accompanying a falling-off of 5.7 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

Montreal.- There was a further but smaller gain in Montreal, most of which took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, food, printing and publishing and some other plants were busier, while textile and non-ferrous metal factories showed some curtailment. Transportation also reported reduced activity, but there were rather slight increases in construction and services.

The 2,174 firms furnishing data at Nov. 1 had 296,528 employees, an increase of 1,478, or 0.5 p.c., over their working forces at the beginning of October. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was \$9,403,754, exceeding by 0.5 p.c. the sum of \$9,354,984 reported at Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings per employee were unchanged, at \$31.71. The Nov. 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.60.

The latest index of employment, at 192.9, was eight p.c. above that of 178.6 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 13 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Little change on the whole was shown in Quebec; the 246 co-operating employers had a staff of 40,683 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with

40,591 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages rose by 2.2 p.c., to \$1,200,163 at Nov. 1. The per capita weekly average stood at \$29.50, as compared with \$28.94 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$25.30 paid on or about Nov. 1, 1942. There were moderate increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel group, while chemical plants were slacker. Construction also released some employees; the changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1942, had stood at 254.1, as compared with 282.5 at the date under review. This gain of 11.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 28.7 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- There was continued, important expansion in Toronto, according to data tabulated from 2,123 establishments employing 257,952 men and women, as compared with 253,348 at Oct. 1. The increase of 4,604 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the gain indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Considerable improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, resulting from moderately heightened activity in printing and publishing, food, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Construction, transportation, trade and services likewise showed additions to the working forces, those in trade being substantial.

The co-operating firms reported that their weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,375,221, as compared with \$8,211,638 paid on or about Oct. 1, 1943. The per capita average was then \$32.41, rising to \$32.47 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.93 at Nov. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 200.2; this was almost five p.c. higher than that of 190.9 at the beginning of November of last year. The indicated payrolls have risen by 9.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa slightly declined. Retail trade was busier, but there were losses in services, construction and manufacturing, those in construction being largest. Information was received from 257 employers, whose personnel included 22,811 men and women, 120 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Nov. 1 aggregated \$619,272. The per capita average was \$27.15, as compared with \$27.22 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$26.33 at Nov. 1, 1942.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 172.7, was 6.2 p.c. higher than that of 162.8 at Nov. 1, 1942, since when the index of payrolls has shown an increase of 8.8 p.c.

Hamilton.- Little general change was indicated in Hamilton, where the 367 establishments furnishing data had a working force of 59,592 persons, as compared with 59,536 in their last report. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages on or about Nov. 1 amounted to \$1,967,068, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the aggregate of \$1,942,967 reported at Oct. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$32.64 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.01 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1942, the weekly average had been \$32.18; since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 3.4 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 5.7 p.c. The latter index at Nov. 1, 1943, was 182.0 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Further moderate curtailment was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and textile divisions. Services and trade were more active, while little general change was shown in other industries.

Windsor.- There was a further reduction in employment in Windsor, 169 workers having been laid off by the 223 co-operating firms, whose staffs aggregated 40,297. The weekly payrolls, however, were considerably higher, at \$1,761,749, as compared with \$1,674,143 distributed by the same employers at Oct. 1; the resumption of full-time work in one plant temporarily affected by shortages of materials accounted for most of the gain. The per capita average rose from \$41.37 at Oct. 1 to \$43.72 at the beginning of November, considerably exceeding the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of \$40.61.

The falling-off at the date under review took place mainly in the manufacture of vegetable foods. Iron and steel plants afforded rather more employment, and there were small gains in trade and construction.

The index of employment stood at 295.9, slightly below that of 297.2 at Oct. 1; it was also lower by 4.6 p.c. than the Nov. 1, 1942, figure of 310.3. In the 12 months, however, the index number of payrolls has risen by 2.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed further improvement at the beginning of November. Manufacturing, transportation and trade were decidedly busier the gain in the first-named took place mainly in food factories. A combined working force of 61,102 men and women was reported by the 585 establishments furnishing statistics, which had employed 59,716 in the preceding month. There was thus an increase of 2.3 p.c., accompanied by that of three p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These were given as \$1,715,855 paid on or about Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average rose from \$27.88 at Oct. 1, to \$28.08 at the beginning of November; that at Nov. 1, 1942, was also \$28.08. In connection with the latter comparison, it may be recalled that the number of women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, showed an unusually large increase as compared with the same date in 1942; the continuation of this situation no doubt helps to account for the unchanged weekly average over the 12 months.

The index number of employment, at 145.4 at the date under review, was higher by 5.2 p.c. than at the first of November in 1942; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to five p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of November; most of the decline took place in shipbuilding and other branches of iron and steel, while the pulp and paper group was rather brisker. Trade showed considerable improvement. The changes in other industries were slight.

Statistics were received from 665 employers having a staff of 90,124 persons, as compared with 90,847 at Oct. 1. The index was 252.0, a figure which was higher by 4.4 p.c. than that of 241.4 at Nov. 1, 1942; the gain in the reported payrolls in the same comparison was seven p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,052,280 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,114,388 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average at the beginning of November, 1943, was \$33.87, as compared with \$34.28 at Oct. 1, 1943, and \$32.58 at Nov. 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 Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.6	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	149.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	189.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	127.5	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	164.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	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	198.7	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	170.5	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	164.7	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	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.3	121.6	218.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	146.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8

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

100.0 7.7 .1 4.7 2.9 32.0 40.2 10.6 4.9 2.0 3.7 9.5

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 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.8	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.8	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	116.6
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	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	126.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.5	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.6
Nov. 1	178.6	264.1	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	269.7	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	184.8	276.3	195.3	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	169.8	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
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0

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

15.6 2.1 13.6 1.2 3.1 2.1 3.2 4.7

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.8	117.6	135.2	140.2
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	180.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.6	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	168.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	163.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	178.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	178.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	189.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.8	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
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	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	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	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	138.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
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	154.1	106.4	120.0	135.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	106.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9

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

100.0	63.6	2.9	3.6	1.5	7.9	9.0	2.4	8.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	63.6	230.7	231.3	218.6	187.5	144.6	122.1	110.9
Animal products - edible	2.1	202.3	197.2	178.8	185.8	172.1	149.0	133.4
Fur and products	.1	124.8	123.0	125.7	131.8	117.6	114.3	95.1
Leather and products	1.5	136.7	136.3	138.6	144.0	121.4	123.1	106.1
Boots and shoes	.9	123.6	123.4	126.5	134.7	117.8	121.6	104.6
Lumber and products	3.4	120.7	124.1	114.9	119.5	104.1	88.2	77.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	98.4	105.2	102.2	109.0	95.6	76.0	66.6
Furniture	.5	108.1	107.7	108.8	118.2	105.0	90.8	85.8
Other lumber products	1.1	216.6	210.6	168.2	160.4	134.0	126.0	104.8
Musical instruments	.1	51.5	50.1	42.9	40.0	78.2	58.4	53.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	170.2	185.6	160.1	172.2	150.5	146.6	134.7
Pulp and paper products	4.4	135.0	134.2	128.7	136.1	121.1	113.9	107.6
Pulp and paper	1.9	121.9	124.1	119.9	127.9	115.4	102.3	96.9
Paper products	.9	207.3	201.4	184.1	190.2	149.7	146.7	136.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	127.2	124.3	121.1	128.3	118.7	117.6	111.7
Rubber products	.9	135.7	131.8	127.6	145.3	120.1	116.6	106.1
Textile products	7.1	156.6	156.7	165.9	166.4	152.8	134.0	122.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.7	156.2	173.6	175.9	162.0	144.1	130.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	112.8	112.6	126.4	129.1	121.0	109.5	96.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	169.5	169.9	197.2	197.8	184.5	156.6	129.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	561.7	556.3	584.8	585.9	529.4	478.8	497.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	144.0	143.3	133.8	147.2	139.2	136.9	124.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	158.2	159.5	173.1	166.6	151.6	126.0	118.7
Other textile products	.9	171.1	170.7	173.3	168.4	160.3	123.3	107.1
Tobacco	.6	133.1	126.8	137.7	116.0	106.1	98.8	96.4
Beverages	.7	238.4	243.6	253.1	231.2	196.0	181.3	166.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	630.0	627.9	694.7	480.5	218.9	175.7	159.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	137.6	137.7	133.4	135.4	114.7	99.4	89.3
Electric light and power	1.0	145.0	146.2	143.7	149.9	146.8	143.6	137.9
Electrical apparatus	2.6	328.0	323.4	276.8	230.6	173.5	138.8	136.0
Iron and steel products	26.3	351.3	351.2	319.1	250.7	151.6	107.6	93.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	266.1	266.5	252.5	233.3	179.3	151.7	115.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	239.0	239.5	259.2	233.5	165.8	123.4	113.7
Agricultural implements	.6	128.5	128.0	123.9	108.4	83.6	60.1	60.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.1	303.4	300.2	260.1	202.0	131.6	94.8	84.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	298.4	301.9	308.1	253.4	200.0	139.9	132.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.5	1632.3	1667.0	1350.6	549.8	287.3	62.4	72.0
Heating appliances	.3	168.5	171.1	157.6	171.6	157.0	142.7	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	309.7	316.8	326.1	255.1	185.6	131.6	96.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	275.6	274.3	311.1	261.4	162.7	124.4	106.3
Other iron and steel products	4.8	433.3	431.5	450.2	285.9	172.1	119.9	103.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4.0	502.0	500.0	442.2	333.7	211.5	167.6	155.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.0	213.4	197.7	188.3	178.7	168.5	156.1
Miscellaneous	1.1	373.1	371.5	364.3	255.4	159.6	152.3	146.0
LOGGING	2.9	182.6	146.0	190.3	219.6	258.6	206.4	130.8
MINING	3.8	155.4	154.1	163.0	185.0	174.0	171.0	163.4
Coal	41.4	97.5	93.9	90.1	99.4	95.8	94.4	92.9
Metallic ores	1.9	283.8	285.7	325.3	378.9	351.5	353.6	335.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	154.0	155.5	159.8	166.7	166.6	143.7	135.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.3	106.4	104.7	100.0	90.4	86.7	85.5
Telegraphs	.4	130.3	133.2	128.5	118.0	105.5	100.0	97.0
Telephones	1.1	98.4	99.1	98.2	95.1	86.3	83.0	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.9	119.4	120.0	110.6	102.8	93.5	90.6	87.9
Street railways and cartage	2.3	176.2	174.3	160.2	151.3	140.0	133.5	125.2
Steam railways	4.4	105.3	106.1	97.6	89.8	79.6	79.2	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	107.4	109.8	103.5	97.3	94.8	86.1	94.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	135.3	136.9	154.9	147.7	120.5	117.6	122.5
Building	3.2	140.6	145.9	201.4	167.8	137.8	85.1	80.4
Highway	3.6	173.3	169.1	172.1	198.4	157.6	209.1	238.2
Railway	2.2	94.9	98.4	91.8	81.2	66.0	64.5	58.3
SERVICES	2.4	200.5	198.5	182.6	173.7	148.8	135.2	132.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	202.6	199.0	175.1	166.5	140.5	129.0	126.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	196.8	197.5	195.6	186.2	163.4	145.9	143.3
TRADE	8.9	161.9	158.3	156.5	163.4	148.9	140.2	135.6
Retail	6.8	171.3	163.5	165.7	171.8	154.9	144.8	141.3
Wholesale	2.1	137.6	137.7	132.3	141.3	133.4	128.1	122.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	188.7	187.6	183.3	167.6	139.2	123.6	114.6

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

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
Maritime Provinces - All Manufacturing	41.7	218.8	216.9	184.4	164.0	135.1	114.9	101.8
Lumber products	3.7	120.8	118.8	113.7	99.6	98.2	73.0	72.2
Pulp and paper	3.8	202.2	202.4	197.1	195.2	179.6	166.7	154.5
Textile products	2.8	109.5	110.8	120.3	120.5	113.4	96.3	83.4
Iron and steel	23.1	373.0	369.9	283.3	224.5	147.9	117.3	96.8
Other manufactures	8.3	153.8	151.2	144.7	145.3	137.1	127.2	114.8
Logging	3.6	237.2	185.0	319.0	303.3	276.5	225.5	148.3
Mining	10.6	103.2	99.6	101.5	115.7	113.4	114.8	112.9
Communications	1.8	124.4	125.6	119.5	108.0	97.1	100.6	95.7
Transportation	12.5	159.0	156.1	151.6	91.6	78.3	65.5	60.4
Construction	20.5	314.8	322.0	368.9	411.2	178.6	154.3	184.7
Services	1.7	298.0	301.7	285.6	262.3	207.0	172.9	173.5
Trade	7.6	179.3	169.6	177.2	178.4	163.1	142.3	134.8
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	194.3	191.0	189.0	179.6	133.8	117.9	112.6
Quebec - All Manufacturing	68.7	250.0	250.3	232.5	195.8	147.0	123.1	112.0
Lumber products	2.5	134.3	142.2	133.8	132.6	111.2	97.0	83.9
Pulp and paper	6.1	129.6	129.8	123.6	132.9	119.0	108.3	103.4
Textile products	11.9	181.1	181.7	190.3	188.5	169.0	147.1	135.4
Iron and steel	22.5	402.7	400.6	324.9	233.4	140.4	94.5	81.2
Other manufactures	26.7	279.1	279.8	271.7	200.7	154.1	134.1	122.4
Logging	4.2	288.6	204.6	306.9	383.4	483.5	364.8	211.9
Mining	2.4	315.3	308.9	307.9	320.2	288.1	288.9	264.1
Communications	1.1	98.8	99.5	100.1	95.5	82.0	77.6	77.4
Transportation	6.3	106.3	108.8	98.1	102.6	93.8	87.0	89.2
Construction	8.5	124.4	120.0	148.0	126.2	124.3	140.2	136.6
Services	2.2	190.1	188.5	169.8	159.2	130.8	120.8	119.0
Trade	6.6	174.3	170.0	167.0	170.0	153.7	145.7	143.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	206.1	203.0	198.1	177.1	148.7	131.5	119.7
Ontario - All Manufacturing	72.0	217.5	218.0	212.4	187.8	145.7	122.9	112.3
Lumber products	3.2	111.4	114.1	95.8	98.4	86.8	73.1	66.9
Pulp and paper	4.8	133.6	131.9	126.5	133.6	118.2	114.6	108.7
Textile products	7.0	132.6	132.3	141.7	146.0	138.2	123.3	112.2
Iron and steel	29.7	317.4	316.7	317.2	247.0	170.3	119.3	104.8
Other manufactures	27.3	227.0	228.7	215.1	197.6	152.5	140.3	130.4
Logging	1.4	115.2	95.9	139.6	150.4	186.3	171.5	94.6
Mining	2.8	214.7	219.7	262.4	315.6	296.4	289.8	265.1
Communications	1.3	92.4	93.3	92.4	90.9	85.4	78.9	78.4
Transportation	5.7	116.1	115.4	105.2	100.2	90.7	87.6	83.0
Construction	5.8	116.6	120.8	126.7	137.4	118.9	100.4	110.5
Services	2.3	224.0	223.3	206.7	203.4	173.5	157.7	157.7
Trade	8.7	161.8	155.1	157.7	168.9	155.1	146.5	140.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	187.4	187.2	185.2	173.0	142.5	124.4	115.0
Prairie Provinces - All Manufacturing	38.0	193.4	190.4	179.1	161.7	124.4	113.4	103.7
Lumber products	1.7	118.6	124.0	122.3	149.5	117.5	98.3	88.8
Pulp and paper	2.0	102.9	101.3	100.8	107.1	99.9	103.1	97.8
Textile products	2.4	216.2	215.5	230.9	208.3	186.4	156.1	144.3
Iron and steel	15.2	175.2	174.9	155.9	123.5	89.4	81.2	72.1
Other manufactures	16.7	267.1	247.9	236.9	223.2	165.4	152.1	141.0
Logging	.5	63.2	34.1	40.8	79.4	104.2	44.6	42.5
Mining	6.7	151.6	147.3	143.2	153.6	141.7	131.8	126.8
Communications	2.3	121.8	121.7	115.7	115.4	98.5	97.4	98.0
Transportation	17.8	127.6	128.0	117.4	112.9	103.8	106.7	101.9
Construction	14.1	111.0	114.2	116.8	116.9	113.7	106.2	108.2
Services	3.4	177.0	169.4	165.4	145.9	129.9	117.8	113.3
Trade	17.2	141.5	137.6	134.9	140.7	131.2	124.6	121.3
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	148.1	146.4	140.2	136.1	119.7	112.7	108.1
British Columbia - All Manufacturing	57.0	285.5	292.9	267.3	192.5	154.7	126.9	110.8
Lumber products	9.5	124.8	126.8	128.6	142.6	126.1	108.2	89.7
Pulp and paper	4.0	159.3	157.2	151.6	157.3	131.6	115.3	102.7
Textile products	.7	200.5	191.7	191.4	184.5	157.3	128.6	128.4
Iron and steel	29.0	1083.0	1112.6	966.2	363.1	170.7	93.1	86.3
Other manufactures	13.8	202.5	211.7	198.6	196.0	191.7	163.1	143.9
Logging	6.4	152.6	153.0	108.7	116.8	109.5	103.4	93.3
Mining	4.4	96.1	97.4	97.1	116.5	112.5	112.0	118.9
Communications	2.1	134.7	139.5	137.5	119.9	114.9	114.4	108.0
Transportation	8.3	112.9	114.8	109.2	99.6	92.8	97.5	94.6
Construction	9.4	140.5	146.9	178.5	109.6	77.8	87.9	90.8
Services	2.7	165.1	164.2	154.1	140.0	132.9	120.9	110.5
Trade	9.7	172.9	166.6	168.7	172.9	150.1	142.3	137.1
B.Columbia - All Industries	100.0	193.8	197.4	187.2	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5

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.

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	Sept.1 1943	Oct.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.7	240.9	240.1	216.5	183.2	136.9	116.8	105.1
Plant products - edible	2.8	141.3	137.4	146.1	158.1	147.1	141.2	133.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	141.0	139.0	131.2	132.0	116.2	117.7	109.9
Textiles	10.9	158.5	159.9	171.3	169.8	149.8	127.4	119.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.7	169.1	169.5	190.3	165.8	137.4	127.4	116.8
Iron and steel	32.8	389.0	388.0	312.1	229.2	133.0	95.7	79.9
Other manufactures	24.4	230.6	229.3	206.5	168.0	133.9	118.4	107.2
Communications	1.1	68.4	68.9	68.9	66.9	67.1	66.2	64.2
Transportation	3.9	93.7	96.8	89.2	108.4	105.0	94.8	96.8
Construction	3.1	57.2	56.4	84.4	76.3	60.2	76.3	109.9
Trade	11.0	168.4	163.5	158.8	160.8	149.5	141.2	137.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	192.9	192.0	178.6	158.2	124.3	110.7	107.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.4	384.4	381.9	329.6	233.1	156.3	114.2	101.9
Leather products	6.8	107.7	109.3	107.6	110.4	92.2	97.2	92.2
Other manufactures	72.6	505.5	501.2	427.2	287.8	184.1	121.9	106.4
Transportation	2.6	80.2	79.6	76.0	70.0	87.1	95.2	102.9
Construction	6.0	168.3	177.4	213.1	161.8	236.7	99.6	276.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	283.0	282.4	254.1	190.7	149.0	111.6	119.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.0	232.9	230.3	221.7	184.9	141.4	118.1	109.5
Plant products - edible	4.6	161.5	158.0	146.1	173.1	138.3	132.8	120.3
Printing and publishing	6.2	159.7	153.1	146.7	159.7	136.4	134.9	128.3
Textiles	7.5	119.5	119.1	128.8	129.8	118.7	103.5	96.4
Iron and steel	25.1	439.1	438.4	422.8	278.2	174.9	109.4	95.2
Other manufactures	31.6	234.5	231.2	217.6	181.0	139.2	121.1	114.6
Communications	1.2	72.2	72.6	72.8	71.1	70.3	67.7	67.8
Transportation	3.5	130.3	128.5	116.2	108.2	103.6	100.1	94.2
Construction	2.5	106.9	105.1	111.6	96.2	90.4	76.5	61.3
Trade	14.2	149.9	141.9	145.1	155.5	142.9	134.4	128.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	200.2	196.7	190.9	167.6	135.2	117.4	109.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	53.6	183.1	184.3	168.0	158.6	130.9	107.3	97.5
Lumber products	2.8	58.7	61.3	69.8	54.9	82.2	76.3	46.3
Pulp and paper	14.2	134.6	135.0	123.1	125.0	109.8	100.5	94.7
Other manufactures	36.6	261.2	262.5	234.8	219.0	164.2	124.5	117.9
Construction	8.8	131.1	145.3	152.6	222.8	132.7	124.6	113.3
Trade	20.2	187.2	179.8	176.8	175.2	157.9	144.6	141.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	172.7	173.6	162.6	164.4	131.2	113.1	106.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.6	191.9	192.5	204.7	183.1	137.0	113.9	103.2
Textiles	10.7	99.0	99.9	102.8	111.8	108.6	96.8	86.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	202.5	204.4	198.2	172.6	137.5	115.8	105.8
Iron and steel	46.0	268.1	269.2	301.7	247.9	155.6	114.4	95.6
Other manufactures	18.0	159.7	158.6	157.8	158.9	135.9	128.2	127.0
Construction	2.9	107.6	108.4	126.7	119.4	90.8	59.9	75.0
Trade	7.1	148.5	142.7	148.6	155.2	147.2	135.0	133.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.0	181.9	182.9	175.3	134.4	112.8	103.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.0	335.5	337.8	355.2	274.4	212.9	153.5	141.9
Iron and steel	76.2	368.7	367.9	394.7	296.9	218.8	147.5	135.1
Other manufactures	13.8	223.7	236.7	222.3	199.0	193.0	173.9	164.8
Construction	2.3	97.9	95.7	111.7	113.6	58.5	45.2	45.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	295.9	297.2	310.3	244.7	188.5	140.4	130.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.8	185.7	181.6	170.9	160.7	115.9	106.4	98.7
Animal products - edible	7.9	260.7	232.7	200.7	193.0	159.0	144.3	133.9
Printing and publishing	3.9	105.1	100.9	99.7	108.2	103.0	106.7	99.3
Textiles	6.7	224.5	223.2	235.0	213.4	187.9	160.0	147.8
Iron and steel	24.2	166.6	166.0	134.2	116.6	85.3	77.5	72.0
Other manufactures	18.1	212.9	210.8	230.0	226.7	136.0	125.7	117.4
Transportation	5.5	85.6	82.1	76.2	77.7	83.7	81.3	80.8
Construction	2.8	61.2	65.3	106.6	81.8	80.4	48.8	38.6
Trade	25.1	122.2	118.3	116.4	120.7	108.4	104.3	102.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	145.4	142.1	138.2	133.2	107.5	99.3	94.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	66.0	450.8	461.1	417.9	229.9	155.6	126.5	114.2
Lumber products	6.0	119.7	119.0	109.1	137.7	124.3	99.4	75.8
Other manufactures	60.0	625.1	641.3	567.7	274.3	170.6	139.1	131.7
Communications	2.8	118.8	121.4	119.5	113.7	112.6	112.6	107.0
Transportation	6.9	94.7	94.1	90.4	83.3	93.0	97.5	102.3
Construction	5.4	125.1	122.8	171.8	99.8	51.7	51.6	69.8
Services	4.0	165.7	166.8	154.6	134.0	134.4	124.4	111.8
Trade	14.9	172.0	164.4	166.8	172.4	152.6	143.4	137.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	252.0	254.0	241.4	163.0	127.9	114.8	110.4

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

Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at November 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 November 1, and October 1, 1945, and November 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov.1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,206,052	59,537,584	52.62	137.4	137.7	130.1	172.8	171.8	165.8
Animal products - edible	40,087	1,202,846	30.01	117.0	114.1	105.4	141.1	137.1	121.0
Fur and products	5,022	90,574	29.97	101.0	99.5	101.7	116.1	112.7	112.8
Leather and products	28,189	642,454	22.79	99.8	99.5	101.2	120.9	120.8	118.5
Boots and shoes	16,874	370,582	21.96	94.4	94.2	96.6	117.9	118.3	114.3
Lumber and its products	64,860	1,758,731	27.09	99.8	102.6	95.0	129.4	131.9	122.1
Rough and dressed lumber	54,900	970,790	27.82	85.0	90.9	86.5	113.2	120.8	117.4
Furniture	9,570	248,168	25.95	96.6	96.2	97.2	115.4	110.9	116.2
Other lumber products	20,590	537,775	26.27	145.2	141.6	115.3	188.5	161.5	140.4
Musical instruments	1,226	29,126	23.76	131.4	127.8	109.4	152.7	150.5	130.2
Plant products - edible	54,812	1,597,597	25.60	127.2	133.7	119.7	142.8	147.5	129.2
Pulp and paper products	84,271	2,720,124	32.28	105.2	104.6	100.3	115.8	114.9	109.7
Pulp and paper	56,792	1,503,160	26.54	101.2	105.0	99.5	115.4	116.7	111.1
Paper products	16,755	455,595	27.88	125.9	120.4	110.0	130.2	127.2	119.0
Printing and publishing	50,724	983,349	32.01	101.6	99.5	96.7	110.7	108.2	104.5
Rubber products	17,200	532,171	30.94	100.8	97.2	94.8	128.9	128.5	111.8
Textile products	135,839	3,084,455	22.71	98.2	98.5	104.1	117.8	116.4	119.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,872	1,137,581	23.28	92.2	91.9	102.1	115.5	114.1	117.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,615	516,644	22.65	89.7	89.5	100.5	108.5	106.5	114.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,258	289,811	23.64	91.0	91.2	105.9	119.8	118.8	120.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,600	254,650	24.02	95.9	95.0	99.9	124.4	124.4	115.5
Hosiery and knit goods	21,729	457,471	21.05	100.7	100.2	95.8	112.6	112.4	111.1
Garments and personal furnishings	48,757	1,089,912	22.55	101.7	102.5	111.2	121.7	119.8	127.0
Other textile products	16,481	399,471	24.24	105.1	102.8	104.4	119.2	119.1	118.2
Tobacco	10,981	245,500	22.56	124.4	118.5	128.7	154.2	145.4	145.0
Beverages	12,905	440,264	34.12	116.0	118.5	123.1	134.0	134.7	135.1
Chemicals	79,241	2,515,460	31.74	179.6	179.0	198.5	215.0	212.6	224.1
Clay, glass and stone products	15,765	490,352	30.47	105.2	105.5	100.1	128.5	128.5	123.8
Electric light and power	18,465	878,528	47.60	96.7	97.5	95.9	110.5	110.8	108.5
Electrical apparatus	46,896	1,530,369	32.63	153.9	151.8	129.2	186.0	178.9	154.9
Iron and steel products	479,788	18,119,838	37.77	176.5	178.5	160.4	222.5	221.2	190.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,059	1,315,765	36.49	128.0	126.2	119.6	145.5	141.5	131.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,514	833,951	32.61	106.1	106.3	115.1	130.6	129.8	135.4
Agricultural implements	10,787	355,287	32.95	119.1	118.8	114.8	145.0	148.0	136.1
Land vehicles & aircraft	191,669	7,271,092	37.94	168.7	167.0	144.7	205.1	200.4	167.6
Automobiles and parts	43,660	1,890,771	43.31	116.5	117.7	120.1	136.8	135.4	132.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	85,945	3,492,556	40.84	388.1	396.3	321.1	554.9	565.5	394.7
Heating appliances	5,351	175,957	32.84	106.4	108.0	99.6	131.5	150.2	118.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	19,979	773,044	38.69	158.9	140.1	144.2	171.2	170.3	176.8
Foundry and machine shop products	13,513	491,125	36.27	118.6	118.1	133.9	164.8	160.7	175.8
Other iron and steel products	91,127	3,511,081	38.53	201.7	200.9	209.6	271.8	270.8	260.2
Non-ferrous metal products	75,901	2,627,121	34.61	171.5	170.6	150.9	211.5	209.1	180.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,561	619,759	37.88	118.5	118.8	110.0	156.7	135.8	121.8
Miscellaneous	20,223	624,359	30.87	181.2	180.8	177.3	245.2	242.9	235.3
LOGGING	54,644	1,389,265	25.42	115.4	92.2	120.2	149.7	150.5	137.1
MINING	72,490	2,687,955	37.09	87.7	87.8	92.0	103.2	100.3	103.8
Coal	26,795	950,084	34.71	106.6	102.6	98.5	145.6	156.5	127.2
Metallic ores	35,451	1,440,904	40.67	76.5	76.8	87.4	84.8	83.7	92.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,254	316,967	30.91	95.7	98.6	99.3	119.0	119.5	117.4
COMMUNICATIONS	28,121	844,945	30.05	108.5	109.5	107.7	120.1	121.1	113.8
Telegraphs	7,476	213,586	28.57	112.8	115.5	111.5	127.0	131.6	125.1
Telephones	20,645	631,359	30.59	106.7	107.5	106.5	117.7	117.8	110.3
TRANSPORTATION	150,937	5,330,262	35.22	120.4	121.0	111.5	135.2	133.9	121.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	43,206	1,451,762	33.14	120.5	119.0	109.4	138.8	135.7	121.2
Steam railways	83,869	3,234,443	38.57	122.2	123.1	115.3	134.0	133.5	122.2
Shipping and stevedoring	23,812	724,057	30.41	113.2	115.7	109.1	133.5	132.3	119.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	170,673	5,152,534	30.19	97.0	98.1	111.0	129.5	131.2	139.2
Building	61,425	2,220,194	36.14	99.8	103.4	142.7	125.5	131.1	168.0
Highway	68,480	1,809,120	26.42	96.1	95.3	95.5	129.5	129.2	114.6
Railway	40,768	1,123,020	27.55	94.1	97.5	91.0	133.9	134.8	119.5
SERVICES	44,955	845,456	18.82	117.5	118.1	106.3	137.0	136.5	121.7
Hotels and restaurants	28,910	518,058	17.92	123.8	121.6	107.0	150.5	150.6	127.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,025	327,418	20.43	107.2	107.8	106.5	120.2	118.9	114.8
TRADE	169,899	4,502,228	26.52	105.9	99.7	99.9	112.5	109.9	107.7
Retail	129,336	2,982,293	23.06	104.1	99.3	100.7	112.5	109.0	107.7
Wholesale	40,563	1,519,935	37.55	101.2	101.1	97.1	115.0	112.0	107.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,897,661	59,950,027	31.59	123.4	122.7	119.9	152.0	150.7	140.6
FINANCE	64,743	2,054,579	31.43	108.0	108.2	106.9	117.6	117.7	114.2
Banks and trust companies	37,639	1,055,609	27.46	116.5	116.5	115.3	122.6	122.6	118.8
Brokerage and stock market	1,552	54,551	35.14	101.7	101.1	80.3	117.1	115.0	90.8
Insurance	25,552	946,439	37.04	97.7	98.1	87.3	113.1	115.0	111.2
TOTAL	1,962,404	61,984,808	31.59	122.9	122.0	119.5	150.6	149.5	139.5

Table 8.—Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, 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 November 1 and October 1, 1945, and November 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 Nov.1,1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Nov.1,1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Nov.1,1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1942	
Maritime Provinces		\$	\$							
Manufacturing	61,231	1,911,488	31.22	143.8	142.5	121.2	198.2	191.5	149.2	
Lumber products	5,429	150,814	24.10	107.9	106.1	101.5	152.9	145.5	155.9	
Pulp and paper	5,661	178,190	31.34	108.1	108.2	105.8	129.1	128.5	119.5	
Iron and steel	33,962	1,215,850	35.80	205.7	202.0	164.7	269.6	264.5	184.9	
Logging	5,565	122,066	21.94	88.0	71.2	122.2	151.5	104.5	152.2	
Mining	15,589	511,555	32.86	86.2	85.8	85.4	124.6	113.4	109.6	
Transportation	18,386	598,781	32.57	186.6	185.2	177.9	210.2	205.9	177.7	
Construction	30,077	782,929	26.03	124.5	127.5	145.9	170.9	176.5	166.8	
Trade	11,137	244,552	21.94	106.5	100.5	105.0	118.4	115.7	111.0	
Maritimes - All Industries	147,207	4,277,583	29.06	127.5	125.5	124.0	170.6	166.1	145.8	
Quebec										
Manufacturing	417,296	13,035,941	31.23	143.8	143.9	133.7	188.7	188.5	163.2	
Lumber products	14,958	560,367	24.09	93.5	98.8	95.0	141.0	148.2	155.2	
Pulp and paper	50,990	978,543	31.58	104.2	104.5	99.4	114.4	115.0	108.1	
Textile products	72,200	1,569,582	21.74	100.8	101.2	106.0	119.6	118.7	121.1	
Chemicals	43,035	1,350,964	31.39	193.8	194.4	212.5	236.4	233.7	241.5	
Iron and steel	136,870	5,255,531	38.58	209.4	208.5	157.2	271.9	273.0	206.0	
Logging	25,564	495,157	19.37	128.6	89.7	134.6	175.1	132.4	164.8	
Mining	14,468	490,192	33.88	107.0	104.8	104.5	117.2	113.8	112.8	
Communications	8,948	230,851	33.23	108.0	108.7	109.4	115.0	115.8	109.2	
Transportation	58,193	1,552,457	34.89	110.7	115.9	102.2	123.6	124.2	115.7	
Construction	51,504	1,418,550	27.85	102.7	99.1	122.2	129.5	126.0	162.0	
Services	15,170	248,715	18.88	128.0	126.9	114.3	152.4	152.5	151.0	
Trade	40,520	1,035,572	25.68	105.6	105.0	101.2	115.2	111.9	108.2	
Quebec - All Industries	607,265	18,285,235	30.11	151.0	129.2	125.9	165.5	163.5	150.7	
Ontario										
Manufacturing	548,477	18,407,498	33.56	126.7	127.0	125.8	155.4	155.6	145.0	
Lumber products	23,978	826,553	26.12	111.4	114.1	95.8	158.9	140.5	117.7	
Plant products - edible	28,535	706,544	24.93	125.1	144.6	111.3	154.5	147.9	119.9	
Pulp and paper	56,444	1,182,024	32.43	108.5	104.9	100.6	115.5	114.2	110.8	
Textile products	53,594	1,304,505	24.43	94.1	93.9	100.6	114.8	113.4	117.7	
Chemicals	31,265	1,008,044	32.24	157.2	155.0	177.4	185.4	182.8	191.8	
Electrical apparatus	29,822	968,922	32.49	158.8	157.6	121.1	166.2	160.0	145.9	
Iron and steel	226,522	8,634,755	38.15	142.6	142.5	142.5	176.6	175.5	165.1	
Non-ferrous metal products	34,828	1,212,050	35.00	159.4	157.2	135.5	177.8	174.7	161.1	
Logging	16,828	258,454	23.68	104.0	86.6	126.0	137.1	122.1	145.2	
Mining	21,002	852,888	40.61	68.4	70.0	85.6	78.9	79.0	91.4	
Communications	10,076	318,897	31.65	102.8	105.8	102.8	119.1	118.8	109.8	
Transportation	43,618	1,579,459	36.21	121.7	121.1	110.4	155.2	150.1	121.0	
Construction	44,257	1,452,508	32.82	78.7	81.5	85.5	103.0	107.5	103.6	
Services	17,505	552,319	18.98	114.5	114.1	105.8	135.4	135.1	118.5	
Trade	66,598	1,699,986	25.60	98.0	95.9	95.5	107.8	104.1	103.8	
Ontario - All Industries	782,159	24,900,009	32.67	115.8	115.6	114.4	159.8	158.5	152.4	
Prairie Provinces										
Manufacturing	76,277	2,325,544	30.49	138.9	136.8	128.7	162.8	158.2	147.9	
Animal products - edible	12,587	369,560	29.56	146.4	151.7	117.0	166.8	146.9	152.0	
Lumber products	3,561	89,906	26.75	84.1	87.9	86.7	106.0	115.2	111.5	
Plant products - edible	6,252	172,678	27.62	149.5	151.0	144.1	161.1	147.2	147.8	
Textile products	4,891	99,401	20.32	109.8	109.4	117.5	121.8	120.5	124.5	
Iron and steel	59,389	1,001,655	32.97	158.5	158.0	140.6	195.5	191.5	165.7	
Mining	13,478	525,535	38.85	124.7	121.2	117.8	144.8	141.7	158.5	
Communications	4,675	125,668	26.46	110.2	110.1	104.7	115.0	114.5	110.4	
Transportation	55,756	1,550,680	37.22	115.4	115.8	106.2	127.8	127.4	112.4	
Construction	28,121	860,329	30.59	84.9	87.5	89.5	118.8	122.9	114.5	
Services	6,735	120,560	17.91	108.8	104.1	95.5	121.4	119.5	106.8	
Trade	34,497	882,751	25.59	107.4	104.4	102.4	115.2	113.6	109.5	
Prairies - All Industries	200,652	6,187,891	30.84	115.4	114.1	109.5	156.1	154.6	125.0	
British Columbia										
Manufacturing	102,751	3,659,515	35.61	180.1	184.8	168.6	227.5	236.5	208.0	
Animal products - edible	5,584	172,296	30.88	118.2	152.6	116.8	140.1	165.7	128.1	
Lumber products	17,134	549,291	32.06	92.9	94.5	95.7	114.5	115.7	119.2	
Plant products - edible	7,012	181,593	25.90	186.7	196.3	186.9	221.0	219.8	199.2	
Pulp and paper	7,164	254,346	35.50	107.2	105.8	102.0	119.2	115.4	107.8	
Iron and steel	52,245	2,013,855	38.55	440.8	452.8	395.2	572.0	605.9	501.2	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,080	197,587	38.39	105.3	105.0	110.5	119.5	119.9	135.5	
Logging	11,592	494,540	42.64	125.7	126.0	89.5	142.5	145.2	105.1	
Mining	7,865	310,007	38.95	81.6	82.8	82.5	95.0	91.7	88.9	
Transportation	14,936	548,905	36.75	111.2	115.1	107.6	159.2	158.6	123.4	
Construction	16,314	658,218	37.75	135.9	140.0	170.2	199.1	207.5	250.1	
Services	4,984	104,864	21.12	115.5	114.8	107.8	137.5	136.8	150.5	
Trade	17,557	459,567	25.07	108.9	104.9	106.2	125.6	120.8	119.0	
B.C. - All Industries	180,400	6,299,509	34.92	143.7	146.5	138.8	179.0	183.9	168.0	

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	250,458	7,558,548	32.90	151.0	150.5	155.7	194.3	193.9	185.3
Plant products - edible	8,257	225,054	27.08	98.1	95.4	101.5	120.5	115.3	116.1
Pulp and paper	9,576	278,502	29.70	114.1	112.5	108.1	120.9	120.0	109.9
Textiles	32,287	726,505	22.50	98.3	100.6	107.3	116.4	115.8	121.2
Tobacco	6,590	156,842	23.80	113.5	113.7	151.2	155.4	151.2	135.2
Iron and steel	97,172	5,788,744	58.99	211.4	210.9	186.4	269.1	269.9	201.0
Communications	3,552	134,997	40.27	105.2	106.0	106.0	114.2	115.3	105.3
Transportation	11,406	370,189	32.46	92.7	95.7	88.2	107.2	108.5	99.5
Construction	9,226	292,298	31.68	85.1	83.3	125.3	104.4	101.8	154.3
Services	9,576	187,833	20.03	121.6	120.1	109.0	149.3	147.5	127.1
Trade	32,651	856,976	26.26	107.7	104.9	101.6	114.7	113.5	109.1
Montreal - All Industries	298,528	9,403,754	31.71	156.7	156.1	126.6	171.1	170.2	161.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	52,518	1,001,041	30.98	204.4	203.0	175.2	298.3	290.0	219.8
Chemicals	10,770	329,706	30.52	248.1	251.9	261.4	426.2	409.7	354.0
Iron and steel	11,015	435,481	39.54	452.7	458.3	241.5	597.4	574.8	281.8
Transportation	1,088	31,650	29.63	116.2	115.4	110.1	131.9	127.9	135.8
Construction	2,461	64,575	26.24	108.5	112.3	154.9	158.3	169.0	201.6
Services	1,307	21,014	16.08	119.2	120.9	104.9	138.8	139.7	115.5
Trade	3,251	72,866	22.55	104.4	103.6	102.7	119.7	119.5	111.3
Quebec - All Industries	40,883	1,200,165	29.50	172.7	172.3	155.0	247.9	242.5	182.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	193,314	6,536,771	33.81	143.1	141.5	138.5	177.3	175.1	161.4
Plant products - edible	11,744	290,650	24.75	108.4	106.0	98.1	113.2	110.3	107.4
Pulp and paper	16,087	511,137	31.77	106.8	102.4	98.1	114.9	111.8	109.3
Textiles	19,346	512,974	26.52	99.6	99.3	107.5	124.4	121.5	128.5
Chemicals	15,566	480,984	30.90	200.6	197.1	196.4	238.7	235.7	215.1
Electrical apparatus	14,636	462,965	31.63	157.7	155.7	130.3	179.0	176.2	149.2
Iron and steel	64,745	2,506,125	38.71	188.9	188.5	181.3	249.2	246.7	218.3
Communications	3,021	118,587	39.19	101.3	102.4	102.7	115.9	114.8	107.8
Transportation	9,120	299,745	32.87	125.4	125.7	111.8	143.5	136.0	125.6
Construction	6,508	238,229	36.51	78.9	77.6	82.4	93.4	89.5	94.9
Services	9,249	184,543	19.95	118.4	115.5	105.4	135.1	132.1	115.4
Trade	58,834	992,091	27.08	101.3	96.3	98.5	109.9	105.6	105.6
Toronto - All Industries	257,952	8,375,221	32.47	130.6	128.5	124.5	158.3	155.2	145.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	12,219	366,636	30.01	122.1	122.9	112.1	147.2	145.7	132.9
Pulp and paper	5,249	99,288	30.56	115.9	116.0	105.8	123.5	123.0	111.2
Iron and steel	3,916	132,728	33.99	117.0	117.4	100.2	176.5	171.4	146.5
Construction	2,000	60,084	30.04	81.2	80.0	94.5	104.1	120.2	115.2
Services	2,251	37,027	16.45	125.9	126.9	115.6	152.3	155.2	137.7
Trade	4,802	102,532	22.29	108.6	104.3	102.6	117.9	116.5	107.5
Ottawa - All Industries	22,811	619,272	27.15	114.7	115.3	109.0	135.2	136.2	124.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,986	1,724,801	33.83	115.9	116.2	123.6	139.3	137.5	144.4
Textiles	6,379	149,538	23.44	92.1	92.9	95.6	108.0	107.5	111.1
Electrical apparatus	6,513	230,715	35.42	125.1	126.3	122.4	167.4	152.2	169.0
Iron and steel	27,412	1,022,126	37.28	125.8	126.3	141.5	147.6	147.6	159.3
Construction	1,745	64,902	37.19	70.4	70.9	82.9	99.0	100.9	110.2
Trade	4,253	106,052	24.94	97.3	94.0	97.9	106.7	102.0	109.0
Hamilton - All Industries	59,592	1,987,068	33.01	112.4	112.4	119.1	135.0	133.4	139.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	36,269	1,634,461	45.06	129.7	130.8	137.4	148.5	141.0	144.7
Iron and steel	30,724	1,443,252	46.97	130.6	130.3	139.8	161.1	142.1	147.8
Construction	912	32,594	35.74	143.3	140.1	165.5	173.1	167.7	211.1
Trade	1,494	40,498	27.29	114.6	108.9	97.9	112.0	104.8	101.7
Windsor - All Industries	40,297	1,761,749	43.72	128.7	129.3	135.0	148.0	140.6	144.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,169	1,080,879	29.08	139.2	135.1	127.2	159.3	152.7	140.0
Animal products - edible	4,810	151,701	31.54	134.7	120.3	103.7	163.2	137.5	129.6
Textiles	4,111	82,195	19.99	111.7	111.0	116.9	119.3	116.7	126.3
Chemicals	2,764	85,579	30.24	490.1	497.5	717.5	589.5	572.9	833.3
Iron and steel	14,777	465,885	31.53	150.0	149.3	120.7	176.3	174.2	143.4
Communications	1,228	32,633	26.62	97.4	97.2	97.4	94.4	96.0	102.3
Transportation	3,374	111,058	32.92	118.3	113.2	105.1	134.7	131.9	112.3
Construction	1,724	54,502	31.50	59.6	42.2	68.9	41.2	44.9	73.9
Services	2,270	39,779	17.52	114.2	111.9	104.9	128.2	126.8	119.0
Trade	15,316	396,579	25.89	109.5	106.0	104.3	117.1	114.5	113.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	61,102	1,715,855	28.08	119.0	116.3	115.1	132.2	129.5	129.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	58,484	2,151,873	36.18	243.1	248.7	225.4	316.8	330.8	287.4
Lumber products	5,449	174,651	32.05	91.2	90.7	85.2	109.1	107.9	102.1
Iron and steel	40,968	1,560,511	38.09	500.4	518.0	482.1	639.6	681.4	569.5
Communications	2,542	68,074	26.78	109.3	111.7	109.9	119.5	121.9	118.9
Transportation	6,166	225,863	36.31	115.1	112.4	108.0	134.3	130.9	123.1
Construction	4,834	185,053	38.28	158.0	155.1	216.9	215.9	194.1	269.8
Services	3,623	77,324	21.34	120.9	121.3	112.8	142.3	145.3	151.7
Trade	15,471	343,838	22.23	107.8	108.9	104.0	123.6	119.9	117.6
Vancouver - All Industries	90,124	3,053,290	33.87	177.8	179.0	170.1	230.8	235.2	216.5

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