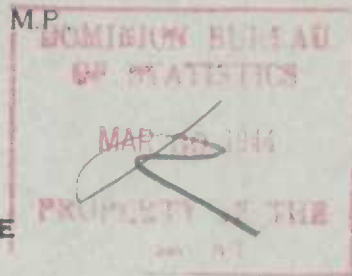


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CANADA
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NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 29, 1944

Price \$1 a year

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

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 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 by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

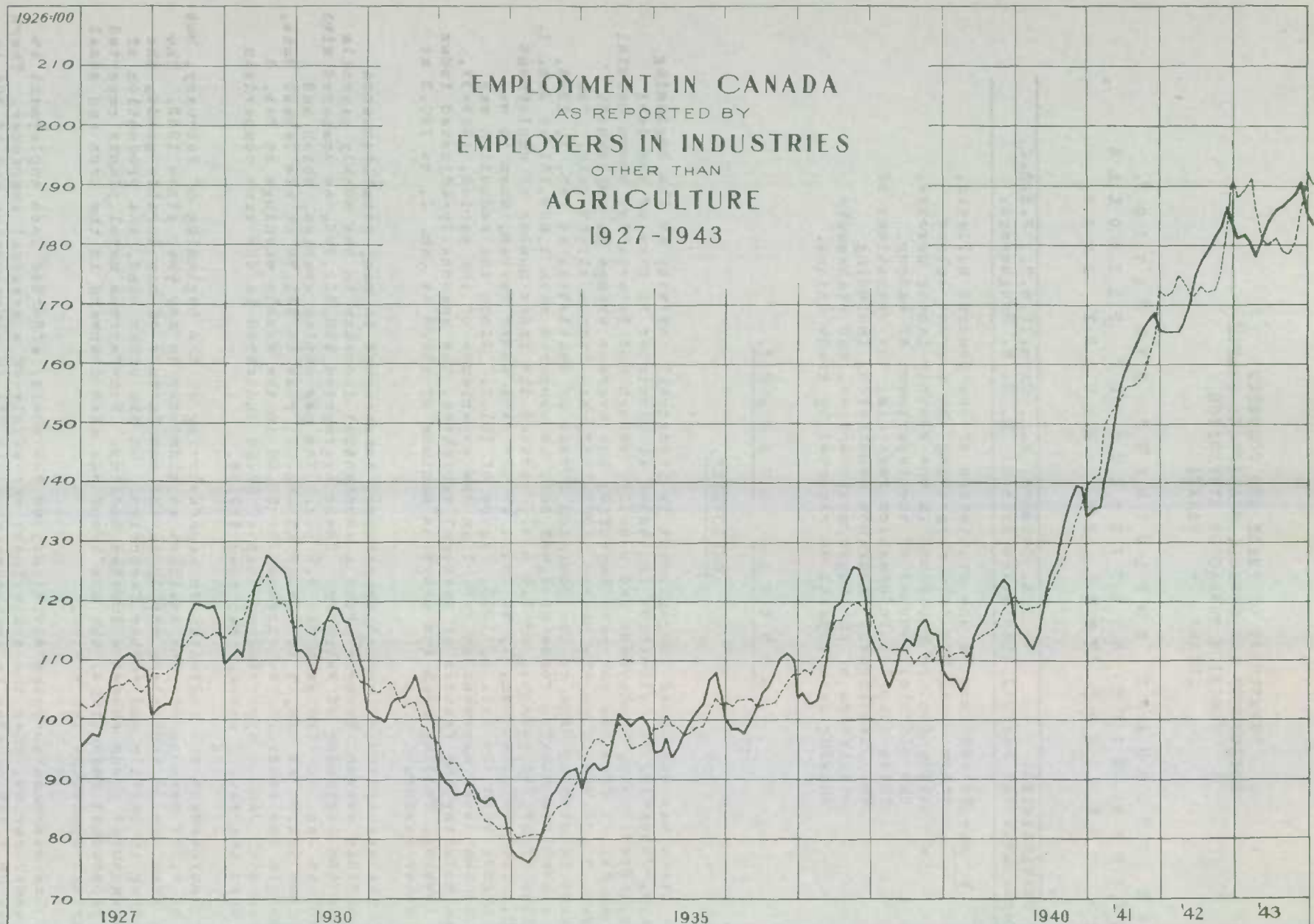
There was continued curtailment in industrial activity at the beginning of February, repeating the situation indicated at midwinter in five of the last six years. Previously, employment had usually, though not invariably, shown partial recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end lay-offs; the average change in employment between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the period, 1921-1943, has been a slight gain. The 14,311 firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Feb. 1, 1944, reported a combined working force of 1,843,389, as compared with 1,869,151 at Jan. 1. This decline of 25,762 persons, or 1.4 p.c., reduced the index number of employment (1926-100), from 185.7 at Jan. 1, to 183.1 at the date under review, when it was 1.1 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1943, figure of 181.2. Since the reduction was contrary to the usual movement at Feb. 1 in the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, the seasonally-adjusted index was also lowered, falling from its previous maximum of 192.9 at Jan. 1, to 190.3 at the date under review.

The resumption of normal operations, interrupted in many establishments over the holiday season, brought about a substantial increase in the weekly payrolls reported at the beginning of February. These aggregated \$58,531,994, as compared with \$55,496,961 at Jan. 1. The gain was 5.5 p.c. The per capita average, which had declined from \$31.61 at Dec. 1 to \$29.69 at Jan. 1, rose to \$31.75 at the latest date, the highest in the record. The increase of \$2.06 in the weekly earnings at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1 approximated that of \$2.04 indicated in the same comparison in 1943, when the Feb. 1 average had been \$29.96.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February, but the gain of 4,778 persons was the smallest at midwinter in any year since 1933. The increases over Jan. 1 took place wholly in the manufacture of non-durable goods, the largest being in textile and rubber factories. On the other hand, the production of heavy manufactured goods showed a further decline. Non-ferrous metal plants reported the most pronounced reductions, but the trend was also downward in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus industries.

The non-manufacturing divisions, on the whole, afforded less employment at the date under review, when the curtailment was mainly of a seasonal character. There were losses of 4,245 persons in transportation, 18,781 in construction and 12,704 in

Chart 1



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

trade. Communications reported no general change, while logging, mining and services showed greater activity. The gains of 3,295 in logging and 1,536 in mining were contra-seasonal.

PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers totalled \$58,531,994, exceeding by \$3,035,033, or 5.5 p.c., the weekly payroll reported on or about Jan. 1, when the disbursements had been affected by the observance of the year-end holidays. The weekly per capita average earnings advanced from \$29.69 at Jan. 1, to \$31.75 at the first of February, as compared with \$29.96 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest survey shows that, including the statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,908,265, as compared with 1,934,006 at Jan. 1. The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages among these persons amounted to \$60,600,198, while those employed at Jan. 1 received \$57,573,626. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$31.76, as compared with \$29.77 at the beginning of January, and \$30.00 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1944, and Feb. 1, 1943. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 19.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 48.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1944, amounted to 19.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 46.9 p.c.

Between Feb. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1944, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 6.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in the former may again be stated:- (1) the growing 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 absorption into the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive upgrading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases.

Mainly as a result of wartime conditions, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 35.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 70.6 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 28.1 p.c., while the all-industries' average has gained by 26.7 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

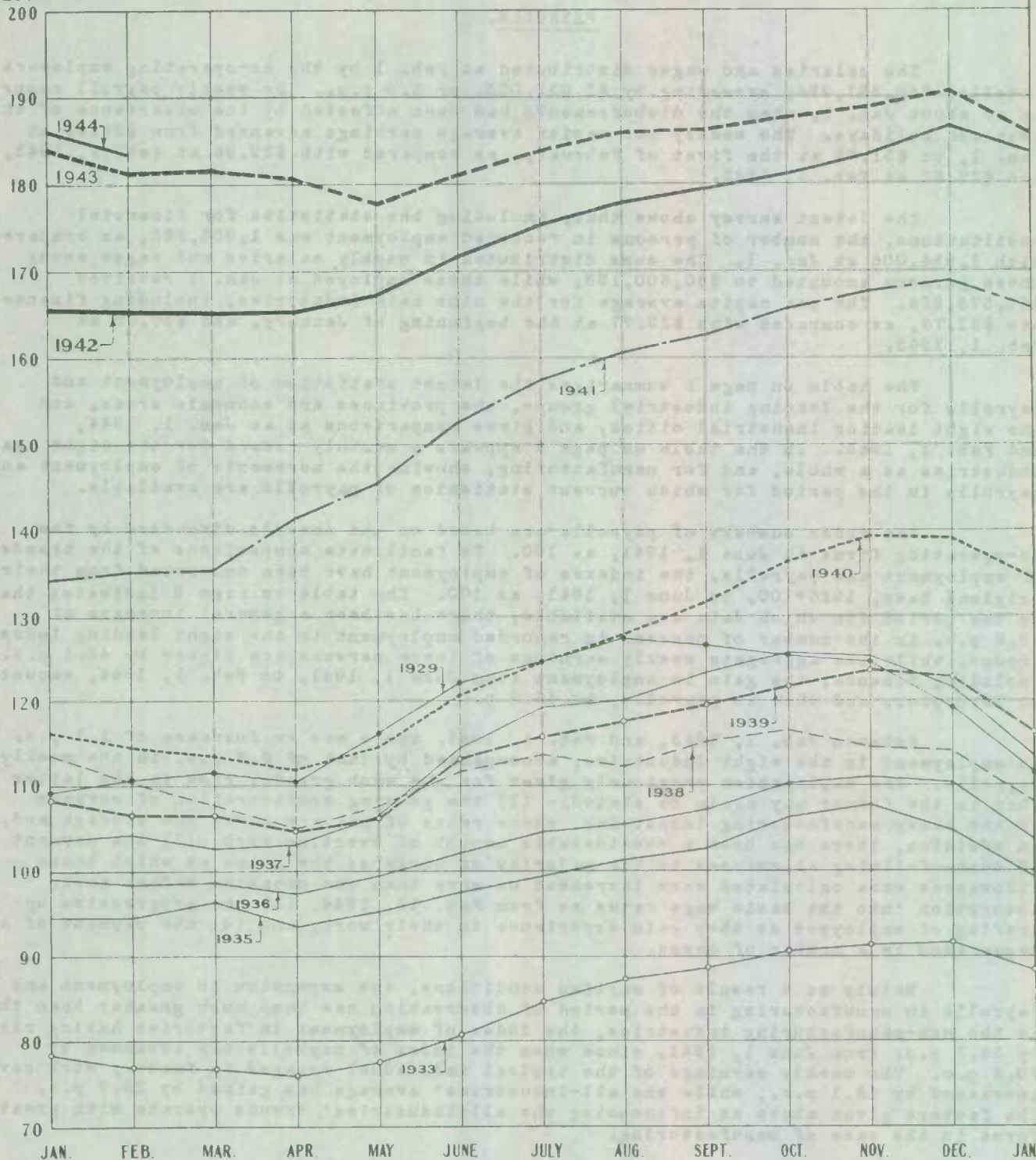
Even more pronounced than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



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

56.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 100.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1944. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.3 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 40 p.c.

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

TABLES.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing resumed its upward movement at the beginning of February. The increase was, however, decidedly smaller than the decline which had been indicated in the preceding report. The gain was also below-average for Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, being less than in any earlier winter since that of 1933. An interesting situation revealed by the latest survey is that the recovery at Feb. 1 took place wholly in the manufacture of non-durable goods, while the production of durable goods showed further curtailment; this is the fourth consecutive reduction in this group of industries, and the seventh since midsummer of 1939. The earlier occasions on which the trend was unfavourable were at May 1, 1943, and at Jan. 1 in 1941 and 1942.

The food, leather, lumber, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions reported greater activity at the beginning of February. The largest expansion was in textiles, in which the gain of some 3,700 workers was only slightly below the average at midwinter in earlier years of the record. The increases in the remaining industries above-enumerated were generally moderate. On the other hand, there were declines in pulp and paper, beverage, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products, the last-named showing the most important contractions. These took place mainly in the production of small arms and other commodities for the war.

The 7,957 establishments furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 1,188,145 men and women, an increase of 4,778, or 0.4 p.c. over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 227.3, was slightly above the Jan. 1 figure of 226.4, but was otherwise the lowest since that of 226.5 at July 1, 1943. As compared with the index of 222.1 at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c. Since the latest gain was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index, which fell from 241.5 at Jan. 1, to 235.9 at the date under review.

Payrolls.— An important advance was recorded in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed on Feb. 1; these aggregated \$36,827,919, exceeding by nine p.c. the sum of

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1944, January 1, 1944 and February 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of						
			Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
						Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	
(a) Provinces												
Maritime Provinces	153,976	4,012,124	29.95	27.01	26.46	116.2	122.2	109.8	160.0	151.5	134.5	
Prince Edward Island	2,495	62,458	25.03	25.58	22.70	118.4	119.5	104.6	138.6	131.7	106.1	
Nova Scotia	78,342	2,475,950	31.60	27.60	27.29	113.1	117.2	109.7	159.7	144.7	134.2	
New Brunswick	53,159	1,473,718	27.73	26.31	25.36	121.5	130.8	111.3	161.5	164.1	136.3	
Quebec	586,195	17,564,005	29.96	28.14	28.33	126.2	129.0	126.3	158.1	150.5	151.7	
Ontario	751,464	24,767,572	32.96	30.73	31.54	114.1	114.5	115.2	138.8	130.0	134.9	
Prairie Provinces	196,694	6,106,674	31.05	30.39	29.77	113.1	116.5	105.0	134.0	135.3	120.0	
Manitoba	91,715	2,761,687	30.11	29.63	29.59	111.9	113.6	106.4	127.1	126.9	119.3	
Saskatchewan	35,853	1,063,451	29.66	28.94	28.84	101.6	107.9	95.6	120.5	124.6	110.7	
Alberta	69,126	2,281,536	33.01	32.17	30.54	121.6	126.2	108.9	152.1	153.6	126.7	
British Columbia	175,060	6,081,619	34.74	31.79	31.22	139.4	141.0	134.5	172.6	159.7	151.9	
CANADA	1,843,389	58,551,994	31.75	29.69	29.96	119.8	121.5	118.5	148.1	140.4	139.3	
(b) Cities												
Montreal	293,593	9,236,742	31.46	29.52	29.85	135.3	135.5	129.3	167.3	157.2	155.4	
Quebec City	39,103	1,117,019	28.57	25.00	25.16	165.7	169.5	157.8	228.6	204.6	193.5	
Toronto	254,769	8,388,247	32.92	30.72	31.50	128.8	129.2	126.1	158.0	147.8	149.2	
Ottawa	21,276	578,059	27.17	26.34	26.58	107.1	110.0	108.0	126.4	125.6	125.3	
Hamilton	58,820	1,988,521	33.80	30.95	32.33	110.9	111.2	119.4	136.4	125.1	140.5	
Windsor	40,440	1,798,815	44.48	37.73	42.06	129.2	130.1	137.2	150.9	129.0	152.0	
Winnipeg	61,351	1,732,561	28.24	27.45	27.92	119.3	120.5	109.2	132.9	130.5	120.6	
Vancouver	90,940	3,103,809	34.13	30.08	29.89	179.0	180.6	169.1	233.8	208.0	196.0	
(c) Industries												
Manufacturing	1,188,145	38,927,919	32.76	30.18	30.65	135.3	134.8	132.2	170.6	156.5	157.0	
Durable Goods 1/	667,834	23,938,057	35.84	32.50	26.89	156.4	157.1	151.1	200.1	182.3	180.7	
Non-Durable Goods	503,075	14,340,618	28.51	26.80	33.31	116.3	114.5	115.2	140.0	119.6	132.5	
Electric Light and Power	17,236	649,244	37.67	36.52	36.54	90.3	91.7	90.1	105.5	103.9	102.1	
Logging	81,344	2,029,222	24.95	24.08	20.54	171.7	164.7	147.7	218.5	205.4	160.9	
Mining	74,419	2,846,627	38.25	34.14	35.99	90.0	88.1	91.1	109.3	95.5	104.4	
Communications	28,066	859,806	30.64	30.86	28.91	108.1	108.1	106.1	122.2	123.1	112.1	
Transportation	144,253	5,190,540	35.98	35.79	36.18	115.1	118.4	106.4	130.1	132.2	121.4	
Construction and Maintenance	114,618	3,420,726	29.84	28.70	28.89	65.2	75.3	90.1	85.3	95.5	114.4	
Services	44,099	853,074	19.34	18.34	18.30	114.6	113.7	105.1	136.3	132.9	120.2	
Trade	168,445	4,404,090	26.15	25.30	25.05	102.0	109.7	95.2	114.1	118.8	105.0	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,843,389	58,531,994	31.75	29.69	29.96	119.3	121.5	118.5	148.1	140.4	139.3	
Finance	64,876	2,068,204	31.83	32.02	31.21	108.3	108.2	106.3	119.3	120.3	114.1	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,908,265	60,600,199	31.76	29.77	30.00	119.3	120.9	117.9	146.9	139.5	138.3	

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:- Dec. 1, 142.5; Jan. 1, 144.8 and Feb. 1, 149.7; at Feb. 1, 1943, the index was 132.4.

\$35,708,587 reported by the same firms at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to the resumption of normal operations following the year-end holidays reflected in the preceding survey. The per capita average, which had declined from \$32.86 at Dec. 1 to \$30.18 at Jan. 1, rose to \$32.76 at Feb. 1, 1944, as compared with \$30.65 at the same date in 1943, and \$28.39 paid at Feb. 1, 1942. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944, was 170.6, as compared with 156.5 at the beginning of January, and 157.4 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest figure was exceeded only by those in the final quarter of last year, the Dec. 1 index of 174.0 being the highest in the record, which commenced at June 1, 1941. In the 12 months' comparison, the index of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944, showed a gain of 8.7 p.c., accompanying that of 2.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment. The reasons for the greater growth in the former than the latter index have already been given. It may again be pointed out the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular importance during the war in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment, there having been important growth in the proportions of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Thus at Feb. 1, 1944, such industries provided work for 57 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita weekly average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.84, or \$8.05 more than the average at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the Feb. 1 average, standing at \$28.51, has risen by \$5.21 in the period of observation.

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

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal increase in logging at Feb. 1, when the 569 co-operating employers stated that they had a personnel of 81,344 persons, as compared with 78,049 at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 271.8, was somewhat higher than at any other Feb. 1 of the record, with the exception of that in 1938; as compared with 233.8 at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 16.2 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 35.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same period. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,029,222, as compared with \$1,879,787 in the preceding report.

The per capita average earnings advanced from \$24.08 at Jan. 1, 1944, to \$24.95 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1943, average had been \$20.54, and that at the same date in 1942, \$17.54. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

Mining.- The trend was contra-seasonally upward in the mining division at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded more employment than at Jan. 1. Other non-metallic minerals, however, showed reduced activity in this comparison. Data were tabulated from 478 operators, with a combined working force of 74,419 persons, as compared with 72,883 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group as a whole advanced from 156.1 in the preceding report, to 159.5 at the beginning of February, when it was slightly lower than that of 161.4 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls, however, showed a rise of 4.7 p.c. over the 12 months. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,846,627, as compared with

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>						
Date	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Date	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of						
	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	\$ 26.15	111.4	114.3	\$ 26.32				
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39				
Mar. 1							Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58				
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	112.5	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73				
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16				
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	108.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.09				
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	149.5	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	109.8	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.53	Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.31	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	\$ 27.92	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	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.75	155.5	170.6	52.76				
Mar. 1	118.7	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1										
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.31	Apr. 1										
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1										
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.82	June 1										
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1										
Aug. 1	121.8	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1										
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1										
Oct. 1	122.7	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1										
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	32.86	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.

\$2,488,460 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work following the holidays was partly responsible for the higher employment and earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$34.14 at Jan. 1, to \$38.25 at Feb. 1, when it was also greater than that of \$35.89 at Feb. 1, 1943.

Communications.- There was practically no general change in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 28,066 was reported by the co-operating companies, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 28,070. A loss is usual at midwinter. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$859,806, as compared with \$866,175 in the preceding return. The per capita average declined from \$30.86 at Jan. 1, to \$30.64 at the first of February, as compared with \$28.91 at Feb. 1, 1943, when the index of employment, at 103.1, was slightly lower than that of 106.1 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was eight p.c.

Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 598 employers with 144,253 persons on their staffs, 4,245 fewer than in their last report. The loss exceeded the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year. There was a falling-off in all branches of the group, the largest being in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 114.2, was several points higher than that of 105.5 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$5,190,540 at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, their payrolls had totalled \$5,314,355; the per capita average was then \$35.79, slightly lower than that of \$35.98 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1943, the average had been \$36.18. The latest index of payrolls was 7.2 p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last year.

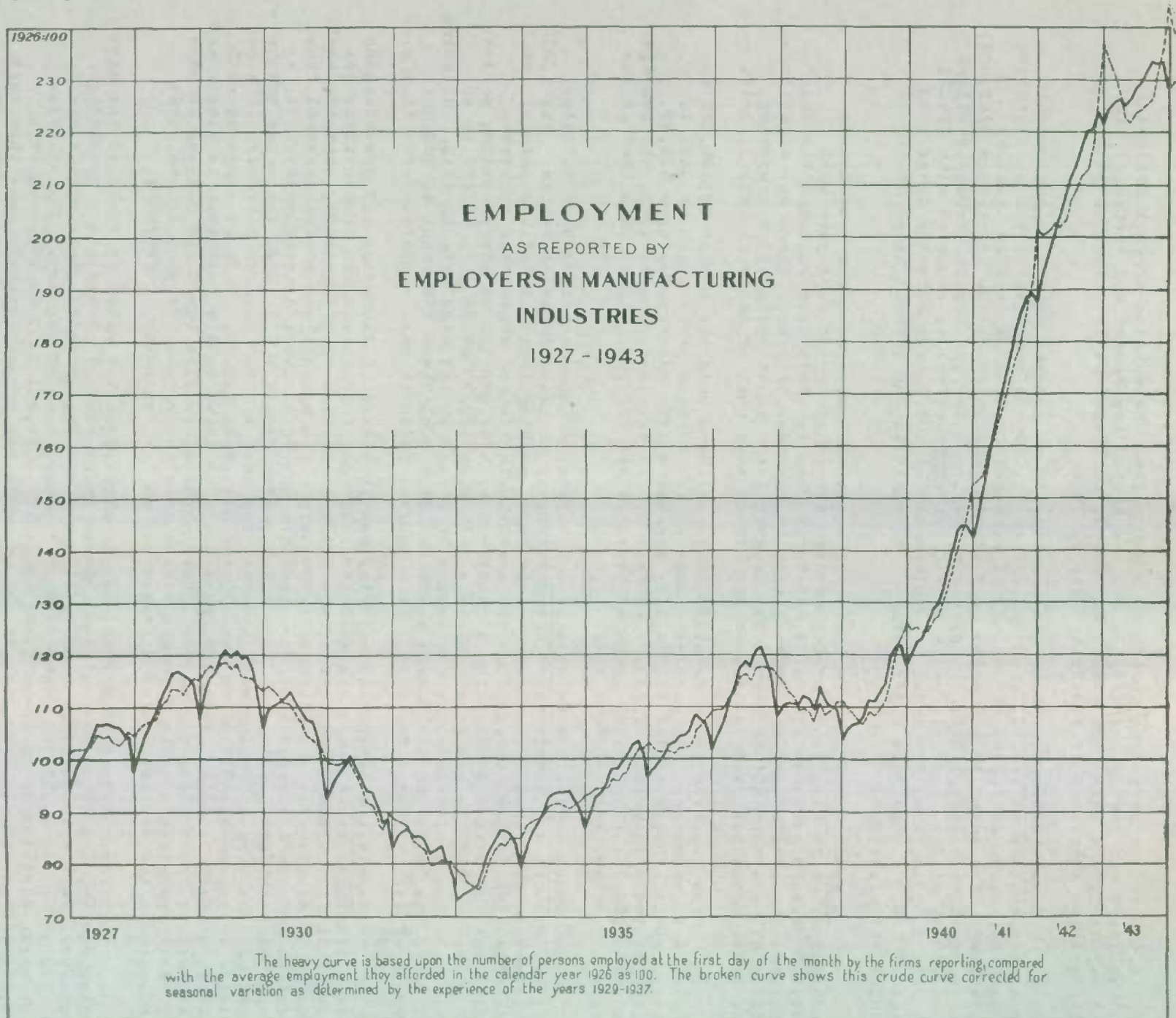
Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review. The 1,558 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 114,618 persons, as compared with 133,399 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$3,420,726, as compared with \$3,828,182 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$28.70 at Jan. 1, to \$29.84 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$28.89 at the same date in 1943. Standing at 90.9, the latest index of employment was 27.7 p.c. lower than that of 125.7 at Feb. 1 of last winter. The loss in the payroll index in this comparison was 25.4 p.c.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while there was a slight falling-off in hotels and restaurants; 661 employers in the service division reported the addition of 363 workers, bringing their staffs to 44,099 at the beginning of February. The advance was contra-seasonal, the persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$853,074 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$828,165 at Jan. 1. In the period from Feb. 1, 1943, there has been a rise of nine p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 13.9 p.c. in payrolls. The per capita averages were \$18.94 at Jan. 1, and \$19.34 at Feb. 1, 1944, as compared with \$18.30 at Feb. 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Important curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 2,431 merchandising establishments with a staff of 168,445 persons, 12,704 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,404,080, as compared with \$4,583,260 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the per capita average increased, rising from \$26.30 in the last report, to \$26.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.06 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 159.9; this was 7.1 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1943, figure of 149.3. The employment of larger numbers of

Chart 3



part-time workers was partly responsible for the increase. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 8.7 p.o. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 757 co-operating financial institutions had a personnel of 64,876, as against 64,855 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$2,068,204, as compared with \$2,076,565 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.88, as compared with \$32.02 in the last report, and \$31.21 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 125.7, as compared with 122.3 at Feb. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by five p.o.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in all provinces showed further curtailment at the beginning of February; the largest declines in employment were in Quebec and New Brunswick. Except in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the reported aggregate payrolls were higher than at Jan. 1, indicating general recovery from the loss in working time due to the observance of the year-end holidays; in the three provinces above-named, the percentage declines in the salaries and wages were smaller than those in the number of employees, so that in all nine provinces, the per capita averages were higher at the date under review than in the preceding report. They were also generally higher than at Feb. 1 in 1942 or 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1. Although this was considerably above-average in extent, it was smaller than the loss indicated at Feb. 1, 1943. All three provinces in the area shared in the reduction, that in New Brunswick being greatest. Data were received from 1,016 firms employing 133,976 men and women, a number which was less by 6,689, or 4.8 p.o., than their Jan. 1 aggregate. The latest index, at 177.1, was 5.8 p.o. higher than that of 167.4 at the beginning of February of last year; it was, however, slightly below the maximum Feb. 1 figure of 178.8, which had been indicated in the winter of 1942.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an important rise in the payrolls distributed. These aggregated \$4,012,124, as compared with \$3,798,923 at Jan. 1. The average per employee was \$29.95, being \$2.94 higher than that of \$27.01 indicated in the last report, when loss of working time over the year-end holidays had greatly affected the earnings. The Feb. 1, 1943, per capita was \$26.46; the latest payroll index was 19 p.o. higher than at that date.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed slight improvement. Vegetable food factories afforded more employment, but there were declines in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. These changes, and the smaller increases and decreases which took place in other industries, resulted in a gain of 61 persons in manufacturing as a whole. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the trends were mixed. Considerable additions to the working forces were reported in logging and coal-mining, and there was a slight gain in services. On the other hand, transportation, trade and construction released large numbers of employees, the reduction of some 6,500 in the last-named being greatest.

Quebec.- There was a contra-seasonal falling-off in Quebec at Feb. 1, reducing employment to a level which approximated that indicated at the same date a year earlier. The 3,767 co-operating establishments reported an aggregate staff of 586,195 men and women, as compared with 594,189 at Jan. 1. This decline of 7,994 workers, or 1.3 p.o., was accompanied by a rise of \$845,934, or 5.1 p.o., in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These amounted to \$17,564,005, an average of \$29.96 per employee. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1944, had been \$28.14, the falling-off then noted from the Dec. 1 figure of \$30.04, having been due to loss of time during the year-end holidays. The average at Feb. 1 in 1943 was \$28.33, and that in 1942, \$25.49. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 4.2 p.o. higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, while that of employment was lower by 0.1 p.o.

Manufacturing and mining showed heightened activity in Quebec at the beginning

of February, while curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. Of these declines (which were mainly seasonal in character), that of nearly 5,000 in construction was greatest. Within the manufacturing group, additions to the payrolls in food, lumber, leather, textile and tobacco plants were partly offset by losses in electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products.

Ontario.- Repeating the movement indicated at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a moderate contra-seasonal decline in Ontario at the date under review, when the 6,085 establishments recorded a combined working force of 751,464, as compared with 764,428 in their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1, however, were substantially higher, standing at \$24,767,572, as compared with \$23,186,885 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$30.73, while the latest figure was \$32.96, and that at Feb. 1, 1943, was \$31.54. For the second successive month, employment in Ontario was in smaller volume than at the same date of last winter; the Feb. 1, 1944, index, at 184.8, was one p.c. below that at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls, however, showed a gain of 2.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

The recovery in employment in factories at the date under review was decidedly smaller than the recession indicated at the opening of January. Reductions were recorded in lumber, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products, while the tendency was favourable in most other branches of manufacturing. The greatest gains of 1,225 and 983 persons took place in textile and iron and steel, respectively, the increases in food, leather, rubber, tobacco and chemical plants being moderate. Logging, mining and communications also showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in transportation, construction and maintenance and trade; from the last-named, some 4,800 persons were released in a seasonal movement.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February; the 1,891 co-operating firms reported 196,694 employees, as compared with 202,808 at Jan. 1. The number of persons released was 6,114, or three p.c., which rather exceeded the average loss at Feb. 1 in earlier years, although it was less than that noted at midwinter in 1943. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement, which generally extended to most of the industrial divisions. The largest losses were in trade and construction, while there were relatively small reductions in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter, vegetable food and iron and steel factories showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and animal food plants. Logging was also more active.

The salaries and wages distributed by the employers whose returns were tabulated at Feb. 1, 1944, amounted to \$6,106,874, as compared with \$6,164,302 at the beginning of January. This decline of 0.9 p.c. was relatively much smaller than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$30.39 in the last report, to \$31.05 at Feb. 1, 1944; at the same date in 1943, the figure had been \$29.77. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has gained by 7.7 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 11.7 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character, but repeats the movement at the same date in 1943 and 1942. The 1,552 establishments furnishing data dismissed 2,001 workers, reducing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. to 175,060 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$6,081,619 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was higher by 8.4 p.c. than that of \$5,628,780 indicated at Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita average was \$34.74, as compared with \$31.79 at Jan. 1, and \$31.22 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls since that date had risen by 13.6 p.c., while that of employment was 3.6 p.c. higher.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and services showed moderately heightened activity. Construction, logging and trade, on the other hand, released employees; the losses were not particularly large. In the manufacturing group, animal food, lumber and some other divisions showed some improvement, but employment in iron and steel and vegetable food factories was quieter.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Each of the eight cities for which statistics are published showed lowered industrial activity at Feb. 1; the losses ranged from that of 0.2 p.c. in Montreal, to 2.5 p.c. in Ottawa. In all eight centres, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Feb. 1 were considerably higher, as were also the per capita averages. In six of the cities, (namely, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver), the reported totals of salaries and wages and the average weekly earnings also exceeded those indicated at Feb. 1, 1943; in Hamilton and Windsor, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls were rather lower, although the average earnings were higher. In Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor, employment was below its level at the beginning of February of last winter.

Montreal.- The slight reduction in employment in Montreal was contrary to the usual trend at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 2,228 firms employing 293,593 men and women at Feb. 1, as compared with 294,035 in their last report. This loss of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 6.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which aggregated \$9,236,742. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$31.46 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.52 at Jan. 1, 1944, \$29.85 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$26.72 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has advanced by 7.7 p.c., and that of employment by 4.7 p.c.

Increases in staff were reported in construction, services and manufacturing at the beginning of February; within the last-named, the gains in textiles were largest, while moderate improvement was noted in leather, lumber, vegetable food and tobacco factories. Beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, however, were quieter. There were also losses in transportation and retail trade, those in the latter being substantial.

Quebec City.- Further curtailment was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, notably of chemical and iron and steel products, while there were also considerable decreases in retail trade, in which they were seasonal in character. The 250 establishments co-operating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 39,103 persons, 887 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 2.2 p.c., which was, however, accompanied by an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the recorded payroll; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced falling-off due to the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$25.00 at Jan. 1, to \$28.57 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.16 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment was higher by five p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 18.4 p.c.

Toronto.- In this city, there was a further seasonal recession in employment; this was rather below-normal in extent. The reduction took place mainly in trade, while manufacturing showed considerable improvement; the greatest gains in the latter were in iron and steel, textile and chemical plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,157 employers, whose working forces included 254,769 men and women; as compared with 255,380 at Jan. 1, this was a decrease of 0.2 p.c. Indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 6.9 p.c., to \$8,388,247 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$32.92, as compared with \$30.72 in the last report, \$32.38 at Dec. 1, and \$31.50 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 197.5, as compared with 198.0 at the beginning of January, and 193.3 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a rise of 2.2 p.c. in employment, and of 5.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was quite generally downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, there being a slackening in manufacturing, construction, services and trade, the last showing a considerable falling-off. On the whole, there was a reduction of 538 in the personnel of the 258 firms furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 21,276 at Feb. 1. In spite of the loss of 2.5 p.c. in the number of employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$578,039, compared with \$574,506 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$27.17, as compared with the per capita average of \$26.34 at Jan. 1, \$27.18 at Dec. 1, and \$26.58 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 161.3, was 0.8 p.c. lower than that at the same date of last year, since when there has been a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the payroll index.

Hamilton.- A further reduction in employment in Hamilton was recorded at the beginning of February, when the 371 co-operating establishments employed 58,820 men and women, as compared with 58,970 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$1,988,321, as against \$1,826,191 in the last report. There was accordingly a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in employment, accompanied by a gain of 8.9 p.c. in the payrolls as compared with Jan. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$30.96 at Jan. 1, to \$33.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.33 at Feb. 1, 1943. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 7.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 2.9 p.c.

There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in rubber, textile and electrical apparatus plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, while in other divisions the changes were rather slight.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor again showed a contraction, most of which took place in manufacturing, construction and trade. Data were compiled from 223 firms with a combined working force of 40,440 persons, as compared with 40,748 at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 0.8 p.c. The reported payrolls, however, showed a rise of 17 p.c., bringing the latest weekly total to \$1,798,815. The per capita average earnings, at \$44.48, were higher by \$6.75 than at Jan. 1, when they had been lowered by the observance of the holidays; the latest figure was also greater than that of \$42.51 at Dec. 1. The Feb. 1, 1943, average had been \$42.06. The index of employment in the year had declined by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.7 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was less-than-usual at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, being also decidedly smaller than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a moderate advance in manufacturing, improvement being shown in the iron and steel, textile and animal food divisions. Vegetable food factories, however, were quieter. Construction also slackened, and there was a substantial reduction in trade, following unusual activity at the holiday season. Five hundred and ninety establishments reported a personnel of 61,351, and paid the sum of \$1,732,561 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 62,019, and the payrolls had aggregated \$1,702,334. The latest per capita average was \$28.24, compared with \$27.46 at Jan. 1, 1944, and \$27.92 at Feb. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has risen by 9.3 p.c., and that of payrolls by 10.2 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was curtailment in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of February; this took place largely in trade, although construction also released some employees. On the other hand, transportation, services and manufacturing showed rather greater activity. The 663 establishments whose returns were received had a combined staff of 90,940 persons, 806 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index, at 254.0, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1943, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a gain of 19.3 p.c. during the year. The latest weekly aggregate was \$3,103,809, as compared with \$2,759,363 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$30.08 at Jan. 1, to \$34.13 at the date under review, exceeding the figure of \$29.89 at the beginning of February of last year.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	98.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.6
Feb. 1, 1929	110.6	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.6
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	78.6	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	95.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.6	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.6	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.6	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	136.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	136.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.6	96.8	156.2	116.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.6	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	153.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	166.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	136.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.6	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	146.6	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	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	166.4	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	108.6	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	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	145.5	136.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	165.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	133.0	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	136.6	146.5	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	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	161.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.3	146.6	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	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	193.6	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	126.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	136.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	166.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.6	191.0	125.6	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.6	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.3	121.6	216.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	146.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.0	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.8	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.6	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	198.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.6	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1944.
100.0 7.5 .1 4.3 2.9 31.8 40.7 10.7 5.0 2.0 3.7 9.5

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

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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.5	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	167.4	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	156.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	158.8	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	156.2	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	156.6	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	158.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	266.6	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	188.6	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	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	308.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	188.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	138.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.6	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.8	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.7	201.5	174.3	182.8	302.3	147.2	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

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

15.9 2.1 13.8 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.9

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 1928=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	87.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.6	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	86.0	128.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	98.1	102.2	111.6	108.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	88.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	78.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	78.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	69.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	278.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	188.7	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	188.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.6	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	163.9	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	102.6	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	188.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.8	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	158.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	178.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.9	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	178.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	108.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.5	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	188.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.6	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	145.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	148.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	158.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	108.4	120.0	136.9	198.8	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.5	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	228.4	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

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

100.0 64.5 4.4 4.0 1.5 7.8 6.2 2.4 3.2

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	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.5	227.3	228.4	222.1	191.2	147.4	120.5	106.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	210.5	206.9	172.9	182.5	159.7	132.5	122.2
Fur and products	.2	120.9	121.6	124.4	112.7	112.2	102.4	77.9
Leather and products	1.5	138.6	135.1	142.5	141.0	122.5	125.8	107.1
Beets and sheeps	.9	124.3	122.0	127.5	132.6	119.3	125.0	110.5
Lumber products	3.3	113.6	113.4	107.5	107.4	92.8	80.0	69.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	86.6	87.1	88.7	93.9	81.6	66.3	58.8
Furniture	.5	111.5	110.5	107.8	114.7	105.2	89.2	84.3
Other lumber products	1.1	217.4	215.0	178.0	151.0	122.1	117.6	93.5
Musical instruments	.1	34.4	34.2	45.7	85.4	72.2	54.6	47.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	155.7	154.1	137.6	143.5	122.7	118.0	106.1
Pulp and paper products	4.5	132.8	133.0	125.8	133.0	117.5	111.4	103.7
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.0	117.7	113.6	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0
Paper products	.9	211.2	212.8	185.0	189.7	149.2	138.9	130.5
Printing and publishing	1.7	127.5	127.1	121.3	128.2	119.6	118.6	115.7
Rubber products	1.0	149.5	141.3	127.9	131.9	121.6	108.6	102.1
Textile products	7.4	157.7	153.5	165.3	166.6	150.5	136.5	117.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	169.0	166.5	170.8	176.1	163.5	153.2	128.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	114.0	112.9	125.0	129.3	123.7	118.8	93.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	171.7	169.3	197.5	201.4	177.0	163.1	129.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	578.4	561.0	558.8	577.3	552.6	502.9	501.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	147.5	145.1	138.8	145.6	135.8	135.9	117.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.5	150.9	170.7	164.5	145.0	124.6	111.4
Other textile products	.9	170.5	165.1	174.6	170.2	150.1	122.7	103.9
Tobacco	.7	153.1	144.1	174.6	185.0	168.8	164.0	160.2
Beverages	.7	233.4	237.3	223.8	218.7	186.7	186.7	159.4
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	324.6	320.4	399.0	558.0	252.7	178.9	155.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	137.8	137.5	133.7	129.4	106.5	84.7	70.9
Electric light and power	.9	135.4	137.5	135.1	139.8	141.9	132.2	125.3
Electrical apparatus	2.5	327.4	329.0	284.0	236.8	182.2	139.4	125.7
Iron and steel products	25.6	345.5	345.9	335.7	249.7	170.4	113.7	94.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	248.2	252.1	255.0	242.2	189.6	153.5	118.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	226.7	228.2	256.5	246.8	183.8	124.8	112.8
Agricultural implements	.6	133.7	129.6	132.8	113.1	90.6	68.4	62.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.8	315.2	312.9	277.5	218.0	154.2	107.6	90.0
Automobiles and parts	2.4	302.9	304.1	317.7	266.9	224.1	155.4	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.3	1548.4	1567.5	1497.2	646.8	304.7	57.5	53.1
Heating appliances	.3	168.7	166.3	182.4	158.6	148.5	123.4	106.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	297.2	297.9	329.2	270.6	204.3	132.2	99.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	281.2	278.7	332.0	270.4	190.4	118.1	102.1
Other iron and steel products	1.1	405.5	409.5	463.4	321.8	190.7	121.4	97.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.9	475.9	490.0	478.3	355.2	228.1	165.2	151.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.6	212.6	202.5	189.5	172.9	158.4	147.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	368.2	364.3	392.6	277.6	185.3	148.6	131.7
LOGGING	4.4	271.8	260.7	233.8	267.2	265.8	227.2	143.0
MINING	4.0	159.5	158.1	181.4	176.8	169.1	168.4	160.5
Coal	1.5	101.7	98.1	93.5	101.0	98.2	94.7	83.5
Metallic ores	2.0	291.4	286.9	317.7	356.4	349.6	354.5	333.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	151.0	152.7	149.0	153.4	124.0	123.7	116.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.1	105.1	103.1	100.2	89.8	82.7	81.2
Telegraphs	.4	129.6	129.2	129.6	117.3	99.9	93.3	89.8
Telephones	1.1	98.4	98.5	95.8	95.5	86.8	79.8	78.8
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	114.2	117.5	105.5	98.2	89.4	83.5	79.4
Street railways and cartage	2.4	178.1	178.8	164.9	144.9	135.7	126.2	119.6
Steam railways	4.5	104.2	105.4	97.4	90.5	81.2	76.2	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	79.3	83.5	69.4	75.3	58.4	60.8	63.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.2	90.9	105.8	125.7	118.1	82.5	58.1	89.4
Building	2.3	100.0	113.8	180.3	145.2	108.3	48.4	44.2
Highway	1.9	87.2	119.3	98.1	131.9	77.8	72.0	172.9
Railway	2.0	85.0	85.2	95.8	78.3	59.4	55.0	57.2
SERVICES	2.4	195.9	194.3	179.7	167.0	148.8	131.8	129.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.3	195.6	174.2	161.4	141.8	127.8	125.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	197.0	191.9	189.3	178.9	160.5	138.7	138.8
TRADE	9.2	159.9	172.0	149.3	156.8	147.0	136.4	131.0
Retail	6.9	168.1	184.8	156.9	165.2	153.1	141.9	136.3
Wholesale	2.3	138.9	139.1	129.3	134.4	130.9	121.9	118.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.2	185.7	181.2	165.4	135.2	114.4	106.8

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	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	43.7	209.4	209.3	169.3	167.2	131.3	115.8	90.4
	Lumber products	3.9	116.0	116.7	98.1	86.4	88.6	79.5	67.5
	Pulp and paper	4.0	192.9	200.7	176.7	182.6	160.5	155.4	128.9
	Textile products	2.9	106.2	106.7	117.3	122.8	109.8	103.7	75.6
	Iron and steel	23.6	350.5	353.4	322.0	253.0	159.8	132.5	94.2
	Other manufactures	9.3	156.4	149.0	137.5	136.5	124.9	110.4	93.1
	Logging	8.0	484.9	432.4	428.1	405.3	572.5	564.5	216.4
	Mining	11.8	104.9	100.6	97.8	112.8	112.0	111.9	109.4
	Communications	2.0	121.7	123.1	116.7	111.1	94.4	91.3	86.5
	Transportation	13.7	158.6	167.1	126.1	137.5	122.5	103.8	94.3
	Construction	10.9	153.3	221.1	205.1	326.1	132.4	87.1	77.8
	Services	1.9	295.8	292.4	273.3	257.1	207.9	173.6	167.6
	Trade	8.0	171.2	188.0	163.7	168.1	150.8	132.3	123.3
	- All Industries	100.0	177.1	186.3	167.4	178.8	135.2	118.4	100.5
	<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	69.2	243.0	242.5	237.1	199.2	149.6	123.0
Lumber products		2.3	120.1	118.1	114.4	113.8	94.7	86.4	71.3
Pulp and paper		5.1	126.1	126.0	119.0	128.2	113.8	105.1	99.5
Textile products		12.5	182.9	177.2	189.2	186.7	169.7	151.1	130.5
Iron and steel		22.4	386.7	389.3	348.9	290.0	160.4	101.8	80.1
Other manufactures		26.9	271.9	273.2	277.1	200.1	154.7	130.3	116.2
Logging		6.5	412.5	427.8	349.7	440.5	412.1	347.6	186.8
Mining		2.6	314.7	311.1	307.6	309.2	271.8	287.1	253.1
Communications		1.2	99.7	99.0	98.4	96.4	82.8	75.7	74.0
Transportation		6.0	97.5	100.4	93.2	87.7	79.2	72.1	88.9
Construction		5.4	76.9	88.9	130.8	113.5	75.7	45.7	136.0
Services		2.2	182.7	181.8	168.7	148.8	128.8	114.6	113.3
Trade		7.0	176.4	189.4	164.9	169.6	156.2	144.7	141.1
- All Industries		100.0	198.5	201.3	198.7	176.7	139.4	116.0	113.0
<u>Ontario</u>		Manufacturing	72.5	215.8	214.2	216.6	193.9	151.8	122.9
	Lumber products	2.9	100.8	102.4	93.7	88.5	76.2	65.1	59.8
	Pulp and paper	4.8	132.1	132.1	125.3	132.1	116.4	112.7	106.4
	Textile products	7.2	134.3	131.2	141.7	145.6	133.3	124.2	107.5
	Iron and steel	29.8	314.3	312.9	328.1	266.4	190.7	125.4	105.0
	Other manufactures	27.8	226.9	224.7	218.9	202.2	158.7	137.7	125.4
	Logging	2.3	198.7	166.6	190.9	209.3	227.0	199.1	138.1
	Mining	2.9	223.9	217.9	253.0	282.8	291.7	286.6	262.6
	Communications	1.4	93.2	91.5	89.5	91.5	85.3	77.4	76.1
	Transportation	5.3	106.6	112.1	99.7	91.6	82.2	76.7	74.4
	Construction	4.6	91.5	100.5	117.8	112.7	87.9	65.7	73.5
	Services	2.3	218.4	217.4	201.5	196.8	175.5	155.5	153.4
	Trade	8.7	158.0	169.6	151.2	160.0	154.6	141.9	137.3
	- All Industries	100.0	184.8	185.4	186.6	173.3	143.4	120.2	109.2
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	39.6	197.2	197.6	182.0	161.1	126.2	109.8
Lumber products		2.0	139.7	135.6	127.2	140.5	127.7	99.7	90.1
Pulp and paper		2.1	102.7	101.6	101.3	108.2	99.5	103.0	102.5
Textile products		2.2	206.0	199.4	230.6	211.0	179.6	150.5	130.7
Iron and steel		15.7	178.2	178.9	164.8	131.7	98.5	84.8	78.1
Other manufactures		17.6	260.9	264.0	232.8	211.8	158.5	137.9	125.0
Logging		1.8	204.1	163.3	231.4	246.2	330.4	202.2	182.3
Mining		7.1	167.5	156.0	147.8	156.9	134.8	131.9	131.9
Communications		2.3	117.3	119.5	114.8	109.7	96.4	87.8	86.9
Transportation		18.1	127.0	128.6	117.2	106.6	98.3	94.3	87.8
Construction		10.1	78.0	92.1	77.2	73.0	66.9	54.0	50.6
Services		3.4	175.6	173.4	156.6	142.1	129.0	115.5	113.5
Trade		17.6	141.9	152.3	126.3	130.8	126.6	121.0	113.9
- All Industries		100.0	145.1	149.5	134.7	126.8	112.2	100.8	93.9
<u>British Columbia</u>		Manufacturing	58.1	282.2	251.9	260.0	186.0	140.4	106.2
	Lumber products	9.6	122.4	121.1	122.8	131.9	111.7	94.9	81.5
	Pulp and paper	4.1	161.9	161.3	155.0	156.0	133.3	117.7	94.9
	Textile products	.8	208.0	189.9	192.0	189.8	163.0	129.7	127.9
	Iron and steel	30.6	1105.1	1115.4	999.0	458.0	201.3	81.7	87.3
	Other manufactures	13.0	184.5	183.3	168.1	152.9	153.6	121.1	119.0
	Logging	6.0	139.5	151.7	92.3	92.8	89.2	80.0	70.5
	Mining	4.7	98.8	96.6	101.2	114.8	110.5	107.9	112.3
	Communications	2.1	135.4	139.9	139.7	122.1	109.2	107.8	107.3
	Transportation	8.7	115.0	112.8	112.8	93.3	88.2	90.0	91.7
	Construction	7.9	114.4	117.4	172.6	81.6	80.7	61.2	69.1
	Services	2.8	165.3	161.9	150.9	137.4	131.7	118.2	112.9
	Trade	9.7	166.4	179.3	155.0	173.2	146.0	138.8	133.5
	- All Industries	100.0	188.0	190.2	181.4	140.5	118.0	100.0	96.2
	<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	188.0	190.2	181.4	140.5	118.0	100.0

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	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.3	237.2	236.8	225.2	184.1	142.3	116.2	100.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	144.7	139.6	143.1	150.6	131.8	124.0	115.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	141.6	141.5	134.7	133.7	116.6	115.7	113.4
Textiles	11.4	154.5	156.6	170.5	166.5	146.1	129.8	113.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.8	172.3	171.1	183.9	160.6	137.6	122.5	109.1
Iron and steel	32.3	379.0	379.9	339.5	248.8	166.4	101.8	78.3
Other manufactures	23.7	222.2	226.4	213.0	165.8	136.6	116.3	103.2
Communications	1.2	69.2	69.4	68.3	67.1	69.8	65.2	63.5
Transportation	3.2	76.2	80.5	76.4	80.2	84.3	76.1	78.6
Construction	3.8	69.4	55.3	77.9	66.2	60.7	44.8	113.7
Trade	11.2	170.1	184.2	163.3	161.4	152.6	140.2	135.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	190.9	191.2	182.4	155.2	126.0	105.7	102.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.2	367.9	374.0	349.7	244.1	158.2	115.3	101.4
Leather products	7.2	109.8	107.5	111.2	109.0	97.7	102.2	97.4
Other manufactures	72.0	480.6	490.4	454.2	303.7	184.4	121.3	103.1
Transportation	2.6	75.8	83.0	77.8	69.1	85.8	88.5	93.6
Construction	5.6	150.9	151.3	154.3	145.4	160.3	55.7	275.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	271.6	277.8	258.6	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.1	230.4	228.2	227.5	194.0	144.2	115.4	105.1
Plant products - edible	4.6	182.3	161.7	145.6	163.3	129.1	122.6	110.9
Printing and publishing	6.3	159.8	159.8	145.9	156.6	139.1	134.3	129.3
Textiles	7.6	118.6	115.0	126.9	127.1	110.9	100.4	88.9
Iron and steel	24.9	429.8	423.7	440.4	313.7	195.4	111.4	96.0
Other manufactures	31.7	233.0	231.8	225.4	192.0	141.5	117.3	108.7
Communications	1.2	73.8	73.3	71.1	72.5	73.1	86.4	66.6
Transportation	3.5	126.0	126.1	115.8	102.4	104.3	95.0	92.0
Construction	2.5	104.6	105.1	106.8	88.0	69.6	52.6	47.3
Trade	14.0	145.7	156.7	140.5	146.5	143.7	132.6	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.5	198.0	193.3	171.0	136.5	113.9	105.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.5	168.0	169.5	168.1	154.0	132.7	102.2	92.2
Lumber products	2.2	43.5	47.7	44.5	48.9	56.3	49.7	45.3
Pulp and paper	15.5	136.9	134.9	127.1	127.6	112.9	102.2	95.8
Other manufactures	34.8	233.5	236.2	240.4	209.3	174.9	121.9	106.2
Construction	7.5	104.4	108.5	152.2	302.2	137.5	107.8	107.3
Trade	21.5	185.9	201.7	175.1	170.5	167.8	145.6	137.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.3	165.7	162.6	170.8	132.7	109.2	103.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.6	191.6	190.5	206.6	192.5	145.4	120.1	97.4
Textiles	11.5	104.8	104.1	104.5	113.4	107.7	100.3	85.2
Electrical apparatus	11.5	211.6	206.5	197.3	203.4	146.8	122.0	98.2
Iron and steel	45.3	260.7	260.8	307.6	263.1	173.7	130.1	95.7
Other manufactures	18.2	159.9	158.5	154.7	155.5	137.5	123.0	110.9
Construction	2.0	73.2	77.0	123.1	103.7	94.4	50.1	45.3
Trade	7.2	145.9	159.6	144.0	145.8	142.2	131.4	124.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	179.6	180.0	193.3	181.2	140.6	116.6	96.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.7	339.5	340.2	363.3	284.5	229.5	165.4	155.7
Iron and steel	77.3	375.3	376.5	408.5	313.2	248.9	166.5	154.1
Other manufactures	13.4	218.8	218.1	211.5	188.1	171.5	161.5	161.2
Construction	1.6	69.4	85.5	96.2	96.9	46.6	38.6	33.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	297.0	299.2	315.4	251.6	201.2	149.6	140.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.5	187.9	186.6	170.5	159.0	118.3	104.0	94.9
Animal products - edible	8.5	273.0	266.5	203.1	185.8	161.5	130.8	118.8
Printing and publishing	3.9	105.8	103.7	103.0	111.7	104.4	109.9	107.7
Textiles	5.8	210.2	204.2	237.0	215.6	184.6	155.6	135.2
Iron and steel	25.1	173.4	171.9	141.9	122.5	97.9	79.9	72.6
Other manufactures	18.2	209.7	213.4	213.1	210.8	122.1	116.8	107.1
Transportation	5.4	84.3	85.0	78.0	74.1	82.3	77.7	76.6
Construction	1.8	38.9	42.8	66.2	45.6	112.1	24.9	29.4
Trade	25.6	125.1	131.5	109.9	112.0	107.0	104.7	95.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	145.8	147.2	133.4	126.6	110.1	95.8	89.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	67.3	463.2	462.8	418.4	263.4	159.1	118.8	112.6
Lumber products	6.1	122.6	120.6	110.3	135.2	118.9	95.1	80.3
Other manufactures	61.2	642.1	643.0	574.4	310.3	178.5	129.9	127.3
Communications	2.9	121.4	121.4	121.1	113.1	108.6	106.8	106.0
Transportation	7.1	99.0	94.2	105.2	80.1	92.0	96.8	105.3
Construction	4.2	98.7	102.9	160.5	79.7	60.6	41.6	41.1
Services	4.0	167.5	162.9	150.4	134.0	133.0	122.4	117.2
Trade	14.6	168.0	183.0	164.8	176.3	148.3	143.7	135.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	254.0	256.3	239.9	169.6	128.8	110.3	106.7

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 Feb. 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 Feb. 1, 1944, Jan. 1, 1944, and Feb. 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 Feb. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	58,522	1,848,032	31.58	137.6	137.5	124.4	189.2	172.0	147.1
	Lumber products	5,212	131,791	25.29	103.6	104.2	87.6	152.7	152.1	104.5
	Pulp and paper	5,564	166,208	30.99	103.1	107.3	94.4	121.8	116.3	107.2
	Iron and steel	31,555	1,151,109	36.48	191.4	193.0	175.3	257.4	233.3	190.4
	Logging	10,725	257,253	23.99	186.8	186.4	184.9	287.4	253.9	209.5
	Mining	15,833	527,972	33.35	88.2	84.8	82.3	128.3	87.0	108.1
	Transportation	18,343	602,212	32.93	186.2	198.1	148.0	211.4	216.4	170.0
	Construction	14,646	417,706	28.52	60.6	87.4	81.1	91.2	119.6	109.1
	Trade	10,740	253,174	23.57	101.5	111.4	97.0	119.3	125.0	106.5
	- All Industries	133,976	4,012,124	29.95	116.2	122.2	109.3	180.0	151.5	134.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	405,668	12,531,293	30.89	139.7	139.4	136.3	180.9	187.5	187.0
	Lumber products	13,373	322,101	24.09	83.5	82.1	79.5	125.6	116.3	108.8
	Pulp and paper	30,155	962,165	32.57	101.4	101.3	95.7	114.3	105.7	105.5
	Textile products	72,957	1,828,212	22.32	101.3	98.7	105.3	122.3	108.9	121.5
	Chemicals	42,557	1,358,501	31.92	191.7	191.4	214.5	237.7	212.3	248.6
	Iron and steel	131,565	4,880,557	38.37	201.1	202.4	181.4	250.5	228.7	218.5
	Logging	38,473	850,275	22.10	180.9	187.6	153.4	290.9	281.0	195.3
	Mining	14,503	505,600	34.96	106.3	105.8	104.4	120.6	108.7	114.1
	Communications	7,010	239,027	34.10	109.0	108.2	107.5	119.0	118.0	109.4
	Transportation	35,019	1,254,325	35.83	101.6	104.6	97.1	116.4	118.4	113.2
	Construction	51,701	850,330	26.32	63.5	73.4	108.0	77.6	89.4	141.9
	Services	12,793	250,015	19.54	123.0	122.4	113.3	149.1	146.3	132.3
	Trade	41,028	1,082,740	26.39	106.3	114.7	99.3	118.7	110.2	105.8
	- All Industries	586,195	17,564,005	29.96	128.2	128.0	126.3	159.1	160.5	151.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	544,384	18,513,794	34.01	125.3	124.3	126.2	156.0	142.2	149.3
	Lumber products	21,703	572,552	26.38	100.3	102.4	93.7	127.0	119.9	112.7
	Plant products - edible	26,188	681,047	26.01	115.5	114.5	100.6	129.8	122.4	113.7
	Pulp and paper	36,036	1,174,313	32.59	106.1	105.1	99.7	114.5	109.5	110.3
	Textile products	54,193	1,324,658	24.44	95.3	93.1	100.6	116.1	103.7	118.0
	Chemicals	30,335	1,018,015	32.34	165.3	153.0	175.2	186.1	169.9	196.4
	Electrical apparatus	30,097	967,635	32.15	140.0	139.3	125.6	165.1	154.3	159.8
	Iron and steel	224,113	8,702,865	38.33	141.2	140.3	147.4	178.0	157.5	173.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	34,514	1,201,716	34.92	138.9	139.5	140.1	176.3	168.8	174.5
	Logging	18,007	433,724	24.07	179.3	150.4	172.3	239.2	198.6	208.4
	Mining	21,996	877,433	40.07	71.3	69.4	80.6	81.2	77.4	90.9
	Communications	10,169	325,335	31.99	103.7	101.3	99.6	121.5	122.4	108.4
	Transportation	40,035	1,483,996	37.06	111.9	117.6	104.6	124.9	129.7	119.5
	Construction	34,732	1,094,678	31.52	61.7	67.8	79.5	77.6	79.6	94.0
	Services	17,060	329,550	19.32	111.6	111.1	103.0	132.3	128.1	116.7
	Trade	65,181	1,709,132	26.22	95.7	102.7	91.6	107.2	113.1	103.2
	- All Industries	751,464	24,767,572	32.36	114.1	114.5	115.3	138.9	130.0	134.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	77,927	2,368,288	30.36	141.7	142.0	130.7	165.0	160.3	147.2
	Animal products - edible	14,055	412,768	29.37	160.7	158.2	121.1	182.9	166.0	125.9
	Lumber products	3,960	101,835	25.72	99.1	96.2	90.2	120.0	112.4	105.7
	Plant products - edible	5,578	150,562	28.99	135.1	143.3	121.7	140.9	152.0	123.7
	Textile products	4,382	86,796	19.81	104.6	101.3	117.1	114.9	102.5	121.1
	Iron and steel	30,940	1,012,281	32.74	161.0	161.6	148.9	195.0	195.1	174.9
	Mining	14,005	604,590	43.17	129.5	130.0	121.5	187.3	148.1	141.7
	Communications	4,503	125,254	27.92	106.2	108.1	103.9	114.4	115.4	106.9
	Transportation	35,830	1,298,462	36.44	114.3	116.4	106.1	124.6	128.9	116.3
	Construction	19,762	595,489	30.13	59.8	70.4	59.0	82.3	100.6	74.2
	Services	6,731	124,667	19.52	107.9	106.6	96.3	123.7	119.9	106.9
	Trade	34,595	910,885	26.33	107.7	115.6	95.8	118.9	123.5	104.4
	- All Industries	196,694	6,106,674	31.05	113.1	116.5	105.0	134.0	135.3	120.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	101,644	3,688,572	36.09	178.0	177.9	164.0	227.5	201.9	185.3
	Animal products - edible	5,311	189,982	31.97	126.1	120.7	100.3	153.6	144.6	120.7
	Lumber products	16,799	547,639	32.60	91.1	90.1	91.4	114.0	102.3	95.6
	Plant products - edible	4,274	120,580	28.21	113.3	116.9	99.0	146.7	144.7	120.9
	Pulp and paper	7,283	258,323	35.47	109.0	108.5	104.3	121.1	110.9	113.6
	Iron and steel	53,507	2,055,350	38.42	443.8	454.0	406.6	581.7	494.9	448.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,149	198,663	36.58	106.7	107.6	110.3	120.1	119.1	121.1
	Logging	10,598	408,881	38.39	114.3	125.0	76.0	117.0	118.7	77.8
	Mining	8,182	331,032	40.46	83.2	82.1	86.0	99.3	91.2	93.3
	Transportation	15,226	551,155	36.20	113.3	111.1	111.2	138.8	135.1	123.1
	Construction	13,777	462,623	33.58	109.1	111.9	104.5	144.3	140.5	107.9
	Services	4,371	109,664	22.08	115.8	113.2	105.5	143.8	136.5	121.6
	Trade	16,901	448,149	26.52	104.3	112.3	97.6	125.3	129.1	111.3
	- All Industries	175,060	6,081,619	34.74	139.4	141.0	134.5	172.6	159.7	151.9

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