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

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**AUGUST, 1943**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Oct. 6, 1943

Price \$1 a year



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

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

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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.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

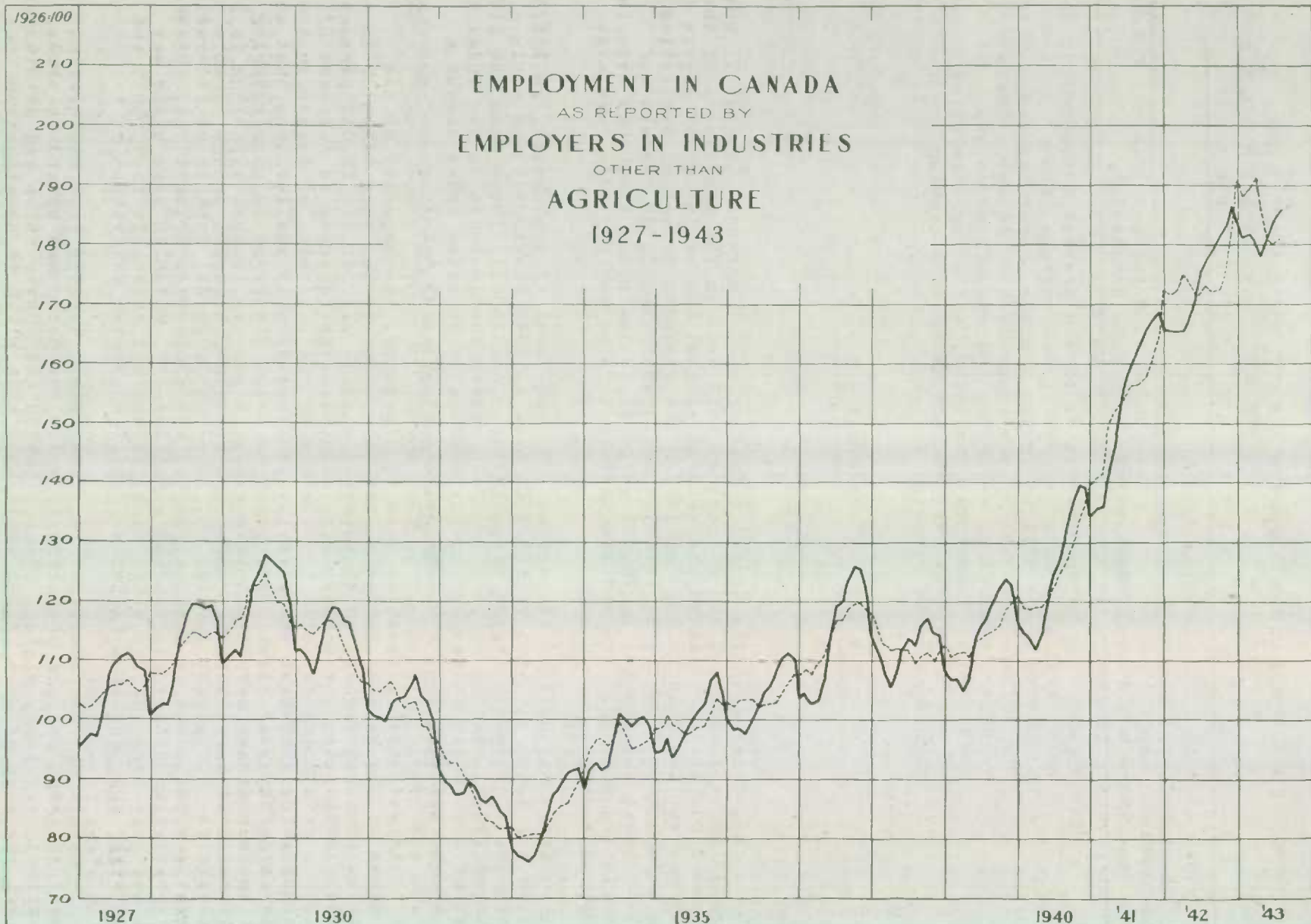
Industrial activity showed a further upward movement at Aug. 1, when the general increase exceeded the average at that date in the experience of the years since 1920; it approximated the general gain at the beginning of August in 1942, but was smaller than in 1940 or 1941. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information from 13,834 establishments employing 1,867,898 men and women; this total was greater by 22,033 persons, or 1.2 p.c., than that reported at the beginning of July. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were also higher by 1.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment, at 185.9, exceeded by 4.6 p.c. that of 177.8 at Aug. 1, 1942, previously the maximum for midsummer. The latest figure was, however, fractionally lower than the all-time peak of 186.5, reached at Dec. 1, 1942. Since the increase in the index at the first of August was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further advance, rising from 180.2 at July 1, to 180.9 at Aug. 1.

As has usually been the case at midsummer, the majority of the persons added to the working forces at the date under review were taken on in the non-manufacturing industries, which absorbed some 72 p.c. of the 22,033 persons additionally employed. The co-operating manufacturers reported an increase of some 6,200, a gain which exceeded the average at the beginning of August in the period since 1920, but which was nevertheless considerably smaller than that at Aug. 1 in any other year since 1938; prior to that, the trend in manufacturing had usually been downward. Within this group, there was further expansion in iron and steel, lumber, electrical apparatus and other branches of the durable goods industries. In plants turning out non-durable goods, further considerable curtailment was indicated in chemical works; the production of textiles, tobacco and some other commodities also showed a falling-off, which in some cases was seasonal in character. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and petroleum factories reported greater activity.

Within the non-manufacturing industries, logging recorded seasonal curtailment of about average proportions, while the trend was upward in trade, communications, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. The largest increase, of over 13,300 employees, took place in construction, but this gain of 7.9 p.c. was considerably smaller than usual at the beginning of August. Except for the advance of more than 3,200 persons in transportation,

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.



and 1,200 in mining, the improvement in the remaining industries was rather slight. The expansion in coal-mining, which absorbed most of those taken in the extractive industries, was the largest indicated since Sept. 1, 1941.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended by the co-operating employers in salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were given as \$57,870,495, an average of \$30.98 per employee. At July 1, these firms had reported the disbursement of \$57,168,949, a per capita average of \$30.97. The mean at Aug. 1, 1942, had been \$28.62, and at Aug. 1, 1941, \$25.69. It is probable that under normal circumstances, there would be a falling-off in the general average per employee at midsummer, partly because of vacations, and partly because the considerable increase in the number in recorded employment would ordinarily take place in the industries in which the earnings tend to be less-than-average. Although loss of working time during vacations affected the latest payrolls to some extent, they are nevertheless the highest in the record of 27 months; the average per employee, however, continued rather below the Apr. 1, 1943, high figure of \$31.14. As compared with Aug. 1, 1942, there was a rise of 12 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the gain in the general index of employment was 4.6 p.c. The weekly average earnings of those in recorded employment have risen by 8.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

A brief review of the statistics of payrolls from their institution shows that since June 1, 1941, the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical employee in the eight leading industries has advanced by 22.2 p.c. During this period, the cost-of-living index has risen by 7.9 p.c., while increases in taxation and other expenses have also tended to offset a considerable part of the gain in the weekly earned income of the average employee. Nevertheless, the general rise in current earnings, together with the employment of additional members of many of the families, has resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial position of a large proportion of the total population.

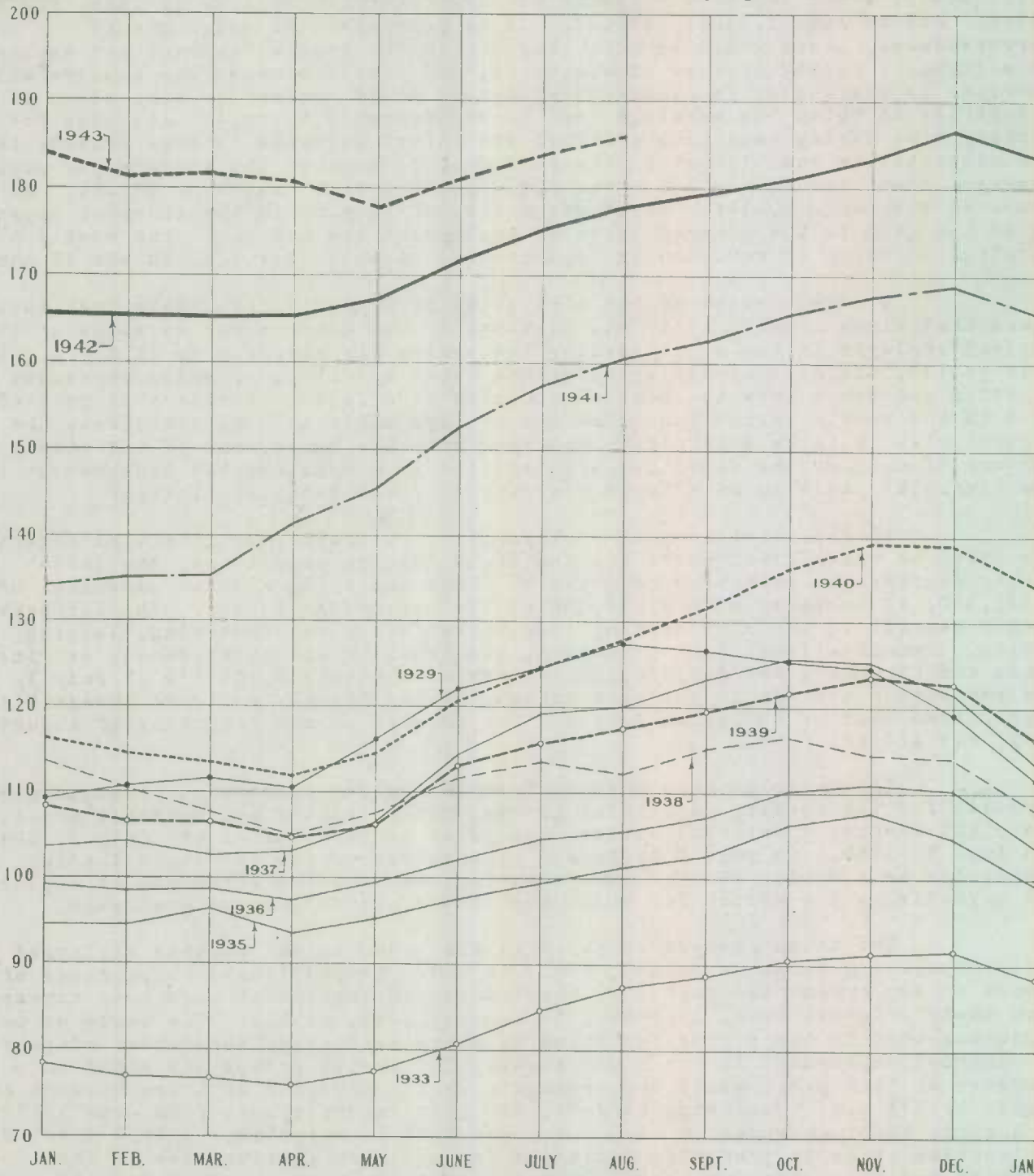
If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,932,350, as compared with 1,909,188 at the beginning of July. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$59,906,132, as compared with \$59,161,576 at July 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$31.00, a figure insignificantly higher than that of \$30.99 at July 1. The average at the beginning of August, 1942, was \$28.68.

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 July 1, 1943, and Aug. 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 21.6 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payroll of those workers are higher by 47½ p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943, amounted to 21.0 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 46.3 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins 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

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

1926=100



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



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.

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 35.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941 to Aug. 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 66.2 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<sup>1/</sup> in the period of observation have shown especially marked expansion, there being an increase of 58 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 96.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in some of the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 15.2 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 34 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 aggregate and average, 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 tabs 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 July 1 and Aug. 1, 1943, and Aug. 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.- The trend of employment in manufacturing continued upward; as in recently preceding months, the expansion at Aug. 1 was greater-than-average according to pre-war standards, but was considerably smaller than at the same date in any other year since 1938. A combined working force of 1,188,869 was reported by the 7,720 establishments furnishing information, as compared with 1,182,740 at the beginning of July. The increase of 6,129 persons, or 0.5 p.c., (which was accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls) raised the index from its previous all-time peak of 226.5 at July 1, to 227.7 at the beginning of August; it then exceeded by 7.2 p.c. the figure of 212.4 at Aug. 1, 1942. This increase, though not inconsiderable, was the smallest

<sup>1/</sup>For list of these industries, see the table on page 6.

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1943 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1943 and August 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 Aug. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>											
Maritime Provinces	147,279	4,158,777	28.24	28.53	25.58	127.6	121.2	111.8	166.1	159.3	135.4
Prince Edward Island	2,347	58,518	24.93	24.14	22.30	112.9	104.9	104.4	132.5	119.3	109.6
Nova Scotia	92,521	2,653,526	28.68	30.10	26.62	133.8	121.0	105.1	171.8	163.0	141.0
New Brunswick	52,411	1,446,733	27.60	26.26	24.02	119.1	122.9	107.9	158.1	155.2	127.5
Quebec	590,824	17,337,220	29.34	28.81	27.05	127.7	126.3	121.7	158.6	154.0	140.3
Ontario	751,102	23,953,881	31.89	32.13	24.80	114.1	114.2	112.1	135.0	136.1	124.6
Prairie Provinces	196,453	5,950,223	30.29	30.60	28.45	113.1	110.4	111.8	131.1	129.3	122.4
Manitoba	92,149	2,761,353	29.97	30.25	28.37	112.6	110.9	110.7	127.6	126.8	119.2
Saskatchewan	38,480	1,117,782	29.05	30.34	27.20	108.9	106.4	107.9	126.8	126.4	118.4
Alberta	65,824	2,071,088	31.46	31.67	29.30	116.3	112.1	116.0	138.7	134.7	129.5
British Columbia	182,240	6,470,394	35.50	35.48	31.31	145.1	142.3	129.9	184.5	180.7	150.0
CANADA	1,867,898	57,870,495	30.98	30.97	28.62	121.6	120.1	116.3	147.5	145.7	131.6
<b>(b) Cities.</b>											
Montreal	289,430	8,845,735	30.56	30.10	28.14	133.9	133.2	121.8	162.6	159.4	138.9
Quebec City	39,695	1,095,078	27.59	26.25	23.93	169.1	169.6	139.6	227.2	216.8	164.0
Toronto	247,127	7,885,207	31.91	31.86	29.42	125.2	127.1	117.9	149.9	151.8	131.1
Ottawa	22,406	606,045	27.05	26.91	25.44	112.6	111.7	108.2	132.4	130.6	120.7
Hamilton	59,568	1,941,448	32.59	32.39	31.70	112.6	115.1	116.2	133.6	135.7	134.3
Windsor	41,852	1,691,001	40.40	42.01	37.90	133.7	132.2	128.8	142.1	146.1	128.8
Winnipeg	59,300	1,656,673	27.94	28.24	27.04	115.5	113.7	109.2	127.8	127.8	117.3
Vancouver	89,089	3,074,999	34.52	34.28	30.58	175.5	172.9	156.3	234.0	228.7	186.7
<b>(c) Industries.</b>											
Manufacturing	1,188,869	37,649,459	31.67	31.62	29.08	135.5	134.8	126.4	166.2	165.1	143.2
Durable Goods 1/	671,188	23,359,284	34.80	34.81	32.07	158.0	156.0	139.7	196.6	194.2	161.4
Non-Durable Goods	498,771	13,612,784	27.29	27.26	25.45	115.2	115.8	114.4	134.0	134.6	124.1
Electric Light and Power	18,910	677,391	35.82	35.86	33.99	99.1	96.0	102.0	110.1	106.8	107.8
Logging	40,737	1,092,292	26.81	26.09	22.98	86.0	93.7	89.2	118.2	125.2	110.4
Mining	74,404	2,666,904	35.84	36.51	34.64	89.8	88.3	97.2	102.3	102.5	108.6
Communications	28,620	829,749	28.99	28.89	27.56	110.2	107.8	109.8	117.9	114.9	111.6
Transportation	151,223	5,373,784	35.54	35.66	34.38	120.7	118.1	111.3	135.2	132.8	120.9
Construction and Maintenance	181,991	5,380,175	29.56	29.71	26.72	103.4	95.8	105.2	134.3	125.0	127.3
Services	43,918	814,666	18.55	18.64	17.26	115.0	112.9	110.2	133.3	131.5	119.8
Trade	158,136	4,063,466	25.70	25.56	24.25	96.8	96.6	97.3	108.5	107.7	104.1
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,867,898</b>	<b>57,870,495</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>30.97</b>	<b>28.62</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>131.6</b>
Finance	64,452	2,035,637	31.58	31.47	30.24	107.5	105.6	105.4	117.9	115.4	111.1
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,932,350</b>	<b>59,906,132</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>30.99</b>	<b>28.68</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>131.0</b>

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:- June 1, 136.1; July 1, 136.4 and Aug. 1, 135.9 at Aug. 1, 1942, the index was 128.8.



recorded in the 12 months' comparison over a lengthy period.

The fact that the latest advance was above normal is reflected in a gain in the seasonally-adjusted index; from 221.9 at July 1, this rose to 222.7 at the date under review.

There was further expansion in the durable goods industries at Aug. 1, but the number of employees added (viz., 8,185) was less than at the beginning of July; the gain was also considerably smaller than that at Aug. 1, 1942. The largest increase at the date under review was in iron and steel plants, which employed some 5,300 additional workers. Electrical apparatus and lumber mills also reported considerable advances, while there were small gains in clay, glass and stone factories.

The non-durable goods industries as a whole were quieter, mainly as a result of losses in chemicals and textiles; those in the latter were seasonal. The leather, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactured products divisions were also quieter. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and petroleum factories showed considerable improvement. Employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole was at a rather lower level at Aug. 1 than at the same date in 1942. A gain of some 3,500 workers had then been indicated, while at the latest date, there was a reduction of over 2,600.

Payrolls.- The manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August reported that they had distributed \$37,649,459 in salaries and wages, a sum which was greater by 0.7 p.c. than that of \$37,403,056 expended by the same firms at July 1. The per capita average, at \$31.67, was slightly higher than that of \$31.62 at July 1, and considerably exceeded the average of \$29.08 and \$26.06 at Aug. 1 in 1942 and 1941, respectively.

Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 166.2, being a little higher than that of 165.1 at July 1, 1943, and 16.1 p.c. higher than that of 143.2 at Aug. 1, 1942, since when the index of employment has risen by 7.2 p.c. 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. As has previously been pointed out, 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 growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Aug. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.4 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at the same date in 1942, the proportion was 53.4 p.c. The importance of this growing concentration in the durable goods group is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes, at \$34.80, were \$6.98 higher than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the latest average, standing at \$27.29, has risen by only \$3.99 in the 27 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 products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy, though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita average earnings in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at Aug. 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

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	109.2	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.3	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.3	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.5	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9	27.92	130.7	142.9	29.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	116.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.91
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.3	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	30.98	135.5	166.2	31.67
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.



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.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in employment in logging; the losses were generally below-average, being considerably smaller than those indicated at Aug. 1 in either 1942 or 1941. Statements were tabulated from 502 employers with 40,737 persons on their working forces, as compared with 44,373 at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,092,292, an average of \$26.81 per employee; the payrolls at July 1 had aggregated \$1,157,509, while the average had been \$26.09. At Aug. 1, 1942, the mean was \$22.98. As has previously been stated, 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 Aug. 1 index of employment stood at 136.1; this was 12.2 points below that at July 1, and 4.2 p.c. lower than at Aug. 1, 1942. There was, however, an increase of 7.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Mining.- Activity in mining was greater than in any of the three months preceding; the improvement took place in the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals, there being continued declines in metallic ore mining, in which there was also a considerable reduction in the payrolls. Statistics furnished by 467 operators indicated the employment of 74,404 workers, exceeding their July 1 staffs by 1,204, or 1.6 p.c. This gain was greater than usual for the time of year.

The salaries and wages paid in mining as a whole at Aug. 1 were given as \$2,666,904, as compared with \$2,672,831 reported at the beginning of July. The average per employee at that date was \$36.51, and at Aug. 1, \$35.84. The latter was \$1.20 higher than the figure at the beginning of August of last year. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 7.7 p.c., while there has been a loss of 5.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Communications.- The tendency continued favourable in communications, there being heightened activity at the date under review in the telephone and telegraph divisions. The payrolls also were higher, standing at \$829,749, as compared with \$808,736 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average advanced from \$28.89 at July 1, to \$28.99 at the first of August, as compared with \$27.56 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 107.1, was slightly higher than that of 106.7 at Aug. 1 of last year, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has gained by 5.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was above-average in the experience of the years since 1920. The trend was upward in employment on steam railways, in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 592 employers having 151,223 workers, as compared with 147,992 at July 1. The index rose from 117.2 at that date, to 119.7 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record. As compared with Aug. 1, 1942, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding, totalled \$5,373,784, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the sum of \$5,277,810 reported at July 1. The per capita average stood at \$35.54, being a few cents lower than the July 1 figure of \$35.66, but considerably higher than that of \$34.38 at Aug. 1, 1942.



Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.

Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance; the increase was larger than in the preceding report, and also exceeded that at Aug. 1 of last year. Most of the advance took place in the highway division, while there were smaller gains in railway construction and maintenance. There was a slight decline in building. Data were received from 1,550 contractors whose employees numbered 181,991, as compared with 168,665 at the beginning of July. This increase of 7.9 p.c., was accompanied by that of 7.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, which aggregated \$5,380,175, as compared with \$5,011,825 in the preceding report. The per capita average fell from \$29.71 at July 1, to \$29.56 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$26.72 at Aug. 1, 1942. The index of employment, at 144.2, was slightly lower than that of 146.8 at the same date of last year; the index of payrolls, however, has risen by 5.5 p.c. in the intervening period.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further improvement, while there was a small decline in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the 637 firms making returns had a personnel of 43,918, as compared with 43,115 in their last report. The recorded payrolls amounted to \$814,666, an average of \$18.55 per employee; at July 1, the total of \$803,579 represented a per capita average of \$18.64. The Aug. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.26. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 3.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.3 p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 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 contra-seasonal increase in trade at Aug. 1, according to information from 2,305 employers with a working force of 158,136, as compared with 157,783 at the beginning of July. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,063,466, as compared with \$4,033,603 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$25.70, 14 cents higher than the July 1 figure, and \$1.45 more than the Aug. 1, 1942, average. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, while that of payrolls has risen by 4.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 753 financial institutions which reported a staff of 64,452 at Aug. 1, as compared with 63,323 at their last report. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,035,837, as compared with \$1,992,627 at July 1. The average per employee advanced from \$31.47 at July 1, to \$31.58 at the beginning of August; the figure at the same date of last year had been \$30.34. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 124.8, was rather higher than that of 122.4 at the beginning of August, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.1 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 Aug. 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

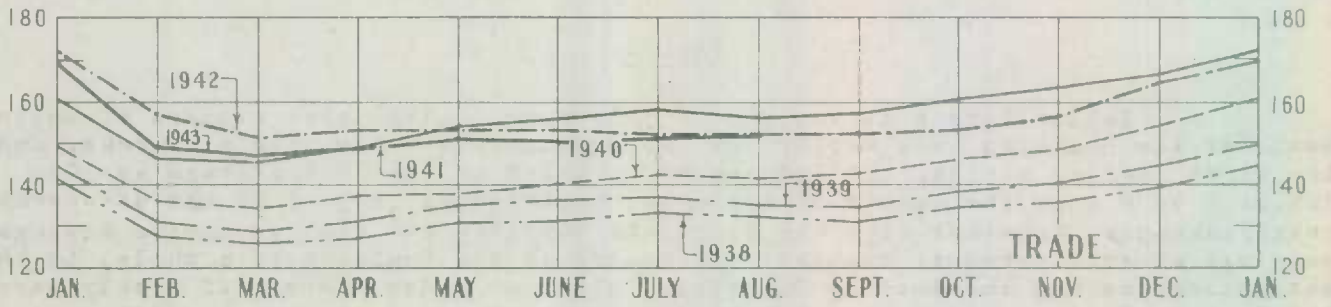
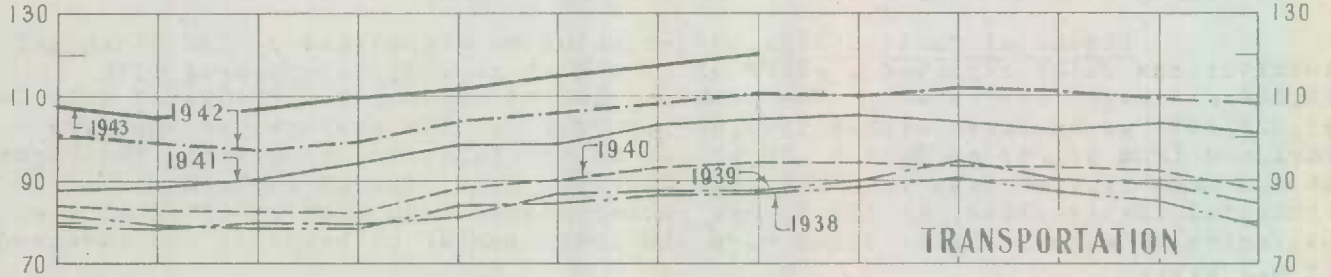
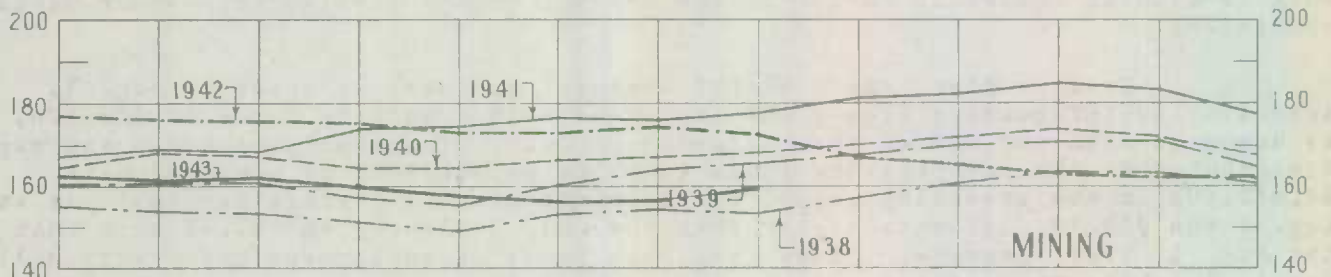
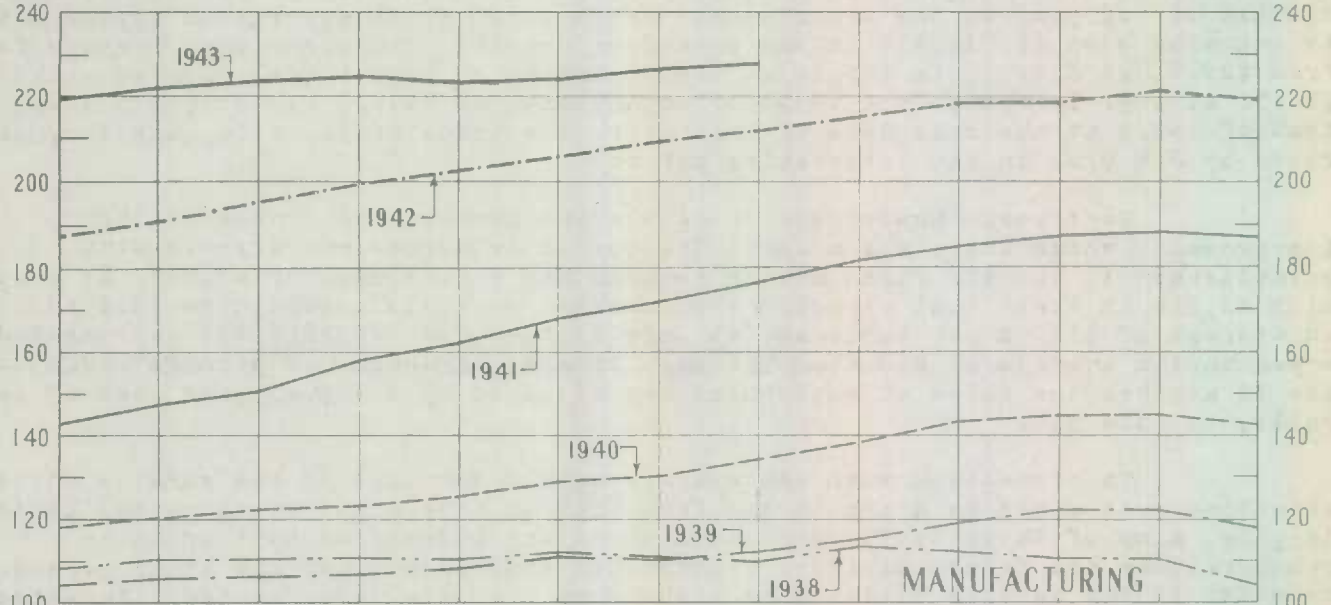
Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1943

1926=100

1926=100





original base, 1926 100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario was brisker than at July 1, while in all cases, it was at a higher level than at the beginning of August of 1942. The declines from the preceding month in New Brunswick and Ontario were seasonal.

The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1 in all provinces except Ontario, where losses due to vacations augmented those resulting from the minor declines in the staffs. In Nova Scotia and the three Prairie Provinces, the holiday factor was partly responsible for the fact that the rise in payrolls was less than that in the personnel, although the employment of considerable numbers of persons in highway construction and maintenance, and other low-pay seasonal industries, also contributed to the relatively small gains in the salaries and wages.

The per capita average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were lower at the beginning of August than at July 1; in all provinces, however, the averages were higher than at Aug. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Further marked improvement was shown in the Maritime Provinces as a whole at Aug. 1, the gain in employment taking place mainly in Nova Scotia. There was also an increase in Prince Edward Island, while seasonal curtailment in logging resulted in a general decline in New Brunswick. The staffs of the 979 firms in the Maritime Area co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, aggregated 147,279, as compared with 139,887 at July 1; this was an advance of 5.3 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 4.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$4,158,777, an average of \$28.24 per employee, as compared with \$28.53 at July 1, and \$25.58 at Aug. 1, 1942. The falling-off in the latest average as compared with the preceding month was due to the fact that the majority of those taken on in the pay period under observation were employed in the highway construction division and other seasonal industries, where earnings usually are below-average, partly because the work is more or less casual. Over the last twelve months, the index of employment has risen by 14.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has shown a gain of 22.7 p.c.

There was continued activity in manufacturing, in which the reporting establishments indicated the addition of nearly 1,100 workers; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants. There was a minor gain in pulp and paper and certain other classes, while food factories released some employees. Mining, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment, the gain in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, trade was rather quieter, and there was an important seasonal reduction in logging.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed its third successive advance at the beginning of August. The seasonal gain was above the average for Aug. 1 in the period since 1920, although it was considerably smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1938. The index rose from 198.7 at July 1, to 200.9 at the date under review, when it was five p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1942, figure of 191.4; with the exception of that at Dec. 1, 1942, the latest index was the highest in the record. Statistics were tabulated from 3,579 firms whose employees numbered 590,824 - 6,753, or 1.2 p.c., more than in their last return. The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were given as \$17,337,220, exceeding by three p.c. the sum of \$16,825,293 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of July. The payrolls had then been affected by the widespread observance of religious holidays in Quebec. The latest per capita average of \$29.34 was higher by 53 cents than that at July 1, 1943; it was also considerably above the Aug. 1, 1942, average of \$27.05. In the intervening

period, there has been a rise of 13 p.c. in the recorded payrolls, as compared with the gain of five p.c. already given for the index of employment.

There was expansion at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging, in which the decline was seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest advances were in iron and steel; smaller, but nevertheless considerable gains were made in pulp and paper, food, lumber, electrical apparatus and beverage factories. Central electric stations also afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade reported increased activity, that in construction being most noteworthy.

Ontario.- In accordance with the customary movement in pre-war years, there was a slight slackening in industrial activity in Ontario at the beginning of August, when the 5,897 co-operating employers released 317 men and women, bringing their staffs to 751,102. This minor reduction was accompanied by that of 0.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls, the relatively greater falling-off in these being due mainly to holidays. As a result, the per capita weekly average declined from \$32.13 at July 1, to \$31.69 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.80 at Aug. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 184.8, was only 1.7 p.c. above that of 181.5 at the same date last year, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

For the fifth successive month, there was a recession in employment in iron and steel plants in Ontario. Leather, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also slacker. On the other hand, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage and electrical apparatus works reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a seasonal decrease, and mining and trade were rather slacker. Communications, services, transportation and construction, however, recorded heightened activity, that in the last-named being greatest, although it was below-average according to the experience of earlier years.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed further expansion, which in extent approximated the average. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the gain in Alberta being especially pronounced. Data were compiled from 1,861 firms, whose employees rose from 191,839 at July 1, to 196,453 at the beginning of August. The improvement was about normal. Accompanying the rise of 2.4 p.c. in the reported personnel, was a gain of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$5,950,223. The average per employee was \$30.29, as compared with \$30.60 at July 1, and \$28.45 at the beginning of August, 1942. In the intervening period, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 1.1 p.c., and the index of payrolls has gained by 7.1 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The most marked gains were in construction and manufacturing; within the latter, there was fairly general improvement, that in food and iron and steel works being greatest.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia continued to mount; the 1,517 co-operating establishments reported 182,240 employees, as compared with 178,649 in the month before. The general gain was smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1942; the percentage increase was also below the average at that date in preceding years of the record, although the number added was larger than usual.

The greatest gains at Aug. 1 again took place in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel factories. Fish, vegetable and fruit canning, lumber and some other classes also afforded more employment. Transportation, services and trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, likewise reported heightened activity, while mining and construction were slacker.



The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 aggregated \$6,469,994, as compared with \$6,338,899 at the beginning of July. This increase of 2.1 p.c., was almost the same as that in the reported employees, so that the latest per capita average, at \$35.50, showed little change from that of \$35.49 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1942, figure was \$31.31. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 23 p.c., while recorded employment has increased by 11.7 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The tendency in Quebec City, Toronto and Hamilton was unfavourable at the beginning of August, but improvement was noted in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Firms in Montreal and Vancouver showed the greatest advances, which, however, were not particularly marked. Except in Hamilton, employment in these cities was at a higher level than at the beginning of August, 1942.

In Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver, the weekly payrolls reported at the date under review were higher than at July 1. In the remaining centres, they were rather lower, partly as a result of vacations. Except in Hamilton, however, the aggregates exceeded those indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, while in all cases, the average weekly earnings per employee were higher at the latest date.

Montreal.- There was continued expansion in employment in Montreal, where the 2,101 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 289,430, or 1,567 more than at July 1. The seasonal gain of 0.5 p.c. was decidedly smaller than that at Aug. 1 in either 1941 or 1942. Most of the latest increase took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and electrical apparatus works. Smaller additions to the working forces were reported in food, printing and publishing and beverage factories. On the other hand, chemical, textile and tobacco works were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and retail trade showed moderate improvement. Employment in services declined.

The general gain in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger rise in the salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1, when the weekly total was given as \$8,845,735, exceeding by 2.1 p.c. the July 1 figure of \$8,664,875. The average per employee advanced from \$30.10 at the latter to \$30.56 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$28.14 at Aug. 1, 1942. Since then, the recorded aggregate payrolls have risen by 17.1 p.c., accompanying the gain of 9.9 p.c. in the index of employment.

Quebec City.- For the first time since Jan. 1, the trend in Quebec was downward; data received from 241 employers indicated a personnel of 39,695, as compared with 39,807 at July 1. This decline of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which were given as \$1,095,078, as compared with \$1,044,961 paid on or about July 1. The latter total had been lowered by the observance of religious holidays. The per capita average advanced from \$26.25 at the beginning of July, to \$27.59 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$23.93 at the same date in 1942. In the intervening months, the index of payrolls has risen by 38.5 p.c., and that of employment has gained by 21.2 p.c.

There was a considerable reduction in chemicals at the beginning of August, but iron and steel plants were decidedly busier. On the whole, manufacturing showed a moderate reduction. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade reported rather small increases.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto was curtailed at the beginning of August, according to information furnished by 2,072 firms with a combined working force of 247,127, as compared with 250,689 in their last report. The index declined from 194.8 at July 1, to 192.0 at the date under review, when it was higher by 6.2 p.c. than at Aug. 1, 1942.



Services and transportation showed improvement at the beginning of August, but there were considerable losses in manufacturing, partly as a result of holidays; within this group, beverage, chemical and electrical apparatus works were busier, but food, textile, miscellaneous manufactured products and iron and steel factories released employees.

The salaries and wages distributed on or about Aug. 1 amounted to \$7,885,207, as compared with \$7,985,852 at July 1, when the average per employee was \$31.86, as compared with \$31.91 at the date under review. The figure at Aug. 1, 1942, was \$29.42. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 14.3 p.c., while there has been a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the index of employment.

Ottawa. - Further moderate additions to the working forces were recorded in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when the 255 co-operating establishments reported 22,406 employees, 193 more than at July 1. This gain of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.4 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The per capita rose from \$26.91 at July 1, to \$27.05 at the date under review, being then higher by \$1.61 at Aug. 1 of last year. In the intervening period, there has been a rise of 9.7 p.c. in the disbursements in salaries and wages, together with a gain of four p.c. in recorded employment.

Manufacturing, mainly of lumber products, showed improvement at the date under review; there were minor gains in trade and services, while construction was slacker.

Hamilton. - Employment generally in Hamilton showed a contraction of 2.1 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1. A total of 59,568 employees was reported at the date under review by the 360 firms furnishing data, whose staffs in the last report had numbered 60,866. The index, at 182.3, was 3.1 p.c. below that of 188.1 at Aug. 1, 1942, when reduced activity had also been noted. The latest contraction took place mainly in manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products. Construction, services and trade also released some employees, while there was a small gain in transportation.

The salaries and wages distributed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating employers aggregated \$1,941,448, a sum which was less by 1.5 p.c. than that of \$1,971,566 reported at the beginning of July. The latest per capita average was \$32.59, being 20 cents higher than that in the preceding return, and 89 cents more than at Aug. 1 of 1942. Over the year, the index of payrolls has shown a small fractional decline, in consequence of the loss in employment mentioned above.

Windsor. - A moderately upward movement was indicated in Windsor, reversing the trend of the last five months; the advance was contra-seasonal, but was decidedly smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1942. The latest index was 3.8 p.c. higher than at that date, while in the same comparison, the index of payrolls showed a gain of 10.3 p.c. The 225 co-operating employers reported a staff of 41,852 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,691,001; at July 1, they had employed 41,357 persons, and had disbursed the sum of \$1,737,258 in salaries and wages. The falling-off in the payrolls was largely due to vacations; the per capita average, at \$40.40, was lower than the July 1 figure of \$42.01, but was higher than that of \$37.90 at Aug. 1 of last year, when a reduction of approximately the same size had been indicated in the average earnings per employee.

There were rather small gains in employment in construction, trade and manufacturing, while other industries showed little general change. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest advances were in iron and steel plants.

Winnipeg. - There were further increases in industrial activity in Winnipeg, where the 583 firms whose returns were received reported a working force of 59,300 persons, or 617 more than at July 1. Largely as a result of holidays, the payrolls were rather lower, at \$1,656,673, as compared with

\$1,657,463 in the last report. The average per employee declined from \$28.24 at July 1, to \$27.94 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$27.04 at Aug. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 9.0 p.c.

General improvement was noted at the date under review. The largest additions to the payroll were in trade and manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, printing and publishing and food products.

Vancouver.- Continued expansion on a large scale was reported in Vancouver at Aug. 1; most of the gain took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, while there were moderate advances in services, trade and other divisions. A combined staff of 89,089 was reported by the 639 co-operating establishments, as compared with 87,688 in their last report. Their weekly payrolls at Aug. 1 aggregated \$3,074,999, a sum higher by 2.3 p.c. than their July 1 disbursements of \$3,005,994. The per capita average rose from \$34.28 at July 1, to \$34.52 at the latest date, as compared with \$30.58 at Aug. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been a rise of 12.3 p.c. in the index of employment, while the payrolls have mounted by 25.3 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 Aug. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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Sept. 30, 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
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.3	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.9
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	108.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.9	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.3
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
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	98.0	109.5	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.2
Apr. 1	111.9	111.9	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.3
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.9	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.5	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.9	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.5	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.6	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	135.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.9	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	113.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.3
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	158.2	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	126.3	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	160.5	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	179.5	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.9	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.9	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.5
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	182.9	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	157.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	139.0	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	211.5	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.5
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	186.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.6	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	180.5	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	195.0
May 1	179.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.4	120.9	224.6	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.3	156.4	195.8

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

100.0    7.9    .1    5.0    2.8    31.6    40.2    10.5    4.9    2.1    3.5    9.8

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



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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	116.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.6
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	109.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.8	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	109.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.8	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	156.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.8
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	237.2	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	186.8	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	264.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	260.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	268.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	269.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	186.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.6	164.6	187.8	308.0	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
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1943.								
	15.5	2.1	13.2	1.2	3.2	2.2	3.2	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.

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
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	160.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	85.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	65.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	85.0	55.4	132.8	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	128.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.6	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	163.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	155.6	154.6
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	158.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.6	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.6	132.9	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	163.0
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	163.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.6	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.6	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	145.5	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	218.8	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
	100.0	63.6	2.2	4.0	1.5	8.1	9.7	2.4	8.5

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

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



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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938
MANUFACTURING	63.6	227.7	226.5	212.4	176.8	134.4	112.8	110.0
Animal products - edible	2.1	196.1	194.8	183.5	192.6	156.6	182.0	142.1
Fur and products	.2	124.7	127.3	123.0	121.7	119.0	106.8	94.5
Leather and products	1.5	138.8	140.5	137.3	140.1	116.3	114.0	109.3
Boots and shoes	.9	125.0	126.6	128.1	133.5	116.6	116.7	115.0
Lumber and products	3.5	125.8	122.5	126.5	128.3	106.3	93.8	90.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	106.1	103.8	117.9	123.5	103.2	89.8	86.4
Furniture	.5	107.6	106.2	112.5	114.3	94.5	81.5	81.3
Other lumber products	1.1	217.1	208.3	172.1	158.8	127.2	117.4	112.9
Musical instruments	.1	51.8	52.1	41.6	41.3	64.3	57.2	58.4
Plant products - edible	2.6	153.6	147.1	155.3	150.5	134.7	126.6	128.7
Pulp and paper products	4.5	136.1	132.2	133.8	132.7	120.5	110.5	107.3
Pulp and paper	2.0	126.7	122.3	127.4	125.8	116.5	100.7	99.1
Paper products	.9	199.6	196.7	182.6	176.1	144.7	129.8	130.7
Printing and publishing	1.6	124.0	123.0	125.4	126.8	117.6	116.5	110.1
Rubber products	.9	127.0	126.3	126.6	135.3	110.9	107.6	97.2
Textile products	7.2	156.2	158.7	165.8	159.9	142.1	115.8	113.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	168.4	169.9	177.0	172.6	158.1	125.7	122.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	115.3	117.0	128.0	127.7	123.3	98.0	93.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	171.5	173.3	202.5	189.4	173.5	132.8	121.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	553.7	554.0	592.7	592.5	490.5	400.5	439.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	142.3	143.6	137.9	144.3	135.1	121.2	115.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.0	162.2	167.4	155.0	134.7	106.3	108.5
Other textile products	.8	167.9	167.5	172.0	161.5	127.2	106.2	100.9
Tobacco	.5	119.5	126.8	123.2	109.9	103.3	98.0	99.7
Beverages	.7	229.9	218.8	242.9	220.8	182.6	181.5	172.8
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	676.2	707.4	720.8	416.1	203.5	159.0	157.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.1	132.6	135.1	137.5	112.8	99.9	93.8
Electric light and power	1.0	148.5	143.9	152.9	154.5	144.2	138.6	134.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	310.2	302.7	256.4	223.0	156.1	130.8	132.2
Iron and steel products	25.5	348.6	344.7	298.2	210.7	132.2	92.1	91.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	267.3	265.5	248.6	222.1	169.2	124.4	112.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	243.4	249.3	256.6	212.8	145.4	111.6	120.0
Agricultural implements	.6	136.0	135.6	139.3	106.8	82.4	51.5	58.8
Land vehicles	9.8	288.3	285.7	243.5	186.8	110.8	80.3	77.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	306.6	306.2	293.1	245.6	139.5	94.7	86.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.7	1667.8	1563.4	1151.5	472.4	277.2	64.7	85.8
Heating appliances	.3	169.8	170.3	157.5	165.4	125.5	131.2	132.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	316.6	316.8	303.4	243.4	159.4	110.7	121.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	261.0	259.6	293.6	237.6	141.9	104.9	94.3
Other iron and steel products	5.0	448.4	456.7	473.9	250.3	147.3	103.0	99.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	438.6	439.0	363.7	292.0	199.4	156.9	156.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	215.0	211.9	202.5	189.5	176.5	162.3	162.0
Miscellaneous	1.0	364.2	377.7	351.1	220.5	151.0	146.7	145.4
LOGGING	2.2	136.1	148.3	142.1	132.8	112.2	73.5	59.6
MINING	4.0	159.1	156.5	172.3	178.1	168.1	165.6	153.6
Coal	1.4	92.9	88.8	92.8	89.6	87.3	83.5	83.9
Metallic ores	2.0	300.8	302.0	349.7	377.7	351.6	352.9	319.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	166.1	162.9	167.7	160.1	158.0	152.1	134.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	107.1	104.8	106.7	101.6	90.9	87.5	88.2
Telegraphs	.4	137.3	133.2	127.3	125.7	108.6	101.1	101.8
Telephones	1.1	98.9	97.0	101.1	95.1	86.1	83.7	84.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	119.7	117.2	110.4	105.0	94.8	87.5	86.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	171.2	188.2	157.0	151.6	135.7	127.8	119.3
Steam railways	4.5	105.4	103.2	96.9	89.7	82.7	74.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	114.7	111.3	108.7	109.1	95.7	91.5	102.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.7	144.2	133.6	146.8	160.7	114.3	146.3	128.0
Building	3.7	159.5	159.5	164.8	155.9	97.8	76.1	64.6
Highway	3.8	179.6	149.9	172.3	224.9	162.5	297.1	261.4
Railway	2.2	96.0	92.3	104.9	106.9	85.7	78.4	66.7
SERVICES	2.4	196.6	193.0	189.4	184.0	155.4	149.8	143.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	193.4	187.3	186.1	182.3	154.6	150.5	141.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	202.0	202.7	195.1	187.0	156.8	148.7	146.5
TRADE	8.5	151.8	151.4	152.5	156.8	141.4	135.6	132.1
Retail	6.4	157.9	158.3	159.0	163.4	145.9	140.3	137.3
Wholesale	2.1	136.1	133.6	135.4	139.2	129.8	122.8	119.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.9	183.7	177.8	160.6	127.9	117.5	112.1

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	41.1	216.4	212.6	183.9	155.7	132.7	111.5	103.7
	Lumber products	3.8	125.9	126.0	128.1	112.7	109.4	92.8	88.3
	Pulp and paper	3.9	205.7	199.0	189.7	188.0	173.6	159.9	162.5
	Textile products	2.9	114.9	115.8	120.7	117.5	111.9	84.2	78.3
	Iron and steel	22.7	368.6	352.9	275.3	192.6	149.6	115.9	98.2
	Other manufactures	7.8	146.0	150.1	146.3	147.2	123.6	113.5	110.5
	Logging	2.9	181.9	271.5	181.4	176.9	147.3	66.3	57.9
	Mining	10.3	100.6	94.6	106.7	114.2	113.2	112.3	111.7
	Communications	1.8	124.4	121.4	119.9	110.9	97.1	94.2	101.0
	Transportation	12.9	164.2	163.1	110.0	91.2	75.2	61.6	62.1
	Construction	22.3	343.5	265.9	303.4	348.2	155.8	193.6	196.9
	Services	1.8	303.7	294.2	311.5	318.1	235.7	225.9	220.9
	Trade	6.9	164.6	167.3	169.6	169.9	147.0	136.3	133.1
	- All Industries	100.0	194.4	184.7	170.4	164.2	124.3	115.6	112.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	69.6	246.6	245.2	223.7	186.8	139.1	115.0	114.9
	Lumber products	2.7	141.6	139.5	138.3	152.6	115.9	100.2	104.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	131.7	126.4	130.7	129.9	120.1	105.9	106.4
	Textile products	12.1	179.9	181.8	188.2	180.8	157.7	129.5	127.1
	Iron and steel	22.2	387.8	376.5	294.4	215.9	123.3	81.0	86.6
	Other manufactures	27.3	277.3	281.0	232.0	193.1	147.7	131.0	128.0
	Logging	2.8	186.3	197.4	203.0	195.2	167.6	89.9	87.2
	Mining	2.5	316.5	312.3	301.4	304.7	290.8	286.8	253.1
	Communications	1.2	101.3	99.2	102.5	95.8	81.9	77.9	77.2
	Transportation	6.7	110.3	106.4	110.4	103.7	92.1	86.8	88.9
	Construction	8.8	126.5	118.1	148.9	140.8	100.5	197.1	140.6
	Services	2.1	180.3	179.1	177.5	156.0	133.7	129.6	128.4
	Trade	6.3	163.4	163.3	163.2	164.1	148.1	142.5	140.8
	- All Industries	100.0	200.9	198.7	191.4	167.6	130.6	126.4	117.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	71.9	214.4	215.3	207.5	176.2	133.4	109.8	107.5
	Lumber products	3.3	117.2	112.2	106.3	104.3	91.8	80.8	80.1
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.7	131.2	130.4	129.6	116.2	109.9	106.2
	Textile products	7.1	132.5	135.4	143.4	140.7	128.2	104.2	102.5
	Iron and steel	30.3	319.5	322.5	302.0	228.4	143.9	97.6	95.5
	Other manufactures	26.4	216.0	216.1	209.2	182.4	143.2	129.0	126.3
	Logging	1.1	84.0	89.9	112.7	98.3	87.6	43.2	49.9
	Mining	3.1	236.4	237.3*	292.2	318.3	293.1	290.6	251.9
	Communications	1.4	92.6	91.4	95.2	92.5	85.5	80.2	80.8
	Transportation	5.6	112.3	110.3	105.5	100.8	93.0	84.8	83.7
	Construction	6.4	126.3	121.9	119.0	160.8	129.0	116.5	118.4
	Services	2.3	225.0	220.6	212.4	206.3	174.0	164.3	163.0
	Trade	8.2	150.9	152.1	154.5	162.0	147.3	140.9	136.2
	- All Industries	100.0	184.8	184.9	181.5	166.3	132.8	114.2	111.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.1	189.8	186.1	176.2	148.2	117.9	109.7	105.5
	Lumber products	1.9	131.2	129.0	145.4	153.9	119.2	108.0	108.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	105.4	101.3	103.6	109.9	101.5	104.1	98.2
	Textile products	2.5	216.1	225.5	230.0	197.3	159.9	131.7	130.3
	Iron and steel	15.1	171.2	169.3	149.2	114.7	85.9	80.8	76.6
	Other manufactures	16.5	248.3	239.4	231.2	194.1	154.4	143.5	138.7
	Logging	.3	39.6	41.5	68.8	66.8	38.9	32.8	12.3
	Mining	6.7	148.2	144.3	150.4	128.7	114.3	102.7	97.7
	Communications	2.4	123.6	118.5	119.8	118.0	100.9	99.0	101.9
	Transportation	18.0	126.4	124.1	118.0	115.9	105.6	95.9	93.9
	Construction	14.5	112.0	107.5	134.3	139.6	112.8	116.6	109.0
	Services	3.3	170.7	166.2	170.5	182.2	152.5	148.5	133.8
	Trade	16.7	134.3	131.3	131.4	136.6	124.5	120.8	118.5
	- All Industries	100.0	145.1	141.6	143.5	135.6	114.9	109.4	104.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.8	282.7	273.6	254.8	182.6	137.8	128.1	115.7
	Lumber products	9.4	125.2	122.5	144.4	146.5	118.4	107.0	94.5
	Pulp and paper	3.9	155.9	154.6	162.4	151.7	133.3	114.2	94.2
	Textile products	.7	196.8	195.6	193.3	174.3	144.8	117.4	126.3
	Iron and steel	29.3	1107.8	1068.0	855.3	293.4	149.6	82.7	93.7
	Other manufactures	12.6	186.5	178.9	183.1	193.3	157.3	172.9	153.6
	Logging	6.2	150.0	149.9	111.1	103.4	82.8	97.2	49.6
	Mining	4.4	97.4	98.9	100.5	113.2	113.1	116.7	118.4
	Communications	2.2	143.1	140.0	134.4	122.5	116.7	119.0	116.1
	Transportation	8.3	113.7	111.2	108.8	109.0	102.4	104.0	99.9
	Construction	11.3	170.7	173.7	129.4	123.8	83.4	88.5	96.6
	Services	2.7	162.9	158.5	145.5	154.3	137.2	138.2	117.6
	Trade	9.1	163.1	160.9	162.4	160.9	143.3	136.4	130.6
	- All Industries	100.0	195.8	191.9	175.3	146.6	119.0	117.0	107.1

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

\*Revised.



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	77.6	234.7	233.6	201.2	170.6	126.2	106.1	104.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	139.9	137.9	141.7	146.9	140.5	130.5	124.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	137.5	133.9	132.2	125.2	116.4	113.3	107.6
Textiles	11.1	158.2	161.0	168.7	157.2	134.5	110.1	110.7
Tobacco and beverages	3.6	160.4	167.3	174.0	154.0	134.0	124.0	120.2
Iron and steel	32.3	377.1	367.5	276.9	208.3	118.7	80.7	84.9
Other manufactures	24.6	225.1	227.4	178.1	161.9	124.7	114.5	110.1
Communications	1.2	68.9	68.4	71.1	66.8	67.9	65.3	65.1
Transportation	4.4	105.3	102.1	117.2	114.3	97.7	95.0	93.4
Construction	3.5	65.1	63.4	95.7	65.0	46.8	109.3	96.9
Trade	10.2	155.8	156.9	153.9	153.0	143.1	136.6	132.5
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	188.9	188.0	171.9	148.5	114.9	107.6	104.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	79.4	374.7	378.1	301.3	207.4	138.4	109.6	109.7
Leather products	7.0	108.1	108.1	110.9	110.9	90.8	100.0	103.6
Other manufactures	72.4	491.4	496.3	385.0	250.4	159.0	114.0	112.5
Transportation	2.7	80.0	78.1	75.9	72.7	120.0	99.9	102.6
Construction	6.0	163.0	157.3	136.9	187.7	148.3	294.2	93.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	277.2	278.0	228.8	179.1	134.9	126.9	109.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.3	224.3	228.6	208.8	167.5	127.8	107.4	104.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	148.3	152.6	145.8	156.9	124.3	118.0	113.0
Printing and publishing	6.2	151.4	152.1	151.5	153.1	131.7	127.6	124.5
Textiles	7.6	116.5	121.9	123.3	119.3	106.0	85.2	87.0
Iron and steel	26.5	444.0	455.3	387.8	245.7	150.7	98.3	92.8
Other manufactures	30.7	218.2	220.3	203.1	163.3	127.5	114.2	110.8
Communications	1.3	73.8	72.0	75.5	71.9	71.2	68.5	68.4
Transportation	3.6	125.7	120.7	116.0	109.6	103.4	100.3	98.9
Construction	2.7	109.8	108.5	93.7	123.9	83.0	62.1	65.3
Trade	13.5	136.9	139.0	139.3	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	192.0	194.3	180.8	156.7	124.4	108.6	105.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	53.4	179.1	176.0	167.2	158.0	120.9	101.2	99.4
Lumber products	3.0	62.4	46.1	68.9	85.1	61.8	74.7	73.9
Pulp and paper	14.3	132.5	130.7	128.5	120.7	106.9	95.7	89.9
Other manufactures	36.1	253.3	253.5	230.8	217.3	146.3	116.6	115.6
Construction	9.7	143.0	146.9	172.7	176.3	158.5	130.6	127.2
Trade	19.7	179.5	178.9	170.2	166.5	145.6	139.3	136.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	169.6	168.2	163.0	157.0	126.1	110.2	107.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.0	192.9	197.6	199.3	172.5	129.7	100.8	109.2
Textiles	10.6	98.1	99.9	110.0	108.1	107.1	82.5	88.2
Electrical apparatus	10.9	202.3	203.0	188.4	167.1	129.6	111.6	114.6
Iron and steel	46.4	270.3	279.3	285.4	227.7	140.6	96.3	112.7
Other manufactures	18.1	161.0	163.3	158.8	153.4	134.3	120.0	121.4
Construction	3.0	110.4	112.3	126.0	117.1	76.0	62.2	56.2
Trade	6.3	141.1	142.9	145.5	150.1	139.0	132.4	136.9
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	182.3	186.3	188.1	165.2	126.8	102.1	108.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.5	350.6	348.0	341.2	256.1	162.1	117.7	108.3
Iron and steel	77.0	386.8	384.5	372.4	279.2	160.9	106.2	91.5
Other manufactures	13.6	229.1	225.2	236.3	180.6	165.8	156.4	164.4
Construction	1.9	86.2	80.7	76.0	112.4	61.3	46.3	49.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	307.3	303.9	296.1	229.3	149.2	112.1	105.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	61.0	180.9	178.7	168.0	146.1	110.7	102.5	98.5
Animal products - edible	7.4	239.3	240.5	196.6	173.9	143.5	130.6	131.8
Printing and publishing	4.1	106.6	100.0	105.0	113.2	108.2	109.7	102.0
Textiles	7.0	225.5	238.9	237.2	202.9	164.6	134.3	136.8
Iron and steel	24.5	164.0	159.0	130.2	115.3	84.8	78.5	73.7
Other manufactures	18.0	206.0	203.3	223.4	161.7	127.7	121.3	117.9
Transportation	5.5	93.4	80.9	75.1	75.2	87.2	81.0	84.5
Construction	3.5	74.6	73.8	69.4	147.1	65.4	40.5	56.2
Trade	24.0	113.4	111.6	112.9	114.6	103.6	102.8	98.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	141.2	138.9	133.5	126.6	102.8	96.5	95.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	67.0	452.2	443.8	379.6	209.1	150.1	122.6	120.9
Lumber products	5.8	113.4	111.1	118.6	140.2	115.6	94.2	88.9
Other manufactures	61.2	630.7	619.0	505.7	242.7	166.7	135.9	135.4
Communications	2.9	120.9	118.5	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3	113.0
Transportation	6.7	92.0	91.8	92.7	86.4	100.0	107.0	105.2
Construction	5.1	116.8	116.2	129.2	112.3	62.7	47.6	65.0
Services	4.0	163.1	159.8	143.4	145.2	136.2	137.5	112.1
Trade	14.3	162.8	161.2	162.2	161.4	147.5	140.0	131.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	249.1	245.2	221.8	156.6	127.3	115.1	112.2

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,188,869	57,849,459	51.67	135.5	134.8	126.4	166.2	165.1	143.2
Animal products - edible	38,853	1,147,702	29.55	113.4	112.7	106.1	134.8	132.3	116.8
Fur and products	3,020	84,519	27.92	100.9	103.0	99.5	108.1	112.6	104.8
Leather and products	28,713	843,027	22.59	101.3	102.6	100.2	113.6	118.0	111.5
Boots and shoes	17,189	376,872	21.93	95.4	96.8	97.8	117.6	115.6	106.2
Lumber and its products	67,571	1,773,730	26.25	104.1	101.5	104.6	131.5	127.4	123.5
Rough and dressed lumber	37,815	1,018,133	27.01	91.7	89.7	101.9	113.5	116.7	123.1
Furniture	9,520	238,096	25.01	96.2	94.9	100.5	111.2	110.9	113.9
Other lumber products	20,436	519,501	25.42	146.2	140.3	115.9	182.5	171.4	132.0
Musical instruments	1,234	29,006	23.51	132.1	132.9	106.1	152.1	150.4	108.9
Plant products - edible	49,534	1,241,776	25.17	114.8	109.9	116.1	127.5	123.7	120.0
Pulp and paper products	84,255	2,630,751	31.94	105.3	103.0	104.3	114.8	112.3	109.5
Pulp and paper	38,278	1,335,766	34.90	105.1	101.5	105.7	118.2	113.8	113.4
Paper products	16,055	411,161	25.61	119.3	117.6	109.1	125.6	124.5	114.4
Printing and publishing	29,922	943,804	31.54	99.0	98.2	100.2	106.5	105.8	102.5
Rubber products	16,312	478,895	29.22	94.4	93.8	94.1	113.3	115.0	101.6
Textile products	155,068	2,967,088	21.97	98.0	99.6	104.0	114.5	113.8	113.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,418	1,104,552	22.35	93.2	94.1	104.2	112.0	112.0	113.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,519	500,830	21.48	91.7	93.0	101.7	105.2	105.8	109.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,399	284,688	22.98	92.1	95.0	108.7	117.8	119.0	120.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,448	242,271	23.19	94.6	94.6	101.2	118.4	117.0	108.1
Hosiery and knit goods	21,481	430,722	20.05	99.5	100.4	96.4	106.3	109.1	102.3
Garments and personal furnishings	48,135	1,051,671	21.85	100.9	104.2	107.6	119.1	117.1	118.4
Other textile products	16,034	380,121	23.71	101.1	100.9	103.6	117.0	116.0	112.2
Tobacco	9,864	219,460	22.25	111.7	118.5	115.1	138.3	129.5	123.1
Beverages	12,557	456,398	34.75	111.8	106.4	118.1	132.0	121.3	130.1
Chemicals	85,046	2,506,002	29.45	186.5	195.1	198.8	216.5	235.6	214.2
Clay, glass and stone products	15,153	448,667	29.61	100.6	99.5	101.4	124.3	120.7	117.3
Electric light and power	18,910	877,391	35.82	99.1	96.0	102.0	110.1	106.8	107.8
Electrical apparatus	44,350	1,406,566	31.72	145.6	142.0	120.3	171.1	168.8	118.9
Iron and steel products	475,714	17,448,788	36.87	174.6	172.6	149.3	214.2	212.1	169.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,945	1,276,407	35.51	126.6	125.7	117.7	141.4	134.5	129.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,798	913,044	35.39	108.1	110.7	115.9	128.2	127.7	123.7
Agricultural implements	11,411	375,992	32.95	126.0	125.7	123.1	152.3	156.3	147.0
Land vehicles	182,142	6,654,125	36.53	180.3	158.9	155.4	187.8	180.0	151.0
Automobiles and parts	44,861	1,783,754	39.76	118.5	119.4	114.3	129.1	135.8	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	87,812	3,518,600	40.05	396.5	371.7	272.4	563.0	525.2	314.5
Heating appliances	5,590	167,268	29.92	107.2	107.5	99.4	123.8	122.4	108.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,765	795,566	38.33	140.0	140.1	140.5	176.0	174.3	162.9
Foundry and machine shop products	12,828	447,377	34.88	112.4	111.7	126.4	149.3	151.4	159.6
Other iron and steel products	93,435	3,300,409	35.32	204.7	208.4	188.9	268.5	270.0	222.8
Non-ferrous metal products	87,166	2,254,527	25.87	160.1	160.3	127.9	190.8	188.1	154.6
Non-metallic mineral products	16,410	613,820	37.41	119.6	117.9	112.7	135.1	132.7	120.4
Miscellaneous	19,559	586,788	30.51	177.2	183.8	170.9	233.1	238.3	204.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	40,737	1,092,292	26.81	86.0	95.7	89.8	118.2	126.2	110.4
<b>MINING</b>	74,404	2,666,904	35.84	89.8	88.3	97.2	102.3	102.5	108.6
Coal	25,528	849,980	33.30	101.5	97.0	101.4	135.7	130.9	129.1
Metallic ores	37,554	1,487,853	39.09	80.8	81.2	94.0	86.7	88.9	99.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,322	349,071	30.83	103.2	101.2	104.2	125.2	120.5	116.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	28,820	829,749	28.99	110.2	107.8	109.8	117.9	114.9	111.6
Telegraphs	7,881	230,873	29.29	118.9	115.3	110.2	138.2	130.2	121.7
Telephones	20,739	598,876	28.88	107.3	105.2	109.7	111.6	110.1	108.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	151,225	5,373,784	35.54	120.7	118.1	111.3	135.2	132.8	120.9
Street railways and cartage	41,818	1,379,003	32.98	116.9	114.8	107.2	134.4	130.9	115.6
Steam railways	83,911	3,213,865	38.30	122.3	119.7	112.4	133.2	131.8	118.4
Shipping and stevedoring	25,494	780,916	30.65	120.9	117.3	114.5	146.1	140.9	137.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	181,991	5,380,175	29.56	103.4	95.8	105.2	134.3	126.0	127.3
Building	69,562	2,475,187	35.58	113.0	113.0	116.8	139.9	138.1	138.7
Highway	71,174	1,815,766	25.51	99.6	85.1	95.6	129.8	107.0	113.3
Railway	41,255	1,089,222	26.40	95.1	91.5	104.0	129.7	127.8	128.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	43,918	814,686	18.55	115.0	112.9	110.8	133.3	131.5	119.8
Hotels and restaurants	27,397	488,684	17.84	118.2	114.5	113.8	145.6	141.6	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,521	325,992	19.73	110.0	110.4	108.3	118.3	119.2	108.6
<b>TRADE</b>	158,136	4,063,466	25.70	96.8	96.6	97.3	108.5	107.7	104.1
Retail	118,541	2,798,556	23.65	95.9	96.2	96.6	107.8	107.3	102.7
Wholesale	39,795	1,264,910	31.79	99.9	98.1	99.7	109.9	108.4	107.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,387,898	57,870,495	30.98	121.6	120.1	116.3	147.5	145.7	131.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	84,452	2,035,637	24.11	107.5	105.6	105.4	117.9	115.4	111.1
Banks and Trust Companies	37,770	1,035,280	27.41	117.0	115.9	115.5	122.8	120.0	117.0
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,490	54,171	36.38	97.6	93.3	85.8	118.5	108.4	92.0
Insurance	25,192	946,186	37.58	96.3	101.1	96.6	113.1	111.2	106.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,932,350	59,906,132	31.00	121.0	119.6	115.8	146.3	144.5	131.0



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at August 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 August 1 and July 1, 1945, and August 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 Aug.1,1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug.1,1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug.1,1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1942	
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	60,520	1,825,678	30.17	142.2	159.7	120.8	187.4	186.5	144.0	
Lumber products	5,655	125,207	22.14	112.4	112.5	114.4	146.4	142.6	147.5	
Pulp and paper	5,685	178,527	31.37	109.9	108.4	101.4	150.9	126.8	107.6	
Iron and steel	35,382	1,150,189	34.46	200.2	192.7	150.4	255.1	251.9	174.5	
Logging	4,264	97,254	22.81	70.0	104.5	69.8	104.6	151.6	95.9	
Mining	15,182	469,190	30.90	84.6	79.6	89.7	114.5	112.1	115.3	
Transportation	18,988	646,837	34.07	192.7	191.4	129.1	227.1	222.9	148.6	
Construction	32,810	789,016	24.05	155.8	105.1	120.0	172.5	154.2	156.6	
Trade	10,222	226,558	22.16	97.6	99.2	100.5	108.8	108.0	105.9	
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>147,279</b>	<b>4,158,777</b>	<b>28.24</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>155.4</b>	
<b>Quebec</b>										
Manufacturing	411,434	12,514,951	29.95	141.8	141.0	128.6	180.4	175.4	147.5	
Lumber products	15,769	362,597	22.99	98.4	96.9	96.1	142.6	155.7	128.1	
Pulp and paper	51,472	984,953	31.30	105.9	101.6	105.1	115.4	109.9	109.4	
Textile products	71,448	1,486,087	20.80	100.1	101.2	104.8	114.5	112.2	115.2	
Chemicals	49,087	1,597,564	28.47	202.9	217.6	210.2	249.6	279.5	226.9	
Iron and steel	151,563	4,886,544	37.20	201.7	195.8	158.1	255.1	259.8	178.0	
Logging	16,501	522,158	19.52	81.7	178.2	89.0	114.4	117.9	125.7	
Mining	14,520	477,440	32.88	107.4	99.6	102.5	115.1	114.5	111.5	
Communications	7,124	224,185	31.47	110.7	110.5	112.0	111.6	109.5	109.0	
Transportation	39,600	1,372,101	34.65	114.9	110.8	115.0	127.3	123.1	126.2	
Construction	52,190	1,439,822	27.59	104.5	97.5	125.0	151.5	120.4	157.8	
Services	12,489	229,754	18.40	121.4	120.6	119.5	144.2	145.4	153.4	
Trade	36,966	956,851	25.88	99.0	98.9	98.8	109.5	109.1	104.7	
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>590,824</b>	<b>17,537,220</b>	<b>29.54</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>140.5</b>	
<b>Ontario</b>										
Manufacturing	540,517	17,580,925	32.54	124.9	125.5	120.9	148.7	150.6	154.9	
Lumber products	25,241	645,354	26.49	117.2	112.2	106.5	145.5	136.7	122.0	
Plant products - edible	26,012	659,056	25.34	115.3	115.1	115.5	125.7	124.1	117.5	
Pulp and paper	55,937	1,164,651	32.41	104.8	104.4	105.7	114.1	114.2	109.9	
Textile products	55,201	1,276,057	25.99	94.0	96.1	101.8	113.0	114.2	112.4	
Chemicals	51,164	954,015	30.61	160.7	162.5	175.2	175.5	184.5	186.0	
Electrical apparatus	28,608	888,578	31.06	135.2	132.1	114.7	152.4	151.6	129.6	
Iron and steel	227,941	8,355,985	36.56	142.7	144.0	134.9	169.7	175.5	149.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	31,058	1,047,375	35.72	129.8	130.9	122.9	160.1	162.2	145.0	
Logging	7,891	203,635	25.81	75.8	81.1	101.7	108.5	105.7	126.2	
Mining	23,494	909,872	38.75	75.5	74.6	95.1	85.4	85.7	99.4	
Communications	10,098	300,565	29.74	105.0	101.7	105.9	112.1	109.6	108.1	
Transportation	42,144	1,495,467	35.48	117.8	115.7	110.7	127.9	126.2	117.7	
Construction	48,065	1,545,590	32.11	85.2	82.5	80.5	109.4	106.5	95.9	
Services	17,429	326,902	18.76	115.0	112.7	108.5	131.4	129.7	114.6	
Trade	61,864	1,593,127	25.84	91.4	92.1	95.6	105.0	104.0	100.4	
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>751,102</b>	<b>23,953,381</b>	<b>31.89</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>124.8</b>	
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	74,845	2,217,454	29.85	156.4	155.7	126.8	155.5	155.6	140.0	
Animal products - edible	11,626	529,421	28.55	157.5	156.3	116.2	149.5	147.9	121.7	
Lumber products	3,720	102,153	27.46	95.0	91.5	103.1	121.0	115.9	117.2	
Plant products - edible	5,783	147,588	25.52	140.1	124.8	115.3	141.5	130.5	115.7	
Textile products	4,889	94,898	19.41	109.8	114.5	116.8	117.1	122.9	117.1	
Iron and steel	29,687	951,707	32.06	154.7	152.9	154.8	183.6	188.0	156.7	
Mining	15,138	504,122	38.57	121.9	118.7	125.7	140.8	156.8	156.9	
Communications	4,742	127,030	26.79	111.9	107.2	108.4	116.1	115.2	108.9	
Transportation	35,439	1,309,422	36.95	114.4	112.5	106.8	125.8	125.4	111.6	
Construction	28,370	798,942	28.16	85.6	82.2	102.7	110.4	106.5	117.6	
Services	6,491	116,111	17.89	104.9	102.2	104.8	119.0	117.1	111.4	
Trade	32,741	861,299	26.51	101.9	99.6	99.7	112.4	108.5	106.5	
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>196,453</b>	<b>5,950,225</b>	<b>30.29</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>122.4</b>	
<b>British Columbia</b>										
Manufacturing	101,755	5,710,455	56.47	178.4	172.6	160.8	251.7	224.1	189.4	
Animal products - edible	5,500	179,290	32.60	116.9	112.4	114.5	145.8	152.1	124.9	
Lumber products	17,186	540,414	31.45	95.2	91.1	107.4	115.5	115.5	119.5	
Plant products - edible	4,776	125,715	25.90	127.1	115.4	135.6	150.6	155.5	159.0	
Pulp and paper	7,012	254,880	35.50	104.9	104.0	109.5	110.1	107.5	115.8	
Iron and steel	55,541	2,124,365	39.85	450.9	454.7	548.1	607.7	599.7	429.4	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,555	221,028	41.45	110.6	108.5	112.9	135.7	123.2	127.2	
Logging	11,594	455,422	39.79	125.6	125.5	91.5	151.7	156.8	95.0	
Mining	8,070	306,280	37.95	82.8	84.0	85.4	91.9	94.1	98.9	
Transportation	15,052	549,957	36.54	112.0	109.6	107.2	157.5	155.6	120.4	
Construction	20,556	808,805	39.56	162.7	165.6	125.4	252.4	251.7	151.8	
Services	4,897	102,652	20.96	115.9	110.8	101.7	154.6	151.1	116.5	
Trade	16,545	425,251	25.71	102.7	101.5	102.5	120.6	118.1	115.7	
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>182,240</b>	<b>6,470,594</b>	<b>35.50</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>	

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Aug. 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 August 1 and July 1, 1945, and August 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 Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1942
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	224,584	7,043,059	31.36	147.1	146.5	126.1	182.3	178.3	144.5
Plant products - edible	8,155	213,235	26.15	97.2	95.8	98.4	115.5	114.3	104.8
Pulp and paper	9,128	261,774	28.68	111.2	108.3	107.0	114.3	111.9	104.1
Textiles	32,206	689,613	21.41	99.6	101.3	108.2	111.2	109.4	114.0
Tobacco	6,178	146,203	23.67	108.4	116.9	115.1	144.8	132.6	129.7
Iron and steel	33,567	5,564,353	36.09	204.9	199.7	150.5	256.6	241.6	176.4
Communications	3,376	127,877	37.82	108.0	105.2	109.4	108.0	109.3	107.6
Transportation	12,824	402,758	31.41	104.2	101.0	116.5	116.7	113.5	136.3
Construction	10,504	316,202	30.10	96.9	94.3	142.4	113.4	107.4	167.5
Services	8,584	167,392	19.50	111.3	114.1	108.2	136.8	138.6	119.9
Trade	29,439	785,447	26.68	99.6	99.7	98.5	110.7	110.7	104.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	289,430	8,845,735	30.56	133.9	133.2	121.8	162.6	159.4	139.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	51,605	904,196	28.70	199.2	201.0	160.2	270.5	258.6	165.8
Chemicals	11,597	336,061	29.49	282.6	292.5	219.9	435.8	439.4	280.6
Iron and steel	9,685	336,961	34.09	388.9	361.0	222.1	450.5	407.0	254.2
Transportation	1,066	31,433	29.49	115.9	113.2	110.0	131.0	124.2	121.0
Construction	2,383	63,271	26.55	103.2	99.8	86.6	153.2	136.8	127.9
Services	1,294	20,091	15.53	118.1	117.5	108.8	132.7	133.9	121.1
Trade	3,151	67,812	21.52	103.7	102.1	96.5	114.9	112.2	104.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	59,693	1,095,078	27.59	169.1	169.6	139.6	227.2	216.3	164.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	186,108	6,165,266	33.13	137.9	140.5	128.3	168.1	170.6	143.8
Plant products - edible	10,760	277,633	25.80	99.5	102.4	97.9	108.7	111.3	108.1
Pulp and paper	15,237	483,907	31.76	101.3	101.7	101.3	109.4	110.8	106.9
Textiles	18,885	494,711	26.20	97.1	101.6	102.8	120.9	122.1	116.5
Chemicals	15,224	436,498	28.67	201.8	197.6	186.2	216.6	225.5	197.9
Electrical apparatus	15,872	425,586	30.68	149.5	147.9	121.0	164.6	164.4	129.2
Iron and steel	65,479	2,464,416	37.64	186.0	180.7	162.5	239.0	241.6	186.1
Communications	3,090	111,637	36.13	104.1	102.7	108.5	109.2	108.2	107.4
Transportation	8,802	288,169	32.74	121.0	116.2	111.6	133.5	132.0	122.5
Construction	6,687	225,187	33.68	81.0	80.1	69.2	88.8	85.7	78.2
Services	9,022	178,183	19.75	115.5	113.9	108.1	130.4	129.8	110.5
Trade	33,515	911,694	27.56	92.9	94.4	94.8	103.4	105.7	101.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	247,127	7,895,207	31.91	125.2	127.1	117.9	149.9	151.8	131.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,956	354,081	29.62	119.5	117.4	111.9	142.1	139.5	127.5
Pulp and paper	3,198	96,660	30.23	113.8	112.3	110.4	120.1	118.1	111.4
Iron and steel	3,594	120,805	33.61	107.4	107.8	93.6	180.5	162.6	138.2
Construction	2,182	65,824	30.17	88.6	91.0	107.0	114.4	114.4	122.1
Services	2,174	56,123	16.62	121.5	120.0	114.0	148.8	147.4	131.8
Trade	4,412	100,381	22.75	104.1	103.7	98.7	115.4	115.2	104.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,406	606,045	27.05	112.6	111.7	108.2	132.4	130.6	120.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,247	1,706,282	33.30	116.5	119.3	120.4	137.8	140.2	139.4
Textiles	6,318	144,527	22.88	91.3	92.9	102.3	104.3	104.4	114.2
Electrical apparatus	6,521	215,249	33.01	125.1	125.4	116.4	156.1	153.9	161.1
Iron and steel	27,642	1,028,047	37.19	126.8	131.2	133.9	148.5	151.7	151.8
Construction	1,789	65,659	36.70	72.2	73.4	82.4	100.1	98.7	99.4
Trade	3,951	99,665	25.23	93.0	94.1	95.8	102.3	103.5	100.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,568	1,941,448	32.59	112.6	115.1	116.2	133.6	135.7	134.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	37,904	1,566,492	41.33	135.6	134.6	131.9	142.4	147.1	129.8
Iron and steel	32,225	1,380,886	42.85	137.0	136.2	131.9	144.8	150.1	130.7
Construction	803	30,066	37.44	126.2	118.2	111.3	162.4	151.9	128.9
Trade	1,457	40,010	27.46	112.5	102.7	98.8	110.7	106.2	96.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	41,852	1,691,001	40.40	133.7	132.2	128.8	142.1	146.1	128.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	36,190	1,021,203	28.22	134.6	133.0	125.0	150.9	154.3	137.4
Animal products - edible	4,361	130,972	29.90	123.7	124.3	102.6	142.7	141.6	114.7
Textiles	4,130	80,361	19.46	112.2	119.8	119.0	117.6	123.3	117.8
Chemicals	2,631	82,018	31.17	486.5	469.7	770.7	558.9	596.2	830.7
Iron and steel	14,532	446,721	30.74	147.5	143.0	117.1	189.0	175.8	135.3
Communications	1,249	33,763	27.07	99.2	96.3	103.8	97.7	94.7	99.7
Transportation	3,279	109,854	33.50	115.0	111.6	103.6	133.2	127.9	109.1
Construction	2,102	68,011	32.36	48.2	47.7	44.9	51.7	49.5	45.5
Services	2,243	38,663	17.24	114.6	112.1	107.2	124.7	122.4	113.5
Trade	14,209	384,333	27.05	101.6	100.0	101.2	113.5	109.8	108.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,300	1,656,673	27.94	115.5	113.7	109.2	127.8	127.8	117.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59,678	2,214,577	37.11	243.9	239.4	204.7	329.3	322.7	247.3
Lumber products	5,161	162,637	31.51	86.4	84.7	90.5	103.8	103.1	104.6
Iron and steel	42,100	1,658,805	39.40	514.2	502.7	389.2	684.4	688.4	479.8
Communications	2,585	70,152	27.14	111.2	109.0	112.4	122.9	117.2	119.0
Transportation	5,994	215,498	35.95	103.9	109.7	110.8	129.2	125.7	114.0
Construction	4,516	163,285	36.16	147.5	146.7	163.1	188.8	191.2	186.7
Services	3,567	75,876	21.27	119.1	118.6	104.7	139.6	136.5	119.9
Trade	12,745	335,482	26.32	101.5	100.5	101.1	121.2	118.7	112.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	89,089	3,074,999	34.52	175.5	172.9	156.3	234.0	228.7	186.7



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