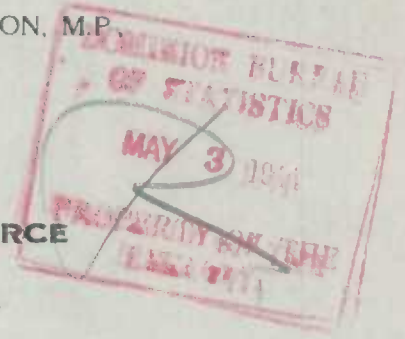


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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**NE PAS PRÊTER**

At the Beginning of

**MARCH, 1944**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
May 2, 1944

Price \$1 a year

Board of Trade  
Department of Finance

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

THE EMPLOYMENT  
RESEARCH

MAR 21 1964

TOGETHER WITH

FOR THE

REPORT

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

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1944.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

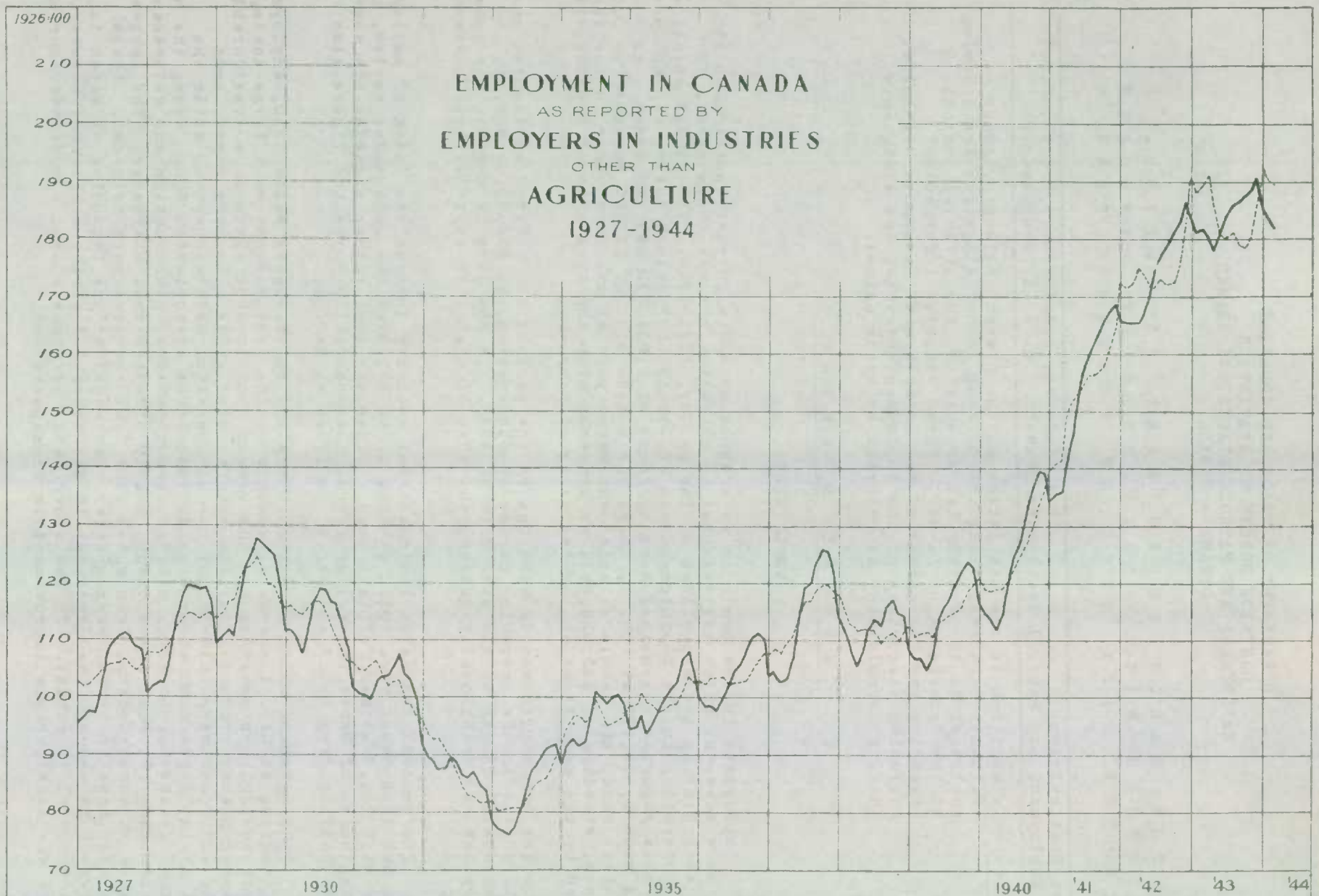
Employment in the Dominion as a whole showed a further contraction at Mar. 1, in a movement which was seasonal in character but was above-normal in extent, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1943. The 14,383 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported a combined working force of 1,831,310 men and women. As compared with 1,844,190 at Feb. 1, there was a reduction of 12,880 persons, or 0.7 p.c. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review showed an advance, standing at \$59,028,861, as compared with the aggregate of \$58,569,775 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of February.

The per capita weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment rose from \$31.76 paid in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.23 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$30.72 at the same date in 1943. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fractionally gained, and that of aggregate payrolls has increased by 4.3 p.c.

The general recession in industrial activity lowered the index of employment, on the 1926 base, from 183.2 at Feb. 1, to 181.9 at the date under review, as compared with 181.5 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since the loss rather exceeded the average at the beginning of March in earlier years, the seasonally-corrected figure also declined, falling from 190.3 at Feb. 1, to 189.6 at Mar. 1.

In a movement which is without parallel in the years since 1920, employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 showed a reduction. The loss was not on a large scale, but is particularly interesting for the reason that it took place to a considerable extent among plants producing durable manufactured goods. In this class, some 4,000 men and women were laid-off by the co-operating establishments, while the decrease in the light manufactured goods industries approximated 300. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and retail trade reported curtailment, mainly of a seasonal character. The largest losses were in construction, from which some 7,000 workers were released. These declines and those in trade, were greater than usual at the beginning of March in the record of 24 years. The decreases in the other industries mentioned, however, were below-normal in extent. On the other hand, services showed a moderate increase, and there was considerable improvement in transportation.

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.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$59,028,861, as compared with \$58,569,775 distributed on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to \$459,086, or 0.8 p.o. The average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment reached a new high, standing at \$32.23, as compared with \$31.76 at Feb. 1, previously the maximum. The Mar. 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.72, and that in 1942, \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the total number of persons in recorded employment was 1,896,259, as compared with 1,909,086 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid in weekly payrolls to these employees were given as \$61,102,135, as compared with \$60,637,979 disbursed at Feb. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.22, as compared with \$31.76 at the beginning of February, and \$30.74 at Mar. 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 Feb. 1, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1943. 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 during the period of observation, there has been a general increase of 19 p.o. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers have risen by 49.1 p.o.; including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1944, amounted to 18.5 p.o., and that in payrolls, to 47.9 p.o.

From Mar. 1, 1943, to Mar. 1, 1944, there was a fractional increase in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 4.3 p.o. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the 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 extension of the system of paying cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into 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 payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases. It is interesting to note that almost for the first time in this record, the percentage gain in the per capita figure exceeds that shown in the aggregate payrolls in the 12 months' comparison; at Mar. 1, 1944, the increase in the former was 5.4 p.o., and that in the latter, 4.3 p.o. as compared with Mar. 1, 1943.

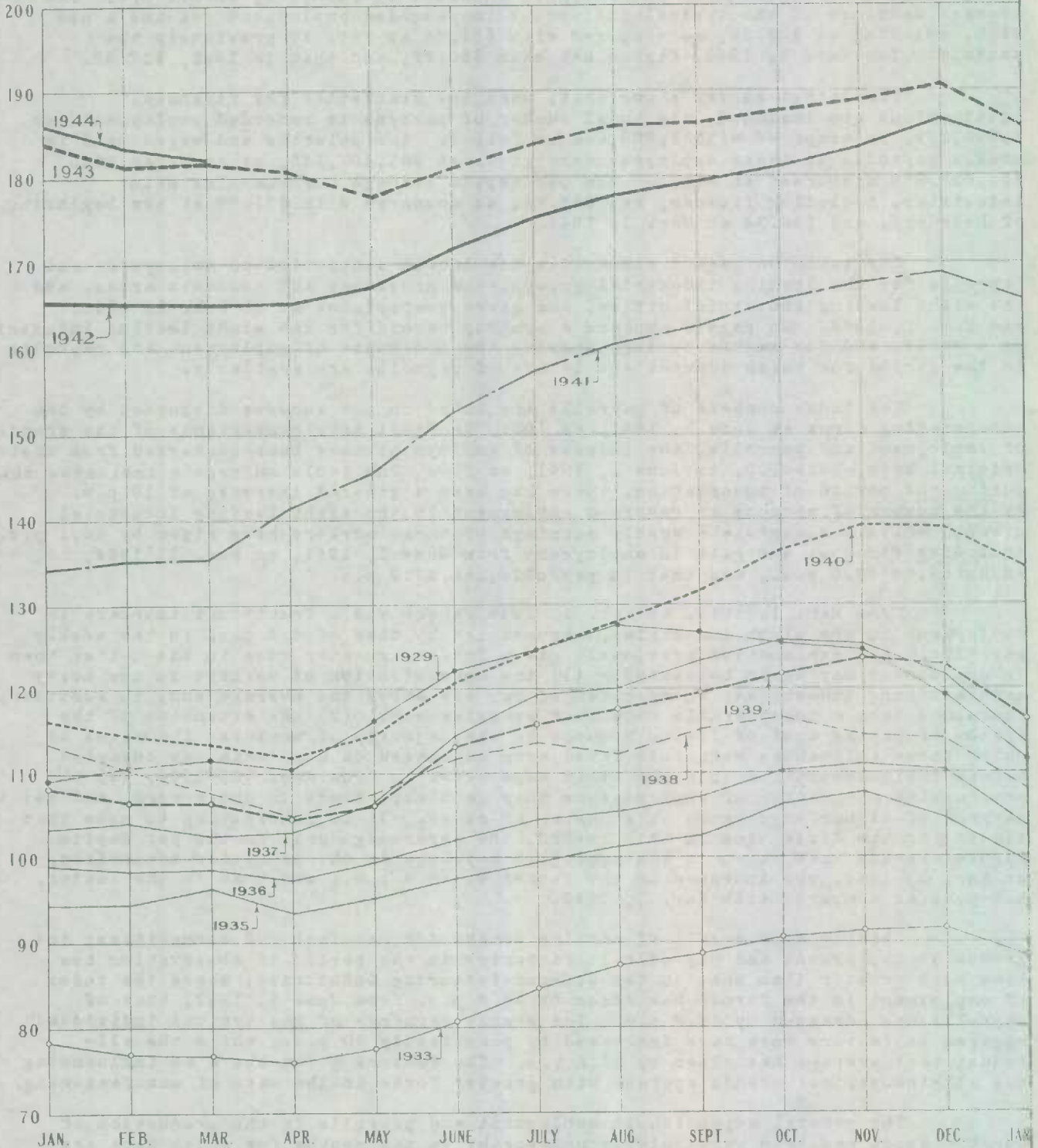
Chiefly as a result of wartime demand for manufactured commodities, the growth in employment and payrolls in factories in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.8 p.o. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 72.2 p.o. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by practically 30 p.o., while the all-industries' average has risen by 27.6 p.o. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The general expansion in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 55.4 p.o.,

# 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.

accompanied by an increase of 102.1 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and Mar. 1, 1944. Although there has more recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Mar. 1 was higher by 16.3 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which also 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 Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1944, and Mar. 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 payroll statistics. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll record, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

There was a contra-seasonal shrinkage in employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1, according to data received from 7,998 establishments with a combined working force of 1,183,963 men and women; as compared with 1,188,292 at Feb. 1, this was a decrease of 4,329 employees, or 0.4 p.c. A decline at Mar. 1 is without precedent in the experience of the period since 1920, the average increase at that date in the years, 1921-1943, approximating two p.c.

In spite of the falling-off shown in the latest report, the level of employment in manufacturing was higher than at the same date in 1943, or any earlier year; practically the same as at Jan. 1, 1944, the index was lower than in any other month since July 1, 1943. The seasonally-adjusted index declined from 235.9 at Feb. 1, 1944, to 231.4 at the date under review.

The payrolls disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to \$39,323,818, a sum which was larger by one p.c. than that of \$38,949,028 reported by the same plants at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$33.21, was higher by 43 cents than that of \$32.78 in the preceding period of observation. The Mar. 1, 1943, figure had been \$31.49, and that in 1942, \$28.58. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.2 p.c., a gain substantially exceeding that of 1.4 p.c. shown by the index of employment in manufacturing in the same period. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Employment in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works continued to lessen, some 2,900 and 2,500 persons being laid off since Feb. 1 by the manufacturers

Number of Persons Employed at March 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 March 1, 1944, February 1, 1944, and March 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 Mar.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
						Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces</b>											
Maritime Provinces	132,514	4,045,199	30.53	29.95	28.25	114.9	116.2	110.5	161.2	160.0	144.5
Prince Edward Island	2,610	65,526	25.11	25.03	22.90	123.9	119.4	103.5	145.4	138.6	111.6
Nova Scotia	78,692	2,527,524	32.12	31.61	29.77	113.5	113.1	110.1	162.6	159.7	146.9
New Brunswick	51,212	1,452,149	28.56	27.73	26.19	117.0	121.5	112.3	159.2	161.5	141.9
Quebec	582,419	17,806,276	30.57	29.98	28.98	125.3	126.2	126.4	160.0	158.1	154.9
Ontario	749,444	24,979,259	33.33	32.97	31.82	113.6	114.1	115.1	159.9	138.8	135.9
Prairie Provinces	193,443	6,063,693	31.35	30.99	30.14	111.1	113.1	105.5	132.9	133.8	122.1
Manitoba	89,971	2,788,053	30.99	30.12	29.64	109.8	111.9	106.7	128.3	127.1	119.8
Saskatchewan	35,763	1,085,291	30.55	29.67	28.86	101.3	101.6	96.4	122.7	120.5	111.6
Alberta	67,709	2,190,549	32.35	32.83	31.52	119.0	121.8	109.7	145.8	151.4	131.7
British Columbia	173,490	6,134,232	35.36	34.77	34.33	138.1	139.4	135.2	173.8	172.6	167.9
CANADA	1,851,510	59,028,861	32.23	31.76	30.72	119.0	119.6	116.7	149.1	146.1	143.0
<b>(b) Cities</b>											
Montreal	292,865	9,333,300	31.87	31.47	30.56	134.2	135.3	130.2	168.6	167.0	159.8
Quebec City	39,036	1,127,315	28.88	28.60	24.98	165.5	165.7	158.5	230.5	228.8	192.7
Toronto	255,470	8,496,389	33.26	32.94	31.52	129.2	128.9	126.5	159.9	158.0	149.7
Ottawa	21,196	589,292	27.80	27.17	28.64	106.7	107.1	108.8	128.8	126.4	126.5
Hamilton	58,613	1,993,929	34.02	33.80	33.26	110.5	110.9	118.1	136.7	136.4	143.0
Windsor	40,443	1,791,677	44.50	44.48	42.11	129.2	129.2	135.6	150.3	150.9	150.4
Winnipeg	59,939	1,745,909	29.13	28.25	27.99	116.5	119.3	109.1	133.9	132.9	120.9
Vancouver	90,119	3,090,509	34.29	34.17	34.07	177.3	179.0	168.7	232.1	233.5	223.0
<b>(c) Industries</b>											
Manufacturing	1,183,965	39,323,818	33.21	32.78	31.49	134.2	135.3	133.0	172.2	170.6	162.1
Durable Goods 1/	663,880	24,191,130	36.44	35.86	34.58	155.4	156.4	152.9	202.1	200.1	189.5
Non-Durable Goods	502,856	14,481,261	28.80	28.51	27.29	116.3	116.3	115.2	141.3	140.0	133.7
Electric Light and Power	17,227	651,427	37.81	37.67	35.75	90.3	90.3	89.4	105.9	105.5	100.4
Logging	80,933	2,265,300	27.99	24.94	22.59	170.8	171.7	146.0	244.1	218.5	174.2
Mining	74,515	2,805,902	37.76	38.12	36.84	89.9	90.0	91.5	107.7	108.9	107.7
Communications	28,025	859,388	30.67	30.64	28.86	107.9	108.1	105.8	122.1	122.2	112.6
Transportation	146,776	5,232,027	35.85	35.99	36.38	117.1	115.1	108.0	131.1	130.1	123.9
Construction and Maintenance	107,633	3,311,941	30.77	29.85	29.67	81.1	85.2	87.9	82.8	85.3	114.5
Services	44,509	858,198	19.37	19.43	18.32	115.2	114.6	105.3	137.5	136.9	120.5
Trade	165,356	4,372,287	26.44	26.17	25.14	99.8	102.0	93.8	112.8	114.1	103.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,851,510	59,028,861	32.23	31.76	30.72	119.0	119.6	116.7	149.1	146.1	143.0
Finance	64,949	2,073,274	31.92	31.88	31.23	108.4	108.3	105.7	120.1	119.8	114.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,896,259	61,102,135	32.22	31.76	30.74	118.5	119.3	118.1	147.9	146.9	141.8

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.

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Jan. 1, 144.6; Feb. 1, 142.7 and Mar. 1, 143.1; at Mar. 1, 1943, the index was 133.6.



co-operating in these industries, respectively. Animal and vegetable food, chemical, beverage and tobacco factories also showed curtailment, though on a smaller scale. On the other hand, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants were busier; the greatest gains were in textiles, lumber and rubber.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1944, was 172.2, as compared with 170.5 at the beginning of February, and 162.1 at Mar. 1, 1943. There was thus a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 1.4 p.c. in the index numbers of employment. An explanation has been given elsewhere in this report regarding the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing shortage. Another factor exercising a particularly marked influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment, there having been a substantial increase in the numbers and proportions of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Mar. 1, 1944, these comprised 56.9 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing, excluding central electric stations, a proportion considerably exceeding that of 49.6 p.c. at June 1, 1941. The importance of this change in distribution is emphasized by a comparison of the per capita weekly average of the persons engaged in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods; thus, at Mar. 1, 1944, the average in the former was \$36.44, a sum higher by \$8.65 than at June 1, 1941, whereas the increase in the light manufacturing industries in the same period was \$5.50.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there has been especially pronounced expansion in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries; most of these are largely employed on war work. The advances in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Mar. 1, 1944, than at the same date of 1943 or 1942.

Logging.- Employment in logging was rather quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was considerably below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 575 firms, with a staff of 80,933 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 81,344 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 270.4, was 17 p.c. higher than that of 231.1 at the same date of last year, being also higher than in any earlier March in the record of 24 years. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$2,265,300, were higher than at Feb. 1, 1944, or Mar. 1, 1943; in the latter comparison, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 39.6 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$24.94 at Feb. 1, 1944, to \$27.99 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from the payment of amounts earned by the bushmen during the earlier part of the season. The Mar. 1, 1943, average had been \$22.59, and that in 1942, \$18.97. 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 affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8)

Mining.- Moderate seasonal curtailment was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal and of other non-metallic minerals afforded a little less employment than had been the case a month earlier, but the mining of metallic ores was somewhat brisker. Statistics were received from 476 operators, with a personnel of 74,315, 104 fewer than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group fractionally declined, from 159.5 in the preceding report, to 159.3 at the beginning of March,

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	26.13	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	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.3	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.43	102.6	103.9	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.53	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.39	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.30	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.53	Nov. 1	119.3	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
<u>1 9 4 3</u>						<u>1 9 4 4</u>							
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	27.32	130.7	142.5	28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.38	132.2	157.0	30.35	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	113.7	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.43	Mar. 1	119.0	149.1	32.23	134.8	172.2	33.21
Apr. 1	113.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.5	31.81	Apr. 1						
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1						
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.33	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1						
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	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	136.3	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1						
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.53	137.7	171.3	32.37	Oct. 1						
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.30	137.4	172.7	32.52	Nov. 1						
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.35	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.

when it was rather lower than that of 162.2 at the same date in 1943. The index of payrolls in the 12 months showed no change on the whole. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,805,902, as compared with \$2,836,627 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure fell from \$38.12 at Feb. 1, to \$37.76 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$36.84 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Communications.- Little general change was indicated in communications by the 59 employers whose data were compiled, and who had a personnel of 28,025; at Feb. 1, they had reported 28,066 employees. The slight falling-off was seasonal. The weekly payrolls at the date under review aggregated \$859,388, as compared with \$859,806 in the preceding report. The per capita average rose from \$30.64 at Feb. 1, to \$30.67 at the first of March, as compared with \$28.86 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 104.9, a few points above that of 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1943, since when the payroll index has risen by 8.4 p.c.

Transportation.- Contra-seasonal expansion was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March; returns were received from 600 employers of 146,776 workers, as compared with 144,269 in their last report. There were advances in local transportation, steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 116.2, was 8.5 p.c. higher than that of 107.1 at Mar. 1, 1943.

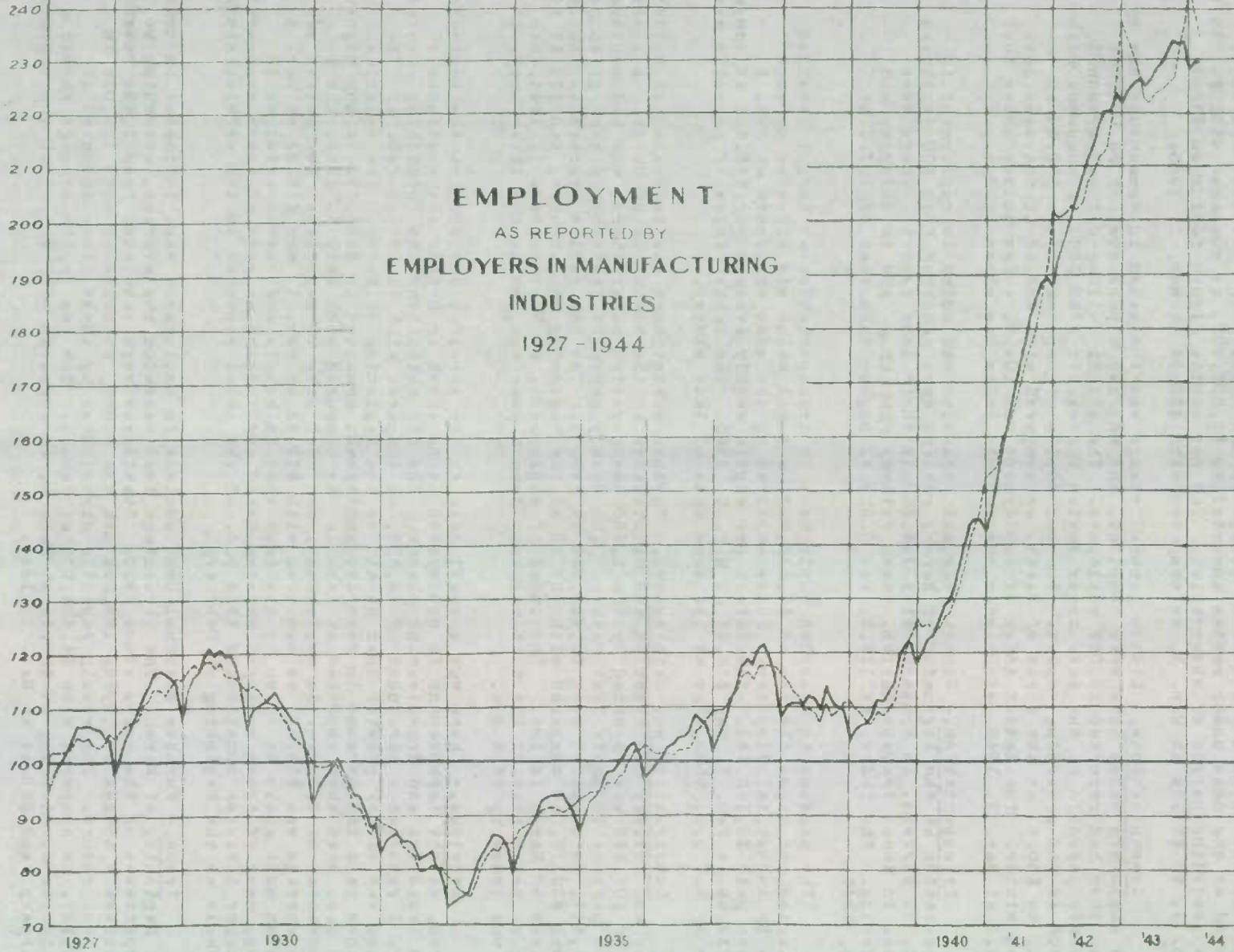
The persons in recorded employment in transportation at Mar. 1 received in salaries and wages the sum of \$6,232,027, a total which was affected to some extent by industrial disputes. Those employed by the same employers at Feb. 1 had been paid \$5,192,741. The latest per capita weekly average was \$35.65, as compared with \$35.99 at Feb. 1, and \$36.38 at Mar. 1, 1943. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c. than that at the same date of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further curtailment was indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of March. A combined staff of 107,633 was reported by the 1,550 co-operating contractors, who had employed 114,665 persons in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$3,311,941, as compared with \$3,422,537 at Feb. 1. The per capita average at the latest date was \$30.77, as compared with \$29.85 at the beginning of February, and \$29.67 at the first of March in 1943. The index of employment, at 85.3 at Mar. 1, 1944, was 30.4 p.c. below that of 122.6 at the same date a year ago, while the latest payroll index was lower by 27.9 p.c.

Services.- There was a small gain in the services division at the beginning of March, slight improvement in employment being shown in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The 665 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 reported a personnel of 44,309, as compared with 44,099 at Feb. 1. The increase was rather greater than usual for the beginning of March. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$858,198, a sum higher by 0.2 p.c. than that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1943, there were advances of 9.3 p.c. in employment, and 13.9 p.c. in payrolls. The latest per capita average was \$19.37, as compared with \$19.43 at Feb. 1, and \$18.32 at Mar. 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 63.4 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Further seasonal contractions in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. The percentage loss exceeded the average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 2,459 retail and wholesale houses employing 165,356 men and women, as compared with 169,036 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,372,287, as compared with \$4,424,033 at Feb. 1. The per capita average showed a small increase, standing at \$26.44 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$26.17 at the beginning of February, and \$25.14 at Mar. 1, 1943.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING**  
**INDUSTRIES**  
1927 - 1944



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.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 156.5, a figure which was higher by 6.4 p.c. than that of 147.1 at the same date of last year. Over the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Returns were furnished by 756 financial institutions, with a staff of 64,949, as compared with 64,876 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were reported as \$2,073,274, as compared with \$2,068,204 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The per capita weekly average was \$31.92, as compared with \$31.68 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$31.23 at Mar. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.8, was a few points higher than that of 122.7 at Mar. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Moderate curtailment was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where there were small gains in industrial activity at the first of March. The largest reductions were in Quebec, but the losses on the whole, were relatively slight. In all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1, and in all except the latter, the general per capita average earnings were higher. As compared with Mar. 1, 1943, the level of activity was higher in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, where there was a slight easing in this comparison; aggregate weekly payrolls and average earnings were generally higher in all areas.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritimes showed a seasonal falling-off, approximating the average in extent. The loss took place in New Brunswick. The 1,025 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 132,514 men and women, as compared with 134,033 at Feb. 1. This decrease of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 0.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by these firms; these amounted to \$4,045,199. Improvement had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1943, but the latest index of employment, at 175.1, was four p.c. higher than at that date. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 11.6 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$30.53 at Mar. 1, 1944, compared favourably with those of \$29.95 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$28.25 at Mar. 1 of last winter.

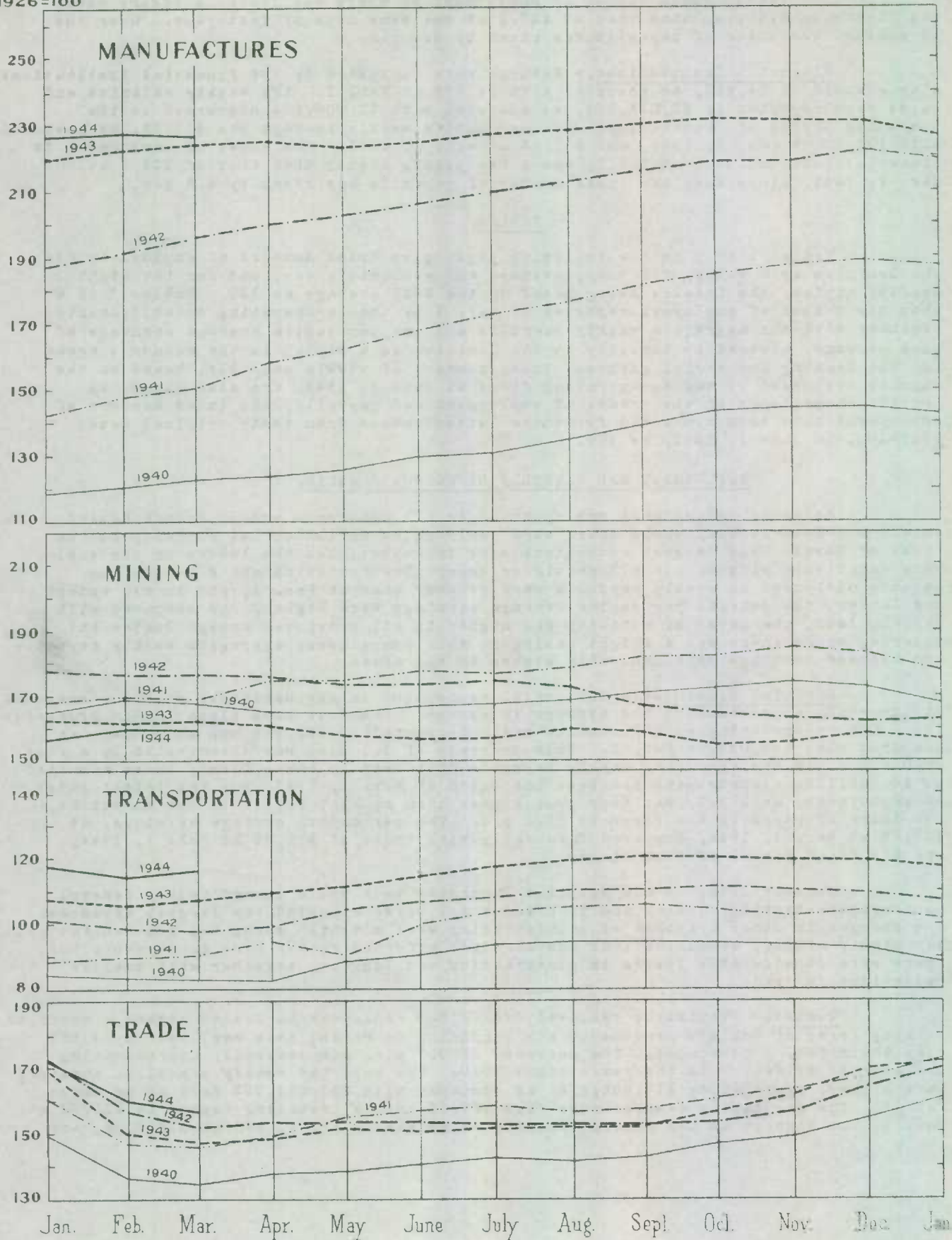
Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed fairly general improvement; textile, lumber and iron and steel works reported the largest advances. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were slight. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining, communications and services afforded rather more employment, but there were considerable losses in construction and logging, together with smaller reductions in trade.

Quebec.- Statistics received from 3,800 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 582,479 persons at the beginning of March; this was lower by 4,069 than their Feb. 1 personnel. The decrease of 0.7 p.c. was seasonal, approximating the average at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher, aggregating \$17,806,278, as compared with \$17,584,953 paid on or about Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$29.98 in the preceding report, to \$30.57 at Mar. 1, the highest in the record; the figure at Mar. 1, 1943, had been \$28.96, and

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1940-1944

1926=100



that in 1942, \$25.71. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 3.3 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1943, while that of employment, at 197.1, was fractionally lower. This was the first occasion since May 1, 1939, that employment in Quebec was below its level of a year earlier.

Manufacturing, mining and services were slightly brisker at the beginning of March, but there were declines in logging, construction and maintenance, transportation and trade. The falling-off in the last two was moderate. To some extent, the losses were seasonal. Within the manufacturing group, reductions were noted in beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, but there were important increases in textile, lumber and electrical apparatus works, together with smaller advances in animal food, leather, pulp and paper, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing plants.

Ontario.- As at the same date in 1943, there was a slight contraction in industrial activity in Ontario at Mar. 1, when 6,098 establishments reported that they employed 749,444 men and women, 2,173 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease of 0.3 p.c., which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, was accompanied by a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$24,979,259, giving an average of \$33.33 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1, was \$32.97, while that at Mar. 1, 1943, was \$31.82. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has declined by 1.1 p.c., but payrolls have risen by three p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 184.3, as compared with 184.8 at Feb. 1, 1944, and 186.4 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a moderate decrease. The largest contractions took place in chemical, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus works, while there was improvement in animal food, rubber and textile plants. The changes were not particularly large. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, mining and transportation reported heightened activity, while construction and trade were slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was unfavourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the losses in Manitoba and Alberta being considerable. Information was furnished by 1,905 employers with a staff of 193,443 persons, as compared with 196,943 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the firms co-operating at Mar. 1 totalled \$6,063,893, or 0.7 p.c. less than the sum they had paid in salaries and wages at Feb. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$30.99 in the last report, to \$31.35 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.14 at Mar. 1, 1943. Over the year, employment has gained by 5.2 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 8.8 p.c.

Mining, construction and maintenance and trade reported most of the curtailment indicated in the Prairie Area at the beginning of March. In manufacturing, there was also a small decline; iron and steel and vegetable food plants afforded less employment, but there were increases in the pulp and paper, textile and other divisions. Transportation, services and logging also showed improvement.

British Columbia.- There was a further contraction in industrial activity in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,556 firms, whose staffs, totalling 173,490, were lower by 0.9 p.c. than in their last report. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers aggregated \$6,134,232, as compared with \$6,087,682 paid on or about Feb. 1. This gain of 0.8 p.c., accompanying the reduction in employment, resulted in a rise of 59 cents in the weekly average earnings, which amounted to \$35.36 at Mar. 1; the figure at the same date of last winter was \$34.33. In the intervening 12 months, there has been an increase of 2.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 3.5 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed.

The trend in manufacturing in British Columbia was downward at the beginning of March; most of the falling-off took place in animal food and iron and

steel works. Lumber mills, however, were rather more active. There were moderate gains in logging and coal-mining, together with considerable advances in transportation. Construction and trade, on the other hand, released employees.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Six of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported lowered employment at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Windsor, there was no general change, while the trend in Toronto was upward. In Windsor and Vancouver, the reported salaries and wages were lower than at Feb. 1, but in each of the other centres enumerated, the payrolls reached a higher total.

Employment at Mar. 1, 1944, in five of the eight largest cities was at a higher level than at the same date in 1943; the exceptions were Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor. In the last two, the reported payrolls at the latest date were also lower than they had been a year earlier, but in the remaining cities they were greater. In all cases, the per capita weekly earnings were higher at the date under review than at Mar. 1, 1943.

Montreal.- Further curtailment was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,247 co-operating firms laid off 857 workers, bringing their staffs to 292,865. These persons were paid \$9,333,300 in weekly salaries and wages, for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$31.87, as compared with \$31.47 at Feb. 1, and \$30.56 at the beginning of March of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.5 p.c. and that of payrolls by 5.5 p.c.

Manufacturing was rather quieter at Mar. 1, when there were considerable losses in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants; on the other hand, increases were noted in textile, electrical apparatus, lumber, food and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction and retail trade released employees, while services showed some improvement.

Quebec City.- There was a small decline in Quebec at the beginning of March; iron and steel showed a relatively large decrease, and the numbers employed in trade and construction were reduced. On the other hand, textile, food and other factories reported improvement, while transportation and services were also rather more active. The general reductions in employment were accompanied by moderate gains in the salaries and wages disbursed.

The 251 co-operating establishments had a working force of 39,036, and paid the sum of \$1,127,315 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 39,103 persons in recorded employment had received \$1,118,263 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita average was then \$28.60, as compared with \$28.88 at the date under review. The average at the beginning of March of last year had been \$24.98. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 19.6 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing considerably increased, but there was a falling-off in several of the non-manufacturing classes, notably construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in animal and vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants. On the whole, there was an increase of 616 employees, or 0.2 p.c., in Toronto, bringing the personnel of the 2,164 reporting establishments to 255,470 at Mar. 1. These employees were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$8,496,389, a sum which was higher by \$101,938, or 1.2 p.c., than that disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita average was \$33.26, as compared with \$32.94 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.52 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1943. The index of employment at the date under review was 198.0; this was 2.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c.



Ottawa.- The changes in Ottawa at Mar. 1 were small; transportation, construction and trade were quieter, while there was a moderate increase in manufacturing, most of which took place in iron and steel works. The 258 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 21,196 men and women, as compared with 21,276 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$589,292, exceeding by 1.9 p.c. the salaries and wages distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$27.17 at that date, to \$27.80 at Mar. 1, 1944, as compared with \$26.64 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was two p.c. lower than at Mar. 1, 1943, but there was a gain of 1.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year.

Hamilton.- The trend in employment in Hamilton was unfavourable at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 372 employers with a combined working force of 58,613 persons; this was 207 smaller than at Feb. 1. There was, however, an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$1,993,929. The per capita average reached a new high, standing at \$34.02, as compared with \$33.80 at Feb. 1 and \$33.26 at Mar. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, employment has fallen by 6.4 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 4.4 p.c. Manufacturing was generally quieter at the date under review than at the beginning of February. Construction and transportation also showed curtailment. The fluctuations in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- No general change was shown in Windsor, where manufacturing reported slight improvement, but there were minor decreases in the non-manufacturing industries. The employees of the 223 co-operating establishments aggregated 40,443, as compared with 40,440 in their last report. The indicated salaries and wages totalled \$1,791,677, a decline of 0.4 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1; the loss was due, in the main, to curtailment in the amount of overtime work. As compared with the first of March in 1943, there was a reduction of 4.7 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 0.1 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$44.30, as compared with \$44.48 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$42.11 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Winnipeg.- There was a considerable decline in employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics furnished by 592 establishments indicated a staff of 59,939 men and women, as compared with 61,361 at Feb. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls, at \$1,745,909, were higher by 0.7 p.c. Accordingly, the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in Winnipeg showed a gain, rising from \$28.26 in the last report, to \$29.13 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$27.99 at Mar. 1, 1943. Manufacturing was more active at the date under review, the improvement taking place largely in animal food and textile factories, while iron and steel and vegetable food plants were slacker. There were important seasonal losses in trade, and construction showed a moderate falling-off.

Although a much smaller decrease in activity had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1943, the index of employment was lower then by 6.8 p.c., while the index of payrolls was lower by 10.8 p.c. than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a further reduction at the beginning of March. The manufacture of iron and steel products was decidedly less active, and food factories released some employees; construction and retail trade were also quieter. On the other hand, transportation afforded more employment. The 669 co-operating employers reduced their working forces from 90,980 at Feb. 1, to 80,119 at the date under review. The payrolls disbursed showed a small decline, from \$3,108,629 in the last report to \$3,090,509 at the beginning of March. The average per employee was \$34.29, as compared with \$34.17 at Feb. 1, and \$34.07 at Mar. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 5.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 4.1 p.c. in the 12 months; curtailment in the amount of overtime work in several important industries accounts for the smaller gain in the latter than in the former.

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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
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.6	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	116.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.6	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.6	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.8	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	116.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.6	116.0	93.8	126.6	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	150.0	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	135.5	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	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	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.6	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	138.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.6	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.6
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	163.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	104.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.8	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.8	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	156.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.8	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	150.8	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	138.0	135.6	146.6	167.2
Dec. 1	186.6	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	161.3	165.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.6	136.2	132.1	146.4	167.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.8	138.3	136.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	185.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	146.3	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	199.7	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	189.7	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	181.9	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	184.3	142.5	136.9	129.0	160.1	188.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1944.  
 100.0    7.2    .1    4.3    2.8    31.8    40.9    10.6    4.9    2.0    3.7    9.6

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).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1926	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.6	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	82.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	106.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	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	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	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	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	264.3	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	258.8	193.3	163.6	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	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	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	255.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.8	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.5	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6

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

16.0                      2.1                      14.0                      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 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.6	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	116.7	167.6	115.9	112.0	99.6	80.0	116.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.6	118.7	97.7	83.7	126.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.6	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	96.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	86.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	106.9	76.7	78.0	100.6	109.5	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	146.8	80.8	79.6	52.6	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	266.8	169.1	89.7	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.6	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	166.6	154.5
June 1	162.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.8	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	167.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	166.8	187.1	268.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.6	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	168.6	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	175.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	206.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.6	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	145.6	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	145.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	216.3	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	156.6
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	238.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.6	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.6	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.5
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.5	224.3	189.0	160.8	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.5
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.6	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	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.6
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	186.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	126.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	106.1	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	159.6
Mar. 1	181.9	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	116.2	85.3	196.2	156.5

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

100.0	64.7	4.4	4.1	1.5	8.0	5.9	2.4	3.0
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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	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1945	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	64.7	226.5	227.3	223.4	195.7	150.8	122.6	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	207.4	210.5	171.8	162.0	148.5	131.3	119.6
Fur and products	.2	122.8	120.9	126.3	113.1	110.6	107.2	87.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.0	138.6	142.4	142.4	126.9	126.8	111.7
Boots and shoes	.9	126.4	124.3	127.6	133.4	123.2	124.9	114.8
Lumber and products	3.4	115.8	113.6	109.2	109.7	94.9	80.5	72.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	88.6	86.6	90.1	97.5	83.7	67.4	61.1
Furniture	.6	119.5	111.5	109.4	115.1	106.6	90.0	84.1
Other lumber products	1.1	214.2	217.4	180.6	150.3	124.8	117.0	100.7
Musical instruments	.03	30.4	34.4	46.5	40.0	33.2	54.0	39.8
Plant products - edible	2.7	152.8	155.7	156.6	140.1	122.6	115.8	104.2
Pulp and paper products	4.5	133.2	132.8	128.0	133.6	117.9	111.3	104.9
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.0	117.0	113.7	122.5	106.9	98.5	90.2
Paper products	.9	211.7	211.2	186.0	189.0	152.0	141.9	130.9
Printing and publishing	1.7	123.4	127.5	121.8	129.2	120.3	117.3	114.9
Rubber products	1.1	153.6	149.5	128.9	128.6	125.4	108.1	103.6
Textile products	7.6	159.9	167.7	165.5	166.3	163.3	142.7	119.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.3	169.0	169.8	175.2	164.3	156.7	127.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	113.9	114.0	124.5	129.7	122.6	121.3	95.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	172.8	171.7	197.0	193.9	179.7	169.6	128.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	579.7	578.4	551.9	585.3	562.9	507.4	494.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	149.7	147.5	138.4	145.2	135.8	138.1	118.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	160.7	167.5	172.0	166.9	151.4	134.6	116.3
Other textile products	.9	175.3	170.5	176.2	172.1	164.8	131.9	108.0
Tobacco	.7	151.6	153.1	174.5	182.3	155.6	172.2	163.8
Beverages	.7	230.9	233.4	218.5	222.3	183.9	165.9	159.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	613.2	624.6	695.2	647.8	268.0	180.7	153.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	137.3	137.8	129.1	126.7	108.1	83.0	71.7
Electric light and power	.5	135.3	135.4	134.0	137.9	137.5	130.7	123.9
Electrical apparatus	2.6	329.5	327.4	289.2	237.0	193.2	139.4	123.9
Iron and steel products	25.6	343.3	345.5	340.5	257.2	177.6	116.7	94.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	249.5	248.2	259.1	241.7	193.9	150.4	114.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	226.4	226.7	255.5	251.4	188.9	126.9	114.2
Agricultural implements	.6	136.9	133.7	135.6	115.9	97.5	71.4	62.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.9	314.9	315.2	279.1	224.7	162.9	110.2	90.3
Automobiles and parts	2.2	300.9	302.9	316.3	278.9	239.2	156.5	151.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.3	1518.5	1546.4	1579.2	695.7	339.3	103.5	62.2
Heating appliances	.3	168.2	168.7	161.7	160.8	140.8	130.9	118.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	297.0	297.2	334.5	272.7	212.2	132.5	97.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	281.5	281.2	332.6	269.3	200.7	121.5	98.5
Other iron and steel products	4.6	395.1	405.5	467.5	335.7	191.8	122.5	98.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.8	460.0	475.9	476.3	355.2	251.5	171.0	152.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.8	212.6	205.0	191.2	173.8	158.7	146.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	367.3	368.2	394.3	291.7	178.4	152.2	134.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	4.4	270.4	271.8	231.1	258.3	210.0	179.1	108.8
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	159.3	159.5	162.2	176.4	168.7	167.1	160.9
Coal	1.5	101.1	101.7	93.4	100.2	95.1	94.1	93.4
Metallic ores	2.0	292.3	291.4	320.5	357.4	349.2	350.2	334.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	150.0	151.0	149.4	152.1	125.8	126.4	117.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	104.9	105.1	102.8	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.6
Telegraphs	.4	128.9	129.5	130.2	116.8	99.9	91.7	88.6
Telephones	1.1	98.3	98.4	95.4	95.7	86.9	79.6	78.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.0	116.2	114.2	107.1	97.5	90.5	83.0	60.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	178.9	178.1	161.6	145.3	135.0	125.4	119.8
Steam railways	4.6	106.3	104.2	99.5	90.7	82.4	75.8	72.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	82.3	79.3	74.7	70.0	68.6	62.1	64.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	5.9	85.3	90.9	122.6	103.7	83.0	55.4	94.3
Building	2.2	90.4	100.0	174.1	133.8	104.7	44.4	43.3
Highway	1.8	81.4	87.2	92.9	92.5	79.4	67.3	177.3
Railway	1.9	83.7	85.0	97.9	83.8	62.9	55.9	65.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	196.6	195.9	180.0	169.1	150.2	132.6	128.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.7	195.3	173.7	162.9	143.2	128.6	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.8	197.0	190.9	179.9	162.6	159.7	134.9
<b>TRADE</b>	9.0	156.5	159.9	147.1	151.7	145.7	134.9	128.9
Retail	6.7	162.8	163.1	153.9	157.7	151.6	139.5	135.5
Wholesale	2.3	140.3	138.9	129.1	136.0	130.2	123.0	117.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	161.9	163.2	161.4	165.1	136.3	113.5	106.5

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 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	Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1940	Mar. 1 1939
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	77.5	237.2	237.2	228.4	188.2	147.8	119.6	102.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	145.8	144.7	139.9	147.7	136.4	123.7	114.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	144.0	141.6	135.3	132.6	118.5	115.6	113.2
Textiles	11.7	168.3	164.6	172.2	170.5	164.4	141.3	118.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.8	172.6	172.3	179.6	164.8	136.9	121.4	111.8
Iron and steel	32.0	374.6	379.0	350.6	247.4	185.6	106.1	79.6
Other manufactures	23.8	222.3	222.2	214.0	167.2	139.8	115.8	104.5
Communications	1.2	69.9	69.2	68.5	68.8	64.4	65.9	63.2
Transportation	3.1	76.0	76.2	74.5	69.3	75.6	76.8	81.2
Construction	3.6	64.4	69.4	79.4	70.3	67.2	46.8	89.6
Trade	11.3	169.5	170.1	155.6	164.5	152.1	141.3	133.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	190.3	190.9	183.7	156.8	130.0	108.1	101.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	79.3	368.1	357.9	355.7	254.3	166.1	119.3	103.3
Leather products	7.3	111.2	109.8	110.5	108.5	100.0	100.4	101.0
Other manufactures	72.0	480.3	480.6	463.0	318.5	195.5	127.5	104.4
Transportation	2.7	78.3	75.8	77.9	71.2	72.2	81.9	102.6
Construction	5.5	147.2	150.9	128.9	136.6	144.6	60.9	269.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	271.2	271.6	259.7	199.3	145.8	108.7	117.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.4	231.9	230.4	230.0	196.7	148.6	116.8	105.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	164.5	162.3	147.0	161.4	132.8	121.8	113.2
Printing and publishing	6.3	159.5	159.8	146.2	159.5	136.9	132.0	126.5
Textiles	7.6	119.5	118.6	127.1	127.5	114.1	104.6	91.5
Iron and steel	25.1	435.4	429.5	451.5	322.3	211.2	118.1	96.8
Other manufacture	31.7	233.3	233.0	226.2	194.2	144.0	117.6	107.9
Communications	1.2	74.5	73.8	70.8	73.0	73.6	66.9	66.7
Transportation	3.5	127.0	126.0	113.6	103.7	92.3	94.7	91.5
Construction	2.4	101.2	104.8	104.8	81.3	68.7	47.3	46.7
Trade	13.8	143.8	145.7	137.0	144.5	143.2	132.6	125.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	198.0	197.5	194.0	172.3	139.3	114.6	105.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	53.1	169.2	168.0	167.6	153.7	134.6	104.1	91.0
Lumber products	2.1	41.7	43.5	43.8	47.5	56.2	50.0	38.1
Pulp and paper	15.2	133.5	136.9	128.4	127.5	113.9	103.1	96.6
Other manufactures	36.8	239.1	233.5	238.6	209.3	181.0	126.1	105.8
Construction	7.1	98.3	104.4	160.6	186.9	115.6	108.9	136.4
Trade	21.4	184.5	185.9	176.0	165.2	155.6	138.8	137.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	160.7	161.3	163.9	156.4	131.4	108.9	105.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.5	190.9	191.6	204.9	191.8	147.2	120.6	97.9
Textiles	11.4	104.1	104.8	102.5	114.2	104.6	101.7	85.4
Electrical apparatus	11.5	210.4	211.6	196.3	183.4	153.7	121.9	97.9
Iron and steel	46.3	259.7	260.7	305.8	268.5	178.9	129.5	94.6
Other manufactures	18.3	159.9	159.9	153.5	153.2	136.6	124.4	114.5
Construction	1.9	70.3	73.2	112.4	100.6	64.9	51.5	53.8
Trade	7.2	147.3	145.9	140.1	147.1	143.4	130.5	122.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	178.9	179.6	191.2	180.6	141.7	117.1	97.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	90.9	340.0	339.5	359.2	298.4	242.7	166.1	154.1
Iron and steel	77.5	375.3	375.3	403.3	331.8	263.6	167.2	152.6
Other manufactures	13.4	218.0	218.8	209.0	186.4	173.7	162.4	159.3
Construction	1.5	66.4	69.4	91.0	86.5	46.0	35.1	30.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	297.0	297.0	311.8	261.3	211.8	149.2	139.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	63.5	189.4	187.9	171.9	155.8	121.8	103.5	93.2
Animal products - edible	8.9	280.2	273.0	200.2	172.5	155.9	131.8	114.9
Printing and publishing	4.3	111.0	105.8	708.8	116.2	103.8	102.9	101.0
Textiles	6.1	229.5	210.2	232.7	220.3	190.8	161.6	136.1
Iron and steel	25.3	171.0	173.4	146.2	124.1	102.1	80.6	70.1
Other manufactures	18.9	208.5	209.7	210.7	212.8	125.1	114.4	109.8
Transportation	5.8	84.8	84.3	76.6	72.8	69.2	77.0	76.7
Construction	1.7	35.8	36.9	65.5	63.1	106.4	25.9	32.9
Trade	23.4	111.9	125.1	107.3	109.8	106.7	100.8	95.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	142.4	145.8	133.3	127.4	109.9	94.4	88.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	67.0	456.4	463.2	424.9	266.9	161.6	119.7	113.3
Lumber products	6.3	124.7	122.6	101.1	136.1	118.4	94.9	80.5
Other manufactures	60.7	630.5	642.1	588.6	330.0	181.9	131.3	128.2
Communications	2.7	114.4	121.4	120.4	109.9	109.9	106.2	105.9
Transportation	8.3	114.9	99.0	95.6	83.2	85.1	95.6	103.9
Construction	3.5	80.4	98.7	139.7	77.5	58.3	41.5	44.0
Services	4.0	166.1	167.5	149.0	133.6	134.3	121.9	119.6
Trade	14.5	166.5	166.0	155.4	157.7	145.3	137.1	130.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	251.8	254.0	239.4	170.5	129.5	109.0	108.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.





Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 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 Mar. 1, 1944, Feb. 1, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1945	
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	59,262	1,895,765	32.00	159.5	137.6	128.6	194.1	189.2	164.1	
Lumber products	5,426	156,356	28.45	105.3	105.6	95.4	155.9	152.9	110.7	
Pulp and paper	5,528	168,893	30.37	102.5	105.1	97.6	125.6	121.9	109.2	
Iron and steel	51,976	1,191,106	22.90	195.5	191.4	179.5	265.5	257.2	226.5	
Logging	9,820	258,734	26.38	170.9	166.6	165.1	268.0	267.8	221.6	
Mining	15,948	532,662	33.42	88.9	88.2	82.5	129.7	128.6	114.5	
Transportation	18,578	619,924	33.37	186.5	186.2	167.0	217.6	211.4	192.7	
Construction	15,180	595,452	39.25	54.6	60.8	72.2	86.5	91.2	106.1	
Trade	10,678	255,128	23.89	100.5	101.5	94.9	119.0	119.1	105.9	
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	<b>152,514</b>	<b>4,045,199</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>144.5</b>	
<b>Quebec</b>										
Manufacturing	405,818	12,729,875	31.37	141.7	159.7	157.8	185.5	180.7	171.7	
Lumber products	14,216	560,625	39.44	86.3	85.6	80.6	152.7	125.8	112.2	
Pulp and paper	30,355	1,002,487	33.03	102.0	101.4	95.9	117.2	114.9	104.6	
Textile products	75,960	1,680,200	22.12	103.5	101.8	106.1	126.5	122.9	126.0	
Chemicals	42,618	1,576,887	36.99	192.0	191.7	174.5	239.8	237.7	247.6	
Iron and steel	150,574	4,266,256	28.35	199.6	201.1	186.6	256.7	250.5	229.5	
Logging	57,057	952,649	16.70	174.5	180.9	149.1	319.0	290.8	219.5	
Mining	14,589	502,199	34.42	107.4	106.9	108.2	119.8	120.6	118.9	
Communications	7,050	238,921	33.89	109.5	109.0	107.7	119.0	119.0	106.8	
Transportation	54,898	1,238,155	22.56	101.5	101.6	97.8	114.8	118.4	118.5	
Construction	29,078	824,541	28.35	58.2	65.6	102.4	75.1	77.6	135.7	
Services	12,912	255,653	19.84	124.2	125.0	115.2	150.1	149.5	152.1	
Trade	41,017	1,086,507	26.49	106.2	106.9	97.7	118.5	118.7	105.8	
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>582,419</b>	<b>17,806,278</b>	<b>30.57</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>154.9</b>	
<b>Ontario</b>										
Manufacturing	542,050	18,677,015	34.46	125.2	125.8	126.5	157.5	156.0	151.0	
Lumber products	21,702	582,577	26.84	100.9	100.8	96.5	128.2	128.9	115.9	
Plant products - edible	25,620	668,256	26.08	115.0	115.5	100.9	126.2	128.6	115.5	
Pulp and paper	36,057	1,196,756	33.19	105.1	105.1	99.5	116.6	114.5	111.5	
Textile products	54,512	1,355,829	24.84	95.9	95.5	100.0	113.7	116.1	118.6	
Chemicals	29,325	972,751	33.17	147.1	155.5	171.2	178.2	166.1	194.9	
Electrical apparatus	29,822	980,720	32.89	158.7	140.0	124.6	167.5	165.1	149.1	
Iron and steel	225,759	8,760,478	38.81	140.9	141.2	148.0	179.1	178.0	175.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	54,208	1,221,808	22.54	157.7	158.9	159.1	179.2	176.5	175.5	
Logging	18,920	500,744	26.47	188.4	179.5	167.0	278.1	239.2	210.4	
Mining	22,010	898,087	40.36	71.7	71.5	79.9	85.1	81.2	91.4	
Communications	10,222	326,842	31.95	104.2	103.7	98.9	121.9	121.6	107.6	
Transportation	41,401	1,485,466	35.88	115.5	111.9	104.9	124.9	124.2	117.9	
Construction	55,519	1,065,784	19.19	59.2	61.7	60.5	75.4	77.6	96.6	
Services	17,015	327,874	19.27	111.5	111.6	102.5	151.5	152.5	116.5	
Trade	64,529	1,699,649	26.34	94.6	95.7	90.1	106.4	107.2	100.5	
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	<b>749,444</b>	<b>24,979,259</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>155.9</b>	
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>										
Manufacturing	77,838	2,419,970	31.09	141.5	141.7	150.9	168.9	165.0	149.1	
Animal products - edible	14,028	420,701	29.99	160.2	160.7	119.6	186.6	182.9	155.9	
Lumber products	4,046	108,140	26.24	101.2	99.1	90.9	124.2	120.0	111.2	
Plant products - edible	5,452	148,750	27.58	129.7	135.1	114.4	159.2	140.9	119.1	
Textile products	4,495	91,911	20.45	112.4	104.8	116.7	125.6	114.1	129.2	
Iron and steel	50,350	1,059,055	21.04	157.9	161.0	161.5	200.0	195.2	178.9	
Mining	15,585	540,976	34.75	125.7	129.5	120.4	149.7	164.5	146.2	
Communications	4,480	126,912	28.35	105.6	106.2	105.5	116.0	114.4	108.9	
Transportation	35,819	1,518,122	42.39	115.6	114.9	107.1	126.4	124.6	117.1	
Construction	18,680	558,925	29.95	56.5	59.6	60.5	77.2	82.5	78.2	
Services	6,795	126,511	18.62	108.9	107.9	98.9	124.2	123.7	109.5	
Trade	82,596	876,590	27.12	100.4	107.7	95.1	114.0	116.9	105.7	
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	<b>195,445</b>	<b>6,083,895</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>122.1</b>	
<b>British Columbia</b>										
Manufacturing	99,015	3,601,199	36.37	175.4	178.0	166.1	222.9	227.2	215.0	
Animal products - edible	4,529	147,552	32.58	95.6	126.1	99.9	119.7	155.6	121.5	
Lumber products	17,012	560,055	32.92	92.2	91.1	90.4	115.7	114.0	111.6	
Plant products - edible	4,108	118,801	28.92	109.4	115.8	102.1	144.6	146.7	125.7	
Pulp and paper	7,275	254,276	34.96	108.8	109.0	102.0	119.2	121.1	115.1	
Iron and steel	52,171	2,025,095	38.82	458.5	449.9	417.2	573.0	561.7	548.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,061	196,955	38.91	104.9	106.7	109.9	119.1	120.1	178.1	
Logging	11,264	499,087	44.31	122.2	114.9	80.6	145.5	117.0	81.9	
Mining	8,185	351,968	42.95	85.9	85.9	87.9	99.6	99.5	98.7	
Transportation	16,280	570,560	35.05	121.2	115.5	106.9	145.5	158.9	151.0	
Construction	15,596	469,439	30.08	106.1	109.1	162.5	146.5	144.5	222.1	
Services	5,005	109,559	21.89	116.4	115.6	104.9	145.6	145.9	125.6	
Trade	18,756	452,412	24.12	105.7	104.8	97.7	128.1	125.5	114.0	
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	<b>175,490</b>	<b>6,154,252</b>	<b>35.08</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>167.9</b>	

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capite Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1944, Feb. 1, 1944 and Mar. 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar.1,1944	Per Capite Weekly Earn- ings at Mar.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	226,797	7,485,132	33.00	148.7	148.7	143.2	192.5	188.9	178.7
Plant products - edible	8,500	254,788	27.82	101.5	100.5	97.2	126.8	122.1	111.2
Pulp and paper	9,598	295,709	30.81	116.5	114.6	109.5	128.2	125.2	114.1
Textiles	34,234	801,470	23.41	105.9	103.5	108.4	128.5	122.3	127.7
Tobacco	6,805	166,014	24.40	117.2	115.8	128.7	164.5	164.1	155.9
Iron and steel	95,687	3,684,266	39.35	205.6	206.0	190.5	261.1	254.0	255.1
Communications	3,426	141,795	41.59	107.5	106.5	105.4	120.0	121.4	108.5
Transportation	9,253	282,742	30.56	75.2	75.4	75.7	81.9	89.7	92.0
Construction	10,406	324,030	31.14	95.8	103.5	118.2	115.1	119.6	141.2
Services	9,812	202,211	20.61	125.6	125.8	109.2	155.1	152.2	129.9
Trade	33,116	895,761	27.05	108.4	108.8	99.6	117.5	117.5	107.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	<b>292,865</b>	<b>9,333,300</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>159.8</b>
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	30,973	951,723	30.08	195.7	195.6	189.1	275.4	272.9	226.4
Chemicals	10,366	311,193	30.02	236.2	238.8	232.4	403.5	405.7	396.7
Iron and steel	10,529	398,361	36.88	452.7	440.8	302.1	532.7	528.4	309.0
Transportation	1,043	51,588	30.29	115.5	109.9	112.9	151.6	135.2	152.1
Construction	2,152	55,997	26.02	95.2	95.5	81.6	135.5	134.1	126.9
Services	1,322	21,434	16.21	120.6	119.1	107.6	141.5	136.5	120.5
Trade	3,231	77,157	23.87	105.6	108.5	96.8	124.5	124.7	105.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>39,056</b>	<b>1,127,315</b>	<b>28.88</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>250.5</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>192.7</b>
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	192,625	6,887,107	34.72	142.5	141.6	141.4	181.4	178.1	169.2
Plant products - edible	11,957	294,159	24.60	110.4	108.9	98.7	115.2	112.9	106.1
Pulp and paper	16,063	525,646	32.72	106.7	106.9	97.8	118.2	116.3	108.9
Textiles	19,466	525,909	27.02	99.6	98.8	105.9	126.8	122.6	128.1
Chemicals	15,134	484,055	31.98	194.3	195.4	191.9	258.4	236.0	226.5
Electrical apparatus	14,446	471,964	32.67	155.4	156.4	139.5	182.5	173.6	161.1
Iron and steel	64,211	2,563,726	39.93	197.2	184.8	154.1	255.7	252.2	237.5
Communications	3,118	125,032	40.10	105.1	104.1	99.9	122.5	120.2	106.1
Transportation	8,901	290,951	32.69	122.2	121.3	109.3	132.6	137.7	126.1
Construction	6,162	217,851	35.35	74.7	77.2	77.5	85.1	85.8	86.0
Services	9,227	187,324	20.30	118.1	118.0	102.2	137.1	136.9	114.6
Trade	35,327	982,916	27.82	97.6	98.9	95.0	107.7	108.8	102.5
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	<b>256,470</b>	<b>8,498,589</b>	<b>33.28</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>149.7</b>
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,257	346,639	30.79	112.9	112.1	111.8	139.6	134.7	134.5
Pulp and paper	3,223	101,482	31.49	114.7	117.6	110.5	128.1	122.5	118.9
Iron and steel	5,299	112,569	34.12	98.6	92.5	101.3	149.5	140.9	155.4
Construction	1,500	44,986	29.29	60.9	64.7	99.5	78.2	82.6	121.0
Services	2,176	37,597	17.28	121.7	120.8	119.9	154.6	148.6	158.5
Trade	4,556	107,195	23.65	107.0	107.8	102.1	123.2	124.3	110.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	<b>21,196</b>	<b>589,292</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>128.5</b>
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,724	1,770,773	34.91	115.5	115.7	123.7	145.1	142.4	149.6
Textiles	6,706	157,701	25.52	96.8	97.5	95.3	113.8	115.5	112.1
Electrical apparatus	6,765	234,156	34.61	130.0	130.7	121.2	169.9	172.1	159.6
Iron and steel	26,558	1,041,621	39.22	121.8	122.5	143.4	180.5	149.8	166.2
Construction	1,139	41,589	36.51	46.0	47.9	75.5	63.4	66.2	99.0
Trade	4,246	108,868	25.64	97.0	96.1	92.3	107.6	107.1	102.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	<b>58,613</b>	<b>1,993,929</b>	<b>34.02</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>143.0</b>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	36,761	1,674,857	45.56	151.5	151.3	158.9	152.2	152.6	151.9
Iron and steel	31,358	1,483,837	47.32	153.3	152.9	143.1	155.0	155.3	156.3
Construction	619	22,240	55.95	97.2	101.6	133.2	118.1	121.1	162.1
Trade	1,451	40,490	27.90	112.0	112.8	94.1	108.6	110.0	99.8
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	<b>40,443</b>	<b>1,791,677</b>	<b>44.80</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>150.4</b>
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	38,058	1,141,222	30.00	140.9	139.8	137.9	167.1	161.3	144.8
Animal products - edible	5,558	171,795	32.06	144.8	141.1	105.8	173.7	176.2	125.2
Textiles	3,672	73,087	19.90	114.2	104.6	117.6	120.8	108.0	150.4
Chemicals	2,873	87,103	30.32	503.7	497.7	629.7	584.4	592.1	702.7
Iron and steel	15,149	505,026	33.74	153.8	155.9	151.5	190.9	181.6	155.1
Communications	1,180	33,900	28.73	93.8	93.5	93.2	98.1	95.6	95.3
Transportation	3,335	109,466	32.83	117.0	116.3	105.7	131.1	130.1	121.6
Construction	1,010	33,547	33.21	23.1	25.1	42.3	25.5	26.4	46.3
Services	2,349	41,807	17.80	118.2	117.0	105.2	132.5	131.1	115.5
Trade	14,016	385,618	27.51	100.3	112.1	96.1	114.0	121.9	105.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	<b>59,939</b>	<b>1,745,909</b>	<b>29.13</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>120.9</b>
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	60,363	2,210,345	36.62	246.2	249.8	229.2	323.6	325.9	306.0
Lumber products	5,676	194,147	32.44	95.0	93.4	77.1	113.3	112.1	96.8
Iron and steel	41,745	1,609,637	38.56	508.3	516.9	486.6	658.0	664.1	638.0
Communications	2,446	66,504	27.19	105.2	111.7	110.2	116.5	122.7	119.5
Transportation	7,480	245,991	32.99	137.3	118.3	114.2	147.5	140.5	135.1
Construction	3,108	120,782	39.66	101.5	124.6	176.4	139.6	155.7	219.0
Services	3,633	81,089	22.32	121.2	122.3	108.8	149.2	151.1	123.5
Trade	13,085	365,718	27.95	103.2	104.7	96.9	129.2	127.6	115.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	<b>90,119</b>	<b>3,090,609</b>	<b>34.29</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>223.0</b>

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