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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JANUARY, 1944**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in December

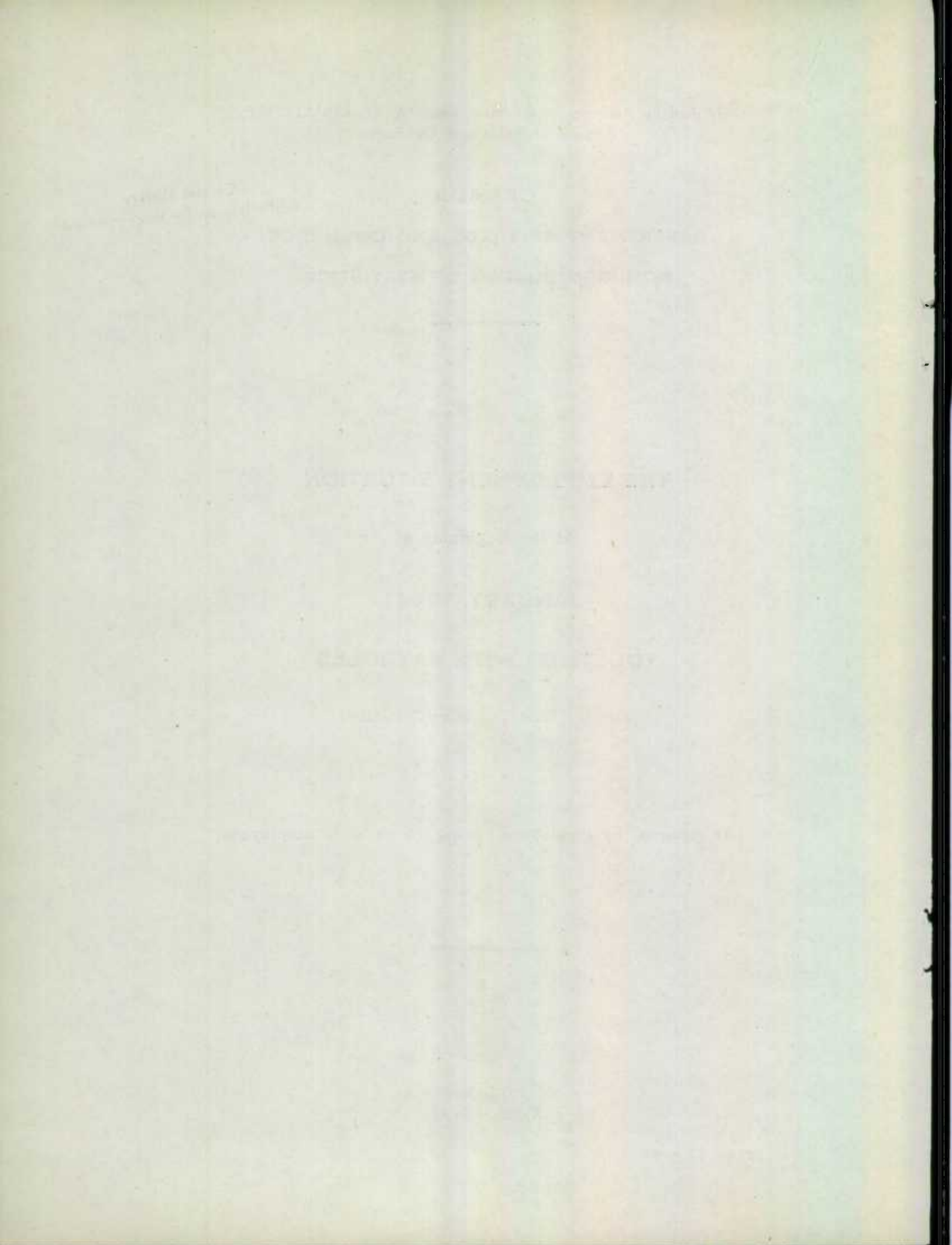
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(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
March 1, 1944

Price \$1 a year



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

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1943.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

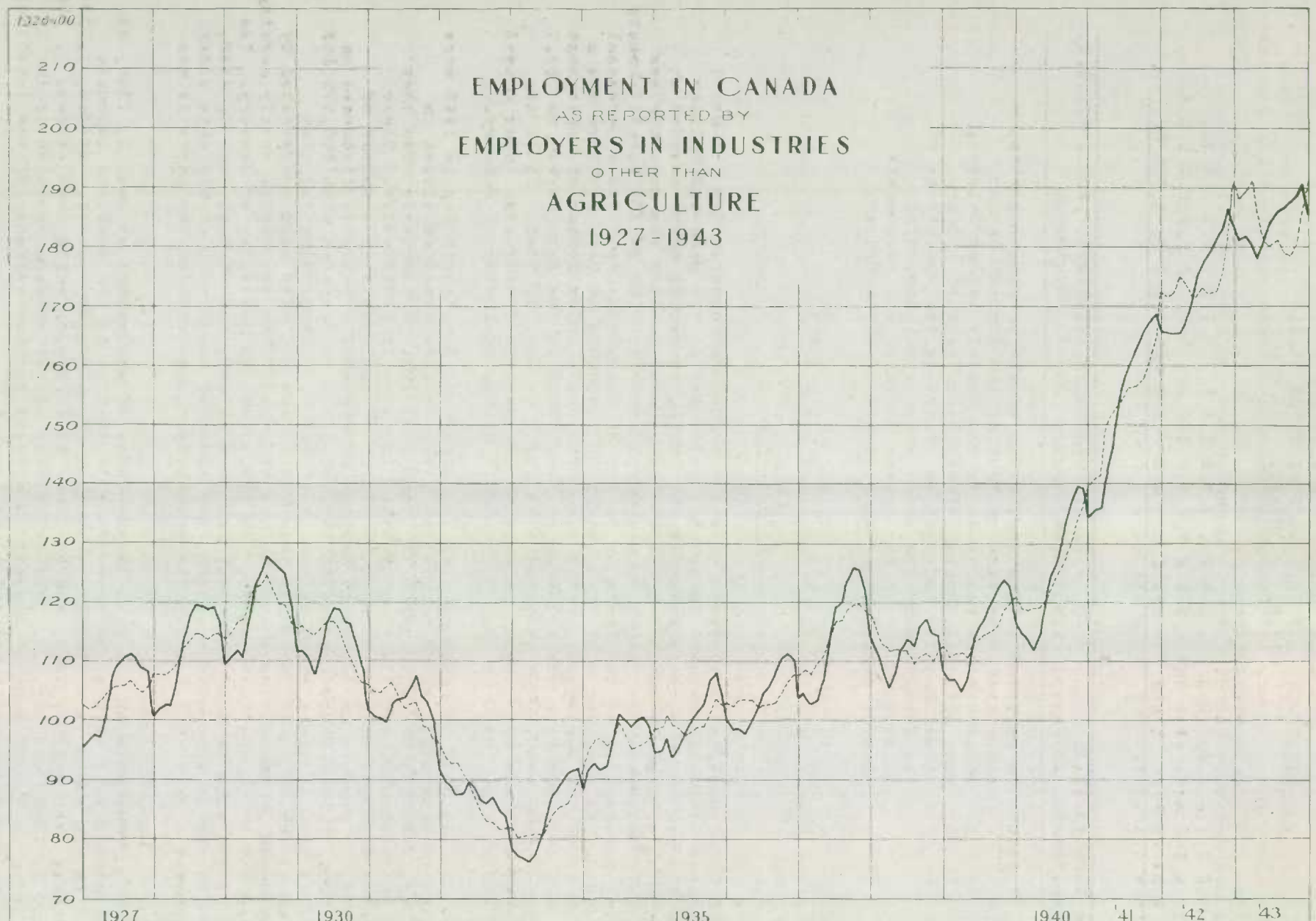
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment showed a pronounced contraction at Jan. 1 in accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the year-end holiday season. The number of workers released was large, exceeding that recorded at the beginning of January in 1943 or 1942; the general decline was nevertheless considerably below-average judged by pre-war standards. The 14,251 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,868,615. As compared with their staff of 1,916,728 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 48,113 employees, or 2.5 p.c. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from its all-time high of 190.5 in the last survey, to 185.7 at the date under review, as compared with 183.7 at Jan. 1, 1943. Since the curtailment was less than normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from 186.0 at Dec. 1, to 192.9 at the beginning of January.

It will be recalled that Christmas and New Year's Day in 1943 were celebrated on Saturdays, while many establishments also remained closed on Boxing Day, Dec. 27; the observance of these holidays, particularly when they come at the week-end, entails a substantial increase in absenteeism. These occurrences combined with seasonal curtailment of employment in a number of industries, to produce an important decline in the weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Jan. 1, 1944. These aggregated \$55,446,212. As compared with \$60,596,803 reported at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 8.5 p.c., approximating that indicated at Jan. 1, 1943, when the year-end losses had also been exaggerated by the observance of the holidays towards the week-end. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$31.61 in the last report, to \$29.67 at the beginning of January. The average at the same date of last year had been \$27.92, and that at Jan. 1, 1942, \$26.13. In the 12 months' comparison, the index of employment at the date under review showed a gain of 1.1 p.c.; the accompanying increase in the payrolls was 6.6 p.c.

The gain of 1.1 p.c. in the index of employment at Jan. 1, 1944, as compared with a year earlier is noteworthy in that it is the smallest increase reported in any month in a similar comparison for a lengthy period. At Jan. 1, 1943, the increase over Jan. 1, 1942, had amounted to 10.8 p.c., while that at Jan. 1, 1942, over Jan. 1, 1941 was  $23\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. The relatively slight advance revealed in the latest index in the 12 months' comparison affords further evidence of the levelling-off process now under way in industrial employment.

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.

Communications, retail trade and logging afforded more employment at Jan. 1, 1944, than at Dec. 1; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other two groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. The remaining major industrial divisions - manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - showed seasonal curtailment, which in the first three industries was below-normal in extent. The largest decline took place in construction, where the reported loss of 28,463 persons, or 17.6 p.c., exceeded the average at Jan. 1 in the period from 1920.

The co-operating manufacturing establishments laid off 23,736 men and women, a reduction of two p.c. This was about twice as large as the decrease indicated at the same date in 1943, but was considerably smaller than the average in the last 23 years. Rubber and tobacco factories afforded more employment, but other divisions showed reduced activity. The greatest contractions in employment were in textile, food, lumber, chemical, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The shrinkage in the last-named is the greatest indicated since Jan. 1, 1939. On the whole, the declines in the various industries were less-than-usual for the time of year.

#### PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,446,212, previously stated as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Jan. 1 by the 14,251 reporting employers, was lower by 8.5 p.c. than the sums paid at the first of December. The decline, which is seasonal, constitutes the fourth interruption in the generally upward movement indicated since the institution of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941; the other occasions on which the trend was downward were at the beginning of January in 1942 and 1943, and at May 1 of last year, largely as a result of the Easter holidays. The weekly per capita average earnings fell from \$31.61 at Dec. 1, to \$29.67 at the first of January, or by \$1.94; the decline of \$2.14 indicated at Jan. 1, 1943, had lowered the average to \$27.92.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,933,510, as compared with 1,981,547 at the beginning of December. The amounts received as weekly payrolls by these persons were given as \$57,522,777 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$62,636,434 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$29.75, as compared with \$31.61 at the beginning of December, and \$28.01 at Jan. 1, 1943.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1943. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from June 1, 1941, when the record for the latter was begun.

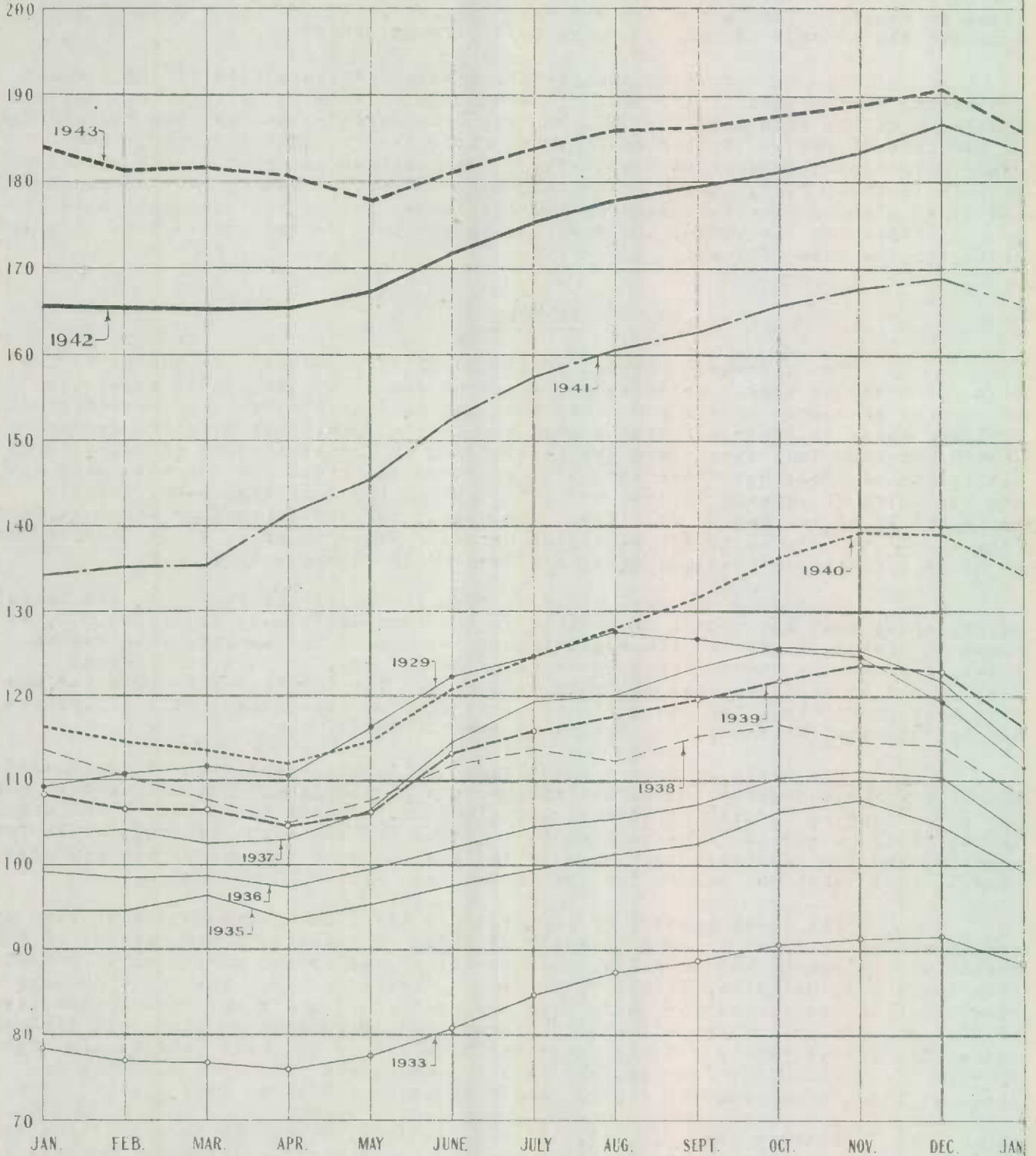
The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 21.5 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 40.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944, amounted to 20.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.5 p.c.

Between Jan. 1, 1943, and Jan. 1, 1944, there has been a slight increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment in the eight leading industries, accompanied by that of 6.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in the former may again be stated: - (1) the growing

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

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



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

concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work. (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus<sup>1/</sup> 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, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.8 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 56.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 57.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 82.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division as a result of shortages of labour and materials, the index number of employment in this group was 14.5 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 29.6 p.c.

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

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1945. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Conforming to the practice at the beginning of January throughout this record of 24 years, employment in manufacturing establishments showed a slackening at the date under review; the number laid-off was larger than at Jan. 1 of 1943 and 1942, but was decidedly below-average according to pre-war experience. The 7,918

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1/ The Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943, requires that the existing authorized cost-of living allowances be absorbed in the existing authorized basic wage rates; the adjustment in the rates of pay are required from the first payroll period commencing on or after Feb. 15, 1944.

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1944, 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 January 1, 1944, December 1, 1943, and January 1, 1943, 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 Jan. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Weekly Earnings at			Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces</b>											
Maritime Provinces	141,089	3,807,767	26.99	29.23	24.81	122.2	131.0	118.1	151.6	176.2	135.7
Prince Edward Island	2,517	59,361	23.58	25.02	22.46	119.5	116.7	104.6	131.7	136.5	110.6
Nova Scotia	81,201	2,240,222	27.59	30.69	25.88	117.3	131.2	115.8	144.7	180.1	134.6
New Brunswick	57,371	1,508,184	26.29	27.11	23.34	130.8	131.9	123.1	164.6	171.6	138.8
Quebec	593,400	16,892,209	28.13	30.04	26.12	128.0	132.4	126.3	150.5	166.4	140.1
Ontario	754,475	23,173,956	30.72	32.65	28.73	114.5	116.5	115.2	130.0	140.5	123.5
Prairie Provinces	202,630	6,156,165	30.38	31.16	29.09	116.5	117.1	109.7	155.3	139.5	122.5
Manitoba	92,915	2,751,029	29.61	30.74	28.71	113.6	114.4	110.3	126.9	132.7	120.0
Saskatchewan	38,076	1,101,237	28.92	29.25	28.01	107.9	110.6	103.4	124.8	129.4	116.2
Alberta	71,639	2,303,900	32.16	32.77	30.25	126.2	125.3	112.5	153.6	155.4	129.7
British Columbia	177,021	5,616,115	31.73	35.10	31.56	141.0	143.6	137.4	159.5	179.8	156.9
CANADA	1,868,615	55,446,212	29.67	31.61	27.92	121.5	124.6	120.1	140.4	153.4	131.7
<b>(b) Cities</b>											
Montreal	294,036	8,674,649	29.50	31.37	27.08	135.5	138.3	127.3	157.2	173.3	139.3
Quebec City	39,990	998,532	24.97	29.14	22.10	169.5	173.7	152.5	205.0	245.2	165.0
Toronto	255,257	7,836,712	30.70	32.53	28.30	129.3	131.4	126.7	148.0	158.6	134.7
Ottawa	21,884	575,713	26.31	27.13	24.17	110.0	115.7	109.5	125.5	136.3	115.3
Hamilton	58,970	1,324,763	30.34	33.31	29.33	111.2	112.3	119.0	125.1	136.3	129.1
Windsor	40,748	1,537,243	37.73	42.51	36.44	130.1	131.5	136.1	129.0	146.9	130.5
Winnipeg	61,341	1,635,373	27.42	28.30	26.72	120.5	120.5	114.3	130.5	137.2	121.2
Vancouver	91,706	2,757,037	30.06	34.03	29.35	180.6	179.0	170.3	208.0	233.6	197.9
<b>(c) Industries</b>											
Manufacturing	1,182,995	35,632,451	30.16	32.36	28.11	134.8	137.4	130.7	156.5	174.0	142.5
Durable Goods 1/	670,690	21,799,217	32.50	36.13	30.54	157.1	160.0	148.5	182.3	206.4	163.0
Non-Durable Goods	494,739	13,243,390	26.77	28.33	24.75	114.5	116.9	114.3	129.3	140.1	121.2
Electric Light and Power	17,506	639,254	36.52	36.27	35.04	91.7	95.1	91.1	103.3	107.0	98.3
Logging	78,049	1,879,797	24.09	24.37	21.44	164.7	151.7	158.4	202.4	198.3	179.7
Mining	72,814	2,477,253	34.02	37.37	32.99	89.1	89.2	91.6	95.1	105.3	96.8
Communications	28,070	866,175	30.86	30.20	29.51	108.1	107.5	106.2	123.1	119.3	115.3
Transportation	148,438	5,313,001	35.78	35.94	36.10	118.4	120.7	108.7	133.2	135.3	123.3
Construction and Maintenance	133,399	3,823,132	28.70	29.71	26.93	75.8	92.0	94.7	95.5	120.0	111.6
Services	43,694	825,519	18.99	18.37	18.10	113.7	115.9	105.3	132.3	135.3	119.4
Trade	181,036	4,573,834	25.23	25.23	23.90	109.7	108.4	108.4	118.3	117.2	113.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,868,615	55,446,212	29.37	31.31	27.92	121.5	124.6	120.1	140.4	153.4	131.7
Finance	64,855	2,076,565	32.02	31.43	30.69	108.2	108.3	106.2	120.3	118.2	113.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,933,510	57,522,777	29.75	31.61	28.01	120.9	123.9	119.5	139.5	151.9	130.9

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

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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 five latest figures are as follows:- Sept. 1, 136.3; Oct. 1, 137.3; Nov. 1, 139.3; Dec. 1, 142.3 and Jan. 1, 144.0; at Jan. 1, 1945 the index was 133.2.



factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,182,996 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages, paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, amounted to \$35,682,451; at Dec. 1, these employers had a personnel of 1,206,731, and disbursed the sum of \$39,656,330 in weekly payrolls. The falling-off of 10 p.c. in the wage payments at Jan. 1, was quite similar to that noted at the same date in the preceding winter, when the Christmas and New Year holidays had fallen on Friday, resulting in shutdowns of much the same duration as those which affected the latest statistics. The per capita average declined from \$32.86 paid on or about Dec. 1, to \$30.16 at the date under review. At Jan. 1, 1943, the weekly earnings had averaged \$28.11, while the per capita at Jan. 1, 1942, was \$26.32.

Reflecting the reduction of 23, 736 employees, or two p.c. at the date under review, the index of employment in manufacturing declined from 230.9 at the beginning of December, to 226.4 at Jan. 1, when it was at its maximum for January. Since the reduction was less than normal, the seasonally-corrected index number showed an increase, rising from 233.5 at Dec. 1, to 241.5 at the first of January.

Heightened employment was recorded at the beginning of January in tobacco and rubber factories. The trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in iron and steel, vegetable food and textile plants, from which 7,457, 4,143 and 3,535 persons were released, respectively. Large losses were also reported in the lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal divisions, while those in animal food, leather, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products were on a smaller scale. Employment in central electric stations was also quieter.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 156.5, as compared with 174.0 at the beginning of December, and 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1943. There was thus an increase of 9.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 3.1 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls have already been given. As has previously been pointed out, the upgrading of employees as they acquire skill is of outstanding importance in manufacturing, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become increasingly acute with the development of the war effort. The changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater rise in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Jan. 1, 1944, such industries provided work for 57.5 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that, despite a substantial decline in the figure as a result of the year-end holidays, the latest per capita weekly average earnings of persons engaged in the production of durable goods stood at \$32.50, an amount which was higher by \$4.71 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the Dec. 1 average, standing at \$26.77, has risen by \$3.47 in the 30 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment industries, in all of which the volume of war work has been particularly great. These gains have been associated with important, though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the same date of 1941, 1942 or 1943.

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. The expansion was at variance with the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 562 employers with a staff of 78,049, as compared with 71,911 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 260.7, was higher by 3.9 p.c. than that of 250.8 at Jan. 1 in 1943, since when

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		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	109.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.09
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	113.3	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	109.0	119.3	27.92	115.5	129.9	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.5	137.2	28.74
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	119.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.66
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	31.67
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.9	169.0	32.05
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.53	137.7	171.8	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.8	32.62
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	29.67	134.8	156.5	30.16

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.

the indicated payrolls have gained by 12.6 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$1,879,787, considerably exceeding the Dec. 1 figure of \$1,752,761. The per capita average earnings, however, declined from \$24.37 at Dec. 1, 1943, to \$24.08 at the date under review, as compared with \$21.44 at Jan. 1, 1943. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8.)

Mining.- All branches of this group showed curtailment. The general decline was seasonal in character, but was less-than-average in extent. The largest losses took place in coal-mining. Returns were received from 480 operators with a combined working force of 72,814 persons, a reduction of 916 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 156.1, as compared with 158.1 in the month before, and 162.4 at Jan. 1, 1943. The falling-off of 3.9 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 1.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,477,253; this was \$278,266 less than the sum distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were chiefly responsible for the lowered earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$37.37 at Dec. 1, to \$34.02 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$32.99 at Jan. 1, 1943.

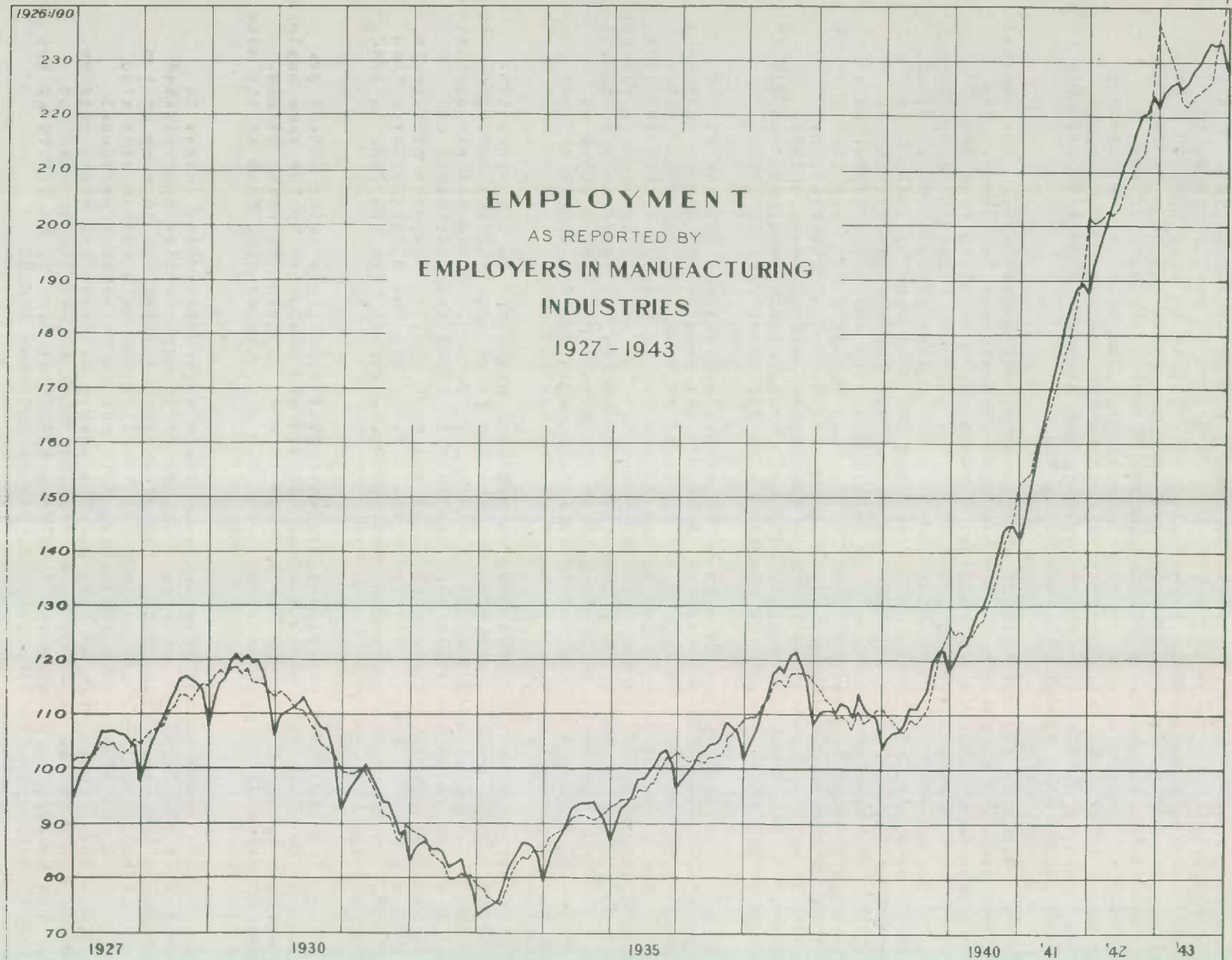
Communications.- Employment in communications was brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 28,070 was recorded by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 27,950. The gain was contra-seasonal. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$866,175, as compared with \$844,052 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$30.20 at Dec. 1, to \$30.86 at the first of January, as compared with \$29.51 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 105.1, slightly higher than that of 103.2 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index over the 12 months was 6.5 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 598 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 148,498, as compared with 151,234 in their last return. Steam railway operation reported a slight gain, but there were declines in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was much smaller than the average in the experience of past years. The index was 117.5; this was slightly lower than that of 119.7 in the preceding month, but nine p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 107.8.

The indicated payrolls aggregated \$5,313,001, averaging \$35.78 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1943, the sum of \$5,420,831 was disbursed by the same employers, a per capita average of \$35.84. The average at Jan. 1, 1943, had been \$36.10. The index of payrolls at the latest date was 7.5 p.c. higher than that at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline approximated the average in the years since 1920. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance were also slacker. The 1,565 contractors furnishing information reported a personnel of 133,399, 28,463 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$3,828,192, as compared with \$4,809,156 in the last report. The per capita average declined from \$29.71 at Dec. 1, to \$28.70 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1943, figure had been \$26.83.

The latest index of employment in construction was 105.8; this was 19.9 p.c. lower than that of 132.1 indicated at the same date of 1943. The accompanying loss in the payroll index was 14.4 p.c.



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.

Services.- The trend in services continued downward, according to data received from 658 establishments, whose working forces totalled 43,694, as compared with 44,402 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The contraction was slightly above-normal for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$825,519, compared with \$842,458 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 7.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 11.3 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.89 at Jan. 1, and \$18.97 at Dec. 1, as compared with the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$18.10. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonal activity on a considerable scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, when the general expansion approximated the average, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,411 retailers and wholesalers employing a personnel of 181,096 men and women, as compared with 178,908 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,573,834, as compared with \$4,514,630 at Dec. 1. This percentage gain was slightly greater than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average showed a minor gain, standing at \$25.26, as compared with \$25.23 in the preceding report; the Jan. 1, 1943, figures had been \$23.90.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 172.0, slightly higher than that of 169.9 at the opening of 1943, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data were received from 757 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 64,855, as against 64,819 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounts to \$2,076,565, as compared with \$2,040,707 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average was \$32.02, as compared with \$31.48 in the last report, and \$30.69 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.6, was higher by 1.9 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.3 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where there were moderate gains, as had been the case at Jan. 1, 1943. The greatest contractions took place in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Except in the last-named, activity was greater than at the beginning of any other January in the record; while the Ontario index of employment was slightly below that at Jan. 1, 1943, it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year.

In all provinces, the reported payrolls were substantially smaller than at Dec. 1, due to loss of time over the holidays, to absenteeism and to other seasonal factors. The per capita average earnings also generally declined. They were nevertheless higher than at Jan. 1 in 1943 or 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Pronounced reductions in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,007 co-operating establishments released 10,099 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 141,089. This decrease of 6.7 p.c., was rather smaller than that at Jan. 1, 1943, but exceeded the loss at the same date in any earlier year of the record; employment was nevertheless at its maximum for Jan. 1. The payroll index also showed a falling-off from Dec. 1, 1943, but, at 151.8, was considerably above the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 135.7.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter, although most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel works, the tendency in the textile, food and some other divisions was also unfavourable. Increased activity, however, was indicated in logging and transportation, the improvement being seasonal. The remaining non-manufacturing industries reported reduced employment. The decreases in construction were very large, while those in mining, services and trade were moderate.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,807,767, as compared with \$4,418,854 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal contractions in employment, resulted in the lowering of the per capita average from \$29.23 at Dec. 1, to \$26.99 at Jan. 1, 1944. The average at Jan. 1 in 1943 had been \$24.81, and that in 1942, \$22.21. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review was 3.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1943, while that of payrolls was higher by 11.9 p.c.

Quebec.- The shrinkage in Quebec on Jan. 1 was on a scale approximating the average at the opening of the year in the period, 1921-1943. The number of workers laid off by the 3,749 firms furnishing statistics was 20,647, or 3.3 p.c.; they employed 593,400 men and women at the date under review, when their payrolls aggregated \$16,692,209. As compared with \$18,443,155 at the beginning of December, this was a decline of 9.5 p.c. The per capita average was also considerably smaller, at \$28.13, as compared with \$30.04 in the last report. The Jan. 1, 1943, figure had been \$26.12. The latest index of employment, at 201.3, was 1.3 p.c. higher than at the same date a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 6.9 p.c.

The only main industrial divisions to show improvement at the beginning of January were logging and trade, in which the gains were fairly moderate. Manufacturing and construction and maintenance reported very marked curtailment, while the contraction in mining, services and transportation was on a much smaller scale. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest reductions were in iron and steel, textiles and non-ferrous metals, but there were smaller losses in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus plants.

Ontario.- For the first time in a lengthy period, recorded employment in Ontario at Jan. 1, 1944, was at a slightly lower level than it had been at the same date a year earlier; with that exception, however, it was more active than at any other Jan. 1. The decline, seasonal in character, was on a scale decidedly below-average for the beginning of January, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 6,063 co-operating employers had an aggregate staff of 754,475 persons, as compared with 767,379 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$23,173,956, a falling-off of 7.5 p.c. from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1, when the per capita average stood at \$32.65, declining to \$30.72 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.73 at the beginning of January, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 185.4, was slightly lower than that of 188.6 a month earlier, and was also below the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 187.4. In the intervening year, the index of earnings has risen by 5.3 p.c.

There was a substantial decline in employment in manufacturing as compared with Dec. 1. Iron and steel plants released some 4,500 persons. The losses in lumber, food, textile and chemical factories were also considerable, while smaller reductions were reported in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining and retail trade showed improvement. On the other hand, transportation, communications, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction were largest.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information furnished by 1,887 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 203,752, as compared with 202,630 at the date under review. The loss was much smaller than that usually indicated at the

opening of January. Repeating the movements noted at Jan. 1, 1943, there was a moderate increase in Alberta, with declines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Manufacturing showed little general change; iron and steel and lumber mills were busier, but food, textile, pulp and paper and some other divisions reported reduced activity. There were slight gains in mining and communications, and greater advances in logging, transportation and trade.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1944, amounted to \$6,156,165, as compared with \$6,349,342 at the beginning of December. This was a decline of 3.1 p.c. The per capita average was \$30.38, 78 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but \$1.29 higher than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$29.09. In the 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has increased by 6.3 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 10.4 p.c.

British Columbia.-- The contraction in British Columbia was larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, although it was otherwise the smallest ever recorded at that date. Statistics were received from 1,545 employers with a combined working force of 177,021 men and women; this was 3,341 fewer than at the beginning of December. The loss of 1.9 p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 11.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$5,616,115 at the date under review. The weekly per capita average was \$31.73, as compared with \$35.10 at Dec. 1, and \$31.56 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls since that date has risen by 1.7 p.c., while that of employment is 2.6 p.c. higher.

Communications were rather more active than at Dec. 1, but employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, services, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, considerable reductions were noted in food, lumber and non-ferrous metals. The iron and steel division, on the other hand, showed substantial gains.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed a downward movement at the beginning of January, the exception being Vancouver, in which moderate improvement of a contra-seasonal character was noted. In the remaining centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg - industrial activity was seasonally curtailed. In Winnipeg, the falling-off was minor; in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor, the declines were smaller than usual for the time of year, while those in Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa were equal to or above the average at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-43. In all centres, the payrolls were decidedly lower, the losses ranging from 4.8 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 16.4 p.c. in Quebec. In each of these cities except Hamilton and Windsor, employment and payrolls were higher at the date under review than at Jan. 1, 1943, while in all cases, the per capita averages at Jan. 1, 1944, showed increases over the 12 months.

Montreal.- For the first time in a year, there was a considerable decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 2,216 co-operating firms reported a staff of 294,036, 6,069 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a falling-off of two p.c., which was accompanied by that of 9.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These aggregated \$8,674,649. The per capita average was \$29.50, as compared with \$31.97 in the last report, and \$27.05 at Jan. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 191.2, was the maximum for January in the record, exceeding by 5.9 p.c. that indicated at the same date of last year; in the intervening 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 12.6 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, but transportation, construction and services were also quieter. On the other hand, trade afforded considerably more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses were in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles; leather, food and electrical apparatus factories also showed

reduced activity, while lumber and a few other classes afforded rather more employment.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, the first contraction in several months; statistics were furnished by 248 employers of 39,990 men and women. As compared with 40,996 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. The payrolls were substantially lower, showing a falling-off of 16.4 p.c. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$998,682, an average of \$24.97 per person. The per capita at Dec. 1 was \$29.14, while that at Jan. 1, 1943, was \$22.10. Most of the reduction in employment at the date under review took place in textile, chemical and iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment, and small gains were noted in services and local transportation.

The index of employment at Jan. 1, stood at 277.8, as compared with 250.0 at the same date of last year. This increase of 11.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 24.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- The seasonal curtailment in Toronto at the beginning of January was about normal in extent. Most of the contraction took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, food, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. Transportation, construction and services were also quieter, while no general change was shown in trade. Information was furnished by 2,147 firms employing 255,257 workers, as compared with 259,776 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,836,712, a reduction of 6.8 p.c. from their Dec. 1 total. The per capita average was also lower, standing at \$30.70, as compared with \$32.38 at Dec. 1, and \$28.30 at Jan. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 198.0, as compared with 201.5 at the beginning of December, and 194.2 at Jan. 1 of last year, since when there has been a gain of two p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 9.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa was considerably reduced, mainly in manufacturing. Iron and steel plants, in particular, showed a large falling-off. Construction and services were also slacker, while improvement was noted in trade. The 257 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 21,884, and disbursed the sum of \$575,713 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 23,024 employees and a payroll of \$625,761 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita average was \$26.31, as against \$27.18 in the preceding period of observation, and \$24.17 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 165.7, was slightly above that of 164.9 at Jan. 1, 1943, while the payroll index was higher by 8.7 p.c.

Hamilton.- Information was received from 371 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 58,970, a decline of 899 from their last report. This loss of 1.5 p.c. was accompanied by that of 8.5 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,824,763; the sum of \$1,994,435 had been paid by the same firms at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope at Jan. 1, 1944, contained \$30.94, as compared with \$33.31 at Dec. 1, and \$29.83 at Jan. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and there has been a decline of 3.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and food products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while trade was seasonally active.

Windsor.- Moderate reductions in employment were recorded in Windsor, the largest being in iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker. Statistics furnished by 225 establishments showed a personnel of 40,748 men and women, 418 fewer than at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays drastically lowered the reported earnings, which were reduced from \$1,750,095 at Dec. 1, to \$1,537,248 at the date under review, or by 12.2 p.c. The per capita averages were \$42.51 at Dec. 1, and \$37.73 at Jan. 1, as against \$36.44 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment between then and Jan. 1, 1944, declined by 4.3 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 1.1 p.c.



Winnipeg.- There was little general change in Winnipeg; 587 employers reported a combined working force of 61,841 persons, as compared with 51,584 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction were quieter, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the payrolls by 4.8 p.c., to \$1,695,378 paid on or about Jan. 1, when the per capita average was \$27.42, as compared with \$28.80 at Dec. 1, and \$26.72 at Jan. 1, 1943. The latest index number of employment was 147.2, being higher by 5.1 p.c. than at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have risen by 7.7 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was again upward. Most of the gain was in iron and steel factories. Other branches of manufacturing, however, were quieter. There were also losses in transportation and construction, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 657 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 91,706 men and women, as compared with 90,893 at the beginning of December. The index, at 256.3, exceeded that at Jan. 1, 1943, by 5.7 p.c., a gain which was accompanied by an advance of 5.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,757,097, as compared with \$3,096,183 in their last report. The latest per capita average was \$30.06; this was \$4.00 less than at Dec. 1 but 21 cents more than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$29.85.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Jan. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, were also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.3	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	108.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
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	140.8	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	183.9	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	178.8	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	126.8	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.8	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	178.0	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	184.7	311.4	139.5	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	168.0	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	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.7	201.5	174.3	182.8	302.3	147.2	264.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1944.

16.7	2.1	13.7	1.2	3.2	2.2	3.3	4.9
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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	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.3
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.3
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	108.1	98.1	85.6	104.6	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.6	118.0	135.7
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	98.4	131.7	144.4
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
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	268.8	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	148.7
Apr. 1	141.3	168.2	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	154.3
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	166.3
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	168.1
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	166.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	163.9	183.9	167.3
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	178.7	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	100.8	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.5
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	173.8	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	163.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	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	216.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	186.1	153.3
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.4
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	148.6
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.0
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.3
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.3
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.3
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.6	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.5	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0

100.0 Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1944.  
63.3 4.2 3.9 1.5 8.0 7.1 2.3 2.7

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.







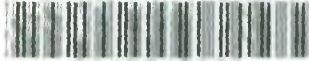








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