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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

OTTAWA
August 5, 1943

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

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1943.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

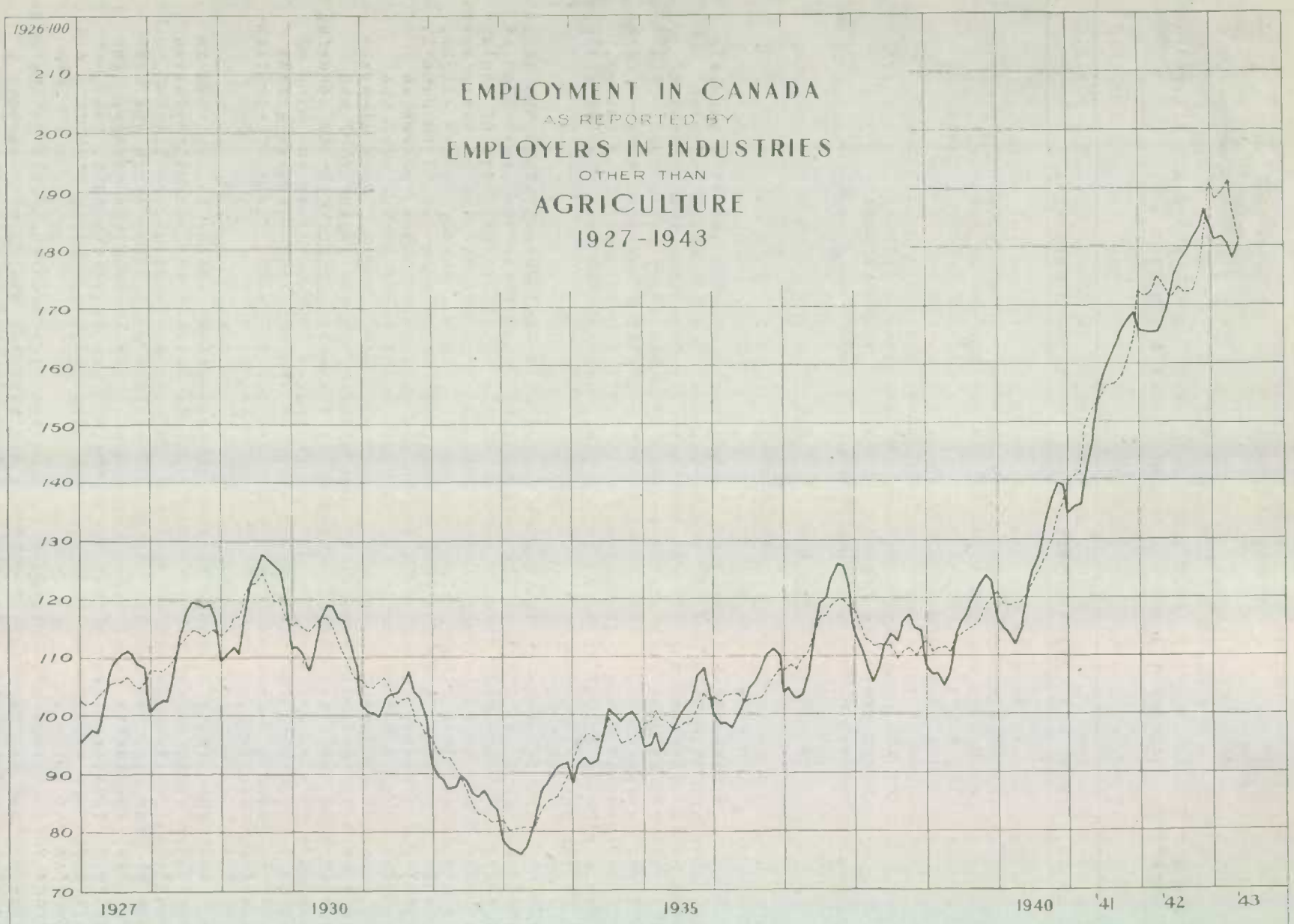
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of June showed a general advance; although this exceeded the contra-seasonal decline which had been indicated at the first of May, it was substantially less than the expansion normally recorded at June 1 in the experience of other years since 1920. The 13,689 firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a combined working force of 1,818,240 men and women. As compared with 1,789,183 in their last return, there was a gain of 29,057 workers, or 1.6 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed.

The increase in the number in recorded employment raised the index from 178.2 at May 1, to 181.1 at the beginning of June; these two, with that at Apr. 1, were slightly lower than in earlier months of 1943; the level of employment at June 1 was approximately that of Feb. 1. From the opening of the present year to the latest date, there was a decline of 1.4 p.c., which, though slight, is interesting because it is contrary to the usual trend from Jan. 1 to June 1; thus, employment between those two dates in the period 1921-1939, showed an average advance of 6.8 p.c., while in the first three years of the war, the general increase at June 1 as compared with Jan. 1 was 7.1 p.c. This slowing-down in industrial activity results to some extent from the transfer of men from industry to the armed forces, attended by increasing difficulty in securing replacements; it also reflects the effect of changes in the volume and kind of production brought about by the present stage of the war, and likewise arises in part from growing shortages of materials and labour in the field of civilian production and services.

The effect of these factors on present-day trends is depicted in Chart 2, which shows a rapidly narrowing distance between the recently-plotted curve and that in the same period of 1942. The spread between June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, was the smallest in the 12 months' comparison since the outbreak of war, the latter index being only 5½ p.c. higher than the former. The June 1, 1942, index had been higher by 12.3 p.c. than that at June 1, 1941, which in turn, had exceeded by 26.5 p.c. the June 1, 1940, index.

The trend of employment in manufacturing was favourable at the date under review, but the increase of 6,558 in the reported staffs was somewhat less than the contra-seasonal decline of 7,600 workers which had been noted at



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.

May 1. The gain was decidedly below-average, according to the experience of earlier years; it was the smallest indicated at June 1 in any year since 1936. The advance at the date under review took place largely in plants producing durable goods, the improvement recorded in the light manufacturing industries as a whole being relatively slight. In a few cases, employment in manufacturing establishments was reduced as a result of industrial disputes.

The non-manufacturing industries as a whole accounted for most of the expansion at the beginning of June. Logging afforded considerably more employment, partly as a result of river-driving operations. Services, transportation, communications and construction and maintenance reported heightened activity of a seasonal character. The increases in the last two divisions were largest, but were of less-than-normal proportions; those in services and transportation approximated the average. On the other hand, further curtailment was indicated in mining, and there was a falling-off in employment in retail trade.

Payrolls.- The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of $56,203,507 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding. This sum was 2.7 p.c. higher than that of $54,722,413 reported in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May, when the total had been lowered by the loss of working time over the Easter holidays. The per capita average rose from $30.59 at May 1, to $30.91 at the beginning of June, as compared with $28.20 at June 1, 1942; the figure had then been affected by the Dominion-wide observance of the Victoria Day holiday. This factor also had some effect upon the latest average, since the holiday was celebrated in some areas. The per capita was also lowered by industrial disputes in certain industries in various parts of the Dominion. The June 1 average was smaller than that of $31.14 at Apr. 1, but was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 months. Between June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, the index number of payrolls has risen by 14.6 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 5.5 p.c.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1, was 1,881,565, as compared with 1,852,365 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll rose from $56,682,343 at that date, to $58,171,023 at the beginning of June. The per capita average in the nine industries stood at $30.92, as compared with $30.60 at May 1, and $28.27 at June 1, 1942.

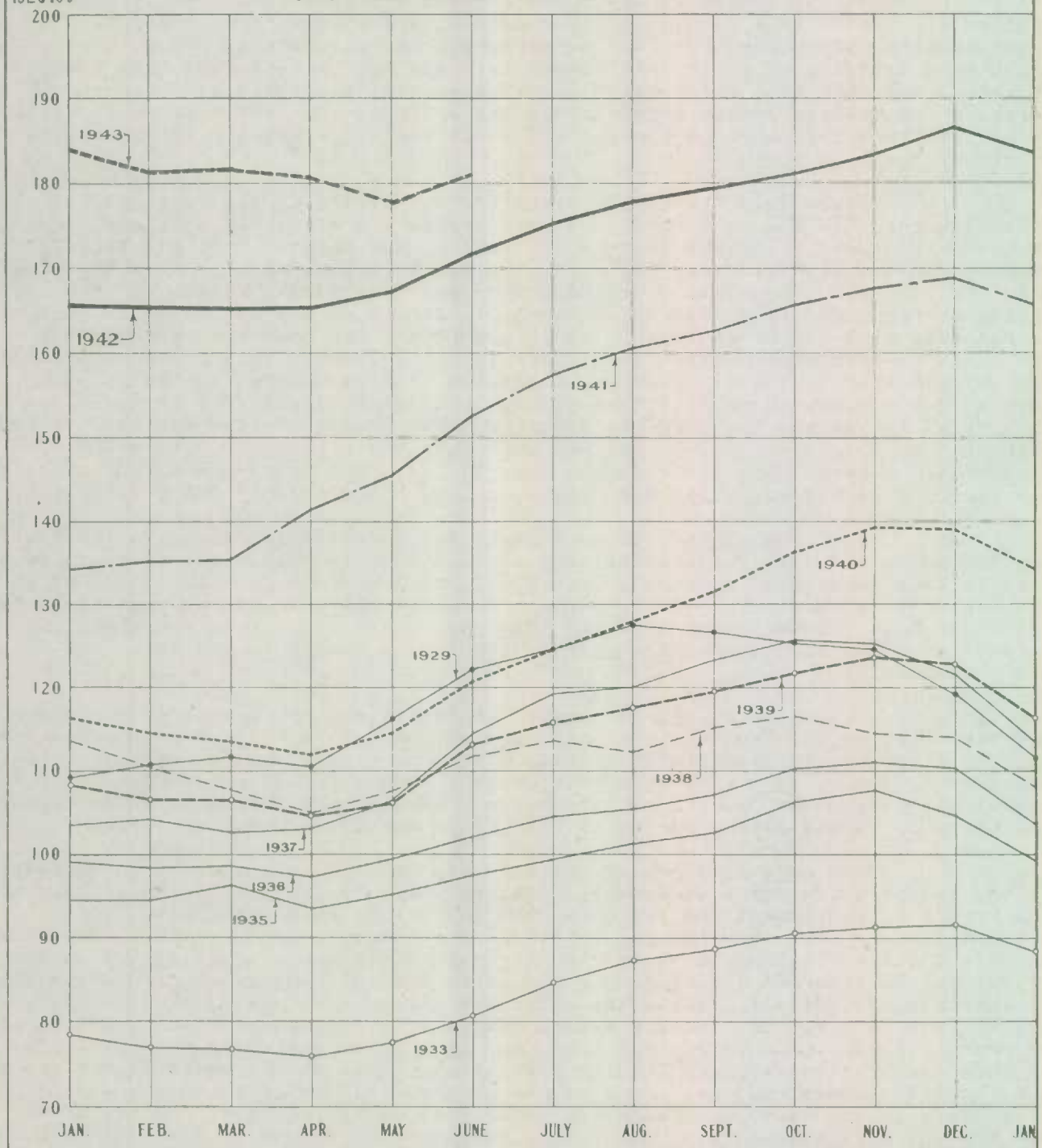
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at May 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.4 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 43.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1943, amounted to 17.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42.3 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a

Chart 2

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

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



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

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 43.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 22.4 p.c. in the 25 months.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 63.5 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The growth in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 53.7 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 91.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.4 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34.5 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

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

TABLES.

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

Employment.- Partial recovery from the contra-seasonal loss indicated in the beginning of May was noted in manufacturing at June 1. The gain was seasonal, but was below-average in extent, being the smallest recorded at that date in any year since 1936; it was not sufficiently large to restore employment to its level at Apr. 1. With that exception, however, activity was at its maximum in the record of over 23 years. The 7,661 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,170,295 at June 1, as compared with 1,163,737 at the beginning of May. The increase of 6,558 men and women, or 0.6 p.c., raised the index from 222.9 in the preceding report, to 224.1 at the first of June, as compared with

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1 1943 2/	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1 1942	Index Numbers of Employment June 1 1943	Index Numbers of Employment May 1 1943	Index Numbers of Employment June 1 1942	Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls June 1 1943 2/	Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls May 1 1943	Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls June 1 1942
(a) Provinces.		$	$	$	$						
Maritime Provinces	132,717	3,809,854	28.71	28.65	25.29	115.0	111.9	109.0	152.3	148.0	130.6
Prince Edward Island	2,104	48,825	23.21	23.87	22.46	101.1	95.5	99.9	110.5	107.3	105.7
Nova Scotia	80,491	2,407,351	29.91	29.66	26.33	116.4	115.4	110.3	155.8	153.3	133.8
New Brunswick	50,122	1,333,678	27.01	27.16	23.79	113.9	107.5	108.2	148.4	140.9	126.6
Quebec	580,007	16,740,359	28.86	28.56	26.44	125.7	122.1	116.2	153.9	147.9	131.7
Ontario	743,257	23,761,058	31.97	31.63	29.42	113.0	112.3	110.3	154.0	151.8	121.1
Prairie Provinces	187,617	5,712,442	30.45	29.78	28.49	108.0	105.9	107.1	126.1	121.1	117.5
Manitoba	89,372	2,684,611	30.04	29.35	28.57	109.2	108.3	106.7	124.1	121.0	115.7
Saskatchewan	36,607	1,067,265	29.15	28.55	27.25	103.7	98.6	103.6	121.0	113.0	114.0
Alberta	61,638	1,960,566	31.81	30.82	29.04	108.8	107.2	110.0	131.9	125.9	122.1
British Columbia	174,642	6,179,794	35.39	35.03	30.68	139.1	138.5	120.0	176.6	174.2	135.8
CANADA	1,818,240	56,203,507	30.91	30.59	28.20	118.4	116.5	112.3	143.6	139.8	125.5
(b) Cities											
Montreal	284,720	8,662,057	30.42	29.71	27.36	132.2	131.9	118.2	160.7	156.4*	132.2
Quebec City	39,560	1,035,361	26.17	25.37	23.63	168.6	164.6	134.2	214.8	203.3	154.6
Toronto	248,756	7,838,155	31.51	31.38	28.64	126.1	125.6	117.2	149.1	147.8	127.0
Ottawa	21,754	578,724	26.60	26.45	24.65	109.4	109.2	104.7	126.5	125.5	113.2
Hamilton	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	32.41	30.30	113.8	116.0	114.8	131.5	136.8	126.9
Windsor	41,388	1,748,233	42.24	40.71	39.98	132.4	133.1	121.4	147.3	142.6	128.2
Winnipeg	57,063	1,603,575	28.14	27.79	26.75	111.8	112.4	108.7	124.4	123.5	115.5
Vancouver	85,894	2,955,021	34.40	33.73	30.08	169.3	169.2	139.3	223.3	220.7	163.8
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,170,295	36,997,965	31.61	31.09	28.73	133.4	132.7	122.6	163.5	159.9	137.6
Durable Goods 1/	653,255	22,712,888	34.77	34.25	31.77	133.7	132.4	133.2	191.4	187.0	153.1
Non-Durable Goods	499,204	13,647,758	27.34	26.83	25.15	115.4	115.2	113.1	134.5	131.8	121.4
Electric Light and Power	17,836	637,319	35.69	35.53	34.31	93.6	91.5	96.9	103.6	100.8	103.4
Logging	43,970	1,077,697	24.51	23.51	20.85	92.8	83.3	106.8	117.2	109.4	118.0
Mining	73,056	2,643,395	36.18	35.48	34.47	88.1	89.1	97.7	101.8	100.8*	108.7
Communications	27,677	812,821	29.37	29.09	28.01	106.6	105.5	106.9	115.3	113.2	110.4
Transportation	145,005	5,228,716	36.06	35.70	34.64	115.7	112.8	107.3	131.6	126.7	117.4
Construction and Maintenance	159,472	4,711,380	29.54	30.08	25.33	90.6	82.9	88.4	117.5	109.6	101.5
Services	42,875	794,675	18.53	18.46	17.17	112.4	106.9	105.7	130.1	123.2	113.6
Trade	155,890	3,936,858	25.25	25.10	24.05	96.0	96.8	98.0	106.4	106.4	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,818,240	56,203,507	30.91	30.59	28.20	118.4	116.5	112.3	143.6	139.8	125.5
Finance	63,325	1,967,516	31.07	31.02	30.19	105.6	105.4	105.8	114.0	113.5	110.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,881,565	58,171,023	30.92	30.60	28.27	117.9	116.1	112.0	142.3	138.7	124.9

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

2/Preliminary.

*Revised.

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:- Apr. 1, 134.6; May 1, 135.3 and June 1, 136.1; at June 1, 1942, the index was 126.9.

205.9 at the same date in 1942. Since the advance was not equal to that usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 221.2 at May 1, to 219.8 at June 1; this is the fifth successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

From the opening of the present year, the expansion reported by the firms furnishing data has provided employment for some 23,700 additional workers, a number which constituted rather less than a quarter of those taken on by the co-operating manufacturers in the same period of 1942. The general increase from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1943, was also of less-than-normal proportions, according to the experience of pre-war years. The slowing down in the rate of acceleration recently indicated is no doubt largely due to the following main factors: (1) the further absorption of the younger men in the armed forces (2) changes in production requirements which have developed as the war progresses and (3) increasing shortages of materials and labour for civilian production. In the latest period of observation, industrial disputes in certain centres had an adverse effect upon employment in manufacturing.

The moderate gain indicated at the date under review took place very largely in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments added some 5,400 employees. Most of this increase was in the lumber group. There were smaller advances in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. The index in the durable goods division reached a new all-time high, standing at 279.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. This was 17½ p.c. higher than the June 1, 1942, index.

In the non-durable group, the trends were mixed, resulting in a relatively small increase on the whole as compared with May 1. Food and pulp and paper plants reported fairly marked expansion; in the food groups, this was generally below-average for June 1. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released employees. The decline in chemicals was substantial. The curtailment in textiles was seasonal in character, approximating the average at the beginning of June in earlier years of the record. In the remaining manufacturing industries, the changes in employment were relatively small. The index in the non-durable goods division as a whole stood at 181.0, as compared with 180.7 at May 1, 1943, and 181.6 at June 1, 1942. This is the second successive month in which the index in the light manufacturing industries has been slightly below its level at the same date a year earlier. As at May 1, the small falling-off in the 12 months' comparison took place mainly in the textile, beverage, footwear and pulp and paper industries. Activity in these industries, however, was generally at a higher level than in earlier years of the record.

Payrolls.- The firms furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of $36,997,965 in weekly payrolls; this was higher by $817,286, or 2.3 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita average rose from $31.09 at May 1, to $31.61 at the beginning of June. The gain was partly due to the resumption of a more normal scale of operations following the loss of time over the Easter holidays, which had lowered the averages in the preceding period of observation to $31.09 from $31.81 at Apr. 1. The latest figure was affected by strikes in some industries, and also by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in certain centres, although its celebration as a Dominion statutory holiday has been discontinued for the duration of the war. In 1942, the June 1 average had stood at $28.73, and that in 1941, at $25.57; these figures had been affected to a much greater extent by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, then generally observed throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 163.5, as compared with 159.9 at May 1; the maximum in the two-year record was that of 164.7 at Apr. 1, 1943. The latest figure was 19.2 p.c. higher than that of 137.2 at June 1, 1942. In the twelve months, the index of employment has risen by 8.8 p.c. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading

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

	Eight Leading Industries Index Numbers of			Manufacturing Index Numbers of		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	$25.25	100.0	100.0	$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.48
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59 2/	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1 1/	118.4	143.6	30.91	133.4	163.5	31.61
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.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised.

of employees as they acquire experience is of especial and increasing importance, tending to offset the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the shortage of workers which has become acute with the development of the war effort. Another factor of particularly great influence in manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment, with the increase in the proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Thus, at June 1, 1943, this group provided employment for 56.7 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 52.5 p.c. In view of the fact that the June 1 per capita average in the durable goods was $34.77, and that in the non-durable was $27.34, the effect of the change in distribution upon the current payrolls is very evident.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in the payrolls distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy 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 June 1, 1942.

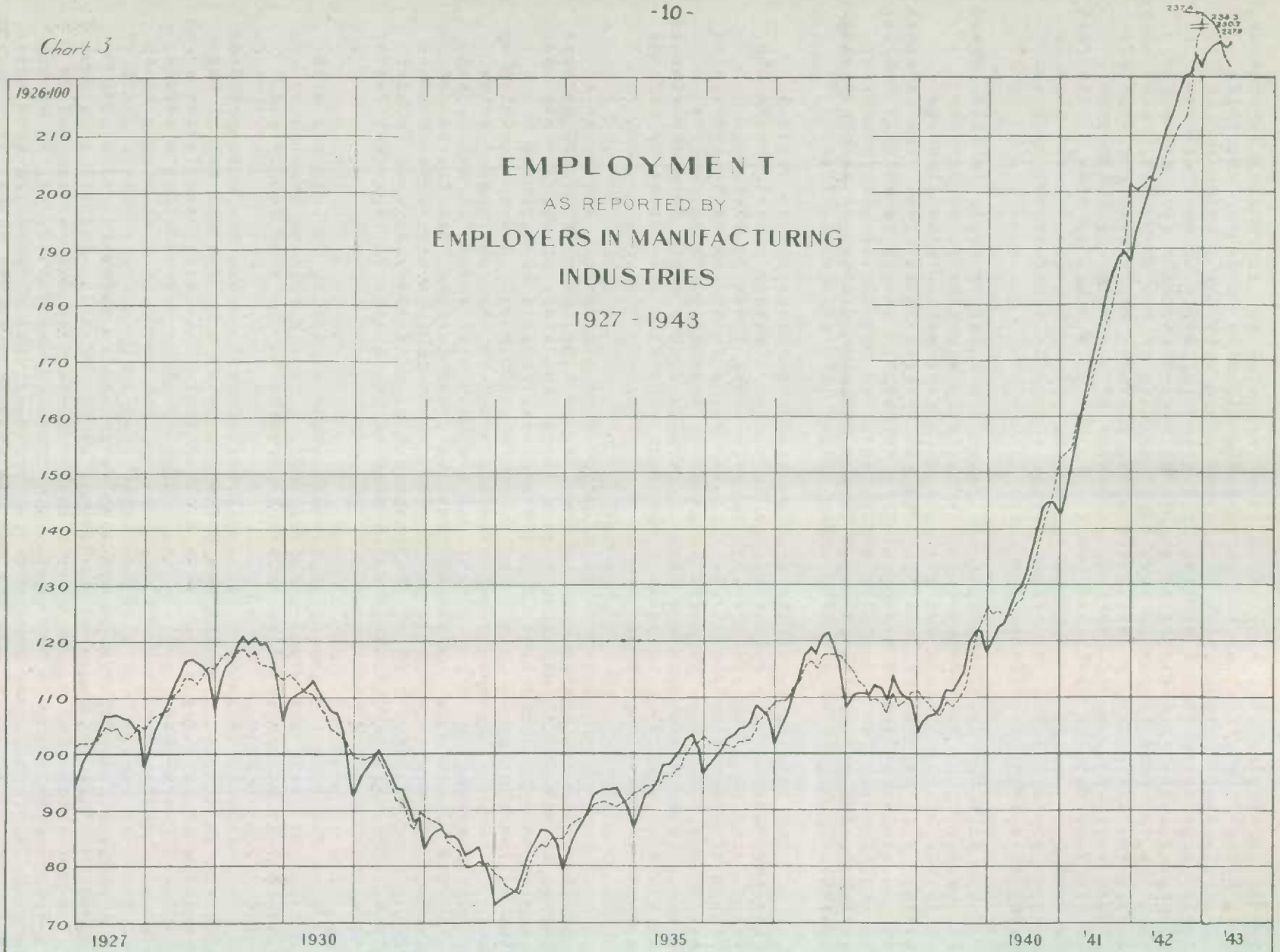
The latest per capita average weekly earnings in the various industries are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers, in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also substantially affects the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- This industry afforded more employment, partly as a result of river-driving operations. A combined working force of 43,970 persons was reported by the 502 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 39,456 employees. This increase of 4,514 workers, or 11.4 p.c., which approximated the average at June 1 in the period, 1921-1942, was accompanied by a rise of 7.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review. The per capita average stood at $24.51, as compared with $25.51 at May 1, and $20.65 at June 1, 1942. As stated in previous press letters, 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.

The June 1 index of employment stood at 146.9; as compared with 169.0 at June 1, 1942, there was a falling-off of 13.1 p.c., accompanied by a decline of only 0.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- For the third consecutive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal; curtailment, but on a smaller scale, had also been indicated at June 1 of last year. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals continued to show improvement, but coal-mining, and metallic ores mining again employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 449 operators with a staff of 73,056, a reduction of 721 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 156.2, as compared with 157.8 at May 1, 1943, and 173.1 at June 1, 1942. The reduction of 9.8 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 6.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated $2,643,395 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by industrial disputes in some areas. The May 1, 1943, total of $2,617,471 had represented earnings which were lowered by loss of working time over the Easter holidays. The latest per capita average was $36.18, as compared with $35.48 in the preceding period of observation, and $34.47 at June 1, 1942.

Chart 3



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

Communications.- Heightened activity of a seasonal character was indicated in communications at the first of June, but the gain was rather below-average. Information was furnished by 59 employers with a personnel of 27,677, as compared with 27,387 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled $812,821, as compared with $796,575 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from $29.09 at May 1, to $29.37 at the first of June, while at the same date of last year, the figure was $28.01. The latest index of employment, at 103.6, was fractionally lower than that of 103.9 at June 1, 1942, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 4.6 p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when moderate gains were noted in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 593 companies and branches furnishing data numbered 145,005, as compared with 141,039 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 111.7 in the preceding report, to 114.8 at June 1, as compared with 106.4 at the same date in 1942. There was thus a gain of 7.9 p.c. in the latter comparison; this was accompanied by that of 12.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly payrolls reported at June 1, 1943, amounted to $5,228,716, as compared with $5,034,879 at the beginning of May. The latest per capita average was $36.06, as against $35.70 at May 1, and $34.64 at June 1, 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal improvement was recorded in this group as a whole at the date under review, but the expansion was considerably smaller than usual in the late spring, and was also less than at June 1 in any other year since 1936. Further curtailment was indicated in building, the generally upward movement being confined to highway and railway construction and maintenance work. Returns were received from 1,533 employers whose staffs included 159,472 persons, 13,408 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated $4,711,380, as compared with $4,393,906 in the preceding period of observation. The rise in the salaries and wages was relatively less than that in the number of employees, partly because most of those added to the working forces were taken on at the lower rates of pay, many being more or less casual workers, while differences in the amount of overtime also had an effect. As a result, the per capita average declined from $30.08 at May 1, to $29.54 at the date under review. The June 1, 1942, figure was $25.53. The latest index of employment stood at 126.4; this was 2.5 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 15.8 p.c.

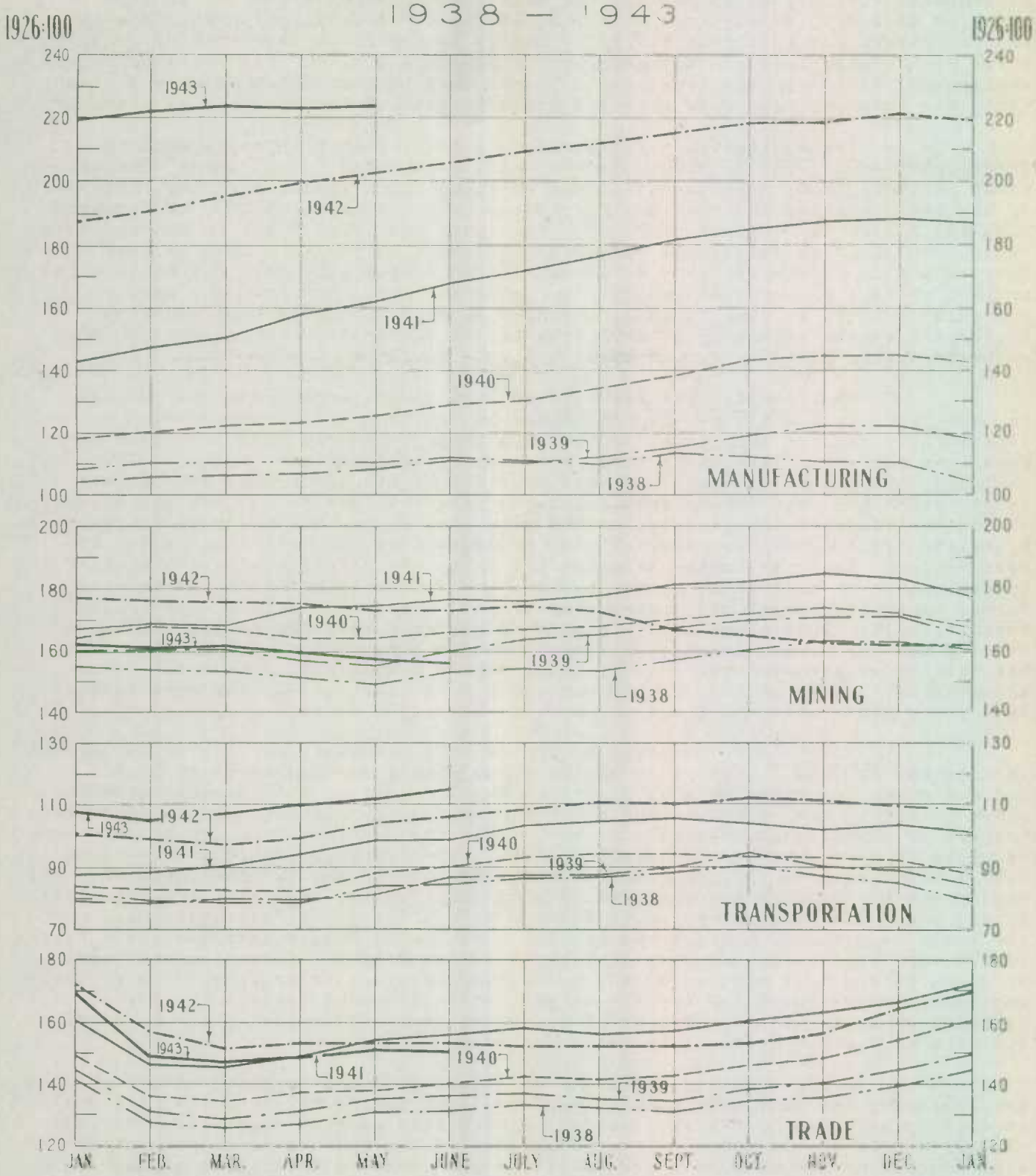
Services.- There was a considerable, seasonal advance in employment in services at June 1, according to 634 firms with a working force of 42,875 men and women, as compared with 40,770 at May 1. Most of the increase took place in hotels and restaurants, but laundries and dry cleaning plants were also busier; to some extent, the gain in the former represented extension of cafeteria services in large industrial establishments. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled $794,675, as compared with $752,601 at May 1. The index of employment was 192.1; this exceeded that of 180.6 at the beginning of June, 1942, by 6.4 p.c. The index of payrolls shows a gain of 14.5 p.c. over the year. The latest per capita average was $18.53, a few cents higher than the May 1 figure of $18.46. The average at June 1, 1942, had been $17.17. 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 over 62 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed a contra-seasonal reduction at the beginning of June; this took place largely in the retail division, and was no doubt partly due to the application of Selective Service regulations to the younger men in the industry. The curtailment of the tourist trade due to war-time conditions may also have prevented the increases in the staffs ordinarily indicated at the beginning of June. The 2,258 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 155,890, as compared with 156,953 at May 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated $3,239,558; this was slightly lower than the total of $3,259,217

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 — '1943



reported at May 1. The per capita average, however, advanced from $25.10 in the preceding survey, to $25.25 at June 1, as compared with $24.05 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by two p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 2.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics furnished by 753 financial institutions indicated an increase of 143 in their staffs, which included 63,325 persons at June 1. The salaries and wages received by these workers aggregated $1,967,516, as compared with $1,959,930 disbursed on or about May 1. The per capita average was $31.07 at June 1, compared with $31.02 at May 1, 1943, and $30.19 at June 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.6, was fractionally below that of 122.8 at June 1, 1942, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 2.8 p.c.

TABLES.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment in all provinces was upward at June 1, the largest gains being in Quebec. In almost all areas, however, the increases were below-normal in extent. Activity in each of the provinces was at a rather higher level than at June 1, 1942, but in several cases the improvement in this comparison was very slight.

The general expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by greater gains in the payrolls disbursed, largely indicating a return to a more normal scale of operations following the loss in working time over the Easter holidays. In all provinces, the general per capita average earnings were higher at June 1 than at either May 1, 1943, or June 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes was accelerated at the beginning of June, but the gain was rather below-normal. Most of the improvement took place in transportation, construction and manufacturing. Within the last-named, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants showed the largest increases in personnel. All three provinces in the Maritime Area shared in the general advance.

The 966 establishments furnishing data reported a combined working force of 132,717 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to $3,809,854. At May 1, they had had 129,198 employees, and the payrolls were given as $3,701,844. The per capita average rose from $28.65 at May 1, to $28.71 at the date under review, as compared with $25.29 at June 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 175.3, was 5.5 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was 16.2 p.c. higher.

Quebec.- The increase in employment in Quebec at June 1 brought the index to a point higher than at Apr. 1 or May 1, but it continued lower than in any month in the first quarter of the year. The 3,528 co-operating employers reported a staff of 580,007, as compared with 563,202 at May 1; the gain of 16,805 workers, or three p.c., was rather below normal in extent, although it

exceeded the increase indicated at the beginning of June, 1942.

The expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively larger rise in the salaries and wages disbursed for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated $16,740,359, a sum higher by 4.1 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average, at $28.86, was 30 cents higher than that at May 1, and $2.42 above the figure of $26.44 at June 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a gain of 8.2 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 16.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. As already stated, the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the earnings for which statistics were given at June 1, 1942.

Except in mining, the trend in Quebec was generally favourable, although in most industries the gains were not pronounced; those in transportation, manufacturing and construction were largest. Within the group of factory employment, there was a considerable falling-off in tobacco, textile and chemical works, particularly in the last-named. On the other hand, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel plants reported considerable additions to their working forces, those in lumber and iron and steel being greatest.

Ontario.- Reversing the trend indicated in the preceding five months, there was a moderately upward movement in Ontario at the beginning of June, when a combined working force of 743,257 men and women was reported by the 5,863 establishments furnishing data. At May 1, they had employed 738,845 persons. The general increase of 4,412 persons was considerably less than usual for the time of year. The index of employment rose from 181.8 at May 1, to 182.9 at June 1. This was the highest since Aug. 1 of last summer, and was 2.5 p.c. above the June 1, 1942, figure of 178.5. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated $23,761,058, an average of $31.97 per employee. At May 1, the sum of $23,366,255 was reported, and the per capita average was $31.63. The increase of 1.7 p.c. in the total payroll, accompanying that of 0.6 p.c. in the personnel, partly reflected the return to a more usual scale of operations following the Easter holidays. However, the latest figures were in their turn affected to some extent by loss of time due to strikes in certain of the heavy industries, and also by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some centres. The latter factor, however, was of less importance than in the same period of last year, when the Victoria Day holiday was much more widely celebrated; the per capita average at June 1, 1942, had been $29.42.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June showed little general change. There were further losses in iron and steel plants, partly resulting from industrial disputes; chemical, textile and leather factories also released employees. On the other hand, improvement was noted in food, lumber, pulp and paper, and electrical apparatus works. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining and trade being the exceptions. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services were not particularly large.

Prairie Provinces.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of June, when the improvement was decidedly less than usual for the time of year. Moderately increased activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that in Saskatchewan being most noteworthy. Information was received from 1,842 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 187,617 - 3,510, or 1.9 p.c., more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to $5,712,442. As compared with $5,483,104 at May 1, there was a rise of 4.2 p.c.; the observance of the Easter holidays had lowered the latter total. The per capita average rose from $29.78 at the beginning of May, to $30.45 at June 1, as compared with $28.49 at June 1, 1942. Over the year, the index of employment has advanced by 0.8 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 7.3 p.c.

There were continued increases in employment in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance at the date under review, while logging, mining and trade showed curtailment which was partly seasonal in

character. Within the manufacturing division, the largest gains were in animal food and lumber mills, but the trend was downward in chemicals and iron and steel.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia continued its upward movement, but, as in immediately preceding months, the expansion was not equal to that usually noted at the time of year. Data were received from 1,490 establishments having a personnel of 174,642, as compared with 173,831 at May 1. Accompanying this gain of 0.5 p.c., was that of 1.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which totalled $6,178,794, as against $6,088,779 at the beginning of May. The per capita average rose from $35.03 at May 1, to $35.39 at June 1, as compared with $30.68 at the same date in 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 30 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 15.9 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 continued to increase, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Non-ferrous metal plants, however, released some employees. Logging was more active, and there were slight gains in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, transportation, mining and construction were slacker; the most pronounced losses were in the last-named.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Improvement was recorded at June 1 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was shown in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The gains in Montreal and Winnipeg were considerable, but they were nevertheless below-average for June 1. This was also the case in the remaining cities in which heightened activity was reported, with the exception of Quebec, where the increase was greater than usual at June 1. The fairly large loss in Hamilton was mainly due to industrial disputes. Employment in each of the eight centres, except Hamilton, was at a higher level than at the same date in 1942. In Hamilton there was a fractional decline in the latest index in this comparison.

In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the payrolls reported at June 1 were higher than at May 1, there being a falling-off in this respect only in Hamilton. In that city, the situation was affected by industrial disputes. Partly due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the Easter holidays, the increases in the wage disbursements in seven of the above-mentioned cities generally exceeded those in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita averages were higher at June 1 than at May 1; Hamilton was the exception in this comparison also. The average weekly earnings in each of the eight centres were higher than at June 1, 1942.

Montreal.- Further additions to the working forces were recorded in Montreal, where the 2,062 co-operating employers indicated a combined working force of 284,720 men and women, as compared with 283,710 at May 1. The gain, which was below-normal in extent, was accompanied by a considerably larger rise in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June, for services rendered in the week preceding; as already explained, the payments reported in the preceding period of observation had been lowered by the loss in working time over the Easter holidays, so that the latest figure represents what in recent months has been a more usual scale of earnings. These aggregated $8,662,057, as compared with $8,429,712 at May 1. The per capita weekly average, at $30.42 at June 1, was higher than that of $29.71 at May 1, also exceeding the June 1, 1942, figure of $27.56. In the intervening 12 months, employment in Montreal has risen by 11.9 p.c. and payrolls by 21.6 p.c.

There was some acceleration in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants. Printing and publishing and paper products, textile and chemical factories, however, laid off some workers. Construction and retail trade were also quieter, while hotels and restaurants and transportation afforded rather more employment.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec showed its fifth successive increase at June 1. Data were tabulated from 241 establishments employing 39,560 men and women, as compared with 38,616 at the beginning of May. This increase of 2.4 p.c. brought the index to a new maximum of 276.3; it was 25.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1942. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls had risen by 38.9 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled $1,035,361; the sum of $979,745 reported by the same firms at May 1 had been affected by the Easter holidays. The per capita average weekly earnings advanced from $25.37 at May 1, to $26.17 at the date under review, as compared with $23.63 at June 1, 1942.

Iron and steel and pulp and paper showed heightened activity at June 1, and there were also gains in employment in transportation and construction. Other industries reported little general change.

Toronto.- There was a moderate increase in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in transportation, construction and services; the gain in the last-named was partly due to the extension of cafeteria services in large plants. Manufacturing reported little change, on the whole; increases in food, paper-using and electrical apparatus plants were largely offset by moderate curtailment in textile and iron and steel factories.

The 2,066 firms co-operating at the date under review had a personnel of 248,756, as compared with 247,629 at May 1. The increase of 1,127 workers, or 0.5 p.c., was rather less than usual for the beginning of June. The index stood at 193.3, slightly higher than that at May 1, and 7.6 p.c. above the June 1, 1942, figure of 179.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.4 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was $7,838,155, or 0.9 p.c. higher than that of $7,770,182 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee was $31.51, as compared with $31.38 at May 1, and $28.64 at June 1, 1942.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa at June 1, when the 254 employers co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,754, as against 21,725 at the beginning of May. A relatively larger gain was shown in the weekly payrolls, however; these rose by 0.7 p.c., to $578,724 at the date under review. The average per employee was $26.60; that in the last survey was $26.45, while the June 1, 1942, figure was $24.65. Over the year, the index of employment has advanced by 4.4 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 11.8 p.c.

Manufacturing and transportation were slightly busier at the beginning of June than in the preceding month, but there was a slackening in services and trade.

Hamilton.- There was a further shrinkage in industrial activity in Hamilton; the loss in employment and payrolls was partly due to industrial disputes in the heavy industries. Textiles were also quieter, and there were small declines in transportation and trade. Construction and services, however, showed slight improvement. The persons employed by the 360 co-operating establishments numbered 60,179, whose weekly payrolls aggregated $1,911,857; at May 1, the 61,346 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of $1,988,455. The loss in employment was 1.9 p.c., and in payrolls, 3.9 p.c. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita average fell from $32.41 at May 1, to $31.77 at June 1, as compared with $30.30 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. In the period since then, there has been a reduction of 0.9 p.c. in employment, but the index of payrolls has risen by 3.6 p.c.

Windsor.- For the fourth consecutive month, employment in Windsor moderately declined. Most of the reduction took place in iron and steel, while

the trend was favourable in vegetable food factories, and in transportation, services and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 214 establishments employing 41,388 workers, as compared with 41,579 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to $1,748,233, a sum 3.3 p.c. greater than that of $1,692,845 indicated at May 1, when the total had been lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita average advanced from $40.71 in the last report, to $42.24 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1942, had been $39.98. In the 12 months since then, employment has risen by 9.1 p.c., and payrolls by 14.9 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a reduction in employment in trade in Winnipeg at June 1; manufacturing, particularly of animal food products, was rather busier, while the general changes in the other industries were slight. Data were received from 579 employers, with a staff of 57,063, as compared with 57,396 at May 1. This loss of 0.6 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as $1,605,575, disbursed on or about June 1. The average per employee was $28.14, as compared with $27.79 at May 1, 1943, and $26.75 at June 1, 1942. Since then, the reported payrolls have risen by 7.7 p.c., while employment has increased by 2.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Industrial activity in Vancouver showed little general change. Improvement was indicated in iron and steel and other branches of manufacturing, and there were moderate advances in services and trade. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees. The 639 co-operating establishments employed 85,894 men and women, as compared with 85,867 at May 1. The payrolls distributed aggregated $2,955,021; this was two p.c. greater than the sum of $2,896,229 reported in the preceding period of observation, when the total had been lowered by the loss of time over the Easter holidays. The latest per capita average, at $34.40, was higher than that of $33.73 at May 1, also exceeding the June 1, 1942, figure of $30.08. The gain in employment in the last 12 months was 21.5 p.c., while that in aggregate payrolls amounted to 37.6 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 June 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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July 27, 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
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	113.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	98.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
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	93.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.9	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	124.3	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	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	130.5	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	136.6	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	113.2	146.8	156.6	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	138.1	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	163.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.5
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	174.6	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	161.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.3	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	186.8	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	146.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	136.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.1	175.3	106.3	195.5	153.7	197.7	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1943.												
	100.0	7.3	.1	4.4	2.8	31.9	40.9	10.3	4.9	2.0	3.4	9.6

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.8	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	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	178.5	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.3	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	180.3	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	134.5	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.6	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1943.								
	15.7	2.2	13.7	1.2	3.3	2.3	3.1	4.7

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

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

	All Industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.6	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	105.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.6	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	106.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.5	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	120.6	146.8	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	98.2	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	176.6	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	172.6	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	159.0	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	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.1	224.1	148.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.4	192.1	150.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1943.									
	100.0	64.4	2.4	4.0	1.5	8.0	8.8	2.3	8.6

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	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.4	224.1	222.9	205.9	168.0	129.2	111.4	112.3
Animal products - edible	2.0	184.9	177.3	174.9	172.9	148.0	139.0	134.8
Fur and products	.2	127.1	127.9	123.2	123.6	120.7	102.5	103.6
Leather and products	1.6	140.6	141.4	138.7	137.0	116.8	110.1	105.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.4	127.2	128.6	131.0	113.0	112.1	109.5
Lumber and products	3.5	117.1	109.2	120.2	120.9	97.5	88.3	86.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	98.5	88.1	109.9	115.7	91.6	80.4	79.2
Furniture	.5	105.6	107.6	111.6	111.9	91.6	83.8	79.9
Other lumber products	1.1	197.4	189.6	166.9	148.5	122.9	117.2	114.2
Musical instruments	.1	51.2	49.6	38.7	39.2	62.1	42.1	45.1
Plant products - edible	2.4	138.1	135.8	137.2	133.8	121.1	112.2	111.5
Pulp and paper products	4.4	129.2	126.6	133.4	128.3	117.6	108.2	105.3
Pulp and paper	2.0	120.2	115.3	125.6	120.5	110.7	96.4	94.4
Paper products	.8	189.2	188.0	189.0	167.3	141.6	128.0	130.8
Printing and publishing	1.6	120.5	120.2	124.5	125.2	118.2	116.5	110.7
Rubber products	.9	126.7	128.0	126.1	134.6	107.5	107.2	100.8
Textile products	7.3	161.6	162.5	168.9	159.4	144.6	119.4	119.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	162.7	166.6	176.8	169.9	157.6	123.8	126.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	119.8	121.4	128.9	125.8	121.6	94.7	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	177.5	193.5	203.3	186.3	171.0	126.3	124.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	552.5	547.5	581.0	588.6	511.0	427.6	432.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	141.4	137.5	144.4	143.0	139.4	121.3	121.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	167.9	167.8	172.7	155.6	138.0	116.0	116.5
Other textile products	1.0	169.9	174.2	172.8	168.0	133.6	113.5	104.2
Tobacco	.6	131.8	133.1	128.2	107.0	100.3	96.0	102.5
Beverages	.6	211.8	211.8	235.5	205.6	172.9	171.8	167.7
Chemicals and allied products	5.1	734.5	750.2	722.0	362.5	191.4	161.8	161.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	131.5	132.0	133.6	133.3	106.0	94.0	92.9
Electric light and power	1.0	140.3	137.1	145.3	149.9	137.5	126.9	128.0
Electrical apparatus	2.3	296.2	292.3	254.4	213.1	147.3	129.1	136.8
Iron and steel products	25.8	343.6	343.0	283.3	199.7	126.4	98.1	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	261.1	249.2	245.4	211.2	158.3	129.9	130.9
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.4	248.6	251.7	253.4	225.2	134.0	115.7	123.4
Agricultural implements	.5	134.2	132.8	138.5	107.9	91.4	56.2	67.6
Land vehicles	9.9	284.8	281.6	236.2	179.8	115.3	91.9	99.6
Automobiles and parts	2.5	306.7	311.1	284.3	256.5	168.0	143.3	152.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.4	1517.9	1479.6	973.8	420.6	206.2	71.3	84.5
Heating appliances	.3	167.4	158.8	155.6	158.4	132.7	126.4	130.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.2	318.2	332.6	291.4	226.2	142.5	106.4	124.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	255.6	290.2	281.3	232.3	124.8	102.4	110.5
Other iron and steel products	5.3	471.4	481.7	388.6	219.1	132.0	101.6	101.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	410.8	411.6	343.4	273.9	180.5	165.5	156.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	205.1	203.2	196.9	179.7	172.7	157.7	158.8
Miscellaneous	1.0	405.0	405.3	341.4	205.5	154.2	144.5	142.3
LOGGING	2.4	146.9	131.9	169.0	158.3	105.2	97.1	93.6
MINING	4.0	158.2	157.8	173.1	177.2	166.7	160.5	153.3
Coal	1.3	89.0	89.9	92.2	91.5	86.4	82.4	85.5
Metallic ores	2.1	303.2	308.8	357.3	372.1	354.9	342.7	316.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	158.0	154.6	161.6	161.0	145.9	139.7	129.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	103.6	102.5	103.9	97.2	87.1	83.8	84.7
Telegraphs	.4	131.5	131.5	120.4	115.5	98.2	94.8	97.0
Telephones	1.1	96.0	94.6	99.3	92.2	84.0	80.8	81.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	114.8	111.7	106.4	99.2	90.3	86.5	84.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	166.5	163.7	152.9	146.5	133.7	125.1	115.6
Steam railways	4.5	102.3	101.2	94.7	86.2	77.5	74.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	102.8	92.4	98.3	94.9	91.1	91.9	97.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.8	126.4	116.6	123.3	139.5	90.5	115.3	114.5
Building	3.8	157.0	159.2	138.9	141.1	68.4	53.8	54.5
Highway	2.9	131.3	101.7	135.3	180.3	126.1	227.6	223.2
Railway	2.1	90.7	84.3	96.7	100.9	79.9	73.1	72.9
SERVICES	2.3	192.1	182.7	180.6	170.9	142.5	141.8	135.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	188.4	174.9	173.2	163.6	135.8	136.6	128.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.4	196.2	193.6	183.6	154.3	150.9	146.1
TRADE	8.6	150.6	151.8	153.7	156.8	140.7	136.6	131.5
Retail	6.5	157.8	159.9	160.9	164.6	146.2	143.1	137.4
Wholesale	2.1	131.9	130.2	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5	118.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.1	178.2	171.7	152.9	120.9	113.1	111.9

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	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	43.8	207.7	201.5	177.9	152.2	129.9	109.3	111.9
	Lumber products	4.0	119.1	105.4	117.2	112.0	104.7	83.0	87.2
	Pulp and paper	4.2	199.9	189.6	186.0	187.1	166.8	169.9	138.5
	Textile products	3.2	115.3	114.0	120.4	118.5	110.1	86.1	80.7
	Iron and steel	23.6	344.4	339.4	263.1	153.1	144.7	114.1	126.8
	Other manufactures	8.8	146.7	142.6	144.6	145.3	124.7	112.2	115.8
	Logging	3.5	✓199.5	211.0	215.3	259.8	130.7	140.6	113.9
	Mining	11.1	97.9	97.8	110.2	118.9	113.4	111.5	113.8
	Communications	2.0	120.2	125.7	115.0	104.7	91.8	89.4	89.7
	Transportation	14.2	163.1	158.0	127.4	85.2	75.0	61.7	64.2
	Construction	15.7	218.5	202.3	253.8	252.9	116.2	132.6	149.0
	Services	1.9	296.9	284.5	281.6	258.7	195.3	177.4	177.4
	Trade	7.8	166.2	166.4	171.5	168.7	142.7	134.1	129.7
Maritimes - All Industries		100.0	175.3	170.5	166.1	152.4	117.0	108.4	110.9
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.3	244.5	242.5	217.8	173.9	133.9	113.3	115.2
	Lumber products	2.5	128.7	113.7	130.3	143.9	101.5	93.7	99.8
	Pulp and paper	5.1	123.7	120.6	128.8	124.4	118.9	102.8	101.7
	Textile products	13.0	187.4	188.1	194.1	179.6	161.6	133.7	135.2
	Iron and steel	21.9	373.5	367.6	279.3	185.7	118.1	85.6	95.2
	Other manufactures	27.8	280.6	281.9	222.3	177.0	137.4	123.3	121.2
	Logging	3.2	✓208.4	171.2	247.3	228.0	119.6	118.9	132.2
	Mining	2.5	314.0	317.3	304.8	294.7	291.8	272.9	244.8
	Communications	1.2	98.4	97.5	102.5	91.5	79.3	75.6	78.0
	Transportation	6.3	102.5	97.4	102.9	96.0	87.9	89.9	90.3
	Construction	8.2	115.2	96.6	109.8	121.1	82.0	158.9	146.9
	Services	2.1	179.1	171.1	168.8	148.5	124.5	123.8	121.5
	Trade	6.2	162.5	162.8	161.7	165.1	150.3	143.1	143.0
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	197.7	192.1	182.8	157.3	123.0	121.0	120.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.2	213.0	212.9	203.3	171.6	128.8	111.7	112.4
	Lumber products	3.1	106.5	99.5	98.4	100.0	85.4	78.9	73.8
	Pulp and paper	4.7	127.3	125.0	131.7	125.7	114.6	108.5	106.8
	Textile products	7.3	135.5	136.9	144.0	140.9	130.4	107.6	106.4
	Iron and steel	31.2	324.9	327.5	293.5	223.9	137.3	108.2	113.1
	Other manufactures	25.9	210.6	210.2	205.8	175.5	136.4	125.4	125.7
	Logging	1.2	✓ 93.1	84.6	127.1	110.8	103.1	68.1	61.2
	Mining	3.2	238.5	240.7	292.9	313.9	294.6	285.2	253.3
	Communications	1.3	90.1	88.3	93.8	89.9	82.3	78.2	80.9
	Transportation	5.4	107.7	105.3	102.5	95.3	88.4	82.7	81.6
	Construction	6.0	118.1	113.0	111.4	148.2	97.2	94.2	97.8
	Services	2.3	219.9	203.2	205.7	195.7	165.2	162.8	157.8
	Trade	8.4	152.1	153.6	158.7	165.1	146.9	143.5	138.9
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	182.9	181.8	178.5	161.9	126.6	113.6	112.5
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.6	183.2	181.8	171.3	139.2	115.3	105.8	104.8
	Lumber products	2.0	130.2	123.0	140.2	141.0	106.7	110.2	105.6
	Pulp and paper	2.1	99.7	99.1	107.5	106.1	102.2	104.5	98.4
	Textile products	2.8	231.4	230.6	234.6	196.9	155.8	133.3	129.4
	Iron and steel	15.5	167.7	168.9	142.6	110.7	86.4	74.6	79.4
	Other manufactures	16.2	232.1	228.4	224.4	176.3	149.5	139.0	133.8
	Logging	.5	✓ 59.2	83.5	110.2	78.3	36.6	33.6	26.8
	Mining	6.4	135.9	138.0	138.9	121.8	106.6	100.0	98.8
	Communications	2.4	117.8	116.0	113.8	110.5	94.8	88.1	91.9
	Transportation	18.3	122.2	119.9	112.3	110.5	101.5	94.4	87.6
	Construction	13.7	101.3	87.3	119.4	130.8	89.5	84.4	81.6
	Services	3.3	162.4	161.0	157.8	162.7	127.8	129.9	116.8
	Trade	16.8	129.7	132.7	131.6	131.8	123.5	120.3	114.2
Prairies - All Industries		100.0	138.5	135.9	137.4	128.3	107.4	101.0	97.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	54.7	265.6	263.2	227.5	158.5	124.4	107.8	106.8
	Lumber products	9.4	121.1	119.1	143.2	134.4	109.4	96.2	91.0
	Pulp and paper	3.9	152.0	153.8	158.0	148.6	127.5	107.0	100.6
	Textile products	.9	194.9	201.7	198.0	172.4	137.8	119.8	126.4
	Iron and steel	28.7	1040.8	1032.6	709.0	245.7	123.2	85.4	93.5
	Other manufactures	11.8	167.8	165.1	162.4	155.0	140.0	127.7	129.7
	Logging	6.3	✓145.6	131.2	127.0	121.4	98.4	109.8	96.4
	Mining	4.7	98.0	100.3	108.3	117.7	111.0	106.3	113.6
	Communications	2.2	137.5	134.6	124.6	116.5	111.2	115.5	108.6
	Transportation	8.4	110.6	111.1	96.3	101.5	92.0	94.6	93.7
	Construction	11.7	170.2	180.7	112.3	104.9	79.3	81.5	88.7
	Services	2.7	158.3	155.0	142.4	143.0	128.5	133.8	118.3
	Trade	9.3	159.5	157.6	158.9	158.8	138.0	137.4	132.7
B.C. - All Industries		100.0	187.6	188.8	161.9	134.9	112.0	106.6	105.1

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	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	78.2	232.9	232.2	199.0	159.5	124.7	107.9	109.2
Plant products - edible	2.8	136.9	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3	128.6	122.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	131.5	133.9	132.1	123.6	115.0	116.0	107.5
Textiles	12.4	169.8	170.8	178.0	158.9	143.2	121.2	121.3
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.2	173.3	175.9	141.6	126.6	117.7	118.7
Iron and steel	32.0	365.1	360.3	266.7	184.0	114.1	85.5	95.3
Other manufactures	24.0	220.9	221.3	174.7	151.8	120.8	109.7	108.4
Communications	1.2	68.2	68.8	71.4	65.0	67.5	64.5	64.7
Transportation	3.9	91.7	85.1	102.2	101.1	92.4	99.5	98.4
Construction	3.5	83.1	67.3	73.1	67.2	45.2	104.3	91.0
Trade	10.0	155.7	156.0	152.7	156.3	145.5	137.4	135.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	186.6	186.1	166.8	141.1	113.5	108.7	107.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.8	375.4	371.5	282.9	188.1	129.9	104.7	105.6
Leather products	7.1	109.8	111.3	109.5	107.4	89.4	92.2	94.7
Other manufactures	72.7	491.7	485.3	359.2	224.1	147.5	110.3	110.6
Transportation	2.5	78.2	67.3	74.5	69.0	126.0	97.2	100.1
Construction	6.0	163.3	133.2	136.9	158.0	101.7	314.3	98.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	276.3	269.7	220.0	163.9	125.6	124.2	103.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.6	226.6	226.6	207.1	162.7	121.8	107.2	105.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.3	143.1	156.6	149.0	120.0	116.7	113.1
Printing and publishing	5.9	146.0	144.6	151.9	149.5	132.8	125.4	124.1
Textiles	8.2	123.8	124.8	125.8	120.0	107.4	90.4	89.1
Iron and steel	27.3	461.0	463.3	379.6	238.7	130.2	96.4	97.5
Other manufactures	29.9	215.5	215.3	198.8	157.2	122.0	112.8	110.7
Communications	1.2	72.1	70.6	75.4	70.9	69.3	67.4	66.1
Transportation	3.4	119.5	114.0	111.3	103.9	102.3	99.4	97.1
Construction	2.5	102.4	100.4	79.5	135.5	65.2	58.0	61.1
Trade	13.7	139.9	141.3	145.3	147.3	135.7	132.0	126.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	193.3	192.5	179.7	153.3	119.9	109.2	108.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.0	169.5	168.4	157.9	149.9	109.3	101.4	97.3
Lumber products	2.2	44.8	45.6	47.8	60.5	54.3	71.4	49.6
Pulp and paper	14.3	129.2	128.7	125.2	116.4	102.6	98.1	94.6
Other manufactures	35.5	241.6	239.5	219.7	210.7	134.8	114.2	116.5
Construction	10.2	145.7	145.2	165.7	161.4	143.1	118.4	121.5
Trade	20.3	177.8	182.0	172.7	172.4	147.5	143.0	139.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.7	164.5	157.7	150.6	117.9	109.8	106.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.5	195.8	200.4	198.2	165.6	124.7	104.5	108.2
Textiles	10.5	97.8	99.5	108.6	107.5	103.2	82.6	85.9
Electrical apparatus	10.4	194.5	195.0	190.2	161.9	123.5	104.7	120.0
Iron and steel	48.4	284.8	295.9	285.5	213.2	133.6	109.7	109.6
Other manufactures	17.2	154.8	154.1	155.0	151.4	131.9	117.4	121.4
Construction	3.0	111.0	107.3	101.4	152.9	76.7	56.1	50.6
Trade	6.6	142.6	144.3	145.0	151.3	136.4	131.5	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	184.2	187.8	185.9	161.9	122.3	104.6	106.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.4	349.9	352.8	320.4	258.6	177.5	149.2	159.9
Iron and steel	78.4	389.3	394.2	354.6	282.3	179.5	144.4	161.9
Other manufactures	13.0	217.4	213.9	205.3	181.3	170.6	165.4	153.0
Construction	1.8	81.1	81.9	74.9	68.3	44.9	40.8	54.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	304.5	306.0	279.2	229.9	160.0	136.4	146.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.1	176.4	175.1	167.2	134.4	107.1	97.5	99.7
Animal products - edible	7.5	233.8	220.4	187.4	193.5	139.7	134.3	127.6
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.8	98.0	110.4	106.9	108.3	107.8	101.1
Textiles	7.9	243.4	241.8	240.9	201.0	159.6	136.0	137.2
Iron and steel	23.7	157.3	157.9	127.5	111.2	82.3	69.7	78.7
Other manufactures	18.1	198.3	197.8	225.1	140.6	121.2	116.9	114.2
Transportation	5.4	78.2	78.6	75.7	72.5	80.7	76.2	77.6
Construction	3.3	68.1	87.0	65.7	154.7	47.8	32.6	42.3
Trade	24.3	110.5	116.1	113.1	111.6	104.2	102.1	96.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	136.6	137.4	132.8	122.2	99.4	92.4	92.8
Vancouver- Manufacturing	68.7	434.1	430.2	332.5	185.4	137.7	115.0	111.2
Lumber products	5.7	110.0	107.8	125.5	131.2	108.0	86.0	69.8
Other manufactures	61.0	599.1	594.3	432.8	211.8	151.9	129.8	130.0
Communications	2.9	116.5	112.7	116.5	108.7	111.0	114.7	107.5
Transportation	7.1	93.3	94.4	79.6	83.7	92.5	97.6	99.0
Construction	4.7	104.9	123.3	99.8	79.2	52.7	42.8	51.4
Services	4.0	157.5	153.0	137.6	137.0	130.0	133.9	118.4
Trade	14.8	160.1	158.6	160.1	160.4	142.4	139.8	135.7
Vancouver- All Industries	100.0	240.2	240.1	197.7	141.9	118.6	109.9	106.4

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

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

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. Employment June 1 1943	Employment May 1 1943	Employment June 1 1942	Aggregate Payrolls June 1 1943	Aggregate Payrolls May 1 1943	Aggregate Payrolls June 1 1942
		$	$						
MANUFACTURING	1,170,295	36,997,965	31.61	133.4	132.7	122.6	163.5	159.6	137.6
Animal Products - edible	36,632	1,062,724	29.01	106.9	102.5	101.2	124.6	120.0	112.0
Fur and Products	3,076	88,480	28.76	102.8	103.5	99.7	113.4	111.4	106.4
Leather and Products	29,081	649,416	22.33	102.6	103.2	101.2	120.8	118.8	109.2
Boots and shoes	17,380	383,025	22.04	96.5	97.1	98.2	119.5	117.2	104.6
Lumber and its Products	62,918	1,600,550	25.44	96.9	90.3	99.4	119.1	109.9	113.0
Rough and Dressed Lumber	34,975	911,217	26.05	85.2	76.1	95.0	107.4	96.3	110.6
Furniture	9,312	227,735	24.46	94.4	96.2	99.7	108.4	110.3+	107.2
Other Lumber Products	18,631	461,598	24.78	132.9	127.7	112.4	161.7	150.7+	125.0
Musical instrumentw	1,220	28,918	23.70	130.6	126.5	98.7	151.6	140.1	112.0
Plant Products - edible	44,344	1,136,383	25.63	103.2	101.5	102.5	117.0	115.6	107.2
Pulp and paper products	80,576	2,580,674	32.03	100.7	98.7	104.0	110.2	105.6	107.8
Pulp and paper	36,291	1,283,823	35.38	99.8	95.7	104.2	113.6	105.4	111.7
Paper products	15,215	391,853	25.75	113.1	112.4	113.0	119.8	117.6	115.3
Printing and publishing	29,070	904,998	31.13	96.2	96.0	99.4	102.3	101.5	100.1
Rubber products	16,269	492,032	30.24	94.1	95.1	93.7	116.2	111.9+	104.3
Textile products	141,030	3,079,182	21.83	101.4	101.9	106.0	117.0	115.8	114.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,134	1,134,512	22.63	95.3	98.1	104.1	115.2	113.4	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	24,226	534,483	22.06	95.2	96.5	102.5	112.3	109.5	111.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,174	273,110	22.43	95.3	103.9	109.1	113.1	116.0	116.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,426	249,105	23.89	94.3	93.5	99.2	122.2	116.3	107.9
Hosiery and knit goods	22,002	444,595	20.21	98.9	96.2	101.0	108.5	107.4+	108.9
Garments and personal furnishing	51,424	1,091,266	21.22	107.9	107.8	111.0	123.7	123.0	121.4
Other textile products	17,470	408,809	23.40	102.3	104.9	104.1	114.9	114.2	112.1
Tobacco	10,838	219,876	20.25	123.0	124.4	119.8	138.5	140.7	118.0
Beverages	11,644	396,711	34.07	103.0	103.0	114.5	118.9	115.2	122.7
Chemicals and allied products	92,378	2,835,241	30.69	202.6	207.0	199.2	244.9	241.4	210.5
Clay, glass and stone products	14,853	435,917	29.35	98.6	99.0	100.2	120.8	117.1	111.8
Electric light and power	17,856	637,319	35.69	93.6	91.5	96.9	103.6	100.8	103.4
Electrical apparatus	42,351	1,363,005	32.18	139.0	137.2	119.4	165.8	160.3	131.9
Iron and steel products	469,534	17,174,469	36.58	172.1	171.8	141.9	210.5	206.3	168.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,974	1,231,498	35.21	123.6	118.0	116.2	137.5	134.3+	124.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,435	922,732	34.91	110.4	111.8	112.5	128.0	125.8+	119.7
Agricultural implements	11,264	365,863	32.48	124.4	123.1	128.4	148.2	150.4	145.8
Land vehicles	179,941	6,721,315	37.35	158.4	156.6	131.4	189.8	186.2	148.5
Automobiles and parts	44,882	1,884,430	41.99	119.6	121.3	110.8	136.4	134.1	118.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	79,809	3,156,594	39.55	360.0	351.8	231.5	510.2	475.9+	277.9
Heating appliances	5,512	159,138	28.87	105.7	100.3	98.2	117.8	127.5+	102.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,987	800,808	38.16	140.7	147.0	128.8	174.6	177.9	145.4
Foundry and machine shop products	13,701	464,298	33.89	110.0	124.9	121.1	147.0	147.3+	140.3
Other iron and steel products	96,911	3,352,223	34.59	215.2	219.9	177.4	273.6	274.1	209.0
Non-ferrous metal products	62,359	2,110,029	33.84	150.0	150.3	125.4	181.8	181.7	142.1
Non-metallic mineral products	15,643	580,067	37.08	114.1	113.1	109.6	127.9	126.7	116.9
Miscellaneous	17,673	526,972	29.82	197.1	197.2	166.1	258.2	259.8+	194.2
LOGGING	43,970	1,077,897	24.51	92.8	83.3	106.8	117.2	109.4+	118.0
MINING	73,056	2,643,395	36.18	88.1	89.1	97.7	101.3	100.8+	108.7
Coal	24,439	797,482	32.63	97.3	98.3	100.8	127.4	123.8	120.7
Metallic ores	37,848	1,515,428	40.04	81.5	83.0	96.0	89.5	91.0	103.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,769	330,485	30.69	98.1	96.0	100.4	118.3	111.7	113.7
COMMUNICATIONS	27,677	812,821	29.37	106.8	105.5	106.9	115.5	113.2	110.4
Telegraphs	7,548	216,874	28.73	113.9	113.9	104.2	129.8	129.8	115.6
Telephones	20,129	595,947	29.61	104.1	102.8	107.7	111.0	108.0	108.8
TRANSPORTATION	145,005	5,228,716	36.06	115.7	112.6	107.3	131.6	126.7	117.4
Street railways and cartage	40,656	1,329,553	32.70	113.7	111.7	104.4	129.6	124.1	112.9
Steam railways	81,513	3,170,206	38.89	116.7	117.4	109.9	131.4	129.4	118.4
Shipping and stevedoring	22,836	728,957	31.92	108.3	97.4	103.6	136.4	119.7	121.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	159,472	4,711,380	29.54	90.6	82.9	88.4	117.5	109.6	101.5
Building	68,467	2,381,884	34.79	111.3	112.8	98.4	134.7	136.3	104.4
Highway	52,031	1,285,670	24.71	72.8	56.4	75.0	91.8	74.2	86.5
Railway	38,974	1,043,826	26.78	89.9	83.5	95.8	124.3	112.4	120.7
SERVICES	42,875	794,675	18.53	112.4	106.9	105.7	130.1	123.2	113.8
Hotels and restaurants	26,646	470,403	17.65	115.2	106.9	105.9	140.3	128.9	119.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,229	324,272	19.98	108.1	106.9	105.4	117.7	116.3	107.1
TRADE	155,890	3,936,858	25.25	96.0	96.8	98.0	106.4	106.4	104.1
Retail	118,053	2,730,459	23.13	95.3	97.1	97.8	105.8	106.0	103.3
Wholesale	37,837	1,206,399	31.88	96.8	95.6	98.6	107.3	107.5	105.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,818,240	56,203,507	30.91	118.4	116.5	112.3	143.6	139.8	125.5
FINANCE	63,325	1,967,516	31.07	105.6	105.4	105.8	114.0	113.5	110.9
Banks and Trust Companies	36,755	1,007,916	27.42	113.8	113.7	113.9	119.5	119.6	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,385	48,719	35.16	90.8	90.0	88.1	104.6	100.8	97.6
Insurance	25,185	910,881	36.17	96.3	95.8	97.8	108.9	108.1	105.3
TOTAL	1,881,565	58,171,023	30.92	117.9	116.1	112.0	142.3	138.7	124.8

+ Revised.

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

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. Employment June 1 1943	Employment May 1 1943	Employment June 1 1942	Aggregate Payrolls June 1 1943	Aggregate Payrolls May 1 1943	Aggregate Payrolls June 1 1942
			$	$						
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	58,095	1,763,732	30.36	136.5	132.4	116.9	181.4	176.2	157.4
	Lumber Products	5,552	108,547	19.91	106.3	94.1	104.6	124.3	112.7	125.2
	Pulp and Paper	5,526	174,675	31.61	106.2	101.3	100.5	128.2	117.0	115.2
	Iron and Steel	31,354	1,113,589	35.52	188.1	185.4	143.7	247.9	242.5	163.5
	Logging ✓	4,678	101,480	21.69	76.8	81.2	82.9	109.2	118.9+	94.2
	Mining	14,774	446,450	30.22	82.3	82.3	92.7	109.3	105.3	114.4
	Transportation	18,860	658,108	34.89	191.4	185.4	149.5	231.0	223.7	173.9
	Construction	20,875	514,836	24.66	86.4	80.0	100.4	112.0	104.0	124.5
	Trade	10,291	224,103	21.78	98.5	98.6	101.7	107.9	110.0	106.5
Maritimes	- All Industries	152,717	3,809,854	28.71	115.0	111.9	109.0	152.3	148.0	130.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	407,665	12,037,912	29.53	140.6	139.4	125.2	176.9	170.8	143.7
	Lumber Products	14,334	312,361	21.79	89.4	79.0	90.5	123.0	110.3+	113.3
	Pulp and Paper	29,583	918,492	31.07	99.4	96.9	103.4	107.8	101.0	107.6
	Textile Products	75,154	1,584,149	21.08	104.3	104.7	108.1	120.7	117.8	119.3
	Chemicals	55,055	1,643,718	29.86	227.6	232.1	207.8	293.6	289.7	258.0
	Iron and Steel	127,192	4,588,611	36.08	194.2	191.2	145.2	238.1	229.5	168.6
	Logging ✓	18,457	297,107	16.10	91.4	75.1	108.5	105.6	97.7	129.4
	Mining	14,406	481,648	33.43	106.5	107.7	103.4	116.1	114.4	112.6
	Communications	8,920	219,608	31.74	107.5	106.6	112.0	109.4	106.1	108.6
	Transportation	36,825	1,307,309	35.50	106.8	101.5	107.2	121.3	113.8	114.8
	Construction	47,496	1,257,984	26.49	95.1	79.8	90.7	114.9	104.1	107.9
	Services	12,406	229,688	18.51	120.6	113.2	113.7	144.2	138.8	123.4
	Trade	35,832	909,103	25.37	98.4	98.6	97.9	107.9	107.9	103.4
Quebec	- All Industries	580,007	16,740,359	28.86	125.7	122.1	116.2	153.9	147.9	131.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	536,609	17,525,971	32.66	124.1	124.1	118.5	148.3	146.6	130.7
	Lumber Products	23,047	570,530	24.76	106.5	99.5	98.4	126.7	115.1	109.2
	Plant Products - edible	23,409	605,580	25.87	103.8	101.4	104.2	116.0	114.9	107.6
	Pulp and Paper	34,724	1,120,162	32.26	101.3	99.4	104.8	109.8	107.5	108.8
	Textile Products	54,681	1,274,844	23.31	96.2	97.2	102.2	112.1	112.5	109.6
	Chemicals	32,166	1,022,457	31.79	165.9	169.5	173.7	188.1	184.7	180.3
	Electrical Apparatus	27,477	858,355	31.24	127.9	126.9	116.3	147.3	146.0	130.3
	Iron and Steel	231,769	8,493,308	36.65	145.1	146.3	131.1	172.9	171.8	144.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,423	1,052,707	34.60	127.7	127.3	119.8	161.6	160.8	139.3
	Logging ✓	8,750	204,431	23.36	84.0	76.4	114.7	106.9	91.2	115.5
	Mining	25,703	947,450	39.27	76.0	76.7	93.3	86.2	88.0	102.4
	Communications	9,825	298,683	30.40	100.2	108.5	104.3	111.5	108.3	108.9
	Transportation	40,412	1,452,315	35.94	113.0	110.5	107.6	124.2	120.6	115.0
	Construction	44,930	1,429,129	31.81	79.7	76.2	75.2	101.3	94.0	84.4
	Services	16,979	316,732	18.65	112.4	103.8	105.1	127.5	117.6	111.8
	Trade	62,049	1,586,349	25.57	92.1	93.0	96.1	103.0	102.2	102.5
Ontario	- All Industries	743,257	23,761,058	31.97	113.0	112.3	110.3	134.0	131.8	121.1
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	72,350	2,181,686	30.15	131.7	130.6	123.1	152.6	148.6	136.4
	Animal Products - edible	11,156	315,780	28.31	131.8	126.6	110.2	142.7	140.3	117.0
	Lumber Products	3,690	95,259	25.82	92.3	87.2	99.4	113.7	102.5+	111.5
	Plant Products - edible	4,884	129,074	26.43	118.4	116.8	104.4	124.7	123.0	104.4
	Textile Products	5,320	101,699	19.12	117.5	117.1	119.1	122.4	123.6	116.4
	Iron and Steel	29,103	961,780	33.05	151.5	152.6	128.3	185.0	179.7	152.9
	Mining	12,052	466,899	38.74	111.8	113.5	114.2	133.0	125.0	124.3
	Communications	4,520	122,451	27.09	106.6	105.0	103.0	111.9	110.9	109.7
	Transportation	34,271	1,276,472	37.25	110.6	108.5	101.6	122.6	116.0	108.9
	Construction	25,680	716,814	27.91	77.4	66.7	91.3	99.1	84.1	103.9
	Services	8,176	111,519	18.06	99.6	99.0	97.0	114.3	112.3	104.2
	Trade	31,541	814,911	25.84	98.4	100.7	99.8	107.3	108.0	104.2
Prairies	- All Industries	187,617	5,712,442	30.45	108.0	105.9	107.1	126.1	121.1	117.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	95,576	3,488,664	36.50	167.6	166.1	143.3	218.1	211.6	164.0
	Animal Products - edible	4,664	142,081	30.46	106.7	93.3	103.3	115.5	105.2	110.5
	Lumber Products	18,495	515,853	31.27	90.1	88.6	106.5	109.7	105.8	114.7
	Plant Products - edible	4,064	106,595	26.18	108.2	102.3	100.0	128.7	121.7	106.9
	Pulp and Paper	6,836	241,999	35.40	102.3	103.5	106.3	115.6	109.8	105.2
	Iron and Steel	50,118	2,017,181	40.25	423.6	420.3	288.8	579.2	558.7	356.5
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,052	192,693	38.14	104.7	108.6	104.8	116.8	125.9	103.5
	Logging ✓	11,058	452,969	40.96	119.9	108.1	104.6	133.4	123.0	112.3
	Mining	6,121	300,948	37.06	83.3	85.2	92.0	90.5	94.4	100.0
	Transportation	14,637	534,514	36.52	109.0	109.5	94.9	133.5	133.0	113.3
	Construction	20,491	792,617	38.68	162.2	172.5	107.1	247.3	262.3	118.8
	Services	4,761	98,128	20.61	110.7	106.4	99.6	128.6	125.7	110.0
	Trade	16,177	402,392	24.87	100.4	99.2	100.1	114.7	113.0	109.7
B.C.	- All Industries	174,542	6,179,794	35.39	139.1	138.5	120.0	176.6	174.0+	135.3

+Revised.

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1943, and June 1, 1942, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees reported at June 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1943	May 1 1943	June 1 1942
		$	$						
Montreal - Manufacturing	222,655	6,941,912	31.18	146.0	145.6	124.8	180.6	175.5	141.1
Plant Products - edible	7,981	203,785	25.53	95.1	95.1	100.8	110.4	110.7	107.9
Pulp and Paper	8,729	248,171	28.43	106.4	108.3	106.9	108.8	108.7	104.8
Textiles	35,231	764,571	21.70	108.9	107.5	112.0	119.8	116.6	121.9
Tobacco	7,188	146,749	20.42	125.8	125.2	117.2	145.4	146.3	116.7
Iron and Steel	91,243	3,382,076	37.07	198.4	195.8	150.8	241.4	233.7	173.2
Communications	3,343	130,997	39.19	104.9	105.8	109.8	110.8	107.9	109.0
Transportation	11,168	369,586	33.09	90.7	84.2	101.1	107.1	93.2	113.5
Construction	10,179	302,504	29.72	93.9	100.1	108.8	108.5	114.6	116.5
Services	8,753	168,844	19.29	113.5	111.8	108.3	138.0	134.7	118.8
Trade	28,564	745,809	26.11	99.6	99.8	97.7	109.9	110.5	103.2
Montreal - All Industries	284,720	8,662,057	30.42	132.2	131.9	118.2	160.7	156.4+	132.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	31,562	853,447	27.04	199.6	197.5	150.4	255.3	242.1	173.1
Chemicals	12,702	338,898	26.68	292.7	296.8	210.8	439.5	449.9	246.5
Iron and Steel	8,722	294,321	33.74	343.1	323.0	189.9	395.5	328.8	237.1
Transportation	1,042	29,598	28.40	113.3	97.5	108.0	123.4	113.1	117.2
Construction	2,387	59,546	24.95	103.4	84.3	86.6	144.1	124.5	95.7
Services	1,256	19,966	15.90	114.6	110.6	112.8	131.8	128.3	123.2
Trade	3,028	64,836	21.41	99.8	100.3	97.4	109.9	109.4	104.8
Quebec - All Industries	39,560	1,035,361	26.17	168.6	164.6	134.2	214.8	203.3	154.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,060	6,128,750	32.59	139.3	139.3	127.3	167.1	166.1	138.6
Plant Products - edible	10,665	266,717	25.01	98.9	96.0	105.1	105.0	105.3	107.2
Pulp and Paper	14,699	462,115	31.44	97.7	96.7	101.6	104.4	103.3	104.3
Textiles	20,306	504,494	24.84	103.2	104.0	104.8	121.0	123.0	113.8
Chemicals	14,784	444,965	30.10	196.0	196.5	183.7	220.8	221.3+	183.7
Electrical Apparatus	13,492	416,614	30.88	145.4	143.3	121.4	161.1	161.3+	129.8
Iron and Steel	67,981	2,489,744	36.62	193.1	194.1	159.0	241.5	238.2	177.8
Communications	3,019	114,727	38.00	101.7	99.6	106.3	112.2	109.3	108.7
Transportation	8,362	278,661	33.32	115.0	109.7	107.1	129.3	125.1+	116.1
Construction	8,237	210,022	33.67	75.6	74.1	58.7	82.5	80.3	62.3
Services	8,936	174,455	19.52	114.3	103.3	104.0	127.7	115.3	109.8
Trade	34,039	926,878	27.23	95.0	95.9	98.6	105.3	105.9	104.9
Toronto - All Industries	248,756	7,838,155	31.51	126.1	125.6	117.2	149.1	147.8	127.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,317	333,956	29.51	113.1	112.3	105.3	134.1	134.9	117.8
Pulp and Paper	3,119	94,211	30.21	111.0	110.8	107.8	117.0	118.5	107.1
Iron and Steel	3,569	119,948	33.61	103.5	102.4	89.8	154.7	154.3	125.3
Construction	2,223	61,828	27.81	90.3	90.0	102.7	107.4	102.1	108.0
Services	2,086	34,728	16.65	120.4	122.7	114.5	144.6	144.0	131.0
Trade	4,416	98,171	22.23	103.1	105.6	100.2	112.5	112.8	102.8
Ottawa - All Industries	21,754	578,724	26.60	109.4	109.2	104.7	126.5	125.3	113.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	52,026	1,685,019	32.39	118.2	121.0	119.7	136.1	142.8	132.5
Textiles	8,299	142,631	22.84	91.0	92.7	101.0	103.0	107.1	107.2
Electrical Apparatus	6,254	200,927	32.13	120.1	120.4	117.5	145.8	146.8	146.5
Iron and Steel	29,120	1,031,347	35.42	133.6	138.8	133.9	148.9	159.2	142.7
Construction	1,800	60,953	33.86	72.8	70.2	66.3	93.0	81.6	72.8
Trade	3,994	98,816	24.74	93.9	95.1	95.5	101.4	103.5	103.1
Hamilton - All Industries	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	113.8	116.0	114.3	131.5	136.8	126.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	37,825	1,635,503	43.24	135.3	136.4	123.9	148.7	144.3	129.5
Iron and Steel	32,433	1,453,797	44.82	137.9	139.6	125.8	152.2	147.6	132.3
Construction	756	27,084	35.83	118.7	119.9	109.7	146.3	141.7	121.3
Trade	1,222	33,931	27.31	98.0	94.2	97.5	100.3	94.4	96.3
Windsor - All Industries	41,388	1,748,233	42.24	132.4	133.1	121.4	147.3	142.8	128.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	34,856	1,012,308	29.04	131.3	130.3	124.4	150.3	147.9	136.0
Animal Products - edible	4,278	127,293	29.76	120.7	113.9	96.8	137.3	136.2	109.3
Textiles	4,457	82,873	18.59	121.1	120.3	119.9	121.8	125.4	118.5
Chemicals	2,712	90,278	33.29	480.3	502.1	836.8	595.5	592.1	914.7
Iron and Steel	13,557	441,630	32.58	141.5	142.0	114.7	170.3	166.6	134.6
Communications	1,206	33,238	27.56	95.9	94.4	97.4	96.2	93.5	102.2
Transportation	3,073	99,666	32.43	107.9	108.4	104.4	120.8	120.9+	114.0
Construction	1,864	57,974	31.10	42.7	43.3	42.5	44.0	44.3	38.5
Services	2,170	37,419	17.24	110.9	109.0	107.5	120.8	119.8	114.2
Trade	13,862	364,154	26.27	99.0	103.1	101.3	108.5	110.5	107.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	57,063	1,605,575	28.14	111.8	112.4	108.7	124.4	123.5	115.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	57,265	2,141,691	37.39	234.1	232.0	179.3	319.0	307.3	219.7
Lumber Products	4,894	150,612	30.77	83.8	82.2	95.7	99.6	94.2	101.5
Iron and Steel	40,457	1,621,526	40.08	494.2	490.1	527.8	669.1	644.0	412.8
Communications	2,491	67,615	27.14	107.2	103.7	107.2	118.5	113.6	116.3
Transportation	6,077	216,781	35.67	111.5	112.8	95.1	130.0	128.5	108.3
Construction	4,053	138,781	34.24	132.4	155.7	126.0	180.4	194.1	133.9
Services	3,444	72,068	20.93	115.0	111.7	100.4	132.6	129.5	111.2
Trade	12,538	317,908	25.36	99.8	98.9	99.8	115.4	114.2	109.8
Vancouver - All Industries	85,894	2,955,021	34.40	169.3	169.2	139.3	225.3	220.7	163.8

+Revised.