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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Feb. 7, 1945

Price \$1 a year

CANADA

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

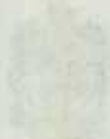
At the beginning of

DECEMBER 1954

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the last week in November

(As reported by employers for the 12 in every employment)



OTTAWA
1954

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

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 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 employment at the beginning of December showed further expansion, on a scale which was greater than that indicated in the preceding monthly report, also exceeding the gain which had taken place at Dec. 1, 1943. Improvement at the beginning of December is contra-seasonal according to pre-war experience, although the trend was favourable at that date in 1941, 1942 and 1943. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest survey tabulated data from 15,018 employers in the eight leading industries, whose working forces totalled 1,887,752, as compared with 1,867,727 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed amounted to \$60,770,994, as compared with \$60,314,032 in the preceding report. There was thus a rise of 1.1 p.c. in the number of employees, accompanied by that of 0.8 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. The per capita earnings showed a slight reduction, from \$32.29 at Nov. 1, to \$32.19 at the date under review.

The general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, stood at 185.7, as compared with 183.8 in the preceding month, and 190.5 at Dec. 1, 1943. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the increase at the date under review was contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 181.3, as compared with 175.9 in the preceding report. Employment was lower by 2.5 p.c. than at the beginning of December in 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 0.8 p.c.

The greatest advance at Dec. 1, 1944, was in logging, in which was reported the employment of an additional 18,294 persons, and in trade, in which the increase of 10,116 was also above the average at Dec. 1. There were smaller but important gains in employment as compared with Nov. 1 in mining and transportation. On the other hand,

Number of Persons Employed at December 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 December 1 and November 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for December 1, 1943 and December 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 Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942
(a) Provinces.														
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Maritime Provinces	146,469	4,493,310	30.66	31.00	29.23	26.13	125.9	122.8	131.0	128.2	177.0	174.4	176.2	154.9
Prince Edward Island	2,751	74,331	27.02	26.82	25.02	23.29	124.6	123.5	116.9	103.4	159.6	157.0	156.5	111.2
Nova Scotia	87,590	2,826,402	32.27	32.70	30.69	27.23	125.3	121.8	131.2	131.3	179.7	173.9	180.0	160.1
New Brunswick	56,128	1,592,577	28.37	28.59	27.11	24.46	127.4	124.8	131.9	125.7	173.2	171.0	171.6	146.5
Quebec	566,502	17,969,561	30.64	30.95	30.04	23.29	125.6	125.0	132.4	128.5	160.8	161.7	166.5	154.4
Ontario	775,064	25,644,299	33.09	33.06	32.65	31.43	116.6	115.3	116.9	116.2	162.2	140.5	140.5	155.7
Prairie Provinces	208,950	6,754,711	32.23	32.22	31.16	29.82	116.4	115.4	117.1	110.6	145.3	141.7	139.5	126.6
Manitoba	96,319	3,091,390	31.90	31.61	30.74	29.35	116.1	115.4	114.4	111.5	142.0	137.5	132.7	125.0
Saskatchewan	41,526	1,264,272	30.59	30.58	29.25	27.97	114.1	111.3	110.6	106.9	158.5	155.2	129.4	120.1
Alberta	70,705	2,579,049	35.65	34.03	32.77	31.51	121.3	117.2	125.3	111.4	154.6	151.3	155.4	132.9
British Columbia	170,767	5,929,113	34.72	34.67	33.10	33.64	133.3	133.3	143.7	138.9	168.1	161.0	179.8	169.6
CANADA	1,887,752	60,770,994	32.19	32.29	31.61	30.06	121.6	120.4	124.1	122.1	152.1	151.0	153.4	144.0
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	262,689	9,212,419	32.59	32.52	31.97	30.17	129.6	130.5	138.3	128.6	165.3	166.4	175.9	156.8
Quebec City	35,780	1,055,146	26.93	31.29	29.14	25.28	151.2	160.9	173.8	155.2	210.7	242.5	245.2	192.3
Toronto	256,443	8,552,331	32.57	32.51	32.53	31.00	129.2	129.4	131.4	127.4	156.3	155.1	158.6	148.5
Ottawa	22,897	646,985	28.26	28.33	27.18	26.46	114.7	113.4	115.7	108.4	140.3	139.0	136.6	125.2
Hamilton	60,900	2,055,084	33.42	33.53	33.31	33.08	114.6	112.7	112.9	120.3	139.1	136.4	136.7	144.9
Windsor	59,610	1,731,486	45.49	45.27	42.51	40.84	125.9	124.7	131.5	135.5	144.7	142.6	146.8	145.8
Winnipeg	65,758	1,861,561	29.20	28.72	28.80	27.95	125.8	120.0	120.5	114.0	142.5	135.9	137.2	128.2
Vancouver	85,715	2,732,045	33.35	33.23	34.06	32.64	133.9	131.4	179.0	170.8	207.2	205.3	233.5	215.9
Halifax	25,725	795,394	30.92	30.48	-	-	135.5	144.6	-	-	202.4	167.9	-	-
Saint John	15,980	414,379	29.64	29.68	-	-	133.6	133.6	-	-	138.1	136.4	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,189	246,663	26.84	25.69	-	-	107.2	106.1	-	-	137.1	129.9	-	-
Three Rivers	9,765	285,786	29.06	28.71	-	-	127.2	125.2	-	-	149.3	151.9	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	15,342	474,612	29.77	30.16	-	-	109.7	107.6	-	-	144.4	143.5	-	-
London	21,428	629,019	29.36	29.45	-	-	121.0	118.7	-	-	141.3	139.0	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	16,295	506,540	35.99	36.58	-	-	116.4	120.9	-	-	156.4	175.2	-	-
Regina	10,807	297,371	27.09	27.21	-	-	118.0	113.0	-	-	139.2	133.9	-	-
Saskatoon	6,023	159,125	26.42	26.43	-	-	126.7	121.4	-	-	148.7	142.9	-	-
Calgary	17,646	546,423	30.97	30.55	-	-	117.9	114.9	-	-	142.7	137.3	-	-
Edmonton	17,462	505,295	28.94	29.39	-	-	134.5	130.5	-	-	161.8	159.5	-	-
Victoria	14,057	464,194	33.02	32.37	-	-	166.3	167.2	-	-	221.6	215.7	-	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,153,869	38,486,809	33.35	33.20	32.86	31.17	131.0	131.7	137.4	132.0	166.0	166.1	174.0	159.7
Durable Goods 1/	607,585	22,375,368	36.83	36.67	36.12	34.42	142.5	144.2	160.2	148.5	187.2	188.7	206.3	183.9
Non-Durable Goods	527,929	15,431,342	29.23	28.99	28.35	26.96	121.2	120.9	116.9	117.3	149.3	147.5	140.0	134.9
Electric Light and Power	16,555	600,101	37.05	37.35	36.27	35.90	96.2	96.8	95.1	95.1	110.5	112.1	107.0	105.9
Logging	90,095	2,253,632	25.01	25.76	24.37	21.07	190.1	131.5	151.7	149.2	239.3	196.4	188.7	168.1
Mining	71,255	2,855,514	39.79	39.48	37.37	33.85	85.5	84.2	89.2	91.4	108.0	105.5	105.8	104.9
Communications	29,640	919,967	31.04	31.15	30.20	29.35	113.6	113.9	107.6	107.0	130.4	131.0	119.9	115.8
Transportation	159,796	6,175,734	38.64	38.28	35.84	33.57	125.7	125.1	121.2	110.7	151.4	149.7	135.9	123.3
Construction and Maintenance	179,729	4,158,610	22.96	23.60	22.71	22.25	76.8	81.1	92.3	108.3	102.7	108.7	120.0	134.6
Services	47,510	941,511	19.82	19.70	18.97	18.24	119.7	119.7	115.5	106.5	145.2	144.2	133.6	121.4
Trade	135,858	5,001,217	25.53	26.04	25.23	24.25	114.5	108.6	108.4	104.9	125.2	121.0	117.2	112.0
LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,887,752	60,770,394	32.19	32.29	31.61	30.06	121.6	120.4	124.8	122.1	152.1	151.0	153.4	144.0
Finance	66,485	2,155,397	32.42	32.44	31.46	30.86	110.7	110.8	106.1	106.7	124.5	124.7	118.2	114.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,954,237	62,926,391	32.20	32.30	31.61	30.06	121.2	120.0	124.1	121.3	151.0	149.9	151.9	142.8

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:- Oct. 1, 143.1; Nov. 1, 144.2; Dec. 1, 144.2; at Dec. 1, 1943 the index was 142.5.

activity in manufacturing showed a contraction, due partly to seasonal causes. There were large reductions in iron and steel plants, from which over 5,100 men and women were laid off; lumber and vegetable food factories also released employees. The decline in manufacturing was in accordance with the usual seasonal movement in the pre-war period, although it was at variance with the gains indicated at Dec. 1 in earlier years of the war.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$60,770,994, already mentioned as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers, was 0.8 p.c. higher than the sum of \$60,314,032 paid at the beginning of November. The weekly per capita earnings showed a decline at the date under review, averaging \$32.19, as compared with \$32.29 at Nov. 1; at the beginning of December, 1943, the figure was \$31.61, while in 1942 and 1941, the Dec. 1 averages were \$30.06 and \$27.32, respectively.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,954,237, as compared with 1,934,272 at the beginning of November. The amounts received in weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$62,926,391 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$62,472,963 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.20, as compared with \$32.30 at the beginning of November, 1944, \$31.61 at Dec. 1, 1943, \$30.08 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$27.40 at Dec. 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 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1 in 1943 and 1942 where these are available. In the table 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 from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced.

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 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 21.6 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these employees have risen by 52.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, amounted to 21.2 p.c., and that in payrolls to 51.0 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment 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 allowances 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 as 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.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in the former having risen by 21 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to

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.)

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		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	114.5	\$ 26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	116.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
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	122.0	157.2	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.3	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.9	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	137.3	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	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	122.1	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	29.95	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	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	31.81	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	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	134.9	164.7	31.32	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	32.38
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20
Dec. 1	124.8	153.4	31.61	137.5	174.0	32.66	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35

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.

Dec. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls, by 68 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 30.4 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 27.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an exceedingly 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 Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed a seasonal decrease at the beginning of December, in the first contraction at that date since the outbreak of hostilities. From 221.3 at Nov. 1, 1944, the index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined to 220.1 at the date under review. The loss was less-than-normal in the experience of pre-war years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index 1/ showed an advance, rising from 219.3 at the beginning of November, to 222.6 at Dec. 1. In comparison with Dec. 1, 1943, there was a reduction of 4.7 p.c. in the unadjusted index, which had then stood at 230.9.

The working forces of the 8,261 manufacturers furnishing statistics aggregated 1,153,869; as compared with their staffs of 1,159,515 at Nov. 1, there was a decrease of 5,646 persons, or 0.5 p.c. The weekly payrolls, at \$38,486,809 were lower by only \$5,110. The weekly average earnings at Dec. 1 reached a new high, standing at \$33.35, as compared with \$33.20 at Nov. 1, 1944, \$32.86 at Dec. 1, 1943, \$31.17 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$28.15 at Dec. 1, 1941.

There were large advances at the date under review in textile and animal food plants, which absorbed some 1,300 and 1,100 additional workers, respectively. Leather, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products 1/ Based upon the experience of the years, 1929 - 1937.

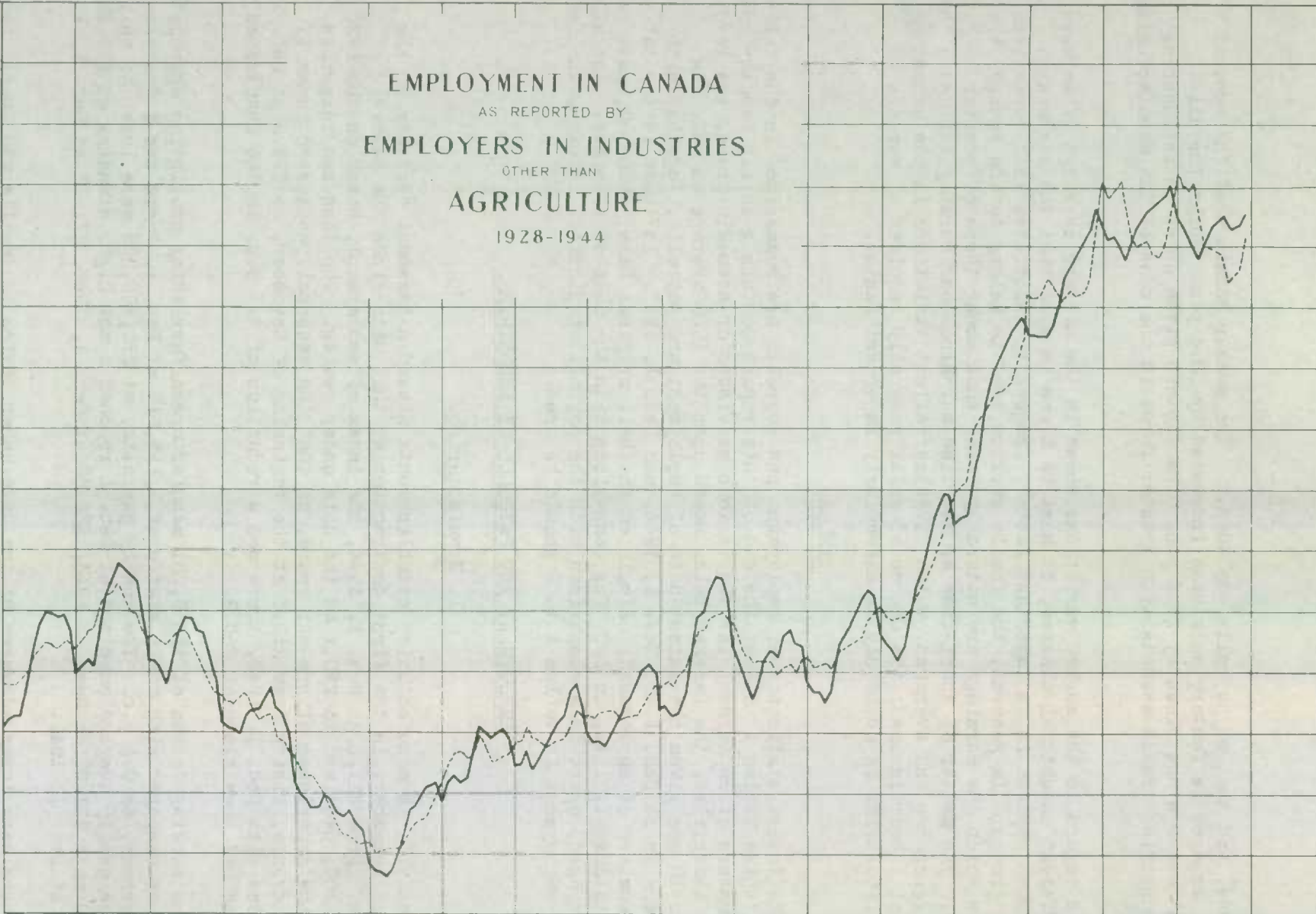
1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1928-1944

200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

1928 1930 1935 1940 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45

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



also afforded more employment. Seasonal curtailment of operations continued to affect the situation in vegetable food and lumber factories. Beverage, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants also released employees, the losses in iron and steel being most noteworthy; within this division, the greatest shrinkage was in shipyards and aircraft plants.

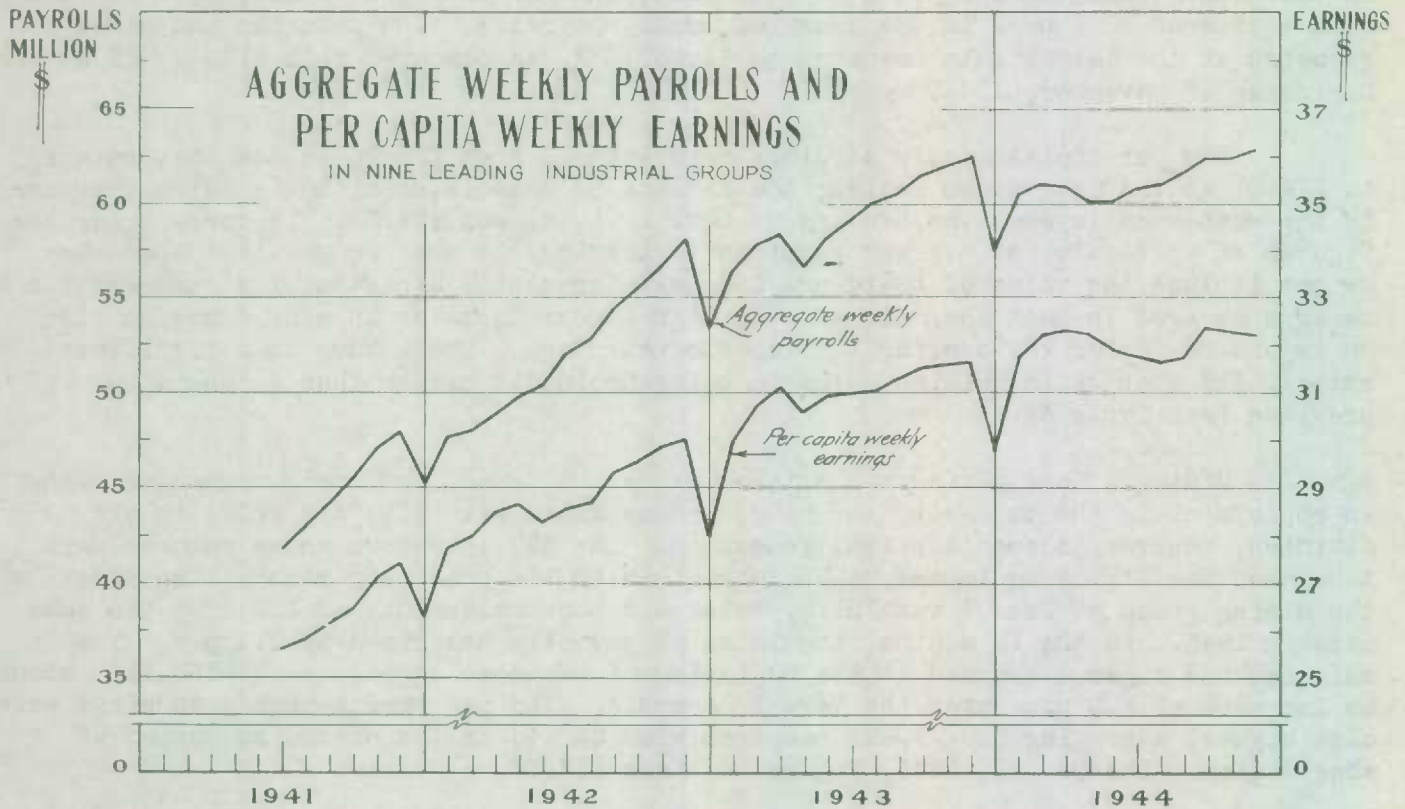
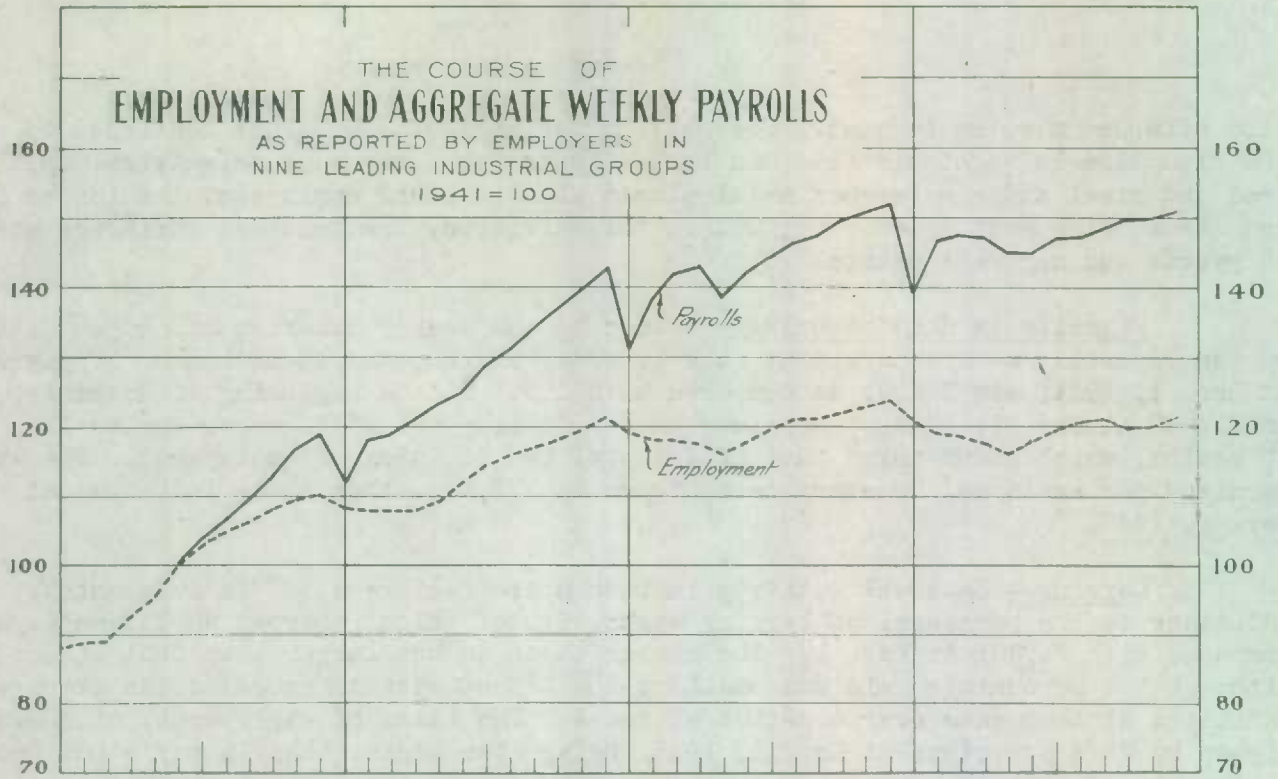
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944, was 168.0, as compared with 168.1 at the beginning of November, 1944, and 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943. There was thus a falling-off of 3.4 p.c. during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 4.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than those indicated at Dec. 1, 1943.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of logging camps, 570 of which reported 90,095 employees, compared with 71,801 at Nov. 1. The number taken on was larger than that at Dec. 1, 1943, although the percentage gain was smaller; the latest advance exceeded the average indicated at that date over a period of years. The index of employment, at 300.9, was higher by 25.3 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, being also higher than in any other December in the record with the exception of 1940 and 1937. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 26.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,253,632, as compared with \$1,849,726 at the beginning of November, 1944.

The per capita weekly earnings were lowered from \$25.76 in the last return, to \$25.01 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number employed. The average at Dec. 1, 1943, was \$24.37. 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 vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 3).

Mining.- Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1944, and there were also gains in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals; the metallic ore division, however, showed a slight recession. The 439 operators whose returns were tabulated had 71,255 employees, 1,056 more than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group at Dec. 1 was 151.5, being 4.2 p.c. below that of 158.1 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 2.1 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,835,514, showing an increase of 1.5 p.c. over the Nov. 1 payments. The per capita weekly earnings were also higher, averaging \$39.79, as compared with \$39.48 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$37.37.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone divisions showed slight seasonal reductions which approximated the average in size. A personnel of 29,640 was reported by the employers furnishing data, as compared with 29,666 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were also rather lower, at \$919,967, as against \$924,121 at Nov. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$31.15 at that date to \$31.04 at the first of December; the Dec. 1, 1943, per capita figure had been \$30.20. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 110.6. This was 5.7 p.c. higher than that of 104.6 a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 8.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.



Transportation.- The trend in transportation was upward at the beginning of December, when 622 firms and branches reported 159,796 employees, or 358 more than at Nov. 1. The increase, (contra-seasonal in character), took place in local and steam railway transportation, while the shipping and stevedoring division was slacker. The index, at 124.2, was the highest for December in any year of the record, being 3.8 p.c. above that of 119.7 at Dec. 1, 1943. The payrolls, at \$6,173,734, exceeded those of \$6,103,030 disbursed in the preceding period of observation; as compared with a year earlier, there was a gain of 11.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings rose from \$38.28 at Nov. 1, to \$38.64 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$35.84.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was seasonal curtailment in this division, in which the decline was decidedly below-average for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920; it was also smaller than the loss at Dec. 1, 1943. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lessened activity, the greatest contraction being in the first-named. Data were received from 1,603 employers with a working force of 139,729 persons, as compared with 143,865 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$4,158,610, while the Nov. 1 aggregate had been \$4,402,249. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, there was a falling-off in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$29.76 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$30.60 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure was \$29.71.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 109.5, was 14.7 p.c. lower than that of 128.3 at the beginning of December, 1943. This decrease was accompanied by that of 14.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

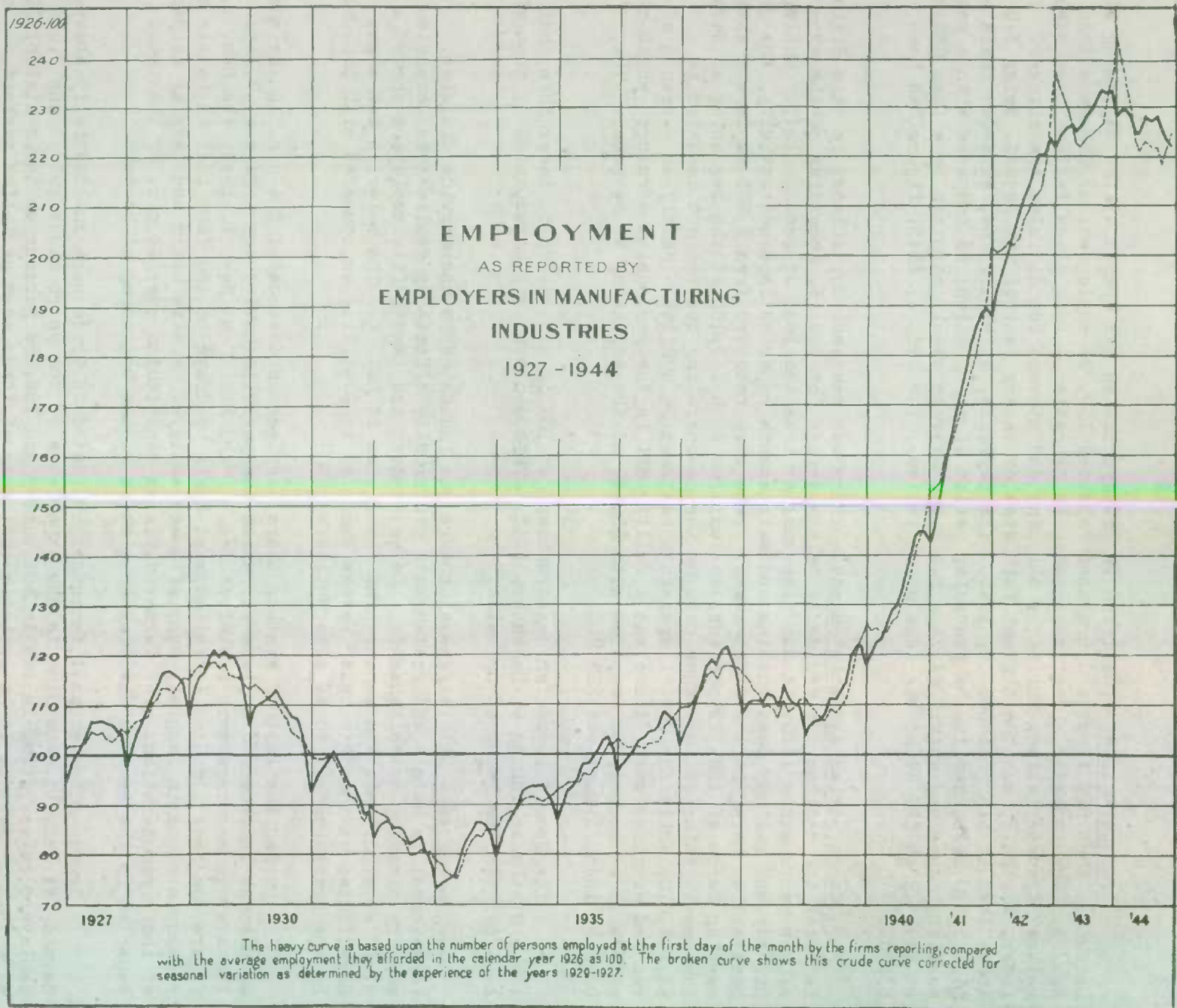
Services.- Little general change was indicated in the service division, improvement in hotels and restaurants practically offsetting declines in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Seven hundred and twenty-five employers showed a staff of 47,510 men and women, nine fewer than at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$941,511, as compared with \$935,611 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 3.6 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the payrolls have shown a gain of 7.1 p.c. The average earnings were \$19.82 at Dec. 1, and \$19.70 at Nov. 1, 1944; the Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$18.97. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. The former division constituted over 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal increases indicated in trade were substantially above-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,684 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 195,858 persons on their staffs, 10,116 more than at Nov. 1; it is probable that many of these were part-time workers. The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$5,001,217, exceeding by 3.4 p.c. the sum of \$4,836,156 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita earnings slightly declined, standing at \$25.53, as compared with \$26.04 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$25.23.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 179.5, 5.7 p.c. above that of 169.9 at the same date in 1943. This gain was accompanied by that of 6.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Chart 3



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Financial Institutions. - The 900 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 66,485, as against 66,545 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,155,397, as compared with \$2,158,931 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings stood at \$32.42, as compared with \$32.44 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$31.48 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.5, was higher by 2.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, while that of payrolls was higher by 5.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was higher than at Nov. 1, 1944, in each of the provinces except British Columbia, where there was an insignificant decline. The gains, which were generally on a rather moderate scale, were contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years. In all provinces except Quebec, the weekly aggregates of salaries and wages reported were higher than at Nov. 1, 1944. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta the per capita weekly earnings were lower, but in the remaining provinces the averages showed an increase in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a contra-seasonal gain in employment in the Maritime Area, repeating the advance indicated at Dec. 1, 1943. Heightened activity was noted in each of the provinces in the area. Information was furnished by 1,095 employers whose working forces included 146,469 men and women; as compared with 142,313 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 1.5 p.c. The latest index of employment was 191.8, as compared with 199.7 at Dec. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little general change, there being a falling-off in animal food and lumber mills, while iron and steel and vegetable food factories reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade afforded substantially more employment, and there were smaller gains in mining and transportation. Construction, on the other hand, released a considerable number of employees.

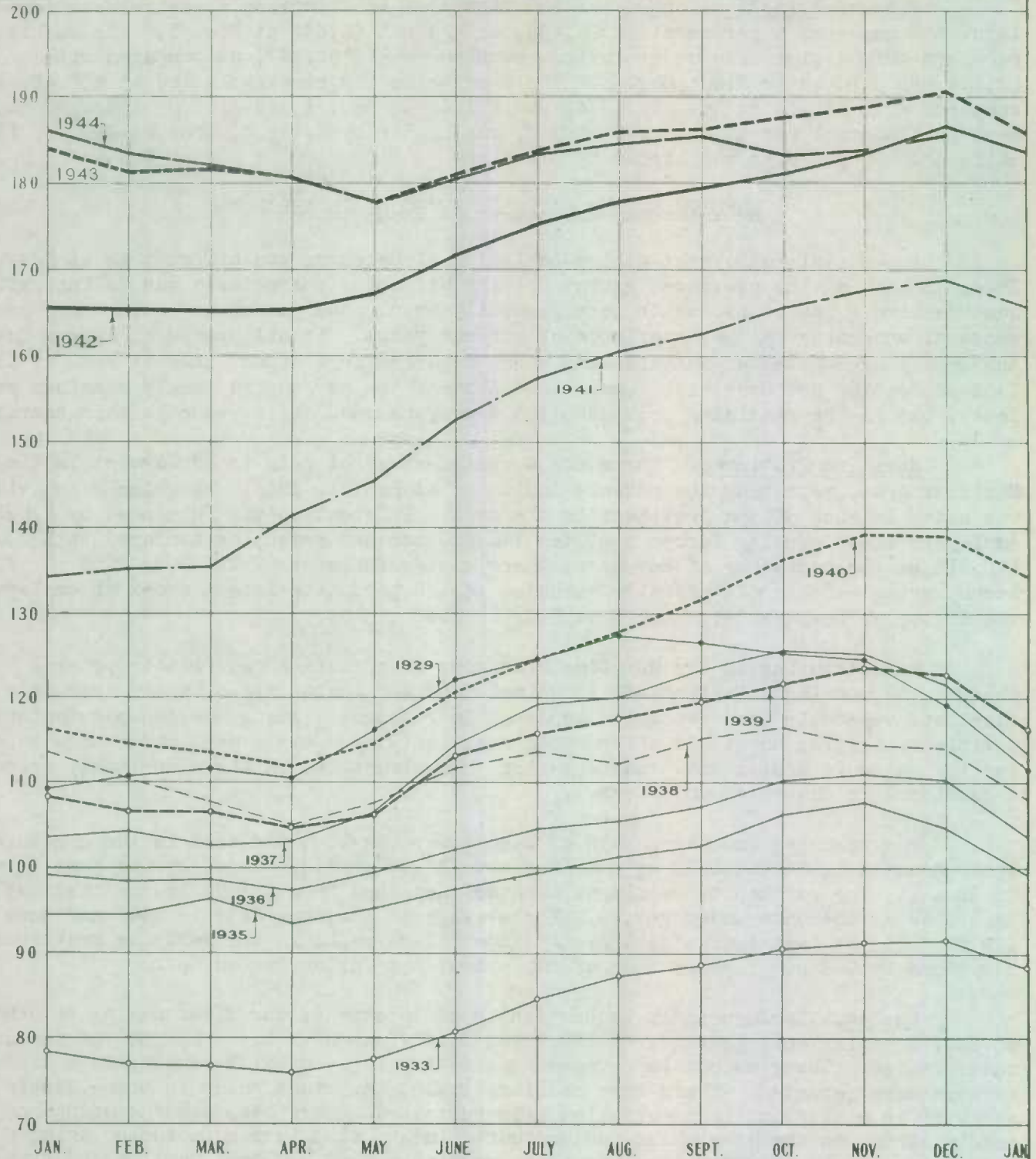
The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$4,493,310, as compared with \$4,427,718 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings, however, declined from \$31.00 in the last report, to \$30.68 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1943 had been \$29.23. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 0.5 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by four p.c.

Quebec. - Employment in Quebec continued to expand, the firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 584,027 at Nov. 1, to 586,502 at the date under review. The greatest improvement was in logging, in which some 8,100 additional workers were reported. There were smaller, though important gains in trade, while activity in mining and transportation also increased. Services, manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, showed curtailment, that in manufacturing being greatest. Within this division, leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile and clay, glass and stone plants reported heightened employment, but the trend was downward in lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The greatest loss was in the metal-using industries. The general advance in Quebec was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year; it was, however, on a much smaller scale than that indicated at Dec. 1 in immediately preceding years.

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

1926=100

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.

The co-operating establishments disbursed \$17,939,561 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was lower by 0.5 p.c. than the sum of \$18,066,405 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.64, as compared with \$30.93 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$30.04 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index number of employment, at 197.6 at the date under review, was 5.1 p.c. below that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were lower by 3.3 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed contra-seasonal expansion at Dec. 1, 1944, when the gain was smaller than that which had been recorded at the same date in 1943. Statistics were tabulated from 6,301 employers with a working force of 775,064 men and women, as compared with 766,334 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review had earned the sum of \$25,644,299 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$25,332,726. The latest per capita figure was \$33.09, as compared with \$33.06 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$32.65 at the beginning of December, 1943. The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, was 188.0, as compared with 185.9 in the last return, and 188.6 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest index of payrolls was 1.2 p.c. higher than that indicated 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment, most of which was in textiles and chemicals; animal food, leather, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories also showed gains which in a number of cases were fairly substantial. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food, beverage and iron and steel plants released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade reported seasonal expansion. Transportation and communications, however, recorded declines.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being gains in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year. Data were received from 2,064 firms whose staffs aggregated 208,950, - 5,185, or 2.5 p.c., more than at the beginning of November. The payrolls distributed among these employees amounted to \$6,734,711, as compared with \$6,566,024 at the beginning of November, when the per capita earnings were \$32.22, as compared with \$32.23 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1943, weekly average had been \$31.16. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 4.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Particularly marked expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1944, in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods; iron and steel and pulp and paper mills were also more active. The trend was likewise upward in logging, mining and retail trade. The fluctuations in transportation, communications and services were moderate, while there was a considerable decline in construction.

British Columbia.- Little general change took place in British Columbia, where the co-operating establishments reported 170,767 workers, as compared with 170,788 at Nov. 1. This slight decline was accompanied by an increase of 0.1 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in vegetable food processing resulted in a reduction in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants, however, showed slightly heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, services, and trade showed improvement; there were only small changes in transportation and communications, while construction work was curtailed. The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,929,113, as compared with \$5,921,159 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the weekly earnings averaged \$34.67, five cents less than the latest figure of \$34.72. At Dec. 1, 1943, the average had been \$35.10. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.6 p.c., while that of employment, at 182.5 at Dec. 1, 1944, was 5.8 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 Dec. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Considerable expansion in employment was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December, most of which took place in shipping operations and in trade and manufacturing; within the last-named, iron and steel products made the greatest advance. Statements were received from 209 firms with 25,723 employees, as compared with 24,236 at Nov. 1. There was also an important gain in the indicated salaries and wages; these increased from \$738,619 at the beginning of November to \$795,394 at Dec. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$30.92. These in the preceding return had been \$30.48.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 102.4 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 53.5 p.c.

Saint John.- No general change in employment took place in Saint John at the beginning of December; information was furnished by 158 establishments employing 13,930 persons, the same number as was reported at Nov. 1. Manufacturing, (particularly of pulp and paper, food, lumber and chemical products), and retail trade showed improvement, while shipping and stevedoring were quieter.

There was a moderate reduction in the weekly payrolls reported at Dec. 1, when the total was \$414,379, as compared with \$414,966 at the beginning of November. The typical worker in recorded employment received \$29.64 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.68 at Nov. 1. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 53.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 86.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to decline. There were gains in employment in trade and transportation, but manufacturing and construction released employees. Within the manufacturing division, the leather, vegetable food, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions showed moderate improvement, while there were reductions in chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, those in iron and steel being considerable.

Information was received from 2,317 employers in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 282,689; this was 2,032 fewer than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls fell from \$9,258,353 at that date, to \$9,212,419 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita figure was \$32.59, as compared with \$32.52 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$31.97 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 182.8 at the date under review, was 6.3 p.c. below that of 195.1 at the beginning of December of 1943, since when the payroll index has fallen by 4.8 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a further contraction in employment in Quebec, where statistics were tabulated from 255 firms with a combined working force of 35,780 persons, as compared with 38,060 at the beginning of November. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, at \$1,055,146 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$1,190,812 in the last return. The weekly average declined from \$51.29 at Nov. 1, 1944, to \$28.93 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$29.14 paid on or about the same date in 1943. Manufacturing showed important curtailment at the beginning of December, mainly in iron and steel and chemical plants. Trade afforded rather more employment, while other divisions showed little general change.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1943, had stood at 284.8, as compared with 247.8 at the date under review. This decrease of 13 p.c. was accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employers in this city continued to add to their working forces; at Dec. 1, 82 establishments reported a staff of 9,189 men and women, as compared with 9,095 in their last return. A weekly payroll of \$246,663 was reported at the date under review, an amount 5.6 p.c. higher than that of \$233,686 indicated at Nov. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$25.69, were considerably lower than the latest average of \$26.84. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 7.2 p.c., while there has been a gain of 37.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was downward at the beginning of December. Statistics were furnished by 74 firms with a combined staff of 9,785, a loss of 291 as compared with Nov. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed, at \$283,786, were also lower, the Nov. 1 aggregate having been \$288,672. The average per employee, however, rose from \$28.71 at that date to \$29.06 at the first of December. The reduction in employment took place largely in pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal product manufacturing, and in construction. The increase in employment in this city from June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 27.2 p.c., while the gain in the payrolls amounted to 49.3 p.c.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed little general change. There was minor improvement in construction, and a considerable increase in employment in trade, while transportation was slacker. Within the manufacturing division, declines were noted in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants; food, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories, on the other hand, showed moderately heightened activity. The 2,233 co-operating establishments had 256,443 employees, whose payrolls totalled \$8,352,931; at Nov. 1, they had reported 254,854 workers, earning \$8,286,523 in the week preceding. The per capita figure was slightly higher, standing at \$32.57 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$32.51 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$32.38 at Dec. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 198.0; this was 1.7 p.c. below that of 201.5 at the same date of 1943, since when the recorded payrolls have fallen by 1.5 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa showed a further small increase at the beginning of December, the improvement taking place mainly in trade. The changes in other industries were slight. Data were received from 266 employers whose working forces aggregated 22,897, as compared with 22,624 in the preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$646,985, an average of \$28.26 per worker; the Nov. 1 payrolls had amounted to \$640,992, while the per capita figure was then \$28.33. The Dec. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.18. The index of employment at Dec. 1 was 172.8, as compared with 170.8 at Nov. 1, 1944, and 174.5 at Dec. 1, 1943; the latest index of payrolls showed a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the year.

Hamilton.- Continued expansion on a considerable scale took place in Hamilton, where the 281 reporting establishments indicated a staff of 80,900 persons, as compared with 59,867 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$1,995,638 at that date, to \$2,035,084 at the beginning of December. The per capita earnings advanced from \$33.33 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.42 at Dec. 1, 1944. At the same date in 1943, the weekly average had been \$33.31. Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in trade and in manufacturing;

within the latter, iron and steel works showed improvement, and there were minor gains in other divisions. Small gains were also noted in construction and services. In the period from Dec. 1, 1943, the index of employment has risen by $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., to 185.5, while there has been a gain of 1.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor again advanced, according to data tabulated from 232 firms with a personnel of 39,810 men and women, 494 more than at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were also higher, rising from \$1,705,223 at Nov. 1, to \$1,731,486 at the date under review. The latest per capita average was \$43.49, as compared with \$43.37 at the beginning of November, and \$42.51 at Dec. 1, 1943. Manufacturing plants absorbed a large proportion of the additionally-employed persons at the beginning of December, although there were also moderate gains in trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 289.5; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1943, figure of 302.3, there was a decline of 4.2 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has fallen by 1.4 p.c.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- Curtailment was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur, the 110 employers making returns reducing their staffs by 634 persons to 16,296 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls of these workers were also lower, falling from \$649,776 at Nov. 1, to \$586,540 at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged \$38.38 at the former, and \$35.99 at the latter. Activity in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, and in transportation declined from the Nov. 1 level, but trade was seasonally brisker. From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 16.4 p.c., and the payrolls, by 56.4 p.c.

London.- There was a considerable increase in industrial employment in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 239 establishments with an aggregate working force of 21,428, as compared with 21,025 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was more active, the greatest gain being in vegetable foods. Trade also afforded more employment. An aggregate payroll of \$629,019 was reported at Dec. 1, exceeding by 1.6 p.c. the weekly total of \$619,244 indicated at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$29.36, as compared with \$29.45 in the preceding survey.

From the beginning of the general payroll series at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has advanced by 21 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls by 41.3 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced at Dec. 1, when information was received from 164 firms whose working forces totalled 15,942, as compared with 15,640 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively smaller increase, from \$471,760 at Nov. 1, to \$474,612 at the date under review; the latest average earnings amounted to \$29.77, as compared with \$30.16 at the beginning of November. The gain in recorded employment from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 9.7 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 44.4 p.c. There was heightened activity in manufacturing at Dec. 1 mainly in food and rubber factories. Building and trade also showed some improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1944.

Winnipeg - There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade afforded considerably more employment. The gains in manufacturing took place largely in animal food and paper-using factories. Construction, however, was seasonally quieter. The forces of the 611 co-operating employers totalled 63,758, as compared with 61,788 in the preceding month. This increase of 3.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 4.9 p.c. in the payrolls, which were reported as \$1,861,561, paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average was a good deal higher,

at \$29.20 at the latter, as compared with \$28.72 at the beginning of November, and \$28.80 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest index number of employment, at 151.3, was 2.8 p.c. above that of 147.2 at the first of December in 1943; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls was 3.9 p.c.

Regina.- The trend continued favourable in Regina, where the 151 co-operating establishments reported the employment of 10,607 workers, 444 more than at the beginning of November. The advance was mainly in trade and manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division. The salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$287,371 at the date under review, and to \$276,485 at Nov. 1. The latest weekly average per employee was \$27.09; that in the preceding report was \$27.21.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the beginning of December, 1944, the index of employment in Regina rose by 18 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 39.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further gain at Dec. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of animal foods), and trade afforded more employment. A combined working force of 6,023 persons was employed by the 131 firms whose statistics were received, as compared with 5,771 at the beginning of November. The weekly earnings then aggregated \$152,852, rising to \$159,125 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, fell from \$26.49 in the preceding report, to \$26.42 at the first of December.

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 Dec. 1, 1944, was 26.7 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 43.7 p.c.

Calgary.- Reversing the downward movement recently indicated in Calgary, there was an increase in activity at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 245 employers whose staffs totalled 17,646, as compared with 17,203 at Nov. 1. The amount received in salaries and wages by the workers in recorded employment at Dec. 1 was \$546,423, exceeding by four p.c. the Nov. 1 payroll of \$525,551. The weekly earnings per employee then averaged \$30.55, as compared with \$30.97 at the first of December. Manufacturing and trade showed improvement at the date under review; most of the gain in the former took place in animal foods. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 17.9 p.c. while that in the payrolls was 42.7 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed an advance at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food manufacturing and retail trade; construction, on the other hand, was quieter. Statistics were tabulated from 212 firms with a total working force of 17,462, 520 more than at Nov. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$497,868, rising to \$505,295 at the date under review. The latest average per employee, however, was lower, at \$28.94, as compared with \$29.39 at Nov. 1. The advance in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Dec. 1, 1944, was 34½ p.c., while that in the indicated salaries and wages was 61.8 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver was favourable, largely as a result of greater activity in lumber plants, and in transportation, services and retail trade. Data were furnished by 697 establishments with 83,715 persons on their payrolls, compared with 82,360 at Nov. 1. The index, at 232.6, was lower by 8.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.2 p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,792,045 in

weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,736,416 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure was \$33.35, twelve cents higher than at Nov. 1, 1944, but seventy-one cents lower than at Dec. 1, 1943.

Victoria.- Industrial activity in Victoria showed a slight gain at Dec. 1, when the 163 co-operating employers reported 14,057 workers, as compared with 13,362 at Nov. 1. The indicated payrolls rose from \$452,017 at that date, to \$464,194 at the date under review; the latest average per employee was \$33.02, as compared with \$32.37 a month earlier. The moderate increase in employment at the date under review took place chiefly in trade and iron and steel manufacturing, the changes in the remaining industrial divisions being small.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, employment in Victoria has increased by 68.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a gain of 121.6 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Dec. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

31/1/45.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=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
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	85.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	119.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	154.2	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	116.2
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	167.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	138.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.9	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	179.8	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	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	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	181.5	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	185.2	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	139.0	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	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	187.4	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	180.8	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	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	185.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	194.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	194.9	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	187.5	190.8	125.6	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	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	128.8	189.9	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	130.8	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.6	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	168.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.6	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 11	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	169.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.7	143.9	141.8	168.5	182.6
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5

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

100.0 7.7 .1 4.6 3.0 31.1 41.1 11.1 5.1 2.2 3.8 9.0

Notes.- 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).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.6
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	136.1	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	126.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	165.2	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	136.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	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	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	186.9	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	195.8	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	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	145.3	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
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	289.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	196.3	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
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6

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

15.0	1.9	13.6	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.4	4.4
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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	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	176.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	115.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	136.4
Dec. 1, 1930	106.6	100.6	106.5	117.6	115.3	102.6	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.6	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	85.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	182.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.6	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.8	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	160.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	156.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.6
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	106.9	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	260.3	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	116.1	167.0	158.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.6	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	198.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.6	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	209.6	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.6	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.6	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	108.4	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	169.6
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	169.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.6	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
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	133.8	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	198.6	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	156.1	104.8	119.7	128.5	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	196.6	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	162.9
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.5	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1944.									
	100.0	61.1	4.8	3.7	1.6	8.5	7.4	2.5	10.4

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	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	61.1	220.1	221.3	230.9	221.7	188.4	144.7	122.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	238.0	232.6	209.4	182.4	178.4	185.6	144.0
Fur and products	.1	134.8	129.1	125.6	123.9	127.8	118.8	114.2
Leather and products	1.5	136.8	135.7	137.1	140.3	144.1	121.3	125.7
Boots and shoes	.9	124.6	123.6	123.1	126.9	133.8	116.2	123.9
Lumber and products	3.5	120.7	123.3	117.4	112.5	112.9	97.6	84.1
Roughed and dressed lumber	1.8	96.3	100.2	91.6	98.3	99.9	65.7	69.6
Furniture	.7	129.2	126.5	110.2	109.0	118.4	106.3	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	204.2	207.2	221.3	169.0	156.2	131.9	125.5
Musical instruments	.05	29.3	27.7	33.8	44.2	38.2	75.6	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	185.0	189.9	166.9	151.8	168.3	139.7	138.5
Pulp and paper products	4.6	138.4	138.1	134.8	126.0	134.6	119.1	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.6	124.0	120.2	117.2	124.1	110.3	99.4
Paper products	.9	214.1	212.3	214.0	187.0	191.5	149.6	147.4
Printing and publishing	1.7	133.7	131.7	127.9	121.6	128.8	119.9	118.8
Rubber products	1.2	179.2	173.8	139.5	129.8	148.0	119.6	116.0
Textile products	7.3	169.2	167.7	167.6	166.1	165.6	161.4	136.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	159.0	166.8	158.7	174.3	176.2	162.6	149.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	111.6	109.8	114.8	126.5	129.4	121.4	115.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	187.7	166.6	171.6	198.2	199.4	182.1	160.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	615.2	608.4	584.2	593.3	582.9	542.9	495.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	147.5	146.2	146.9	136.8	147.8	139.8	140.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	169.6	168.6	169.7	172.1	164.0	147.5	124.1
Other textile products	.9	177.0	175.6	167.4	169.8	167.3	148.2	119.7
Tobacco	.6	132.2	131.2	134.8	161.7	116.1	104.9	100.5
Beverages	.8	261.8	269.4	237.8	241.9	235.2	198.8	173.1
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	616.0	616.5	628.1	711.6	617.0	236.1	180.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.0	131.6	139.6	135.5	136.4	111.5	94.6
Electric light and power	1.0	144.2	145.1	142.6	139.6	147.1	145.6	139.8
Electrical apparatus	2.5	319.9	323.6	333.0	282.5	234.0	178.0	139.6
Iron and steel products	22.4	309.4	313.2	351.4	327.9	237.5	158.5	111.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.1	246.9	265.7	258.6	237.7	180.2	156.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.3	218.1	231.0	255.5	241.1	182.5	124.7
Agricultural implements	.6	132.4	130.8	130.1	128.6	110.2	87.3	63.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	9.6	285.4	288.9	309.3	267.2	210.0	156.7	101.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	292.7	291.3	306.4	308.8	260.0	202.9	154.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.3	1409.4	1460.2	1633.5	1456.2	587.9	291.4	70.9
Heating appliances	.3	181.8	178.1	170.1	169.5	163.8	153.8	139.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	308.3	313.0	302.9	328.8	257.4	192.8	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	235.2	236.1	261.3	321.4	258.5	170.9	122.0
Other iron and steel products	3.8	340.5	347.4	426.2	456.2	295.1	179.7	121.4
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	399.9	403.3	504.7	457.7	339.4	217.0	167.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	208.0	207.5	213.6	197.2	185.0	177.0	165.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	359.8	356.6	373.2	374.1	267.2	162.9	154.2
LOGGING	4.8	300.9	239.8	240.2	236.2	250.3	303.6	263.6
MINING	3.7	151.5	149.2	158.1	162.7	183.5	172.6	171.3
Coal	1.4	97.4	95.7	100.4	92.5	101.2	97.4	96.0
Metallic ores	1.7	258.1	253.2	286.7	320.1	369.1	349.5	354.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	170.4	171.3	155.1	157.3	167.4	144.8	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	110.6	110.7	104.6	104.0	100.8	90.0	85.5
Telegraphs	.4	129.5	129.1	128.2	129.3	117.0	102.3	96.8
Telephones	1.2	105.4	105.6	98.2	87.0	96.1	86.6	82.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	124.2	123.9	119.7	109.4	104.1	92.5	89.7
Street Railways and cartage	2.5	189.5	188.6	179.6	162.1	149.6	141.2	135.0
Steam railways	4.7	108.0	107.5	105.3	97.4	91.9	79.0	77.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	111.2	112.3	105.3	95.6	98.7	89.1	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.4	109.5	112.7	128.3	151.3	143.4	105.9	93.8
Building	2.3	98.8	102.8	130.9	205.6	167.3	125.9	75.2
Highway	3.0	141.1	144.0	165.4	161.6	192.6	132.2	158.1
Railway	2.1	91.8	94.6	91.6	86.9	74.1	59.0	52.1
SERVICES	2.5	204.6	204.8	197.4	182.0	170.4	147.8	132.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	206.4	205.7	197.3	174.7	162.7	140.1	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	201.4	202.6	197.8	194.6	183.8	161.2	142.3
TRADE	10.4	179.5	170.3	169.9	164.5	167.1	154.4	144.7
Retail	7.9	190.6	177.7	181.8	176.9	177.8	162.6	151.8
Wholesale	2.5	151.9	151.6	139.4	131.4	138.5	132.8	126.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.7	183.8	190.5	188.5	168.8	139.1	122.7
FINANCE	-	128.5	128.6	125.5	123.9	121.9	112.7	-
Banks & trust companies	-	132.7	132.9	129.8	128.7	123.3	108.7	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	148.9	150.0	126.3	100.7	116.8	136.4	-
Insurance	-	121.6	121.5	119.7	118.7	120.3	116.5	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	182.9	161.1	187.3	183.4	156.5	137.6	-

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 8. - 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	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
		1944	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	40.8	212.3	212.0	216.6	196.1	165.5	131.2	117.7
<u>Provinces</u> - Lumber products	3.7	116.0	124.6	118.1	118.9	91.9	86.1	76.7
- Pulp and paper	3.6	190.7	188.6	200.8	193.0	187.5	172.5	161.8
- Textile products	2.8	112.6	110.6	110.8	119.8	123.2	113.3	97.5
- Iron and steel	21.3	345.0	342.6	368.0	320.1	233.3	148.0	129.1
- Other manufactures	9.4	171.7	170.2	155.1	144.3	146.8	133.1	123.5
- Logging	8.6	438.7	292.0	388.1	448.1	401.4	376.8	360.1
- Mining	11.0	106.5	106.1	106.2	101.2	117.1	112.5	113.8
- Communications	1.9	126.3	126.6	122.4	119.0	95.9	95.9	98.8
- Transportation	11.8	149.1	143.4	161.6	140.3	120.1	77.9	67.5
- Construction	16.4	233.9	272.7	309.4	357.8	403.2	156.7	147.3
- Services	1.9	296.5	295.3	300.1	278.0	260.2	204.6	169.7
- Trade	9.6	211.4	193.9	194.7	195.1	192.9	172.7	151.9
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	191.8	187.1	199.6	195.4	187.9	133.2	123.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	65.6	230.3	234.3	248.8	235.2	197.3	148.2	123.5
- Lumber products	2.7	137.4	140.9	125.1	126.8	121.4	103.1	93.4
- Pulp and paper	5.4	132.1	134.3	128.4	120.7	130.7	116.3	105.9
- Textile products	12.6	185.7	184.2	182.7	190.2	186.1	168.9	149.2
- Iron and steel	19.1	330.1	343.6	399.1	333.8	239.9	148.9	97.2
- Other manufactures	25.8	261.3	264.2	279.4	276.7	222.3	165.2	133.9
- Logging	7.3	460.2	373.5	396.5	377.7	424.6	561.5	456.6
- Mining	2.3	286.5	282.7	317.7	306.2	319.2	283.9	290.9
- Communications	1.3	105.9	106.2	98.5	99.5	96.4	82.3	76.5
- Transportation	7.0	114.9	113.9	106.5	98.4	100.4	92.1	87.4
- Construction	6.6	92.5	95.7	116.2	147.1	131.4	111.2	104.9
- Services	2.2	185.8	188.6	193.9	169.6	152.5	128.3	117.2
- Trade	7.7	186.1	178.0	185.2	174.8	174.8	158.7	151.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	197.6	195.7	208.3	202.2	179.8	149.7	130.3
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	69.6	212.9	212.9	218.3	215.3	189.9	146.9	123.6
- Lumber products	2.9	105.6	107.3	107.1	92.1	93.4	81.7	69.4
- Pulp and paper	4.9	138.0	136.6	133.6	126.3	133.1	116.7	114.4
- Textile products	7.0	133.2	131.7	133.8	142.2	146.9	135.7	125.0
- Iron and steel	27.6	299.6	300.9	319.2	322.9	254.2	178.2	123.9
- Other manufactures	27.2	228.5	228.0	228.3	219.4	198.6	152.5	139.0
- Logging	2.9	251.0	194.7	145.4	168.0	175.8	217.8	209.0
- Mining	2.7	214.3	211.4	214.7	258.5	304.1	291.2	291.2
- Communications	1.4	99.3	99.5	92.1	90.7	91.0	85.3	79.4
- Transportation	6.0	116.8	118.6	115.6	105.8	98.6	90.1	86.1
- Construction	5.2	103.6	103.5	110.6	126.7	129.7	101.7	85.6
- Services	2.4	229.1	228.6	222.6	205.6	201.3	173.5	156.7
- Trade	9.8	179.0	170.3	168.2	164.0	171.5	159.3	150.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	188.0	185.9	188.6	188.2	174.0	142.7	124.5
<u>Prairie</u> - Manufacturing	37.0	193.0	189.1	197.6	183.2	162.6	125.4	113.1
<u>Provinces</u> - Lumber products	1.8	133.0	138.9	128.8	122.8	140.8	115.0	95.2
- Pulp and paper	2.1	109.8	105.0	104.9	102.0	107.5	101.0	105.7
- Textile products	2.3	225.5	222.7	207.7	229.8	200.6	180.9	150.2
- Iron and steel	12.2	146.2	145.5	177.2	161.9	128.0	91.4	83.1
- Other manufactures	18.6	284.0	274.0	266.3	241.2	223.2	166.9	149.9
- Logging	1.3	152.8	73.0	120.9	105.4	134.3	225.4	129.9
- Mining	6.5	152.9	148.0	157.1	149.7	156.4	142.0	135.1
- Communications	2.2	122.9	122.1	118.7	116.2	116.8	97.8	96.3
- Transportation	18.3	135.7	135.5	127.3	116.9	111.0	102.8	104.0
- Construction	11.6	95.1	98.1	105.5	104.7	107.2	93.3	75.7
- Services	3.6	188.4	186.6	174.1	157.3	144.4	129.9	116.6
- Trade	19.5	159.8	150.4	147.9	143.3	143.4	137.5	130.1
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	151.9	148.1	150.3	141.9	135.5	118.8	108.9
<u>British</u> - Manufacturing	54.3	259.4	262.0	284.8	266.7	183.2	144.1	118.9
<u>Columbia</u> - Lumber products	10.4	129.8	130.3	125.0	128.8	137.7	118.3	100.5
- Pulp and paper	4.4	166.7	165.3	161.9	159.8	155.5	130.7	118.7
- Textiles products	.7	194.8	196.6	200.3	199.0	186.0	161.3	128.2
- Iron and steel	23.5	827.7	827.7	1,086.3	980.3	387.9	179.8	91.8
- Other manufactures	15.3	216.6	224.2	198.1	184.4	165.4	155.2	148.2
- Logging	7.0	157.2	154.2	157.0	115.4	114.4	109.0	101.9
- Mining	4.3	84.9	83.5	98.5	94.3	116.6	112.9	110.2
- Communications	2.2	136.9	136.9	135.1	138.8	118.9	112.3	110.6
- Transportation	9.7	125.4	125.9	114.3	106.9	101.3	91.5	96.4
- Construction	7.4	104.1	108.8	130.0	178.6	98.1	85.6	75.9
- Services	3.2	177.4	174.4	163.9	153.1	138.3	131.7	117.6
- Trade	11.9	194.1	185.3	180.4	176.3	174.2	156.9	141.0
<u>B. C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	182.5	182.5	193.7	187.4	144.5	123.6	110.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns 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	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	74.2	219.1	222.6	241.7	220.9	183.8	139.6	116.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	148.4	145.0	143.1	147.8	157.7	146.2	144.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.5	148.7	147.7	141.7	134.7	133.2	116.6	118.1
Textiles	11.9	165.2	163.5	161.4	171.1	165.7	146.6	127.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	176.2	177.3	171.1	184.2	168.6	141.9	125.6
Iron and steel	28.7	324.5	336.1	388.5	322.4	232.8	142.8	96.6
Other manufactures	23.0	207.1	210.6	230.5	210.0	175.3	135.6	118.1
Communications	1.3	75.7	75.7	68.6	68.9	68.2	67.0	64.4
Transportation	4.7	109.5	107.3	94.7	87.1	108.8	104.5	98.3
Construction	3.4	59.3	62.3	68.4	79.1	62.2	65.6	62.5
Trade	12.7	180.8	172.0	179.1	167.3	165.7	153.4	147.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	182.8	184.1	195.1	181.7	159.8	126.9	112.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	74.3	316.9	345.6	387.5	329.4	236.2	158.8	111.6
Leather products	7.7	105.2	107.1	107.5	109.3	108.2	90.2	97.2
Other manufactures	66.6	413.2	454.2	510.0	426.2	293.3	188.6	118.1
Transportation	3.2	85.1	85.7	80.8	75.4	71.5	87.4	91.4
Construction	6.4	157.3	166.1	168.7	214.8	170.6	202.3	113.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	247.8	263.7	284.8	254.3	194.6	148.0	110.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	73.1	224.4	224.4	232.9	225.7	189.9	143.1	117.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	185.4	181.6	169.8	149.0	174.6	138.2	130.2
Printing and publishing	6.7	168.1	165.5	160.8	147.2	159.2	137.8	135.9
Textiles	7.6	118.0	116.5	118.4	127.4	130.8	114.8	101.8
Iron and steel	22.7	395.5	404.5	436.6	434.6	293.4	181.7	110.8
Other manufactures	30.8	227.0	225.4	234.1	222.2	186.1	141.8	121.1
Communications	1.3	77.1	77.8	73.0	73.3	21.2	71.0	67.0
Transportation	3.6	132.7	135.7	130.1	118.1	105.2	103.3	98.0
Construction	2.7	111.8	108.0	106.8	117.7	97.9	80.2	73.1
Trade	15.6	163.1	156.4	157.2	152.1	159.4	145.5	138.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	198.0	196.8	201.5	195.3	171.6	136.3	117.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.2	175.1	175.2	184.9	167.0	157.6	128.6	104.2
Lumber products	2.0	42.9	42.4	59.8	52.0	49.2	57.4	49.2
Pulp and paper	13.8	130.7	128.4	137.1	125.2	123.2	110.6	103.9
Other manufactures	35.4	255.2	257.3	262.8	237.1	220.1	167.8	125.0
Construction	8.1	121.4	124.5	124.6	145.6	222.1	112.9	101.5
Trade	22.9	211.9	198.3	196.2	186.7	179.7	164.2	147.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	172.8	170.8	174.3	163.2	164.5	129.2	109.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.8	192.2	190.5	192.8	206.7	187.3	140.1	117.9
Textiles	10.9	102.7	101.5	103.8	104.5	112.1	104.2	103.2
Electrical apparatus	11.3	214.5	213.8	205.6	200.1	188.2	141.2	122.4
Iron and steel	41.7	248.3	246.5	265.3	304.0	254.6	165.6	120.7
Other manufactures	19.9	181.6	179.3	161.6	159.4	157.6	135.4	125.5
Construction	2.7	100.0	94.3	96.5	127.1	113.2	104.9	57.8
Trade	8.6	177.9	160.4	151.3	152.8	158.6	154.0	133.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	185.5	182.4	182.8	184.7	178.8	138.1	116.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.3	325.2	321.8	343.3	355.8	274.5	212.7	164.4
Iron and steel	73.4	350.8	347.5	378.6	386.3	297.7	222.5	164.2
Other manufactures	14.9	239.1	235.6	224.5	219.7	196.2	179.8	160.9
Construction	2.3	97.1	92.6	96.8	110.8	104.8	59.7	43.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	289.5	286.8	302.3	311.4	244.1	188.8	147.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	58.7	184.9	181.5	187.8	173.2	160.4	118.0	105.5
Animal products - edible	9.9	329.5	307.4	274.3	225.1	197.4	160.6	142.4
Printing and publishing	4.0	110.8	103.5	109.5	103.3	109.8	104.7	111.9
Textiles	6.2	228.7	226.8	211.1	233.4	205.2	181.4	153.1
Iron and steel	20.1	144.9	144.0	169.8	137.5	117.9	88.2	77.2
Other manufactures	18.5	216.4	216.6	214.0	223.8	224.8	152.1	123.7
Transportation	5.8	93.4	91.4	85.3	74.6	75.3	81.0	78.4
Construction	2.4	53.9	57.7	50.1	71.7	63.3	69.6	38.8
Trade	27.1	136.6	129.0	127.6	124.7	125.2	117.0	113.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	151.3	146.6	147.2	139.3	132.9	110.2	100.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60.1	381.1	380.2	453.2	419.2	235.1	157.7	122.2
Lumber products	7.3	135.7	131.3	122.6	113.1	137.4	122.7	94.8
Other manufactures	52.8	508.6	509.6	627.3	567.6	282.2	174.5	135.0
Communications	3.2	124.8	124.8	118.4	118.2	111.2	111.2	109.7
Transportation	9.1	116.2	112.9	96.2	87.6	92.0	93.4	100.4
Construction	4.2	90.9	90.5	112.5	160.7	88.9	51.2	49.8
Services	4.7	175.3	170.5	164.8	154.5	133.2	133.7	121.6
Trade	18.7	196.7	185.6	182.8	176.7	175.4	158.1	145.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.6	229.0	254.0	241.8	165.7	129.7	113.7

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Area and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	59,701	1,955,540	32.76	139.5	139.3	142.3	198.4	196.2	198.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5,351	134,354	25.10	103.6	111.3	105.4	150.0	164.2	163.7
	Pulp and paper	5,302	175,439	33.09	101.9	100.8	107.3	128.5	124.2	127.1
	Iron and steel	31,137	1,202,365	38.62	188.4	187.1	201.0	267.0	261.6	273.7
	Logging	9,704	229,064	23.61	168.9	108.5	149.4	257.2	166.9	202.6
	Mining	16,117	628,990	38.90	89.6	89.2	89.3	152.3	143.7	130.3
	Transportation	17,305	610,167	35.26	175.0	168.3	189.7	211.8	201.9	216.5
	Construction	23,994	628,809	26.21	100.4	107.8	122.3	137.7	163.7	168.4
	Trade	14,080	321,800	22.86	125.3	114.9	115.4	140.7	133.3	125.9
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	146,469	4,493,310	30.68	125.9	122.8	131.0	177.0	174.4	176.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	385,036	12,293,114	31.94	132.4	134.7	143.1	176.9	180.3	189.2
	Lumber products	15,611	595,133	25.31	95.5	97.9	86.9	146.1	154.4	133.2
	Pulp and paper	31,620	1,067,922	33.77	106.2	108.0	103.2	124.8	126.9	115.8
	Textile products	74,128	1,733,996	23.39	103.4	102.6	101.7	129.9	127.7	122.2
	Chemicals	42,506	1,378,789	32.44	195.4	198.5	193.5	240.7	243.8	233.8
	Iron and steel	112,246	4,405,661	39.25	171.7	178.7	207.5	227.8	238.7	271.6
	Logging	43,098	883,466	20.50	201.8	163.8	173.9	301.7	242.3	234.9
	Mining	13,204	471,714	35.73	97.2	95.9	107.8	112.6	110.8	118.9
	Communications	7,449	250,271	33.60	115.7	116.1	108.1	124.6	126.9	114.4
	Transportation	41,302	1,566,925	37.94	119.7	118.6	110.9	145.3	142.8	125.2
	Construction	38,394	1,068,848	27.84	76.4	79.0	96.0	96.7	104.1	116.4
	Services	13,154	267,859	20.36	126.1	127.0	123.8	156.6	167.9	149.1
	Trade	44,865	1,162,364	25.91	112.7	107.8	112.2	122.2	119.4	116.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	586,502	17,969,561	30.64	125.6	125.0	132.4	160.8	161.7	165.3
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	539,016	16,459,806	34.25	124.1	124.1	127.2	155.1	154.3	156.1
	Lumber products	22,901	618,039	26.99	105.6	107.3	107.1	134.5	136.7	135.5
	Plant products - edible	30,895	785,624	25.43	134.4	136.7	124.2	146.4	145.4	134.0
	Pulp and paper	37,782	1,254,755	33.21	109.8	108.7	106.3	121.9	121.1	115.8
	Textile products	54,001	1,363,808	25.26	94.5	93.5	95.0	118.9	117.3	116.0
	Chemicals	29,545	983,568	33.29	148.2	145.4	157.7	179.7	172.9	185.7
	Electrical apparatus	31,084	1,044,939	33.62	142.9	143.0	141.6	172.2	169.8	167.4
	Iron and steel	213,705	8,534,865	39.00	134.6	135.2	143.4	170.3	171.0	177.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,972	1,097,744	35.44	126.2	124.2	140.8	165.7	163.5	177.1
	Logging	22,753	573,699	26.21	226.5	175.7	131.2	314.2	239.1	178.7
	Mining	21,016	850,865	40.49	68.3	67.3	68.4	78.7	77.6	79.3
	Communications	10,833	345,982	31.94	110.5	110.7	102.4	129.2	130.0	118.3
	Transportation	46,385	1,827,336	39.39	123.3	125.2	122.1	144.6	143.8	132.1
	Construction	40,596	1,287,668	31.72	70.6	70.5	75.3	89.5	89.9	96.8
	Services	18,521	361,120	19.50	117.1	116.8	113.7	139.6	137.9	132.1
	Trade	75,944	1,937,823	25.52	108.4	103.1	101.9	118.1	114.4	110.9
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	775,064	25,644,299	33.09	116.6	115.3	116.9	142.2	140.5	140.5
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	77,300	2,464,649	31.88	138.6	136.8	142.0	169.4	162.9	167.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	16,220	494,138	30.46	183.5	169.0	169.1	215.3	191.3	183.6
	Lumber products	3,813	108,264	28.39	94.3	98.5	89.9	124.0	128.3	111.6
	Plant products - edible	6,923	184,172	26.60	157.0	160.7	151.0	165.3	175.3	168.9
	Textile products	4,893	102,475	20.94	114.5	113.1	105.5	131.6	130.6	118.3
	Iron and steel	25,375	920,559	36.28	132.1	131.4	160.1	176.8	168.2	199.2
	Mining	13,641	587,543	43.07	125.7	121.7	129.2	161.6	159.7	152.1
	Communications	4,716	136,930	29.04	111.2	110.5	107.4	125.1	122.5	116.0
	Transportation	38,198	1,547,437	40.51	122.8	122.6	115.2	147.8	146.5	129.1
	Construction	24,165	744,761	30.82	72.7	75.0	80.7	102.2	105.7	113.7
	Services	7,587	144,148	19.00	115.8	114.7	107.0	132.9	130.0	120.8
	Trade	40,692	1,055,157	25.93	121.2	114.1	112.2	131.0	126.6	123.5
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	208,950	6,734,711	32.23	118.4	115.4	117.1	145.3	141.7	139.5
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	92,818	3,308,700	35.65	183.7	165.3	179.7	205.9	204.0	230.2
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	6,301	209,352	33.23	132.6	133.7	123.0	167.7	162.8	145.2
	Lumber products	17,614	598,950	33.62	98.6	96.9	93.0	123.0	123.3	115.6
	Plant products - edible	7,444	194,342	26.11	196.7	221.0	156.6	234.4	263.7	187.2
	Pulp and paper	7,516	275,464	36.65	112.2	111.2	109.0	128.8	128.6	119.5
	Iron and steel	40,111	1,555,572	38.78	336.9	336.9	442.1	458.6	428.1	566.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,286	123,827	37.68	99.6	97.8	112.4	106.7	101.0	119.0
	Logging	11,889	513,309	43.18	129.5	127.0	129.3	142.3	147.5	161.2
	Mining	7,277	298,402	41.01	72.1	71.2	83.7	85.3	84.3	94.9
	Transportation	16,606	621,869	37.45	123.5	124.0	112.6	155.4	167.8	136.0
	Construction	12,680	428,532	34.08	99.2	101.8	123.9	133.0	137.3	178.9
	Services	5,520	122,868	22.26	124.1	122.0	114.6	153.8	153.4	138.1
	Trade	20,277	524,073	25.85	122.2	117.0	113.6	141.6	137.0	128.3
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	170,767	5,929,113	34.72	135.3	135.3	143.7	166.1	166.0	178.9

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