

72-002

C-2

216

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

CANADA Census Library
Bibliothèque du Recensement
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Sept. 3, 1943

Price \$1 a year

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

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

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

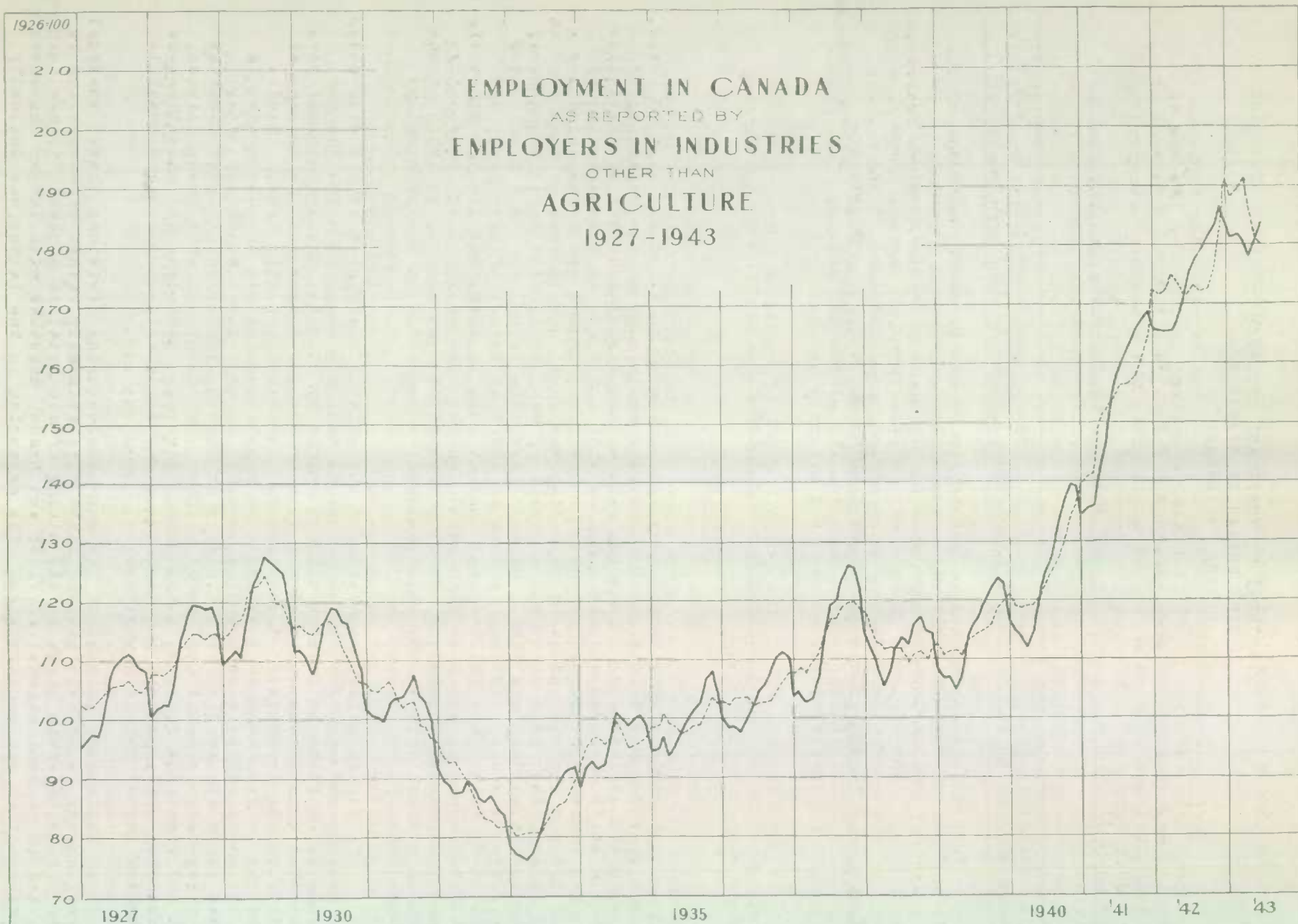
In conformity with the movement indicated in 21 of the last 22 years, there was considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of July, when the 13,766 firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,845,284, as compared with 1,819,239 at the beginning of June. The increase of 26,045 persons, or 1.4 p.c., (which was accompanied by a rise of 1.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls) was considerably smaller than that at July 1 in any other year since the outbreak of war, being also below the general average in the period from 1920. Nevertheless, the index, at 183.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, was exceeded only by that of 186.5 at Dec. 1 of last year; the June 1, 1943, figure was 181.2¹/₂, and that at July 1, 1942, was 175.7. Since the latest advance was rather less than usual for the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 181.2¹/₂ at June 1, to 180.2 at the date under review; this is the third successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

A considerable proportion of the gain in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments increased their staffs by 11,924. These additions were much smaller than at July 1 in either 1942 or 1941, but exceeded the average at that date in the experience of past years. In accordance with recent trends, most of the latest increase took place in plants turning out durable goods, in which the co-operating manufacturers reported an additional 9,400 employees; this was decidedly smaller than the gain at July 1, 1942. The largest advances were in non-ferrous metal and lumber plants. In the non-durable goods classes, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing groups showed considerably greater activity, but tobacco, textile and chemical works released employees.

Employment in most of the non-manufacturing divisions showed seasonal advances; except in transportation, these were generally rather below-average in extent. There moderate gains in the mining of non-metallic minerals (other than coal), and in communications, services and trade, together with larger increases in transportation and construction. The expansion in the latter was unusually

¹/₂ Revised from 181.1.

Chart 1



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

small for the season, being less than at July 1 in any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1921 and 1932.

Payrolls.- The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of July amounted to \$57,119,522, exceeding by 1.5 p.c. the sum of \$56,265,170 reported by the same establishments at June 1. The existence of industrial disputes in some areas and industries, the widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the province of Quebec, and the more general loss of working time due to vacations, affected the latest aggregate, and consequently, the average per employee. The latter, however, showed a slight advance, standing at \$30.95, as compared with \$30.93 at June 1. The average at July 1, 1942, had been \$28.49, and at July 1, 1941, \$25.49. The latest figure is the highest in the record of 26 months, with the exception of the Apr. 1, 1943, average of \$31.14; the number in recorded employment had then been smaller.

In the period from June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the typical employee of the co-operating establishments have risen by 22.6 p.c. In this period, the cost-of-living index has advanced by 7½ p.c., while increases in taxation and other expenses have also tended to offset a considerable part of the gain in the weekly pay envelope of the average wage-earner. Nevertheless, the employment of additional members of many families has resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial position of a large proportion of the total population.

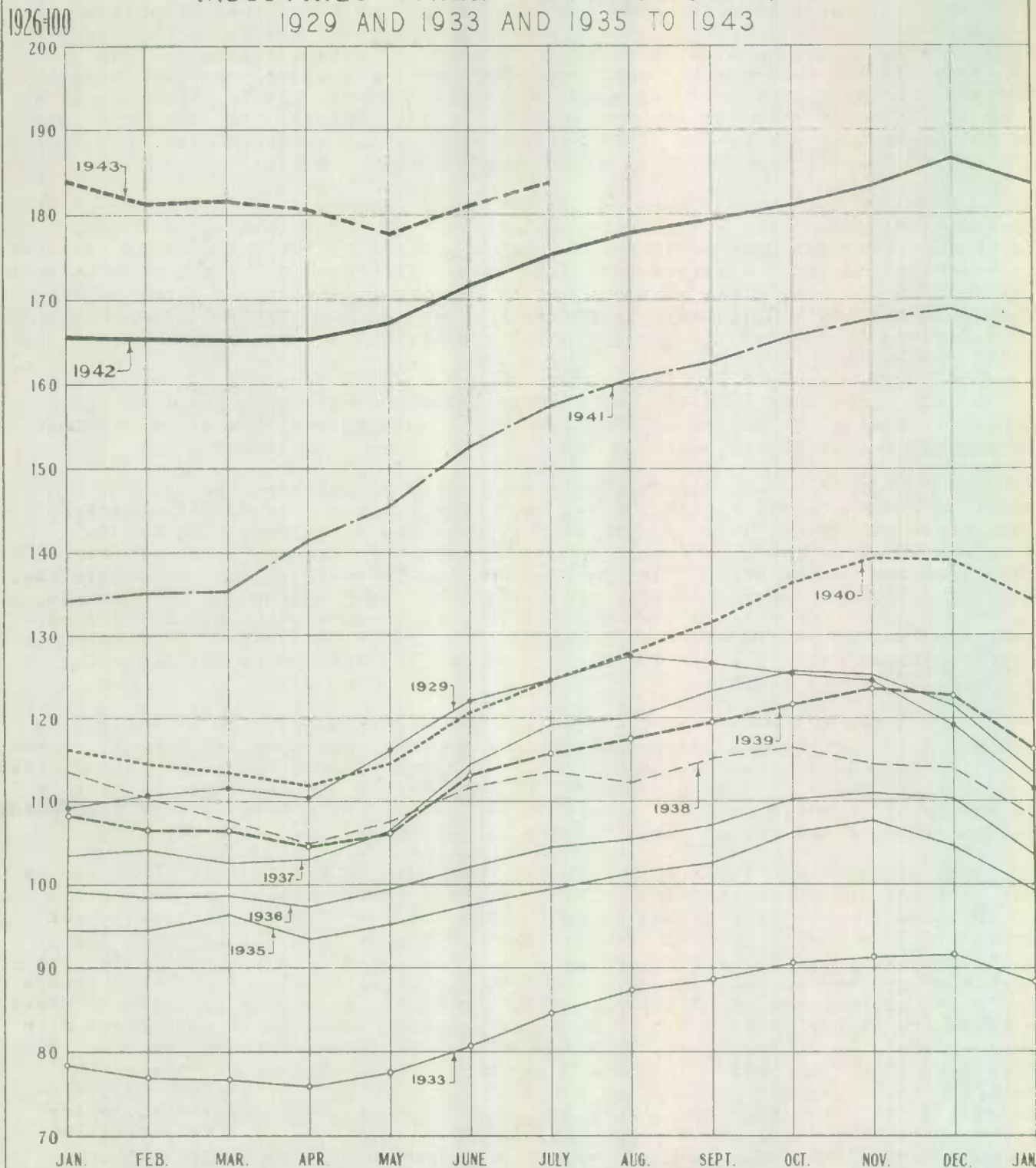
From July 1, 1942, the general index of employment has risen by 4.6 p.c., that of payrolls, by 12.5 p.c. while the per capita average earnings have shown a gain of 8.6 p.c.

If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,908,607, as compared with 1,882,564 at the beginning of June. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz. manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$59,112,149, as compared with \$58,232,686 at June 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$30.97, a figure slightly higher than that of \$30.93 at June 1. The average at the beginning of July, 1942, was \$28.55.

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 June 1, 1943, and July 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 20.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 45.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943, amounted to 19.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 44.5 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.

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



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

The 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 34.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 65.1 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods in the period of observation have shown especially marked expansion, there being an increase of 56 p.c. in the index of employment and of 94.2 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.8 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

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

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1943, and July 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.- There was further expansion in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the gain was decidedly above-normal for the time of year, although it was substantially less than that indicated at July 1 in either 1942 or 1941. Data were compiled from 7,704 factories with 1,182,859 employees, as compared with 1,170,935 at June 1. This increase of 11,924, or one p.c., raised the index from 224.2* at June 1 to a new maximum of 226.5 at the date under review, when it was 8.1 p.c. higher than the July 1, 1942, index of 209.5. Reflecting the greater-than-average improvement recorded in the latest survey, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 219.8 at June 1, to 221.9 at July 1. This is the first increase since Jan. 1 in the seasonally-corrected index for manufacturing.

*Revised from 224.1.

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945 and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The Latest Figures are Subject to Revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942
(a) Provinces.											
Maritime Provinces	159,859	3,987,677	28.51	28.72	24.50	121.2	115.0	116.5	159.5	152.5	155.0
Prince Edward Island	2,185	52,704	24.14	25.21	21.85	104.9	101.1	109.2	119.5	110.5	111.4
Nova Scotia	85,808	2,515,559	30.09	29.91	24.94	121.0	116.4	118.9	162.8	155.8	156.6
New Brunswick	54,070	1,419,414	26.25	27.05	25.92	122.9	115.9	115.4	155.2	148.4	153.4
Quebec	585,655	16,805,215	28.79	28.90	26.62	126.5	126.7	118.9	154.0	155.9	154.9
Ontario	751,282	24,154,904	32.12	31.98	29.96	114.2	115.0	111.9	136.1	134.0	125.1
Prairie Provinces	191,859	5,866,681	30.58	30.51	28.58	110.4	108.0	108.7	129.5	126.1	119.5
Manitoba	90,752	2,744,860	30.25	30.06	26.47	110.9	109.2	108.5	126.8	124.1	117.5
Saskatchewan	57,596	1,115,275	29.61	29.19	27.52	106.4	105.7	105.5	126.4	121.4	114.4
Alberta	63,491	2,008,546	31.64	31.95	29.54	112.1	108.8	112.2	134.7	151.9	125.7
British Columbia	178,649	6,327,043	35.42	35.54	31.46	142.5	159.1	124.5	180.7	176.2	144.4
CANADA	1,845,284	57,119,522	30.95	30.95	28.49	120.1	118.4	114.9	145.7	145.6	129.5
(b) Cities.											
Montreal	287,465	8,645,820	30.08	30.50	27.84	153.2	152.4	119.2	159.4	180.7	154.5
Quebec City	59,807	1,044,961	28.25	26.17	22.20	169.6	168.6	155.0	216.8	214.8	147.1
Toronto	250,665	7,982,549	31.85	31.51	29.64	127.1	126.1	118.5	151.8	149.1	153.2
Ottawa	22,215	597,674	26.91	26.60	25.48	111.7	109.4	106.4	130.6	126.5	118.9
Hamilton	60,866	1,971,566	32.59	31.77	31.54	115.1	115.8	116.6	155.7	151.5	154.2
Windsor	41,505	1,754,779	42.00	42.26	39.64	132.2	132.4	124.9	146.1	147.3	150.6
Winnipeg	58,008	1,641,152	28.29	28.16	26.88	115.7	111.8	108.8	127.2	124.4	116.2
Vancouver	87,688	3,005,779	34.27	34.41	30.89	172.9	169.5	147.8	228.9	225.5	176.4
(c) Industries.											
Manufacturing	1,162,659	37,591,552	31.61	31.62	29.16	154.8	155.5	124.7	165.1	165.5	141.7
Durable Goods/	662,999	23,086,410	34.79	34.80	32.55	156.0	155.7	137.0	194.2	191.4	160.1
Non-Durable Goods	501,557	13,668,068	27.25	27.32	25.38	115.8	115.4	115.5	134.6	134.3	125.0
Electric Light and Power	18,325	657,055	36.84	35.69	35.89	96.0	95.6	99.9	109.7	105.6	105.8
Logging	44,408	1,154,561	26.00	24.58	21.67	93.7	92.8	107.3	125.2	117.2	124.4
Mining	73,200	2,670,985	36.49	36.55	35.20	88.5	88.1	98.5	102.5	101.8	105.1
Communications	27,997	808,736	28.89	29.57	27.82	107.8	106.6	108.7	114.9	115.5	111.6
Transportation	147,992	5,277,591	35.66	36.06	34.40	118.1	115.7	109.0	132.8	151.6	118.4
Construction and Maintenance	165,665	5,011,825	29.71	28.54	25.99	95.8	90.5	98.7	125.0	117.5	116.1
Services	43,115	805,579	18.64	18.55	17.27	112.9	112.5	108.1	151.5	150.1	117.0
Trade	157,053	4,000,895	25.47	25.51	24.32	96.6	96.0	97.4	107.7	106.4	104.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,845,284	57,119,522	30.95	30.95	28.49	120.1	118.4	114.9	145.7	145.6	129.5
Finance	83,325	1,982,627	31.47	31.07	30.11	105.6	105.6	105.4	115.4	114.0	110.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,908,607	59,112,149	30.97	30.95	28.55	119.6	117.9	114.5	144.5	142.5	128.7

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

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- May 1, 135.5; June 1, 136.1 and July 1, 136.4; at July 1, 1942, the index was 126.2.

As was pointed out in the June 1 bulletin on employment and payrolls, the upward movement in manufacturing in the months of 1943 for which data were available at the time of writing, provided employment for a much smaller number of additional workers than was absorbed in factory operations in the same period of either 1942 or 1941; the general gain from Jan. 1 was, indeed, below-average in the experience of pre-war years. Thus, the increase in the index from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1943, has amounted to 6.9 points, or 3.1 p.c., as compared with an average advance of 10 points, or 10.9 p.c., between those two dates in the period, 1921-1939. In the years, 1940-1942, the rise averaged 14.3 p.c. The slackening in the rate of acceleration shown in more recent months has largely resulted from the following main factors: (1) the further absorption of the younger workers 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.

Continued and greater gains were reported at the beginning of July in the durable goods division; in this, 9,400 additional men and women were employed by the co-operating firms. Most of the expansion took place in the non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and lumber divisions, that in the first-named being particularly marked. The index in the durable goods group, at 283.9, established a new all-time maximum. The latest figure was 15.9 p.c. higher than that of 244.9 at July 1, 1942. Among the non-durable classes, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous product factories showed the most noteworthy improvement. On the other hand, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released considerable numbers of employees. The losses in textiles were seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the average at July 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The index of employment in the light manufacturing industries as a whole, at 181.7, was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1942, the third month in succession in which the comparison over the 12 months has been unfavourable.

Payrolls.- The sum of \$37,391,532 was expended at July 1 by the co-operating manufacturers in payment of services rendered in the week preceding; this figure exceeded by one p.c. that of \$37,027,356 indicated at June 1. The average per employee showed little change, being \$31.62 at June 1, and \$31.61 at July 1, as compared with \$29.16 at the beginning of July, 1942. The latest figure was affected by the widespread observance of a religious holiday in Quebec, together with a fairly general loss of working time resulting from vacations.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 165.1; this was slightly higher than the June 1 figure of 163.6, and 15.4 p.c. higher than that of 141.7 at July 1 of last year. The latter increase has accompanied that of 8.1 p.c. in the index of employment. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of gain have already been given. In the manufacturing industries, the upgrading 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. The changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater gain in payrolls, there being a rising proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At July 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 56.9 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 53.1 p.c. The importance of this growing concentration in the durable goods group is emphasized by the fact that the July 1, 1943, average, at \$34.79, was \$6.76 higher than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing classes, the latest average, standing at \$27.25, has risen by only \$3.88 in the 26 months.

From the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been extremely marked advances in salaries and wages distributed to persons employed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product, 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 average earnings in the various branches

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.69
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	31.45
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.6	163.6	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.95	134.8	165.1	31.61
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.

of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at July 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.- There was a further but smaller increase in employment in logging; this was contra-seasonal in character. Returns were received from 498 firms having 44,403 employees, as compared with 43,970 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1 aggregated \$1,154,581, considerably exceeding that of \$1,080,649 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$26.00, as compared with \$24.58 at June 1, and \$21.67 at July 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; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

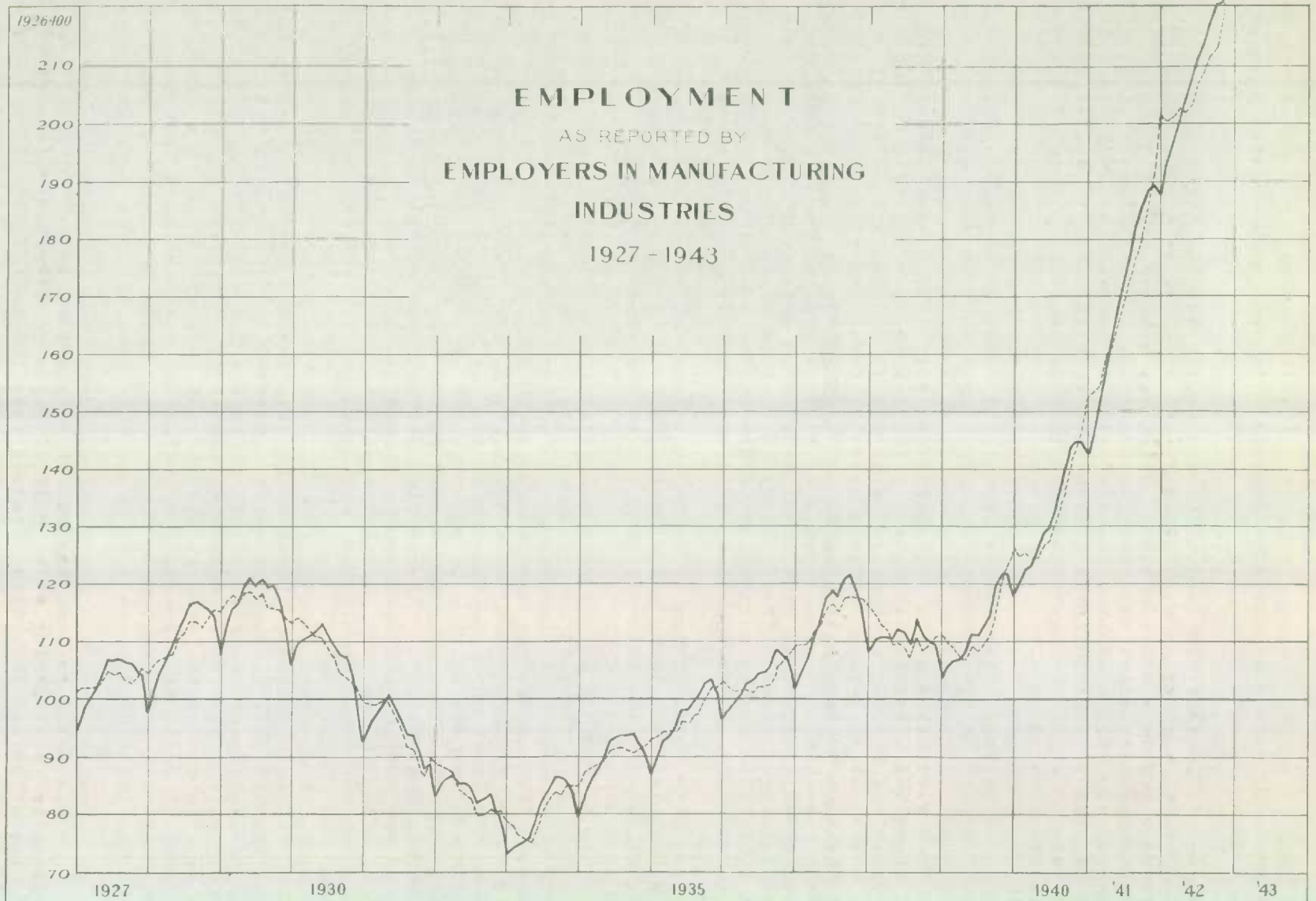
The July 1 index of employment stood at 148.3; as compared with 169.8 at July 1, 1942, there was a falling-off of 12.7 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in quarrying and the mining of various non-metallic minerals, other than coal; the extraction of coal showed a further small reduction, and there was also a falling-off in employment in metallic ore mines. The general increase of 144 workers was below-average, being also less than that at July 1, 1942, when the index of employment in mining was higher by 11.2 p.c. Information was tabulated from 466 operators, with a staff of 73,200 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,670,983, exceeding by 0.6 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,655,254. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$36.49, as compared with \$36.35 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.20 at July 1, 1942. Since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.5 p.c., a decline which was considerably less than that of 11.2 p.c. in the number of employees.

Communications.- Further moderate improvement was noted in telegraphs and telephones at July 1, when there was, however, a decrease in the indicated payrolls; 59 employers reported 27,997 employees and a weekly payroll of \$808,736, as compared with 27,677 workers and the sum of \$812,821 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita average was reduced from \$29.37 at that date, to \$28.89 at the first of July, as compared with \$27.82 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 104.8, was fractionally lower than that of 105.7 at July 1, 1942, but the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by three p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- Continued expansion was indicated in transportation at July 1, there being greater employment on steam railways, in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The general improvement rather exceeded the average for the time of year. Data were received from 589 companies and branches with a staff of 147,992 persons, as compared with 145,005 at the beginning of June. This advance of 2,987, or 2.1 p.c., raised the index to 117.2, as compared with 114.8 at June 1, and 108.1 at July 1, 1942; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 8.4 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,277,391, exceeding by \$48,675 the total of \$5,228,716 indicated in the last

Chart 5



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

report. The per capita average fell from \$36.06 at June 1, to \$35.66 at July 1, as compared with \$34.40 at the same date in 1942.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was brisker, but the additions to the working forces were extremely small for the time of year; only at July 1 of 1921 and 1932 were the gains lower than those at the date under review. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed moderate improvement. Information was furnished by 1,537 employers, with a working force of 168,865 persons, as compared with 159,494 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$5,011,826, as compared with \$4,711,380 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.54 at June 1, to \$29.71 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$26.99 at July 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 133.6, was three p.c. lower than at the same date of last year; the index of payrolls, however, has risen by 7.6 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- Following unusually large increases in employment at June 1, there was a relatively slight gain at July 1, when the 638 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 43,115 persons, 222 more than at June 1. The advance was reported largely in laundries and dry cleaning plants, while hotels and restaurants released some workers. An aggregate of \$803,579 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$794,976 at June 1. The index of employment, at 193.0, was 4.4 p.c. higher than that of 184.8 at the first of July of last year; in this period, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 12.4 p.c. The per capita average advanced from \$18.53 in the preceding report, to \$18.64 at the date under review, as compared with \$17.27 at July 1, 1942. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed received board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of slightly less than normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,275 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 844 men and women, to 157,053. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,000,895, an average of \$25.47 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$3,954,018, a per capita average of \$25.31. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$24.32. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by practically one p.c., but the payrolls have gained almost three p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 63,323 men and women was employed by the 753 co-operating financial institutions; this showed little change from the staffs at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,992,627, as compared with \$1,867,516, paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$31.07 at June 1, to \$31.47 at July 1, as compared with \$30.11 at July 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 122.6, was practically the same as that of 122.4 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 4.7 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 July 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.

Industrial activity advanced in all provinces, but except in the Prairie Area, the expansion was not equal to that indicated at July 1 of last year, being in most cases also less than the average gain at the same date in the period, 1921-1942. Except in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, the level of employment in the latest period of observation was higher than at the beginning of July in 1942, or any earlier year; in Alberta, the indexes at July 1, 1943, and July 1, 1942, practically coincided, while in Prince Edward Island there was a falling-off of about four p.c. over the 12 months.

The payrolls distributed at the date under review were generally greater than at June 1, also exceeding the disbursements indicated at July 1, 1942. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the per capita average earnings were higher at July 1 than at June 1, 1943, but in the remaining provinces, the gains in employment were relatively larger than those in the payrolls, so that the averages per employee were lower. In all areas, however, the latest per capita figures were higher than at July 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces. - Substantial increases were recorded in the three Maritime Provinces at July 1, when the 974 co-operating establishments reported a working force of 139,859 men and women, as compared with 132,717 at June 1. The increase of 7,142 persons, or 5.4 p.c., was smaller than that noted at the same date in either 1942 or 1941, being also somewhat below-average according to the experience of earlier years.

Heightened activity was shown in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. Logging and construction and maintenance also afforded considerably more employment, while there were gains on a small scale in communications and trade. Mining was slacker. Little general change was noted in either transportation or services.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$3,987,677, as compared with \$3,811,995 at June 1; this was an increase of 4.6 p.c., as compared with that of 5.4 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The per capita average earnings fell from \$28.72 at June 1, to \$28.51 at the first of July, as compared with \$24.50 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 184.7, was 4.2 p.c. higher than that indicated at the same date in 1942, while the index of payrolls has risen by 18.0 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec. - The seasonal advance in employment in Quebec was relatively slight. With rare exceptions, it was less than that in any earlier July in the period since 1920. The index, however, was at its maximum for that date; at 198.7, it was 6.2 p.c. above the July 1, 1942, figure of 187.1. The latest index was exceeded only by those of 198.9 at Mar. 1 of the present year, and 202.2 at Dec. 1, 1942. Data were received from 3,544 establishments with a combined working force of 583,655 men and women, as compared with 581,006 at June 1; this was a gain of 2,649, or 0.5 p.c.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$16,803,215, a sum exceeding by only 0.1 p.c. their disbursements of \$16,791,556 at June 1. The latest total was affected by the widespread observance of religious holidays in Quebec. The per capita average of \$28.79 was consequently a few cents lower than that of \$28.90 in the preceding report; however, the latest figure was \$2.17 higher than the average of \$26.62 at July 1, 1942. In the intervening period, there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 13.6 p.c. in the payrolls.

There were rather slight increases at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging and mining, where some curtailment was

indicated. The largest gains took place in transportation and construction, but were not particularly pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, a relatively small general increase resulted from considerable changes in the various groups. Leather, rubber, textile, tobacco and chemical plants released employees, while heightened activity was shown in food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, and in central electric stations.

Ontario.- There was further moderate improvement in employment in Ontario, according to information furnished by 5,882 establishments with a personnel of 751,282 men and women, as compared with 743,257 at June 1. The increase of 1.1 p.c., was somewhat below-normal, being considerably smaller than that noted at July 1 in any earlier year since the outbreak of war.

The index, at 184.9, was only 2.1 p.c. higher than at July 1, 1942; it was lower than at any date in the period from Nov. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1943, inclusive, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$24,134,002, as compared with \$23,765,726 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment was \$32.12; this was 14 cents above the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$29.96, and that at July 1, 1941, \$27.04.

Iron and steel and chemical plants continued to release employees; there was little general change in textiles, while the trend in the remaining manufacturing industries was upward. The largest increase took place in pulp and paper, lumber and vegetable food factories; gains on a rather smaller scale were indicated in the miscellaneous manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, animal food and other classes. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and mining reported contractions in employment, although the losses were not especially marked. Additions to the working forces were recorded in communications, transportation and construction, while the general situation in services and trade was unchanged.

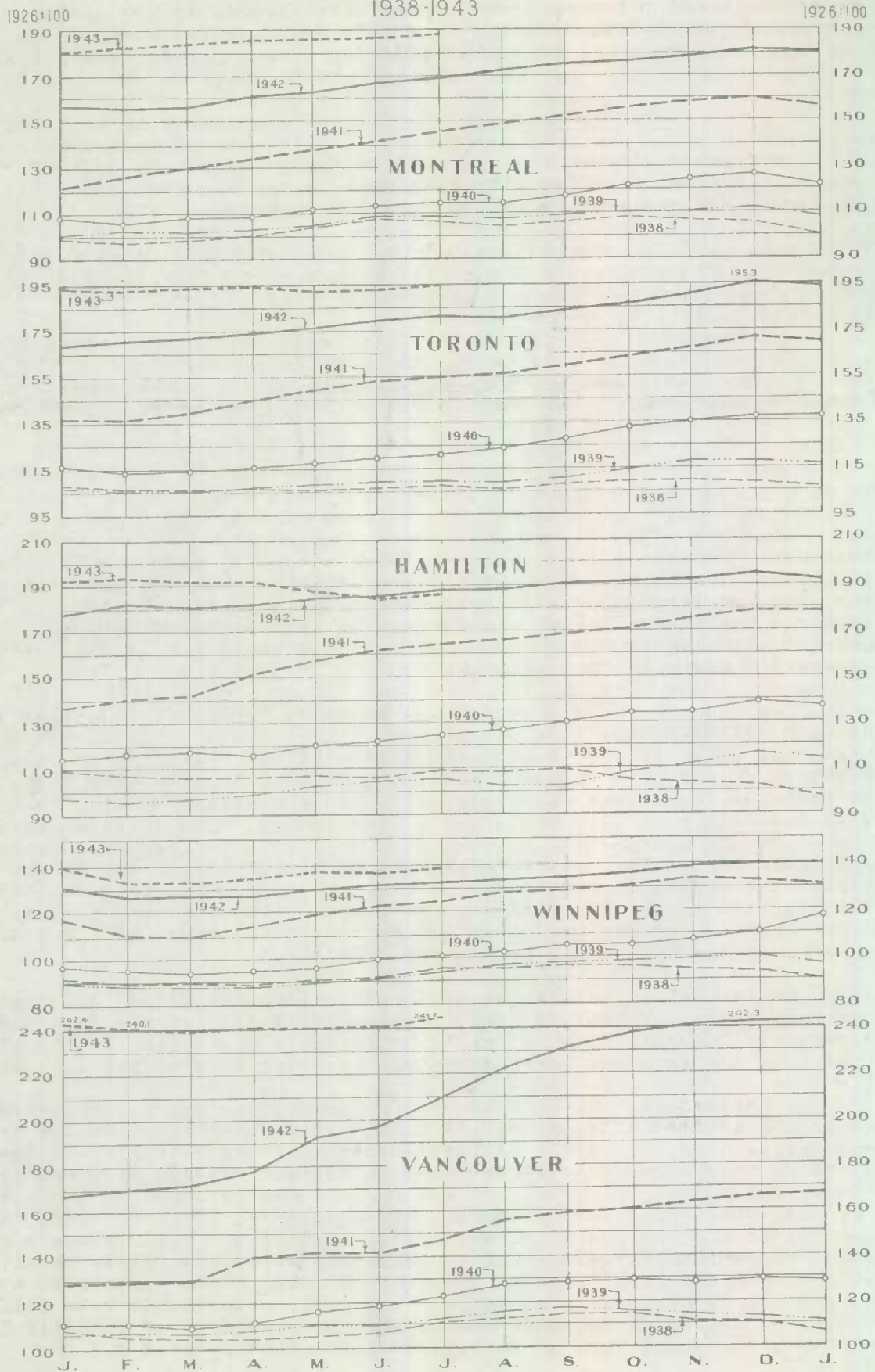
Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain was greater than at July 1, 1942, but was nevertheless not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed improvement, the most noteworthy being in Alberta. The 1,854 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 191,839, as compared with 187,617 in their last return. The increase amounted to 2.3 p.c., and was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$5,866,681, as compared with \$5,724,407 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita average stood at \$30.58, slightly higher than the June 1 figure of \$30.51; that at July 1, 1942, was \$28.58. Over the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 1.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The improvement in construction and manufacturing was greatest. Within the latter, the food and iron and steel divisions reported most of the indicated gains.

British Columbia.- For the fifth consecutive month, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staffs was smaller than at July 1 of last summer, but was rather above the average at that date in the years since 1920, although the per centage gain was fractionally less. A combined working force of 178,649 persons was employed by the 1,500 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 174,642. This increase, which amounted to 2.3 p.c., was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$6,327,043, as against \$6,171,476 at the first of June. The per capita average advanced from \$35.34 at June 1, to \$35.42 at July 1, as compared with \$31.46 at the same date in 1942. In the intervening months, the index of payrolls has risen by 25.1 p.c., while that of employment has gained by 14.3 p.c.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES



General improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food and iron and steel factories. Lumber, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper and other classes were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and construction reported moderate increases, while those in the remaining groups were slight.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed expansion at the beginning of July in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Windsor continued unfavourable. The increases in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver were most noteworthy; in each of these centres, the gain was smaller than those indicated at July 1, 1942, but rather exceeded the average at that date in the years since 1920. Except in Hamilton, the level of industrial activity in each of the cities for which statistics are tabulated was higher at July 1, 1943, than at the same date in 1942 or any earlier year.

In Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were greater than in the preceding report; in each of these centres, except Vancouver, the average per employee was also higher. In Vancouver, and also in Montreal and Windsor, on the other hand, the per capita averages were lower than at June 1. In all eight cities, however, the aggregate payrolls and the per capita averages were higher than at the beginning of July, 1942.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed its sixth successive increase at July 1, when the advance was above-average for the time of year, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1942. Statistics were furnished by 2,083 firms employing 287,463 persons, as compared with 285,697 in their last return. Despite this gain of 0.6 p.c., the reported weekly payrolls, at \$8,645,620, were lower by 0.2 p.c. than those disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was largely due to loss of working time over the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, widely observed in Quebec during the pay period for which statistics were given; shut-downs for vacations also reduced the total. The per capita average fell from \$30.50 paid on or about June 1, to \$30.08 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.84 at the first of July in 1942. Since that date, payrolls have mounted by 18.5 p.c., while the increase in the number employed by the co-operating establishments has been 11.8 p.c.

Minor advances were indicated in manufacturing at the date under review; there were gains in non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and printing and publishing plants, but the textile, chemical, tobacco and some other classes released employees. Transportation showed considerable improvement, while little general change was noted in the remaining industries.

Quebec City.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in Quebec, for the sixth consecutive month. Information supplied by 241 firms showed a combined working force of 39,907 persons, 247 more than at June 1. This increase of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in the total disbursements in weekly payrolls reported by the same establishments. These aggregated \$1,044,961, as against \$1,035,361 paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$26.17 at that date, to \$26.25 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$22.20 at July 1, 1942. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 47.4 p.c., while employment has risen by 25.7 p.c.

Manufacturing operations continued to increase at the date under review, the advance again taking place largely in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Services and trade also afforded more employment, while construction was quieter.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1, when the index was 7.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1942; the

latest index of 134.8 was exceeded only by that of 195.3 at Dec. 1 of last year. Most of the improvement took place in manufacturing, mainly of electrical apparatus, lumber, food, pulp and paper and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, textile and iron and steel factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while trade and services showed rather small declines.

Data were furnished by 2,009 establishments employing 250,665 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$7,982,549; at June 1, their staffs had included 248,720 persons, whose weekly salaries and wages had amounted to \$7,837,273. The increase in employment was 0.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$31.85, as compared with \$31.51 at June 1, and \$29.64 at July 1, 1942. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 14 p.c., a proportion which exceeds the gain of 7.2 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was reported in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 255 employers with a combined working force of 22,213 men and women, as compared with 21,754 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing generally afforded more employment, the greatest advances being in food and iron and steel works. The changes in the non-manufacturing divisions were slight. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$597,674; this was greater by 3.3 p.c. than the weekly total reported at June 1. The latest per capita average, at \$26.91, was 31 cents higher than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1942, average of \$25.48. In the intervening months, the index of employment has advanced by 4.9 p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls by 9.8 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was partial recovery at July 1 from the losses in employment indicated in Hamilton in the last two reports; this raised the index from 134.2 at June 1, to 136.3 at the beginning of July, when it was nevertheless rather lower than in any preceding month since June 1, 1942. The falling-off from July 1 of last year was 1.3 p.c. In that comparison, however, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. An aggregate staff of 60,866 was indicated by the 360 co-operating establishments; the weekly earnings of these employees amounted to \$1,971,566; at June 1, 60,179 workers were employed by these firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,911,957. There was thus a gain of 1.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 3.1 p.c. in salaries and wages as compared with June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many plants, together with industrial disputes in certain cases, had lowered the total. The per capita average advanced from \$31.77 at June 1, to \$32.39 at July 1, as compared with \$31.54 at July 1 of last year.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor again showed a falling-off, in a recessive movement which has extended over five months. The latest decline was small, 83 persons having been released by the 216 co-operating firms, whose employees numbered 41,305 at July 1. Partly as a result of holidays, together with variations in the amount of overtime, the weekly payrolls showed a relatively larger reduction; standing at \$1,734,779, the total was lower by 0.8 p.c. than that of \$1,749,042 at June 1. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$42.00, as compared with \$42.26 at June 1, 1943, and \$39.64 at July 1 of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has risen by 5.8 p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls by 11.9 p.c.

Iron and steel plants reported most of the loss in employment at the date under review, while slight gains were indicated in food factories and in trade, transportation and services.

Winnipeg.- Considerable improvement was recorded in Winnipeg at the beginning of July; 582 employers reported the addition of 964 workers since June 1, bringing their personnel to 58,008. The payrolls were also higher, rising from \$1,606,470 in the last report, to \$1,641,152 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$28.16 at June 1 and \$28.29 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$26.89 at the same date in 1942. Over the year,

recorded employment has advanced by $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and payrolls by $9\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The greatest gain at the date under review was in manufacturing, notably in food and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and construction also afforded more employment.

Vancouver. - There was an important increase in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing reported most of the gain. This took place largely in iron and steel plants. Food factories, trade, services and construction also reported greater activity. Transportation was rather quieter. Returns were received from 639 firms whose staffs aggregated 87,688, an increase of 1,794 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$3,003,779, as compared with \$2,955,565 reported at June 1. This advance of 1.6 p.c. was not equal to that of 2.1 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average earnings, which had been \$34.41 at June 1, fell to \$34.26 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.89 at July 1, 1942. In the intervening months, the index of employment has risen by 16.9 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 28.4 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 July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with 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.

oooooo

Aug. 26, 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
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.9	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.9	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.6	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
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	99.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	115.6	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.3	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.8	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.3	135.6	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	108.9	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	142.6	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.5	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	136.3	136.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	162.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	169.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	136.5	129.6	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	166.0	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	146.4	176.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	156.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.6	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	178.6	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.6	143.6	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	194.6	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	136.6	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	186.4
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	196.7	185.6	136.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2*	175.3	108.3	195.6	153.7	197.8*	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	145.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	160.8	191.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1943												
	100.0	7.6	.1	4.6	2.9	31.5	40.7	10.4	4.9	2.0	3.5	9.7

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

*Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	115.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.5	82.7	89.3
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.9	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Jan. 1, 1940	109.0	107.9	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.3	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	118.6	143.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.9	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.3	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	125.1	125.8	149.2	102.3	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	125.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.0	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.8
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	135.3	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	145.3	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.0	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	150.6	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	158.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	125.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	196.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	193.0	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	176.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	163.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.3	156.6	181.6	266.0	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.0	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.9	197.7
July 1	169.2	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	309.8	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8*	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1943

15.6 2.2 13.6 1.2 3.3 2.2 3.1 4.8

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

*Revised.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.2
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.6	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.9	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.6	111.6	96.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
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	162.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.2
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.6
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.2	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	143.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.2	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	94.5	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.8	168.0	152.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.2
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.2	132.2	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	102.2	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.9	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	100.6	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.2	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	259.3	175.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	166.2	199.4	203.7	175.0	101.2	99.0	98.0	172.2	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.2	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.2	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.2	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.2	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	182.2	156.6
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	250.2	162.4	103.2	107.2	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	160.2	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.2	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.6
June 1	181.2*	224.2*	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3*	192.0*	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4

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

100.0 64.1 2.4 4.0 1.5 8.0 9.2 2.3 6.5

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

*Revised.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.1	226.6	224.2	209.5	172.4	130.3	111.3	111.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	194.8	184.9	179.9	175.1	151.6	143.2	139.0
Fur and products	.2	127.3	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.8	108.0	97.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.5	140.6	136.9	137.4	110.3	108.5	103.4
Boots and shoes	.9	126.6	126.4	127.1	131.6	107.7	110.9	106.9
Lumber and products	3.6	122.5	117.3	125.3	124.1	102.6	93.1	89.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	103.8	98.4	116.1	118.3	93.3	88.7	84.6
Furniture	.5	106.2	106.6	112.9	113.9	91.0	81.7	81.6
Other lumber products	1.1	208.3	198.2	171.3	155.2	127.0	116.6	113.6
Musical instruments	.1	52.1	51.2	40.5	40.7	63.9	51.2	52.8
Plant products - edible	2.5	147.1	138.1	145.7	147.8	126.8	119.1	120.9
Pulp and paper products	4.5	132.2	129.2	134.5	131.3	118.7	110.4	105.7
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.3	120.2	127.7	124.7	113.5	100.1	97.5
Paper products	.9	196.7	189.2	182.9	172.2	143.2	130.3	130.9
Printing and publishing	1.6	123.0	120.5	124.8	126.0	117.0	116.8	110.4
Rubber products	.9	126.3	126.7	127.0	133.4	103.2	108.5	97.8
Textile products	7.4	158.7	161.5	166.3	159.2	139.7	115.5	116.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.9	161.5	176.5	171.0	154.4	121.4	124.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	117.0	119.9	128.4	127.0	121.7	94.3	95.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	173.3	171.7	203.0	188.2	167.5	126.3	125.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	554.0	552.5	583.3	582.9	474.7	386.6	425.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.6	143.5	139.0	142.8	136.7	121.6	118.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	162.2	167.9	169.6	154.9	131.8	109.5	112.3
Other textile products	.8	167.5	169.5	169.2	163.2	123.7	105.8	98.6
Tobacco	.6	126.8	131.6	123.6	107.8	100.0	96.9	97.4
Beverages	.6	218.8	211.8	238.8	216.9	179.7	175.3	174.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.8	707.4	734.5	719.4	397.5	198.5	159.1	155.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	132.6	131.5	135.2	135.2	107.3	97.4	94.9
Electric light and power	1.0	143.9	140.3	149.2	152.3	139.7	134.0	134.2
Electrical apparatus	2.3	302.7	296.2	252.7	217.1	151.6	131.0	138.0
Iron and steel products	25.5	344.7	343.7	291.7	205.0	128.1	93.7	100.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	265.5	262.3	260.8	219.6	188.8	126.5	124.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	249.3	247.6	254.9	205.6	139.0	112.5	122.1
Agricultural implements	.6	135.6	134.2	139.0	107.8	90.8	53.0	67.4
Land vehicles	9.8	285.7	285.3	240.3	183.3	111.1	83.8	92.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	306.2	306.7	288.4	256.2	144.2	108.6	132.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.5	1563.4	1517.9	1074.2	446.8	253.8	62.8	84.4
Heating appliances	.3	170.3	167.4	155.2	151.9	122.6	127.4	131.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	316.8	316.9	294.9	231.7	150.6	109.1	123.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	259.8	262.1	290.3	236.8	131.1	103.9	100.4
Other iron and steel products	5.2	455.7	465.9	401.9	238.4	140.9	102.2	99.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	439.0	412.4	356.7	209.3	135.6	156.4	156.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	211.9	205.1	199.7	184.5	173.7	160.5	160.0
Miscellaneous	1.1	377.7	363.9	350.6	212.2	150.6	144.2	147.0
LOGGING	2.4	148.3	146.9	169.8	152.7	121.4	95.3	86.1
MINING	4.0	156.5	156.2	174.1	176.8	167.2	164.1	154.5
Coal	1.3	68.8	59.0	93.4	89.3	85.8	82.5	95.1
Metallic ores	2.1	302.0	303.2	359.1	372.3	352.8	349.8	318.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.9	158.0	162.3	160.7	155.9	151.2	137.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	104.8	103.6	105.7	99.7	89.4	86.0	87.2
Telegraphs	.4	133.2	131.5	123.9	122.0	103.3	99.7	100.9
Telephones	1.1	97.0	96.0	100.7	93.6	85.8	82.6	83.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	117.2	114.3	108.1	103.7	93.7	87.2	86.3
Street railways and cartage	2.2	168.2	156.5	155.8	142.6	134.5	125.9	121.5
Steam railways	4.5	103.2	102.3	95.6	89.3	81.8	75.0	73.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	111.3	102.8	101.0	106.6	93.2	93.9	98.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	133.6	126.3	137.7	149.9	105.0	133.1	124.9
Building	3.8	159.5	157.0	148.0	148.1	79.9	62.5	60.9
Highway	3.2	149.9	131.3	165.6	200.0	152.7	270.7	250.7
Railway	2.2	92.3	90.7	101.8	105.7	86.2	76.2	71.6
SERVICES	2.3	193.0	192.0	184.3	179.2	149.2	147.6	146.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	187.3	188.2	178.2	178.0	145.7	146.0	143.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	202.7	198.4	195.2	186.4	155.3	150.5	149.6
TRADE	8.5	151.4	150.6	152.6	158.5	142.8	137.4	133.3
Retail	6.4	158.3	157.9	159.7	166.3	148.6	143.4	139.4
Wholesale	2.1	133.6	131.8	134.5	137.6	127.2	121.3	118.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.7	181.2	175.7	157.4	124.7	115.8	113.5

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.

*Largely as a result of industrial classifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	42.5	212.6	207.7	191.6	154.5	129.8	112.6	109.5
	Lumber products	4.0	126.0	119.1	123.0	112.3	106.9	97.1	91.5
	Pulp and paper	3.9	199.0	199.9	196.0	188.8	172.9	160.5	153.5
	Textile products	3.1	115.8	115.3	119.6	113.2	109.1	86.2	76.7
	Iron and steel	23.0	352.9	344.4	270.6	189.6	142.2	117.3	114.1
	Other manufactures	6.5	150.1	146.7	143.7	145.8	124.0	111.9	115.4
	Logging	4.5	271.5	199.5	326.9	311.4	183.6	111.7	82.6
	Mining	10.2	94.8	97.9	109.1	115.5	113.8	113.1	113.4
	Communications	1.9	121.4	120.2	121.2	108.2	94.8	90.4	96.9
	Transportation	13.5	163.1	163.1	112.0	87.8	71.3	61.6	62.3
	Construction	19.2	265.9	218.5	322.1	320.9	157.4	182.3	204.7
	Services	1.8	294.2	296.9	291.2	295.5	223.8	215.5	215.2
	Trade	7.4	167.3	166.2	170.7	170.1	146.7	136.9	133.5
	Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	184.7	175.3	177.2	163.9	124.0	115.9	116.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.1	245.2	244.8	220.5	180.2	134.5	112.3	114.4
	Lumber products	2.7	139.5	129.7	139.7	146.7	111.6	99.5	104.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2	126.4	123.7	131.1	128.0	118.3	105.5	105.4
	Textile products	12.4	181.8	187.7	189.3	179.8	154.8	129.1	130.2
	Iron and steel	21.8	376.5	374.4	288.1	203.0	122.7	81.2	91.2
	Other manufactures	28.0	281.0	281.0	225.3	185.6	138.7	124.8	122.3
	Logging	3.0	197.4	206.4	228.2	205.6	170.0	100.0	118.1
	Mining	2.5	312.8	314.0	309.0	299.7	294.7	287.4	264.5
	Communications	1.2	99.2	98.4	102.4	93.4	81.2	76.9	76.2
	Transportation	6.6	106.4	102.5	105.5	105.5	91.4	87.8	90.0
	Construction	8.3	118.1	115.2	130.6	121.7	89.4	186.0	147.8
	Services	2.1	179.1	179.1	171.3	154.0	128.9	128.0	132.1
	Trade	6.2	163.3	162.1	162.4	166.1	151.0	143.8	143.4
	Quebec - All Industries	100.0	198.7	197.8	187.1	161.8	126.6	124.0	119.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.2	215.3	213.0	206.5	175.0	129.5	110.9	111.2
	Lumber products	3.2	112.2	106.5	102.6	103.2	89.5	81.0	77.2
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.2	127.3	131.3	128.7	114.7	110.3	105.2
	Textile products	7.3	135.4	135.5	143.7	140.5	126.7	104.0	105.2
	Iron and steel	30.5	322.5	324.9	299.1	226.4	137.8	101.8	107.1
	Other manufactures	26.4	216.1	210.4	209.3	181.2	138.7	128.6	127.3
	Logging	1.2	89.9	93.1	129.1	110.1	104.7	81.2	77.3
	Mining	3.1	234.3	233.5	296.3	312.6	292.0	288.6	251.8
	Communications	1.3	91.4	90.1	94.2	91.3	84.1	79.4	81.7
	Transportation	5.5	110.3	107.7	105.2	98.0	92.8	84.2	84.1
	Construction	6.2	121.9	118.1	116.0	155.2	116.2	104.5	112.8
	Services	2.3	220.5	219.4	210.5	202.7	158.9	165.3	154.3
	Trade	8.2	152.1	152.1	156.4	166.3	149.3	144.4	138.9
	Ontario - All Industries	100.0	184.9	182.9	181.1	165.3	129.6	114.7	114.0
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	35.3	186.1	183.2	172.7	141.4	116.4	105.5	105.6
	Lumber products	1.9	129.0	130.2	146.5	143.7	111.0	105.5	102.9
	Pulp and paper	2.1	101.3	99.7	106.2	107.6	101.3	102.8	96.6
	Textile products	2.7	225.5	228.8	232.1	194.3	152.0	127.1	118.9
	Iron and steel	15.3	169.3	167.5	144.3	113.2	86.6	74.5	81.6
	Other manufactures	16.3	239.4	232.8	225.7	179.3	152.6	140.9	136.3
	Logging	.4	41.5	59.2	78.4	64.0	41.2	33.0	14.9
	Mining	6.7	144.3	135.9	143.5	123.7	108.8	98.9	95.4
	Communications	2.4	118.5	117.8	116.9	115.9	93.5	97.0	97.6
	Transportation	18.1	124.1	122.2	115.3	114.4	105.5	95.6	89.7
	Construction	14.2	107.5	101.3	123.9	139.1	104.5	95.8	86.9
	Services	3.3	166.2	162.4	166.5	179.3	142.9	141.8	137.3
	Trade	16.6	131.3	129.7	131.1	135.2	125.3	120.7	117.2
	Prairies - All Industries	100.0	141.6	138.5	139.4	132.5	112.4	104.0	99.8
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.1	273.6	265.6	240.5	165.3	130.6	114.0	112.9
	Lumber products	9.4	122.5	121.6	145.7	139.0	113.4	103.5	95.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9	154.8	152.0	159.0	150.1	126.1	112.9	103.3
	Textile products	.7	195.6	191.0	183.1	171.0	142.1	111.8	122.4
	Iron and steel	28.8	1088.0	1040.9	784.2	263.1	137.5	82.5	92.7
	Other manufactures	12.3	178.9	168.2	169.3	163.0	148.9	136.8	141.3
	Logging	6.4	149.9	145.6	122.9	113.7	83.2	117.5	75.0
	Mining	4.6	98.9	98.0	104.5	118.5	112.0	113.0	117.9
	Communications	2.2	140.0	137.5	131.2	120.1	114.5	116.7	114.5
	Transportation	8.2	111.2	110.6	104.2	103.7	98.1	101.8	98.2
	Construction	11.7	173.7	170.2	114.3	116.3	81.3	78.0	97.7
	Services	2.7	158.5	158.3	141.7	147.5	130.8	134.6	121.9
	Trade	9.1	160.9	159.5	159.6	160.4	141.4	137.0	129.9
	B.C. - All Industries	100.0	191.9	187.6	167.9	139.2	114.8	111.0	108.0

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.

*Largely as a result of industrial reclassifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1943	June 1* 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.8	233.6	233.3	198.8	165.0	124.3	105.3	106.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.9	136.9	141.5	147.6	135.3	128.0	124.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	133.9	131.5	133.4	125.8	116.2	115.2	108.6
Textiles	11.4	161.0	170.2	168.7	157.5	133.0	113.1	115.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.8	167.3	172.2	175.5	147.3	123.4	119.5	121.7
Iron and steel	31.7	367.5	366.3	271.1	193.5	119.8	81.5	89.9
Other manufactures	25.0	227.4	221.2	175.9	152.3	121.1	110.3	107.0
Communications	1.2	68.4	68.2	70.6	65.2	68.0	64.9	64.9
Transportation	4.3	102.1	91.7	112.5	117.1	96.2	96.1	96.0
Construction	3.6	63.4	63.1	80.0	70.4	51.2	117.8	98.1
Trade	10.1	155.9	155.3	153.0	156.8	145.7	137.9	135.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	188.0	186.8	169.2	146.2	114.3	108.3	106.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.9	378.1	375.4	227.4	197.6	131.1	107.2	109.3
Leather products	7.0	108.1	109.3	105.7	109.2	79.1	95.1	96.8
Other manufactures	72.9	496.3	491.7	367.3	236.7	153.6	112.7	115.0
Transportation	2.6	78.1	78.2	76.3	70.9	124.5	97.6	97.9
Construction	6.8	157.3	163.3	139.0	170.2	110.7	329.6	98.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	278.0	276.3	221.2	171.1	127.3	127.4	109.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.7	228.6	226.8	209.7	164.5	123.0	107.5	105.6
Plant products - edible	4.4	152.6	147.3	157.4	155.2	122.5	116.2	114.1
Printing and publishing	6.1	152.1	146.0	152.4	150.8	131.2	129.9	123.9
Textiles	7.9	121.9	123.9	124.8	119.5	102.6	95.6	97.6
Iron and steel	26.8	455.3	461.0	356.8	237.7	189.6	98.2	95.3
Other manufactures	30.5	220.3	215.0	201.3	160.6	123.1	113.9	111.9
Communications	1.2	72.8	72.1	75.4	70.8	70.3	68.2	67.8
Transportation	3.4	120.7	119.5	113.7	107.7	105.7	100.1	102.7
Construction	2.6	108.5	101.8	89.0	132.0	69.3	60.2	66.6
Trade	13.6	139.0	139.9	142.8	149.9	137.8	131.7	127.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	194.8	193.3	181.7	155.1	121.4	109.4	107.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.9	178.0	169.5	161.6	156.3	116.2	100.7	97.6
Lumber products	2.2	48.1	44.8	48.6	76.3	30.0	71.3	51.4
Pulp and paper	14.2	130.7	129.2	126.0	124.4	102.7	94.6	92.7
Other manufactures	36.5	253.5	241.6	226.6	212.3	140.1	116.2	117.8
Construction	10.1	146.9	145.7	175.7	159.0	151.4	142.6	123.0
Trade	19.8	178.8	178.9	170.6	171.2	149.4	140.8	139.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	168.2	164.7	160.3	153.6	124.0	111.8	108.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.3	197.5	195.0	200.4	169.9	127.2	105.6	111.2
Textiles	10.6	99.9	97.3	109.8	109.9	106.6	86.3	87.9
Electrical apparatus	10.7	203.0	194.5	185.2	164.1	126.9	105.7	122.0
Iron and steel	47.0	279.8	284.3	267.2	221.6	135.2	109.8	116.5
Other manufactures	18.0	163.3	154.8	162.5	152.1	134.5	117.9	120.3
Construction	3.0	112.3	111.0	123.0	115.9	63.7	58.0	56.3
Trade	6.6	142.9	142.6	147.1	156.8	140.3	134.3	137.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	186.3	184.2	188.8	164.0	124.2	105.7	109.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.1	348.0	349.9	330.3	266.9	155.9	121.2	139.2
Iron and steel	77.6	384.5	389.3	361.1	286.3	150.8	110.0	130.6
Other manufactures	13.5	225.2	217.4	226.9	203.6	173.1	158.6	163.7
Construction	1.8	80.7	81.1	77.0	85.6	46.6	40.3	49.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	303.9	304.5	287.2	235.6	143.4	114.7	128.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.9	178.7	176.4	166.3	136.4	108.7	98.6	99.5
Animal products - edible	7.6	240.5	233.6	191.9	175.3	142.6	136.5	132.4
Printing and publishing	4.0	100.0	98.6	108.3	110.0	106.4	106.3	99.6
Textiles	7.5	238.8	243.4	238.8	198.4	156.2	128.9	132.2
Iron and steel	23.6	159.0	156.9	128.4	114.3	84.0	71.8	77.7
Other manufactures	18.2	203.3	199.0	220.2	149.1	125.5	119.5	115.0
Transportation	5.6	80.9	78.2	76.8	75.4	95.3	79.0	81.0
Construction	3.8	73.8	66.1	66.7	154.2	54.7	39.0	55.8
Trade	24.1	111.6	110.5	114.0	115.9	104.9	102.6	99.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	138.9	136.6	132.9	124.9	101.3	94.3	95.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	66.8	443.8	434.1	358.5	193.0	143.1	119.0	117.1
Lumber products	5.8	111.1	111.9	124.1	133.5	105.5	90.7	82.9
Other manufactures	61.0	619.0	603.8	471.9	222.0	161.2	132.2	132.7
Communications	2.9	118.5	116.5	122.2	111.6	111.8	115.3	113.0
Transportation	6.8	91.8	93.3	88.1	84.4	97.1	106.0	105.6
Construction	5.1	116.2	104.9	103.0	98.3	59.3	43.1	61.6
Services	4.0	159.8	157.6	138.0	139.0	133.8	135.8	118.2
Trade	14.4	161.2	160.1	160.5	161.7	145.0	140.4	132.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	245.2	240.2	209.7	147.4	122.9	112.8	111.0

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.

*Largely as a result of industrial reclassifications, a number of the indexes here shown for June 1, 1943, have been revised.

Table 7.—Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,182,859	57,591,552	51.61	154.8	155.5	124.7	165.1	165.5	141.7
Animal products - edible	58,606	1,128,508	29.25	112.7	106.9	104.0	132.5	124.6	114.5
Fur and products	5,082	87,857	28.50	105.0	102.8	101.5	112.6	115.4	104.9
Leather and products	29,082	658,747	21.98	102.6	102.6	99.9	118.8	120.8	109.7
Boots and shoes	17,400	570,575	21.50	96.8	96.5	97.0	115.6	119.5	105.9
Lumber and its products	65,878	1,718,399	26.09	101.5	97.0	105.6	127.4	119.1	120.9
Rough and dressed lumber	58,826	992,076	26.94	89.7	85.0	100.3	118.7	107.4	119.8
Furniture	9,401	257,590	25.27	94.9	95.5	100.9	110.9	108.1	115.2
Other lumber products	19,651	489,255	24.90	140.5	155.5	115.4	171.4	161.7	129.8
Musical instruments	1,240	29,679	25.15	152.9	150.6	105.5	160.4	161.6	119.0
Plant products - edible	47,212	1,202,549	25.47	109.9	105.2	108.9	125.7	117.0	114.1
Pulp and paper products	82,451	2,629,664	31.90	105.0	100.7	104.8	112.5	109.7	110.0
Pulp and paper	56,959	1,286,012	34.81	101.5	99.8	106.0	115.8	112.5	113.8
Paper products	16,816	407,055	25.74	117.6	115.1	112.9	124.5	119.8	118.2
Printing and publishing	29,676	958,597	31.56	96.2	96.2	99.7	105.8	102.5	102.2
Rubber products	16,228	465,923	29.82	95.8	94.1	94.4	115.0	116.2	106.8
Textile products	157,505	2,957,451	21.64	99.6	101.3	104.5	115.6	117.2	112.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,862	1,105,902	22.14	94.1	95.1	105.9	112.0	115.4	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,657	505,654	21.28	95.0	95.2	102.1	105.8	112.5	110.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,529	287,485	22.95	95.0	92.2	109.0	119.0	114.2	120.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,454	257,965	22.76	94.6	94.5	99.8	116.8	122.2	105.0
Hosiery and knit goods	21,670	442,325	20.41	100.4	100.5	97.2	109.1	108.1	105.6
Garments and personal furnishings	49,702	1,055,581	20.79	104.2	107.9	109.0	117.1	125.7	117.5
Other textile products	16,099	577,865	25.52	100.9	102.1	101.9	116.0	116.0	111.4
Tobacco	10,466	208,007	19.68	118.5	125.0	115.5	129.5	158.5	109.9
Beverages	12,028	404,499	55.85	106.4	105.0	116.1	121.1	118.9	125.1
Chemicals	88,966	2,725,961	50.64	195.1	202.6	178.4	255.6	245.1	215.0
Clay, glass and stone products	14,985	455,492	29.07	99.5	98.6	101.4	120.7	120.8	116.1
Electric light and power	18,525	657,055	36.84	98.0	95.6	99.9	109.7	105.6	105.5
Electrical apparatus	45,279	1,587,796	32.07	142.0	159.0	146.6	168.8	165.8	155.0
Iron and steel products	470,329	17,274,391	38.72	172.6	172.1	148.1	212.1	210.6	168.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	55,897	1,250,244	35.02	125.7	624.9	118.7	189.5	157.5	129.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,592	929,696	55.25	110.7	109.9	113.2	150.1	128.0	125.4
Agricultural implements	11,579	365,829	55.91	125.7	124.4	128.8	158.5	148.2	145.9
Land vehicles	180,510	6,755,591	57.51	158.9	158.7	155.6	190.0	189.8	152.4
Automobiles and parts	44,800	1,875,950	41.87	119.4	119.6	112.4	155.8	156.4	120.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82,832	3,250,764	39.55	571.7	580.9	255.4	524.4	509.6	301.1
Heating appliances	5,609	165,561	29.48	107.5	105.7	98.0	122.4	117.8	108.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,770	787,951	37.94	140.1	140.1	150.4	174.5	178.0	151.1
Foundry and machine shop products	12,761	455,081	55.50	111.7	112.8	125.0	151.4	144.6	155.6
Other iron and steel products	95,078	5,516,484	54.86	208.4	212.6	229.1	270.0	275.8	222.6
Non-ferrous metal products	67,221	2,220,585	55.05	160.5	150.6	150.2	188.1	161.8	146.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,197	605,042	37.50	117.9	114.1	111.1	152.9	127.9	119.0
Miscellaneous	19,986	599,886	30.02	165.6	177.1	170.6	258.6	227.7	204.6
LOGGING	44,405	1,154,561	26.00	95.7	92.8	107.5	125.2	117.2	124.4
MINING	75,200	2,670,325	56.49	86.5	88.1	98.5	102.5	101.8	105.1
Coal	24,589	828,994	55.99	97.0	97.5	102.1	150.9	127.6	111.3
Metallic ores	57,707	1,606,199	59.94	81.2	81.5	96.2	88.9	89.5	101.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,104	555,790	50.24	101.2	98.1	100.8	120.5	118.9	115.5
COMMUNICATIONS	27,997	808,758	28.89	107.6	108.6	108.7	114.9	115.5	111.8
Telegraphs	7,644	217,619	28.47	115.5	115.9	107.5	150.2	129.6	120.0
Telephones	20,565	591,117	29.04	105.2	104.1	109.2	110.1	111.0	108.9
TRANSPORTATION	147,932	5,277,591	55.66	118.1	115.7	109.0	152.8	151.6	116.4
Street railways and cartage	41,084	1,542,510	39.67	114.8	115.7	106.5	150.9	129.6	114.6
Steam railways	82,172	5,182,129	59.75	119.7	118.7	110.9	151.8	151.4	118.2
Shipping and stevedoring	24,756	752,952	30.44	117.5	106.5	106.4	140.9	156.4	125.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	168,885	5,011,825	29.71	95.8	90.5	98.7	125.0	117.5	116.1
Building	69,597	2,441,859	55.09	115.0	111.5	104.9	158.1	154.7	120.9
Highway	59,589	1,496,879	25.20	85.1	72.8	91.8	106.8	91.8	104.7
Railway	39,679	1,075,287	27.05	91.5	89.9	100.7	127.6	124.5	126.0
SERVICES	45,115	805,579	18.64	112.9	112.5	106.1	151.6	150.1	117.0
Hotels and restaurants	26,558	475,267	17.91	114.5	115.0	109.5	141.6	140.5	122.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,577	528,512	19.81	110.4	108.1	106.5	119.2	117.7	110.0
TRADE	157,055	4,000,895	25.47	96.6	96.0	97.4	107.7	106.4	104.6
Retail	118,419	2,775,418	25.42	96.2	95.9	97.0	107.5	105.6	105.9
Wholesale	58,634	1,227,479	51.77	98.1	96.6	98.8	108.4	107.8	106.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,845,284	57,119,522	50.95	120.1	118.4	114.9	145.7	145.6	129.5
FINANCE	65,525	1,992,627	51.47	105.6	105.6	105.4	115.4	114.0	110.2
Banks and Trust Companies	58,790	1,011,657	27.50	113.9	113.6	115.2	120.0	119.5	117.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,424	50,517	35.48	95.5	90.8	87.0	108.4	104.6	95.9
Insurance	25,109	950,455	37.06	101.1	96.5	96.6	111.2	108.9	104.0
TOTAL	1,908,607	59,112,149	30.97	119.6	117.9	114.5	144.5	142.5	128.7

Table 8.—Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest data are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	
Maritime Provinces										
Manufacturing	59,446	1,813,248	30.50	159.7	156.5	119.5	186.5	181.4	145.5	
Lumber products	5,861	122,028	21.56	112.5	106.5	109.8	142.6	125.6	137.7	
Pulp and paper	5,499	172,701	31.41	108.4	106.8	104.8	126.8	128.2	119.0	
Iron and steel	52,152	1,154,244	55.30	192.7	188.1	147.8	251.8	247.7	178.2	
Logging	6,586	140,959	22.14	104.5	76.8	125.8	151.6	109.2	175.6	
Mining	14,274	459,045	32.16	79.6	82.5	91.8	112.2	109.5	89.2	
Transportation	18,865	654,825	35.65	191.4	191.4	151.5	222.9	251.0	147.5	
Construction	25,404	614,196	24.18	105.1	86.4	127.4	155.6	112.0	157.1	
Trade	10,559	224,255	21.65	99.2	98.5	101.2	108.0	107.9	105.6	
Maritime - All Industries	159,859	5,287,877	28.51	121.2	115.0	116.5	159.5	152.5	135.0	
Quebec										
Manufacturing	409,071	11,987,410	29.26	141.0	140.8	126.8	175.4	176.9	141.5	
Lumber products	15,556	544,642	22.18	96.9	89.4	97.1	155.7	125.0	124.7	
Pulp and paper	30,199	956,714	31.02	101.6	99.4	105.4	109.9	107.8	108.1	
Textile products	72,210	1,455,354	20.15	101.2	104.5	105.4	112.1	120.9	111.1	
Chemicals	52,647	1,565,803	29.70	217.6	227.6	175.3	279.5	295.6	225.5	
Iron and steel	127,555	4,595,125	36.02	195.6	194.7	149.6	259.8	259.1	175.4	
Logging	17,488	531,867	18.98	178.2	91.4	100.1	117.9	105.8	125.2	
Mining	14,552	474,524	35.05	99.6	106.5	104.9	114.5	116.1	111.9	
Communications	8,974	219,902	31.55	110.5	107.5	111.9	109.5	109.4	109.5	
Transportation	38,205	1,528,850	34.73	110.8	106.8	109.9	125.1	121.5	119.9	
Construction	48,728	1,518,856	27.06	97.5	95.1	107.8	120.4	114.9	156.9	
Services	12,408	228,514	18.42	120.6	120.6	115.4	145.4	144.2	124.9	
Trade	56,451	935,712	25.68	98.9	98.2	98.4	109.1	107.9	104.5	
Quebec - All Industries	585,855	16,805,215	28.79	126.5	125.7	118.9	154.0	155.9	134.9	
Ontario										
Manufacturing	542,595	17,807,148	32.85	125.5	124.1	120.4	150.6	148.5	135.7	
Lumber products	24,208	615,452	25.39	112.2	108.5	102.8	136.5	128.7	118.5	
Plant products - edible	25,498	649,908	25.49	115.1	105.8	116.4	124.2	116.0	118.4	
Pulp and paper	55,794	1,164,895	32.54	104.4	101.5	104.5	114.2	109.8	111.1	
Textile products	54,401	1,299,541	23.70	96.1	96.2	102.0	114.2	112.1	114.5	
Chemicals	51,464	1,002,217	31.85	162.5	185.9	174.4	184.5	186.1	187.7	
Electrical apparatus	28,580	885,705	31.14	152.1	127.9	116.5	151.6	147.5	132.2	
Iron and steel	229,929	6,619,144	37.05	144.0	145.1	155.6	173.5	172.9	150.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	51,522	1,060,221	55.85	150.9	127.7	122.2	162.2	161.6	140.2	
Logging	8,446	198,537	25.42	81.1	84.0	116.5	105.7	108.9	129.5	
Mining	25,282	955,428	40.18	74.5	78.0	94.4	65.7	86.9	100.9	
Communications	9,969	295,454	29.45	101.7	100.2	104.8	109.8	111.5	108.4	
Transportation	41,594	2,475,114	56.64	115.7	115.0	110.4	126.2	124.2	116.9	
Construction	46,592	1,501,509	32.37	82.5	79.7	78.5	106.5	101.5	90.1	
Services	17,089	322,671	18.88	112.7	112.1	107.6	129.7	127.5	118.0	
Trade	62,015	1,601,265	25.82	92.1	92.1	94.7	104.0	105.0	102.9	
Ontario - All Industries	751,282	24,154,904	32.12	114.2	115.0	111.9	158.1	154.0	125.1	
Prairie Provinces										
Manufacturing	75,485	2,222,216	30.24	135.7	151.7	124.1	155.5	152.8	137.9	
Animal products - edible	11,545	527,174	28.54	158.5	151.8	115.5	147.8	142.7	119.5	
Lumber products	5,857	97,242	26.59	91.5	92.5	105.9	116.1	115.7	116.7	
Plant products - edible	5,151	155,059	28.22	124.8	118.4	107.0	150.5	124.7	108.2	
Textile products	5,140	99,919	19.44	114.5	116.2	117.9	122.9	122.7	116.7	
Iron and steel	29,572	974,258	55.16	152.9	151.5	130.4	187.9	185.4	154.5	
Mining	12,798	488,575	38.18	118.7	111.8	118.0	156.8	155.5	150.4	
Communications	4,548	125,898	27.24	107.2	106.6	106.8	113.2	111.9	110.4	
Transportation	54,809	1,505,751	37.51	112.5	110.6	104.5	126.4	122.6	111.5	
Construction	27,252	770,665	28.30	82.2	77.4	94.7	106.5	99.1	107.9	
Services	6,521	114,226	18.07	102.2	99.8	102.5	117.1	114.5	110.2	
Trade	51,928	825,477	25.86	99.6	98.4	99.5	108.6	107.5	104.9	
Prairie - All Industries	191,859	5,866,681	30.58	110.4	108.0	102.7	129.5	126.1	119.5	
British Columbia										
Manufacturing	98,462	5,581,510	36.37	172.6	167.6	151.7	225.9	217.5	179.5	
Animal products - edible	5,291	182,542	50.72	112.4	108.7	108.5	152.1	115.5	118.9	
Lumber products	16,818	559,555	52.09	91.1	90.1	108.4	115.5	109.7	119.2	
Plant products - edible	4,554	111,805	25.80	115.4	108.2	107.0	156.5	128.7	117.5	
Pulp and paper	6,952	229,247	32.96	104.0	102.5	107.0	107.5	107.9	112.0	
Iron and steel	51,425	2,054,165	39.94	454.7	425.6	319.2	589.8	579.2	407.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,258	202,912	39.74	108.5	104.7	109.5	125.0	116.8	108.6	
Logging	11,583	467,541	41.07	125.5	119.9	101.2	158.8	155.4	108.4	
Mining	8,194	515,615	38.27	84.0	85.5	88.9	94.1	90.5	102.8	
Transportation	14,721	554,855	56.55	109.6	109.0	102.7	153.6	155.5	118.7	
Construction	20,911	806,821	58.58	165.6	162.2	109.0	251.7	247.5	126.4	
Services	4,767	100,025	20.98	110.8	110.7	98.1	131.1	128.6	111.1	
Trade	16,522	414,210	25.58	101.5	100.4	100.5	118.1	114.7	110.9	
B.C. - All Industries	178,649	6,527,045	55.42	142.5	159.1	124.5	180.7	176.2	144.4	

Table 9.—Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	225,667	6,885,012	30.60	146.5	146.5	124.6	178.5	180.6	141.6
Plant products - edible	8,058	210,817	26.25	95.8	95.1	98.5	114.5	110.4	104.4
Pulp and paper	8,885	255,227	28.73	108.5	106.4	107.9	111.9	108.8	105.8
Textiles	52,761	678,275	20.70	101.5	107.1	106.2	108.4	120.2	110.9
Tobacco	6,787	154,085	19.75	116.9	125.8	116.8	132.8	145.4	111.5
Iron and steel	91,168	3,556,526	38.82	199.7	192.1	147.5	241.6	242.8	172.2
Communications	5,551	129,202	38.56	105.2	104.9	108.6	108.5	110.8	108.4
Transportation	12,435	591,899	51.52	101.0	90.7	111.5	115.5	107.1	128.8
Construction	10,252	299,524	29.27	94.5	95.9	119.0	107.4	108.5	155.2
Services	8,795	189,599	19.28	114.1	115.6	109.2	138.6	158.0	119.8
Trade	28,999	787,820	28.48	99.7	99.4	97.9	110.7	109.9	105.8
Montreal - All Industries	287,465	8,345,320	30.08	155.2	152.4	119.2	159.4	160.7	154.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	51,788	884,450	27.19	201.0	199.6	152.8	258.8	255.5	165.8
Chemicals	12,696	558,814	28.69	232.5	232.7	211.1	459.4	459.5	249.5
Iron and steel	8,924	504,459	54.11	551.0	545.1	206.1	407.0	595.5	206.6
Transportation	1,040	29,815	28.67	115.2	115.5	110.6	124.2	125.4	115.9
Construction	2,500	56,108	24.59	99.6	105.4	87.5	135.8	144.1	114.6
Services	1,287	20,277	15.76	117.5	114.6	116.5	155.9	151.8	119.4
Trade	5,105	66,209	21.54	102.1	99.6	95.9	112.2	109.9	105.4
Quebec - All Industries	59,907	1,044,961	28.25	169.6	168.6	155.0	216.8	214.8	147.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	189,727	6,257,429	32.98	140.5	139.5	128.9	170.6	167.1	146.5
Plant products - edible	11,048	285,278	25.84	102.4	98.9	105.6	111.5	105.0	112.7
Pulp and paper	15,509	490,588	32.05	101.7	97.7	101.9	110.8	104.4	108.5
Textiles	19,791	500,239	25.28	101.6	105.5	104.0	122.1	121.6	118.0
Chemicals	14,905	454,575	30.48	197.8	198.0	188.6	225.5	220.8	200.6
Electrical apparatus	18,724	425,168	50.98	147.9	145.4	121.5	164.4	161.1	151.1
Iron and steel	67,159	2,490,940	37.10	190.7	195.1	162.9	241.6	241.5	190.5
Communications	5,048	110,599	36.29	102.7	101.7	106.5	108.2	112.2	106.8
Transportation	8,452	294,512	35.66	116.2	115.0	109.4	152.0	129.5	119.0
Construction	6,808	217,951	32.98	80.1	75.1	85.7	85.7	82.0	75.2
Services	6,899	177,521	19.95	115.9	114.5	107.0	129.8	127.7	116.1
Trade	58,825	950,090	27.60	94.4	95.0	96.9	105.7	105.5	105.1
Toronto - All Industries	250,635	7,982,549	31.86	127.1	126.1	118.5	151.6	149.1	155.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,748	547,606	29.58	117.4	115.1	107.8	159.5	154.1	125.9
Pulp and paper	3,156	95,107	30.14	112.5	111.0	108.2	118.1	117.0	111.2
Iron and steel	3,808	122,455	38.95	107.8	105.5	95.5	162.6	154.7	158.0
Construction	2,242	85,867	29.58	91.0	90.5	108.9	114.4	107.4	125.1
Services	2,143	56,835	16.70	120.0	120.4	115.8	147.4	144.8	150.0
Trade	4,394	98,437	22.40	105.7	105.8	99.0	115.2	112.5	105.8
Ottawa - All Industries	22,215	597,574	26.91	111.7	109.4	106.4	150.6	126.5	118.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	52,498	1,756,064	33.07	119.5	118.2	121.0	140.2	156.1	159.5
Textiles	6,454	144,641	22.48	92.9	91.0	102.1	104.4	105.0	115.2
Electrical apparatus	6,550	212,179	32.49	125.4	120.1	114.4	155.9	145.8	162.2
Iron and steel	28,611	1,050,115	36.70	151.2	155.6	154.7	151.7	149.9	151.0
Construction	1,821	64,756	36.65	75.4	72.6	80.4	98.7	95.0	92.9
Trade	4,005	100,641	25.14	94.1	95.9	96.9	105.5	101.4	104.4
Hamilton - All Industries	60,886	1,971,586	32.59	115.1	115.8	116.6	155.7	151.5	154.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	57,621	1,617,878	45.00	154.6	155.5	127.7	147.1	148.7	152.0
Iron and steel	52,059	1,425,586	44.74	156.2	157.9	127.9	150.1	152.2	155.9
Construction	752	28,126	37.40	118.2	118.7	112.7	151.9	146.5	125.2
Trade	1,290	56,818	28.08	102.7	98.0	98.5	108.5	100.8	97.0
Windsor - All Industries	41,505	1,734,779	42.00	152.2	152.4	124.9	146.1	147.5	150.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	55,527	1,050,844	29.18	155.0	151.5	125.7	155.0	150.5	156.6
Animal products - edible	4,405	151,285	29.82	124.5	120.7	99.2	141.6	157.5	112.4
Textiles	4,572	84,267	19.27	118.6	121.1	118.8	125.5	121.8	117.2
Chemicals	2,649	87,498	33.03	469.7	480.8	762.2	596.2	618.4	651.7
Iron and steel	15,897	446,598	32.74	145.0	141.1	115.5	175.8	170.9	158.0
Communications	1,212	52,742	27.01	96.5	95.9	100.9	94.7	96.2	95.9
Transportation	5,182	105,472	35.15	111.6	107.9	105.9	127.9	120.8	111.0
Construction	2,079	65,226	31.57	47.7	42.7	45.1	49.5	44.0	42.9
Services	2,195	57,980	17.50	112.1	110.9	107.6	122.4	120.6	115.6
Trade	15,964	568,154	26.55	100.0	99.0	102.2	109.8	108.5	108.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	58,006	1,641,152	28.29	115.7	111.8	108.8	127.2	124.4	116.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	58,565	2,169,190	37.04	259.4	254.1	195.4	522.7	518.7	258.1
Lumber products	5,055	161,656	31.96	84.7	85.5	94.6	105.1	99.6	104.8
Iron and steel	41,152	1,619,959	59.57	502.7	494.2	587.6	668.4	669.1	456.6
Communications	2,555	66,876	26.58	109.0	107.2	112.4	117.2	116.5	117.5
Transportation	5,979	209,600	35.06	109.7	111.5	105.5	125.7	150.0	111.5
Construction	4,491	156,770	34.91	146.7	152.4	150.1	181.2	160.4	144.4
Services	3,494	74,075	21.20	116.8	115.0	100.7	156.5	152.6	112.7
Trade	12,822	327,149	25.92	100.5	99.8	100.1	118.7	115.4	111.0
Vancouver - All Industries	87,686	3,005,779	34.27	172.9	169.5	147.8	226.9	225.5	176.4

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515075

