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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

SEPTEMBER, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Nov. 4, 1943

Price \$1 a year

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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

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

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further rise in general industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of September, but the increase was considerably smaller than at Sept. 1 in any recent year, being also substantially below the average at that date in the period since 1920. The 13,934 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the employment of 1,870,836 men and women, as compared with 1,868,542 at Aug. 1. The gain of 2,294 workers, or 0.1 p.c., brought the index, (1926=100), to 186.2, as compared with 185.9 in the previous report, and 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. The slackening in the rate of expansion at the date under review continues the levelling-off which has recently been indicated in the current figures of employment; this is partly due to shortages of labour, but in some cases results from changes in the type of production required in certain war industries.

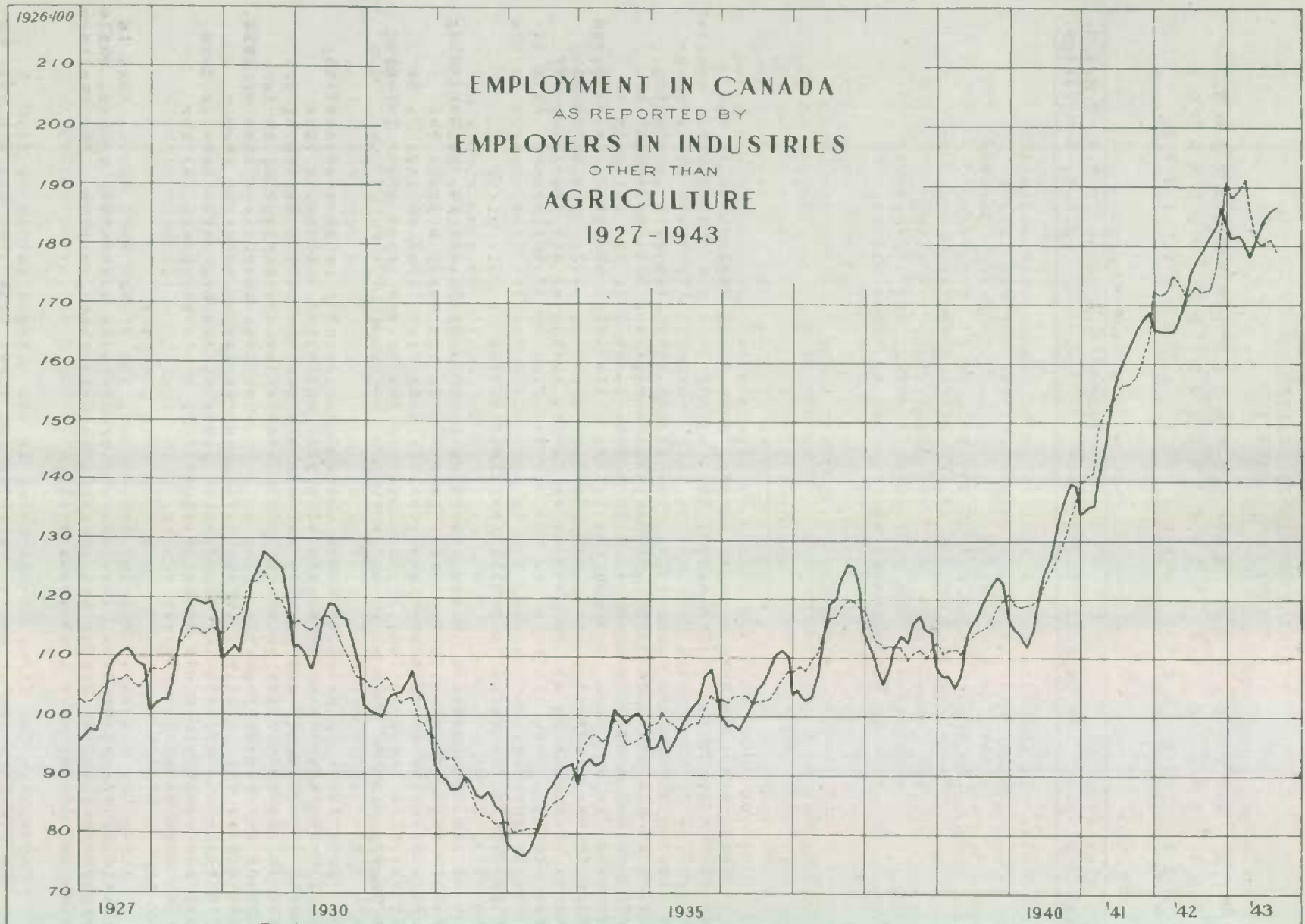
Since the increase in employment as a whole in Canada at the beginning of September was less than that usually reported in the early autumn, the seasonally-corrected index number declined, falling from 180.9 at Aug. 1, to 179.0 at the date under review; it then reached the lowest point since November of last year.

Manufacturing establishments showed considerably heightened activity at Sept. 1, when they recorded a gain of 11,253 employees. Although this increase is significant, and greatly exceeds the average at the beginning of September in the 22 earlier years for which statistics are available, it is nevertheless considerably smaller than in any other September since that of 1936. The additions to the personnel at the date under review were fairly evenly divided between the durable and non-durable goods divisions, with those in iron and steel and vegetable foods being greatest. On the other hand, further reductions were shown in chemical plants.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the trends were mixed, that in communications, transportation, services and trade being moderately upward, while the movement in logging, mining and construction was retrogressive. The declines in logging and mining were contra-seasonal.

Payrolls:- The firms co-operating in the current survey at Sept. 1 reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages totalling \$58,516,943, as

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.

compared with \$58,044,447 at the beginning of August. This increase of 0.8 p.c. exceeded that of 0.1 p.c. in the personnel, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$31.06 at Aug. 1 to \$31.28 at the beginning of September. The latter was the highest in the record, exceeding by 14 cents the previous maximum indicated at Apr. 1, when employment was in smaller volume. At Sept. 1, 1942, the indicated average was \$29.29, while that at Sept. 1, 1941, was \$26.04.

To some extent, the increase in the salaries and wages reported at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1 represents the return to a more normal level of operations in certain plants, following the holiday season. However, the latest figure was affected by strikes in some industries, notably coal-mining in Nova Scotia.

In comparison with Sept. 1 of last year, the reported aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.1 p.c., accompanying that of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The rise in the average weekly earnings amounted to 6.8 p.c. Although these increases in the 12 months are important, it is noteworthy that they are not so marked as those which had been indicated from Sept. 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1942.

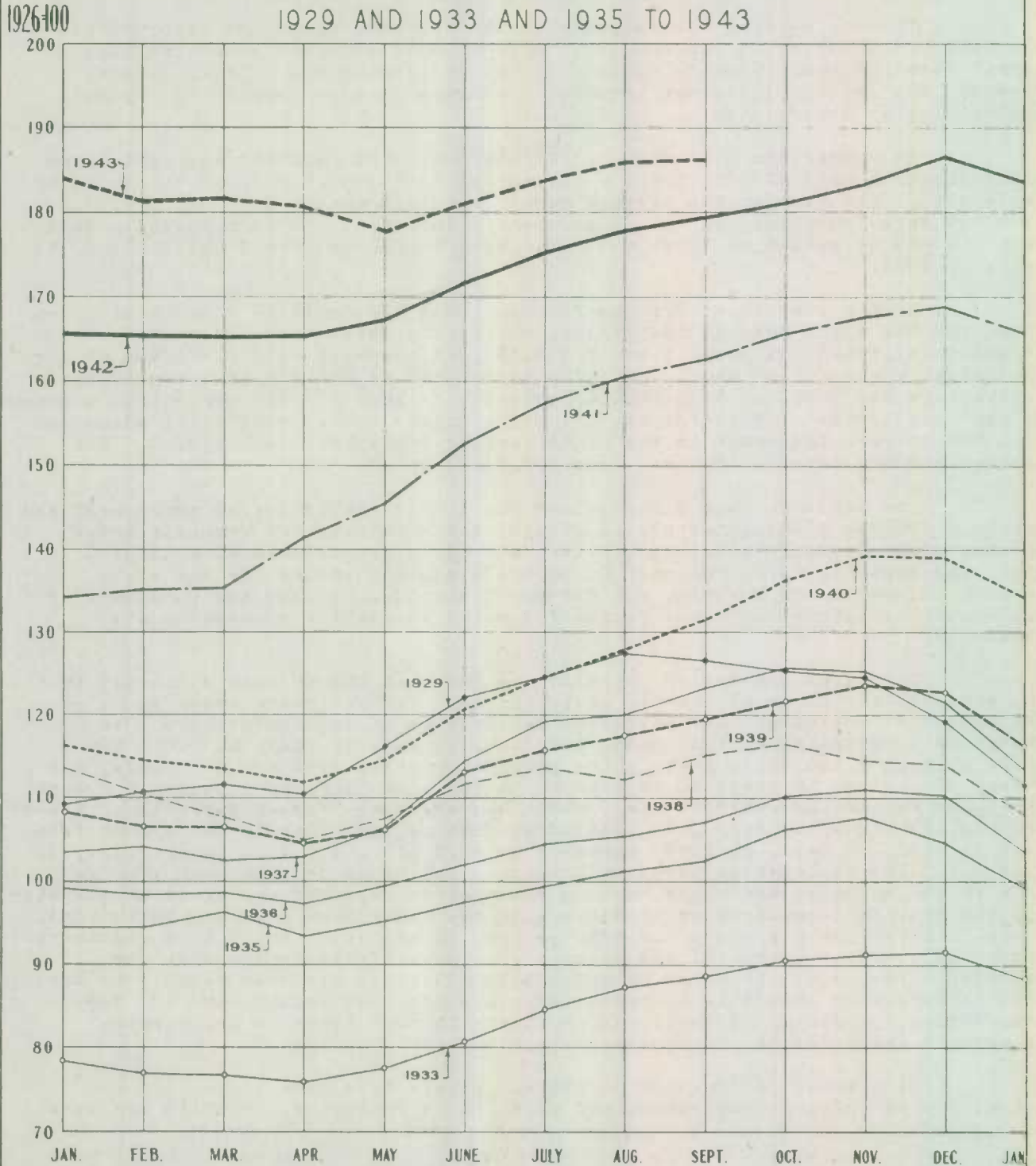
If the statistics for the finance group are included with those given above for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number in recorded employment at Sept. 1 was 1,935,341, as compared with 1,932,994 at Aug. 1. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls was stated as \$60,526,193, considerably higher than the total of \$60,080,084 indicated at Aug. 1. The per capita average in the nine leading industries was \$31.27, a figure which practically coincided with the average indicated in the eight leading industries for Sept. 1. The average at that date in 1942 had been \$29.31.

The table on page 8 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 Aug. 1, 1943, and Sept. 1, 1942. On page 10 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 21.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 48.9 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1943, amounted to 21.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.6 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 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.

As a result of wartime conditions, there have been especially noteworthy advances in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in

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



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

the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 36.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1943, and that of payrolls has advanced by 69.4 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.

The production of durable goods^{1/} has shown particularly important gains from the beginning of the record of payrolls; thus, the index of employment has risen by 59.3 p.c., while the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers have doubled between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1943. Although there has more recently been a slackening in certain of the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 16.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 37.3 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 aggregated and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 8 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 Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1943, and Sept. 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 figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the latter statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

The Course of Employment in the First Four Years of the War.

The tabulation of the statistics for Sept. 1 provides an opportunity of reviewing the changes in the Canadian industrial pattern which have resulted from the war, without having to make allowance for the seasonal movements which to a greater or lesser extent affect the value of comparisons of the situation in different months of the year. The table on page 6 gives index numbers for the provinces, the leading cities and a number of industrial groups at Sept. 1 in the years, 1939-43, together with the percentage changes in these indexes from 1939. Attention is also drawn to Chart 2, which depicts the monthly movements of employment in recent years in the Dominion as a whole.

In the first months of the war, employment showed only moderate gains, a relatively slow rate of expansion marking the initial phases of the transition from a peace-time to a war-time basis. The attainment of a more advanced stage of industrial organization, together with the stimulus provided by the disasters in Norway, the Low Countries and France, resulted in greatly accelerated industrial activity from the early summer of 1940. From May of that year to December, 1942, the trend in recorded employment was almost steadily upward, the brief interruptions in the markedly buoyant movement being due in the main to seasonal causes. In this period, some 800,000 workers were added to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while approximately 500,000 men and

^{1/} For list of these industries, see footnote to the table on page 8.

Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers at Sept. 1 in the Years 1939-1943.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Index Numbers (1926=100)					Percentage Change in Index from Sept. 1, 1939 to			
	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1943
						(Decrease indicated by minus sign)			
						p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>									
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.1	172.2	187.8	9.4	41.0	47.9	61.3
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	111.9	121.7	4.8	16.7	.3	9.1
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	162.1	195.1	210.2	8.8	45.0	55.3	67.4
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.8	147.5	163.4	10.5	36.6	40.1	55.2
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.9	192.8	200.7	6.1	32.2	50.0	56.2
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.0	183.0	186.1	16.0	45.4	57.5	60.2
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	143.1	145.2	2.6	19.4	25.5	27.4
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	137.8	139.0	4.7	25.2	32.2	33.4
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	138.8	137.7	7.4	2.6	7.7	6.8
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	154.0	159.9	7.2	23.7	29.2	34.1
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	179.4	198.8	8.7	28.5	53.9	70.5
CANADA	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	186.2	10.0	36.0	49.9	55.7
<u>(b) Cities</u>									
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	174.4	189.7	7.8	38.7	59.6	73.6
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	239.8	278.4	8.7	45.7	87.6	117.8
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	183.6	195.6	16.3	44.3	66.2	77.0
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	163.4	171.7	14.5	44.4	50.5	58.1
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	168.4	190.7	184.0	27.3	85.4	87.3	80.7
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	297.0	301.3	46.8	112.2	157.8	161.5
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	134.4	139.9	7.5	32.0	36.9	42.5
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	231.0	253.4	10.0	36.0	97.1	116.2
<u>(c) Industries</u>									
Manufacturing	115.3	138.4	181.4	215.6	229.9	20.0	57.3	87.0	99.4
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	195.6	253.9	289.9	33.3	94.8	152.9	188.7
Lumber	92.6	107.6	128.0	124.1	126.9	16.2	38.2	34.0	37.0
Electrical Apparatus	132.4	160.6	225.1	263.5	318.3	21.3	70.0	99.0	140.4
Iron and Steel	94.1	136.6	215.5	305.2	350.7	45.2	129.0	224.3	272.7
Non-ferrous metal products	160.7	203.8	297.5	368.9	445.5	26.8	85.1	129.6	177.2
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	170.6	186.4	182.8	12.1	34.8	47.2	44.4
Food	143.7	140.9	172.2	168.2	162.5	- 1.9	19.8	17.0	13.1
Textiles	119.9	146.6	163.0	166.9	157.0	22.3	35.9	39.2	30.9
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	121.5	133.6	134.5	135.9	10.4	21.3	22.2	23.4
Chemicals	161.9	208.1	441.4	725.2	670.3	28.5	172.6	347.9	314.0
Electric Light and Power	142.8	146.4	155.2	150.2	148.4	2.5	8.7	5.2	3.9
Non-Manufacturing	124.3	124.0	142.4	140.0	138.9	- 0.2	14.6	12.6	11.7
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	147.5	128.8	110.3	131.5	144.6	113.5
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	166.8	158.1	1.3	8.1	- .7	- 5.9
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	107.1	107.4	5.5	16.8	22.7	23.0
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	110.0	120.4	5.1	17.7	22.2	33.8
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	146.5	138.3	- 20.4	1.1	- 3.7	- 9.1
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	188.2	196.3	3.6	21.2	24.1	29.4
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	152.3	152.1	5.9	16.8	12.9	12.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	186.2	10.0	36.0	49.9	55.7

women enlisted in the armed forces, with the result that the reserve of unemployed workers became exhausted and other sources of supply were heavily drawn upon to furnish the required manpower. Among these other sources may be mentioned the own-account and small-employer classes, agricultural workers, home-makers and other women, adolescents, and older men and women. The armed services, in addition to drawing from most of the above reservoirs for recruits have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

Increasing shortages of labour and materials were reflected in a decided slackening in the rate of expansion in employment in the latter part of 1942, and more particularly in the early months of 1943. In the latter, indeed, the general trend was downward until May, in an unusual prolongation of the period of seasonal inactivity. The upward movement was resumed at June 1, but the increases in the personnel indicated at that and subsequent dates were on a scale decidedly smaller than those recorded in the same months in earlier years of the war. Such a development was obviously to be expected, in view of the depletion of manpower involved in the enlistment of over 700,000 men and women in the armed forces from the outbreak of hostilities to the latter part of 1943, and in the stupendous expansion in industrial employment which has taken place in the same period. It is estimated that in the 48 months from Sept. 1, 1939, to Sept. 1, 1943, the firms furnishing monthly returns on employment and payrolls have enlarged their staffs by some 669,000 workers. Other establishments may also have increased their personnel, although it is highly probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted unfavourably upon the smaller businesses.

The table on page 6 shows generally heightened activity in the four years in all provinces and in the eight cities for which monthly statistics are segregated. The expansion in British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec has been particularly outstanding, partly a consequence of the industrial distributions existing in those provinces. This factor has also contributed materially to the extremely pronounced gains in Windsor, Quebec, Vancouver and Hamilton.

Among the various industrial groups, manufacturing, for very evident reasons, has responded most impressively to wartime demands. In the period from Sept. 1, 1939, the number in recorded employment has almost doubled, while that in the production of durable goods has increased by practically 189 p.c. In the class of non-durable goods, the index of employment shows a rise of only 44 p.c., the labour stringency particularly affecting activity among the light manufacturing industries engaged on other than war work. In almost all cases, the rates of expansion from 1939 to 1940, from 1940 to 1941, and from 1941 to 1942, exceeded those indicated in the period from Sept. 1, 1942, to Sept. 1, 1943. This is a result not only of shortages of labour and supplies, but is also due to some extent to revisions in production requirements associated with the changing conditions of the war.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the increases in employment since the outbreak of hostilities have generally been more moderate than those in manufacturing. Although there have been important gains in logging from Sept. 1, 1939, that industry is nevertheless experiencing an acute shortage of labour. This situation is also reflected in the data for mining, in which the lack of workers is particularly serious; despite greatly increased demand for coal and for various metals and minerals required in the war effort, employment in these industries was in smaller volume at Sept. 1, 1943, than when the war broke out.

The growth of employment in communications and transportation in the last four years has been considerable; in the latter, the index at Sept. 1, 1943, reached its highest point in the record of 23 years. The expansion in trade and services has also been noteworthy. In these two, the widespread replacement of men by female workers has helped the situation, while the use of part-time

Number of Persons Employed at September 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 September 1 and August 1, 1943, and September 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 Sept. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Sept. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942
(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	142,249	4,066,628	28.59	28.23	26.56	123.2	127.6	115.0	162.4	166.1	159.5
Prince Edward Island	2,564	58,855	24.89	24.93	22.80	113.6	112.9	104.5	133.2	132.5	112.2
Nova Scotia	86,581	2,551,948	29.47	28.67	27.46	125.2	133.8	116.2	165.2	171.8	144.1
New Brunswick	53,504	1,455,845	27.31	27.62	25.25	121.1	119.1	109.5	159.0	156.1	133.4
Quebec	590,226	17,553,209	29.74	29.58	27.66	127.6	127.7	122.6	160.2	159.5	144.3
Ontario	756,592	24,345,274	32.18	31.92	30.29	114.9	114.1	115.0	136.9	135.0	127.5
Prairie Provinces	196,713	5,992,660	30.46	30.50	29.02	113.2	113.1	111.5	132.0	131.1	124.2
Manitoba	91,239	2,740,762	30.04	29.97	28.90	111.5	112.6	110.5	126.6	127.6	121.3
Saskatchewan	58,182	1,110,922	29.10	29.10	27.63	108.1	108.9	108.9	125.9	126.8	121.0
Alberta	67,292	2,140,976	31.82	31.47	30.00	118.9	116.3	114.5	143.3	136.7	130.6
British Columbia	185,058	6,559,172	35.44	35.43	32.61	147.4	145.1	133.0	186.9	184.1	159.0
CANADA	1,670,836	58,516,943	31.28	31.06	29.29	121.8	121.6	117.2	148.9	147.7	135.5
(b) Cities											
Montreal	290,880	9,058,659	31.07	31.04	28.83	134.4	133.9	123.6	165.5	164.6	144.2
Quebec City	39,859	1,110,334	27.86	27.63	24.64	169.9	169.1	146.3	230.1	227.2	177.1
Toronto	251,909	8,097,277	32.14	31.97	30.00	127.6	125.2	119.8	153.5	149.9	135.7
Ottawa	22,672	611,101	26.95	27.05	25.80	114.0	112.6	108.5	133.5	132.4	122.7
Hamilton	60,106	1,948,006	32.41	32.60	31.70	113.7	112.6	117.8	134.0	133.6	136.0
Windsor	41,036	1,712,334	41.73	40.44	39.64	131.1	133.7	129.2	143.8	142.1	135.1
Winnipeg	58,757	1,641,711	27.94	27.94	27.43	114.5	115.5	110.0	126.6	127.8	118.9
Vancouver	90,612	3,090,355	34.11	34.60	31.86	178.6	175.5	162.8	234.9	234.3	201.8
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,200,408	38,426,948	32.01	31.77	29.72	136.8	135.5	128.3	169.4	166.6	148.9
Durable Goods 1/	677,068	23,793,736	33.14	34.82	32.25	159.3	156.0	140.3	200.0	196.6	167.0
Non-Durable Goods	504,443	13,958,097	27.67	27.51	25.80	117.0	115.2	117.9	137.3	135.0	129.9
Electric Light and Power	18,897	674,315	33.68	33.62	34.64	99.0	99.1	100.2	109.6	110.1	108.5
Logging	38,539	1,092,275	28.34	26.81	25.03	81.4	86.0	93.2	118.2	116.2	114.9
Mining	75,918	2,640,792	35.73	35.94	35.64	89.2	89.8	94.1	101.0	102.3	106.8
Communications	28,684	860,867	30.01	28.99	28.19	110.5	110.2	110.2	122.3	117.9	114.6
Transportation	152,065	5,380,187	35.38	35.63	34.83	121.4	120.7	110.9	135.0	135.2	122.0
Construction and Maintenance	174,453	5,255,758	30.13	29.58	28.44	99.1	103.4	105.0	131.2	134.3	131.4
Services	44,059	823,600	18.69	18.54	17.46	114.9	115.0	110.1	134.4	133.3	120.1
Trade	158,710	4,036,316	25.43	25.77	24.31	97.0	96.8	97.1	107.2	108.5	104.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,670,836	58,516,943	31.28	31.06	29.29	121.8	121.6	117.2	148.9	147.7	135.5
Finance	64,505	2,009,250	31.15	31.58	29.81	107.6	107.5	107.0	116.4	117.9	110.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,935,341	60,526,193	31.27	31.08	29.31	121.2	121.0	116.8	147.6	146.5	134.4

1/ This classification comprises the followings:- 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:- July 1, 136.4; Aug. 1, 135.9 and Sept. 1, 130.6; at Sept. 1, 1942, the index was 130.6.

employees has also assumed increasing importance.

In construction, employment generally has been curtailed during the war, despite the many large defence projects undertaken. However, shortages of labour and materials have had a marked effect upon normal construction activities.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment, - Employment in manufacturing showed further expansion at Sept. 1, in a seasonal movement which exceeded the average from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, in pre-war years. The increase was, however, the smallest at the beginning of September in the period since 1936. The distribution of the gains also differed from the normal, a repetition of the situation indicated at the same date in 1942; the increases in the durable goods group were considerably above-normal, while those in the production of non-durable goods were less-than-usual for the season. In both divisions, however, the latest advances were smaller than in the early autumn of last year.

Information was furnished by 7,790 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,200,408, as compared with 1,189,155 at Aug. 1. The increase amounted to 11,253, or 0.9 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from \$37,779,310 at the beginning of August, to \$38,426,948 at Sept. 1; the difference was \$647,638, or 1.7 p.c. The relatively greater percentage advance in the salaries and wages than in the number of employees was partly due to a resumption of operations on a more normal scale following vacations in a number of plants.

The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 229.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, a new maximum. The Aug. 1 figure was 227.7, while that at Sept. 1 of last year was 216.6. Since the latest increase over the preceding month was larger than normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, rising from 222.7 at Aug. 1 to 223.5 at the beginning of September.

The greatest expansion in employment at the date under review took place in iron and steel and vegetable food factories; in the latter, however, the gain was considerably below-average for the season. Large advances were also indicated in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products plants. On the other hand, reductions were shown in the chemical division for the fifth successive month.

Payrolls, - The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$38,426,948 for services rendered during the week preceding, as compared with \$37,779,310 reported at Aug. 1. The former amount represented a pay envelope of \$32.01 for the average worker, comparing favourably with the Aug. 1 average of \$31.77, and also with that of \$29.72 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1943, stood at 169.4, as compared with 166.8 at Aug. 1, 1943, and 148.5 at Sept. 1, 1942. The increase of 14.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 6.6 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. 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 consequent upon 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 Sept. 1, 1943, such industries provided work for 57.3 p.c. of all those engaged

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
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	113.9	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	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	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	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.8	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.9	31.28	136.8	169.4	32.01
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.

in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 50.6 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.14, an amount which was higher by \$7.11 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries the Sept. 1 average, standing at \$27.67, has risen by only \$4.30 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 product, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in those industries have been accompanied by noteworthy, though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita average earnings in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the date under review than at Sept. 1, 1942.

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

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in the bush at the beginning of September, when data were received from 499 firms having 38,539 employees, as compared with 40,737 in their last report. Employment generally was quieter than at the beginning of September, 1942, there being a falling-off of 12.7 p.c. in the index, which stood at 128.8 at the date under review. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$1,092,275, were practically the same as at Aug. 1, 1943, while the latest index was higher by 2.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1942.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$28.34, as compared with \$26.81 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$23.03. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and per capita average 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.

Mining.- Continued curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1; the 474 employers then furnishing information had a combined working force of 73,918 persons, 486 fewer than at the beginning of August. The decline took place in the metallic ore division, while the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals absorbed slightly larger numbers of workers. The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 158.1, as compared with 166.8 at the same date in 1942. This was a decline of 5.2 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,640,792, as compared with \$2,674,406 in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off of 1.3 p.c. partly reflected loss of working time due to industrial disputes in the coal fields. The per capita average earnings were rather lower, falling from \$36.94 at Aug. 1, to \$35.73 at the beginning of September; at the same date in 1942, the figure had been \$36.64.

Communications.- Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place in the telephone division, telegraphs releasing some employees. The reported staffs included 28,684 men and women, whose weekly payrolls amounted to \$860,867. At Aug. 1, the indicated workers numbered 28,620, and their earnings were given as \$829,749. The increase in employment was 0.2 p.c. and, partly as a result of wage-adjustments, that in salaries and wages was 3.8 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$28.99 at Aug. 1, to \$30.01 at the first of September, as compared with \$28.19 at the same

date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 107.4; this was fractionally higher than the Sept. 1, 1942, figure. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 6.7 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in transportation as a whole; street railway operation, cartage and storage, and shipping and stevedoring were more active, but employment in steam railway operation was somewhat quieter. The general gain in the group was seasonal. Employment reached a new all-time maximum at Sept. 1, when the index stood at 120.4, as compared with 110.0 at Sept. 1, 1942. The staffs of the 592 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 152,065, as compared with 151,223 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$5,380,187, a sum which was 0.1 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$5,387,731. The per capita average weekly earnings fell from \$35.63 at Aug. 1, to \$35.38 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.83 at Sept. 1, 1942. Since then, there has been an increase of 9.6 p.c. in employment, and of 10.7 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a seasonal decline, which substantially exceeded the average at Sept. 1 according to the experience of the years since 1920. Railway work was rather brisker, but building and highway construction and maintenance released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 1,554 contractors with a total working force of 174,453, as compared with 181,971 at Aug. 1. This was a decrease of 7,518 employees, or 4.1 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls were lower by 2.4 p.c. The latest aggregate was \$5,255,758, as compared with \$5,382,487 in the last report. The per capita average earnings rose from \$29.58 paid at Aug. 1, to \$30.13 at the date under review; those at Sept. 1, 1942, were \$28.44.

The index of employment in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 146.5, as compared with the latest figure of 138.3. This decline of 5.6 p.c. was accompanied by an insignificant decrease in the indicated payrolls.

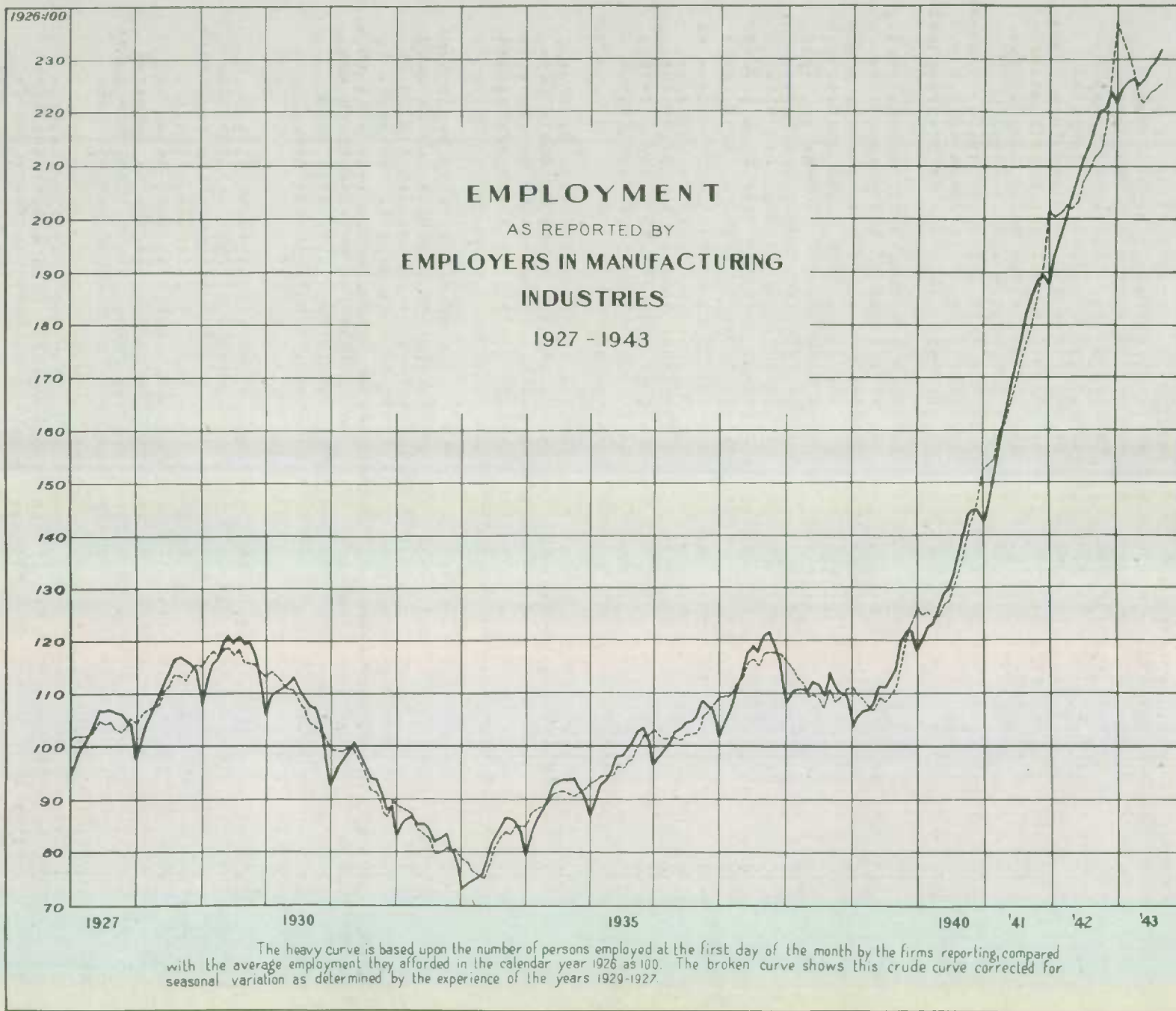
Services.- Little general change was noted in services at Sept. 1, when the 642 co-operating establishments reported 44,059 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 44,038 in the preceding month. There was an increase in the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September; these aggregated \$823,600, while the Aug. 1 total was \$816,281.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1942, there was a gain of 4.3 p.c. in employment at the date under review, when the increase in the reported payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 11.9 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$18.69 at the beginning of September, were higher by 15 cents than at Aug. 1. At Sept. 1, 1942, the average had been \$17.46. Attention must 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 63 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September.

Trade.- There was a further small advance in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1, when the gain approximated the average for the time of year. A personnel of 158,710 was reported by the 2,325 co-operating employers, who had had 158,394 employees at the first of August. The payrolls disbursed by these firms, however, were lower, falling from \$4,082,191 at that date, to \$4,036,516 at Sept. 1. The latest average per employee was \$25.43, as compared with \$25.77 at Aug. 1, and \$24.31 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has slightly declined, but that of payrolls has risen by three p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 756 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 64,505, an increase of 53 from Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$2,009,250, giving a per capita weekly average of \$31.15, as compared with \$31.58 in the last report, and \$29.31 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Chart 3



In the intervening 12 months, the number employed in the co-operating financial institutions has advanced by 0.6 p.c., while the index number of payrolls has gained by 5.1 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment was brisker in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In no case were the gains over Aug. 1 particularly large. Of the declines indicated in the remaining provinces, those in Nova Scotia were considerable, while in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan they were small. Except in Saskatchewan, employment was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1942.

In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were lower than at Aug. 1, but elsewhere they were greater; in all provinces, the indexes of payrolls were higher than at Sept. 1, 1942. In the latter comparison, the latest per capita average earnings were also higher.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has been downward at Sept. 1 in 11 of the earlier years for which data are available; the average change has been a decline. There was a considerable contraction at the date under review, the reduction of 5,130 persons, or 3.5 p.c., having been exceeded only once at Sept. 1 in the period since 1920. The 982 firms furnishing data had a staff of 142,249. The curtailment took place in Nova Scotia, while employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick moderately increased.

Manufacturing showed rather greater activity in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in food factories. Textiles, on the other hand, were seasonally quiet. The non-manufacturing divisions showed a general falling-off. The losses in trade, services and mining were small; those in logging and transportation were on a moderate scale, while in construction there was a larger decrease, some 4,300 persons having been released, mainly from highway work.

The payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$4,066,628; this was lower by 2.3 p.c. than the weekly payments reported by the same firms at Aug. 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$28.23 at that date, to \$28.59 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$26.56 at Sept. 1, 1942. In the twelve months since then, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 16.4 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 9.1 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a contra-seasonal slackening in industrial activity in Quebec at Sept. 1. Most of the decline was in logging and construction, although the tendency was also unfavourable in services, mining and transportation. Manufacturing, however, afforded more employment, and trade was somewhat busier; in the former, the greatest gains were in iron and steel, while smaller advances took place in food, lumber, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and other plants. The 3,615 employers whose returns were tabulated had 590,226 employees at Sept. 1, compared with 590,987 in their last report.

The weekly earnings paid on or about Sept. 1 by these firms aggregated \$17,553,209; the total reported at Aug. 1 had been \$17,479,603. There was accordingly a gain of 0.4 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 was \$29.74, 16 cents higher than that at the beginning of August, 1943, and \$2.08 above the Sept. 1, 1942, average of \$27.66. The index number of employment, at 200.7, was 4.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1 of last year. The increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 10.5 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed moderate expansion, in a seasonal movement of about average proportions. However, the increase was not equal to that indicated at Sept. 1 in recent years. Data were tabulated from 5,950 firms having 756,592 employees, compared with 751,483 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0.7 p.c. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 1.5 p.c.; the total was \$24,345,274, as compared with \$23,989,574 at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$32.18,

exceeding those of \$31.92 at Aug. 1, 1943, and \$30.29 at the beginning of September, 1942. The index of employment, at 186.1 at the date under review, was rather higher than that of 184.8 at Aug. 1, and 1.7 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 183.0. The latest index of earnings was 7.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a fairly substantial increase; the largest additions to the working forces were in vegetable food factories. Smaller gains took place in the pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. Animal food, leather and chemical plants, however, released small numbers of employees. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, construction and laundries showed curtailment, while transportation and retail trade were more active. Little general change was indicated in communications.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity at Sept. 1 declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but gained in Alberta. On the whole, there was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were also higher. Returns were received from 1,864 employers with a combined staff of 196,713 men and women; this was 260 more than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$5,992,660, - 0.7 p.c. higher than the sum of \$5,953,122 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita average earnings also advanced, rising from \$30.30 at Aug. 1 to \$30.46 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1942, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$29.02. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.5 p.c., and there has been a gain of 6.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1943, showed little change as compared with Aug. 1; iron and steel plants were busier, but food and some other factories released employees. In coal-mining, communications, transportation and construction, there were moderate advances, while curtailment was indicated in services and trade.

British Columbia.- Establishments in British Columbia showed further additions to their working forces at Sept. 1. The improvement was on a smaller scale than that recently recorded, and was also less than at Sept. 1 in 1942; it was nevertheless above-normal for the season of the year. The gain brought the index to 198.8, the highest in the record; the figure at Sept. 1, 1942, had been 179.4.

There was a decline in construction at the date under review, but the trend was upward in other industrial groups. Logging, mining, transportation, services and trade reported rather small advances, while larger increases took place in manufacturing. In the last-named, there was further important expansion in iron and steel and food factories; the changes in the remaining branches of manufacturing were minor.

The working force of the 1,524 firms furnishing information in British Columbia rose from 182,240 in the preceding month, to 185,056 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$6,562,172, as compared with \$6,460,984 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 1.5 p.c., coinciding with that in the personnel. The latest per capita average was \$35.44, practically the same as at the beginning of August; the Sept. 1, 1942, figure had been \$32.81, and that at Sept. 1, 1941, \$27.70. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.5 p.c., while that of employment has advanced by 10.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated, the trend being upward in Montreal, Quebec,

Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. The largest advances were in Toronto. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in Windsor and Winnipeg. Except in Hamilton, employment in each of the above-named cities was in greater volume at Sept. 1, 1943, than at that date in 1942.

The sums distributed in weekly payrolls by the firms co-operating in these centres at the date under review were higher than at Aug. 1, except in Winnipeg, where the loss in employment was accompanied by a reduction of similar proportions in the salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per employee in that city were accordingly unchanged; in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Windsor, they were higher than in the preceding report, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver they were rather lower. In all eight centres, the average earnings of the typical person in recorded employment were greater at the date under review than at Sept. 1, 1942. Except in Hamilton, the latest aggregates of weekly payrolls were also higher than those indicated a year earlier.

Montreal.- Further moderate advances were reported in Montreal. These took place mainly in manufacturing, iron and steel plants showing the largest gains. There were increases on a smaller scale in textile, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories, while vegetable food and some other classes of manufacturing were quieter. The trend was upward in trade and transportation. In services and construction, on the other hand, employment was not so active. Little general change took place in the remaining industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,127 employers with 290,880 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 289,538 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls of these establishments at the date under review aggregated \$9,038,889; this was an increase of 0.6 p.c. over the amounts distributed by the same firms on or about Aug. 1. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 0.5 p.c. There was a slight rise in the per capita average; at \$31.07 at Sept. 1, this was three cents higher than that at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941. The figure at Sept. 1, 1942, had been \$28.83. The index of employment has risen by 8.8 p.c. in the intervening months, accompanied by a gain of 14.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Quebec City.- There was an increase of 164, or 0.4 p.c., in the number of persons on the payrolls of the 242 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 39,859 workers at Sept. 1, when their weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,110,334. As compared with \$1,096,679 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was a gain of 1.2 p.c. The weekly per capita average, at \$27.86, was the highest to date. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.63, while that at Sept. 1, 1942, was \$24.64. Greater activity was noted at the date under review in construction and services; manufacturing, however, afforded less employment. The largest losses were in textile and chemical works. Other industrial divisions showed little change on the whole. The latest index of employment stood at 278.4, as compared with 239.8 at Sept. 1, 1942. This was an increase of 16.1 p.c. The gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 30 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at Sept. 1, when the 2,098 co-operating firms reported a working force of 251,909 men and women, as compared with 247,212 at Aug. 1. Slight curtailment was indicated in building, and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; there were small gains in transportation and trade, while manufacturing showed considerable expansion. There were fairly large increases in iron and steel works, and rather smaller advances in food, printing and publishing, rubber, textiles, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$8,097,277, as compared with \$7,903,206 paid on or about Aug. 1. The index of employment at the latest date, at 195.6, was the highest in the record, exceeding by 6.5 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 183.6. The indicated payrolls have risen by 13.1 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings

averaged \$32.14 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$31.97 at Aug. 1, 1943, and \$30.00 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, although the gain was not particularly large. The 256 employers making returns had 22,872 employees, 266 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$611,101, a per capita average of \$26.95. This was ten cents lower than the Aug. 1 average of \$27.05, while the Sept. 1, 1942, figure had been \$25.80. Relatively small gains were noted at the date under review in the various industrial groups, those in manufacturing (notably of pulp and paper), transportation, construction and services being largest.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 171.7, was 5.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1942, since when there has been an increase of 8.8 p.c. in the payrolls.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton showed partial recovery at Sept. 1 from the decline indicated in the last report, according to statistics compiled from 364 firms with a staff of 60,106 men and women, as compared with 59,568 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,948,006; this was an increase of 0.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at Aug. 1. The gain in employment was 0.9 p.c. The per capita average earnings slightly declined, from \$32.60 at Aug. 1 to \$32.41 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$31.70 at the same date of last year. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 3.5 p.c., while that of payrolls has declined by 1.5 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 184.0, as compared with 190.7 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Improvement over Aug. 1 was recorded in manufacturing at the date under review; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also showed small gains, while there was little general change in other industries.

Windsor.- There was a decline in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 224 co-operating employers reported a staff of 41,036, or 816 fewer than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was \$1,712,354, compared with \$1,692,424 in the last report; the latter total had been affected by holidays. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$41.73, as compared with that of \$40.44 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1, 1942, figure was \$39.64. The loss in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in iron and steel plants, and was due in part to changes in production. Other industries showed only minor fluctuations.

The latest index, at 301.3, exceeded by 1.4 p.c. that at the beginning of September, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity slackened in Winnipeg. The reductions took place largely in retail trade and construction, while there were only slight changes in other industries. A working force of 58,757 persons was employed by the 583 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 59,300 at Aug. 1. There was thus a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in employment, which was accompanied by a similar percentage loss in the weekly wage disbursements. These amounted to \$1,641,711 at Sept. 1. The per capita average was unchanged at \$27.94; that at Sept. 1, 1942, had been \$27.43.

The latest index number of employment, at 139.9, though lower than that of 141.2 at Aug. 1, was 4.1 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of 134.4. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 19.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- The movement in Vancouver continued upward at the beginning of September. The greatest expansion was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, food and lumber mills. Transportation, construction, services and retail trade also showed moderate improvement. The employees of the 644 co-operating firms numbered 90,612, compared with 89,089 at Aug. 1. The latest index, at 253.4, was 9.7 p.c. higher than that of 231.0 at Sept. 1, 1942. The persons

in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$3,090,355 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$3,082,306 at the beginning of August. The index of payrolls has risen by 16.4 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1942. The per capita average, at \$34.11 at the date under review, was lower than that of \$34.60 at Aug. 1, but compared favourably with the Sept. 1, 1942, figure of \$31.86.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 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 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average weekly 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.

28/10/43.

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
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.6	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.3	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.0
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.6	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.9
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	83.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	93.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	102.0
Sept. 1, 1938	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.6	126.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	118.2	115.5
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	99.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	87.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.2	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	88.4	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	128.9	104.2	123.0	126.8	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	125.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.6
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.0	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.6	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	129.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.6	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	119.0
Mar. 1	136.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.9
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	104.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	163.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	136.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	145.5	149.4
Dec. 1	169.8	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	119.5	145.7	142.5
Feb. 1	165.4	176.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.9	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	102.9	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.8	92.0	175.0	135.3	178.9	174.9	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	119.5	141.9	158.3
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.5	191.4	181.5	143.5	136.0	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	162.5	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.5	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	196.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	193.2	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	197.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	187.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.5	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	188.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	109.0	180.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.9	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.8	144.2	186.3
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	185.5	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	184.6*	120.9	224.9*	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	169.9	198.8

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

100.0	7.6	.1	4.6	2.9	31.6	40.4	10.5	4.9	2.0	3.6	9.9
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Note.- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

*Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.9	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	93.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	106.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	106.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	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	207.2	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	288.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	169.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.8	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4

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

15.5 2.1 13.5 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.1 4.8

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

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
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.9	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	86.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.8	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	155.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	257.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.6
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	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
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	128.8	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1

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

100.0 64.2 2.1 3.9 1.5 8.1 9.3 2.4 8.5

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	64.2	229.9	227.7	215.6	181.4	138.4	115.3	113.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	201.0	196.1	181.3	192.1	174.9	159.9	140.7
Fur and products	.2	125.1	124.7	125.2	124.3	114.3	107.8	94.6
Leather and products	1.5	137.8	138.8	138.6	142.0	119.5	116.9	113.9
Boots and shoes	.9	125.1	125.0	127.7	134.7	119.1	119.3	118.5
Lumber and products	3.7	126.9	125.8	124.1	128.0	107.6	92.6	89.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	107.9	106.1	114.8	121.7	104.5	86.6	84.6
Furniture	.5	107.5	107.6	112.2	116.2	96.6	84.2	84.2
Other lumber products	1.1	216.5	217.1	170.1	161.9	127.8	118.8	109.4
Musical instruments	.1	52.4	51.8	41.8	40.9	75.7	59.9	58.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	162.5	153.6	168.2	172.2	140.9	143.7	157.5
Pulp and paper products	4.5	135.9	135.1	134.5	133.6	121.5	110.1	107.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	126.6	126.7	127.9	126.5	117.8	99.4	97.7
Paper products	.9	201.3	199.6	188.5	181.4	147.5	132.7	135.6
Printing and publishing	1.6	125.8	124.0	124.6	126.5	117.5	116.1	109.7
Rubber products	.9	126.4	124.8*	128.9	139.1	118.0	112.2	102.9
Textile products	7.3	167.0	156.2	166.9	163.0	146.6	119.9	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	157.6	158.4	176.8	173.7	158.4	127.9	127.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	115.6	115.3	127.4	128.5	121.7	99.8	94.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	171.0	171.5	200.0	189.9	174.6	133.3	127.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	559.7	553.7	600.6	591.9	504.7	423.5	483.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.0	142.3	134.4	144.2	136.2	121.8	119.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.8	157.0	171.9	161.8	144.0	114.7	116.3
Other textile products	.9	174.8	167.9	174.5	164.9	135.4	107.9	104.0
Tobacco	.5	124.4	119.5	129.9	112.9	105.9	101.3	100.2
Beverages	.7	233.7	229.8	243.7	222.1	184.9	181.8	174.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	670.3	676.2	725.2	441.4	208.1	161.9	159.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	135.8	134.1	134.1	135.4	111.6	99.4	95.5
Electric light and power	1.0	148.4	148.5	150.2	155.2	146.4	142.8	136.0
Electrical apparatus	2.4	318.3	310.2	263.5	229.9	160.6	132.4	139.2
Iron and steel products	25.6	350.7	348.6	305.2	215.5	136.6	94.1	93.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	267.6	267.3	249.9	226.4	166.9	129.3	115.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.4	241.9	243.4	256.1	223.4	152.5	115.9	120.9
Agricultural implements	.6	130.3	136.0	135.7	104.8	79.0	45.0	51.0
Land vehicles	9.9	292.2	286.3	249.8	190.1	117.6	82.7	81.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	304.5	306.6	296.7	247.9	163.5	101.6	103.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.8	1691.2	1667.8	1192.9	494.6	258.5	61.0	75.9
Heating appliances	.3	172.6	169.8	155.9	165.0	143.3	135.1	138.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	321.7	316.6	327.1	246.2	166.9	110.5	116.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	266.8	261.0	296.6	241.8	149.4	109.2	105.5
Other iron and steel products	4.9	443.2	448.4	427.4	257.2	149.7	105.2	101.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	445.5	438.5	368.9	297.5	203.8	160.7	160.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	217.4	215.0	204.7	189.2	160.9	160.4	161.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	378.5	364.2	360.2	237.7	152.2	149.1	147.2
LOGGING	2.1	128.8	136.1	147.5	139.6	126.8	60.3	58.6
MINING	3.9	158.1	159.1	166.8	181.6	170.2	168.0	157.4
Coal	1.3	93.4	92.9	90.6	94.9	91.2	87.8	86.4
Metallic ores	2.0	295.6	300.8	334.9	377.5	350.0	351.7	326.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	166.8	166.1	165.9	164.2	159.8	153.0	128.3
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	107.4	107.1	107.1	102.0	92.1	87.3	88.3
Telegraphs	.4	134.4	137.3	129.8	126.5	110.2	98.2	102.7
Telephones	1.1	100.0	96.9	100.9	95.4	87.2	84.3	84.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	120.4	119.7	110.0	105.9	94.6	90.0	88.7
Street railways	2.2	172.6	171.2	159.5	153.2	137.5	130.6	124.8
Steam railways	4.5	105.1	105.4	95.2	90.0	81.5	77.9	76.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	117.8	114.7	110.0	111.4	97.5	91.7	98.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	138.3	144.2	146.5	153.9	121.1	152.2	133.8
Building	3.6	153.5	159.5	167.5	158.2	116.5	80.5	71.7
Highway	3.5	166.1	179.6	172.9	203.4	166.8	309.7	262.1
Railway	2.2	97.4	96.0	101.0	104.3	82.0	77.5	76.1
SERVICES	2.4	196.3	196.8	188.2	183.9	157.1	151.7	146.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.1	193.4	184.6	181.5	156.9	153.7	146.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.4	202.0	194.3	188.1	157.4	148.3	146.9
TRADE	6.5	152.1	151.8	152.3	157.5	142.9	134.9	131.0
Retail	6.3	157.9	157.9	158.8	163.2	147.8	139.0	134.9
Wholesale	2.2	137.2	136.1	135.0	142.3	130.7	124.1	121.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	186.2	185.9	179.3	162.7	131.6	119.6	115.1

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.

*Revised.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	42.8	217.8	216.4	184.5	161.9	150.2	108.6	102.4
	Lumber products	4.0	126.8	125.9	128.0	109.9	109.4	86.5	84.0
	Pulp and paper	4.1	209.0	205.7	203.9	195.0	178.7	148.8	153.4
	Textile products	2.9	112.2	114.9	113.3	118.1	112.1	85.5	84.5
	Iron and steel	23.5	367.0	366.6	277.7	207.4	133.3	109.8	95.3
	Other manufactures	6.3	150.1	145.0	143.8	151.6	130.1	118.8	111.6
	Logging	2.5	154.3	181.8	172.4	136.6	144.0	58.0	44.5
	Mining	10.7	100.4	100.6	101.9	114.7	113.7	112.1	112.5
	Communications	1.9	124.5	124.4	120.0	112.1	101.2	101.5	102.2
	Transportation	13.1	160.4	164.2	118.6	87.8	76.7	82.8	80.0
	Construction	20.1	299.8	343.5	315.4	345.2	181.8	208.6	210.0
	Services	1.8	297.4	303.7	314.0	306.3	242.6	225.6	230.0
	Trade	7.1	163.0	164.6	168.6	167.2	147.3	135.2	131.0
	Maritimes	All Industries	100.0	187.8	194.6*	172.2	164.1	127.3	116.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.2	248.2	246.6	227.2	190.1	142.2	117.2	116.7
	Lumber products	2.8	145.4	141.6	140.5	151.8	118.4	99.8	104.2
	Pulp and paper	6.3	130.9	131.7	129.4	129.8	120.6	106.0	106.4
	Textile products	12.2	180.2	179.8	191.9	184.5	163.0	135.3	132.7
	Iron and steel	22.6	392.9	387.8	304.1	220.4	125.0	84.8	84.8
	Other manufactures	27.4	278.4	277.3	264.0	208.6	151.1	131.4	127.9
	Logging	2.5	169.1	186.3	223.3	218.6	211.8	87.0	76.7
	Mining	2.4	312.4	316.5	301.4	309.1	290.0	288.3	255.3
	Communications	1.2	101.5	101.3	101.0	95.6	82.2	78.0	77.4
	Transportation	6.7	110.0	110.3	105.6	107.9	94.0	86.2	88.8
	Construction	8.6	122.2	126.5	143.8	134.1	117.8	204.4	142.1
	Services	2.1	179.8	180.3	176.4	158.2	136.0	130.0	129.2
	Trade	6.3	164.3	163.4	165.4	163.1	148.4	141.1	138.6
	Quebec	All Industries	100.0	200.7	200.9	192.8	169.9	136.4	128.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.2	216.6	214.4	211.1	181.1	137.6	113.6	114.3
	Lumber products	3.4	117.8	117.2	103.6	104.1	91.0	78.6	77.3
	Pulp and paper	4.8	133.6	131.7	131.5	131.0	117.9	110.1	106.6
	Textile products	7.2	134.3	132.5	143.1	143.9	131.7	106.1	108.5
	Iron and steel	30.2	319.7	319.5	307.6	232.1	152.1	100.3	100.1
	Other manufactures	26.6	220.4	216.0	215.3	191.4	146.4	137.1	139.4
	Logging	1.0	82.7	84.0	113.0	102.8	74.8	41.0	39.9
	Mining	3.1	231.8	236.4	277.5	317.2	289.8	289.0	256.2
	Communications	1.3	92.6	92.6	95.5	91.9	86.0	78.7	80.9
	Transportation	5.7	115.0	112.3	107.1	101.7	91.3	86.3	83.6
	Construction	6.2	123.6	126.3	116.1	154.3	128.9	114.4	115.0
	Services	2.3	223.7	225.0	209.6	207.7	175.7	167.7	165.0
	Trade	8.2	152.1	150.9	153.1	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1
	Ontario	All Industries	100.0	186.1	184.8	183.0	169.0	134.8	116.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.1	189.9	189.8	177.0	151.8	119.9	110.0	106.6
	Lumber products	1.9	128.3	131.2	139.8	152.2	123.9	100.9	102.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	105.7	105.4	105.3	108.5	98.7	103.1	95.2
	Textile products	2.5	217.2	216.1	229.1	194.7	173.2	142.3	136.3
	Iron and steel	15.3	173.5	171.2	152.0	117.1	86.9	81.2	79.9
	Other manufactures	16.3	245.8	248.3	230.9	203.3	156.5	144.0	138.9
	Logging	.3	37.9	39.6	61.5	60.9	40.3	19.7	10.6
	Mining	6.7	149.2	148.2	150.3	143.7	127.4	116.6	110.7
	Communications	2.4	124.3	123.6	119.4	119.6	103.6	99.9	101.5
	Transportation	18.1	127.2	126.4	117.5	116.5	105.1	104.3	102.1
	Construction	14.6	113.3	112.0	132.6	129.4	112.6	126.5	132.3
	Services	3.3	170.0	170.7	165.8	176.2	154.4	149.7	138.8
	Trade	16.5	132.7	134.3	131.4	139.1	128.3	121.4	118.3
	Prairies	All Industries	100.0	145.2	145.1	143.1	136.1	117.0	114.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	56.6	290.9	282.7	259.4	190.2	153.3	129.7	117.8
	Lumber products	9.3	125.8	125.2	138.7	147.6	121.8	109.5	96.4
	Pulp and paper	3.9	158.4	155.9	162.4	153.0	132.5	114.2	97.0
	Textile products	.7	191.4	196.8	192.2	172.5	152.1	128.2	127.6
	Iron and steel	29.2	1121.8	1107.8	885.8	308.1	164.1	80.4	86.8
	Other manufactures	13.5	203.8	186.5	191.2	208.7	193.5	174.9	158.7
	Logging	6.2	151.5	150.0	112.6	111.0	105.2	53.6	75.0
	Mining	4.4	98.6	97.4	95.9	113.7	114.4	116.5	117.9
	Communications	2.2	143.7	143.1	140.9	125.8	118.3	116.8	115.5
	Transportation	8.2	114.8	113.7	107.5	105.2	100.2	105.8	102.3
	Construction	10.7	164.3	170.7	148.2	120.1	80.6	99.8	106.9
	Services	2.7	167.0	162.9	151.4	156.1	137.7	141.7	124.9
	Trade	9.0	164.6	163.1	161.9	165.5	145.6	136.8	131.4
	B.C.	All Industries	100.0	198.8	195.8	179.4	149.8	126.7	116.6

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	Sept.1 1943	Aug.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1. 1939	Sept.1. 1938
Montreal								
Manufacturing	77.9	236.8	234.7	206.5	175.0	129.0	109.2	106.5
Plant products - edible	2.8	137.7	139.9	140.6	151.1	137.7	127.6	125.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.1	137.1	137.5	131.2	126.0	115.8	113.6	108.5
Textiles	11.1	158.8	158.2	173.9	164.4	142.7	119.4	118.8
Tobacco and beverages	3.7	167.8	160.4	181.6	156.3	137.2	125.2	119.8
Iron and steel-	32.5	381.4	377.1	294.1	212.7	119.3	83.0	82.9
Other manufactures	24.7	226.9	225.1	198.0	170.8	127.4	116.8	111.1
Communications	1.2	70.5	68.9	70.5	66.3	68.2	64.7	64.8
Transportation	4.5	106.3	105.3	113.1	119.6	100.5	93.1	95.0
Construction	3.2	58.6	65.1	89.0	61.8	55.8	110.2	105.2
Trade	10.3	157.0	155.6	155.9	154.0	143.2	136.4	131.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	189.7	188.9	174.4	151.6	117.8	109.3	106.6
Quebec								
Manufacturing	78.8	373.6	374.7	317.2	216.9	149.6	109.9	107.9
Leather products	7.0	108.8	108.1	110.0	111.5	99.0	104.5	104.0
Other manufactures	71.8	489.5	491.4	408.2	264.0	171.6	112.3	109.7
Transportation	2.7	80.9	80.0	74.8	75.4	88.0	102.1	96.0
Construction	6.6	179.2	163.0	154.0	213.4	156.0	300.9	116.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	278.4	277.2	239.8	186.2	138.9	127.8	110.2
Toronto								
Manufacturing	75.8	229.5	224.3	213.9	171.8	132.9	110.5	108.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	153.8	148.3	147.2	159.9	126.5	124.0	117.5
Printing and publishing	6.2	155.9	151.4	154.1	156.0	133.7	128.1	126.8
Textiles	7.7	120.2	116.5	125.8	126.6	112.4	90.8	91.8
Iron and steel	26.4	450.7	444.0	401.1	253.0	159.2	100.6	95.3
Other manufactures	30.9	223.8	218.2	207.3	165.9	131.9	116.4	115.0
Communications	1.2	73.0	73.8	74.8	71.2	71.3	68.6	67.2
Transportation	3.6	127.8	125.7	117.9	109.5	104.6	99.9	98.3
Construction	2.6	108.6	109.8	89.4	118.4	101.4	61.7	64.2
Trade	13.4	138.1	136.9	137.8	151.6	134.7	127.0	123.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	195.6	192.0	183.6	159.5	128.5	110.5	108.1
Ottawa								
Manufacturing	53.3	180.9	179.1	167.5	159.2	121.7	102.9	100.4
Lumber products	2.9	61.7	62.4	67.0	86.4	81.5	69.2	73.1
Pulp and paper	14.5	136.0	132.5	124.4	117.9	106.7	97.5	91.8
Other manufactures	35.9	254.6	253.3	233.9	219.6	148.2	119.5	116.5
Construction	9.8	146.2	143.0	172.0	162.1	132.1	117.9	136.9
Trade	19.5	180.0	179.5	172.0	170.6	148.2	136.7	134.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	171.7	169.6	163.4	156.8	124.4	108.6	109.0
Hamilton								
Manufacturing	86.1	194.6	192.9	202.1	176.3	133.3	101.0	110.3
Textiles	10.7	99.7	98.1	104.1	107.8	110.4	83.2	88.3
Electrical apparatus	11.0	204.9	202.8	192.2	168.2	133.7	108.7	119.2
Iron and steel	46.4	272.8	270.3	294.7	235.4	148.4	95.5	109.8
Other manufactures	18.0	161.6	161.0	159.9	157.3	132.2	122.0	127.7
Construction	3.0	109.7	110.4	120.2	113.3	74.8	75.4	66.1
Trade	6.7	142.8	141.1	146.8	146.3	136.0	132.0	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	184.0	182.3	190.7	168.4	129.6	101.8	109.2
Windsor								
Manufacturing	90.2	342.3	350.6	341.6	271.2	188.0	121.7	129.4
Iron and steel	76.3	375.6	386.8	376.8	292.5	187.3	110.2	113.9
Other manufactures	13.9	230.6	229.1	216.7	202.0	190.4	160.4	181.6
Construction	2.1	94.2	86.2	77.9	143.5	59.3	49.1	42.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	301.3	307.3	297.0	244.4	169.1	115.2	121.1
Winnipeg								
Manufacturing	81.6	180.9	180.9	170.7	152.4	111.0	104.1	100.0
Animal products - edible	7.4	237.5	239.3	198.9	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	107.5	106.6	109.6	110.0	101.9	107.0	97.3
Textiles	7.0	225.6	225.6	234.8	199.8	175.3	147.0	143.1
Iron and steel	25.0	165.7	164.0	133.1	114.9	84.9	78.6	77.1
Other manufactures	18.0	203.3	206.0	227.5	208.7	127.4	123.5	119.3
Transportation	5.6	83.5	83.4	74.8	76.4	85.0	83.6	87.5
Construction	3.3	67.8	74.6	74.5	101.5	85.3	49.7	62.6
Trade	23.6	110.8	113.4	111.0	117.7	107.9	102.9	98.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.9	141.2	134.4	129.6	105.6	98.2	96.5
Vancouver								
Manufacturing	67.0	459.8	452.2	394.5	215.3	154.7	124.1	121.7
Lumber products	5.8	116.1	113.4	115.1	139.5	119.3	96.8	87.1
Other manufactures	61.2	640.8	630.7	529.6	252.1	171.6	135.9	137.5
Communications	2.9	122.2	120.9	124.0	115.9	114.0	113.6	112.6
Transportation	6.8	94.6	92.0	88.4	85.6	100.6	110.7	105.9
Construction	5.2	121.5	116.8	169.2	117.8	57.1	55.8	77.9
Services	4.0	167.6	163.1	150.1	147.1	138.9	142.2	119.6
Trade	14.1	163.5	162.8	160.5	165.3	148.0	139.8	133.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	253.4	249.1	231.0	159.4	128.9	117.2	114.9

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 September 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 September 1, and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,200,409	38,426,948	32.01	136.8	135.5	128.3	169.4	166.6	148.9
Animal products - edible	59,803	1,175,055	29.52	116.3	113.4	104.9	158.0	154.6	117.0
Fur and products	3,028	85,896	28.37	101.2	100.9	101.3	110.1	108.1	108.4
Leather and products	29,299	642,829	22.72	100.6	101.3	101.2	120.9	119.6	113.7
Boots and shoes	16,991	376,194	22.14	95.5	95.4	97.5	118.5	117.4	109.2
Lumber and its products	69,155	1,909,614	26.55	105.0	104.1	102.6	153.8	151.5	124.4
Rough and dressed lumber	58,259	1,045,990	27.34	95.3	91.7	99.2	122.8	119.5	123.1
Furniture	9,511	239,596	25.19	96.1	96.2	100.3	110.9	111.2	116.9
Other lumber products	20,385	524,208	25.71	145.8	146.2	114.5	184.1	182.5	154.9
Musical instruments	1,248	29,205	23.40	133.7	132.1	106.6	153.1	152.1	127.9
Plant products - edible	52,511	1,232,957	24.53	121.4	114.8	125.7	131.4	127.5	125.8
Pulp and paper products	84,802	2,720,028	32.06	105.9	105.3	104.8	115.9	114.6	111.6
Pulp and paper	39,244	1,344,688	35.18	105.1	105.1	106.1	119.0	118.2	116.5
Paper products	16,216	423,582	26.12	120.3	119.5	112.7	128.5	125.5	117.0
Printing and publishing	50,342	951,758	31.37	100.5	99.0	99.5	107.4	106.5	105.0
Rubber products	16,017	495,584	30.94	93.9	94.4	95.6	120.0	112.8	108.8
Textile products	156,212	5,046,381	22.38	98.5	98.0	104.7	116.4	114.2	116.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,145	1,115,904	22.71	92.8	93.2	104.1	113.1	112.0	115.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,991	498,505	21.69	90.3	91.7	101.3	104.7	105.2	113.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,364	288,588	23.34	91.8	92.1	107.4	119.4	117.8	119.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,562	251,022	23.77	95.6	94.6	102.6	122.6	118.4	112.1
Woolery and knit goods	21,582	439,517	20.36	100.0	99.5	94.0	108.1	106.5	104.6
Garments and personal furnishing	48,828	1,092,419	22.46	101.4	100.9	110.5	122.6	119.1	123.5
Other textile products	16,357	398,741	23.65	105.5	101.1	106.1	119.5	117.6	114.7
Tobacco	10,265	224,995	21.92	116.3	111.7	121.4	141.3	136.1	128.7
Beverages	12,654	455,519	34.40	113.7	111.8	118.5	132.7	132.0	130.7
Chemicals	84,501	2,609,981	30.96	184.9	186.5	200.1	225.8	225.3	220.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,119	447,985	29.33	100.4	100.6	100.6	124.1	124.3	118.9
Electric light and power	18,897	674,515	35.83	99.0	99.1	100.2	109.6	110.1	108.5
Electrical apparatus	45,514	1,441,186	31.68	149.4	145.6	123.7	175.2	171.1	140.7
Iron and steel products	478,821	17,799,938	37.15	175.6	174.8	152.8	218.0	214.2	178.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,980	1,277,513	35.50	126.7	126.6	118.3	141.4	141.4	130.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,828	917,053	35.51	107.4	108.1	115.7	128.2	128.3	126.2
Agricultural implements	10,932	365,710	33.45	120.8	128.0	125.6	148.2	152.3	150.6
Land vehicles	184,611	6,852,279	37.12	162.5	160.3	138.9	193.3	187.6	158.4
Automobiles and parts	44,549	1,853,691	41.61	118.7	119.5	115.7	154.1	129.1	122.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	89,043	3,650,387	41.00	402.1	396.5	283.6	580.0	560.7	337.8
Heating appliances	5,885	171,832	30.23	109.0	107.2	98.4	127.1	123.8	112.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,093	782,446	37.10	142.2	140.0	144.6	172.9	176.0	171.9
Foundry and machine shop products	15,042	466,993	35.80	114.9	112.4	127.7	155.8	149.3	135.5
Other iron and steel products	92,568	3,505,945	35.79	202.3	204.7	195.1	288.3	288.7	241.2
Non-ferrous metal products	68,212	2,294,008	33.63	162.7	160.1	134.6	193.9	189.5	158.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,646	612,589	36.80	121.0	119.8	113.9	134.5	135.1	125.6
Miscellaneous	20,116	608,503	30.29	184.2	177.2	175.3	241.3	232.9	215.0
LOGGING	58,559	1,092,275	28.34	81.4	86.0	95.2	118.2	118.2	114.9
MINING	75,916	2,640,792	35.75	89.2	89.8	94.1	101.0	102.3	106.8
Coal	25,649	851,240	32.41	102.1	101.5	99.0	130.7	133.9	128.5
Metallic ores (except coal)	56,899	1,451,127	39.34	79.4	80.8	90.0	85.4	85.7	96.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,570	358,425	31.52	103.6	103.2	103.0	128.6	125.2	120.1
COMMUNICATIONS	29,894	860,867	30.01	110.5	110.2	110.2	122.5	117.9	114.6
Telegraphs	7,711	224,667	29.14	116.4	118.3	112.4	134.5	136.2	126.7
Telephones	20,973	636,200	30.33	108.5	107.3	109.4	118.6	111.6	110.8
TRANSPORTATION	152,065	5,380,187	35.38	121.4	120.7	110.9	135.0	135.2	122.0
Street railways and cartage	42,238	1,387,090	32.94	117.8	116.9	108.9	155.0	154.4	119.8
Steam railways	65,703	3,130,373	38.12	121.9	122.3	110.4	152.2	153.2	120.0
Shipping and stevedoring	26,124	802,224	30.71	124.1	120.9	115.9	147.1	145.4	135.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	174,453	5,255,758	30.15	99.1	103.4	105.0	131.2	134.3	131.4
Building	66,947	2,416,518	36.09	108.8	113.0	118.7	136.5	139.9	144.1
Highway	65,631	1,737,864	26.48	92.1	95.6	95.9	124.4	129.8	117.5
Railway	41,875	1,101,576	26.31	96.5	95.1	100.1	131.2	129.9	127.9
SERVICES	44,059	825,800	18.89	114.3	115.0	110.1	134.4	133.3	120.1
Hotels and restaurants	27,834	500,636	17.99	119.3	118.2	112.8	148.4	145.5	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,225	322,964	19.91	108.1	110.0	105.8	117.2	118.3	110.9
TRADE	158,710	4,038,516	25.43	97.0	96.8	97.1	107.2	108.5	104.2
Retail	118,615	2,756,725	23.26	95.9	95.9	98.5	105.7	107.8	102.7
Wholesale	40,195	1,279,791	31.84	100.7	99.9	99.1	110.7	109.9	107.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,870,836	58,516,243	31.28	121.8	121.6	117.2	148.9	147.7	135.5
FINANCE	84,505	2,009,250	23.78	107.6	107.5	107.0	116.4	117.9	110.7
Banks and Trust Companies	37,703	1,036,486	27.49	116.3	117.0	116.1	122.9	122.8	118.6
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,568	53,838	34.21	102.8	97.6	85.2	115.1	116.3	92.8
Insurance	25,234	919,127	36.42	96.5	96.3	97.1	109.9	113.1	103.8
TOTAL	1,936,541	60,526,193	31.27	121.2	121.0	116.8	147.6	146.5	134.4

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at September 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 September 1 and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Area and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1942	
Maritime Provinces		\$	\$							
Manufacturing	60,911	1,847,965	30.54	145.1	142.2	121.2	189.7	187.4	146.5	
Lumber products	5,899	126,040	22.12	115.2	112.4	114.5	147.5	146.4	155.9	
Pulp and paper	5,778	179,692	31.11	111.7	109.9	109.0	131.9	130.9	125.4	
Iron and steel	33,419	1,172,467	35.06	200.4	200.2	151.7	260.0	255.1	178.5	
Logging	5,618	84,328	23.51	59.4	70.0	66.4	90.7	104.6	87.1	
Mining	15,153	442,684	29.21	84.4	84.6	85.7	107.8	114.5	110.8	
Transportation	18,556	626,191	33.75	188.5	192.7	139.2	219.8	227.1	156.6	
Construction	28,644	739,906	25.83	118.5	155.8	124.7	161.6	172.6	168.6	
Trade	10,125	220,900	21.82	107.0	97.6	99.9	106.1	108.6	105.9	
- All Industries	142,249	4,066,628	28.59	125.2	127.6	115.0	182.4	166.1	159.5	
Quebec										
Manufacturing	414,107	12,617,164	30.47	142.7	141.8	130.6	184.5	181.9	156.0	
Lumber products	16,189	385,445	23.89	101.0	98.4	97.8	150.2	142.6	155.7	
Pulp and paper	51,287	982,826	31.41	105.2	105.9	104.0	115.0	115.4	110.6	
Textile products	71,793	1,523,961	21.30	100.3	100.1	106.8	118.9	114.5	119.2	
Chemicals	49,588	1,472,141	30.42	200.0	202.9	210.2	265.6	267.9	256.0	
Iron and steel	152,985	5,008,907	37.67	204.5	201.7	158.1	280.7	255.1	189.6	
Logging	14,980	299,058	19.96	74.2	81.7	97.9	106.2	114.4	128.2	
Mining	14,332	461,625	35.60	106.0	107.4	102.3	115.1	115.1	115.2	
Communications	7,135	234,446	32.96	110.9	110.7	110.4	118.7	111.6	109.0	
Transportation	39,497	1,568,329	34.39	114.5	114.9	110.0	126.0	127.3	125.0	
Construction	60,418	1,575,809	27.28	100.9	104.5	118.7	125.5	131.5	165.2	
Services	12,458	232,005	18.62	121.1	121.4	118.6	145.6	144.2	150.7	
Trade	37,299	954,973	25.60	99.5	99.0	100.2	108.0	109.5	105.1	
- All Industries	590,226	17,553,209	29.74	127.6	127.7	122.4	160.2	159.5	144.5	
Ontario										
Manufacturing	545,820	17,947,465	32.38	126.2	124.9	125.0	151.6	149.7	139.2	
Lumber products	25,359	648,104	25.56	117.3	117.2	103.5	144.0	143.5	121.7	
Plant products - edible	27,515	666,537	24.22	121.7	115.5	131.8	127.0	125.7	126.0	
Pulp and paper	36,452	1,182,356	32.44	106.5	104.8	104.8	115.7	114.1	111.3	
Textile products	54,115	1,307,654	24.17	95.5	94.0	101.6	115.0	113.0	115.6	
Chemicals	51,091	982,568	31.60	160.4	160.7	176.4	180.7	175.5	169.5	
Electrical apparatus	29,501	925,036	31.36	137.3	135.2	116.0	168.7	162.4	152.6	
Iron and steel	228,511	8,511,530	37.28	142.8	142.7	137.4	175.1	169.5	156.1	
Non-ferrous metal products	31,720	1,072,786	33.82	125.6	129.3	125.4	165.9	160.1	146.0	
Logging	7,775	204,067	26.25	74.6	75.9	102.0	108.7	108.5	152.9	
Mining	25,031	898,003	35.99	75.8	75.5	88.4	82.2	85.4	96.1	
Communications	10,101	319,571	31.64	105.0	105.0	106.2	119.5	112.1	112.6	
Transportation	45,158	1,524,637	33.53	120.7	117.8	112.4	129.0	127.7	120.2	
Construction	46,913	1,528,926	32.59	85.4	85.2	78.5	108.5	109.4	95.3	
Services	17,558	329,820	18.78	114.3	115.0	107.1	131.6	131.1	116.1	
Trade	62,236	1,592,765	25.59	92.1	91.4	92.7	102.5	105.0	99.9	
- All Industries	758,592	24,345,274	32.18	114.9	114.1	115.0	136.9	135.0	127.5	
Prairie Provinces										
Manufacturing	74,976	2,235,275	29.35	156.4	156.4	127.2	158.5	155.5	145.5	
Animal products - edible	11,478	327,878	28.57	155.6	157.5	115.0	148.8	149.5	121.2	
Lumber products	5,656	100,155	27.54	91.0	93.0	99.1	118.0	121.0	115.9	
Plant products - edible	5,719	148,346	26.11	156.4	140.1	119.5	139.7	141.5	120.4	
Textile products	4,913	99,950	20.34	110.3	109.9	116.4	122.9	117.1	120.5	
Iron and steel	30,091	983,006	32.00	155.7	154.7	137.5	185.8	183.6	160.7	
Mining	13,232	518,905	39.22	122.7	121.9	125.6	144.6	140.8	158.9	
Communications	4,771	126,535	26.48	112.5	111.9	108.1	115.4	116.1	110.4	
Transportation	36,659	1,110,295	30.75	115.1	114.4	106.3	125.9	125.8	111.3	
Construction	28,703	833,764	29.05	86.6	85.6	101.4	115.2	110.4	121.2	
Services	8,464	116,287	17.99	104.5	104.9	101.9	119.2	119.0	109.2	
Trade	32,348	847,938	26.21	100.7	101.9	99.7	110.7	112.4	106.5	
- All Industries	196,713	5,992,660	30.46	115.2	115.1	111.5	132.0	131.1	124.2	
British Columbia										
Manufacturing	104,692	3,781,059	36.12	185.5	178.4	163.7	255.9	230.9	197.1	
Animal products - edible	6,379	205,068	32.15	155.8	118.9	115.8	185.7	145.3	120.4	
Lumber products	17,272	551,892	31.95	95.6	95.2	105.2	115.9	115.5	116.6	
Plant products - edible	5,920	147,842	24.97	157.6	127.1	155.3	179.3	160.6	165.1	
Pulp and paper	7,126	248,073	34.91	106.6	104.9	109.3	116.3	110.1	114.7	
Iron and steel	54,015	2,135,928	39.51	456.6	450.9	360.5	608.7	607.0	459.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,274	199,313	37.79	109.5	110.6	116.0	120.5	123.6	128.4	
Logging	11,508	488,965	42.49	124.8	125.6	92.6	142.0	131.7	100.4	
Mining	8,170	308,577	37.89	85.9	82.8	81.5	92.8	91.9	94.5	
Transportation	15,195	560,737	36.90	115.1	112.0	105.9	140.0	137.7	128.2	
Construction	19,775	777,551	39.32	156.6	162.7	141.5	242.6	252.4	192.5	
Services	5,021	108,951	21.50	116.8	115.9	105.9	140.2	134.6	125.1	
Trade	16,702	418,940	25.14	105.7	102.7	102.0	119.1	120.8	114.4	
- All Industries	185,056	6,559,172	35.44	147.4	145.1	135.0	186.9	184.1	159.0	

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 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 September 1 and August 1, 1945, and September 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 Sept.1,1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept.1,1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept.1,1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	226,597	7,279,980	32.13	148.5	147.1	129.5	187.9	185.2	152.9
Plant products - edible	6,028	211,488	26.34	95.6	97.2	97.6	114.6	115.5	109.7
Pulp and paper	9,114	264,506	29.00	110.9	111.2	106.1	114.9	114.5	106.2
Textiles	52,320	716,684	22.17	99.9	99.6	109.4	115.2	111.2	120.7
Tobacco	6,504	149,897	23.05	112.0	106.4	122.2	148.5	144.6	135.5
Iron and Steel	94,527	3,625,567	38.35	207.3	204.9	166.7	259.8	256.6	193.1
Communications	5,455	156,173	39.44	108.5	108.0	108.5	115.2	106.0	109.4
Transportation	12,945	395,838	30.42	105.1	104.2	111.9	114.1	116.7	124.9
Construction	9,458	272,564	28.82	87.2	96.9	132.4	97.7	115.4	163.8
Services	6,474	187,224	19.75	109.9	111.5	107.8	156.6	158.6	122.6
Trade	29,835	785,675	26.55	100.4	99.8	99.7	109.2	110.7	105.5
Montreal - All Industries	290,880	9,059,859	31.07	154.4	153.9	123.6	165.5	164.6	144.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	51,407	914,102	29.11	198.6	199.2	168.6	273.0	270.5	205.4
Chemicals	11,107	316,611	28.51	255.9	262.6	235.5	410.6	455.8	515.0
Iron and steel	10,225	370,894	36.27	402.2	398.9	249.6	495.9	450.5	296.7
Transportation	1,077	30,736	28.54	117.2	115.9	106.4	128.1	151.0	120.0
Construction	2,620	68,656	26.20	115.4	105.2	97.5	166.2	155.2	140.8
Services	1,345	21,148	15.72	122.7	118.1	107.0	159.7	152.7	115.6
Trade	5,109	68,446	21.37	102.5	105.7	97.4	112.6	114.9	104.4
Quebec - All Industries	59,859	1,110,354	27.86	169.9	169.1	146.3	230.1	227.2	177.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	190,508	6,586,608	35.42	141.1	137.8	151.5	175.2	169.1	150.5
Plant products - edible	11,183	282,501	25.26	105.2	99.5	98.8	110.4	106.7	106.6
Pulp and paper	15,692	495,958	31.61	104.5	101.3	103.1	112.1	109.4	107.5
Textiles	19,481	513,113	26.34	100.2	97.1	104.8	124.5	120.9	120.6
Chemicals	15,373	470,146	30.58	205.2	201.8	195.3	233.3	216.6	204.4
Electrical apparatus	14,532	442,496	30.87	154.4	149.5	122.9	171.1	164.6	135.1
Iron and steel	66,462	2,539,805	38.21	188.8	185.0	168.0	245.9	239.0	201.2
Communications	5,056	117,054	58.30	103.0	104.1	105.5	114.5	109.2	107.2
Transportation	8,948	294,400	32.81	125.0	121.0	115.5	158.4	155.5	126.5
Construction	6,612	222,662	33.68	80.1	81.0	66.0	87.6	88.6	75.0
Services	6,891	176,987	19.68	115.1	115.5	104.7	129.5	130.4	113.2
Trade	55,690	914,506	27.14	93.8	92.9	95.6	105.0	105.4	100.1
Toronto - All Industries	251,903	8,097,277	32.14	127.6	125.2	119.9	155.5	149.2	155.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	12,077	555,059	29.40	120.7	119.6	111.7	142.5	142.1	130.0
Pulp and paper	5,285	97,045	29.56	116.2	115.8	107.0	120.5	120.1	111.2
Iron and steel	3,612	120,905	33.47	107.9	107.4	97.9	160.6	160.5	147.0
Construction	2,251	67,228	30.15	90.6	88.6	106.0	116.8	114.4	123.4
Services	2,209	36,863	16.78	123.5	121.5	115.6	152.0	148.6	155.3
Trade	4,425	99,152	22.41	104.4	104.1	99.8	114.0	115.4	103.0
Ottawa - All Industries	22,672	611,101	26.95	114.0	112.6	109.5	153.5	152.4	122.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	51,719	1,711,456	33.09	117.5	116.5	122.0	158.2	157.6	141.0
Textiles	6,425	149,755	23.31	92.7	91.5	96.8	108.1	104.5	104.9
Electrical apparatus	6,590	216,679	32.88	126.6	125.1	116.7	157.2	156.1	150.7
Iron and steel	27,898	1,021,735	36.63	126.0	126.8	139.2	147.6	149.5	155.4
Construction	1,779	65,354	36.74	71.7	72.2	76.6	99.7	100.1	95.4
Trade	4,001	99,790	24.94	94.1	95.0	96.7	102.1	102.3	104.4
Hamilton - All Industries	60,106	1,948,006	32.41	115.7	112.8	117.8	154.0	153.8	136.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	37,010	1,585,225	42.83	132.4	135.6	132.1	144.0	142.4	136.4
Iron and steel	31,295	1,395,077	44.58	135.0	137.0	134.2	146.0	144.6	139.2
Construction	878	52,496	37.01	157.9	126.2	114.1	172.5	163.3	130.9
Trade	1,460	40,074	27.45	112.7	112.5	101.7	110.9	110.7	99.2
Windsor - All Industries	41,036	1,712,554	41.73	151.1	135.7	129.2	145.8	142.1	135.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	56,183	1,025,191	28.28	154.6	154.5	127.0	151.1	150.9	140.5
Animal products - edible	4,349	150,670	30.05	122.7	123.7	102.8	142.4	142.7	115.4
Textiles	4,130	82,277	19.92	112.2	112.2	116.8	119.6	117.6	121.7
Chemicals	2,385	81,512	31.53	458.3	466.5	785.1	555.4	558.9	908.7
Iron and steel	14,676	446,630	30.45	149.0	147.5	119.7	169.0	169.0	159.4
Communication	1,244	52,556	26.15	98.9	99.2	101.9	94.1	97.7	99.1
Transportation	5,282	111,454	35.96	115.2	115.0	105.2	155.1	155.2	111.7
Construction	1,911	65,587	35.27	45.8	48.2	48.2	48.5	51.7	48.7
Services	2,223	59,939	17.52	115.6	114.6	106.4	125.5	124.7	112.8
Trade	13,885	371,258	26.74	99.3	101.6	99.5	109.7	113.5	107.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	58,757	1,641,711	27.94	114.5	115.5	110.0	126.6	127.8	118.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60,673	2,220,690	36.60	248.0	245.9	212.8	329.5	329.7	264.2
Lumber products	5,283	165,500	31.33	85.5	86.4	87.7	105.6	105.8	100.7
Iron and steel	42,564	1,655,906	38.86	519.9	514.2	419.9	679.7	684.4	520.1
Communications	2,613	71,782	27.47	112.4	111.2	114.1	125.8	122.9	120.2
Transportation	6,158	225,261	36.58	115.0	109.9	105.8	155.1	129.2	122.0
Construction	4,695	163,625	34.85	155.4	147.5	215.6	189.2	188.8	260.9
Services	3,665	79,204	21.61	122.3	119.1	109.6	145.8	159.6	127.3
Trade	12,804	329,864	25.75	101.9	101.5	100.1	119.1	121.2	115.6
Vancouver - All Industries	90,612	3,090,355	34.11	178.6	175.5	162.8	254.9	254.3	201.8

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