

72-002
C.2

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Census Library
Bibliothèque du Recensement

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
May 4, 1943

Price \$1 a year

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

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1943.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Cxon.) 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.

The trend of employment in the Dominion as a whole was slightly upward at Mar. 1, in accordance with the movement indicated in 12 of the 22 earlier years for which statistics are available. The 13,532 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported a combined working force of 1,818,942 men and women, as compared with 1,816,505 at Feb. 1; the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review amounted to \$55,835,282, exceeding by \$1,421,324, or 2.6 p.c. the aggregate disbursed at the beginning of February.

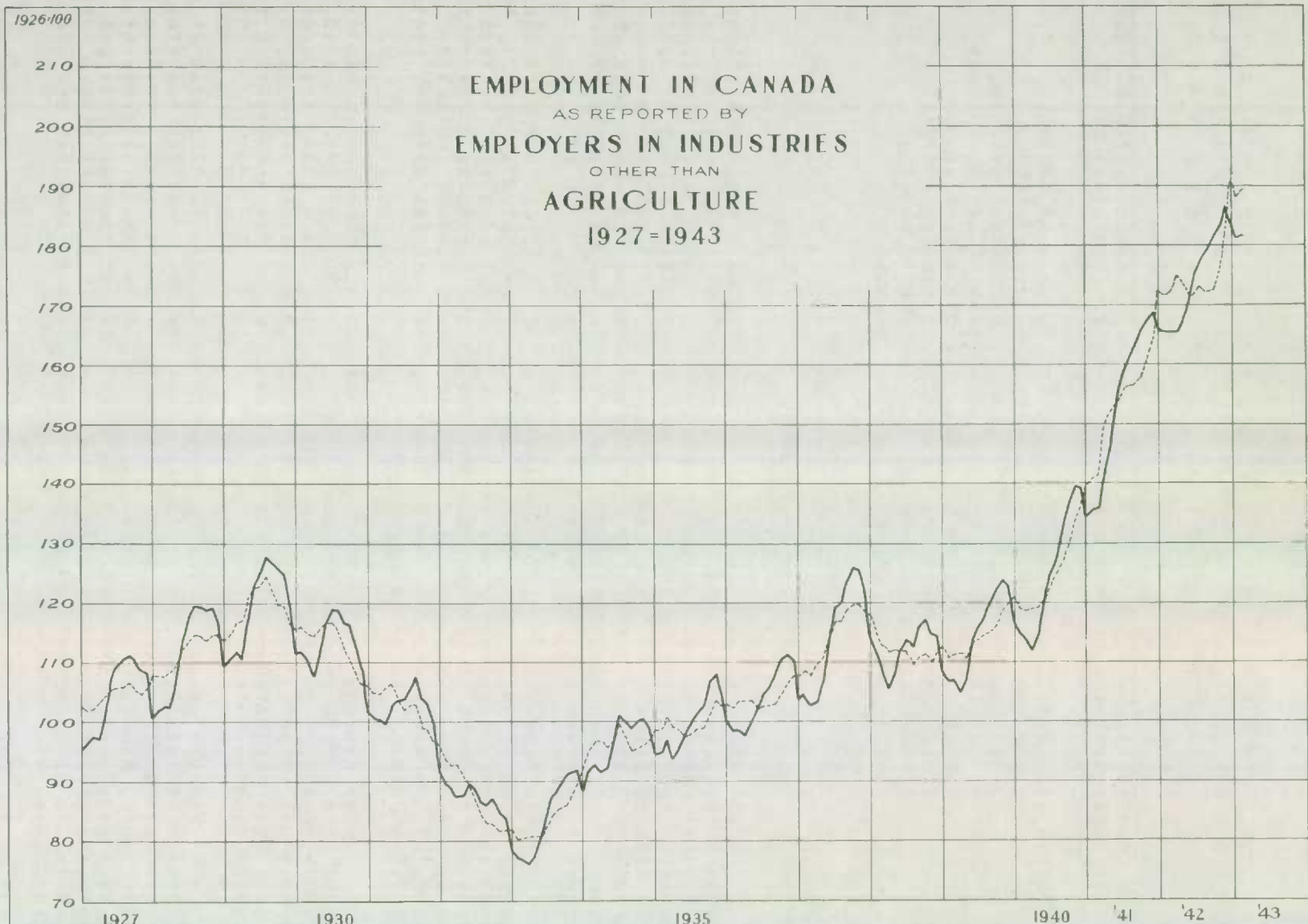
The increase of 2,437 employees, or 0.1 p.c., at Mar. 1 slightly raised the index of employment, on the 1926 base, from 181.2 at Feb. 1, to 181.5 at the date under review, as compared with 165.1 at Mar. 1 of last year. The gain was somewhat larger than the average at the beginning of March in the period upon whose experience the seasonal adjustment factors are based; accordingly, the seasonally-corrected figure showed a small advance, rising from 188.2 at Feb. 1, to 189.1 at Mar. 1.

The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment increased from \$29.96 paid on or about Feb. 1, to \$30.70 at Mar. 1, 1943, as compared with \$27.92 at Mar. 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of employment has risen by 9.9 p.c., and the index of aggregate payrolls, by 20.0 p.c. The pay envelope of the typical employee of the co-operating firms has advanced by ten p.c.

Further expansion was reported in employment in factories at Mar. 1; this, like that indicated at Feb. 1, was rather below-normal for the time of year, but nevertheless raised the crude index to a new maximum. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, again showed a decline. A substantial proportion of the latest gain was reported in iron and steel plants. Lumber mills and electrical apparatus factories also showed considerably more activity. The largest losses in manufacturing at Mar. 1 took place in chemical and clay, glass and stone works.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, construction and maintenance and trade reported seasonal curtailment, which was generally of less-than-average proportions, except in trade. There was improvement in services, mining and transportation, that in the first two being relatively slight, while transportation showed a gain on a rather larger scale.

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 increase in the latter and in mining were contra-seasonal in character.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$55,835,282, as compared with \$54,413,958 distributed on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to 2.6 p.c. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment reached a new high, standing at \$30.70, as compared with \$29.96 at Feb. 1. The previous maximum was that of \$30.06 at Dec. 1, while the Mar. 1, 1942, figure had been \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,882,309, as compared with 1,879,642 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid in weekly payrolls to these employees were given as \$57,814,396, as compared with \$56,384,323 paid at Feb. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.71, as compared with \$30.00 at the beginning of February, and \$27.99 at Mar. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, so that they are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available. The indexes of payrolls shown in this table have recently been revised, showing small fractional differences from those previously published.

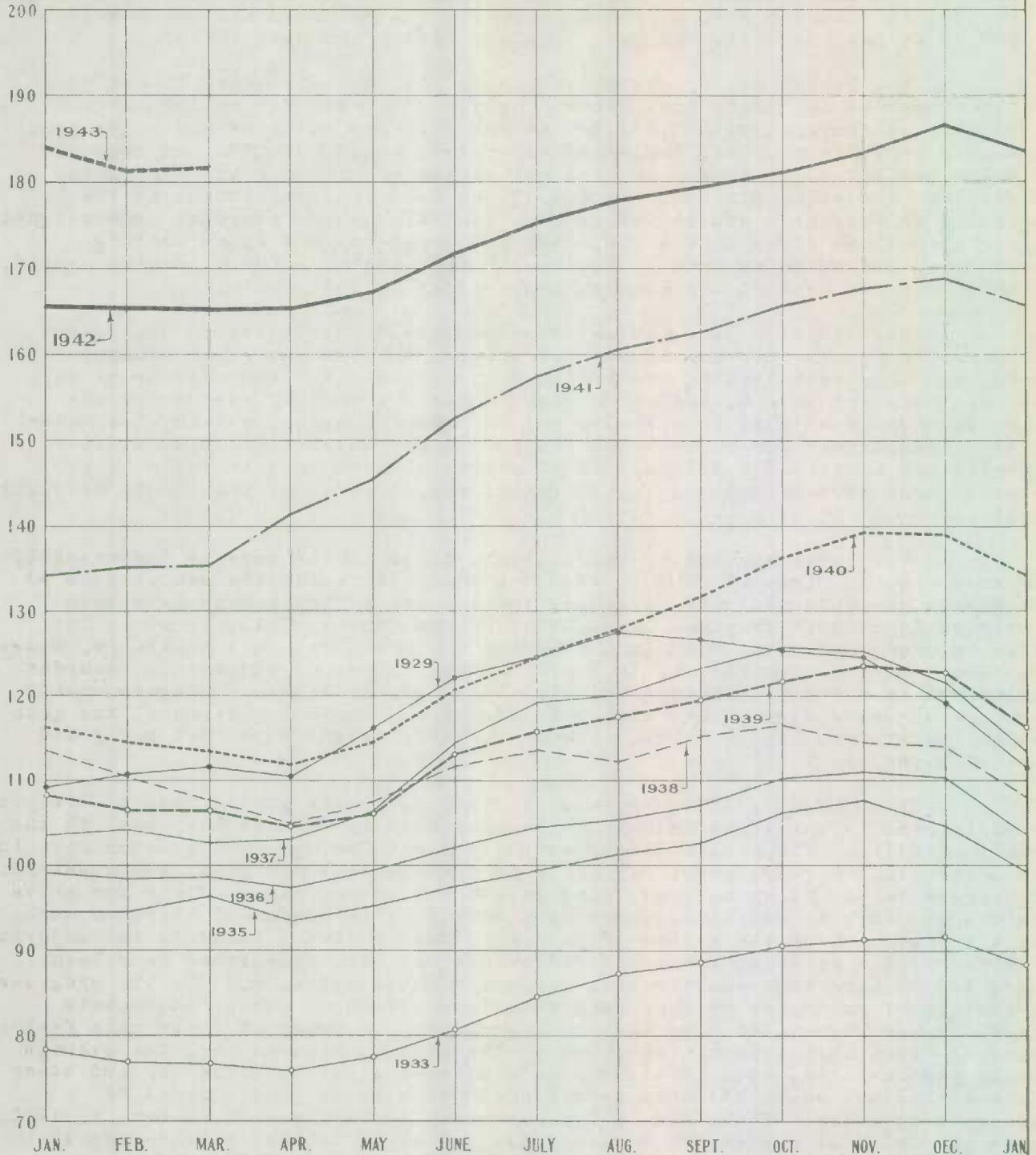
The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 18.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 43.2 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1943, amounted to 18.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42 p.c.

From Mar. 1, 1942, to Mar. 1, 1943, there was an increase of 9.9 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 20.0 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:— (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other factors, has not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 20.0 p.c. from Mar. 1, 1942, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by ten p.c. in the 12 months.

Chiefly as a result of wartime demand for manufactured commodities, the growth in employment and payrolls in factories in the period of observation

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



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

has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by almost 33 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 62.5 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by practically 23 p.c., while the all-industries average has risen by 21.6 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The buoyant movement in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 51.9 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 88.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed in the interval from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Mar. 1 was higher by 16.5 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 36 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

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 Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

There was a further gain in employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1, according to data received from 7,587 establishments with a combined working force of 1,164,853 men and women; as compared with 1,157,832 at Feb. 1, this was an increase of 7,021 employees, or 0.6 p.c. The rise was seasonal, although it was rather below-average for Mar. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. It was decidedly smaller than the gain at March 1 in either 1941 or 1942. Nevertheless, the improvement at the date under review raised the index to a new high. Standing at 223.4, it exceeded by 14.2 p.c. the figure of 195.7 at the beginning of March of last year. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, was slightly lower, at 228.2, as compared with 230.5 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The payrolls disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to \$36,631,813, a sum which was larger by 3.2 p.c. than that of \$35,483,216 reported by the same employers at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$31.45, was higher than that of \$30.65 in the preceding period of observation. The Mar. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.58. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 24.8 p.c., a gain substantially larger

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1945, 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 March 1, 1945, February 1, 1945, and March 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar.1,1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar.1,1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of					
			Mar.1 1945	Mar.1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1942		
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	126,231	3,565,961	28.25	25.95	110.5	109.8	104.5	144.5	154.5	128.5
Prince Edward Island	2,153	49,512	22.90	20.11	105.5	104.6	105.4	111.6	108.1	99.8
Nova Scotia	74,755	2,225,477	29.77	27.29	110.1	109.7	102.9	146.9	154.2	129.4
New Brunswick	49,323	1,291,172	26.13	24.19	112.3	111.5	107.8	141.9	136.2	128.5
Quebec	582,315	16,827,042	28.90	25.71	126.4	126.5	113.5	155.7	152.5	124.4
Ontario	757,254	24,087,238	31.81	29.32	115.1	115.5	107.7	135.9	134.9	118.0
Prairie Provinces	183,397	5,527,888	30.14	28.34	105.5	105.7	98.3	122.2	120.1	107.3
Manitoba	87,294	2,588,967	29.66	28.26	106.7	106.4	99.4	119.9	119.3	106.7
Saskatchewan	54,044	982,614	28.86	27.60	96.4	95.6	85.4	111.7	110.7	94.9
Alberta	62,059	1,956,307	31.52	29.32	109.7	108.9	104.8	131.7	126.7	115.6
British Columbia	169,767	5,827,153	34.32	30.35	135.2	134.5	106.1	167.9	151.8	118.8
CANADA	1,818,942	55,835,282	30.70	27.92	118.7	118.5	108.0	143.2	139.5	119.5
(b) Cities										
Montreal	279,635	8,507,150	30.42	27.14	130.3	129.3	111.1	159.7	155.5	119.9
Quebec City	37,186	928,820	24.98	22.71	158.5	157.3	121.6	192.7	193.5 ⁺	135.2
Toronto	249,619	7,862,102	31.50	29.13	126.5	126.1	112.4	149.7	149.2	124.1
Ottawa	21,644	576,889	26.64	24.91	103.8	103.0	103.9	126.5	125.2	113.7
Hamilton	62,441	2,077,245	33.27	30.92	118.1	119.4	111.6	145.0	140.5	125.6
Windsor	42,371	1,783,933	42.10	38.78	135.6	137.2	115.7	150.4	152.0	116.4
Winnipeg	55,578	1,557,014	28.01	26.41	103.1	103.2	104.3	120.9	120.6	109.4
Vancouver	85,542	2,915,873	34.06	29.50	163.7	163.2	120.2	223.0	196.0 ⁺	137.6
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,164,853	36,631,813	31.45	28.58	133.0	132.2	116.5	162.5	157.4	129.8
Durable Goods 1/	643,732	22,275,527	34.60	31.51	151.9	150.1	120.1	188.4	179.4	136.9
Non-Durable Goods	504,057	13,748,308	27.28	25.16	116.5	117.2	114.1	136.0	134.9	123.5
Electric Light and Power	17,064	609,978	35.75	34.14	89.4	90.1	92.0	99.1	102.1	97.6
Logging	69,151	1,562,208	22.59	18.97	146.0	147.7	141.9	174.9	160.9 ⁺	181.5
Mining	75,850	2,795,007	36.85	34.84	91.5	91.1	99.5	107.7	104.4	112.0
Communications	27,475	792,737	28.86	27.68	105.8	106.1	105.1	112.6	113.1	105.3
Transportation	135,247	4,313,825	36.58	34.71	108.0	106.4	98.3	123.9	121.4	107.8
Construction and Maintenance	154,709	4,588,634	29.66	25.28	87.9	90.1	74.3	114.5	114.4 ⁺	85.0
Services	40,137	736,583	18.32	16.99	105.3	105.1	98.9	120.5	120.2	105.2
Trade	151,462	3,808,415	25.14	23.84	93.8	95.2	96.7	103.8	105.0	101.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,818,942	55,835,282	30.70	27.92	118.7	118.5	108.0	143.2	139.5	119.5
Finance	63,367	1,979,114	31.23	29.88	105.7	105.3	112.6	114.6	114.1	116.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,309	57,814,396	30.71	27.99	118.1	117.9	107.8	142.0	138.4	118.8

+ Revised.

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

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Jan. 1, 133.2; Feb. 1, 132.4 and Mar. 1, 133.6; at Mar. 1, 1942, the index was 123.6.

than that of 14.2 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing in the same period. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Employment in iron and steel works continued to expand, the staffs recorded at Mar. 1 being larger by almost 6,900 than those indicated in the preceding survey. Shipyards, aircraft and other vehicle and firearm plants again showed heightened activity. Lumber mills and electrical apparatus factories also reported considerable increases, while there were moderate gains in rubber, textile, miscellaneous non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. On the other hand, food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. In some cases, the reductions were seasonal.

Recent monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls have pointed out that, largely as a result of wartime shortages of labour, the employment afforded by an increasingly large number of factories turning out consumers' goods has declined from the extraordinarily high levels reached before the labour stringency became so marked; where none of the industrial groups shown in Table 4 had reported less activity at Mar. 1, 1942, than at the same date in 1941, 18 divisions at the beginning of March 1943, showed a reduction in the 12 months' comparison. Notable among these were the vegetable food, boot and shoe, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and several branches of textiles; in these groups, however, employment was still in greater volume than in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The recent falling-off in many of these classes merits more attention for the reason that, in a great many cases, they are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industries has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among these in this category are the chemical, electrical apparatus and various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1943, was 162.5, as compared with 157.4 at the beginning of February, and 129.8 at Mar. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 25.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 14.2 p.c. in the index number of employment. An explanation has been given elsewhere in this report regarding the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and increasing importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing shortage. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment. The effect of this is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at the date under review, was 37.6 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 10.1 p.c. higher; in the year, the index of employment in durable goods has risen by 26.5 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 2.1 p.c.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Mar. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

Per capita average earnings in the various industries as at Mar. 1 are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences

* Except tobacco.

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

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	112.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	136.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96 ^{1/}	132.2	157.4	30.65 ^{1/}
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.70	133.0	162.5	31.45
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

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

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

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

found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Employment in logging was rather quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was considerably below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 499 firms, with a staff of 69,151 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 69,970 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 231.1, was lower than that of 258.3 at the same date of last year, the falling-off amounting to $10\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$1,562,208, were higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, or Mar. 1, 1942; the increase in the payroll index in the latter comparison was 5.6 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$20.54^{1/} at Feb. 1, 1943, to \$22.69 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from better weather; operations at Feb. 1 had been affected by unsatisfactory conditions in this respect. The Mar. 1, 1942, average had been \$18.97. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Moderate contra-seasonal improvement was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal afforded slightly less employment, but the mining of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores was somewhat brisker. Statistics were received from 441 operators, with a personnel of 75,850, 345 more than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group rose slightly from 161.4 in the preceding report, to 162.2 at the beginning of March, when it was eight p.c. lower than that of 176.4 at the same date in 1942. The index of payrolls showed a decrease of 3.8 p.c. over the 12 months. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,795,007, as compared with \$2,709,967 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure rose from \$35.89 at Feb. 1, to \$36.85 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$34.84 at Mar. 1, 1942.

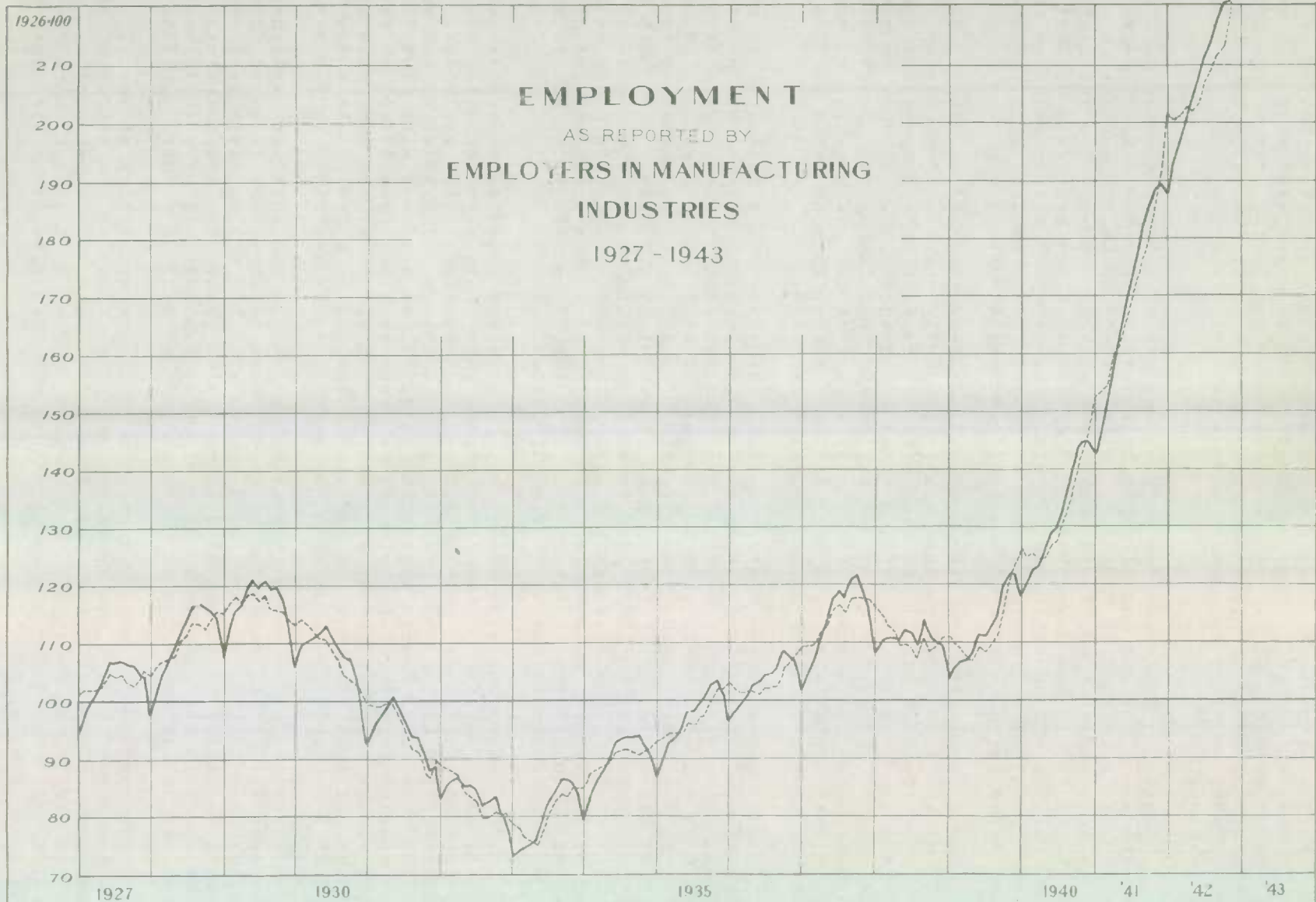
Communications.- Little general change was noted in communications at the date under review, by the 61 employers whose data were compiled, and who had a personnel of 27,473. At Feb. 1, they had reported 27,528 employees. The slight falling-off was below-normal for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$792,737, as compared with \$795,736 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$28.91 at Feb. 1, to \$28.86 at the first of March, as compared with \$27.68 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 102.8, a few points above that of 100.2 at Mar. 1, 1942, since when the payroll index has risen by 6.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Contra-seasonal expansion was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March, when returns were received from 587 employers of 135,247 workers, as compared with 133,223 in their last report. There was a reduction in the local transportation group, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded considerably more employment. The index, at 107.1, was 9.8 p.c. higher than that of 97.5 at Mar. 1, 1942.

The persons in recorded employment in transportation at Mar. 1 received the sum of \$4,919,825 in weekly payrolls; those on the staffs of the same employers at Feb. 1 had been paid \$4,820,430. The latest per capita average was \$36.38, 20 cents higher than that at Feb. 1, and \$1.67 more than at Mar. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls then was 14.9 p.c. lower than that at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further curtailment was indicated in building and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of March,

Chart 3



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

but work on railway maintenance moderately increased, largely as a result of seasonal conditions. A combined staff of 154,709 persons was reported by the 1,527 co-operating contractors, who had employed 158,586 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$4,588,694, as compared with \$4,581,521 at Feb. 1. The per capita average at the latest date was \$29.66, as compared with \$28.99 at the beginning of February, and \$25.28 at the first of March in 1942. The index of employment, at 122.6 at Mar. 1, 1943, was 18.2 p.c. higher than that of 103.7 at the same date of last winter, while the latest payroll index was higher by 34.7 p.c.

Services.- There was a minor gain in the services division at the beginning of March, a slight decline in employment in hotels and restaurants being rather more than offset by a small increase in laundering and dry-cleaning plants. The 612 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 reported a personnel of 40,197, as compared with 40,140 at Feb. 1. Improvement on a larger scale is ordinarily indicated at the beginning of March. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$736,583, a sum higher by 0.3 p.c. than that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1942, there were gains of 6.4 p.c. in employment, and 14.5 p.c. in payrolls. The latest per capita average was \$18.32, as compared with \$18.30 at Feb. 1, and \$16.99 at Mar. 1, 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 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Further seasonal contractions in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. The percentage loss approximated the average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 2,218 retail and wholesale houses employing 151,462 workers, as compared with 153,721 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$3,808,415, as compared with \$3,851,332 at Feb. 1. The per capita average showed a small increase, standing at \$25.14 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$25.05 at the beginning of February, and \$23.84 at Mar. 1, 1942.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 147.1, a figure which was lower by three p.c. than that of 151.7 at the same date of last year. Over the 12 months, however, the index of payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Returns were furnished by 753 financial institutions, with a staff of 63,367, as compared with 63,137 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were reported as \$1,979,114, as compared with \$1,970,365 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The per capita weekly average was \$31.23, as compared with \$31.21 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$29.88 at Mar. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.7, was the same as that at Mar. 1, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c.

TABLES.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Moderate improvement was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where there was a slight decline in industrial activity at the first of March. The largest gain was in British Columbia, but the index there showed only a small increase, which was less than usual for Mar. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. In all provinces the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1, and the per capita average earnings were generally higher.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes showed a slight contra-seasonal advance, the trend being favourable in each of the provinces in the area. The 955 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 126,231 men and women, as compared with 125,460 at Feb. 1. This gain of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 7.4 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by these firms, which amounted to \$3,565,961. A substantial decline had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1942, when the index of employment was 5.7 p.c. lower than the latest figure of 168.4. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 12.5 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$28.25 at Mar. 1, 1943, compared favourably with those of \$26.46 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$25.93 at Mar. 1 of last winter.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed moderate improvement. Pulp and paper, animal food, lumber and iron and steel works afforded more employment, while only slight changes were indicated in other manufacturing industries. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was decidedly brisker, but there were considerable losses in employment in construction, together with smaller reductions in trade and logging.

Quebec.- Statistics received from 3,465 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 582,313 persons at the beginning of March; this exceeded their Feb. 1 personnel by 596, or 0.1 p.c. The gain was seasonal, but was of less-than-average proportions. The reported weekly payrolls aggregated \$16,827,042, as compared with \$16,480,398 paid on or about Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.33 in the preceding report, to \$28.90 at Mar. 1, to date the highest in the record; the figure at Mar. 1, 1942, had been \$25.71. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 25.2 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while that of employment was higher by 11.4 p.c.; greater improvement in employment had then been indicated.

Manufacturing, mining and transportation were brisker at the beginning of March, but there were declines in logging, construction and maintenance and trade. To some extent, the losses were seasonal. Within the manufacturing group, reductions were noted in tobacco, beverage and chemical factories, but there were important increases in iron and steel works, together with smaller advances in lumber, leather, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants.

Ontario.- There was a slight falling-off in industrial activity in Ontario at Mar. 1, when 5,828 establishments reported that they employed 757,234 men and women, 838 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease of 0.1 p.c., which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. The payrolls aggregated \$24,087,238, giving an average of \$31.81 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1943, was \$31.54, while that at Mar. 1, 1942, was \$29.32. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 6.9 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 15.2 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 186.4, as compared with 186.6 at Feb. 1, 1943, and 174.4 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a small increase. The largest gains took place in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, while there was slight improvement in electrical apparatus, tobacco,

miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, clay, glass and stone, chemical, textile, non-ferrous metal, beverage and leather factories released some employees. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, mining and trade were quieter, while construction and transportation showed improvement, that in the latter being slight.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was favourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, although the additions to the working forces were not on a large scale. Information was furnished by 1,841 employers with a staff of 183,397 persons, as compared with 182,454 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the firms co-operating at Mar. 1 totalled \$5,527,888, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the sum they had paid in salaries and wages at Feb. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$29.77 in the last report, to \$30.14 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.34 at Mar. 1, 1942. Over the year, employment has gained by 7.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 13.9 p.c.

Transportation, construction and maintenance, logging and services reported most of the gain at the beginning of March. In manufacturing, there was a small advance; iron and steel and pulp and paper afforded greater employment, but there were losses in food and chemical factories. Mining and trade were also quieter.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate increase in activity in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,443 firms, whose staffs, totalling 169,767, were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at Feb. 1. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers aggregated \$5,827,153, as compared with \$5,270,533 paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the last week in January. This gain of 10.5 p.c., accompanying the slight rise in employment, largely represented a return to a more usual scale of operations, interrupted at Feb. 1 by unfavourable weather conditions. The average per employee was \$34.32, as compared with \$31.22 at the beginning of February, and \$30.35 at Mar. 1, 1942. Since that date, there has been an increase of 27.5 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 41.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed.

Improvement was noted in manufacturing at the beginning of March, most of which took place in iron and steel works. Lumber and pulp and paper mills, however, were quieter. There were moderate advances in logging and mining, while transportation and construction released employees. Little general change was reported in other industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment at Mar. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. In Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, curtailment was indicated. The general changes were moderate. In all cases, industrial activity was brisker than at the beginning of March in 1942.

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the reported aggregate payrolls were higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, while in Quebec and Windsor they were smaller; only in Quebec was the general per capita average lower than in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls in each of the eight leading cities was considerably higher than at Mar. 1, 1942.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,001 co-operating firms added 2,390 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 279,635. These persons were paid \$8,507,150 in weekly salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$30.42, as compared with \$29.85 at Feb. 1, and \$27.14 at the beginning of March of last year. In the intervening months, the index of employment has

risen by 17.3 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 33.2 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly more active at Mar. 1, when there were large gains in iron and steel; smaller increases were also noted in textile, electrical apparatus and leather factories. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage plants were slacker. Trade and transportation also released employees, while construction showed improvement.

Quebec City.- The trend in Quebec continued upward, although the gain was not pronounced. Iron and steel showed a considerable increase, and there were moderate advances in chemical and food manufacturing. Services also showed rather greater activity, but there were losses in construction. The reductions in the latter were accompanied by relatively larger declines in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the total reported payrolls in the city were lower than those indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The 241 co-operating establishments had a working force of 37,186, and paid the sum of \$928,820 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 37,033 persons in recorded employment had received \$931,616 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita average was then \$25.16, as compared with \$24.98 at the date under review. The average at the beginning of March of last year had been \$22.71. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 30.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 44.7 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing considerably increased, but there was a Falling-off in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were moderate advances in vegetable food, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, together with greater gains in iron and steel. On the whole, there was an increase of 837 employees, or 0.3 p.c. in Toronto, bringing the personnel of the 2,051 reporting establishments to 249,619 at Mar. 1. These employees were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$7,862,102, a sum which was higher by \$26.601, or 0.3 p.c., than that disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita average was \$31.50, as compared with \$31.50 in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.18 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review was 194.0; this was 12.6 p.c. higher than at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 20.6 p.c.

Ottawa.- Further gains were shown in construction in Ottawa, and transportation and trade reported slight increases, while manufacturing was rather quieter. The 254 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 21,644 men and women at Mar. 1, as compared with 21,482 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$576,689, exceeding by one p.c. the salaries and wages distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose slightly from \$26.58 at that date, to \$26.64 at Mar. 1, 1943, as compared with \$24.91 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 4.8 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1942, while there was a gain of 11.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year.

Hamilton.- There was a reduction in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 357 employers with a combined force of 62,441 persons; this was 699 smaller than at Feb. 1. There was, however, an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$2,077,245. The per capita average reached a new high, standing at \$33.27, as compared with \$32.33 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$30.92 at Mar. 1, 1942. Over the 12 months, employment has risen by 5.9 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 13.7 p.c. Manufacturing was generally quieter at the date under review than at the beginning of February. Construction and trade also showed curtailment. The changes in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor was downward, mainly as a result of a slackening in iron and steel plants and in other branches of manufacturing. The employees of the 210 co-operating establishments aggregated 42,371, as compared with 42,864 in their last report; the indicated salaries and wages

totalled \$1,783,933, a decline of 1.1 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1. As compared with the first of March in 1942, there was a gain of 19.3 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 29.2 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$42.10, as compared with \$42.06 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$38.78 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Winnipeg.- Little general change in employment was shown in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics furnished by 570 establishments indicated a staff of 55,578 men and women, as compared with 55,615 at Feb. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls, at \$1,557,014, were higher by 0.3 p.c. Accordingly, the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in Winnipeg showed a gain, rising from \$27.92 in the last report, to \$28.01 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$26.41 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing was more active, the improvement taking place largely in iron and steel plants. Chemical works, however, were slacker. There were seasonal losses in trade, while services showed a moderate gain. Although a general increase had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1942, the index of employment then was lower by 4.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls was lower by 10.5 p.c. than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a further but smaller reduction at the beginning of March. Manufacturing of iron and steel products was decidedly more active, but lumber mills released a considerable number of persons, and transportation and construction also showed curtailment. On the whole, the 630 co-operating employers reduced their working forces from 85,709 at Feb. 1, to 85,542 at the date under review. Partly as a result of better weather conditions, the payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 showed a substantial gain, which resulted in the highest per capita average yet indicated. This was \$34.06, as compared with \$29.89 at Feb. 1, and \$29.30 at Mar. 1, 1942. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 40.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 62.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 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.

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	New Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	-	-	-	96.2	100.1	95.2	-	-	-	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.9
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.9	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	109.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
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	93.9	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.8	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.9	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	142.9	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.9	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	164.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	199.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	166.8	183.9	116.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	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

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

100.0 6.9 .1 4.1 2.7 32.0 41.6 10.1 4.8 1.9 3.4 9.4

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	116.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
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	116.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	156.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	126.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.6	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.9	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.9	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	158.4	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	269.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.5	197.7
July 1	166.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.9	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	238.9	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.5	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	253.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4

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

16.4 2.0 13.7 1.2 3.4 2.3 3.1 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).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.9
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	98.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.2	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	92.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	129.9
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	59.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	165.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	155.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.5	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1943									
	100.0	64.1	3.8	4.2	1.5	7.4	8.5	2.2	8.3

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.1	223.4	222.1	195.7	150.8	122.6	107.0	110.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	171.8	172.9	162.0	148.5	131.3	119.8	119.6
Fur and products	.2	126.3	124.4	113.1	110.6	107.2	87.7	82.0
Leather and products	1.6	142.4	142.5	142.4	126.9	126.8	111.7	108.4
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.6	127.5	133.4	123.2	124.9	114.8	113.5
Lumber and products	3.2	109.2	107.5	109.7	94.9	80.5	72.7	74.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	90.1	88.7	97.5	83.7	67.4	61.1	61.7
Furniture	.6	109.4	107.8	115.1	106.5	90.0	84.1	84.1
Other lumber products	.9	180.6	175.0	150.3	124.8	117.0	100.7	107.4
Musical instruments	.1	46.5	45.7	89.0	79.8	54.0	39.8	42.5
Plant products - edible	2.4	136.6	137.6	140.1	122.6	115.8	104.2	103.1
Pulp and paper products	4.3	126.0	125.8	133.6	117.9	111.3	104.9	103.8
Pulp and paper	1.9	113.7	113.6	122.5	106.9	98.5	90.2	92.2
Paper products	.8	185.0	185.0	189.0	152.0	141.9	130.9	129.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.8	121.3	129.2	120.3	117.3	114.9	110.1
Rubber products	.9	128.9	127.9	128.6	125.4	108.1	103.6	98.5
Textile products	7.9	165.5	165.3	166.3	153.3	142.7	119.9	124.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	169.8	170.8	175.2	164.3	156.7	127.9	136.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	124.5	125.0	129.7	122.6	121.3	93.9	100.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.0	197.5	193.9	179.7	169.8	128.5	137.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	551.9	558.8	585.3	562.9	507.4	494.7	530.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.4	138.9	145.2	135.8	138.1	118.7	124.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	172.0	170.7	166.9	151.4	134.6	116.3	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	176.2	174.6	172.1	154.8	131.9	108.0	101.3
Tobacco	.8	174.5	174.8	182.3	155.6	172.2	163.8	150.1
Beverages	.7	218.5	223.8	222.3	183.9	165.9	159.9	153.8
Chemicals and allied products	5.2	755.5	760.6	680.4*	265.1	180.7	153.6	158.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	129.1	133.7	126.7	108.1	83.0	71.7	76.1
Electric light and power	.9	134.0	135.1	137.9	137.5	130.7	123.9	116.0
Electrical apparatus	2.3	283.2	284.0	233.2	188.5	139.4	123.9	142.0
Iron and steel products	25.7	343.3	338.3	258.5*	178.7	116.7	94.6	105.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	259.1	255.0	241.7	193.9	150.4	114.2	126.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	255.5	256.5	251.4	188.9	126.9	114.2	127.5
Agricultural implements	.6	135.6	132.8	115.9	97.5	71.4	62.6	81.1
Land vehicles	9.7	279.7	277.5	224.7	162.9	110.2	90.3	100.3
Automobiles and parts	2.5	316.3	317.7	278.9	239.2	156.5	151.3	161.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1579.2	1497.2	695.7	339.3	103.5	62.2	77.9
Heating appliances	.3	161.7	162.4	160.8	140.8	130.9	118.7	110.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	334.5	329.2	272.7	212.2	132.5	97.1	118.5
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	332.7	332.0	269.3	200.7	121.5	98.6	116.1
Other iron and steel products	5.7	483.8	480.0	344.1*	198.6	122.5	98.0	102.9
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	403.0	404.7	326.3	244.1	171.0	152.6	153.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	205.0	202.5	191.2	173.8	158.7	146.3	149.6
Miscellaneous	.9	394.3	392.6	291.7	178.4	152.2	134.2	133.0
LOGGING	3.8	231.1	233.8	258.3	210.0	179.1	108.8	212.7
MINING	4.2	162.2	161.4	176.4	168.7	167.1	160.9	153.9
Coal	1.4	93.4	93.5	100.2	95.1	94.1	93.4	94.3
Metallic ores	2.2	320.5	317.7	357.4	349.2	350.2	334.6	307.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	149.4	149.0	152.1	125.8	125.4	117.7	116.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	102.8	103.1	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.8	82.2
Telegraphs	.4	130.2	129.6	116.6	99.9	91.7	88.6	90.8
Telephones	1.1	95.4	95.8	95.7	86.9	79.6	78.7	79.9
TRANSPORTATION	7.4	107.1	105.5	97.5	90.5	83.0	80.3	79.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	161.6	164.9	145.3	135.0	125.4	119.8	110.4
Steam railways	4.3	99.5	97.4	90.7	82.4	75.6	72.6	73.8
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	74.7	69.4	70.0	68.6	62.1	64.6	62.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.5	122.6	125.7	103.7	83.0	55.4	94.3	71.4
Building	4.2	174.1	180.3	133.6	104.7	44.4	43.3	44.9
Highway	2.0	92.9	98.1	92.5	79.4	67.3	177.3	108.8
Railway	2.3	97.9	95.8	83.8	62.9	55.9	68.9	63.2
SERVICES	2.2	179.9	179.7	169.1	150.2	132.6	128.5	127.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	173.7	174.2	162.9	143.2	128.6	124.8	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	190.5	189.3	179.9	162.6	139.7	134.9	134.3
TRADE	8.3	147.1	149.3	151.7	145.7	134.9	128.9	126.0
Retail	6.3	154.0	156.9	157.7	151.6	139.5	133.5	130.7
Wholesale	2.0	129.0	129.3	136.0	130.2	123.0	117.5	115.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.5	181.2	165.1	135.3	113.5	106.5	107.8

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

*Revised.

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

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1940	Mar. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1938
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	41.6	192.7	189.3	167.9	135.1	118.9	90.4	100.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.7	104.8	98.1	88.3	88.8	85.2	67.7	65.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	182.5	176.7	186.3	158.9	150.1	145.8	158.1
	Textile products	3.4	116.2	117.3	117.7	113.1	110.4	75.4	85.3
	Iron and steel	21.9	328.6	322.0	258.0	168.6	134.1	92.0	116.3
	Other manufactures	8.6	137.6	137.5	135.8	127.6	115.8	88.9	92.4
	Logging	7.9	423.7	423.1	361.8	273.3	246.0	153.5	247.7
	Mining	11.7	97.9	97.8	112.4	113.4	111.1	110.1	112.5
	Communications	2.0	118.5	118.7	110.3	91.1	83.2	85.6	86.0
	Transportation	13.1	142.3	126.1	139.4	125.3	108.0	95.5	102.6
	Construction	14.0	186.2	205.1	181.6	140.6	84.8	95.5	89.0
	Services	1.9	276.0	273.3	264.1	210.8	176.5	165.5	164.3
	Trade	7.8	160.1	163.7	164.9	150.2	133.0	124.5	122.3
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.4	167.4	159.3	135.1	116.0	101.2	108.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.6	239.7	237.1	205.9	154.4	126.4	108.5	112.5
	Lumber products	2.2	116.0	114.4	116.2	100.7	79.9	76.4	81.0
	Pulp and paper	4.9	119.3	119.0	128.0	114.0	105.7	99.0	96.8
	Textile products	13.1	190.5	189.2	188.1	173.7	159.4	133.6	139.6
	Iron and steel	21.0	358.9	348.9	253.8*	169.0	108.4	80.8	93.7
	Other manufactures	27.4	277.3	277.1	212.0	159.4	131.4	117.2	117.0
	Logging	5.1	339.9	349.7	420.0	273.9	244.3	126.9	308.4
	Mining	2.5	318.8	307.6	308.1	273.6	286.6	260.7	233.9
	Communications	1.2	98.5	98.4	98.0	83.1	75.7	73.8	74.5
	Transportation	5.8	93.9	93.2	84.4	79.2	72.1	74.7	69.3
	Construction	8.8	124.0	130.8	109.8	74.7	41.7	137.1	72.1
	Services	2.0	168.1	168.7	152.6	130.7	115.3	112.6	112.9
	Trade	6.0	161.3	164.9	161.9	155.1	145.4	138.4	133.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.9	198.7	179.6	137.7	114.3	112.8	110.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	72.1	216.8	216.6	197.6	155.7	124.4	109.6	112.9
	Lumber products	2.8	96.3	95.7	86.1	77.1	67.4	60.4	63.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	125.1	125.3	133.3	117.1	112.6	106.9	104.5
	Textile products	7.5	140.9	141.7	145.9	134.7	128.3	109.6	112.9
	Iron and steel	31.5	334.5	332.9	275.5	200.8	127.7	106.0	115.3
	Other manufactures	25.8	214.3	215.1	204.9	160.5	137.6	125.4	125.8
	Logging	2.3	185.0	190.9	193.5	197.5	160.4	101.1	231.8
	Mining	3.3	250.6	253.0	288.1	291.5	284.1	262.6	245.4
	Communications	1.3	88.9	89.5	91.8	86.8	77.9	76.1	79.4
	Transportation	4.9	100.0	99.7	92.1	84.8	76.3	71.5	73.1
	Construction	6.0	119.3	117.8	105.1	90.3	65.7	81.9	79.0
	Services	2.1	200.6	201.5	198.8	178.0	155.4	151.9	152.3
	Trade	8.0	148.7	151.2	156.8	153.6	140.9	134.8	132.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.4	186.6	174.4	145.7	120.0	109.1	113.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	59.3	182.2	182.0	161.4	126.5	108.8	100.3	102.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	128.2	127.2	144.0	133.4	96.1	105.1	100.8
	Pulp and paper	2.2	104.3	101.3	110.9	100.6	99.3	98.8	94.1
	Textile products	2.9	229.8	230.6	216.3	186.3	155.7	128.2	130.4
	Iron and steel	15.9	167.7	164.8	133.9	100.5	84.2	76.6	84.3
	Other manufactures	16.3	228.6	232.8	207.4	154.1	136.4	124.3	122.4
	Logging	2.3	247.8	231.4	257.3	339.7	220.2	172.4	190.0
	Mining	7.1	146.4	147.8	154.4	128.9	129.9	131.2	120.9
	Communications	2.4	114.2	114.8	108.9	94.0	87.5	86.2	85.4
	Transportation	18.1	118.4	117.2	105.5	98.6	92.4	87.7	85.8
	Construction	10.9	78.9	77.2	72.0	65.7	48.0	53.4	49.6
	Services	3.3	160.8	156.6	142.0	127.0	116.5	111.5	104.4
	Trade	16.6	125.3	126.3	128.5	124.1	117.9	112.9	109.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	135.4	134.7	126.1	111.3	98.5	94.3	92.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	55.8	263.3	260.0	193.4	137.0	109.9	101.1	100.5
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	9.7	121.5	122.8	138.5	112.5	97.5	84.5	83.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	151.6	155.0	153.3	133.1	120.2	104.1	113.2
	Textile products	1.0	198.9	192.0	190.5	165.4	137.2	131.2	128.9
	Iron and steel	29.0	1025.0	999.0	500.0	196.3	85.3	85.0	89.0
	Other manufactures	12.1	167.3	166.1	152.0	142.4	126.4	121.4	115.8
	Logging	4.4	97.8	92.3	110.7	97.8	93.3	69.0	69.2
	Mining	5.0	103.4	101.2	110.3	110.6	107.9	109.7	108.4
	Communications	2.3	141.1	139.7	118.9	111.0	107.1	106.1	105.7
	Transportation	8.5	108.5	112.9	94.7	87.6	88.7	91.3	86.1
	Construction	12.1	170.3	172.6	84.1	76.5	61.4	69.4	74.8
	Services	2.6	150.0	150.9	136.7	134.7	118.3	115.0	108.3
	Trade	9.3	155.2	155.0	158.0	145.4	133.1	128.1	129.6
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.4	181.4	143.1	116.8	101.8	95.7	96.2

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.

*Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1943	Feb.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	78.0	228.4	225.2	188.2	147.8	119.6	102.5	106.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	139.9	143.1	147.7	136.4	123.7	114.0	112.5
Pulp and paper (ohiefly printing)	3.2	135.3	134.7	132.6	118.5	115.6	113.2	107.0
Textiles	12.7	172.2	170.5	170.5	154.4	141.3	118.2	120.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.2	179.6	183.9	164.8	136.9	121.4	111.8	114.1
Iron and steel	31.3	350.6	339.5	247.4*	165.6	106.1	79.6	91.6
Other manufactures	23.7	214.0	213.0	167.2	139.8	115.8	104.5	106.8
Communications	1.2	68.5	68.3	68.8	64.4	65.9	63.2	64.1
Transportation	3.3	74.5	76.4	69.3	75.6	76.8	81.2	72.5
Construction	4.6	79.4	77.9	70.3	67.2	46.8	89.6	58.9
Trade	9.9	156.6	159.3	154.5	152.1	141.3	133.4	126.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	183.9	182.4	156.8	130.0	108.1	101.4	98.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	80.4	355.7	349.7	254.3	166.1	119.3	103.3	106.4
Leather products	7.6	110.5	111.2	108.5	100.0	100.4	101.0	102.9
Other manufactures	72.8	463.0	454.2	318.5	195.5	127.5	104.4	107.9
Transportation	2.8	77.9	77.8	71.2	72.2	81.9	102.5	84.8
Construction	5.1	126.9	154.3	136.6	144.6	50.9	269.0	77.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	259.7	258.7	199.3	145.8	108.7	117.9	99.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	76.5	230.0	227.5	196.7	148.6	116.8	105.3	108.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.0	145.6	161.4	132.8	121.8	113.2	109.6
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.2	145.9	159.5	138.9	132.0	126.5	125.5
Textiles	8.3	127.1	126.9	127.5	114.1	104.6	91.5	92.7
Iron and steel	28.1	475.0	463.9	334.3	211.2	116.1	96.8	100.7
Other manufactures	29.9	215.9	215.2	189.1	144.0	117.5	107.9	108.3
Communications	1.2	70.8	71.1	73.0	73.6	66.9	66.7	67.0
Transportation	3.2	113.6	115.8	103.7	92.3	94.7	91.5	92.8
Construction	2.6	104.8	106.3	81.3	68.7	47.3	46.7	54.4
Trade	13.3	137.0	140.6	144.5	143.2	132.6	125.2	123.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.0	193.3	172.3	139.3	114.6	105.3	106.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.7	167.6	168.1	153.7	134.6	104.1	91.0	93.1
Lumber products	2.2	43.8	44.5	47.5	56.2	50.0	38.1	43.8
Pulp and paper	14.3	128.4	127.1	127.5	113.9	103.1	96.6	95.1
Other manufactures	35.2	238.5	240.4	209.3	181.0	125.1	105.8	109.3
Construction	11.3	160.6	152.2	186.9	115.6	108.9	136.4	91.3
Trade	20.2	176.0	175.1	168.2	155.6	138.8	137.3	130.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.9	162.6	156.4	131.4	108.9	105.3	99.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	87.2	204.9	206.5	191.8	147.2	120.6	97.9	107.4
Textiles	10.6	102.5	104.5	114.2	104.6	101.7	85.4	87.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	196.3	197.3	183.4	153.7	121.9	97.9	121.3
Iron and steel	50.1	305.8	307.6	268.5	178.9	129.6	94.6	110.6
Other manufactures	16.4	153.5	154.7	153.2	136.5	124.4	114.5	115.7
Construction	2.9	112.4	123.1	100.6	84.9	51.5	53.8	43.6
Trade	6.3	140.1	144.0	147.1	143.4	130.5	122.1	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.2	193.3	180.6	141.7	117.1	97.4	106.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.7	359.2	363.3	298.4	242.7	166.1	154.1	168.9
Iron and steel	79.4	403.9	408.5	331.8	263.5	167.2	152.6	174.8
Other manufactures	12.3	209.0	211.5	186.3	173.7	162.4	159.3	146.8
Construction	2.0	91.0	96.2	88.5	46.0	35.1	30.0	46.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.8	315.4	261.3	211.8	149.2	139.1	153.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.0	171.9	170.5	159.8	121.8	103.5	93.2	97.0
Animal products - edible	6.6	200.2	203.1	172.5	155.9	131.8	114.9	124.8
Printing and publishing	4.4	106.8	103.0	115.2	103.8	102.9	101.0	95.0
Textiles	7.8	236.7	237.0	220.3	190.8	161.6	136.1	133.6
Iron and steel	22.7	146.2	141.9	124.1	102.1	80.6	70.1	80.8
Other manufactures	19.5	210.7	213.1	212.8	125.1	114.4	109.2	104.9
Transportation	5.4	76.6	78.0	72.8	69.2	77.0	76.7	77.1
Construction	3.3	65.5	66.2	63.1	106.4	23.9	32.9	30.5
Trade	24.2	107.3	109.9	109.8	106.7	100.8	95.9	94.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.3	133.4	127.4	109.9	94.4	88.5	89.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	65.4	424.9	418.4	266.9	161.6	119.7	113.3	113.0
Lumber products	5.2	101.1	110.3	136.1	118.4	94.9	80.5	83.3
Other manufactures	60.2	588.6	574.4	330.0	181.9	131.3	128.2	126.5
Communications	3.0	120.4	121.1	109.9	109.9	106.2	105.9	105.5
Transportation	7.3	95.6	105.2	83.2	85.1	95.6	103.9	91.6
Construction	6.3	139.7	150.5	77.5	58.3	41.5	44.0	47.4
Services	3.8	149.0	150.4	133.6	134.3	121.9	119.5	111.7
Trade	14.2	155.4	154.8	157.7	146.3	137.1	130.6	133.0
Vancouver- All Industries	100.0	239.4	240.1	170.5	129.5	109.0	106.4	104.2

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

*Revised.

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

Industries	No. of Employees reported at Mar.1,1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar.1,1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar.1,1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,164,855	\$56,651,815	\$51.45	133.0	132.2	116.5	162.5	157.4	129.8
Animal products - edible	34,027	1,008,106	29.65	99.4	100.0	95.7	118.3	115.5	102.4
Fur and products	5,048	84,350	27.67	102.2	100.6	91.5	110.3	110.9	91.9
Leather products	29,461	665,692	22.60	105.9	104.0	105.9	123.9	122.5	114.5
Boots and shoes	17,548	389,303	22.19	97.4	97.3	101.8	121.4	119.1	111.8
Lumber and its products	58,648	1,516,252	25.85	90.3	88.9	90.7	113.0	104.9	105.9
Rough and dressed lumber	51,954	858,028	26.85	77.9	76.7	84.5	101.2	91.1	98.6
Furniture	9,646	242,290	25.12	97.8	96.5	102.9	115.3	112.6	115.6
Other lumber products	17,048	415,934	24.40	121.6	119.9	101.2	146.5	141.0	110.9
Musical instruments	1,108	26,906	24.28	49.3	48.5	94.4	141.1	138.8	117.1
Plant products - edible	43,813	1,118,553	25.53	102.1	102.8	104.7	115.4	115.5	110.3
Pulp and paper products	78,576	2,539,333	32.32	98.2	98.1	104.1	106.5	107.5	110.5
Pulp and paper	34,344	1,215,398	35.39	94.4	101.8	101.7	107.5	106.2	110.3
Paper products	14,876	400,096	26.90	110.6	110.6	113.0	122.5	120.0	121.5
Printing and publishing	29,556	924,459	31.49	97.3	96.9	103.2	104.7	104.5	106.8
Rubber products	16,599	493,999	29.76	95.8	95.0	95.5	116.2	114.0	109.2
Textile products	144,562	3,209,929	22.25	103.8	103.7	104.3	122.7	120.0	114.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,516	1,175,874	22.91	99.9	100.5	103.1	120.1	118.4	115.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,174	559,503	22.22	99.0	99.4	103.1	117.5	115.4	116.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,566	286,227	23.17	105.7	106.0	104.1	121.6	120.7	115.5
Artificial silk and milk goods	10,415	246,563	23.67	94.2	95.4	99.9	121.0	120.6	111.3
Hosiery and knit goods	22,338	451,552	20.21	96.8	97.1	101.5	112.9	110.2	112.4
Garments and personal furnishings	52,595	1,149,788	21.86	110.5	109.7	107.3	131.2	127.5	116.7
Other textile products	18,115	432,615	23.88	106.1	105.2	103.7	120.3	117.1	112.9
Tobacco	14,400	300,644	20.89	163.1	163.4	170.4	189.4	185.2	168.6
Beverages	12,068	591,021	32.41	106.3	108.9	108.1	116.9	120.0	112.6
Chemicals	94,885	2,855,355	30.10	206.1	232.9	208.3	248.8	251.5	196.5
Clay, glass and stone products	14,572	422,078	28.97	96.8	100.3	95.0	117.1	121.4	103.8
Electric light and power	17,064	609,978	35.75	99.4	90.1	92.0	99.1	102.1	97.6
Electrical apparatus	41,556	1,542,541	32.46	140.5	137.9	113.3	163.9	152.6	128.4
Iron and steel products	466,982	16,906,327	36.21	171.9	166.4	157.1	208.1	197.5	145.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	53,176	1,149,904	34.66	122.7	120.7	114.4	157.3	115.0	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,171	985,963	35.55	113.5	113.9	111.6	132.8	130.3	122.7
Agricultural implements	11,580	376,571	32.09	125.7	123.1	107.4	153.5	153.8	122.8
Land vehicles	176,693	6,540,847	37.02	155.6	154.3	125.0	185.5	182.6	157.2
Automobiles and parts	46,214	1,892,517	40.89	123.3	123.9	108.7	137.0	140.5	110.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	70,495	2,665,833	37.82	375.5	358.0	165.4	465.6	384.9	194.0
Heating appliances	5,524	157,701	29.62	102.1	102.5	101.5	118.6	116.7	111.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,060	850,251	38.54	147.9	145.5	120.6	183.9	182.1	135.8
Foundry and machine shop products	18,097	634,576	35.07	145.2	142.9	115.9	181.5	180.8 ⁺	142.5
Other iron and steel products	102,486	3,564,681	34.78	220.8	198.1	142.0	280.7	274.6	197.5
Non-ferrous metal products	61,166	2,059,423	33.67	147.1	147.8	119.1	177.5	176.4	154.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,640	579,240	37.04	114.1	112.7	106.4	127.7	128.4	113.5
Miscellaneous	17,180	501,606	29.20	191.9	191.0	141.9	251.6	246.5	181.5
LOGGING	69,151	1,562,208	22.59	146.0	147.7	165.2	174.9	160.9 ⁺	165.7
MINING	75,850	2,795,007	36.85	91.5	91.1	99.5	107.7	104.4	112.0
Coal	25,653	881,702	34.37	102.1	102.2	109.5	140.8	132.4	142.5
Metallic ores	40,015	1,604,299	40.09	86.1	85.4	96.0	94.9	95.5	100.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,184	309,006	30.34	92.8	92.5	94.5	111.2	107.7	110.7
COMMUNICATIONS	27,473	792,737	28.86	105.8	106.1	105.1	112.6	113.1	105.3
Telegraphs	7,469	208,677	27.94	112.7	112.2	101.0	124.9	125.4	109.2
Telephones	20,004	584,060	29.20	105.5	105.9	105.8	108.8	109.2	104.0
TRANSPORTATION	135,247	4,919,825	36.38	108.0	106.4	98.5	125.9	121.4	107.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,406	1,291,042	32.76	110.3	112.6	99.2	128.3	125.9	104.5
Steam railways	79,259	3,096,211	39.07	115.4	115.0	105.0	128.5	126.9	113.7
Shipping and stevedoring	16,602	552,572	32.08	78.7	73.1	73.8	99.7	88.0	87.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	154,709	4,588,694	29.66	87.9	90.1	74.3	114.5	114.4 ⁺	85.0
Building	75,852	2,603,373	34.33	123.4	127.8	94.7	147.5	147.2 ⁺	100.6
Highway	56,805	976,499	26.53	51.5	54.4	51.3	89.7	71.7	64.4
Railway	42,072	1,008,822	23.98	97.0	94.9	83.1	120.2	116.6	89.3
SERVICES	40,187	736,583	18.32	105.3	105.1	98.9	120.3	120.2	105.2
Hotels and restaurants	24,564	425,751	17.33	106.2	106.5	99.6	127.0	127.0	111.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,623	310,832	19.88	103.8	103.1	98.0	112.6	111.8	97.8
TRADE	151,462	3,808,415	25.44	83.8	95.2	96.7	103.8	105.0	101.0
Retail	115,019	2,646,614	23.01	93.6	95.3	95.8	102.8	104.6	100.7
Wholesale	36,443	1,161,801	31.88	94.7	94.9	99.9	106.3	106.0	104.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,818,942	55,835,282	30.70	118.7	118.5	108.0	143.2	139.5	109.5
FINANCE	63,567	1,979,114	31.23	136.7	105.3	105.7	114.6	114.1	109.7
Banks and Trust Companies	56,775	1,013,839	27.57	115.9	113.8	112.6	120.2	120.1	116.8
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,513	44,712	34.05	86.1	83.5	93.4	96.0	100.2	101.5
Insurance	25,281	920,563	36.41	96.6	96.0	97.8	110.0	108.8	103.0
TOTAL	1,882,309	57,814,596	30.71	118.1	117.9	107.8	142.0	138.4	118.8

+ Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1943, Feb. 1, 1943, and Mar. 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Mar. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	52,556	\$ 1,547,571	\$29.46	126.6	124.4	110.5	164.1	147.2	129.0
	Lumber Products	4,691	95,151	20.28	95.4	87.6	78.9	110.7	104.5	90.7
	Pulp and Paper	5,047	148,802	29.48	97.6	94.4	99.6	109.2	107.2	112.6
	Iron and Steel	27,615	950,108	54.41	170.5	175.0	150.8	226.3	190.4	157.2
	Logging	9,355	201,291	20.26	165.1	164.8	153.5	221.6	209.5	147.3
	Mining	14,776	466,745	31.59	82.5	82.5	94.5	114.5	108.1	128.5
	Transportation	16,464	543,979	55.54	167.0	143.0	163.6	192.7	170.0	188.1
	Construction	17,697	485,699	27.45	75.6	81.1	71.8	106.1	108.1	96.6
	Trade	9,835	219,446	22.18	94.9	97.0	97.7	105.9	106.5	106.7
	- All Industries	126,231	3,565,961	28.25	110.6	109.6	104.5	144.5	134.5	123.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	599,566	11,714,561	20.35	187.8	156.5	118.4	175.1	166.5	135.2
	Lumber Products	12,872	282,008	21.91	80.6	79.5	80.8	112.2	108.6	100.2
	Pulp and Paper	28,496	833,821	51.23	95.0	95.7	102.0	104.5	103.6	110.1
	Textile Products	76,296	1,629,402	21.55	108.1	105.5	104.7	126.0	121.5	115.2
	Chemicals	54,967	1,615,254	29.59	223.1	209.2	249.9	292.9	295.7	209.9
	Iron and Steel	122,170	4,412,151	36.11	186.6	168.8	122.6	229.6	218.5	150.4
	Logging	30,111	318,855	20.55	143.1	153.4	184.2	219.5	195.6	215.6
	Mining	14,626	490,479	55.53	168.2	164.4	164.5	118.9	114.1	112.0
	Communications	3,924	214,557	30.99	107.7	107.5	107.1	106.3	109.4	105.7
	Transportation	53,754	1,254,149	37.18	97.8	97.1	87.9	116.3	113.2	98.6
	Construction	51,122	1,465,858	28.65	102.4	108.0	90.7	135.7	141.9	99.8
	Services	11,645	210,490	18.08	113.2	113.6	102.8	132.1	132.8	106.7
	Trade	34,785	860,095	24.73	97.7	99.9	98.1	105.6	105.6	109.5
	- All Industries	582,513	16,927,042	29.90	126.4	126.3	113.5	155.7	152.5	124.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	546,202	17,934,892	52.65	126.3	126.2	115.2	151.0	149.3	127.2
	Lumber Products	20,850	521,426	25.01	34.3	35.7	38.1	115.8	112.7	101.8
	Plant Products - edible	22,768	592,604	26.05	101.0	100.7	107.9	115.5	113.7	118.5
	Pulp and Paper	54,108	1,135,935	33.25	99.5	99.7	106.0	111.3	110.3	113.2
	Textile Products	64,849	1,555,514	23.81	100.0	100.6	103.5	118.6	118.0	124.2
	Chemicals	34,054	1,057,107	31.04	175.7	177.6	162.3	194.9	195.4	166.7
	Electrical apparatus	26,774	864,218	32.28	124.6	125.6	111.8	149.0	138.8	129.8
	Iron and Steel	238,654	8,718,509	36.53	149.4	140.7	123.0	177.4	174.6	135.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,861	1,045,904	33.85	129.6	131.5	115.7	160.4	163.6	155.6
	Logging	17,384	394,902	22.72	167.0	172.3	174.6	210.4	208.4	100.6
	Mining	24,399	996,775	40.03	79.8	80.6	91.8	91.4	90.8	93.8
	Communications	9,692	298,183	29.73	98.9	99.6	102.1	107.6	109.4	105.6
	Transportation	37,523	1,578,061	56.73	104.9	104.8	98.3	127.9	119.5	104.1
	Construction	45,397	1,561,321	26.99	80.6	79.5	70.9	98.9	94.0	73.8
	Services	15,551	299,951	18.65	102.5	103.0	101.6	118.5	113.7	107.3
	Trade	60,586	1,543,185	25.47	90.1	91.6	95.0	100.3	103.2	100.0
	- All Industries	757,234	24,067,238	31.91	115.1	115.3	107.7	135.9	134.9	113.0
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,998	2,150,908	29.60	120.9	120.7	115.9	148.2	147.2	125.8
	Animal Products - edible	10,244	300,786	29.36	121.0	122.6	101.4	135.9	125.9	108.6
	Lumber Products	3,686	95,418	25.54	90.9	90.2	102.1	111.2	105.3	104.9
	Plant Products - edible	4,693	122,002	26.04	114.3	146.0	101.0	112.1	123.7	101.6
	Textile Products	5,284	106,037	20.07	116.7	117.1	109.9	129.2	121.1	112.9
	Iron and Steel	29,110	919,746	31.60	151.5	149.9	121.0	178.9	174.9	137.1
	Mining	12,986	512,256	33.45	120.4	121.5	127.0	146.2	141.7	137.8
	Communications	4,582	119,179	27.20	105.5	103.9	98.6	109.0	106.9	102.0
	Transportation	33,188	1,213,021	36.72	107.1	106.1	95.5	117.1	116.3	100.7
	Construction	19,991	556,132	26.32	80.3	80.0	85.0	93.2	74.2	64.4
	Services	6,115	105,886	17.32	98.8	98.3	87.3	109.5	108.8	96.8
	Trade	30,457	785,806	25.80	95.1	95.8	97.5	103.7	104.4	102.9
	- All Industries	183,397	5,527,838	30.14	105.5	105.0	98.3	122.2	120.1	107.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	94,751	3,453,631	35.92	166.1	164.0	122.0	213.0	185.4	138.9
	Animal Products - edible	4,720	149,428	31.66	100.5	100.7	84.7	121.5	120.7	94.4
	Lumber Products	16,549	594,249	31.68	90.4	91.4	103.1	111.8	95.6	110.6
	Plant Products - edible	3,833	103,891	27.10	102.1	99.0	93.5	125.7	120.3	103.7
	Pulp and Paper	6,817	240,824	35.33	102.0	104.5	103.2	113.1	113.6	101.6
	Iron and Steel	49,293	1,906,315	38.67	417.2	406.6	203.5	543.6	446.7	231.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,303	211,434	39.97	109.9	110.5	105.0	128.1	121.1	113.0
	Logging	7,421	257,442	34.69	80.6	78.0	91.2	91.9	72.8	93.1
	Mining	3,503	338,314	38.40	90.9	96.0	93.7	98.7	95.5	108.1
	Transportation	14,358	520,615	36.26	106.9	111.2	93.3	131.3	133.1	104.1
	Construction	20,502	711,674	34.71	162.3	164.5	93.2	221.1	207.3	89.2
	Services	4,512	94,183	20.87	104.9	105.5	95.6	126.6	121.6	104.5
	Trade	15,729	399,855	25.41	97.7	97.4	99.5	114.0	111.8	109.6
	- All Industries	169,767	5,827,153	34.52	135.2	134.1	106.1	167.2	151.2	110.1

+Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	218,155	6,805,930	31.20	143.2	141.2	118.0	178.7	173.2	132.1
Plant Products - edible	8,120	204,572	25.19	97.2	99.4	102.6	111.2	111.7	107.5
Pulp and Paper	8,981	259,829	28.95	109.5	109.0	107.5	114.1	113.4	109.0
Textiles	35,618	791,131	22.21	108.4	107.5	107.5	127.7	123.5	116.5
Tobacco	7,554	157,352	21.40	126.7	129.6	111.8	155.9	154.5	123.6
Iron and Steel	87,623	5,235,243	37.47	190.5	181.0	179.2	235.3	225.5	153.1
Communications	5,554	127,994	59.16	195.4	195.1	105.8	108.5	109.0	106.5
Transportation	9,075	517,701	35.02	73.7	75.6	89.5	92.0	88.8	76.1
Construction	12,004	595,561	30.74	118.2	115.9	104.6	121.2	126.5	112.0
Services	9,421	159,028	16.88	109.2	109.4	100.9	123.9	123.9	104.6
Trade	27,795	701,564	25.24	99.6	101.9	98.8	107.9	107.9	121.6
Montreal - All Industries	279,635	8,507,150	30.42	120.5	129.3	111.1	159.7	155.3	119.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,906	758,898	25.31	189.1	185.9	135.2	226.4	223.8 ⁺	149.8
Chemicals	12,258	505,992	24.95	282.4	280.5	190.3	396.7	401.9	228.4
Iron and Steel	7,678	251,131	30.15	302.1	236.8	142.2	309.0	239.9	164.5
Transportation	1,058	51,691	30.55	112.9	112.8	105.2	152.1	152.3	110.7
Construction	1,984	52,453	27.83	81.6	97.7	86.5	126.9	155.1	100.6
Services	1,179	18,252	15.48	107.6	104.1	92.2	120.5	118.9	99.0
Trade	2,813	62,138	21.53	95.8	96.9	90.9	105.3	105.2	92.2
Quebec - All Industries	37,106	928,820	24.98	158.5	157.8	121.6	192.7	195.3⁺	135.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	190,976	6,196,938	32.46	141.4	139.2	120.9	169.2	167.4	135.6
Plant Products - edible	10,646	269,586	25.32	99.7	97.7	100.3	106.1	105.7	111.9
Pulp and Paper	14,718	480,955	32.68	97.8	97.6	106.7	108.9	108.5	112.7
Textiles	20,837	535,546	25.61	105.9	105.8	106.5	128.1	127.1	119.8
Chemicals	14,894	454,229	30.80	197.4	199.2	169.5	226.5	223.8	176.7
Electrical apparatus	12,948	412,062	31.82	139.5	138.0	116.5	161.1	155.7	128.0
Iron and Steel	70,209	2,517,165	35.85	199.0	194.3	140.1	243.9	239.9	162.6
Communications	2,965	110,533	57.29	99.9	100.3	103.0	108.1	106.8	107.0
Transportation	7,959	271,169	34.16	109.3	111.5	99.8	126.1	127.7	108.1
Construction	6,379	218,500	34.22	77.5	78.8	80.0	86.0	85.1	64.8
Services	8,015	157,410	19.64	101.8	102.2	101.7	114.8	114.5	106.7
Trade	33,251	901,032	27.10	93.0	95.7	98.1	102.7	107.0	102.2
Toronto - All Industries	249,619	7,868,102	31.50	126.5	126.1	112.4	149.7	149.2	124.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,185	354,325	29.94	111.8	112.1	102.5	124.5	122.9	114.4
Pulp and Paper	3,099	95,707	30.88	110.3	109.2	109.5	118.9	113.6	114.2
Iron and Steel	3,495	120,452	34.46	101.3	105.2	86.3	155.4	154.1	112.6
Construction	2,451	69,619	28.40	99.5	94.5	115.8	121.0	115.0	133.0
Services	2,076	53,274	16.05	119.9	120.3	107.9	138.5	140.4	124.9
Trade	4,569	96,644	22.12	102.1	101.6	97.6	110.7	110.3	100.1
Ottawa - All Industries	21,644	576,689	26.64	108.8	108.0	105.9	126.5	125.2	113.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	54,455	1,851,024	34.01	125.7	124.7	115.8	149.6	146.2	131.4
Textiles	6,601	165,543	23.55	95.5	97.2	103.2	112.1	113.5	117.0
Electrical apparatus	6,314	220,057	34.85	121.2	121.9	113.5	159.6	125.2	146.1
Iron and Steel	31,270	1,155,068	36.94	145.4	144.3	126.9	166.8	167.4	153.5
Construction	1,822	64,268	35.27	75.5	80.5	85.8	98.0	104.8	70.6
Trade	3,923	99,959	25.48	92.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	103.2	102.7
Hamilton - All Industries	62,441	2,077,245	33.27	118.1	119.4	111.6	143.0	140.5	125.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	38,634	1,670,496	43.02	158.9	140.5	115.4	151.9	153.4	117.4
Iron and Steel	33,652	1,492,195	44.54	143.1	144.7	117.5	166.5	158.2	119.2
Construction	848	30,000	35.58	133.2	140.8	129.6	162.1	164.6	123.7
Trade	1,173	33,634	28.67	94.1	92.8	90.0	99.8	99.8	87.7
Windsor - All Industries	42,371	1,783,955	42.10	133.6	137.2	113.7	150.4	152.0	116.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	53,901	973,138	28.71	127.9	126.9	118.9	145.0	143.8 ⁺	127.6
Animal Products - edible	3,666	114,210	31.15	103.5	105.0	89.1	123.2	116.8	100.0
Textiles	4,534	87,352	20.16	117.8	117.9	109.6	130.4	122.0	113.7
Chemicals	5,552	107,671	30.51	629.7	655.3	788.7	710.2	612.3	613.4
Iron and Steel	12,600	402,294	31.95	131.5	127.6	111.6	155.1	150.4	124.7
Communications	1,175	52,932	23.09	93.2	95.7	95.6	95.3	89.8	89.7
Transportation	2,993	101,485	33.91	105.7	107.6	87.0	121.6	122.1	104.9
Construction	1,845	60,933	33.03	42.3	42.8	40.8	46.3	45.3	35.2
Services	2,202	35,835	18.27	112.6	106.4	100.9	115.5	114.5	105.5
Trade	13,457	352,466	26.19	98.1	98.5	99.4	105.5	106.1	106.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,578	1,557,014	28.01	109.1	109.2	104.3	120.9	120.6	109.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	55,903	2,048,500	36.64	229.2	225.7	144.0	306.1	257.1	168.4
Lumber Products	4,466	144,249	32.30	77.1	84.1	103.7	96.8	85.4	112.9
Iron and Steel	59,827	1,545,566	38.81	487.8	476.8	222.7	658.4	511.7 ⁺	269.2
Communications	2,876	69,200	26.48	110.8	111.4	101.1	119.5	113.7	106.5
Transportation	3,228	221,149	35.81	114.2	125.7	99.4	135.1	130.7	105.2
Construction	5,598	189,388	35.06	178.4	190.0	97.9	219.0	209.3	105.3
Services	3,259	69,684	21.58	108.8	109.8	97.5	125.5	125.4 ⁺	104.0
Trade	12,173	316,982	26.04	96.9	96.5	98.3	115.1	112.2	107.7
Vancouver - All Industries	85,542	2,913,978	34.06	168.7	169.2	120.2	225.0	196.0⁺	137.6

+ Revised.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515083

