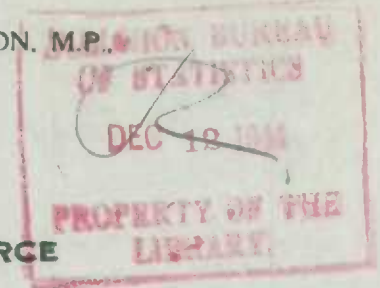


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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Dec. 11, 1944

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TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: 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 quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity showed considerable curtailment at the beginning of October, the first time since the autumn of 1931 that the trend at that date has been downward. A combined working force of 1,861,599¹/ persons was employed by the 14,921 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose staffs at Sept. 1 had aggregated 1,864,176. This loss of 22,577 employees amounted to 1.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index number of employment in the eight leading industries fell from 185.5 at Sept. 1, to 183.3 at the beginning of October, when it was 2.2 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year. Since the contraction at the date under review was contra-seasonal, the seasonally-corrected index was also lowered, declining from 178.3 at Sept. 1, to 174.4 at the beginning of October.

The general shrinkage in industrial employment at the beginning of October, 1944, took place largely in manufacturing and construction, from which 12,963 and 21,132 persons were released, respectively. The decline in the former was contra-seasonal, while that in the latter was seasonal in character, although it was greater than the loss usually indicated at Oct. 1. Most of the reduction was in highway work in Quebec. In the manufacturing division, the greatest falling-off was in iron and steel, nearly 9,500 persons being laid off in this group. There

1/ Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.

Of the persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October, 486,125, or 261 per thousand, were females, and 1,375,474, or 739 per thousand, were males. The former proportion showed no change as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but was higher than that of 253 females per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1943. There was thus a gain of 3.2 p.c. in this ratio in the 12 months' comparison, which eliminates the seasonal factor; the increase in the number of females in recorded employment, however, amounted only to about 4,300, or 0.9 p.c. On the other hand, the number of males showed a decline of 3.3 p.c.; the general reduction in the number in recorded employment, as stated above, was 2.2 p.c. Including those employed in financial institutions, the number of females reported by the co-operating establishments at Oct. 1 was 521,979, or 271 per thousand, as compared with 270 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 262 at the beginning of October in 1943. A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms at Oct. 1, 1944, with comparisons from Apr. 1, 1944, Oct. 1, 1943, and earlier dates.

Number of Persons Employed at October 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 October 1 and September 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for October 1, 1943 and October 1, 1942, Where Available, 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 Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls							
			Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	144,417	4,492,553	51.11	50.11	26.79	25.29	124.1	121.1	125.5	121.5	177.0	167.2	166.0	142.8
Prince Edward Island	2,757	74,587	27.05	26.78	25.37	22.81	124.9	125.5	117.2	99.6	160.1	159.3	140.5	107.0
Nova Scotia	85,542	2,782,410	32.58	31.83	29.54	25.32	122.5	118.6	150.2	126.0	177.2	168.0	172.0	147.3
New Brunswick	56,118	1,655,556	29.14	27.71	27.65	24.35	127.1	125.1	118.7	116.5	177.6	166.2	157.2	137.1
Quebec	574,582	17,855,742	51.07	50.09	30.24	27.88	125.2	127.1	129.2	123.6	160.0	159.9	165.5	146.7
Ontario	765,635	25,280,231	33.02	32.55	32.55	50.77	115.5	115.6	115.6	114.1	140.3	139.2	138.3	130.6
Prairie Provinces	203,483	6,586,333	32.37	31.46	30.84	29.50	115.4	117.1	114.1	106.3	142.2	140.4	134.5	122.9
Manitoba	95,452	2,961,985	31.70	30.94	30.07	29.51	114.0	114.9	111.6	109.1	136.2	134.0	126.6	121.5
Saskatchewan	39,808	1,240,016	31.15	30.04	29.57	28.14	110.0	114.2	107.6	105.4	136.0	136.4	126.4	119.2
Alberta	70,223	2,384,532	33.95	32.99	32.37	30.58	120.5	121.9	121.6	109.2	154.4	151.7	150.3	127.4
British Columbia	175,484	6,037,248	34.80	34.45	35.21	32.61	137.6	139.4	146.3	138.1	169.5	170.0	183.8	162.5
CANADA	1,861,599	60,250,107	52.36	51.69	51.55	29.51	120.0	121.5	122.7	118.6	151.0	149.6	150.8	137.8
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	286,873	9,321,687	52.49	52.03	51.71	29.28	151.5	152.0	136.1	124.7	167.8	165.7	170.2	147.9
Quebec City	58,767	1,196,875	50.87	50.54	28.94	24.85	165.9	165.6	172.3	151.6	243.9	244.8	242.5	184.9
Toronto	252,592	8,273,000	32.55	32.33	32.41	30.94	127.7	129.2	128.3	121.7	155.1	155.5	155.7	140.8
Ottawa	22,449	624,648	27.83	27.57	27.22	26.24	112.9	113.5	115.3	107.8	135.9	135.5	136.2	124.0
Hamilton	59,181	1,949,893	32.95	32.78	32.54	32.05	111.4	111.4	112.4	118.0	133.5	132.7	133.4	137.8
Windsor	58,761	1,724,593	43.98	43.44	41.37	40.28	123.6	125.4	129.3	135.4	142.8	143.2	140.6	143.8
Winnipeg	60,912	1,747,483	28.69	28.52	27.88	27.57	118.3	117.0	116.3	111.1	133.9	131.7	128.3	121.7
Vancouver	85,259	2,816,753	33.83	33.80	34.28	32.25	163.5	167.3	179.0	168.1	210.2	214.8	235.2	211.7
Halifax	24,575	763,349	31.06	30.22	-	-	146.8	134.5	-	-	194.9	172.0	-	-
St. John	13,174	392,350	29.78	28.40	-	-	126.5	126.8	-	-	176.8	168.4	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,922	234,337	28.50	25.42	-	-	106.0	106.4	-	-	131.8	127.6	-	-
Trois Rivieres	9,831	286,839	29.11	27.26	-	-	124.2	124.2	-	-	153.6	145.8	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	15,682	464,916	29.65	29.42	-	-	107.8	111.7	-	-	141.4	142.6	-	-
London	21,040	625,722	29.74	29.49	-	-	119.2	121.9	-	-	140.8	141.5	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	16,689	650,241	39.01	38.22	-	-	119.1	117.2	-	-	173.4	166.4	-	-
Regina	9,787	274,201	28.07	27.44	-	-	108.8	106.2	-	-	133.0	126.9	-	-
Saskatoon	5,655	142,144	26.37	26.19	-	-	119.5	122.4	-	-	139.8	140.5	-	-
Calgary	17,581	535,784	30.53	30.37	-	-	117.2	120.7	-	-	139.9	141.3	-	-
Edmonton	17,287	507,714	29.40	29.37	-	-	133.0	138.7	-	-	162.6	166.9	-	-
Victoria	13,800	456,357	33.07	33.34	-	-	165.8	170.0	-	-	218.5	224.0	-	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,172,466	38,729,007	33.03	32.55	32.37	30.15	133.2	134.6	137.7	129.9	169.2	168.6	171.9	152.5
Durable Goods 1/	675,226	22,936,693	36.69	35.82	35.68	33.52	146.7	150.5	160.5	147.3	192.0	192.3	204.6	172.1
Non-Durable Goods	528,501	15,094,716	28.56	28.40	27.75	26.01	121.4	120.5	116.9	119.0	146.2	144.3	137.5	132.4
Electric Light and Power	18,759	895,598	37.02	36.88	36.61	35.16	98.3	100.5	97.5	97.9	113.0	114.9	110.8	107.0
Logging	54,155	1,436,918	26.54	27.29	27.71	21.86	114.3	97.9	92.2	95.8	152.6	154.4	170.5	112.1
Mining	70,804	2,769,064	39.11	38.23	36.32	35.52	85.0	86.0	87.8	92.7	105.5	104.4	100.3	105.1
Communications	29,903	930,068	31.10	30.76	29.27	28.93	114.8	116.4	109.5	109.0	131.9	132.2	121.1	116.4
Transportation	161,041	6,238,142	38.72	36.72	35.22	34.33	126.7	125.6	121.0	112.6	153.0	143.8	133.9	122.1
Construction and Maintenance	145,735	4,491,037	30.82	28.44	30.45	28.14	82.2	94.1	98.1	107.2	110.9	117.2	131.2	131.6
Services	47,517	304,005	19.45	19.29	18.94	17.92	120.2	121.2	116.1	108.3	143.1	143.1	136.5	121.3
Trade	179,978	4,733,866	26.30	26.45	25.63	24.58	105.7	103.3	99.7	97.9	119.1	117.0	109.9	106.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	60,250,107	52.36	51.69	51.55	29.51	120.0	121.5	122.7	118.6	151.0	149.6	150.8	137.8
Finance	66,512	2,155,693	32.41	32.53	31.34	30.74	110.7	108.6	108.2	107.1	124.5	122.6	117.7	114.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	62,405,800	52.37	51.72	51.52	29.55	119.7	121.0	122.0	118.1	149.9	148.5	149.4	136.8

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

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: - Aug. 1, 143.5; Sept. 1, 143.6 and Oct. 1, 143.1; at Oct. 1, 1943, the index was 137.8.

was also a loss of over 3,500 in lumber mills, in which the decline exceeded the average at Oct. 1. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, added almost 5,700 persons to their working forces. Textiles also afforded more employment, but the gains were not equal to those ordinarily recorded at Oct. 1.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway construction, as already stated, showed substantial curtailment, and there were smaller losses in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging reported important seasonal expansion, while improvement, though on a smaller scale, was noted in transportation and trade.

Payrolls.- The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at Oct. 1 aggregated \$60,250,107, as compared with \$59,714,662 at Sept. 1. The increase was 0.9 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee showed a further gain, rising from \$31.69 at the beginning of September, to \$32.36 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.53 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.51 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.37 at Oct. 1, 1941. In the 12 months' comparison, there has been a small fractional increase in the index of payrolls, but that of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c. The per capita earnings have risen by over two p.c. The gain in the latter is particularly interesting in view of the fact, already stated, that there has been a reduction of 3.3 p.c. in the number of male workers, accompanied by a gain of 0.9 p.c. in female employees during the 12 months.

The rise in the average earnings from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 is partly seasonal in character, but is also due in part to the payment of wages to railroad workers at the higher rates authorized some weeks ago by the National War Labour Board. The increased rates were made retroactive to September, 1943; adjustment cannot be made in these figures of payrolls for such retroactive payments.

If the statistics for the finance group be added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey shows a total of 1,928,111 in recorded employment at the beginning of October, as compared with 1,949,480 at the beginning of September. The latest aggregate weekly payroll was \$62,405,800, exceeding by 0.9 p.c. that of \$61,839,127 reported at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industries advanced from \$31.72 at that date, to \$32.37 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$31.52 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.55 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.46 at Oct. 1, 1941.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the twenty leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, where these are available. On page 4 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 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 51 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, amounted to 19.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 49.9 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 concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

As a result of wartime demands on industry, there have been especially important gains in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls has advanced by 69.2 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

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.)

<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>			<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1 9 4 1</u>							<u>1 9 4 2</u>						
Jan. 1							Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	111.4	114.3	\$ 26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.85	113.8	126.0	28.59
Mar. 1							Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.56
Apr. 1							Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1							May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.75
July 1	102.9	103.0	25.49	102.6	103.5	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.89	105.2	107.3	26.08	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.03
Sept. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.53	Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
<u>1 9 4 3</u>							<u>1 9 4 4</u>						
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$ 27.32	130.7	142.5	\$ 28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	134.8	156.5	\$ 30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.35	132.2	157.0	30.85	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	135.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.31	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.29
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	148.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	121.8	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.56
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.50	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.8	32.53
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	135.2	169.2	33.08
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1						
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.66	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. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were 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 regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, 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 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, where these are available. 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 payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing was retrogressive at Oct. 1, in a movement which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the period, 1921-1943. The loss, however, was by no means without precedent in the years prior to the war. The 8,228 co-operating manufacturers employed 840,306 men and 332,180 women at Oct. 1, a total of 1,172,486 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,185,449. There was, therefore, a reduction of 12,963 persons, or 1.1 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing. The proportion of females, at 283 per thousand, differed only slightly from that of 280 per thousand indicated at the beginning of April, 1944; the change from the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio of 279 per thousand was not marked.

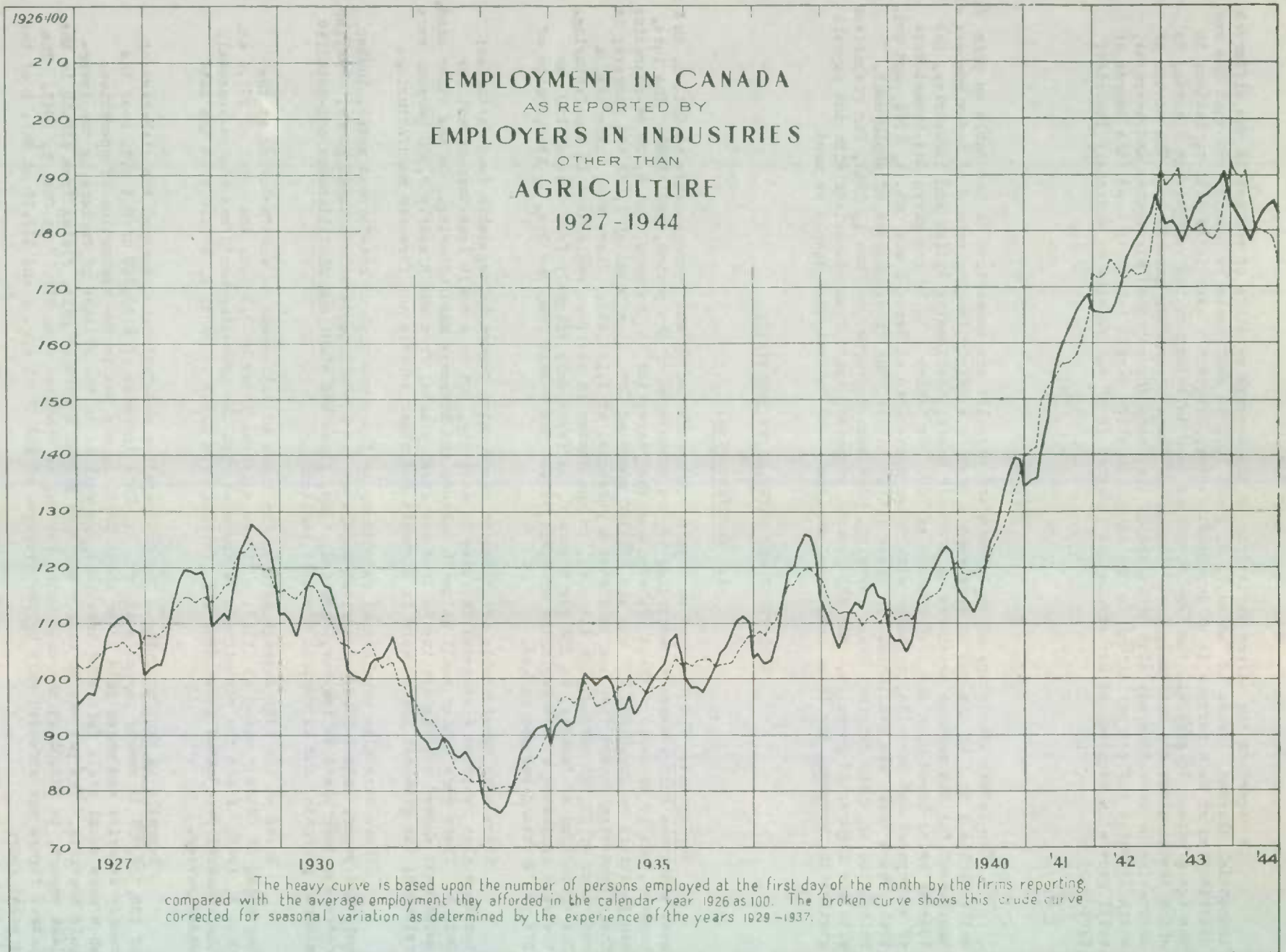
There were considerable additions to the working forces in vegetable food factories; textiles also reported a seasonal increase in activity, but on a scale less-than-normal for Oct. 1. There were rather small gains in tobacco and beverage manufacturing. On the other hand, employment showed a large decline in iron and steel plants, from which nearly 9,500 persons were released; the greatest losses were in aircraft and other vehicle and fire-arm manufacturing.

There were also substantial reductions in the production of non-ferrous metal, lumber, pulp and paper, animal food, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured goods. Smaller decreases took place in leather, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, and in central electric stations.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 223.7, a figure which was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that of 231.4 at Oct. 1, 1943. Since the curtailment as compared with the preceding month was contra-seasonal, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 219.9 at Sept. 1, to 216.8 at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$38,729,007 in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1. This increase of \$139,820 or 0.4 p.c. over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Sept. 1, was due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following vacations, as well as to the release of workers in the lower-paid brackets. The per capita weekly earnings showed a further gain, rising from \$32.55 in the last report, to \$33.03 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest figure was exceeded only by the averages of \$33.28 at Apr. 1 and \$33.23 at Mar. 1 of the present year.

Chart 1



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 Oct. 1, 1944, stood at 189.2, as compared with 168.6 at Sept. 1, 1944, and 171.9 at Oct. 1, 1943. The decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, was considerably smaller than that of 3.3 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturing establishments.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the number added was greater than usual for the time of year, although the percentage gain was rather less than normal. The 539 co-operating employers reported 54,135 workers; this was 7,773, or 16.8 p.c., more than at Sept. 1. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record. The latest index, at 181.0, was 24 p.c. above that of 146.0 at the same date of last year, while there was an increase of 16.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The sums distributed at the latest date aggregated \$1,436,918; this was 13.6 p.c. higher than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$26.54, as compared with \$27.29 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.71. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they 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.- The trend in mining was again downward, according to returns from 489 operators whose employees numbered 70,804, as compared with 71,631 at Sept. 1. Lowered activity was noted in coal-mining and in the production of other non-metallic minerals, and in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 150.6, was 2.3 p.c. lower than that of 154.1 at the same date in 1943.

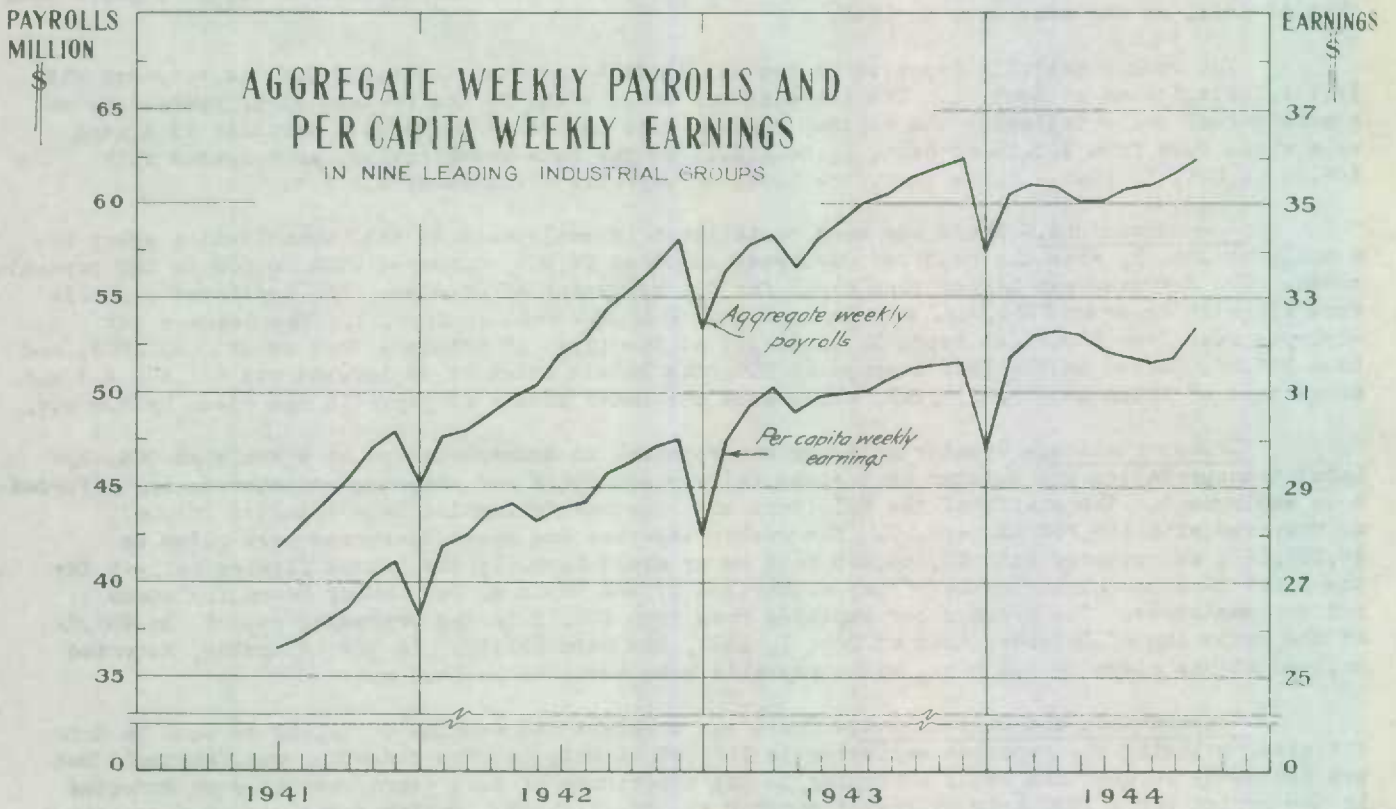
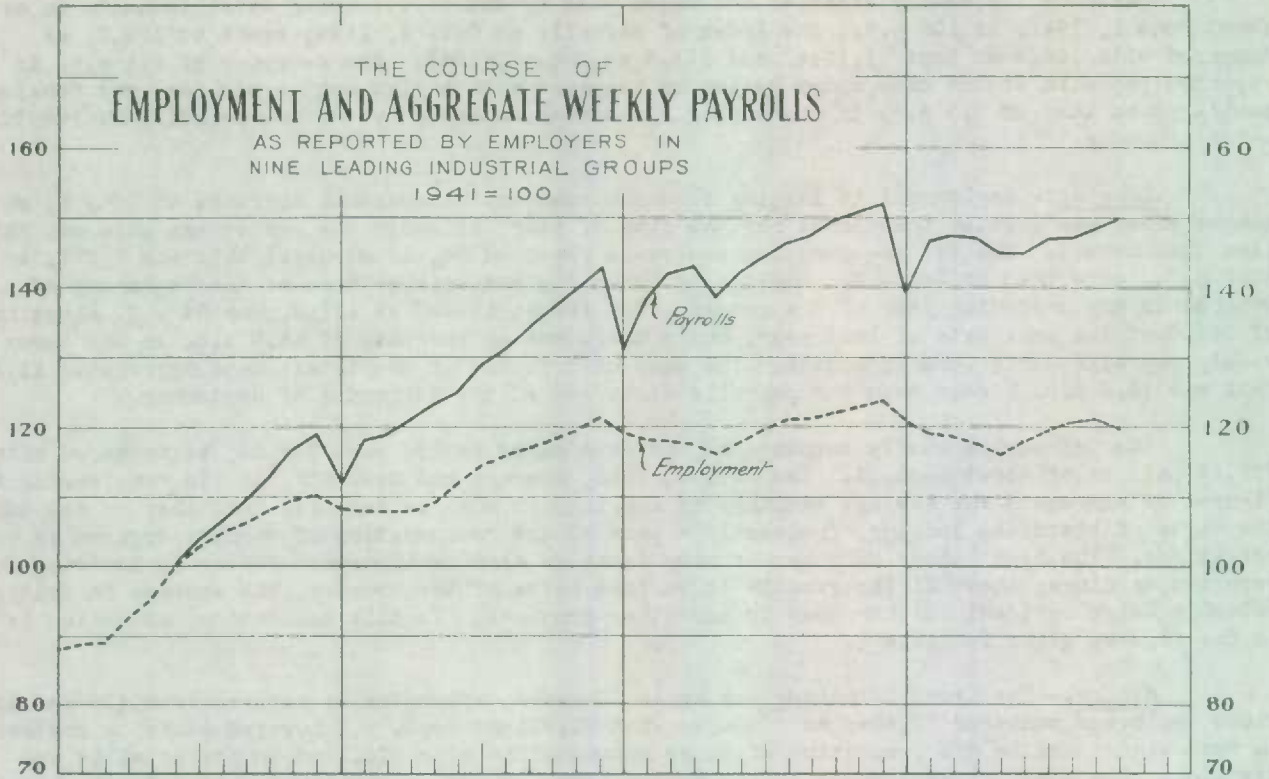
The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,769,064, as compared with \$2,739,608 indicated at Sept. 1. The increase was largely due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the holiday season. The indicated per capita earnings in mining as a whole rose from \$38.25 at Sept. 1, to \$39.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.36 at Oct. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of payrolls advanced by 5.2 p.c.

Communications.- There was some curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the reported employees numbered 29,903, compared with 30,306 in the preceding month. The decrease was larger than usual for the beginning of October. The indicated payrolls were slightly lower at \$930,068, as compared with \$932,360 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$30.76 at Sept. 1, to \$31.10 at the first of October; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$29.97. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 111.6 - 4.9 p.c. above that of 106.4 at Oct. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 8.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Greater activity was reported in transportation as a whole at Oct. 1. Local transportation was quieter, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded more employment. The staffs of the 621 firms and branches furnishing data totalled 161,041, as compared with 159,753 at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$6,236,142, as compared with \$5,866,069 paid on or about Sept. 1; the latest figures reflect for the first time the higher rates of pay authorized by the National War Labour Board for steam railway employees. The average per employee rose from \$36.72 in the preceding report, to \$38.72 at the beginning of October; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$35.22. In the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 4.3 p.c., while payrolls have advanced by 14.3 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a pronounced decline of 21,132 persons in this division, bringing the reported employees to 145,735 at Oct. 1. The reduction was seasonal, but was decidedly larger than usual according to the experience of past years, having been exceeded in the period since 1920 only by that indicated at Oct. 1, 1939. Building was rather more active, but highway and railway construction and maintenance showed a considerable falling-off; the greatest loss took place in road work in Quebec. The weekly payrolls reported by the 1,611 co-operating employers were lower by 12.7 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$4,491,037. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$28.44 paid at Sept. 1, to \$30.82 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.45 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Chart 2



The latest index of employment in construction, at 114.2, was lower than that of 136.9 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 16.6 p.c. in this comparison, accompanied by a decrease of 15.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a seasonal contraction. The 714 employers from whom data were received indicated a staff of 47,517, as compared with 47,902 at Sept. 1. Of the Oct. 1 personnel, 27,659 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$924,005, compared with \$924,254 in the preceding period of observation.

The index of employment was higher by 3.5 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1943, while there was an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita earnings, at \$19.45 at the latest date, were higher by 16 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1943, average of \$18.94. 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 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. This was partly due to the employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Information was received from 2,655 establishments, whose personnel rose from 175,906 at Sept. 1, to 179,978 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 88,732 were females. The sum of \$4,733,866 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$4,652,643. The average per employee was \$26.30 at the latest date, as compared with \$26.45 in the preceding report, and \$25.63 at Oct. 1, 1943.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 165.7, as compared with 156.3 at the same date in 1943. The latest figure, therefore, showed an increase of six p.c. in this comparison; the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers was partly responsible for the rise. The reported payrolls were higher by 8.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 903, showing a personnel of 66,512, of whom 35,854 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 65,304 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,155,693, as compared with \$2,124,465 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita figure was \$32.41, as compared with \$32.53 in the last report, and \$31.34 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the latter comparison, employment in financial institutions showed an increase of 2.3 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

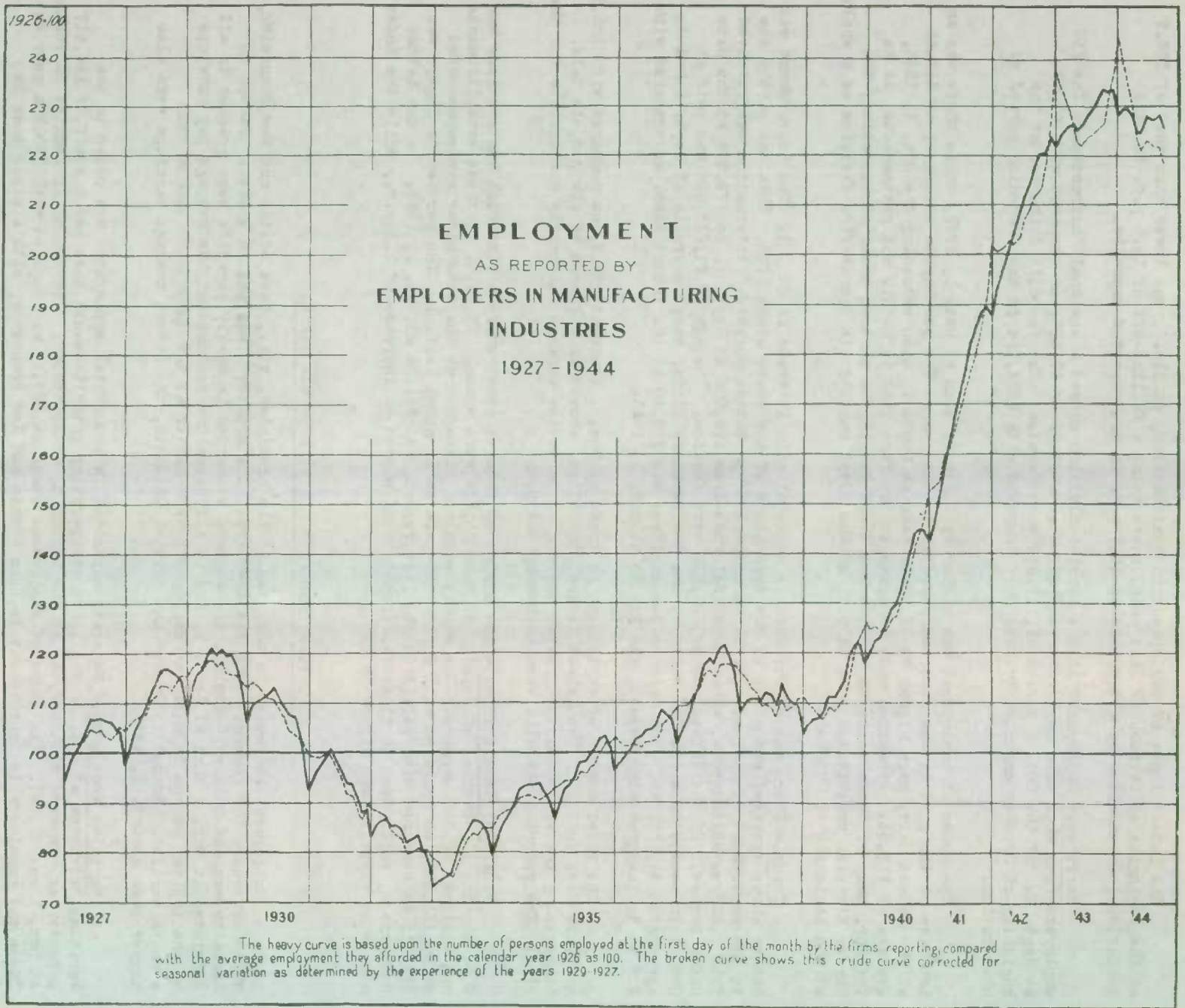
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in only two of the provinces, viz., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while elsewhere the general trend was downward. The greatest loss was in Quebec. Except in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater in all provinces at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, and in all cases the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment were higher at the date under review than a month earlier. Except in Quebec and British Columbia, the latest average earnings were also higher than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Moderate expansion in industrial employment was noted in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 1,092 co-operating establishments then had a staff of 144,417 persons, as compared with 140,939 at the beginning of September. The number of females indicated at Oct. 1 was 21,867. The index of employment stood at 189.1, as compared with 190.8 a year ago. There was considerable improvement in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a minor loss in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was rather brisker; there were advances in vegetable food and iron and steel plants, while lumber and pulp and paper factories released employees. Logging, transportation and trade showed greater activity, the gain in transportation being considerable. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were small.

Chart 3



The sum of \$4,492,553 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was an increase of 5.9 p.c. over the payments made by the same firms at Sept. 1, which had amounted to \$4,244,244. The average per employee rose from \$30.11 at the latter date, to \$31.11 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$28.79 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 6.6 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 0.9 p.c.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at Oct. 1, when the 3,902 firms furnishing data reported 574,582 employees, of whom 150,806 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 593,042 persons, so that there was a decrease of 3.1 p.c. in the month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record.

The sum of \$17,853,742 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; as compared with \$17,844,099 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a rise of 0.1 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings at Sept. 1 had been \$30.09, while the latest average was \$31.07, as compared with \$30.24 at Oct. 1, 1943. The index number of employment, at 193.8, was 4.5 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, since when, that of payrolls has fallen by 2.1 p.c.

A large part of the contraction in employment in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1944, took place in highway construction, but manufacturing was also quieter and mining released some employees; within the manufacturing division, lumber, pulp and paper, food, beverage, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants showed curtailment, that in the metal-using industries being greatest. On the other hand, rubber, tobacco and textile factories reported improvement. Logging, transportation and retail trade also showed heightened activity.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario was downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Returns were received from 6,270 establishments with a working force of 765,633, of whom 537,975 were men, and 227,658 were women. The total number of employees was lower by 2,186, or 0.3 p.c., than that reported by the same firms at the beginning of September. The indicated weekly payrolls, however, were higher, showing an increase of 0.8 p.c.; the total was \$25,280,231, as compared with \$25,070,019 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$33.02, as compared with \$32.65 at Sept. 1, 1944, and \$32.35 at the beginning of October, 1943. The index of employment, at 185.9 at the date under review, was slightly below that of 186.5 at Sept. 1, and 0.7 p.c. lower than the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 187.2. The latest index of payrolls was 1.4 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed curtailment. There were contractions in food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. The reductions in iron and steel were particularly large. On the other hand, the reporting vegetable food factories absorbed an additional 3,111 workers, and there were smaller gains in textile and beverage plants. In the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction and services showed reduced activity. Logging and trade, however, were brisker.

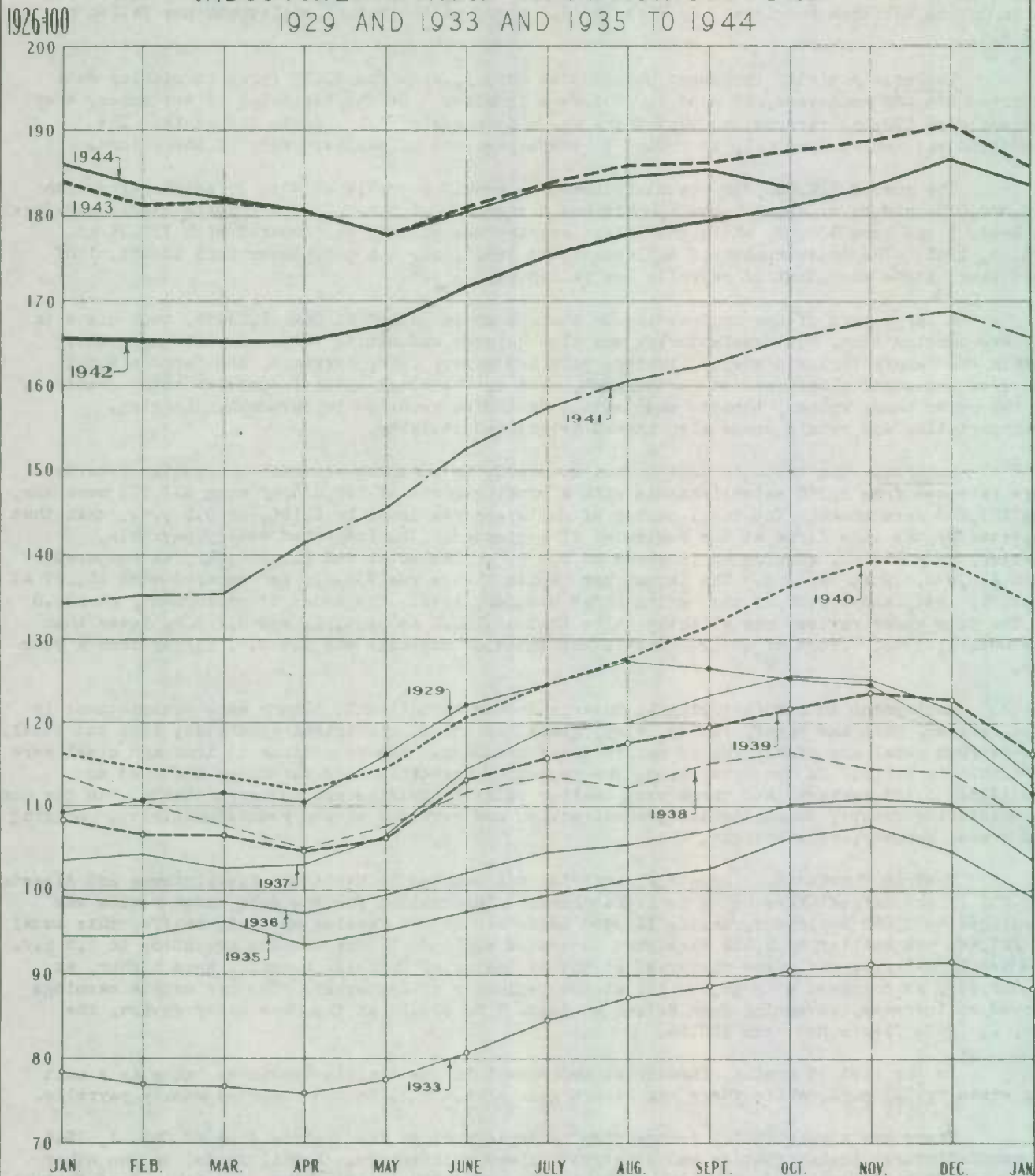
Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was reduced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Oct. 1, the largest loss being in Saskatchewan. Information for the date under review was furnished by 2,050 employers, having 155,407 males and 48,076 females on their staffs; this total of 203,483 was smaller by 3,113 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the decline amounting to 1.5 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October, however, were higher, at \$6,586,333, as compared with \$6,500,111 at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings showed an increase, advancing from \$31.46 at Sept. 1 to \$32.37 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.84.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has risen by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 5.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There was a substantial contraction in employment in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1944, in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed considerable improvement. Within the manufacturing division, vegetable food factories reported heightened activity, but animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants were quieter. There were also losses in the mining of metallic ores and in services and communications.

British Columbia.- There was a falling-off in employment in British Columbia at the beginning of October, when the 1,609 co-operating firms indicated a working force of 173,484

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944



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.

of whom 37,718 were females; at Sept. 1, the same employers had 175,780 persons on their payrolls. The decrease at the latest date, which was seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, but there were also losses in construction and mining. Logging, transportation and trade, however, afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were widespread reductions, of which the most noteworthy were in lumber and iron and steel. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed seasonally increased activity.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$6,037,248, as compared with \$6,056,189 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$34.80, 35 cents more than in the preceding report, but 41 cents less than the Oct. 1, 1943, average of \$35.21. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 185.6 at Oct. 1, 1944, was six p.c. lower than at the same date of 1943.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a substantial advance in employment in Halifax at the beginning of September, due in the main to greater activity in the iron and steel group. Transportation and trade also reported improvement, while there was a minor loss in construction and services. The 206 firms furnishing statistics indicated a working force of 24,575 persons, of whom 6,549 were women. The weekly payrolls were also considerably higher, rising from \$673,448 at Sept. 1, to \$763,349 at the beginning of October. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment then contained \$31.06, as compared with \$30.22 at Sept. 1.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 94.9 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 46.8 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John showed minor improvement at Oct. 1, according to data received from 156 employers whose staffs consisted of 9,118 men and 4,056 women, a total of 13,174, as compared with 13,157 at Sept. 1. Vegetable food and some other factories were rather more active, as was shipping and stevedoring. Construction and some other of the non-manufacturing industries, however, showed a falling-off.

The small advance in employment on the whole at Oct. 1 was accompanied by a proportionately greater increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$392,350, as compared with \$373,715 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$28.40 at that date, to \$29.78 at the beginning of October. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 26.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 76.8 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was curtailed at Oct. 1, when there were losses in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal product and electrical apparatus divisions. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, the trend was upward in textile and tobacco manufacturing, and also in transportation and trade. The gains were not particularly large.

The 2,299 establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported 286,873 employees, of whom 93,192 were women; at Sept. 1, they had had 287,473 workers. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms at the date under review aggregated \$9,321,687, as compared with \$9,207,457 reported a month earlier. This gain, accompanying a loss of 0.2 p.c. in the number in recorded employment, produced a considerable increase in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$32.49 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.03 at Sept. 1, 1944, and \$31.71 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 3.3 p.c.; there has also been a slight loss in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- The trend of employment in Quebec was downward at the beginning of October, when a combined working force of 38,767 persons was reported by the 253 co-operating employers, who had indicated 39,334 employees at Sept. 1; of the latest aggregate, 12,133 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$1,196,875, as compared with \$1,201,317 at Sept. 1. The decline amounted to 0.4 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$30.87, was higher than that of \$30.54 at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1943 average of \$28.94. There was curtailment at the date under review in iron and steel and chemical plants and in transportation and

construction. The latest index of employment was 268.7, as compared with 282.4 at Oct. 1, 1943. This decrease of 4.9 p.c. was accompanied by a gain of 9.8 p.c. in the recorded payrolls in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- Little general change was noted in employment in Sherbrooke at Oct. 1, according to data received from 79 employers with 8,922 persons on their staffs, as compared with 8,928 at Sept. 1; at the beginning of October, 3597 of the reported employees were women. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$234,637 at Oct. 1 and to \$226,912 at the beginning of September. The latest average per employee, at \$26.30, was considerably higher than that of \$25.42 at Sept. 1. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by six p.c., while there was a gain of 31.8 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Trois Rivieres.- Industrial employment in Trois Rivieres showed a further upward movement at Oct. 1, when 69 firms reported 9,853 workers, of whom 2,802 were women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 9,736 persons. The weekly salaries and wages were stated as \$286,839 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$272,244 a month earlier. The average earnings were \$29.11 at the beginning of October, and \$27.96 at Sept. 1. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing at the date under review, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants releasing employees. Transportation, on the other hand, was more active, and minor improvement was also indicated in other non-manufacturing industries. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 24.9 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 53.6 p.c.

Toronto.- There was a decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of October, most of which took place in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, vegetable food and textile plants showed heightened activity. Trade was also busier. The 2,243 co-operating firms had a staff of 253,392, of whom 101,017 were females; at Sept. 1, they had employed 256,184 persons.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$8,273,000 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$8,282,557 paid on or about Sept. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 195.8, being lower by 0.5 p.c., than the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 196.7. The indicated payrolls have fallen by 0.1 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.65 at Oct. 1, and \$32.33 at Sept. 1, 1944, as compared with \$32.41 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa was unfavourable; manufacturing was slacker, there being a falling-off in animal food, pulp and paper and some other factories; construction also showed curtailment, while trade was somewhat busier. Statistics were received from 265 employers, with a staff of 22,449, as compared with 22,565 in the preceding month; the women employees (numbering 7,673), constituted 34.2 p.c. of the Oct. 1 total. The weekly salaries and wages reported aggregated \$624,848, a per capita of \$27.83. The Sept. 1 aggregate had been \$622,098, and the average, \$27.57. The Oct. 1, 1943, per capita figure was \$27.22. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 170.1, was two p.c. lower than that of 173.6 at Oct. 1, 1943, while the index of payrolls showed a fractional decrease in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Little general change was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 378 firms with a staff of 39,907 men and 19,274 women; this total of 59,181 workers was higher by 16 than that of 59,165 in the preceding month. Iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants showed lowered activity, but improvement was reported in vegetable food, textile and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral factories, and in construction and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$1,949,893. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. as compared with the salaries and wages paid by the same establishments at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings accordingly advanced, rising from \$32.78 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.95 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.64 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 180.3, has fallen by 0.9 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 0.1 p.c.

Windsor.- A further decline in industrial activity was indicated in Windsor, where the 232 co-operating employers had a staff of 38,761, as compared with 39,346 in their last return; the Oct. 1 personnel included 7,005 women. The amount disbursed in weekly salaries and wages was \$1,704,593, compared with \$1,709,179 at Sept. 1. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$43.98, as compared with \$43.44 at Sept. 1, and \$41.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The reduction in employment at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Little general change was noted in the non-manufacturing classes.

The latest index of employment, at 284.1, was lower by 4.4 p.c. than that of 297.2 at the beginning of October in 1943. The index number of payrolls, however, has advanced by 1.6 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- A combined working force of 16,669 persons was reported by the 111 firms furnishing data in Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 16,303 at Sept. 1; of the former number, 4,883 were females. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$624,077 at the first of September, to \$650,241 at the first of October, when the weekly average per employee was \$39.01, considerably exceeding that of \$38.28 in the preceding report. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 19.1 p.c., and the payrolls, by 73.4 p.c. The decline in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the trend was downward in iron and steel plants; trade was also quieter, while transportation afforded more employment.

London.- The 238 establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls reported 21,040 men and women on their staffs, as compared with 21,327 at Sept. 1; the Oct. 1 figure included 7,852 women. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$625,722, being slightly lower than the sum of \$629,035 disbursed at the beginning of September. The per capita figure, at \$29.74, however, was 25 cents higher than in the last report. There was a further reduction in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and food factories. Transportation and some other non-manufacturing groups also released employees.

From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, there has been a gain of 19.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by an increase of 40.8 p.c. in their payrolls.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener-Waterloo showed a falling-off at Oct. 1. Information was received from 165 employers with a personnel of 15,682, as compared with 15,928 at the beginning of September; of the former figure, 5,972 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were also lower, standing at \$464,916 at the latest date, as compared with \$468,536 in the preceding report. The average earnings per employee, however, at \$29.65, were somewhat higher than those of \$29.42 at the beginning of September. The increase in recorded employment from the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to the latest date was 7.8 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 41.4 p.c.

Reduced employment was reported at Oct. 1, in lumber, rubber, iron and steel and textile manufacturing, while only small changes were indicated in the remaining industries.

Winnipeg.- Reversing the trend in evidence in the last report, there was a moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg at Oct. 1. The gain was largely in building and trade, while manufacturing showed a contraction. Most of this was reported in animal food, chemical and printing and publishing plants, while improvement was shown in vegetable foods. There were also rather small gains in construction. A staff of 39,642 men and 21,270 women, or a total of 60,912 persons, was employed by the 609 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 60,267 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$1,747,483 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,719,012 at Sept. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.52 at that date, to \$28.69 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$27.88 at Oct. 1, 1943.

The index number of employment, at 144.6, was 1.8 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 142.1. The rise in the index of payrolls in the twelve months was 4.4 p.c.

Regina.- Improvement in employment was indicated in Regina at the beginning of October as compared with Sept. 1, largely due to a seasonal increase in trade. Data were compiled from 150 establishments employing 9,767 workers, of whom 4,409 were women; at the beginning of September, they had had 9,536 employees. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment aggregated \$274,201, being considerably higher than the sum of \$261,653 distributed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per person at that date had been \$27.44, as compared with \$28.07 at Oct. 1.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the date

under review, the index of employment advanced by 8.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 33 p.c.

Saskatoon.- A further reduction in employment was reported in Saskatoon at Oct. 1, when food and lumber factories released some employees, and there were also small declines in the non-manufacturing industries with the exception of trade. A staff of 3,619 men and 2,036 women was employed by the 130 firms whose statistics were received, who had had 5,722 workers at the beginning of September. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$149,845, as compared with \$149,144 paid at Oct. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$27.87 in the preceding report to \$28.50 at the first of October.

The gain in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 19.5 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 39.8 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in activity in Calgary at the beginning of October; the personnel of the 243 co-operating employers was given as 17,551, of whom 5,265 were females. The number reported at Sept. 1 was 17,816 employees of both sexes. The weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$541,000 at that date, to \$535,784 at Oct. 1. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher, being \$30.53 at the latter date, as compared with \$30.37 at the beginning of September. Most of the reduction at the first of October took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants; the changes in other industries were moderate. The increase in employment from the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 17.2 p.c. while that in the payrolls was 39.9 p.c.

Edmonton.- Information was tabulated from 213 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 17,267 persons, including 6,474 women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 17,744 workers, there being a decrease of 477 in the month. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, falling from \$521,218 at the last report to \$507,714 at Oct. 1, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.40. This was very slightly higher than that of \$29.37 at the beginning of September. Lowered activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, chiefly in the animal food, lumber and iron and steel divisions. Construction and services were also slacker. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Oct. 1, 1944, was 33 p.c., while that in the salaries and wages was 62.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- For the third successive month, there was a contraction in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The decline took place largely in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills were also quieter, as was construction. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. The 687 firms furnishing data had a staff of 83,259, of whom 24,157 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 85,126. The latest index, at 232.0, was 8.6 p.c. below that of 254.0 at Oct. 1, 1943. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,816,753 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,877,337 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has fallen by 10.6 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1943; the greater loss in the latter than in employment was largely due to curtailment in overtime work. The latest per capita earnings, at \$33.83, were slightly above those of \$33.80 a month earlier, but were lower than at Oct. 1, 1943, when the figure had been \$34.28.

Victoria.- Employment in Victoria again declined, a personnel of 13,800 being reported at Oct. 1 by the 161 co-operating employers, who had reported 14,034 workers at Sept. 1. Of the latest aggregate, 3,370 were women. Trade afforded more employment, but manufacturing was quieter, the greatest reduction in employment being in iron and steel plants. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review amounted to \$456,357, as compared with \$467,889 at Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$33.34, somewhat higher than the latest figure of \$33.07.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944 employment in Victoria has advanced by 65.8 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a rise of 118.5 p.c.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	109.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	109.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	150.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.9	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	148.5	149.4
Dec. 1	169.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	189.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	153.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	191.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	195.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	197.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	186.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	191.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	193.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	194.9	141.6	138.3	135.5	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	195.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	186.1	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	137.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	139.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	188.6	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	195.7	186.3	128.0	198.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	193.2	177.1	126.8	199.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	136.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	163.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.3	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.8 .1 4.6 3.1 30.9 41.1 10.9 5.0 2.1 3.8 9.3

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	132.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	134.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.9	64.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
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	129.8
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	151.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	150.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	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	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	193.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.9	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	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	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	159.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.8
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	189.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	245.8
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.9	289.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	185.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0

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

15.4	2.1	13.6	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.3	4.5
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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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	127.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	168.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.3	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	37.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	105.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	97.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	190.2	172.3	60.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	98.7	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	159.3	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	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	98.7	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	135.6	181.5	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	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	152.6
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	154.3	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	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	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	115.7	182.7	151.9
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	148.2	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	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	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	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1944.

100.0 63.0 2.9 3.8 1.6 8.6 7.8 2.6 9.7

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.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1) Relative Weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.0	223.7	226.2	231.4	218.3	184.9	143.8	119.7
Animal products - edible	2.5	229.1	234.9	197.2	178.7	182.3	170.9	151.2
Fur and products	.2	126.9	125.3	123.0	125.8	131.3	117.8	110.3
Leather and products	1.5	135.6	136.1	136.3	138.0	144.2	121.0	119.4
Foots and shoes	.9	124.5	125.2	123.5	126.5	135.9	119.4	120.3
Lumber and products	3.7	126.1	132.6	124.1	119.2	123.0	107.9	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	104.4	112.1	105.2	108.7	114.5	102.9	83.0
Furniture	.6	124.9	129.2	107.7	111.0	117.2	102.0	86.0
Other lumber products	1.1	209.1	213.0	210.6	166.4	160.9	131.0	121.7
Musical instruments	.04	28.5	29.3	50.1	42.5	40.6	76.1	58.2
Plant products - edible	3.8	214.1	196.7	185.6	190.7	192.4	171.3	160.3
Pulp and paper products	4.6	137.7	139.7	134.2	130.9	135.3	121.9	111.8
Pulp and paper	2.0	125.3	128.6	124.0	124.3	126.8	117.8	101.5
Paper products	.9	209.4	212.5	201.2	184.5	187.7	149.5	138.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	130.3	130.3	124.3	121.3	128.4	117.8	116.0
Rubber products	1.2	171.2	170.7	131.8	125.9	143.5	118.5	114.7
Textile products	7.2	154.9	153.4	156.8	166.7	165.7	152.0	126.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	154.9	155.3	156.2	174.1	174.1	161.9	135.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.1	108.7	112.6	125.5	128.2	121.7	102.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	165.7	167.0	169.9	198.2	191.0	183.7	147.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	598.8	591.5	556.3	597.5	591.6	525.1	443.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	143.6	143.3	143.3	134.6	146.1	138.8	127.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	155.7	152.6	159.5	173.7	167.2	149.6	121.0
Other textile products	.9	170.4	167.1	170.7	174.2	167.2	151.1	115.8
Tobacco	.5	124.5	120.9	126.8	137.8	116.1	106.0	99.1
Beverages	.8	263.4	261.7	243.6	253.9	236.3	190.5	186.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	611.7	614.4	627.6	682.4	439.8	218.8	170.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	130.9	134.4	137.7	132.2	134.7	112.4	97.8
Electric light and power	1.0	147.3	150.6	146.2	146.8	151.6	148.5	141.7
Electrical apparatus	2.5	323.1	327.8	323.4	269.9	235.4	169.4	136.1
Iron and steel products	23.4	318.9	325.8	351.1	310.4	219.4	144.3	101.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	245.5	246.4	265.4	250.0	227.4	175.1	145.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	218.2	222.0	239.5	258.0	227.5	158.1	119.9
Agricultural implements	.6	128.1	127.8	128.0	129.5	105.9	83.2	51.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.1	296.4	301.1	300.2	255.3	101.2	123.6	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	291.0	293.1	301.9	303.0	230.7	180.0	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.6	1471.0	1513.1	1667.0	1234.5	526.4	288.0	74.7
Heating appliances	.3	173.2	173.6	168.2	155.6	169.6	151.0	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	313.4	325.5	316.8	324.4	251.1	177.9	120.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	234.0	234.0	274.3	307.6	251.5	166.4	114.6
Other iron and steel products	4.1	361.8	377.1	431.5	435.1	264.9	159.0	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	411.9	427.2	501.1	429.3	329.7	204.4	164.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.1	216.3	213.4	200.0	186.8	179.7	163.6
Miscellaneous	1.1	350.9	360.8	371.5	361.2	246.0	155.0	150.3
LOGGING	2.9	181.0	155.0	146.0	151.7	174.0	180.2	115.6
MINING	3.8	150.6	152.4	154.1	164.3	182.3	172.3	170.3
Coal	1.4	95.5	95.6	94.0	90.5	95.9	93.1	92.2
Metallic ores	1.8	257.6	262.7	285.7	327.9	376.6	350.3	352.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	173.5	175.2	155.5	162.0	166.6	158.3	150.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	111.6	113.1	106.4	105.9	101.5	90.7	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	129.8	133.1	133.2	128.4	124.3	106.9	101.4
Telephones	1.2	106.6	107.6	99.1	99.8	95.3	86.3	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.6	125.2	124.1	120.0	111.7	104.2	94.3	94.8
Street railway cartage and storage	2.5	188.7	189.3	174.3	159.2	153.0	139.1	133.9
Steam railways	4.7	107.9	107.8	106.1	97.3	89.7	81.3	84.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	118.0	111.6	109.8	112.0	103.4	93.9	91.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.8	114.2	130.8	136.9	149.6	155.4	121.1	131.5
Building	2.3	100.0	99.6	145.9	179.7	164.6	127.2	82.0
Highway	3.2	149.0	199.2	169.1	174.1	208.7	156.3	245.3
Railway	2.3	97.2	100.4	98.4	96.4	97.5	80.5	75.3
SERVICES	2.6	205.4	207.1	198.5	185.1	175.7	147.3	136.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	207.8	210.8	199.0	179.5	169.0	142.7	131.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	201.3	200.8	197.5	194.7	187.3	155.5	144.6
TRADE	9.7	165.7	162.0	156.3	153.5	160.9	146.8	138.6
Retail	7.2	171.8	166.7	163.6	161.4	167.9	152.2	142.6
Wholesale	2.5	150.5	150.0	137.7	132.4	142.3	132.7	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.3	185.5	187.5	181.3	165.8	136.2	121.7
Finance	-	128.5	126.1	125.6	124.3	122.0	113.6	-
Banks and trust companies	-	132.7	130.1	129.8	129.0	122.9	109.2	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	148.2	146.7	124.7	103.2	118.7	141.5	-
Insurance	-	121.7	119.4	120.0	119.1	121.0	117.7	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	180.6	182.6	184.5	178.5	163.6	135.1	-

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1945	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	41.3	212.1	209.3	216.9	166.4	163.6	134.6	113.9
	Lumber products	4.3	133.0	153.1	117.6	121.7	109.0	109.6	81.8
	Pulp and paper	3.6	166.7	195.8	202.4	199.0	190.0	184.1	160.3
	Textile products	2.8	107.5	110.0	110.8	119.5	116.4	112.3	88.4
	Iron and steel	21.4	342.4	329.0	369.9	282.5	217.9	146.9	117.2
	Other manufactures	9.2	167.1	177.0	161.2	147.7	146.5	130.1	124.7
	Logging	3.2	212.3	173.6	185.0	208.3	227.6	147.5	76.0
	Mining	11.2	106.6	106.3	99.6	102.4	112.6	113.7	114.4
	Communications	2.0	130.2	129.7	125.6	119.4	109.8	99.2	101.3
	Transportation	11.5	142.6	129.6	156.1	144.2	92.0	74.3	68.4
	Construction	20.5	309.2	306.4	322.0	370.6	406.6	175.1	191.0
	Services	1.8	297.0	306.9	301.7	315.6	266.7	208.0	176.0
	Trade	8.5	165.5	180.2	169.6	169.5	168.1	154.2	140.9
	- All Industries	100.0	169.1	164.5	190.8	165.2	175.4	128.2	117.9
Quebec	All Manufacturing	68.8	236.7	239.9	250.3	230.1	193.2	146.1	120.9
	Lumber products	2.9	147.0	155.7	142.2	140.6	133.4	116.3	99.9
	Pulp and paper	5.7	136.1	138.5	129.8	127.4	133.0	120.0	107.0
	Textile products	12.5	180.7	177.6	181.7	191.6	156.4	168.8	140.5
	Iron and steel	20.9	354.4	362.0	400.6	309.8	227.0	132.2	92.0
	Other manufactures	26.8	265.3	269.4	279.8	258.2	198.6	154.8	133.8
	Logging	4.0	248.9	195.3	204.6	240.6	273.1	322.2	182.6
	Mining	2.3	287.5	294.1	302.9	305.7	315.2	287.6	292.4
	Communications	1.3	106.5	107.5	99.5	102.5	96.4	81.7	77.9
	Transportation	7.4	118.2	117.3	108.8	104.1	104.0	95.0	89.9
	Construction	6.5	89.9	136.0	120.0	141.9	136.6	120.9	146.4
	Services	2.4	193.1	193.6	186.5	172.2	160.5	130.9	122.0
	Trade	7.3	173.6	169.6	170.0	165.1	169.6	162.4	144.2
	- All Industries	100.0	193.8	200.0	203.0	194.5	173.9	142.6	126.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	71.2	215.4	217.2	216.0	213.7	185.6	144.7	119.6
	Lumber products	3.1	110.8	114.3	114.1	99.2	101.9	89.9	78.4
	Pulp and paper	4.6	134.6	136.5	131.9	127.8	132.5	118.6	112.0
	Textile products	6.9	129.6	129.0	132.3	142.2	144.6	137.0	114.5
	Iron and steel	28.1	302.3	308.9	316.7	310.7	233.4	161.4	109.3
	Other manufactures	28.3	234.6	233.5	228.7	222.3	202.6	156.6	142.4
	Logging	1.8	160.5	132.2	95.9	109.2	131.2	137.9	87.7
	Mining	2.7	213.7	213.7	219.7	267.4	315.2	293.8	286.6
	Communications	1.4	99.9	101.8	93.3	94.1	91.7	85.0	79.6
	Transportation	6.1	118.2	118.0	115.4	105.7	101.4	90.6	90.0
	Construction	5.3	103.0	103.8	120.8	121.0	150.3	124.4	112.6
	Services	2.4	225.5	227.4	223.3	206.7	205.2	169.0	166.8
	Trade	9.1	165.1	162.4	155.1	154.9	165.0	162.5	144.3
	- All Industries	100.0	166.9	167.5	167.2	164.7	172.2	140.9	121.4
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	37.1	188.8	193.7	190.4	175.6	156.5	120.9	110.9
	Lumber products	2.0	139.8	146.9	124.0	124.6	148.1	119.9	94.5
	Pulp and paper	2.0	102.9	105.7	101.3	96.6	110.3	100.2	101.6
	Textile products	2.3	220.3	222.9	215.5	229.0	208.6	182.9	151.7
	Iron and steel	12.7	148.3	143.8	174.9	152.1	116.9	86.6	81.3
	Other manufactures	18.1	270.5	274.9	247.9	231.6	210.0	158.7	146.7
	Logging	.5	53.8	52.5	34.1	40.0	57.5	41.5	16.5
	Mining	6.5	148.2	148.7	147.3	143.1	148.8	134.1	128.2
	Communications	2.3	124.2	127.3	121.7	116.9	116.3	100.5	101.0
	Transportation	18.8	136.0	138.5	126.0	116.9	114.3	106.9	115.1
	Construction	12.7	101.5	106.8	114.2	119.2	117.3	116.0	125.0
	Services	3.7	188.3	191.7	169.4	160.0	148.0	129.5	118.9
	Trade	18.4	147.2	142.5	137.4	131.5	141.3	130.2	122.7
	- All Industries	100.0	148.0	150.3	146.4	139.0	134.3	118.1	116.4
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	55.7	270.2	276.0	292.9	267.0	190.2	157.9	128.0
	Lumber products	10.1	127.8	132.2	126.8	131.6	145.7	127.1	106.6
	Pulp and paper	4.3	165.1	167.6	157.2	155.2	152.3	132.5	115.3
	Textile products	.8	204.0	207.7	191.7	188.7	184.9	160.6	126.8
	Iron and steel	24.6	860.9	931.4	1112.6	937.4	327.4	166.6	90.2
	Other manufactures	15.9	229.7	220.5	211.7	204.4	202.3	199.3	169.6
	Logging	6.7	154.1	150.9	153.0	107.0	119.7	105.5	106.0
	Mining	4.2	84.8	91.0	97.4	97.6	114.6	113.6	114.3
	Communications	2.2	137.4	138.5	139.5	135.6	123.4	115.9	112.9
	Transportation	9.7	126.6	125.8	114.8	109.6	101.8	94.9	102.5
	Construction	7.5	107.1	110.8	140.9	155.5	115.4	76.9	99.2
	Services	3.1	177.2	176.4	164.2	142.7	143.0	133.7	127.8
	Trade	10.9	162.5	176.4	166.6	166.0	168.9	149.8	142.7
	- All Industries	100.0	185.6	188.1	197.4	183.6	149.4	127.8	118.7

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 for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 =100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	75.1	224.9	227.0	240.1	210.8	179.8	134.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	2.9	143.4	142.5	137.4	144.2	152.6	144.5	136.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	145.9	146.7	139.0	131.1	131.9	114.6	116.0
Textiles	11.4	159.5	155.2	159.9	174.4	170.0	149.5	123.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.7	172.9	169.5	192.5	161.7	140.5	127.8
Iron and steel	30.4	349.0	355.7	368.0	292.7	220.5	126.4	90.3
Other manufactures	23.1	211.4	215.1	229.3	202.6	172.6	131.1	117.0
Communications	1.3	75.3	75.5	61.9	70.0	66.3	67.1	65.1
Transportation	5.0	118.1	117.6	96.5	101.3	114.5	105.5	96.4
Construction	3.4	59.9	60.9	56.4	65.9	67.2	60.3	88.2
Trade	11.6	167.9	163.3	163.5	157.6	160.7	147.7	139.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	185.6	186.2	192.0	176.0	155.7	122.4	110.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	76.9	356.0	359.0	321.9	326.1	220.3	154.4	111.4
Leather products	7.3	107.8	106.4	109.3	107.5	111.3	93.1	98.3
Other manufactures	69.6	469.0	471.6	501.2	422.2	268.9	181.0	117.3
Transportation	3.0	86.5	87.9	79.6	76.4	71.1	53.7	97.2
Construction	5.9	167.3	160.5	177.4	191.8	169.6	198.5	112.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	268.7	271.4	282.4	248.5	183.8	144.7	111.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.4	225.7	230.0	230.3	217.2	178.4	138.1	114.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	182.1	183.5	158.0	153.0	163.3	134.4	128.5
Printing and publishing	6.5	161.5	161.8	153.1	146.1	151.1	135.2	130.6
Textiles	7.4	114.0	112.8	119.1	126.9	128.4	116.9	96.2
Iron and steel	24.4	418.7	436.5	438.4	405.1	261.7	166.7	105.2
Other manufactures	30.6	223.4	227.5	231.2	214.3	175.1	136.2	118.8
Communications	1.3	77.8	78.2	72.6	74.5	71.3	70.9	66.8
Transportation	3.6	131.3	132.4	128.5	115.8	110.5	103.9	100.2
Construction	2.4	100.3	99.5	105.1	90.6	106.2	108.0	73.7
Trade	14.6	151.5	146.0	141.9	142.3	151.9	139.3	132.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	195.8	198.0	196.7	186.6	163.4	133.0	114.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.0	175.4	177.2	174.3	167.5	161.5	126.7	104.7
Lumber products	1.3	37.4	38.1	61.3	64.4	74.9	91.5	73.7
Pulp and paper	13.8	128.6	130.1	135.0	122.1	121.1	109.2	95.0
Other manufactures	36.4	257.4	259.6	262.5	236.3	221.3	153.2	121.3
Construction	8.6	127.1	129.0	145.3	161.4	163.6	150.7	125.0
Trade	21.2	192.9	191.6	179.8	172.7	174.2	153.0	140.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.1	170.9	173.6	162.3	161.1	127.8	111.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.9	189.0	189.8	192.5	203.7	179.2	136.4	108.6
Textiles	10.8	98.8	96.9	99.9	104.0	108.5	109.0	86.0
Electrical apparatus	11.6	213.1	216.2	204.4	194.3	168.4	137.3	111.2
Iron and steel	42.4	245.4	250.8	269.2	297.0	239.6	162.7	109.9
Other manufactures	20.1	178.1	173.2	158.6	160.8	161.2	137.6	124.4
Construction	2.4	87.2	82.0	108.4	113.9	112.1	82.0	57.7
Trade	7.8	156.7	152.4	142.7	143.5	146.8	145.4	133.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.3	180.3	181.9	191.1	171.2	133.2	108.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.4	320.7	325.9	337.8	356.2	270.9	196.3	134.3
Iron and steel	74.4	345.9	351.1	367.9	391.4	290.3	202.1	123.9
Other manufactures	15.0	236.0	241.3	236.7	237.7	207.6	165.8	169.2
Construction	1.8	75.2	79.6	95.7	113.4	131.5	62.2	42.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	284.1	286.4	297.2	311.2	243.1	177.6	124.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.8	179.9	181.5	181.6	169.6	155.4	111.3	104.1
Animal products - edible	9.1	289.9	305.6	232.7	190.2	172.0	136.5	130.8
Printing and publishing	3.7	99.5	104.2	100.9	98.1	113.1	103.7	104.4
Textiles	6.4	224.2	226.9	223.2	234.7	214.2	185.8	154.8
Iron and steel	21.1	145.1	144.6	166.0	134.6	113.9	64.3	77.8
Other manufactures	19.5	217.6	215.7	210.5	228.5	216.1	128.1	123.9
Transportation	5.9	90.9	91.0	82.1	74.3	78.6	65.4	65.1
Construction	2.5	55.1	61.7	65.3	99.4	76.0	77.8	52.9
Trade	25.6	125.4	116.0	118.3	112.6	120.9	108.0	103.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	144.6	143.0	142.1	135.8	130.5	105.3	96.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.1	391.9	406.9	461.1	409.4	220.3	156.5	123.7
Lumber products	6.8	125.3	128.9	119.0	110.0	134.9	124.9	96.5
Other manufactures	55.3	530.7	551.8	641.3	654.6	259.9	174.4	136.4
Communications	3.2	124.8	124.8	121.4	120.8	116.0	112.8	110.0
Transportation	8.7	111.6	111.1	94.1	91.3	84.2	96.2	102.7
Construction	4.2	88.9	90.4	122.8	177.8	110.8	62.0	59.7
Services	4.7	175.1	174.9	166.8	152.9	135.7	136.1	129.3
Trade	17.1	180.8	178.9	164.4	164.4	167.6	152.0	143.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.0	237.4	254.0	238.5	160.0	129.5	115.8

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 for the date under review.

Table 7.—Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, 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 October 1, and September 1, 1944, and October 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	1943
MANUFACTURING	1,172,486	38,729,007	33.03	133.2	134.6	137.7	169.2	168.6	171.9
Animal products - edible	46,275	1,388,969	30.02	132.5	135.9	114.1	156.5	155.0	137.1
Fur and products	2,984	86,796	29.09	102.7	101.4	99.5	113.6	113.8	112.7
Leather and products	28,118	670,969	23.86	99.0	99.3	99.5	126.1	125.4	120.6
Boots and shoes	17,118	392,891	22.95	95.0	95.6	94.3	124.3	123.2	118.4
Lumber and its products	68,409	1,925,807	28.15	104.3	109.7	102.6	138.3	143.0	131.9
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	1,070,713	28.87	90.2	96.9	90.9	123.5	129.8	120.7
Furniture	11,623	308,847	26.57	111.6	115.5	96.2	123.8	126.5	110.9
Other lumber products	19,696	546,247	27.73	140.8	143.4	141.8	197.8	199.3	181.3
Plant products - edible	70,076	1,696,010	24.20	160.0	147.0	138.7	169.9	158.2	147.5
Pulp and paper products	86,188	2,901,287	33.66	122.9	108.9	104.6	123.2	123.7	114.9
Pulp and paper	38,120	1,415,567	37.13	104.0	106.7	102.9	124.3	127.5	116.7
Paper products	16,365	437,088	26.71	125.2	127.0	120.3	135.4	134.1	127.1
Printing and publishing	31,703	1,048,632	33.08	104.1	104.1	99.3	117.3	115.3	108.2
Rubber products	21,607	706,034	32.68	127.2	126.8	97.9	173.4	170.4	128.5
Textile products	134,685	3,157,200	23.44	97.2	96.2	98.4	119.3	117.4	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	1,199,885	24.83	91.2	91.4	91.9	119.5	117.0	114.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,851	543,220	24.86	85.9	86.4	89.5	110.5	106.6	106.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,977	292,633	24.43	88.9	89.6	91.2	121.0	119.0	118.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,299	283,189	25.06	102.3	101.0	95.0	137.0	136.4	124.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,750	459,247	21.11	100.4	100.2	100.2	119.5	113.9	112.4
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	1,090,732	22.58	100.1	98.1	102.5	118.2	118.4	119.8
Other textile products	16,318	407,335	24.96	102.7	100.7	102.8	124.1	119.9	119.1
Tobacco	10,272	255,785	24.90	116.4	113.0	118.5	160.7	151.9	148.4
Beverages	14,424	497,865	34.52	128.1	127.3	118.5	149.5	150.6	134.7
Chemicals and allied products	78,036	2,500,457	32.04	173.5	174.3	179.0	206.8	205.5	212.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,016	473,016	31.50	98.2	100.8	103.3	126.2	126.5	128.3
Electric light and power	18,759	695,598	37.08	98.3	100.5	97.5	113.0	114.9	110.8
Electrical apparatus	47,446	1,563,032	32.94	151.6	153.8	151.8	183.1	184.1	178.9
Iron and steel products	435,373	16,909,793	38.84	160.3	163.7	176.4	207.5	206.4	221.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,650	1,257,787	37.38	116.2	116.7	125.7	137.2	136.0	141.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	854,627	36.31	96.9	98.6	106.3	119.3	119.2	129.8
Agricultural implements	10,458	360,764	34.50	118.7	118.4	118.6	159.2	155.0	148.0
Land vehicles & aircraft	188,492	7,494,666	39.76	164.8	167.5	167.0	206.0	203.7	200.4
Automobiles and parts	43,637	1,910,136	43.87	113.5	114.3	117.7	132.0	130.7	133.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	2,704,107	42.05	349.7	359.7	396.3	488.5	480.4	583.5
Heating appliances	5,540	180,068	32.50	109.3	109.6	106.2	134.2	133.1	130.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,214	860,612	39.64	138.5	143.9	140.1	177.8	175.1	170.3
Foundry and machine shop products	10,176	388,237	38.15	100.7	100.7	118.1	172.0	170.3	160.7
Other iron and steel products	76,993	2,788,925	36.22	168.4	175.6	200.9	224.4	230.5	270.8
Non-ferrous metal products	58,303	2,048,904	35.14	141.7	147.0	170.6	176.2	180.5	209.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	618,853	38.44	118.0	120.4	118.8	136.1	138.0	133.8
Miscellaneous	20,415	632,632	30.99	160.0	164.5	171.5	226.1	229.9	236.4
LOGGING	54,135	1,436,918	26.54	114.3	97.9	92.2	152.6	134.4	130.5
MINING	70,804	2,769,064	39.11	85.0	86.0	87.0	105.5	104.4	100.3
Coal	26,323	1,024,716	38.93	104.4	104.5	102.7	159.7	156.9	136.5
Metallic ores	32,893	1,355,281	41.20	69.2	70.6	76.8	79.0	78.2	83.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,588	389,067	33.57	107.8	108.8	96.6	145.6	146.6	119.5
COMMUNICATIONS	29,903	930,068	31.10	114.8	116.4	109.5	131.9	132.2	121.1
Telegraphs	7,448	231,415	31.07	112.4	115.2	115.3	138.5	133.5	131.6
Telephones	22,455	698,653	31.11	115.6	116.7	107.5	129.8	131.8	117.8
TRANSPORTATION	161,041	6,236,142	38.72	125.7	125.6	121.0	183.0	143.8	133.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,747	1,583,528	33.87	128.8	129.2	119.0	150.1	148.7	135.7
Steam railways	88,089	3,792,429	43.05	125.6	125.5	123.1	163.1	142.4	133.5
Shipping and stevedoring	26,205	860,185	32.83	124.3	117.6	115.7	157.9	141.3	132.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	145,735	4,491,037	30.82	82.2	94.1	98.1	110.9	117.2	131.2
Building	43,844	1,499,718	34.21	70.9	70.6	103.4	83.8	82.8	131.1
Highway	59,022	1,740,139	29.48	82.6	110.5	93.8	124.4	144.0	129.2
Railway	42,869	1,251,180	29.19	96.8	100.0	97.5	145.6	145.3	134.6
SERVICES	47,517	924,006	19.45	120.2	121.2	115.1	143.1	143.1	136.6
Hotels and restaurants	30,518	569,076	18.65	127.0	128.9	121.6	156.9	158.3	160.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,999	354,929	20.88	109.6	109.4	107.6	125.4	123.7	118.9
TRADE	179,978	4,733,866	26.30	105.7	103.3	99.7	119.1	117.0	109.9
Retail	133,337	3,208,231	24.06	104.4	101.3	99.4	117.3	114.9	109.0
Wholesale	46,641	1,525,635	32.71	110.5	110.1	101.1	122.9	121.6	112.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	60,250,107	32.36	120.0	121.5	122.6	151.0	149.6	150.8
FINANCE	66,512	2,155,693	32.41	110.7	108.6	108.2	124.5	122.6	117.7
Banks and trust companies	38,501	1,118,180	29.04	119.2	116.9	116.6	132.6	126.8	122.6
Brokerage and stock market	1,835	65,448	35.67	120.2	119.0	101.1	140.5	138.4	115.0
Insurance	26,176	972,065	37.14	99.5	97.6	98.1	115.4	117.5	113.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	62,405,800	32.37	119.7	121.0	122.0	149.9	148.5	149.4

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, 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 October 1 and September 1, 1944, and October 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

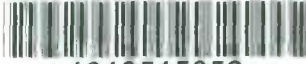
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	59,595	1,914,537	32.13	139.4	137.5	142.5	194.6	186.7	191.5
	Lumber products	6,132	163,006	26.58	118.8	136.7	106.1	182.0	200.5	145.3
	Pulp and paper	5,247	171,309	32.85	100.9	104.6	108.2	125.5	129.8	128.5
	Iron and steel	30,902	1,158,328	37.48	187.0	179.7	202.0	257.2	239.9	264.5
	Logging	4,695	111,861	23.83	81.7	66.8	71.2	125.6	103.3	104.5
	Mining	16,169	594,508	36.77	89.8	89.4	83.8	144.4	142.4	113.4
	Transportation	16,557	597,933	36.11	167.4	152.0	183.2	207.5	179.9	203.9
	Construction	29,535	859,334	29.10	122.3	121.9	127.3	187.2	175.5	176.3
	Trade	12,302	293,292	23.84	110.0	106.8	100.5	128.6	126.0	113.9
	- All Industries	144,417	4,492,553	31.11	124.1	121.1	125.2	177.0	167.2	166.0
Quebec	Manufacturing	595,559	12,589,896	31.33	137.9	138.0	143.9	181.1	180.0	188.4
	Lumber products	16,696	425,522	25.49	102.2	108.2	98.8	157.9	162.1	148.2
	Pulp and paper	32,562	1,092,717	33.56	109.4	111.3	104.3	127.7	129.6	115.0
	Textile products	72,100	1,649,548	22.98	100.6	98.9	101.2	123.7	121.7	118.7
	Chemicals	43,023	1,358,325	31.57	197.8	193.1	194.4	237.1	234.6	233.7
	Iron and steel	120,460	4,738,070	39.33	184.3	188.2	208.3	245.1	241.1	273.0
	Logging	23,208	472,408	20.36	109.2	85.7	89.7	161.6	133.5	132.4
	Mining	13,251	487,692	35.29	97.6	99.8	104.8	111.6	112.2	113.8
	Communications	7,492	255,970	34.17	116.4	117.5	108.7	127.5	125.4	115.8
	Transportation	42,474	1,588,890	37.41	123.1	122.2	113.3	147.3	139.1	124.2
	Construction	37,195	1,097,339	29.50	74.2	112.3	99.1	99.5	124.2	126.0
	Services	15,828	269,428	19.77	130.0	130.4	126.9	158.2	155.1	152.6
	Trade	41,775	1,112,119	26.82	105.1	102.7	103.0	117.4	114.8	111.9
	- All Industries	574,582	17,853,742	31.07	123.2	127.1	129.1	160.0	159.9	163.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	548,108	18,431,349	33.81	125.5	126.5	127.0	154.9	155.7	153.6
	Lumber products	24,037	639,088	26.59	110.6	114.3	114.1	139.1	142.0	140.5
	Plant products - edible	38,792	902,253	23.25	168.7	155.1	144.8	168.1	157.0	147.9
	Pulp and paper	36,844	1,232,433	33.45	107.1	107.8	104.9	119.8	118.7	114.2
	Textile products	52,504	1,295,809	24.70	92.0	91.6	93.9	113.4	111.2	113.4
	Chemicals	28,515	927,823	32.54	143.0	143.1	155.0	169.5	168.1	182.8
	Electrical apparatus	31,097	1,004,986	32.52	142.7	143.9	137.6	165.5	167.6	160.0
	Iron and steel	215,574	8,435,115	39.13	135.8	138.8	142.3	172.4	172.4	173.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,915	1,088,340	35.20	125.9	129.1	137.2	164.3	166.0	174.7
	Logging	13,540	327,541	24.01	135.8	119.3	85.6	180.6	162.9	122.2
	Mining	20,900	842,275	40.30	68.1	68.1	70.0	77.9	75.7	79.0
	Communications	10,901	347,984	31.92	111.1	113.2	103.8	129.9	132.6	118.8
	Transportation	46,947	1,855,751	39.53	124.8	124.6	121.1	146.9	139.3	130.1
	Construction	40,289	1,290,923	32.04	70.2	70.7	61.5	89.9	89.9	107.5
	Services	18,200	349,167	19.19	115.2	116.2	114.1	135.2	136.6	133.1
	Trade	69,648	1,835,241	26.35	100.0	98.4	95.9	112.4	111.4	104.1
	- All Industries	765,633	25,280,231	33.02	115.3	115.6	115.6	140.3	139.2	138.3
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	75,570	2,349,782	31.09	135.6	139.2	136.8	161.6	162.8	158.2
	Animal products - edible	14,265	418,707	29.35	161.8	169.9	131.7	182.7	184.4	146.9
	Lumber products	4,007	111,902	27.93	99.1	105.6	87.9	128.8	133.5	115.2
	Plant products - edible	7,052	180,362	25.66	159.9	145.1	151.0	161.8	154.2	147.2
	Textile products	4,780	97,533	20.40	111.9	113.2	109.4	125.2	127.6	120.5
	Iron and steel	25,747	900,448	34.97	134.0	138.9	158.0	172.9	173.0	191.5
	Mining	13,219	572,393	43.30	121.9	122.3	121.1	157.5	153.5	141.7
	Communications	4,765	136,855	29.72	112.4	115.2	110.1	125.0	124.9	114.5
	Transportation	38,286	1,565,379	40.89	123.1	125.5	115.8	149.6	142.3	127.3
	Construction	25,772	800,924	31.08	77.6	81.7	67.3	110.0	112.4	122.9
	Services	7,555	141,768	18.77	115.7	117.8	104.1	131.2	132.0	119.3
	Trade	37,382	997,965	26.70	111.7	108.1	104.2	124.3	120.5	113.6
	- All Industries	203,463	6,586,333	32.37	115.4	117.1	114.1	142.2	140.4	134.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	96,856	3,443,443	35.63	170.5	174.1	184.8	214.4	217.7	238.5
	Animal products - edible	6,246	206,163	33.01	131.8	133.6	132.5	165.4	169.9	165.7
	Lumber products	17,537	586,289	33.43	95.1	98.4	94.3	120.5	124.5	115.7
	Plant products - edible	9,313	232,206	24.93	246.2	204.0	196.3	280.1	234.8	219.4
	Pulp and paper	7,428	267,710	35.04	111.1	112.8	105.8	125.5	127.1	115.4
	Iron and steel	42,590	1,677,832	39.30	358.5	379.1	452.8	473.1	492.9	606.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,245	125,597	38.70	98.3	100.4	105.0	108.3	105.0	119.9
	Logging	11,658	503,861	43.22	126.9	124.3	126.0	139.7	129.8	143.2
	Mining	7,265	292,196	40.22	72.0	77.3	82.8	85.5	87.9	91.7
	Transportation	16,777	628,189	37.44	124.7	123.9	113.1	167.0	149.6	138.6
	Construction	12,944	442,517	34.19	102.1	105.6	140.0	137.4	142.9	207.3
	Services	5,497	120,859	21.99	123.9	123.4	114.8	152.9	154.3	156.8
	Trade	18,871	495,249	26.24	114.9	112.3	104.9	135.7	134.4	120.7
	- All Industries	173,484	6,037,248	34.80	137.6	139.4	146.3	169.5	170.0	183.8
B. C.	- All Industries	173,484	6,037,248	34.80	137.6	139.4	146.3	169.5	170.0	183.8

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, 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 October 1 and September 1, 1944, and October 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	215,468	7,233,632	33.57	141.0	142.3	150.5	185.4	184.1	193.9
Plant products - edible	8,378	236,874	28.15	99.6	99.0	95.4	126.8	126.3	115.8
Pulp and paper	9,746	303,406	31.13	118.0	118.7	112.5	131.3	129.1	120.0
Textiles	32,626	764,879	23.43	100.4	97.7	100.6	119.9	120.4	115.8
Tobacco	6,649	171,384	26.17	112.8	109.1	113.7	169.8	160.4	151.2
Iron and steel	87,202	3,470,765	39.80	189.7	193.3	210.9	246.3	244.0	269.9
Communications	3,688	146,495	39.72	115.8	116.2	106.0	124.0	123.5	116.3
Transportation	14,429	488,466	33.85	116.8	116.3	96.7	141.2	134.5	108.5
Construction	9,738	326,787	33.56	89.1	90.6	83.9	115.3	113.7	101.6
Services	10,209	212,405	20.81	129.7	126.2	120.1	159.6	152.8	147.5
Trade	33,240	909,690	27.37	107.4	104.5	104.6	117.9	114.9	113.5
Montreal - All Industries	286,873	9,321,687	32.49	131.5	132.0	136.1	167.8	165.7	170.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,819	975,533	32.72	137.7	130.9	203.0	289.1	280.3	290.0
Chemicals	9,865	298,480	30.29	227.1	231.5	261.8	387.1	394.3	409.7
Iron and steel	9,425	420,115	44.57	258.6	390.6	436.3	566.8	569.4	574.8
Transportation	1,152	36,239	31.46	125.4	127.4	115.4	151.0	151.9	127.9
Construction	2,299	65,618	28.54	99.6	101.6	112.3	158.8	161.8	169.0
Services	1,462	25,265	17.28	133.4	132.5	120.8	166.8	159.8	139.7
Trade	3,691	83,640	22.66	114.5	113.2	103.6	129.4	129.3	119.5
Quebec - All Industries	38,767	1,196,875	30.87	163.9	165.6	172.3	243.9	244.8	242.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,471	6,377,447	33.84	138.7	141.4	141.5	172.3	173.3	175.1
Plant products - edible	13,883	323,088	23.27	126.2	123.2	106.0	123.2	120.7	110.3
Pulp and paper	16,420	535,601	32.62	108.0	108.2	102.4	119.6	117.8	111.8
Textiles	18,747	491,673	26.23	95.0	94.0	99.3	117.4	115.9	121.3
Chemicals	13,737	423,330	30.96	176.2	175.5	197.1	208.0	205.7	235.7
Electrical apparatus	14,764	472,664	32.01	157.6	158.0	165.7	181.4	181.0	176.2
Iron and steel	61,731	2,426,069	39.30	180.0	187.7	188.5	241.8	244.8	246.7
Communications	3,258	128,188	39.35	109.7	110.3	102.4	125.4	128.0	114.6
Transportation	9,205	321,220	34.90	126.4	127.4	123.7	146.4	142.6	136.0
Construction	6,110	219,710	35.96	74.0	73.4	77.6	84.9	83.2	89.5
Services	9,222	189,829	20.58	115.5	114.7	116.5	135.9	136.0	132.1
Trade	37,025	1,032,428	27.88	102.9	101.0	96.3	113.2	111.4	105.6
Toronto - All Industries	253,392	8,273,000	32.65	127.7	129.2	128.3	155.1	155.3	155.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,674	361,945	31.00	117.0	118.2	122.9	145.6	144.4	145.7
Pulp and paper	3,105	102,853	33.12	110.5	111.8	116.0	127.8	125.3	123.0
Iron and steel	3,927	127,774	32.54	117.3	116.7	117.4	169.7	167.7	171.4
Construction	1,939	56,230	29.00	78.7	79.9	90.0	97.7	98.9	120.2
Services	2,247	37,284	16.64	126.2	124.7	126.9	152.0	150.9	155.2
Trade	4,769	111,015	23.28	111.9	111.1	104.3	124.9	125.2	116.5
Ottawa - All Industries	22,449	624,848	27.83	112.9	113.5	115.3	135.9	135.3	136.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	60,120	1,702,963	33.91	114.1	114.6	116.2	145.6	137.0	137.5
Textiles	6,362	147,044	23.11	91.9	90.1	92.9	106.2	100.8	107.5
Electrical apparatus	6,853	231,935	33.84	131.8	133.5	126.3	168.2	175.3	162.2
Iron and steel	25,097	961,931	38.33	115.1	117.6	126.3	138.9	140.1	147.8
Construction	1,432	50,269	35.10	57.0	53.6	70.9	75.1	68.0	100.8
Trade	4,687	116,376	25.37	103.2	100.4	94.0	112.9	113.2	102.0
Hamilton - All Industries	59,181	1,949,893	32.95	111.4	111.4	112.4	133.3	132.7	133.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	34,669	1,673,154	48.58	124.0	125.0	130.6	142.9	143.2	141.0
Iron and steel	28,819	1,367,730	47.46	122.5	124.4	130.3	142.8	142.9	142.1
Construction	701	26,587	37.80	110.1	116.5	140.1	141.1	154.0	167.7
Trade	1,649	45,351	27.50	123.2	121.3	108.9	117.7	119.1	104.8
Windsor - All Industries	38,761	1,704,593	43.98	123.6	125.4	129.3	142.8	143.2	140.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,398	1,082,938	29.75	133.9	135.0	135.1	167.9	156.9	152.7
Animal products - edible	5,643	171,715	30.98	149.8	167.9	120.3	178.6	178.7	137.8
Textiles	3,876	75,919	19.59	111.5	112.9	111.0	117.2	121.2	116.7
Chemicals	3,016	92,044	30.52	628.7	561.0	497.3	617.6	667.5	672.9
Iron and steel	12,853	428,326	33.17	130.8	130.2	149.3	161.2	157.0	174.2
Communications	1,266	35,638	28.15	100.6	103.3	97.2	103.1	103.4	96.0
Transportation	3,579	116,531	32.56	125.4	125.5	113.2	139.0	140.0	131.9
Construction	1,553	51,690	33.28	35.4	33.4	42.2	39.3	35.4	44.8
Services	2,505	44,740	17.86	126.1	127.1	111.9	141.8	141.7	126.8
Trade	15,586	415,388	26.65	112.4	105.7	106.0	123.6	118.3	114.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,912	1,747,483	28.89	118.3	117.0	116.3	133.9	131.7	128.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51,704	1,686,642	32.49	211.4	219.5	248.7	274.6	284.7	330.6
Lumber products	5,682	189,868	33.53	95.5	98.2	90.7	117.6	120.1	107.9
Iron and steel	32,306	1,256,759	38.96	391.2	411.0	518.0	512.9	556.4	681.4
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	111.7	135.4	137.5	121.9
Transportation	7,268	258,459	35.56	133.3	132.7	112.4	153.4	144.7	130.8
Construction	3,461	122,913	35.51	112.2	114.1	155.1	141.3	147.2	194.1
Services	3,911	68,246	22.56	127.8	127.7	121.8	158.0	158.9	143.8
Trade	14,240	383,015	28.90	112.7	111.5	102.5	134.7	134.4	119.6
Vancouver - All Industries	83,259	2,616,753	33.83	163.5	167.3	179.0	210.2	214.8	235.2

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