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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**APRIL, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
June 8, 1943

Price \$1 a year



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

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

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In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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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.

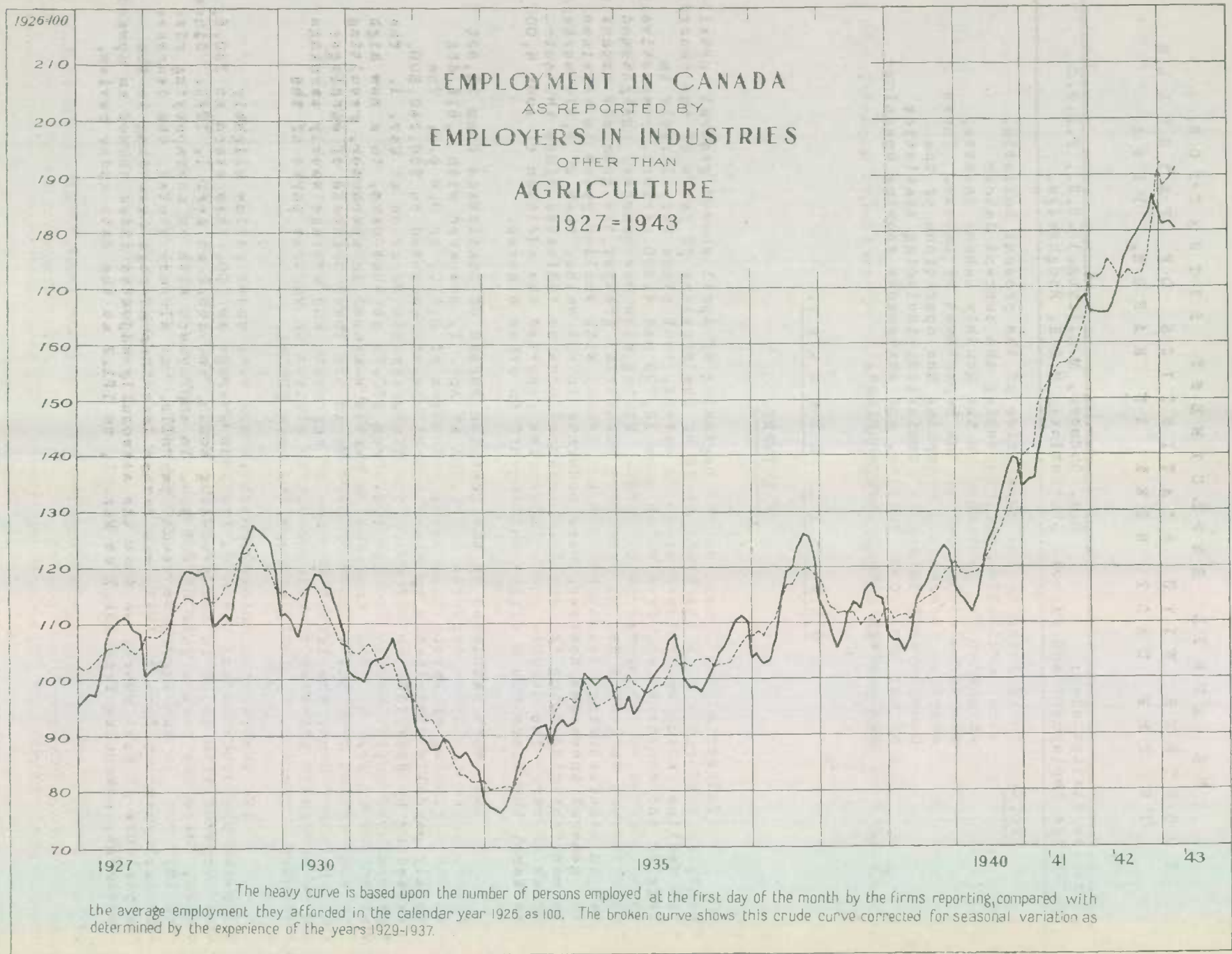
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of April showed general curtailment, in conformity with the trend in 18 of the previous 22 years of the record. The decline, which was below-average in extent, took place very largely in logging and construction, from which some 12,700 and 4,900 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. Mining also was quieter. Heightened activity was indicated in the remaining industrial groups; the greatest expansion was in manufacturing, transportation and trade, with smaller gains in services. The general increases, however, were moderate in all cases, that of 3,874 workers in manufacturing being the smallest seasonal advance indicated since the outbreak of war. The durable goods industries reported the addition of some 4,000 workers, but there was a slight falling-off in other classes.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,555 firms, whose employees numbered 1,809,081 at Apr. 1, compared with 1,818,652 at the beginning of March; this was a reduction of 9,570, or 0.5 p.c. The weekly payrolls distributed by these establishments amounted to \$56,240,800, exceeding by \$367,115, or 0.7 p.c., the disbursements reported at Mar. 1. The general per capita weekly average rose from \$30.72 at that date, to a new high of \$31.09 at Apr. 1. This increase is partly seasonal in character, resulting to some extent from the release of persons in the lower brackets of earnings; on the other hand, the latest figures of aggregate and average weekly earnings were adversely affected to some extent by strikes in various parts of the country. The Apr. 1, 1942, average had been \$28.41.

The contraction in employment at the date under review slightly lowered the crude index; based on the 1926 average as 100, this stood at 180.5, as compared with 181.5 in the preceding month, and 165.2 at Apr. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a gain of 9.3 p.c. in employment with an accompanying rise of 18.7 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls. As already stated, the decrease in employment at Apr. 1, 1943, was rather less-than-average according to the experience of past years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index showed an upward movement, advancing from 189.1 at Mar. 1, to 191.2 at the date under review.

Chart 1





PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Apr. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$56,240,800, as compared with \$55,873,685 distributed on or about Mar. 1. The gain amounted to 0.7 p.c. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment rose from their previous maximum of \$30.72 at Mar. 1, to \$31.09 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.41.

Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups was 1,872,310, as compared with 1,882,018 at the beginning of March. The weekly payrolls of these workers totalled \$58,201,627 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$57,852,799 in the preceding report. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$31.09, as compared with \$30.74 at the beginning of March, and \$28.47 at Apr. 1, 1942. The latter two 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.

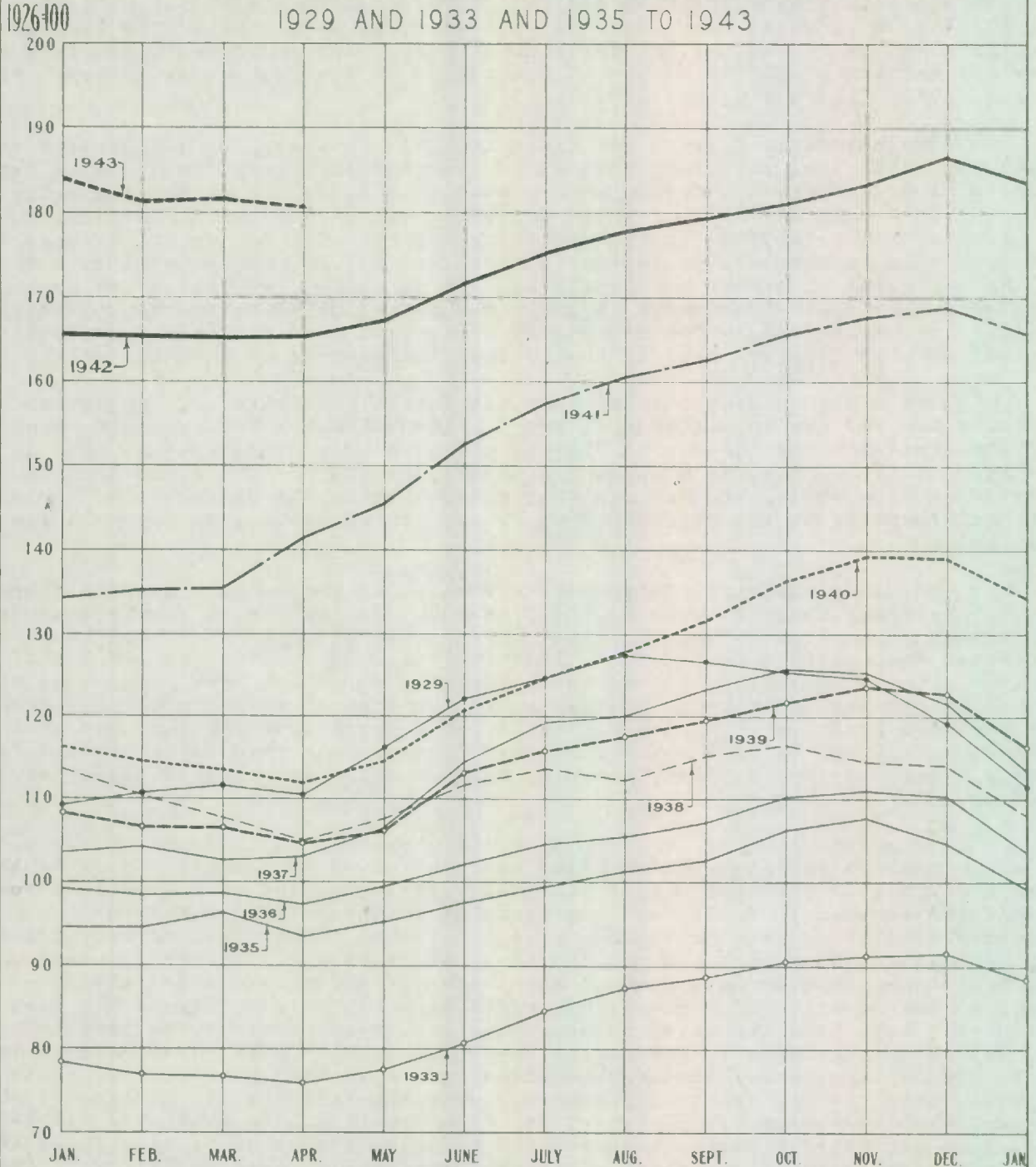
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading 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 index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 44.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1943, amounted to 17.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42.8 p.c.

From Apr. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1943, there was an increase of 9.3 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 18.7 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 18.7 p.c. from Apr. 1, 1942, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 9.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

The effect of wartime demand for manufactured commodities is seen in the growth in employment and payrolls in factories, which in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by almost 33.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 64.5 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by

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



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



practically 24.2 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 22.3 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion 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 52.7 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 91.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed in the interval from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1943. Although there has recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Apr. 1 was higher by 16.4 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 36.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

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

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6 while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1943, and Apr. 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.

The upward trend in manufacturing continued in evidence at the beginning of April, but the number of persons added to the working forces was smaller than usual for the season. Statistics were tabulated from 7,610 plants employing 1,168,377 workers, as compared with 1,164,502 at Mar. 1. With rare exceptions, this gain is the smallest between any two months in the period since the outbreak of war; it was also decidedly less than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1939. The increase raised the index, (1926=100), from 223.4 at Mar. 1, to 224.1 at the date under review, when it was 12.4 p.c. higher than that of 199.4 at the first of April in 1942. Since the gain was below-average in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 228.2 at Mar. 1, to 226.0 at the date under review; this is the third month in succession in which the seasonally-corrected curve has been lowered.

The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Apr. 1 by the co-operating firms totalled \$37,119,355, a sum which was larger by 1.2 p.c. than that of \$36,667,809 reported by the same employers at Mar. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$31.77, was higher by 28 cents than that of \$31.49 at the preceding period of observation. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.94. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 22.9 p.c., a proportion which considerably exceeds

Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capite Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1943, March 1, 1943 and April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Apr. 1, 1943	Per Capite Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942
<b>(a) Provinces</b>											
Maritime Provinces	126,767	3,650,068	28.79	28.25	26.40	111.0	110.5	102.1	147.8	144.5	127.7
Prince Edward Island	2,097	50,515	24.09	22.90	22.42	100.8	103.5	85.9	114.3	111.6	90.7
Nova Scotia	75,561	2,275,437	30.11	29.77	27.34	111.3	110.1	104.2	150.2	146.9	131.3
New Brunswick	49,109	1,324,116	26.96	26.19	25.04	111.8	112.3	100.3	145.5	141.9	125.6
Quebec	572,810	16,742,219	29.31	28.96	26.38	124.4	126.4	112.4	155.1	155.7	126.4
Ontario	754,162	24,286,772	32.20	31.82	29.79	114.6	115.1	108.0	137.0	135.9	120.1
Prairie Provinces	188,173	5,580,071	30.35	30.14	28.55	105.5	105.5	99.1	122.9	122.2	109.0
Manitoba	87,296	2,622,743	30.04	29.64	28.40	106.7	106.7	100.6	121.4	119.9	108.6
Saskatchewan	33,742	972,207	28.81	28.88	27.23	95.5	96.4	88.6	110.5	111.7	97.2
Alberta	62,155	1,965,121	31.63	31.52	29.41	109.7	109.7	103.6	132.2	131.7	116.6
British Columbia	172,169	6,001,670	34.86	34.33	30.47	137.1	135.2	110.9	173.0	167.9	124.6
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,809,081</b>	<b>56,240,800</b>	<b>31.09</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>121.4</b>
<b>(b) Cities</b>											
Montreal	281,628	8,608,005	30.57	30.56	27.62	131.3	130.3	113.6	161.2	159.7	127.5
Quebec City	57,943	972,030	25.62	24.98	22.43	161.7	158.5	126.8	201.7	192.7	136.9
Toronto	250,036	8,008,463	32.03	31.52	29.58	126.7	126.5	114.0	152.4	149.7	127.6
Ottawa	21,761	583,169	26.80	26.64	25.17	109.4	108.8	104.0	127.9	126.5	114.8
Hamilton	62,563	209,372	33.46	33.26	31.40	118.3	118.1	112.1	144.1	143.0	128.4
Windsor	42,075	1,819,292	43.24	42.11	39.07	134.7	135.6	116.1	153.3	150.4	119.8
Winnipeg	56,290	1,604,326	28.50	27.99	26.89	110.3	109.1	104.3	124.5	120.9	111.4
Vancouver	85,819	2,906,606	33.87	34.07	29.43	169.3	168.7	125.4	222.4	223.0	144.3
<b>(c) Industries</b>											
Manufacturing	1,168,377	37,119,355	31.77	31.49	28.94	133.4	133.0	118.7	164.5	162.5	133.9
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	647,427	22,679,502	35.03	34.65	31.89	152.7	151.9	123.7	191.6	188.4	142.9
Non-Durable Goods	503,775	14,439,853	27.44	27.31	25.42	116.4	116.5	115.0	138.5	136.0	125.6
Electric Light and Power	17,225	617,712	35.86	35.75	34.53	90.3	89.4	92.3	100.4	99.1	99.1
Logging	58,458	1,338,043	23.70	22.59	20.26	119.1	146.0	131.8	149.8	174.9	143.0
Mining	75,112	2,741,124	36.49	36.84	35.11	90.6	91.5	98.8	105.6	107.7	111.9
Communications	27,471	782,555	28.49	28.86	28.02	105.8	105.8	104.7	111.2	112.6	108.3
Transportation	138,100	5,032,630	36.45	36.38	34.64	110.3	108.0	99.8	126.8	123.9	109.2
Construction and Maintenance	149,823	4,806,364	30.75	29.67	26.54	85.2	87.9	70.3	115.0	114.5	84.3
Services	40,447	747,655	18.48	18.32	16.98	106.0	105.3	101.1	122.4	120.5	107.5
Trade	153,293	5,872,074	25.26	25.14	24.06	94.9	95.8	97.6	105.5	105.8	103.6
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,809,081</b>	<b>56,240,800</b>	<b>31.09</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>121.4</b>
Finance	63,229	1,960,827	31.01	31.23	29.89	105.5	105.7	105.9	113.6	114.6	109.8
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,872,310</b>	<b>58,201,627</b>	<b>31.09</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>120.9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 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:- Feb. 1, 132.4; Mar. 1, 133.6 and Apr. 1, 134.5; at Apr. 1, 1942, the index was 126.0



that of 12.4 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".

Iron and steel works continued to add to their personnel, but the gain was, with only one exception, much smaller than in any other month since the war commenced. Shipyards, aircraft and other vehicle plants again showed heightened activity. Lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories also reported moderate increases. On the other hand, animal food, tobacco, beverage and textile works were slacker. The falling-off in the last-named and in the animal foods division was contra-seasonal; that in tobacco factories was seasonal in character.

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 only two of the industrial groups shown in Table 4 had reported less activity at Apr. 1, 1942, than at the same date in 1941, 17 divisions at the beginning of April, 1943, showed a reduction in the 12 months' comparison. Notable among these were the furniture, boot and shoe, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage divisions, as well as 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 is more noteworthy 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 important among those in this category are the chemical, beverage and the 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 Apr. 1, 1943, was 164.5, as compared with 162.5 at the beginning of March, and 133.9 at Apr. 1, 1942. There was accordingly an increase of 22.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanied by that of 12.4 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 34.1 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 8.8 p.c. higher; in the 12 months, the index of employment in durable goods has risen by 23.5 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 1.2 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 the date under review than at Apr. 1, 1942.

The per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries as at Apr. 1 are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex

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

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57		
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82		
Aug. 1	105.0	105.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06		
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22		
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80		
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59		
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15		
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32		
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39		
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58		
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94		
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19		
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73		
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16		
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08		
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.6	29.72		
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.6	30.15		
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	156.3	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 <sup>1/</sup>	133.0	162.6	31.49 <sup>1/</sup>		
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.09	133.4	164.5	31.77		
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.



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 of absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment on a scale rather below the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920 was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 501 employers whose working forces aggregated 56,458, as compared with 69,151 persons at Mar. 1. Although this decline was smaller than the loss noted at Apr. 1, 1942, the latest index of employment, at 188.6, was below that of 208.7 at the same date of last year, there being a falling-off of 9.6 p.c. in this comparison. The payrolls reported aggregated \$1,338,043, a decrease of 14.3 p.c. from the total indicated at Mar. 1, 1943; however, the latest figure exceeded the weekly aggregate indicated at the beginning of April last year, the latest payroll index being higher by 4.8 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$22.59 at Mar. 1, 1943, to \$23.70 at the date under review, as compared with \$20.26 at Apr. 1, 1942. 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.- Seasonal curtailment was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded rather less employment, while quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed moderate improvement. Data were received from 442 operators, employing 76,112 workers, as compared with 75,850 at the beginning of March. The index in the mining group, at 160.6, was slightly lower than that of 162.2 in the preceding report, being also below that of 176.0 at the beginning of April, 1942; the falling-off in the latter comparison amounted to 8.2 p.c. In the year, the index of payrolls has shown a loss of 5.6 p.c. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$2,741,124, as compared with \$2,795,007 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure declined from \$36.84 at Mar. 1, to \$36.49 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$35.11 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Communications.- Employment in communications at the beginning of April showed no change on the whole, according to returns from 59 employers with a combined staff of 27,471 persons, two less than at Mar. 1. A moderately upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$782,555, as compared with \$792,737 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$28.86 at Mar. 1, to \$28.49 at the first of April, as compared with \$28.02 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 102.8, was slightly above that of 101.8 at Apr. 1, 1942; in the 12 months' interval, the payroll index has risen by 2.7 p.c.

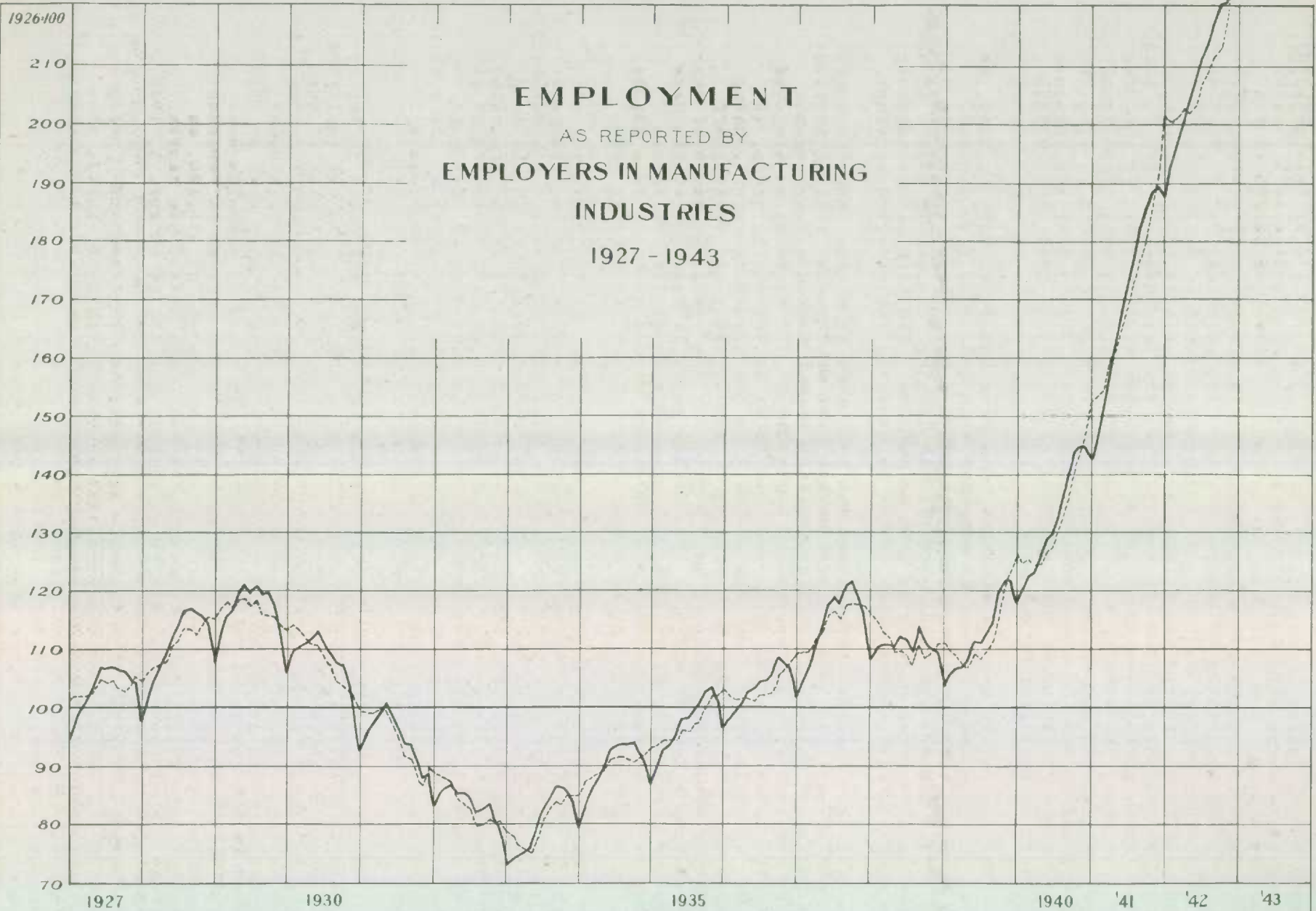
Transportation.- Further considerable gains were indicated in employment in transportation at Apr. 1; statistics were tabulated from 588 employers whose working forces included 138,100 men and women, 2,853 more than at the beginning of March. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being greatest. The index, at 109.4, was 10.5 p.c. higher than that of 99.0 at Apr. 1, 1942. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 16.1 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at Apr. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,033,630, as compared with \$4,920,308 in the preceding report. The latest per capita average was \$36.45, as against \$36.38 at Mar. 1, and \$34.64 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building and railway construction and maintenance was curtailed at the beginning of April, when highway work showed heightened activity. The 1,522 contractors and branches



Chart 5

**EMPLOYMENT**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING**  
**INDUSTRIES**  
1927 - 1943



10

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.

furnishing returns reported 149,823 workers, as compared with 154,709 at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed, however, rose from \$4,589,578 at that date to \$4,606,364 at Apr. 1. The gain, which was partly due to overtime work, raised the per capita average from \$29.67 in the preceding report, to \$30.75 at the beginning of April. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$26.54. The index of employment, at 118.8 at the date under review, exceeded that of 98.0 at Apr. 1, 1942, by 21.2 p.c., while the latest payroll index was higher by 36.4 p.c.

Services.- Seasonal advances were indicated in the services division at Apr. 1; the gain, which was below-average for the time of year, took place in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, there being a further falling-off in employment in hotels and restaurants. Information was received from 611 employers with a staff of 40,447 men and women, whose weekly payrolls at Apr. 1 amounted to \$747,655; the 40,173 workers reported at Mar. 1 had received \$736,014 for services rendered in the preceding week. The index of employment, at 181.2, was higher by 4.9 p.c. than that of 172.8 at the beginning of April in 1942; the accompanying gain in the index of payrolls in the 12 months was 13.9 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$18.48, showing a small increase over the figure of \$18.32 at Mar. 1, and also exceeding that of \$16.98 at Apr. 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 April.

Trade.- Employment in merchandising establishments showed seasonal improvement of about normal proportions at Apr. 1, when the 2,222 employers furnishing statistics reported a personnel of 153,293 men and women. This was greater by 1,747, or 1.2 p.c., than the number they had employed at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at the latest date amounted to \$3,872,074, as compared with \$3,810,024 in their last report. The per capita average rose from \$25.14 at Mar. 1, to \$25.28 at the first of April, as compared with \$24.06 at Apr. 1, 1942. Over the year, the index of employment has decreased by 2.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 1.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 753 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reduced their working forces by 138, to 63,229 at Apr. 1; the earnings of these persons aggregated \$1,960,827, as compared with \$1,979,114 paid on or about Mar. 1. The latest per capita weekly average was \$31.01, as compared with \$31.23 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$29.89 at Apr. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.5, was fractionally lower than that of 122.9 at Apr. 1, 1942, but the index number of payrolls was higher by 3.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement; in Manitoba, there was no general change, while activity was curtailed in the remaining provinces. In most cases, the contractions were seasonal. In Quebec and Saskatchewan, the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1 were lower than at Mar. 1; the loss in the former partly resulted from a strike in Montreal. In the other provinces, the payrolls were higher than in the preceding period of observation, and in all cases, the reported earnings were greater than at Apr. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of April, due to heightened activity in Nova Scotia; the trend in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick was downward. Statements were received from the 954 employers in the Maritime Area, with an aggregate working force of 126,767, compared with 126,237 at Mar. 1. This gain of 0.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.3 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms; the reported disbursements totalled \$3,650,068. The latest index of employment, at 169.1, was 8.7 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago, while the index of



payrolls has risen by 15.7 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita average earnings, at \$28.79 at the date under review, were higher than those of \$28.25 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$26.40 at Apr. 1 of last year.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed a further advance, mainly in lumber, chemical and iron and steel works. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation afforded considerably more employment; there were minor gains in trade, services and communications, while logging and construction released employees. The losses in logging, which were substantial, were seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Mainly as a result of seasonal declines in logging and construction, there was a reduction in general employment in Quebec at the date under review, when 3,474 firms reported a staff of 572,810 men and women, 9,159 fewer than at Mar. 1. The percentage loss was below-normal, although the number laid off exceeded the average, according to the experience of earlier years. The weekly payrolls reported amounted to \$16,742,219, a figure rather lower than that of \$16,856,206 paid on or about Mar. 1. Part of the falling-off was due to the loss in earnings during the strike on the Montreal street railway at the end of March. In spite of this factor, the general per capita average showed a gain, rising from \$28.98 at Mar. 1, to \$29.31 at the beginning of April. The increase is partly due to the fact that the majority of the workers released belonged in the industries where earnings are usually below-average, so that they tend to lower the general average. The per capita average at Apr. 1, 1942, had been \$26.38. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 22.7 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1 of last year, while that of employment was higher by 10.7 p.c.

Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, mining, transportation and services at the beginning of April; the improvement in manufacturing was considerable, while the gains in the other classes were small. On the other hand, seasonal contractions were recorded in logging and construction, from which some 7,700 and 6,500 workers, respectively, were laid off at the date under review. Trade also was somewhat quieter. Within the manufacturing group, curtailment was indicated in the tobacco, beverage, vegetable food, and some other classes, while large increases in employment were reported in iron and steel and chemical works, and there were moderate gains in pulp and paper, leather, rubber and non-ferrous metal plants.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further small reduction at the beginning of April, according to data from 6,839 establishments with a combined working force of 754,162 persons, as compared with 757,253 in the preceding month. This contraction of 0.4 p.c. was less than usual for the time of year. The trend in weekly payrolls continued upward; the salaries and wages disbursed at Apr. 1 amounted to \$24,286,772, a sum which was higher by 0.8 p.c. than that indicated by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average rose from \$31.82 in the last return, to \$32.20 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.79 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 6.2 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 13.8 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 185.6, as compared with 186.4 at Mar. 1, 1943, and 174.8 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a slight decline, which, with the exception of those at Nov. 1, 1942, and Jan. 1, 1943, is the first indicated in many months. The movement was favourable in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions, but tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants afforded less employment than at Mar. 1. The largest loss was in the last-named. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining and construction also released employees; the declines were generally moderate. On the other hand, activity increased in the transportation, services and trade divisions, but here too, the changes were not marked.



Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal contractions were indicated in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of April. The general shrinkage was below-average in extent. There was no change on the whole, in Manitoba; firms in Alberta were slightly busier, while activity in Saskatchewan showed a falling-off. Statistics received from 1,841 employers in the Prairie Area showed a combined working force of 183,173 men and women, 239 fewer than in their last report. The payrolls distributed by these firms aggregated \$5,560,071 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$5,527,638 at Mar. 1. There was thus a gain of 0.6 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average earnings rose from \$30.14 at the beginning of March, to \$30.35 at the date under review; the Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.53. Over the year, employment has gained by 6.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 12.8 p.c.

Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment at the beginning of April, but there were reductions in logging, mining and manufacturing. In the last-named, chemical and pulp and paper mills reported curtailment, but food and iron and steel plants were moderately busier.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity continued to expand in British Columbia; data were tabulated from 1,447 establishments employing 172,169 men and women at Apr. 1. This was an increase of 2,388, or 1.4 p.c., as compared with Mar. 1, since when the reported payrolls have risen by three p.c. The latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages was \$6,001,670, as compared with \$5,827,749 paid on or about Mar. 1, for services rendered in the last week in February. The average earnings per employee were \$34.86, as compared with \$34.35 at the beginning of March, and \$30.47 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, there has been an increase of 23.7 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 38.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms.

There was a slowing-down in manufacturing operations at the beginning of April, most of which took place in animal food and iron and steel factories. Lumber mills, however, were slightly more active. Logging and construction showed considerable gains, while there were relatively small advances in transportation, services and trade. Mining and communications, on the other hand, were slacker.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

There was a reduction in industrial activity in Windsor at the beginning of April, but the trend was favourable in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The gains in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver were slight; those in Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg were on a rather larger scale, although they too were moderate. In all cases, employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of April, 1942.

The weekly payrolls reported in Vancouver at the beginning of April were lower than at Mar. 1; the decline was partly due to a strike. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the indicated salaries and wages were higher than in the last report. The per capita average earnings in these centres also showed an advance. The index of payrolls in each of the eight leading cities was considerably higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, since when the weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment have also appreciably risen.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed continued expansion at Apr. 1, the 2,010 co-operating firms reporting the addition of 2,368 persons to their forces, which included 281,628 men and women. The sum of \$8,608,005 was disbursed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data at Apr. 1; the per capita average was \$30.57, one cent higher than the average at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$2.95 more than at the beginning of April of last year. In the intervening months, the index of employment has risen by 15.5 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 26.4 p.c.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest gains took place in iron and steel, chemical and textile factories, while there were contractions in lumber, vegetable food, beverage and electrical apparatus works. Construction also showed considerable curtailment, and there was a falling-off in trade. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

Quebec City.- Further improvement was noted in Quebec, the 241 co-operating establishments reporting the addition of 757 persons to their working forces, which included 37,943 men and women at Apr. 1. Their payrolls, standing at \$972,030, showed a gain of 4.7 p.c. from Mar. 1. Manufacturing reported most of the increase, which took place largely in chemical and iron and steel works. Construction and services also afforded rather more employment. The latest per capita average was \$25.62, as compared with \$24.98 at Mar. 1, 1943, and \$22.43 at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 27.5p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls, by 47.3 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto continued moderately upward, in a movement which was of less-than-average proportions for the early spring. Manufacturing, services and trade were busier, but losses were indicated in transportation and construction. Within the manufacturing division, there were rather small advances in lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants; on the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants released some employees. The 2,118 employers furnishing returns at Apr. 1 reported a combined working force of 250,038, as compared with 249,619 in their last report. This gain of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$8,008,463, paid on or about the date under review for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average was \$32.03, as compared with \$31.52 in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.58 paid at the beginning of April of last year. The latest index of employment was 194.3; this exceeded by 11.2 p.c. the figure of 174.8 at Apr. 1, 1942, while the payroll index gained by 19.4 p.c. over the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing in Ottawa showed some improvement, and construction and services were also rather more active than in the preceding period of observation. Transportation and trade, however, were quieter. Statistics were received from 253 firms employing 21,761 workers at Apr. 1, compared with 21,644 at the beginning of March. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$583,169; this was higher by 1.1 p.c. than their payrolls at Mar. 1. The per capita average rose slightly from \$26.64 at that date, to \$26.80 at Apr. 1, 1943, as compared with \$25.17 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment was 5.2 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, while there was an advance of 11.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Hamilton.- There was no general change in employment in manufacturing in Hamilton at the beginning of April, but transportation, services and trade showed some improvement. On the whole, there was a gain of 104 persons, or 0.2 p.c., in the staffs of the 358 co-operating establishments, which included 62,563 men and women. The increase was seasonal, but was below-average in extent. The reported weekly payrolls, totalling \$2,093,372, exceeded by 0.8 p.c. those disbursed by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average stood at \$33.46, twenty cents higher than in the last report, and \$2.06 above the average of \$31.40 at Apr. 1, 1942. Over the 12 months, employment has risen by 5.5 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 12.2 p.c.

Windsor.- Further curtailment was shown in Windsor; this again took place largely in iron and steel plants. Construction was rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. The 212 firms furnishing data employed 42,073 persons, as compared with 42,371 at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers aggregate \$1,819,292; as compared with \$1,784,141 at Mar. 1, there was a gain of two p.c. The reported payrolls, were also considerably higher than at Apr. 1, 1942, the index having risen by 28 p.c. in the year, while that of employment has advanced by



16 p.c. The average earnings per employee increased from \$42.11 at Mar. 1, to \$43.24 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1942, figure had been \$39.07.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity in Winnipeg was greater at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 572 employers, whose working forces aggregated 56,290 persons, 632, or 1.1 p.c., more than at Mar. 1. The payrolls, at \$1,604,326, were larger by three p.c. The per capita average earnings rose from \$27.99 in the last report, to \$28.50 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.89 at the beginning of April in 1942.

Manufacturing was rather brisker than in the preceding month; iron and steel plants were considerably more active, but chemical and printing and publishing factories released employees. The non-manufacturing classes showed moderate improvement on the whole, the largest gain taking place in trade. Little general change had been recorded at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment was lower by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 11.8 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a small increase in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of April. The greatest gain was in lumber mills. Transportation and trade also showed improvement. The 630 co-operating establishments had a combined staff of 85,819, as compared with 85,556 at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed amounted to \$2,906,806, a sum which was less by 0.3 p.c. than that reported in the preceding period of observation. The decline was largely due to a strike, affecting a considerable number of workers for a relatively short period. The per capita average was rather lower, at \$33.87, as compared with \$34.07 at Mar. 1. It was, however, considerably higher than the average of \$29.43 reported at Apr. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the general index of employment in Vancouver has risen by 35 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 54.1 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 Apr. 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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May 29, 1943.



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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
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	105.8	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	102.3
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	123.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1,	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1,	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1,	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1,	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1,	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May. 1,	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June.1,	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	131.9
July.1,	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1,	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.8	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept.1,	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1,	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1,	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1,	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1,	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1,	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1,	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May. 1,	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June.1,	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July.1,	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1,	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept.1,	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1,	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1,	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1,	186.5	195.1	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	163.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1,	180.5	169.1	108.0	186.8	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0

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

100.0    7.0    .1    4.2    2.7    31.7    41.7    10.1    4.8    1.9    3.4    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 YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Québec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	109.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
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	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1,	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	94.4	118.6
July 1,	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1,	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept 1,	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1,	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1,	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1,	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1,	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1,	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1,	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1,	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1,	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1,	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1,	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept 1,	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1,	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1,	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1,	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1,	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1,	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1,	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1,	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1,	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1,	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1,	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept 1,	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1,	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1,	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1,	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1,	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1,	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1,	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2

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

15.6      2.1      13.8      1.2      3.5      2.5      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	Constr- uction	Service	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
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	59.5	133.4	137.6
May 1,	114.3	125.7	80.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1,	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1,	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1,	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept 1,	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1,	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1,	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1,	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1,	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1,	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1,	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1,	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1,	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1,	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1,	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept 1,	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1,	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1,	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1,	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1,	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1,	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1,	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1,	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1,	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1,	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1,	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1,	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1,	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1,	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1,	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	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,	180.5	224.1	188.6	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8

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

100.0      64.6      3.1      4.2      1.5      7.6      8.5      2.2      8.5  
 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	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.6	224.1	223.4	199.4	158.2	123.4	107.1	110.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	170.5	171.8	162.3	153.2	132.0	122.4	121.1
Fur and products	.2	128.4	126.3	117.2	113.0	110.1	95.1	91.2
Leather and products	1.6	143.0	142.4	142.7	132.9	124.9	112.7	109.2
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.5	127.6	133.2	127.7	122.8	115.1	113.3
Lumber and products	3.3	110.6	109.2	113.9	102.4	79.5	72.4	74.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	90.3	90.1	101.2	91.9	65.6	60.9	61.2
Furniture	.5	109.2	109.4	114.6	109.2	90.3	83.4	82.6
Other lumber products	1.0	128.0	120.6	160.8	134.9	114.2	100.4	108.9
Musical instruments	.1	46.9	46.5	40.2	37.1	59.6	47.2	47.3
Plant products - edible	2.4	136.5	136.6	136.2	126.0	115.1	104.8	105.2
Pulp and paper products	4.4	126.7	126.0	132.8	122.5	110.8	104.5	105.4
Pulp and paper	1.9	115.1	113.7	123.2	112.2	97.5	90.1	96.4
Paper products	.9	188.8	185.0	188.9	159.2	139.8	130.2	131.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.5	121.8	126.2	123.2	117.8	114.0	109.8
Rubber products	.9	129.4	128.9	127.2	128.6	109.3	105.4	100.4
Textile products	8.0	165.4	165.5	169.0	158.4	144.4	120.5	124.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	169.5	169.8	177.8	167.3	153.0	126.3	130.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	123.6	124.5	129.6	123.8	122.0	94.2	98.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.4	197.0	206.3	185.0	170.9	124.9	124.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	557.8	551.9	580.4	571.6	512.9	474.6	498.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.0	138.4	145.4	140.9	141.2	120.6	125.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	171.0	172.0	171.6	157.2	136.3	118.0	123.6
Other textile products	1.0	179.6	176.2	173.2	163.5	132.8	110.2	106.1
Tobacco	.7	160.6	174.5	166.0	139.9	165.6	110.8	120.8
Beverages	.6	214.0	218.5	222.3	198.5	164.3	164.0	159.0
Chemicals and allied products	5.3	760.5	755.5	707.1	307.0	182.0	156.5	160.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	130.1	129.1	128.5	119.7	85.3	76.8	77.4
Electric light and power	.9	135.3	134.0	138.4	140.1	130.6	123.5	119.0
Electrical apparatus	2.3	292.2	289.2	242.7	201.6	142.3	124.5	135.8
Iron and steel products	25.9	344.6	343.3	266.6	180.0	118.9	95.8	105.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	256.7	259.1	244.2	206.2	148.7	119.1	132.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	253.5	255.5	251.7	206.8	131.0	114.0	124.6
Agricultural implements	.6	135.3	135.6	118.5	104.5	75.4	61.1	76.7
Land vehicles	9.8	281.7	279.7	230.4	172.7	112.0	90.5	99.7
Automobiles and parts	2.5	313.8	316.3	280.7	252.0	163.4	147.6	155.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.1	1637.4	1579.2	780.6	364.6	128.3	87.1	85.4
Heating appliances	.3	161.9	161.7	160.4	155.6	128.4	121.6	116.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	335.5	334.5	279.2	219.1	132.6	101.3	124.0
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	317.1	332.7	285.6	217.5	120.1	101.3	115.9
Other iron and steel products	5.6	479.9	483.8	355.9	205.3	124.3	99.6	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	407.7	403.0	331.8	255.3	173.0	154.7	155.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	204.6	205.0	190.8	167.1	161.7	146.1	149.8
Miscellaneous	1.0	399.2	394.3	326.1	191.2	153.8	134.3	134.5
LOGGING	3.1	188.6	231.1	208.7	166.2	90.0	64.0	115.0
MINING	4.2	160.6	162.3	175.0	174.1	164.4	157.4	151.3
Coal	1.4	92.4	93.4	97.4	96.0	89.7	87.6	89.0
Metallic ores	2.2	315.6	320.5	357.3	363.6	350.2	333.6	307.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	151.5	149.4	153.6	132.4	124.8	119.1	118.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	102.8	102.8	101.8	93.4	83.2	81.2	82.5
Telegraphs	.4	132.3	130.2	117.3	102.7	89.8	89.2	90.9
Telephones	1.1	94.8	95.4	97.5	90.8	81.4	79.0	80.2
TRANSPORTATION	7.6	109.4	107.1	99.0	94.3	82.8	78.3	78.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	162.9	161.6	146.2	138.9	125.1	119.4	110.8
Steam railways	4.4	100.3	99.5	91.6	82.9	75.5	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	83.2	74.7	74.2	85.6	61.6	65.2	65.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.3	118.8	122.6	98.0	100.2	59.6	91.6	71.6
Building	4.1	171.3	174.1	131.1	122.2	45.9	43.4	43.9
Highway	2.1	96.3	92.9	89.0	105.6	78.3	162.7	116.6
Railway	2.1	86.2	97.9	72.6	73.1	56.3	55.5	57.5
SERVICES	2.2	181.2	179.9	172.8	158.3	133.4	131.4	129.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	173.5	173.7	164.5	151.9	127.1	125.7	123.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	194.6	190.5	187.1	169.5	144.6	141.2	141.4
TRADE	8.5	148.8	147.1	153.0	149.1	137.6	131.1	127.1
Retail	6.4	155.7	154.0	159.8	166.1	142.9	136.5	132.3
Wholesale	2.1	130.8	129.0	124.7	130.9	123.7	117.6	115.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	180.5	181.5	165.2	141.3	111.9	104.9	105.0

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



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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1941	Apr. 1 1940	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>								
Manufacturing	42.2	196.4	182.7	171.8	139.5	119.7	94.2	102.9
Lumber products	3.9	111.4	104.6	101.2	91.9	92.1	59.7	62.1
Pulp and paper	4.0	183.8	182.6	190.7	157.5	151.7	136.0	158.6
Textile products	3.3	115.3	116.2	118.7	117.2	109.5	79.7	84.8
Iron and steel	22.1	333.5	328.6	259.3	175.1	131.6	103.5	121.4
Other manufactures	8.9	142.1	137.6	136.4	129.1	116.7	96.0	96.5
Logging	5.7	308.3	423.7	233.0	199.1	118.5	67.0	80.0
Mining	11.7	98.0	97.9	112.6	116.4	111.2	110.2	113.3
Communications	2.1	122.4	116.5	111.6	96.8	87.9	96.2	85.4
Transportation	14.6	180.1	142.3	136.7	134.1	103.4	98.0	101.6
Construction	13.8	183.6	186.2	173.0	125.3	80.1	89.5	86.3
Services	1.9	284.7	276.0	271.7	223.3	183.2	165.3	166.0
Trade	8.0	184.1	160.1	167.6	161.5	138.5	125.8	123.1
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>103.6</b>
<u>Quebec</u>								
Manufacturing	70.5	242.4	239.7	211.6	162.0	127.0	109.6	113.6
Lumber products	2.3	115.2	116.0	121.4	107.2	78.5	76.0	81.5
Pulp and paper	5.0	120.7	119.3	128.1	118.1	104.6	99.6	99.4
Textile products	13.3	190.6	190.8	192.9	178.1	161.7	135.6	140.5
Iron and steel	21.8	367.1	358.8	313.9	186.1	110.6	82.9	95.1
Other manufactures	28.1	279.7	277.3	216.3	165.5	131.0	117.6	117.4
Logging	3.9	253.2	339.9	308.3	206.0	119.6	57.9	185.8
Mining	2.6	320.5	318.8	303.8	283.3	280.4	256.2	239.7
Communications	1.2	98.0	98.5	100.1	89.4	77.7	74.0	74.4
Transportation	5.9	94.2	93.9	87.6	82.5	73.4	70.2	68.8
Construction	7.8	108.3	124.0	93.6	89.5	50.2	126.4	74.0
Services	2.0	169.5	168.1	159.9	138.8	116.3	115.3	117.3
Trade	6.1	160.8	161.3	163.3	157.6	146.4	139.3	135.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>107.4</b>
<u>Ontario</u>								
Manufacturing	72.3	216.6	216.8	199.6	163.6	125.6	108.4	112.4
Lumber products	2.8	98.6	96.3	90.8	82.8	68.7	60.4	63.4
Pulp and paper	4.5	125.8	125.1	131.3	120.8	111.3	106.1	106.3
Textile products	7.5	140.8	140.9	146.6	140.2	129.7	108.7	111.5
Iron and steel	31.5	332.7	334.5	281.1	213.3	130.3	106.0	116.0
Other manufactures	26.0	214.2	214.3	205.5	167.3	138.5	122.6	124.6
Logging	2.0	158.1	185.0	164.7	137.6	43.0	35.8	73.6
Mining	3.2	245.4	250.6	289.0	303.7	286.0	265.0	246.9
Communications	1.3	89.0	88.9	93.2	86.9	78.1	76.5	80.2
Transportation	5.0	100.6	100.0	94.1	83.6	76.4	72.7	73.0
Construction	6.0	118.5	119.3	99.6	114.5	69.3	87.2	78.4
Services	2.1	202.3	200.6	199.7	185.4	156.4	155.5	154.0
Trade	8.1	150.4	148.7	157.9	156.8	143.9	138.2	133.4
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>								
Manufacturing	39.1	181.3	182.2	163.6	130.8	109.1	100.2	102.5
Lumber products	2.0	127.0	128.2	144.7	133.5	92.3	97.8	96.3
Pulp and paper	2.1	99.9	104.3	105.6	104.5	101.6	100.8	94.1
Textile products	2.9	227.4	229.8	220.7	199.3	157.8	127.1	134.1
Iron and steel	15.9	166.3	167.7	137.3	107.2	85.0	76.2	84.2
Other manufactures	16.2	227.0	228.6	210.0	157.6	136.2	125.5	123.8
Logging	1.8	192.1	247.8	257.2	285.5	117.4	93.3	109.2
Mining	7.0	144.4	146.4	147.5	130.9	117.6	114.4	104.3
Communications	2.4	115.2	114.2	109.9	99.9	86.8	96.3	86.0
Transportation	18.2	118.9	118.4	106.4	101.5	91.6	87.1	84.1
Construction	11.1	80.4	78.9	76.0	85.9	47.9	50.0	46.2
Services	3.3	159.9	160.8	145.3	138.5	116.9	114.7	106.3
Trade	17.1	128.4	125.3	128.6	124.9	120.3	114.0	110.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>89.4</b>
<u>British Columbia</u>								
Manufacturing	54.6	261.0	263.3	201.9	147.7	109.2	102.6	101.6
Lumber products	9.7	122.2	121.5	141.9	126.9	91.0	87.8	85.1
Pulp and paper	4.0	152.9	151.6	154.9	144.1	123.0	104.3	110.3
Textile products	1.0	200.6	198.9	196.6	172.9	140.1	129.7	127.9
Iron and steel	28.4	1018.0	1025.0	551.5	221.4	96.9	83.8	88.5
Other manufactures	11.5	162.1	167.3	151.0	142.8	126.6	122.7	118.8
Logging	5.0	113.4	97.8	125.6	115.9	93.8	99.2	95.2
Mining	4.9	101.7	103.4	110.2	112.8	106.5	107.4	108.0
Communications	2.2	137.4	141.1	120.9	117.1	108.2	106.9	105.0
Transportation	8.5	110.8	108.5	95.1	105.5	98.7	89.5	87.4
Construction	12.9	184.9	170.3	95.0	101.0	68.3	71.5	82.6
Services	2.6	151.4	150.0	138.5	139.6	119.4	117.2	111.5
Trade	9.3	156.9	155.2	160.8	151.1	136.8	132.6	131.4
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>182.4</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>100.2</b>

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1941	Apr. 1 1940	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.1</b>
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.2	139.9	146.5	138.3	125.7	115.7	111.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	135.7	135.3	133.1	121.2	115.9	112.9	108.0
Textiles	12.7	173.2	172.2	176.0	159.2	143.9	121.2	126.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	175.0	179.6	165.5	140.9	121.0	112.7	115.1
Iron and steel	32.0	360.6	350.6	270.4	173.5	107.9	81.5	92.6
Other manufactures	24.0	217.8	214.0	171.3	144.2	116.5	106.3	106.6
Communications	1.2	69.1	68.5	70.3	65.5	67.2	63.7	64.5
Transportation	3.2	74.3	74.5	74.3	76.7	78.3	75.4	72.0
Construction	4.1	70.7	79.4	64.3	58.6	41.8	69.9	64.7
Trade	9.8	154.8	155.6	155.4	153.0	142.1	134.6	128.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	185.2	183.9	160.3	134.0	108.8	102.2	100.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>285.8</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Leather products	7.4	109.8	110.5	106.6	104.8	95.9	103.8	103.9
Other manufactures	73.0	473.6	463.0	335.9	199.7	130.4	105.3	109.3
Transportation	2.7	76.7	77.9	68.2	66.4	78.0	80.7	77.7
Construction	5.3	136.9	128.9	136.6	157.4	44.5	281.4	78.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	265.0	259.7	207.8	151.2	108.1	118.1	100.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>106.4</b>
Plant products - edible	4.2	146.5	147.0	159.7	142.8	121.4	113.4	113.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	145.5	146.2	154.0	143.2	130.9	124.6	123.8
Textiles	8.4	127.7	127.1	129.3	121.3	105.9	92.3	94.1
Iron and steel	27.9	473.5	475.0	345.7	223.0	120.8	95.9	99.5
Other manufactures	30.1	217.8	215.9	193.6	150.1	118.3	108.2	108.8
Communications	1.2	70.7	70.9	73.4	67.6	67.8	66.7	66.6
Transportation	3.2	112.3	113.6	105.5	100.9	95.4	92.5	93.0
Construction	2.4	100.2	104.8	80.6	91.9	47.2	47.3	52.2
Trade	13.5	138.7	137.0	145.4	142.3	134.8	129.2	123.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.3	194.0	174.8	145.4	115.9	106.1	105.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>
Lumber products	2.2	45.1	43.8	47.3	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5
pulp and paper	14.6	131.7	128.4	127.7	117.3	103.5	94.8	94.7
Other manufactures	35.2	239.4	238.5	213.5	198.1	127.3	109.5	111.0
Construction	11.4	162.3	160.6	175.9	143.5	105.3	145.0	104.8
Trade	19.9	174.0	176.0	170.7	162.7	144.5	138.1	130.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.8	163.9	156.6	142.3	110.6	107.3	101.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>
Textiles	10.5	101.6	102.5	113.1	106.4	100.5	86.1	90.2
Electrical apparatus	10.0	195.6	196.3	154.4	156.6	122.7	99.4	113.5
Iron and steel	50.0	306.1	305.8	272.5	199.0	125.3	98.8	110.0
Other manufactures	16.5	164.2	153.5	153.6	142.6	125.3	114.2	114.8
Construction	2.8	108.9	112.4	89.6	103.1	62.1	42.0	48.8
Trade	6.5	144.3	140.1	149.4	146.2	134.0	128.2	130.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.5	191.2	181.5	151.4	118.4	99.1	106.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>162.7</b>
Iron and steel	78.9	398.5	403.9	339.4	276.0	176.1	152.4	167.2
Other manufactures	12.5	211.3	209.0	158.0	177.2	161.9	159.4	147.8
Construction	2.2	99.3	91.0	90.7	61.2	34.0	31.7	47.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	309.6	311.3	266.6	221.9	155.1	139.1	148.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Animal products - edible	6.5	201.2	200.2	173.2	157.3	123.4	117.0	124.3
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.5	106.8	106.0	106.1	105.1	104.2	97.6
Textiles	7.7	235.4	236.7	225.1	201.4	162.1	135.7	137.7
Iron and steel	23.6	154.1	146.2	126.2	107.3	81.2	69.5	60.7
Other manufactures	18.9	203.9	210.7	215.1	131.6	115.7	109.7	106.1
Transportation	5.4	77.4	76.6	71.4	69.8	76.0	75.7	76.7
Construction	3.4	68.4	65.5	58.3	136.2	32.2	24.4	25.8
Trade	24.5	109.9	107.3	109.6	105.6	102.0	96.4	94.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	134.8	133.3	127.4	114.8	95.4	88.3	89.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>424.9</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>110.8</b>
Lumber products	5.6	108.4	101.1	139.1	127.2	94.6	86.1	78.2
Other manufactures	60.1	590.2	588.5	351.4	198.3	136.0	129.1	125.6
Communications	2.8	114.3	120.4	114.0	115.1	108.0	106.7	104.9
Transportation	7.4	97.5	95.6	82.9	104.1	93.5	97.9	94.8
Construction	5.9	130.0	139.7	81.1	63.4	46.1	44.8	49.4
Services	3.8	148.7	149.0	133.9	133.7	124.3	121.6	113.7
Trade	14.4	157.7	155.4	161.8	153.1	141.1	134.2	134.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	240.2	239.4	177.9	139.9	111.5	107.4	104.6

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



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1943, March 1, 1943, and April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employ- ees re- ported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,168,377	\$57,119,355	\$51.77	135.4	133.0	118.7	164.5	162.5	133.9
Animal Products - edible	33,762	995,711	29.49	98.6	99.4	95.9	116.8	118.3	106.0
Fur and products	3,099	87,822	28.34	103.9	102.2	94.8	114.0	110.3	102.2
Leather products	29,579	672,034	22.72	104.4	103.9	104.2	125.1	123.9	115.0
Boots and shoes	17,668	391,470	22.16	98.1	97.4	101.7	122.1	121.4	111.7
Lumber and its products	59,413	1,541,079	25.94	91.5	90.3	94.2	114.7	113.0	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber	32,035	861,540	26.89	78.0	77.9	87.5	101.6	101.2	102.3
Furniture	9,626	244,290	25.38	97.6	97.8	102.4	116.3	115.3	115.0
Other lumber products	17,752	435,248	24.52	126.6	121.3	108.3	132.7	126.5	120.4
Musical instruments	1,116	27,096	24.28	121.2	115.7 <sup>+</sup>	103.0	142.1	141.1	125.1 <sup>+</sup>
Plant products - edible	43,777	1,126,285	25.73	102.0	102.1	101.8	116.2	115.4	107.8
Pulp and paper products	79,024	2,546,453	32.22	96.8	96.2	103.5	103.3	103.5	110.3
Pulp and paper	34,761	1,215,747	34.37	95.5	94.4	102.2	107.5	107.5	112.1
Paper products	15,136	405,231	26.69	112.9	110.3	112.9	123.9	122.5	121.5
Printing and publishing	29,077	925,480	31.83	96.3	97.2	100.8	104.7	104.7	105.4
Rubber products	13,633	500,680	30.05	96.1	95.8	94.5	113.1	113.2 <sup>+</sup>	107.3
Textile products	142,232	3,261,672	22.89	107.3	103.8	106.0	124.3	122.7	119.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,227	1,184,956	23.13	90.8	89.9	104.8	111.0	109.1	117.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	24,367	560,284	22.42	93.3	99.0	103.0	117.7	117.5	116.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,361	291,728	23.50	103.0	105.7	110.7	123.0	121.6	123.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,520	253,530	24.99	95.3	94.2	99.1	123.9	121.0	112.6
Hosiery and knit goods	22,274	457,029	20.52	96.5	96.8	101.7	114.3	112.9	112.0
Garments and personal furnishings	52,209	1,179,561	22.56	103.3	110.3	110.3	134.4	131.2	124.6
Other textile products	18,433	441,333	24.01	103.3	102.1	104.3	123.3	120.3	116.3
Tobacco	17,249	279,549	16.10	150.1	133.1	155.1	176.1	177.4	152.7
Beverages	11,014	376,815	34.24	104.1	106.3	109.1	115.7	117.3 <sup>+</sup>	114.0
Chemicals	33,500	2,857,536	29.02	209.8	208.4 <sup>+</sup>	195.3	247.5	243.4 <sup>+</sup>	202.4
Clay, glass and stone products	14,695	426,739	29.04	97.6	96.3	96.4	113.3	117.1	106.3
Electric light and power	17,225	617,712	35.86	90.8	89.4	92.3	100.4	99.1	90.1
Electrical apparatus	41,785	1,302,709	31.21	114.9	113.7 <sup>+</sup>	95.4	165.7	163.0	130.3 <sup>+</sup>
Iron and steel products	499,329	17,217,024	34.49	172.3	171.9	133.5	212.3	208.1	151.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,863	1,149,565	34.93	121.5	122.7	115.6	177.5	177.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	36,956	371,317	30.00	112.6	115.5	111.3	133.6	132.8	125.6
Agricultural implements	11,353	330,332	33.50	125.4	125.7	100.8	155.0	157.5	125.4
Land vehicles	178,007	6,332,024	37.54	156.7	155.6	123.1	183.2	180.5	143.1
Automobiles and parts	45,914	1,940,104	42.20	122.3	123.3	103.4	140.4	137.3	111.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	73,093	2,800,129	38.31	139.3	137.5	130.3	229.0	225.0	209.3
Heating appliances	8,550	157,728	29.59	102.2	102.1	101.3	118.6	118.6	108.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,124	802,053	36.26	143.3	147.9	123.4	136.5	133.9	145.0
Foundry and machine shop products	17,238	608,035	35.20	156.5	143.2	122.9	173.3	161.5	144.1
Other iron and steel products	101,515	3,006,265	33.51	213.0	220.3	102.4	203.3	200.7	135.6
Non-ferrous metal products	61,889	2,104,333	34.00	143.8	147.1	121.1	181.3	177.5	141.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,005	577,275	38.49	113.9	114.1	106.2	127.2	127.7	112.6
Miscellaneous	17,393	527,454	30.33	194.3	191.9	158.7	264.6	251.6	192.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	56,453	1,536,943	27.20	119.1	146.0	121.8	149.8	174.9	143.0
<b>MINING</b>	78,112	2,741,124	35.09	90.6	91.5	98.8	105.6	107.7	111.9
Coal	25,392	866,497	34.12	101.0	102.1	106.4	138.4	140.8	133.2
Metallic ores	39,599	1,564,056	39.70	84.9	86.1	96.0	82.5	84.9	103.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,322	310,571	50.09	94.1	92.8	95.4	111.8	111.2	112.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,471	782,555	28.49	105.8	105.8	104.7	111.2	112.6	108.3
Telegraphs	7,593	212,849	28.03	114.5	112.7	101.6	127.4	124.9	111.0
Telephones	19,878	569,706	28.66	102.8	103.5	105.7	106.2	105.8	107.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	138,100	5,033,630	36.45	110.3	108.0	99.8	126.8	123.9	109.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	39,732	1,276,623	32.13	111.2	110.3	99.8	124.9	126.3	107.7
Steam railways	79,869	3,142,281	39.34	116.4	115.4	106.3	130.2	129.3	113.6
Shipping and stevedoring	18,499	614,726	33.23	87.7	78.7	127.9	115.0	99.7	92.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	149,823	4,606,364	30.75	85.2	87.9	70.3	115.0	114.5	84.3
Building	74,610	2,642,929	35.42	121.4	123.4	93.1	149.7	147.5	102.6
Highway	33,146	992,469	29.92	53.4	51.3	49.4	70.8	69.7	62.1
Railway	37,065	970,966	26.20	85.4	87.0	72.0	115.6	120.2	84.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	49,447	747,655	15.13	106.0	105.3	101.1	122.4	120.5	107.5
Hotels and restaurants	24,529	426,796	17.40	106.1	106.2	100.6	127.3	127.0	110.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,918	320,859	20.16	106.0	103.8	101.9	116.5	112.6	103.3
<b>TRADE</b>	153,293	3,872,074	25.26	94.9	93.8	97.6	105.5	103.8	103.6
Retail	116,358	2,692,176	23.14	94.6	93.6	97.1	104.5	102.8	102.8
Wholesale	36,935	1,179,898	31.95	95.9	94.7	98.9	107.7	106.1 <sup>+</sup>	105.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,809,061	56,240,800	31.09	118.1	118.7	108.0	144.1	143.2	121.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	53,229	1,960,827	36.84	105.5	105.7	105.9	115.6	114.6	109.8
Banks and Trust Companies	36,736	1,010,000	27.49	113.7	113.9	112.8	119.8	120.2	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,350	46,714	34.60	88.4	86.1	92.8	100.3	96.0	102.5
Insurance	25,143	904,113	35.96	96.2	96.6	98.0	108.1	110.0	103.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,872,310	58,201,627	31.09	117.5	118.1	107.9	142.8	142.0	120.9

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

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	53,551	1,602,218	29.92	129.0	126.6	112.9	169.8	164.1	134.3	
Lumber Products	5,005	105,314	21.04	99.5	93.4	90.4	121.7	110.7	105.8	
Pulp and Paper	5,081	152,680	30.05	98.2	97.6	101.9	112.1	109.2	116.3	
Iron and Steel	28,024	977,864	34.89	182.1	179.5	141.6	232.9	226.3	181.8	
Logging	7,229	156,270	21.62	118.7	163.1	89.7	172.1	221.6	94.6	
Mining	14,791	462,502	31.27	82.4	82.5	84.7	113.2	114.3	122.8	
Transportation	18,520	630,538	34.05	187.9	167.0	160.4	221.4	192.7	185.0	
Construction	17,450	471,216	27.00	72.6	73.6	68.4	102.3	106.1	97.7	
Trade	10,140	225,287	22.22	97.5	94.9	93.3	108.7	105.9	109.1	
- All Industries	126,767	3,850,068	28.79	111.0	110.5	102.1	147.8	144.5	127.7	
<b>Quebec</b>										
Manufacturing	403,861	11,918,835	29.51	159.4	137.8	121.7	175.7	173.1	138.6	
Lumber Products	12,788	282,763	22.12	80.1	80.6	84.4	112.0	112.2	105.1	
Pulp and Paper	28,824	899,309	31.20	97.0	95.9	103.0	105.5	104.5	110.9	
Textile Products	76,345	1,839,255	21.47	106.1	106.1	107.4	128.7	126.0	120.7	
Chemicals	56,013	1,597,713	28.52	232.4	228.1	208.6	296.3	291.6	217.6	
Iron and Steel	125,017	4,592,590	36.71	190.9	186.6	187.3	238.1	229.6	159.0	
Logging	22,429	442,785	19.74	111.1	149.1	155.2	157.1	219.5	156.1	
Mining	14,706	489,026	33.25	108.8	103.2	103.1	118.5	118.9	115.8	
Communications	6,890	207,455	30.11	107.1	107.7	109.4	103.3	106.8	106.3	
Transportation	33,847	1,245,658	36.90	98.1	97.8	91.3	115.5	116.7	101.0	
Construction	44,651	1,351,151	30.26	69.6	102.4	77.3	123.4	133.7	94.8	
Services	11,742	214,486	18.27	114.1	113.2	107.7	134.6	132.1	111.8	
Trade	34,684	872,865	25.17	97.4	97.7	98.9	107.2	105.6	102.2	
- All Industries	572,810	16,742,219	29.31	124.4	126.4	112.4	155.1	155.7	126.4	
<b>Ontario</b>										
Manufacturing	545,396	18,088,382	33.17	126.2	126.3	116.3	153.1	151.0	150.1	
Lumber Products	21,314	534,063	25.06	98.5	96.3	90.8	118.6	115.8	104.8	
Plant Products - edible	22,917	597,823	26.08	101.7	101.0	103.8	114.5	113.5	109.0	
Pulp and Paper	34,307	1,135,870	33.11	100.1	99.5	104.5	111.4	111.3	111.0	
Textile Products	56,756	1,393,488	24.55	99.8	100.0	104.0	122.1	118.6	113.0	
Chemicals	33,842	1,075,169	31.77	174.6	173.7	165.2	198.2	194.9	171.0	
Electrical apparatus	27,290	387,600	32.52	127.0	124.6	113.9	152.3	149.0	151.0	
Iron and Steel	237,350	8,815,776	37.14	148.6	149.4	125.5	179.4	177.4	140.1	
Non-ferrous metal products	30,719	1,066,039	34.70	129.0	129.6	116.9	163.8	160.4	138.3	
Logging	14,860	338,123	22.75	142.7	167.0	148.6	180.2	210.4	177.8	
Mining	24,383	965,827	39.61	78.2	79.8	92.1	88.6	91.4	101.4	
Communications	9,706	284,665	29.33	99.0	98.9	103.7	106.3	107.6	109.3	
Transportation	37,776	1,389,340	36.79	105.6	104.9	98.7	116.9	117.9	106.0	
Construction	45,083	1,356,648	30.09	80.0	80.5	67.1	96.2	96.6	77.5	
Services	15,622	291,752	18.67	103.4	102.5	102.0	117.4	116.5	108.0	
Trade	61,336	1,570,757	25.61	91.1	90.1	95.6	102.0	100.3	102.3	
- All Industries	754,162	24,286,772	32.20	114.6	115.1	108.0	137.0	135.9	120.1	
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	71,638	2,162,347	30.18	150.2	130.3	117.5	151.4	143.2	129.8	
Animal Products - edible	10,331	294,977	28.55	122.0	121.0	102.8	133.3	135.9	113.4	
Lumber Products	3,653	92,158	25.23	90.1	90.9	102.6	108.7	111.2	106.4	
Plant Products - edible	4,752	127,300	26.79	113.2	114.3	101.3	124.2	119.1	104.7	
Textile Products	5,228	103,276	20.71	115.5	116.7	112.1	131.9	129.2	115.3	
Iron and Steel	29,216	955,836	32.72	152.0	151.5	124.0	183.9	176.9	143.7	
Mining	12,805	500,470	39.08	118.3	123.4	121.3	142.8	146.2	132.0	
Communications	4,421	117,424	26.56	104.3	103.3	99.5	107.3	108.7	104.2	
Transportation	13,235	1,226,573	36.84	107.6	107.1	96.3	117.9	117.1	102.0	
Construction	20,380	579,320	28.45	61.5	60.3	58.1	80.1	78.2	67.5	
Services	6,081	106,606	17.53	98.5	98.8	82.3	109.3	108.5	96.2	
Trade	31,220	801,286	25.67	97.4	95.1	97.5	105.7	103.7	103.4	
- All Industries	183,173	5,560,071	30.35	105.5	105.3	99.1	122.9	122.2	109.0	
<b>British Columbia</b>										
Manufacturing	93,931	3,546,773	35.63	164.7	166.1	127.4	209.4	213.0	145.4	
Animal Products - edible	4,103	130,197	31.73	87.2	100.3	82.5	105.9	121.5	31.6	
Lumber Products	16,655	526,774	31.63	90.9	90.4	105.6	112.1	111.6	113.6	
Plant Products - edible	3,781	99,360	26.28	100.7	102.1	92.5	123.2	125.7	102.2	
Pulp and Paper	6,878	233,053	33.68	102.9	102.0	104.2	109.4	113.1	106.7	
Iron and Steel	48,922	1,878,558	38.40	413.5	417.2	224.5	540.2	548.3	274.3	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,277	206,581	39.15	109.4	109.9	103.9	125.2	128.1	117.7	
Logging	8,607	335,289	38.96	93.4	80.6	103.5	106.6	81.9	108.5	
Mining	8,427	323,330	38.37	86.4	87.9	93.6	97.0	98.7	103.7	
Transportation	14,662	541,043	36.90	109.2	106.9	93.7	136.1	131.0	105.1	
Construction	22,259	847,549	38.08	176.3	182.3	90.6	264.4	221.1	93.4	
Services	4,554	97,516	21.41	105.9	104.9	98.9	127.8	123.5	103.8	
Trade	15,913	401,879	25.25	98.8	97.7	101.5	114.6	114.0	109.9	
- All Industries	172,169	6,001,670	34.88	137.1	135.2	110.9	173.0	167.9	124.6	

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Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1943, March 1, 1943, April 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employ-ees re-ported at Apr.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Apr.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Apr.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1943	Mar.1 1943	Apr.1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	221,586	6,965,923	31.43	145.5	144.2	171.4	132.1	173.7	153.7
Plant Products - edible	7,962	205,832	25.85	95.3	97.2	101.7	111.9	111.2	108.5
Pulp and Paper	9,002	258,754	28.74	102.8	102.5	107.7	113.4	114.1	109.3
Textiles	35,844	789,635	22.03	109.0	108.4	110.8	127.2	127.7	123.0
Tobacco	7,260	155,936	21.48	125.1	126.7	112.3	154.5	155.9	118.0
Iron and Steel	92,117	3,417,192	37.02	126.0	100.5	159.2	242.2	232.1	164.2
Communications	3,345	121,856	36.01	106.3	105.4	103.2	103.1	103.3	107.7
Transportation	9,045	301,028	33.28	73.5	73.7	73.5	97.2	92.0	83.6
Construction	11,401	342,869	30.08	105.2	112.2	95.7	123.0	141.2	101.7
Services	8,501	163,012	19.18	110.2	102.2	104.4	133.2	129.9	110.0
Trade	27,862	713,921	25.81	99.0	99.6	93.4	109.8	107.9	103.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	281,628	8,608,005	30.57	131.3	130.3	113.6	161.2	153.7	127.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	30,508	798,334	26.17	132.9	139.1	141.3	238.8	226.4	153.6
Chemicals	12,625	327,272	25.92	290.9	282.4	205.1	424.4	396.7	240.8
Iron and Steel	7,831	280,213	35.95	308.0	302.1	156.6	734.5	509.0	174.0
Transportation	1,022	33,700	30.04	111.2	112.9	98.8	127.0	132.1	110.1
Construction	2,002	54,733	27.34	86.6	81.6	85.8	132.5	126.9	92.5
Services	1,220	18,235	15.00	111.3	107.6	106.6	120.8	120.5	110.4
Trade	2,911	62,336	21.41	95.8	95.9	94.0	105.7	105.3	37.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	37,943	972,030	25.62	161.7	158.5	128.8	202.7	192.7	136.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	191,243	6,339,983	33.15	141.7	141.4	123.9	173.0	169.2	139.6
Plant Products - edible	10,609	269,777	25.43	98.5	98.7	107.2	106.2	106.1	111.5
Pulp and Paper	14,651	481,067	32.84	97.3	97.8	103.0	108.7	108.9	110.4
Textiles	20,943	561,117	26.79	106.4	105.9	105.9	134.7	128.1	126.3
Chemicals	15,131	464,528	30.70	200.6	197.4	138.6	231.6	226.5	176.2
Electrical apparatus	13,335	423,530	31.31	143.7	139.5	113.5	164.5	161.1	132.0
Iron and Steel	69,841	2,564,989	36.73	128.4	122.0	144.8	248.6	243.3	170.8
Communications	2,961	108,190	36.54	99.7	99.9	103.5	105.2	103.1	112.5
Transportation	7,845	266,987	34.03	108.1	109.3	101.5	124.1	126.1	109.2
Construction	6,099	209,622	34.37	73.0	77.3	59.5	82.6	86.0	64.5
Services	8,062	157,149	19.49	103.2	101.8	120.9	115.0	114.3	109.5
Trade	33,721	922,181	27.34	94.2	93.0	98.7	104.8	102.7	105.5
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	250,038	8,009,463	32.03	126.7	126.5	114.0	152.4	149.7	127.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,308	338,976	29.98	113.0	111.8	123.0	136.1	134.5	113.6
Pulp and Paper	3,178	98,348	30.94	113.1	110.3	109.7	122.2	113.9	111.2
Iron and Steel	3,512	120,047	34.18	101.8	101.3	89.8	154.3	155.4	120.5
Construction	2,477	70,631	28.51	100.6	99.5	108.3	122.7	121.0	129.1
Services	2,117	34,061	16.09	122.2	119.9	106.2	141.8	173.5	125.6
Trade	4,320	86,820	20.41	100.9	102.1	99.0	110.9	119.7	100.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,761	532,169	26.80	100.4	100.8	104.0	127.9	126.5	114.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,449	1,863,331	34.22	123.7	123.7	116.7	150.6	149.6	120.6
Textiles	6,545	155,040	23.69	34.6	95.3	105.2	111.9	112.1	113.5
Electrical apparatus	6,292	219,863	34.94	120.8	121.2	113.9	159.5	159.6	143.5
Iron and Steel	31,299	1,164,445	37.20	143.6	143.4	127.8	168.2	166.8	123.0
Construction	1,766	64,939	36.77	71.2	73.5	58.6	99.0	98.0	69.9
Trade	4,043	101,093	25.00	95.1	92.3	98.4	103.7	102.6	102.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	62,563	2,093,372	33.46	118.3	118.1	112.1	144.1	143.0	123.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,436	1,702,057	44.28	137.5	138.9	117.8	154.8	151.9	120.6
Iron and Steel	33,199	1,521,825	45.84	141.2	143.1	120.2	189.4	186.3	122.8
Construction	925	32,873	35.54	145.4	135.2	132.8	177.6	162.1	132.6
Trade	1,181	34,117	28.82	94.7	94.1	93.5	101.2	98.8	90.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	42,073	1,819,232	43.24	134.7	138.6	115.1	153.3	150.4	119.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,170	1,010,011	29.56	128.5	127.9	118.6	150.2	144.8	131.9
Animal Products - edible	3,684	115,971	31.48	104.0	103.5	89.5	125.1	123.2	105.4
Textiles	4,311	89,675	20.80	117.1	117.8	112.0	133.9	130.4	114.5
Chemicals	3,173	105,071	33.11	582.5	629.7	808.6	633.1	702.7	841.1
Iron and Steel	13,280	434,465	32.72	136.6	131.5	113.5	167.5	155.2	131.2
Communications	1,172	31,505	26.89	93.1	93.2	89.7	91.2	95.3	94.0
Transportation	3,023	99,724	32.99	106.8	105.7	98.5	119.5	121.6	106.0
Construction	1,928	63,823	33.10	44.2	42.3	37.7	48.5	46.3	31.6
Services	2,212	36,364	16.44	115.0	112.6	103.2	117.2	115.5	108.7
Trade	13,777	362,683	26.33	98.5	96.1	98.2	108.5	105.5	105.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	56,290	1,804,326	32.50	110.3	109.1	104.3	124.5	120.9	111.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	56,401	2,042,073	36.21	231.1	225.2	152.2	335.0	306.1	178.9
Lumber Products	4,789	147,452	30.79	82.6	77.1	106.0	99.0	96.8	115.3
Iron and Steel	39,929	1,533,992	38.42	487.7	487.6	243.8	632.9	638.0	295.6
Communications	2,444	65,960	26.99	105.2	110.8	104.9	115.6	119.5	113.1
Transportation	6,347	232,775	36.67	116.5	114.2	99.0	142.2	135.1	103.9
Construction	5,025	173,703	34.57	164.1	176.4	102.4	200.8	219.0	111.1
Services	3,221	71,963	22.14	108.5	108.8	97.7	132.4	128.3	106.4
Trade	12,346	319,957	25.92	98.3	96.9	100.9	116.1	115.1	109.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	85,819	2,906,606	33.87	169.3	169.7	125.4	222.4	223.0	144.3

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