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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 4, 1944

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

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 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.

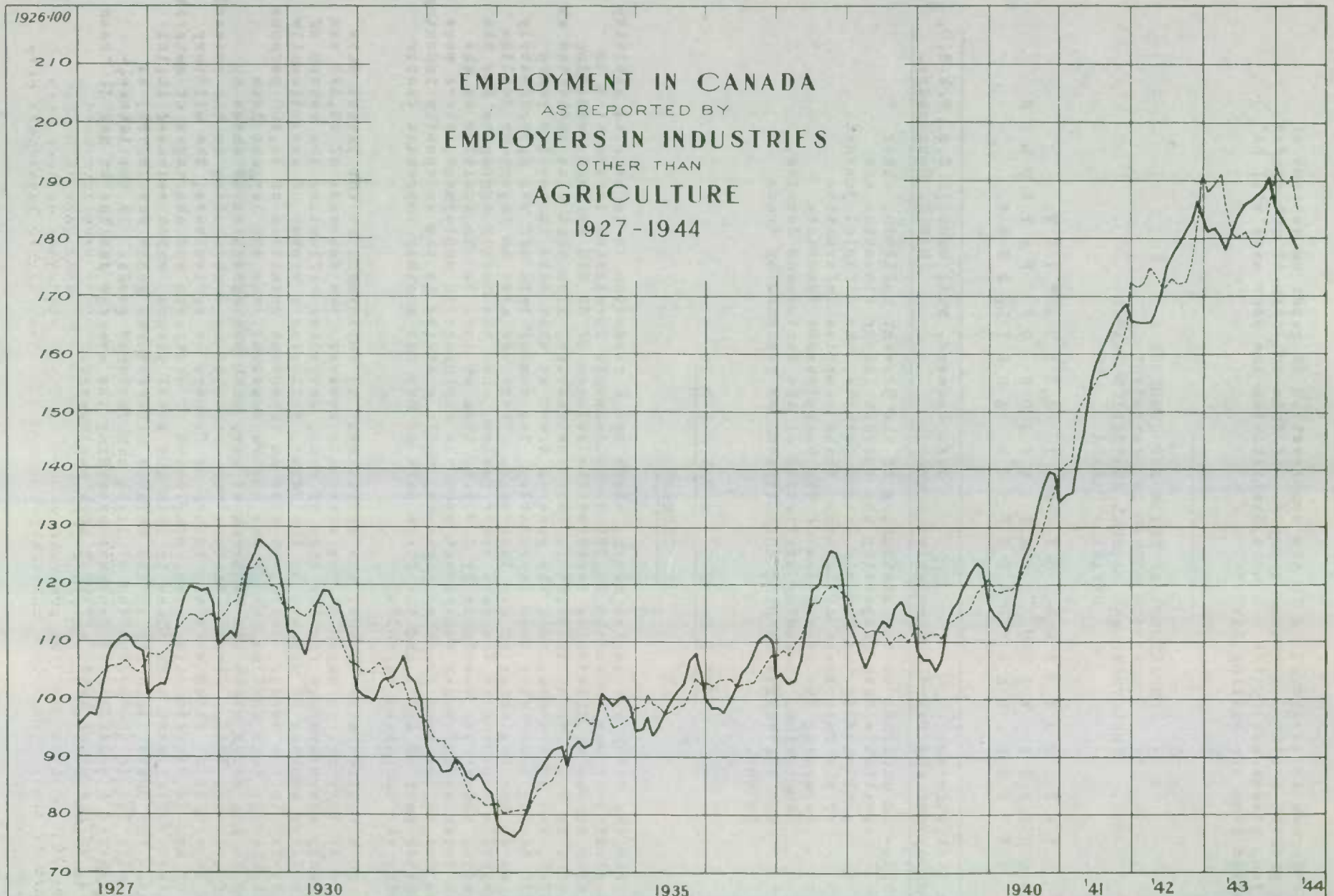
GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

For the fifth successive month, there was a recession in industrial activity at the beginning of May, when the 14,539 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the release of 23,320 persons, reducing their staffs by 1.3 p.c. to 1,798,340. This contraction, like that also indicated at May 1, 1943, was contra-seasonal, the general trend at that date in earlier years since 1920 having invariably been favourable. The number laid off was approximately the same as at the beginning of May last year. There was also an important decline in the payrolls reported at the date under review, when the weekly aggregate for the eight leading industries was lower by 1.6 p.c. than at Apr. 1. In addition to the losses in salaries and wages consequent upon the shrinkage in employment, there were decreases due to lessened overtime payments, while a strike in the automobile industry in the latter part of April and the first part of May was another important factor in reducing the indicated payrolls.

To a considerable extent, the curtailment in employment at the latest date took place in logging, in which it was seasonal; however, the decrease of 23,378 men was decidedly above-average for the time of year, doubtless reflecting the return of unusually large numbers of workers to the farms, following a winter of exceptionally great activity in the woods. There was also an important reduction of 11,400 persons in manufacturing; this decline, which was contra-seasonal, was the largest loss indicated in any month since the outbreak of war, with the exception of those at Jan. 1 of 1940 and 1944. Several factors were reported as contributing to the recession, the more important of which were the return of farmers to agriculture, the military call-up of men in certain categories, completion of contracts and shortages of materials. The greatest curtailment took place in iron and steel plants, which released 10,121 employees. The number laid off in the durable manufactured goods was 10,752, as compared with 744 in the production of light manufactured goods. In the latter, textiles showed a considerable decrease exceeding the average decline at May 1. Food factories, on the other hand, afforded more employment.

Chart 1



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

Among the remaining main industrial groups, mining showed a substantial reduction, which was above-average for the beginning of May. The trend was upward in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade. The gain of 6,757 persons in construction was greatest, although it was not equal to the expansion usually indicated at May 1.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment at the date under review was 178.2, compared with 180.6 at Apr. 1, 1944. The figure at May 1, 1943, was also 178.2. The seasonally-adjusted index fell from 191.2 in the preceding month, to 185.0 at the beginning of May.

Although recent wartime factors have tended to cut across normal seasonal movements, it is probable that the June 1 survey will show a resumption of the upward course of employment which was halted at Dec. 1 of last winter. Without exception, general expansion in employment has been indicated at the first of June in the years since 1920; in manufacturing this has also been the case, with the single exception of June 1, 1931.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the payrolls disbursed on or about that date, for services rendered in the week preceding. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages in the eight leading industries was \$57,958,026, as compared with \$58,897,682 paid at the beginning of April; this decrease of 1.6 p.c. was due in part to the diminution in employment, but also resulted from lessened overtime work, while industrial disputes likewise considerably affected the situation. The per capita earnings fell from \$32.37 at Apr. 1, to \$32.26 at the beginning of May. The May 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.59, and that at May 1, 1942, \$28.59; the former average had been substantially lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays, then falling within the period of observation. In the last 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.7 p.c., while there has been no change, on the whole, in the number employed in the eight leading industrial divisions.

The survey shows that, including the figures for financial institutions, the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups at May 1 was 1,861,089, as compared with 1,884,382 at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the latest date amounted to \$60,069,104, as compared with \$60,997,451 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.28, as compared with \$32.37 at the beginning of April, and \$30.60 at May 1, 1943.

The table on page 4 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 Apr. 1, 1944, and May 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 the latter statistics are available. The index numbers of payrolls in this table 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.

In the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 16.5 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 46.2 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1944, amounted to 16.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 46.2 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment during the period of observation 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 bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In a substantial number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

Number of Persons Employed at May 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 May 1, 1944, April 1, 1944 and May 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographic and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of							
			May 1 1944	Apr.1 1944	May 1 1943	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
						May 1 1944	Apr.1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr.1 1944	May 1 1943		
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$								
Maritime Provinces	133,917	4,268,779	31.38	31.41	28.65	116.9	116.3	111.9	169.5	167.9	148.0		
Prince Edward Island	2,421	65,337	26.36	26.13	23.97	114.9	131.2	95.6	144.3	160.3	107.5		
Nova Scotia	82,323	2,769,508	33.40	33.16	29.36	119.3	113.5	115.4	177.7	168.2	153.5		
New Brunswick	48,573	1,434,234	29.53	29.06	27.16	110.3	120.4	107.5	156.3	167.7	140.9		
Quebec	563,214	17,241,181	30.31	30.34	28.56	121.0	123.5	122.1	154.7	159.0	147.1		
Ontario	735,374	24,247,030	32.95	33.31	31.33	111.7	115.0	112.3	133.3	138.9	131.9		
Prairie Provinces	192,467	6,123,307	31.34	31.59	29.78	109.9	111.1	105.9	133.5	134.0	121.1		
Manitoba	90,955	2,863,189	31.51	31.29	29.55	110.9	111.6	106.3	131.7	131.7	121.0		
Saskatchewan	56,664	1,117,200	30.47	30.60	28.55	102.5	102.3	98.6	124.3	125.3	112.7		
Alberta	64,948	2,147,218	33.07	32.55	30.32	113.2	116.0	107.2	141.5	142.4	125.9		
British Columbia	170,968	6,065,029	35.50	35.00	35.03	135.9	136.9	138.5	171.5	170.4	174.0		
CANADA	1,796,540	57,958,028	32.26	32.37	30.59	116.5	118.1	116.5	146.2	148.6	139.6		
(c) Cities													
Montreal	290,963	9,205,946	31.64	32.20	29.71	133.9	134.7	131.3	166.1	170.0	156.4		
Quebec City	58,915	1,140,909	29.32	29.26	25.37	164.2	165.2	164.6	232.4	232.9	203.3		
Toronto	255,122	8,472,358	33.21	33.03	31.38	129.0	129.0	125.5	159.5	158.6	147.9		
Ottawa	21,497	597,148	27.78	27.62	26.45	108.2	107.2	109.2	130.0	128.4	125.5		
Hamilton	58,614	1,377,943	33.74	33.94	32.41	110.5	111.0	116.0	135.5	137.0	136.9		
Windsor	59,270	1,434,856	36.54	44.46	40.71	125.4	128.5	133.1	120.3	150.2	142.6		
Winnipeg	59,962	1,763,013	29.40	29.17	27.79	116.5	118.2	112.4	135.0	135.9	123.6		
Vancouver	85,973	2,982,319	34.29	33.58	33.73	171.2	174.2	169.2	223.7	223.5	220.3		
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	1,168,047	38,447,940	32.92	33.28	31.09	132.9	134.2	132.7	168.1	171.7	159.5		
Durable Goods ^{1/}	650,109	23,319,341	35.37	36.55	34.17	152.1	154.7	153.5	194.6	201.6	188.2		
Non-Durable Goods	500,874	14,480,616	28.32	28.82	26.31	115.6	115.8	113.7	141.0	140.7	129.5		
Electric Light and Power	17,264	647,983	37.53	37.50	35.53	90.5	90.0	91.5	105.5	104.6	100.8		
Logging	48,614	1,407,871	28.96	27.63	25.51	102.6	151.9	83.5	151.7	214.8	109.4		
Mining	72,615	2,842,207	39.13	37.55	35.42	87.7	89.8	89.1	109.1	107.1	100.8		
Communications	28,354	878,098	30.97	30.53	29.09	109.2	108.5	105.5	124.8	122.2	113.2		
Transportation	152,815	5,712,770	37.53	37.28	35.70	121.9	118.0	112.6	143.0	158.0	126.7		
Construction and Maintenance	110,006	3,270,708	29.73	30.44	30.06	62.5	58.6	82.9	81.5	78.3	109.6		
Services	45,236	891,238	19.62	19.44	18.46	117.4	116.4	106.9	142.3	159.4	123.2		
Trade	170,703	4,507,064	26.40	26.32	25.10	102.3	101.7	96.7	115.3	114.5	106.5		
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,796,540	57,958,028	32.26	32.37	30.59	116.5	118.1	116.5	146.2	148.6	139.6		
Finance	64,749	2,111,078	32.60	31.95	31.02	108.0	108.0	105.4	122.5	121.6	113.5		
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,289	60,069,104	32.22	32.37	30.60	116.1	117.8	116.1	145.2	147.3	138.5		

^{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:- Mar. 1, 143.1; Apr. 1, 143.5 and May 1, 143.6; at May 1, 1943, the index was 135.5.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.9 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 68.1 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In spite of the contraction indicated at May 1, 1944 as compared with Apr. 1, the growth in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been exceedingly marked in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 52.1 p.c., between June 1, 1941 and May 1, 1944, accompanied by an increase of 94.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed. In the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment at May 1 was higher by 15.6 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41 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 may also considerably influence the reported aggregate and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 4, 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 Apr. 1 and May 1, 1944, and May 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.

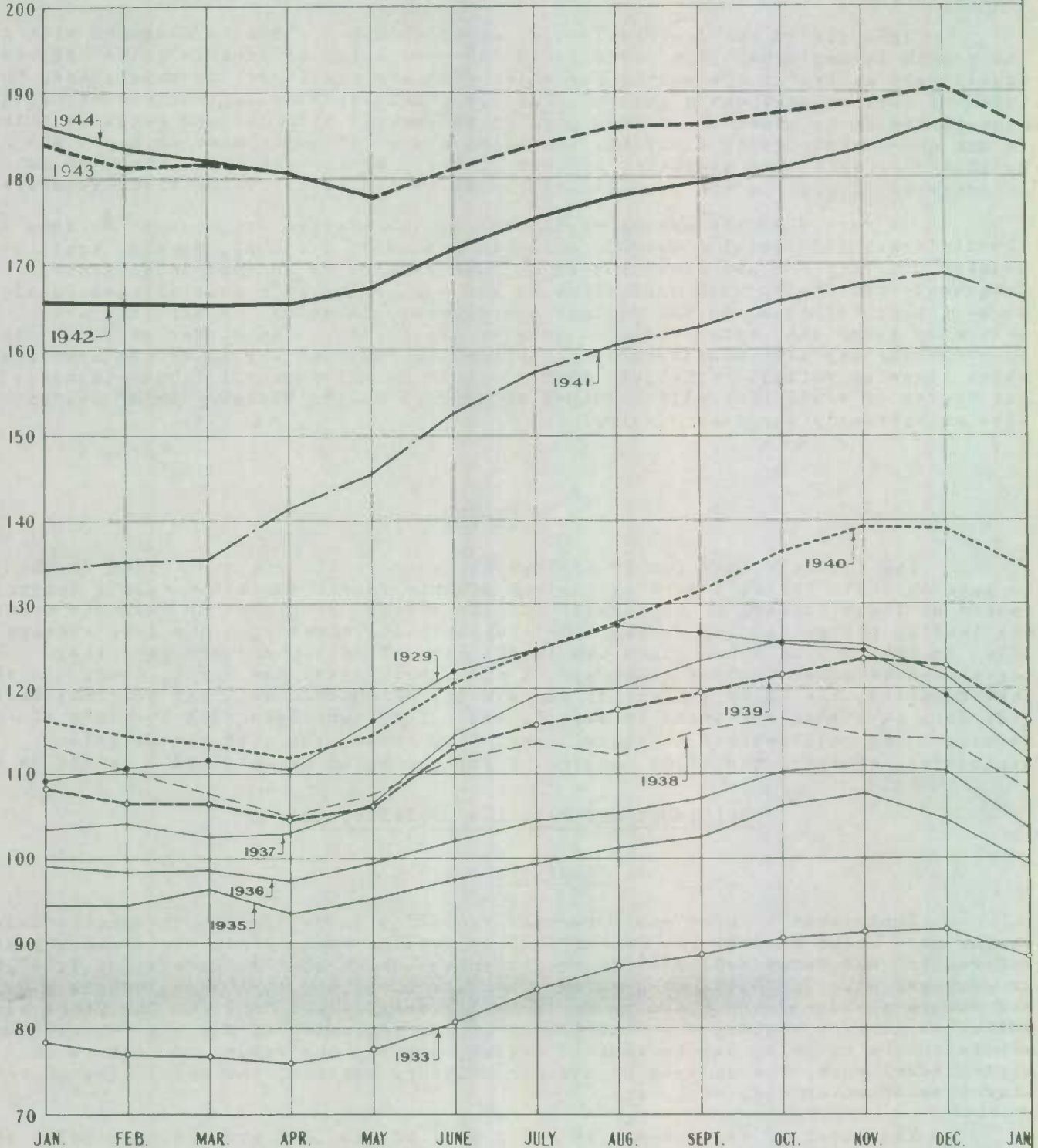
Employment.— There was a further recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, the fourth monthly decline recorded in the present year. Information was furnished by 8,065 establishments with staffs aggregating 1,168,047, as compared with 1,179,447 at Apr. 1. The loss of 11,400 employees, or one p.c., was contra-seasonal, the trend at May 1 having been upward in 19 of the years since 1920. As already stated, the contraction at the beginning of May was reported by manufacturers as being due to several causes, notably the return of farmers to agricultural work, the call-up of men for military service, the completion of contracts, shortages of materials, etc., etc.

The index of employment, at 223.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, was below that of 226.5 at Apr. 1, but was fractionally higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of 223.9. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the May 1 index was 221.5, as compared with 227.4 in the preceding month.

Chart 2

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.

Employment in iron and steel plants* showed a decline of 10,121 persons at May 1, the largest number laid off since Aug. 1, 1938. A slackening was indicated in many branches of the industry, the largest decreases being in shipyards, automobiles, aircraft and firearms. Textile, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories also afforded considerably less employment, and there were small losses in leather, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants. The reductions in textiles were quite widely distributed among the different branches, those in the cotton, woollen, knitting and garment manufacturing being largest; the seasonal contraction in the industry as a whole exceeded the average at May 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, but was less than that noted at May 1, 1943. On the other hand, substantial improvement was indicated in animal food and rubber factories, together with moderate gains in lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and beverage plants. In some cases, particularly in animal food factories, the expansion was seasonal in character.

A comparison of the latest statistics with those for May 1, 1943, shows a slight falling-off in employment in the production of durable manufactured goods at the date under review, the first occasion in a lengthy period in which the 12 months' comparison in this class has been unfavourable. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, however, the latest index was a little higher than at the beginning of May of last year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$38,447,940; this was less by \$802,532, or 2.1 p.c., than the total reported by the same firms at Apr. 1. The relatively greater reduction in payrolls than in employment was partly due to the loss in working time as a result of an industrial dispute in the automobile industry, and partly to curtailment in overtime work. At May 1, 1943, the reported salaries and wages had shown a larger decline as compared with the preceding period of observation, the situation then having been greatly affected by the observance of the Easter holidays in the last week of April. Since Easter this year was celebrated on Apr. 9, the resulting decrease in payrolls will not be reflected in the current surveys.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, fell from 171.7 at Apr. 1, to 168.1 at May 1, 1944. This was 5.4 p.c. higher than that of 159.5 at May 1, 1943, since then, the index of employment has fractionally risen. The latest per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing stood at \$32.92, as compared with \$33.28 at Apr. 1, and \$31.09 at May 1, 1943, when the figure had been 72 cents lower than in the preceding report.

Logging.- Following a season of marked activity, there was an important contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 572 co-operating companies reported 48,614 workers, a reduction of 23,373 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 32.5 p.c. has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920. The number released was considerably larger than at the same date in 1943, although the percentage decline was only slightly greater. The latest index of employment, at 162.4, was 23.2 p.c. higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of 131.8. The sums disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review amounted to \$1,407,971, as compared with \$1,993,428 at Apr. 1. This was a decrease of 29.4 p.c. The per capita average showed a further seasonal rise, from \$27.69 at Apr. 1, to \$28.86 at the beginning of May; the May 1, 1943, figure had been \$25.51. It must again 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, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

The gain of 23.2 p.c. in the latest index of employment as compared with May 1, 1943, was accompanied by a rise of 38.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls

*Changes in the industrial classifications of certain establishments in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups have resulted in revisions in the index numbers for Apr. 1 in Tables 4 and 7.

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>Light Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>			<u>Light Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1 9 4 1</u>							<u>1 9 4 2</u>						
Jan. 1							Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	111.4	114.3	\$26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	119.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1							Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.55
Apr. 1							Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.2	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	29.70	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.43	102.3	103.3	25.32	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.15
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	26.39	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.92	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	29.79	128.3	143.5	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	27.59	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	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	30.03	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	29.06	132.2	157.0	30.55	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.7	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.9	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.31	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1						
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1						
Aug. 1	121.3	147.5	31.08	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1						
Sept. 1	121.8	149.7	31.30	136.3	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1						
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1						
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.52	Nov. 1						
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.36	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.

during the 12 months.

Mining.- Further losses in employment were recorded in mining; although these were seasonal, they exceeded the average at May 1 in the period since 1920. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed little general change, but the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded decidedly less employment, the loss in the latter being especially large. Information furnished by 482 operators indicated a combined working force of 72,515 persons, as compared with 74,230 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 155.4, a few points below the preceding figure of 159.1, and 1.5 p.c. lower than that of 157.8 at May 1, 1943. The reduction in employment was accompanied by an increase in the reported payrolls, largely due to the payment of higher wage rates in eastern coal fields. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages paid at the beginning of May were given as \$2,842,207, as compared with \$2,787,451 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average was \$39.19, as compared with \$37.55 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$35.48 at May 1, 1943.

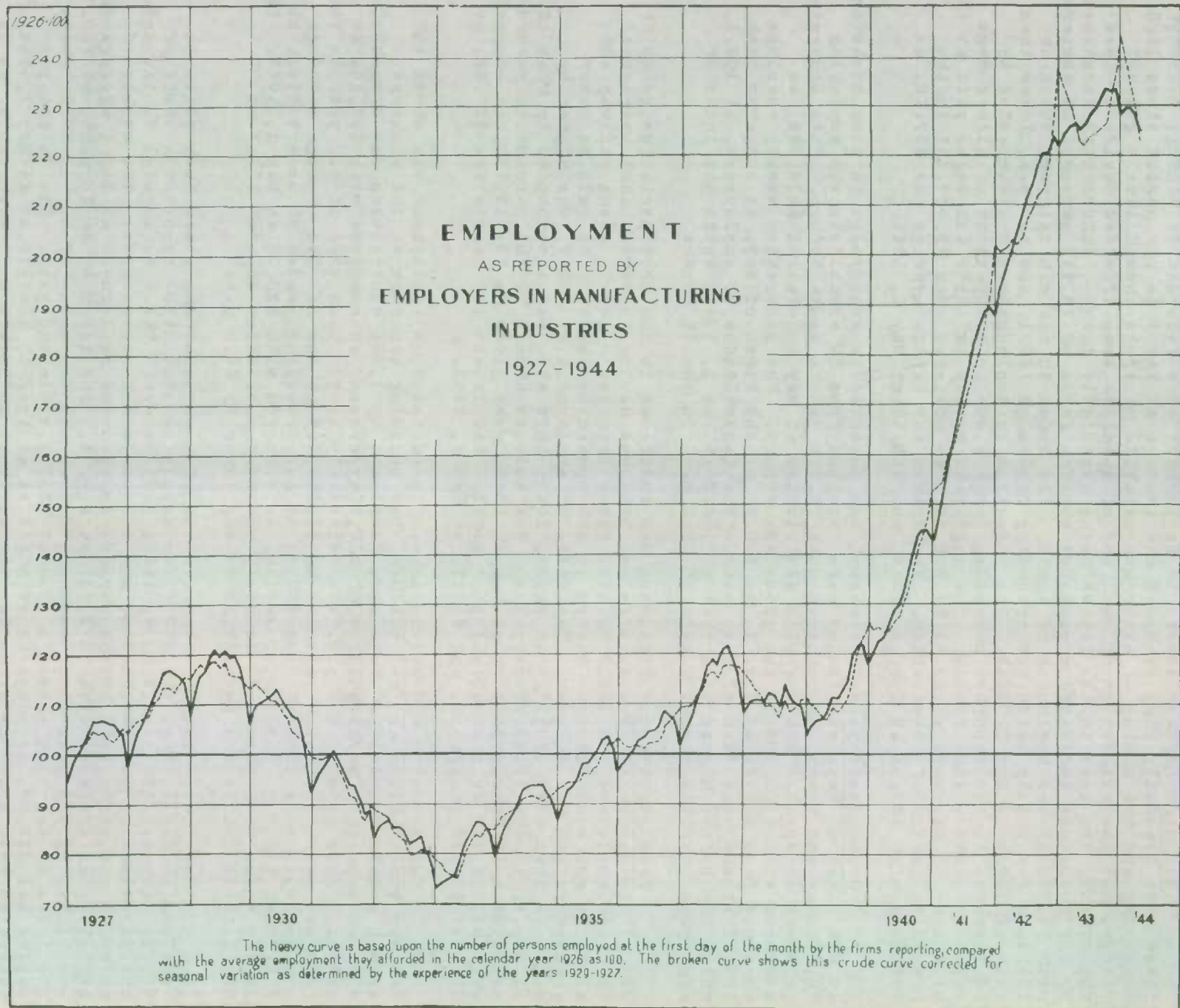
Communications.- Improvement was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 59 establishments employing 28,354 men and women, as compared with 28,178 in the month before. This moderate gain was seasonal. The payrolls distributed at May 1 totalled \$878,098, as compared with \$860,289 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$30.53 at Apr. 1, to \$30.97 at the first of May, as compared with \$29.09 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 106.1, was a few points higher than that of 102.5 at May 1, 1943, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Expansion was indicated in the transportation group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 4,850 employees, to 152,815. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - shared in the upward movement. The gain in water transportation was largest. The index of employment, at 120.9, was higher by 8.2 p.c. than that of 111.7 at May 1, 1943; this rise was accompanied by that of 12.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at May 1, 1944, were given as \$5,712,770, as compared with \$5,512,799 at the beginning of April. The latest per capita was \$37.36, as against \$37.26 at Apr. 1, and \$35.70 at May 1, 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance, but building and work on the highways showed greater activity. Data were furnished by 1,554 contractors and branches, with an aggregate working force of 110,006 persons, as compared with 103,249 at Apr. 1. This gain of 6.5 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 4.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$3,270,708 at May 1. The average earnings per employee were lowered from \$30.44 in the preceding period of observation, to \$29.73 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.08 at May 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 87.2, was 24.6 p.c. below that of 115.7 at May 1, 1943, while the payroll index was lower by 25.6 p.c.

Services.- Moderate improvement of a seasonal character took place in services at May 1, when the 672 firms supplying statistics reported a staff of 45,286 persons, 370 more than in their last return. There were gains in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$891,268, as compared with \$873,267 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 200.7, was higher by 9.9 p.c. than that of 182.7 at the beginning of May in 1943, while the index of payrolls showed a rise of 15.5 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita was \$19.68, as compared with \$19.44 at Apr. 1, and \$18.46 at May 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 63 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- There was a seasonal gain in the number of persons engaged in retail trade at May 1, when the improvement was slightly below normal. The 2,532 wholesale and retail establishments furnishing information reported 170,703



employees at the date under review, as compared with 169,683 at Apr. 1. This increase of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment; these aggregated \$4,507,064, as compared with \$4,477,524 in the last report. The average per employee was \$26.40, as compared with \$26.39 at Apr. 1, and \$25.10 at the first of May, 1943. Over the year, the index of employment has risen by 5.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 8.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 771 financial institutions showed an increase of 27 in the number employed therein; their staffs included 64,749 men and women. The amounts earned by these persons were given as \$2,111,078, as compared with \$2,099,749 paid on or about Apr. 1. The per capita was \$32.60 at May 1, compared with \$31.95 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$31.02 at May 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.4, was slightly higher than that of 122.4 at May 1, 1943, while the latest index number of payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia at the beginning of May; practically no general change was noted in Saskatchewan, while the trend in Nova Scotia was favourable. The largest contractions were in Quebec and Ontario. In the former, the reported working forces were smaller by 11,076 persons, and in the latter, by 8,202. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, employment continued at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year, but in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, there was a falling-off in this comparison.

The widely-distributed declines in employment were accompanied in most cases by reductions in the weekly payrolls. In Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the percentage decreases in the salaries and wages were greater than those in the personnel; in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta the reverse was the case, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia the disbursements at May 1 were larger than at Apr. 1. In all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the average earnings per employee showed an increase. In all cases, they were higher than at May 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Largely as a result of the completion of seasonal operations in logging camps, there was a shrinkage in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of May; the loss took place mainly in New Brunswick, although the tendency was also unfavourable in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. Data were tabulated from 1,053 employers in the Maritime Area, whose staffs included 133,917 persons, compared with 134,509 at Apr. 1. The decline of 0.4 p.c., was accompanied by an advance of \$43,893, or one p.c., in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$4,268,779. The index of employment, at 176.6 at May 1, was rather lower than that of 177.3 at Apr. 1, but was 3.5 p.c. higher than the figure of 170.6 at the same date a year ago. The index of payrolls has risen by 14.5 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$31.88 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.41 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$28.65 at May 1, 1943.

As already stated, most of the curtailment at the beginning of May took place in logging, while the trend was upward in transportation, trade, manufacturing and construction, the largest gain being in the last-named. Within the manufacturing division, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants reported heightened activity, but workers were released from the iron and steel industries. Other divisions of manufacturing showed little general change.

Quebec.- The contraction of 1.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec at May 1 was due, in the main, to the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps, together with substantial reductions in manufacturing. Mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand,

transportation and construction afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the largest losses were in iron and steel works, in which they were, in some cases, reported as being due to the return of farmers to agricultural work, and the call-up of men for military service. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories were also slacker. The general curtailment in Quebec at the date under review was contra-seasonal, employment usually having increased at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1943; at May 1 of last year, however, the trend had also been unfavourable, but the number then laid off had been somewhat smaller.

The 3,827 firms furnishing information at May 1, 1944, had a working force of 563,214 men and women, as compared with 574,287 at Apr. 1. There was also a reduction in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review; these amounted to \$17,241,181, as compared with \$17,711,209 in the preceding period of observation. This decline of 2.7 p.c. exceeded that of 1.9 p.c. in the personnel. The greater curtailment in payrolls than in employees was partly accounted for by less overtime work. The per capita fell from \$30.84 at Apr. 1, to \$30.61 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$28.56 at the same date in 1943. Since then, the number in recorded employment has declined by 0.8 p.c.; on the other hand, the index number of aggregate payrolls has advanced by 5.2 p.c.

Ontario.- For the fifth successive month, industrial employment in Ontario showed a recession; this was contrary to the usual movement at May 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 6,130 employers whose staffs included 735,874 persons, 8,198 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index declined from 182.9 at that date, to 180.8 at the beginning of May, as compared with 181.8 at May 1, 1943. The reported payrolls were also lower, aggregating \$24,247,030, as compared with \$24,786,947 in the preceding period of observation; this reduction of 2.2 p.c. resulted not only from the recession in employment, but also from lessened overtime work, while industrial disputes also had an adverse effect upon the wages. The latest per capita was \$32.95, 36 cents below the Apr. 1 figure of \$33.31; that at May 1, 1943, had been \$31.63. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has fallen by 0.6 p.c., while payrolls have risen by three p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further contraction, 4,154 persons having been released by the co-operating factories. Large part of the loss was reported in iron and steel plants, but the trend was also downward in the pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions. Lumber, vegetable food, rubber and beverage manufacturers, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging and mining reported reductions in employment, the firms co-operating in these groups laying off 7,099 and 545 workers, respectively. Communications, transportation, services and trade, on the other hand, were more active. The gain in transportation was considerable.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend in the Prairie Area was unfavourable at the first of May, when the general slackening was at variance with the advance normally indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. No general change was shown in Saskatchewan, but employment in Manitoba and Alberta declined. Statistics were compiled from 1,960 establishments in the Prairie Provinces with 192,467 employees; this was a decrease of 2,169, or 1.1 p.c., from Apr. 1. The salaries and wages distributed were also lower, being less by 0.3 p.c., than the aggregate at the beginning of April; the total then indicated had been \$6,149,001, while the latest figure was \$6,128,307. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.59 at Apr. 1, to \$31.84 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.78 at May 1, 1943. In the year, employment has gained by 3.8 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 10.2 p.c.

Manufacturing, logging and mining afforded less employment at the beginning of May, but there was expansion in transportation, construction and trade, that in construction being greatest. Within the manufacturing division, animal and vegetable foods reported heightened activity, while lumber, non-ferrous metal and

iron and steel plants released employees; the losses in the last-named were particularly large.

British Columbia.- There was continued curtailment of a contra-seasonal character in the number in recorded employment in British Columbia. The 1,567 firms furnishing data at May 1 had a combined working force of 170,868, as compared with 172,156 in their last report. This decrease of 0.7 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. As a result, the per capita average rose, advancing from \$35.00 at Apr. 1, to \$35.50 at the beginning of May. The figure at May 1, 1943, had been \$35.03. In the 12 months since then, employment has declined by 1.9 p.c. and the reported payrolls have fallen by 1.4 p.c.

Logging and services showed some improvement at May 1, 1944. On the other hand, there were reductions in transportation, mining and manufacturing. The losses in factory employment took place in iron and steel plants, mainly in ship-yards. Animal food, lumber and some other classes, however, afforded rather more employment. Other branches of industry showed only slight changes on the whole.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment declined at May 1 in seven of the eight centres for which data are published, the trend being retrogressive in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while slight improvement was indicated in Ottawa. The losses in Montreal, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were considerable, while those in Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton were not large. Employment was more active than at May 1, 1943, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but the indexes in the remaining four cities were lower.

In three centres, namely, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, the reported salaries and wages were slightly higher than at Apr. 1, while in the other five they were lower, the losses consequent upon reduced employment being augmented by those resulting from curtailment of overtime work; in Windsor, another important factor was a strike among certain automobile workers. The per capita weekly earnings in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver were higher than at Apr. 1, 1944, or May 1, 1943, while those in Montreal and Hamilton showed a gain in the 12 months, although the latest averages were lower than in the preceding month. In Windsor, both comparisons were unfavourable. The index numbers of aggregate payrolls in all of the larger centres except Hamilton and Windsor, were higher at the date under review than at May 1 of last year.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal continued downward, according to information from 2,266 establishments with 290,963 employees, as compared with 292,666 at Apr. 1. The contra-seasonal loss was accompanied by a considerably larger percentage decline in the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of May, for services rendered in the week preceding; these aggregated \$9,205,946, being less by 2.3p.c. than the disbursements of \$9,424,514 at Apr. 1. The reductions in payrolls were general, resulting from lessened overtime work, as well as from curtailment in employment. The per capita, at \$31.64 at May 1, was lower than that of \$32.20 at Apr. 1, but was higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of \$29.71. Since then, employment in Montreal has risen by 1.6 p.c., and payrolls by 6.2 p.c.

There was a substantial decrease in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel. Textile works also showed lessened activity, which was partly seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were slacker. Services and transportation, however, reported larger staffs; the gain in the latter was fairly large.

Quebec City.- A further shrinkage in employment was indicated in Quebec, where the firms furnishing data had a staff of 38,915 men and women, as compared with 39,075 at the beginning of April. This decrease of 0.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted

to \$1,140,909. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$29.26 at Apr. 1, to \$29.32 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.37 at May 1, 1943. The latest index of employment was 0.2 p.c. lower than at that date, but there was a rise of 14.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Iron and steel factories afforded less employment at May 1 than at the beginning of April, while trade was busier; the changes in other industries were small.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued to slacken, there being a decrease of 247 persons, or 0.1 p.c. in the personnel of the 2,175 establishments co-operating at May 1, when they had 255,122 employees. The general trend in many branches of manufacturing was downward; the greatest losses were in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, textile and chemical plants. There were moderate gains in transportation and trade, while construction was quieter.

The payrolls reported at May 1 aggregated \$8,472,358, as compared with \$8,433,877 in the preceding period of observation. This gain of 0.5 p.c., accompanying the slight loss in employment, raised the per capita average from \$33.03 at Apr. 1, to \$33.21 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1943, had been \$31.38. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.8 p.c., and that of payrolls has advanced by 7.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was little general change in manufacturing in Ottawa at May 1; construction was rather busier, while trade showed a slight falling-off. Returns were furnished by 261 employers with a staff of 21,497 men and women, as compared with 21,423 at the beginning of April. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$597,148, a sum which was higher by 1.3 p.c. than the total reported at the first of April. The gain in employment was 0.3 p.c. The latest per capita was \$27.78, 26 cents above that in the preceding period of observation; the average at May 1, 1943, had been \$26.45. The index of employment, at 163.0 at the date under review, was 0.9 p.c. below that indicated a year earlier, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 3.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton moderately declined. The loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Transportation, on the other hand, was rather brisker. A combined working force of 58,614 persons was reported by the 375 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 58,887 at Apr. 1. The recession was contra-seasonal. The payrolls disbursed totalled \$1,977,849, being less by one p.c. than the amounts reported by the same establishments at the beginning of April. The average per employee fell from \$33.94 at that date, to \$33.74 at May 1, as compared with \$32.41 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a falling-off of 4.7 p.c. in employment, and of one p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued downward. Considerable curtailment was indicated in iron and steel plants, where an industrial dispute greatly affected the situation. The changes in the remaining industrial divisions were minor. Information was received from 229 establishments employing 39,270 men and women, as compared with 40,282 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review, amounting to \$1,434,856, were also lowered to an important extent by strikes. The Apr. 1 aggregate had been \$1,790,831, so that the reduction at the date under review was practically 20 p.c. As compared with May 1, 1943, there was a loss of 5.8 p.c. in employment, and of 15.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita earnings fell from \$44.46 at Apr. 1 to \$36.54 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.71 at the beginning of May last year.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a contraction at May 1, when the 597 co-operating firms recorded a personnel of 59,962, a decrease of 841, or 1.4 p.c., from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss took place largely in iron and steel, particularly in the aircraft division, and was accompanied by a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$1,763,013. The earnings per employee stood at \$29.40, as compared with \$29.17 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$27.79 at May 1, 1943. Over the 12 months, the reported payrolls have risen by 9.2 p.c., while employment has increased by 3.6 p.c.

In addition to the recession in iron and steel products at May 1, there was also a reduction in employment in road construction and maintenance, and in trade. The decreases were moderate, as were the increases indicated in several branches of manufacturing, notably animal foods, and in transportation and services.

Vancouver. - Manufacturing operations in Vancouver continued to decline; the greatest curtailment was in shipbuilding. Transportation and construction also released some employees, but moderate improvement was noted in services, communications and trade. On the whole, there was a loss of 1,695 in the number of employees reported at May 1, when the 674 employers furnishing data had a personnel of 86,973. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,982,319, as compared with \$2,977,389 at Apr. 1. The per capita was \$34.29, as compared with \$33.58 at Apr. 1, and \$33.73 at May 1, 1943. Since then, there has been a gain of 1.2 p.c. in employment, and of 5.8 p.c. in aggregate payrolls.

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 May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita 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.

24/6/44.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.6	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.5
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.3	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.6	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.6	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.5
May 1, 1936	99.6	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	115.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	128.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.3
Apr. 1	141.3	136.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	118.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.4	136.6	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.3	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	161.3	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	168.3	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	147.6	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.9	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.9	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	166.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	125.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	166.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.3	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	166.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	156.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.9	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	137.9	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	187.2
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	140.5	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	185.5	134.7	132.7	121.9	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	147.6	182.4
Apr. 1	160.6	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	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	164.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	136.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	180.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	167.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	186.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	146.1	142.1	138.8	163.5	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.6	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	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.9	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.6	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.5	152.2	183.3

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

100.0 7.4 .1 4.6 2.7 31.4 41.0 10.7 5.1 2.0 3.6 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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	95.8	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	116.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	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	154.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	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	166.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	166.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	166.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	167.7	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	235.8	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	236.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	269.7	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	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1944.
 18.2 2.2 14.2 1.2 3.3 2.2 3.3 4.8

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

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.8	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 11, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	85.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
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Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1,	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	146.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	178.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
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Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
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	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
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Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	182.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	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	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
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Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	106.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4

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

100.0	65.0	2.7	4.1	1.6	8.5	6.1	2.5	9.5
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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	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	65.0	223.2	225.5	222.9	202.3	162.3	125.7	108.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	215.0	209.9	177.3	168.8	160.7	137.4	126.9
Fur and products	.2	127.8	125.6	128.0	121.0	121.2	115.9	94.1
Leather and products	1.5	139.3	140.2	141.4	139.6	134.8	122.5	111.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.2	127.7	127.2	130.1	129.3	120.5	113.1
Lumber and products	3.5	115.7	115.4	109.4	115.7	108.7	85.8	77.3
Lough and dressed lumber	1.5	92.2	90.8	88.2	103.4	99.2	74.5	66.1
Furniture	.6	123.3	123.7	107.6	113.5	110.8	89.8	83.1
Other lumber products	1.1	196.7	198.8	190.6	163.7	141.7	120.4	108.7
Medical instruments	.03	29.3	29.5	49.6	39.4	37.5	61.5	41.6
Plant products - edible	2.7	151.3	150.6	135.8	135.1	129.8	115.4	107.7
Pulp and paper products	4.6	133.3	133.0	126.5	132.1	124.8	112.9	105.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	118.9	117.4	115.3	123.4	115.1	101.6	90.7
Paper products	.9	206.8	209.0	188.0	185.5	162.9	139.9	130.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	127.3	127.7	120.2	124.9	124.3	118.1	114.9
Rubber products	1.1	163.7	159.5	127.7	126.7	131.0	108.4	105.5
Textile products	7.7	159.7	161.4	162.5	169.5	158.9	144.9	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.0	160.4	164.2	177.4	168.2	158.2	125.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	112.2	113.8	121.4	125.9	124.5	122.2	95.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	170.2	171.9	180.4	205.4	185.9	171.8	122.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	600.7	599.0	547.5	581.1	573.6	510.7	448.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	150.0	151.3	141.2	143.7	142.1	141.3	121.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	160.7	162.5	167.8	174.0	156.9	136.6	116.6
Other textile products	.9	173.9	177.4	174.1	173.5	163.7	135.3	115.6
Tobacco	.6	130.8	140.4	133.1	156.9	115.5	134.5	91.2
Beverages	.7	236.3	230.3	211.8	232.2	202.2	171.6	163.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	588.5	590.3	687.2	683.8	321.5	190.4	159.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	138.6	137.5	132.0	130.5	128.9	95.5	82.2
Electric light and power	1.0	135.6	134.9	137.1	143.2	143.1	133.9	126.3
Electrical apparatus	2.7	329.9	330.9	292.3	246.1	206.5	143.8	125.5
Iron and steel products	25.4	334.2	341.6	340.4	272.7	193.8	122.2	97.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	249.3	250.2	257.8	244.7	203.8	151.6	123.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.8	221.8	248.1	252.4	215.1	132.9	115.0
Agricultural implements	.6	121.7	122.2	133.7	122.5	107.3	77.7	59.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.7	305.5	312.6	282.4	232.1	176.9	112.3	92.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	286.5	294.6	311.1	276.8	256.6	164.9	148.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.0	1853.0	1877.9	1479.6	894.1	395.5	170.9	56.7
Heating appliances	.3	164.3	164.0	168.4	157.3	157.6	134.8	124.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.3	328.3	339.3	328.7	279.2	224.8	137.5	103.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	267.6	279.4	255.7	282.4	224.5	122.6	101.1
Other iron and steel products	4.5	383.4	398.0	463.9	360.9	208.3	129.6	100.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.7	454.3	457.5	486.9	378.9	275.7	175.9	154.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	207.5	209.0	203.2	192.9	172.8	165.2	150.1
Miscellaneous	1.2	371.6	371.4	405.4	322.1	199.5	156.5	140.3
LOGGING	2.7	162.4	240.5	131.6	158.5	107.9	60.5	51.0
MINING	4.1	155.4	159.1	157.8	173.5	174.2	164.5	155.8
Coal	1.5	97.0	99.2	89.9	94.9	92.3	86.2	82.3
Metallic ores	2.0	283.3	292.5	308.8	355.4	367.2	353.1	334.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	156.7	156.2	154.6	157.2	145.9	135.0	123.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	106.1	105.5	102.5	103.7	94.6	83.8	82.0
Telegraphs	.4	128.2	129.1	131.5	119.8	109.9	90.0	90.5
Telephones	1.2	100.1	99.0	94.5	99.3	88.1	82.1	79.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	120.9	117.1	111.7	104.1	99.2	88.8	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.5	182.0	179.9	153.5	149.8	144.1	128.7	120.9
Steam railways	4.7	105.1	105.0	101.2	32.6	85.9	77.2	70.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	110.3	90.9	92.4	95.6	98.1	89.1	77.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.1	87.2	81.8	115.7	109.3	120.0	68.4	94.2
Building	2.0	83.9	83.0	159.4	132.4	127.2	54.0	46.2
Highway	2.2	99.8	79.7	101.7	114.0	142.8	91.7	182.9
Railway	1.9	78.9	82.5	84.3	81.5	91.8	61.4	60.3
SERVICES	2.5	200.7	198.9	182.7	176.3	155.6	138.2	133.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	197.8	196.6	174.9	167.1	156.2	130.4	125.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	205.6	203.0	196.2	132.1	137.0	131.9	146.3
TRADE	9.5	160.4	159.4	151.7	153.5	154.5	138.3	135.1
Retail	7.1	167.7	165.4	160.0	150.6	152.4	143.6	141.3
Wholesale	2.4	142.1	141.4	130.0	134.3	133.3	124.6	119.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	178.2	180.5	178.2	167.4	145.5	114.3	106.2
Finance	-	125.4	125.4	122.4	122.7	116.1	113.3	108.9
Banks and trust companies	-	128.9	129.9	126.6	125.6	111.5	106.1	103.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	135.1	135.7	111.0	109.9	129.2	191.1	226.9
Insurance	-	118.7	118.6	117.2	119.5	121.3	117.9	-
Total, including finance	-	175.6	177.8	175.5	165.2	144.1	114.2	105.3

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	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	44.8	214.5	212.5	201.5	172.4	143.9	121.9	98.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.3	127.0	121.4	105.4	97.9	93.3	94.1	62.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	195.1	180.3	189.3	189.1	173.7	157.8	135.7
	Textile products	3.1	111.5	112.1	114.0	118.3	118.4	110.1	84.9
	Iron and steel	24.3	360.2	362.3	339.4	262.6	174.6	130.2	105.0
	Other manufactures	9.1	153.7	152.2	142.8	137.6	141.2	121.8	105.8
	Logging	3.3	197.1	412.1	211.0	153.9	134.7	75.0	58.5
	Mining	12.1	107.3	107.3	97.9	113.2	119.1	111.7	109.7
	Communications	2.0	122.4	121.3	125.7	114.7	102.4	89.3	86.3
	Transportation	15.2	175.5	175.4	158.0	135.3	102.5	98.3	84.0
	Construction	12.2	171.3	136.3	202.3	198.4	165.9	98.5	99.1
	Services	2.0	304.7	302.1	284.5	276.4	240.2	184.4	170.2
	Trade	8.4	175.7	173.9	166.4	168.4	163.4	138.0	127.2
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	176.6	177.3	170.6	156.7	136.5	112.8	100.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	71.4	240.7	243.3	242.5	213.4	166.4	129.6	110.5
	Lumber products	2.6	128.3	128.3	113.7	120.4	119.8	89.2	83.8
	Pulp and paper	5.5	129.2	128.7	120.5	127.3	119.8	108.0	100.0
	Textile products	13.2	166.4	188.1	188.1	193.1	178.9	161.6	136.0
	Iron and steel	22.6	373.1	384.5	367.6	269.5	185.0	113.8	84.3
	Other manufactures	27.6	268.4	268.7	281.9	218.0	169.5	133.6	118.1
	Logging	3.6	219.1	320.3	171.2	234.0	126.8	61.7	37.3
	Mining	2.5	309.1	314.9	317.3	304.2	286.8	283.3	251.6
	Communications	1.3	101.3	101.4	97.5	102.4	90.5	77.9	74.6
	Transportation	6.7	105.4	99.2	97.4	96.0	98.2	82.7	76.5
	Construction	4.9	86.2	63.1	96.8	101.9	99.1	54.3	134.8
	Services	2.3	186.2	185.3	171.1	162.6	146.1	120.7	117.6
	Trade	7.3	174.6	175.3	162.9	163.1	161.9	148.3	142.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	190.4	194.2	192.0	177.9	148.8	113.9	111.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	72.6	211.6	213.4	212.9	201.1	167.3	128.9	109.3
	Lumber products	2.9	99.5	98.5	99.6	95.6	89.2	73.1	65.8
	Pulp and paper	4.9	131.0	131.9	125.0	130.5	123.6	112.9	107.3
	Textile products	7.3	133.6	135.3	136.9	146.7	140.1	131.0	108.1
	Iron and steel	30.0	309.4	313.1	322.3	281.6	218.5	133.7	108.2
	Other manufactures	27.5	220.3	221.3	214.0	208.4	171.1	137.3	121.9
	Logging	1.4	113.3	191.6	84.6	116.4	75.0	35.1	23.9
	Mining	2.9	219.5	225.0	240.7	292.3	307.4	292.5	270.7
	Communications	1.4	95.8	94.8	88.3	94.5	82.6	78.9	76.9
	Transportation	5.8	113.1	106.6	105.3	100.5	93.7	84.5	76.6
	Construction	4.5	88.8	86.3	113.0	104.3	133.5	74.9	73.9
	Services	2.4	223.5	220.9	203.2	203.4	193.3	161.3	155.7
	Trade	9.0	160.7	158.3	153.6	158.2	163.0	145.0	142.5
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	130.8	132.9	131.8	125.9	106.4	82.0	70.9
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	59.3	190.2	196.6	181.8	166.8	134.9	110.7	102.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	127.3	143.4	123.0	134.9	134.0	91.5	99.4
	Pulp and paper	2.1	101.0	101.0	99.1	103.9	104.1	99.4	101.6
	Textile products	2.4	221.5	228.0	230.6	230.5	200.9	166.7	133.7
	Iron and steel	14.3	158.8	170.8	168.9	139.2	109.3	86.5	75.3
	Other manufactures	18.6	265.2	261.7	228.4	215.3	166.7	140.1	131.0
	Logging	.9	97.3	230.5	83.5	137.3	107.1	58.0	40.2
	Mining	6.7	144.8	150.7	138.0	138.2	120.3	106.7	99.8
	Communications	2.4	118.4	117.0	116.0	112.6	104.4	87.7	87.6
	Transportation	18.8	128.7	127.3	119.9	109.0	106.7	96.3	86.0
	Construction	10.3	78.3	70.1	87.3	97.4	122.6	67.1	65.3
	Services	3.6	180.2	181.1	161.0	160.4	145.9	120.9	117.2
	Trade	18.0	139.4	138.6	122.7	131.0	130.2	120.2	118.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	141.0	142.6	135.9	130.9	124.1	100.2	94.5
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	58.1	266.1	268.7	263.2	221.6	152.7	117.2	105.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	10.0	124.7	123.2	119.1	145.5	130.4	99.6	90.9
	Pulp and paper	4.2	159.8	161.4	153.8	155.4	146.5	123.1	103.3
	Textile products	.8	216.1	220.5	201.7	199.3	175.0	139.2	130.1
	Iron and steel	28.5	1004.8	1032.6	1032.6	669.1	233.0	115.3	84.5
	Other manufactures	12.6	174.4	171.2	165.1	158.6	148.9	134.1	127.5
	Logging	7.0	156.3	153.2	131.2	127.7	118.7	87.7	102.4
	Mining	4.5	93.3	97.9	100.3	106.8	117.9	108.7	108.6
	Communications	2.1	129.4	129.7	134.6	122.4	113.9	107.9	110.0
	Transportation	9.3	120.1	122.5	111.1	98.1	103.3	92.6	91.9
	Construction	7.9	112.3	112.1	160.7	105.4	106.2	74.8	74.8
	Services	3.0	170.8	166.6	155.0	140.9	142.2	126.7	120.8
	Trade	10.1	168.5	168.3	157.6	158.8	157.3	138.8	138.3
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	183.3	184.7	186.8	158.8	132.7	107.2	103.3

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 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	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
Montreal	Manufacturing	77.2	235.1	238.1	232.2	195.2	155.3	122.2	105.6
	Plant products - edible	2.9	144.0	144.7	136.9	146.0	140.0	131.9	119.6
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	144.6	145.5	133.9	132.6	120.4	115.4	114.3
	Textiles	11.8	170.0	171.9	170.8	177.1	159.5	142.1	121.8
	Tobacco and beverages	3.8	172.7	172.6	173.3	171.2	141.6	123.6	112.2
	Iron and steel	31.4	365.7	375.3	360.3	260.4	177.1	110.0	83.7
	Other manufactures	23.9	222.4	222.3	221.3	170.5	146.8	118.3	106.9
	Communications	1.2	71.2	71.1	68.8	72.3	85.5	66.8	64.3
	Transportation	4.0	94.5	80.9	85.1	87.8	96.4	88.7	82.0
	Construction	2.9	51.8	53.1	67.3	69.0	62.0	44.8	94.6
	Trade	11.3	167.0	168.5	156.0	154.6	158.0	144.0	137.0
	Montreal - All Industries	100.0	189.9	190.0	186.1	162.9	138.1	111.3	104.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	78.5	361.4	366.0	371.5	273.5	182.4	126.2	103.2
	Leather products	7.6	112.7	112.4	111.3	108.4	105.2	95.3	94.9
	Other manufactures	70.9	473.2	476.8	485.3	346.1	216.9	139.4	106.9
	Transportation	2.8	80.5	78.6	67.3	67.6	76.3	83.6	118.3
	Construction	5.4	142.8	144.0	133.2	147.7	138.9	69.7	290.2
	Quebec - All Industries	100.0	269.1	270.7	269.7	214.3	158.6	115.6	122.8
Toronto	Manufacturing	75.1	230.1	231.3	226.6	202.7	159.7	119.8	106.0
	Plant products - edible	4.8	165.3	166.2	143.1	155.6	145.9	118.6	112.0
	Printing and publishing	6.2	157.5	158.4	144.8	150.7	147.8	133.3	125.6
	Textiles	7.6	117.5	119.2	124.8	128.8	120.9	107.5	91.4
	Iron and steel	25.4	440.5	442.9	439.6	345.7	226.0	125.5	98.6
	Other manufactures	31.1	228.9	228.8	225.4	201.9	156.1	119.4	109.5
	Communications	1.3	75.7	75.4	70.6	74.8	69.6	67.9	57.2
	Transportation	3.5	128.8	127.2	114.0	108.6	100.4	99.3	94.7
	Construction	2.2	91.9	95.7	100.4	82.7	104.3	58.3	51.1
	Trade	14.2	148.2	145.2	141.3	145.6	147.2	134.7	131.6
	Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.7	197.8	192.4	176.9	149.7	117.9	107.6
Ottawa	Manufacturing	52.4	109.2	109.3	108.4	157.4	145.3	105.3	95.9
	Lumber products	2.0	41.1	42.0	45.6	47.4	57.6	50.8	45.6
	Pulp and paper	14.5	123.1	133.4	128.7	124.9	114.4	103.6	96.1
	Other manufactures	35.9	242.7	239.4	239.5	219.0	203.5	129.1	113.6
	Construction	7.4	104.7	97.1	145.2	156.8	155.3	104.1	112.0
	Trade	21.9	191.1	168.4	182.0	170.8	167.2	144.4	143.1
	Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.0	161.5	164.5	156.6	145.8	111.0	106.4
Hamilton	Manufacturing	86.0	185.7	191.5	200.4	196.5	161.3	122.3	102.6
	Textiles	11.4	103.6	105.3	99.5	112.4	106.0	102.8	85.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	209.4	210.1	195.0	188.0	159.9	127.8	101.3
	Iron and steel	44.6	255.6	259.3	295.9	279.7	206.2	126.5	105.5
	Other manufactures	18.5	162.2	161.9	154.1	154.9	147.2	129.0	114.7
	Construction	1.8	66.6	68.0	107.3	93.8	141.1	71.8	47.9
	Trade	7.5	152.3	150.4	144.3	149.9	146.6	136.1	132.0
	Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.8	179.7	187.8	184.7	157.4	120.1	102.3
Windsor	Manufacturing	90.2	327.6	337.4	352.8	305.5	259.3	172.3	155.0
	Iron and steel	76.1	358.8	372.8	394.2	336.0	283.2	174.6	152.9
	Other manufactures	14.1	222.7	218.6	213.9	196.5	181.3	164.6	162.1
	Construction	1.7	72.5	68.9	81.9	98.2	68.1	39.9	37.8
	Windsor - All Industries	100.0	288.4	295.4	306.0	258.6	227.8	155.2	140.8
Winnipeg	Manufacturing	61.7	183.2	187.7	175.1	163.1	130.8	105.5	94.4
	Animal products - edible	3.7	302.4	284.4	220.4	175.7	161.8	130.5	122.1
	Printing and publishing	3.9	102.0	102.4	98.0	104.7	105.3	104.0	103.4
	Textiles	6.5	229.9	237.0	241.8	235.3	204.4	160.3	138.1
	Iron and steel	22.6	153.3	167.5	157.9	128.6	111.3	62.7	68.7
	Other manufactures	19.0	209.6	207.9	197.8	216.5	137.6	119.1	111.9
	Transportation	5.7	86.8	85.9	78.6	72.1	69.8	76.8	74.7
	Construction	1.9	40.7	41.5	67.0	64.7	152.9	40.7	29.4
	Trade	24.6	118.4	119.1	115.1	113.5	110.0	101.5	100.4
	Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	142.4	144.4	137.4	130.5	119.4	96.6	90.0
Vancouver	Manufacturing	65.7	433.2	442.2	430.2	321.5	179.0	130.6	117.4
	Lumber products	6.4	123.9	122.0	107.8	133.4	128.1	97.8	85.0
	Other manufactures	59.3	594.2	610.3	594.3	412.7	203.8	146.2	132.2
	Communications	2.8	117.6	116.2	112.7	118.9	107.9	107.7	109.7
	Transportation	8.0	107.4	111.7	94.4	94.9	93.3	96.8	99.5
	Construction	3.6	81.0	85.3	123.3	90.6	79.5	50.5	45.0
	Services	4.3	169.2	164.6	153.0	135.4	135.4	127.8	123.8
	Trade	15.5	171.0	170.3	158.6	159.5	160.5	140.7	141.1
	Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	242.9	247.2	240.1	193.4	141.3	115.7	110.3

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 May 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 May 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944, and May 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 Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	
Maritime Provinces										
Manufacturing	60,004	1,964,095	32.73	140.9	139.6	132.4	200.9	199.9	176.5	
Lumber products	5,816	141,304	24.30	113.4	108.4	94.1	160.8	157.6	112.7	
Pulp and paper	5,424	178,837	32.97	104.3	96.4	101.3	131.0	117.4	117.0	
Iron and steel	52,504	1,231,686	37.89	196.7	197.9	185.4	274.5	278.6	242.6	
Logging	4,359	114,280	26.22	75.9	158.6	81.2	128.3	250.4	118.9	
Mining	16,183	618,511	38.22	90.2	90.2	82.3	150.7	136.1	105.3	
Transportation	20,422	718,747	35.19	207.2	205.9	185.4	251.8	252.8	223.7	
Construction	16,367	465,227	28.42	67.7	53.9	60.0	101.4	84.0	104.0	
Trade	11,276	274,129	24.31	104.1	103.1	98.6	124.3	122.4	110.0	
Maritimes - All Industries	133,917	4,268,779	31.89	115.8	116.5	111.9	169.5	167.8	148.0	
Quebec										
Manufacturing	401,947	12,500,213	31.10	138.4	140.1	139.4	180.1	184.9	169.4	
Lumber products	14,432	359,165	24.89	89.2	89.4	79.0	134.2	133.8	110.3	
Pulp and paper	30,930	1,019,758	32.97	103.2	105.5	96.9	119.2	119.6	101.0	
Textile products	74,368	1,699,404	22.85	103.8	104.7	104.7	127.6	129.1	117.8	
Chemicals and allied products	41,896	1,328,262	31.66	192.8	190.3	217.2	231.7	233.1	244.3	
Iron and steel	128,793	4,702,998	37.09	194.0	199.9	191.2	243.4	259.8	229.5	
Logging	20,431	479,547	23.47	98.1	140.5	75.1	164.0	248.8	97.8	
Mining	14,248	505,489	35.48	104.9	106.9	107.7	120.6	119.0	114.4	
Communications	7,122	240,367	33.75	110.7	110.8	106.6	119.7	118.2	106.1	
Transportation	37,851	1,397,136	36.91	109.8	103.1	101.5	129.6	120.8	113.8	
Construction	27,328	757,251	27.71	54.7	52.1	79.8	69.0	68.0	104.1	
Services	13,034	262,774	20.16	125.4	124.8	115.2	156.5	152.3	136.8	
Trade	41,255	1,098,424	26.63	105.8	106.2	98.6	116.5	117.4	106.0	
Quebec - All Industries	563,214	17,241,181	30.61	121.0	123.5	122.1	154.7	159.0	147.1	
Ontario										
Manufacturing	534,528	18,086,738	33.84	123.3	124.4	124.1	152.2	156.0	146.7	
Lumber products	21,480	565,261	26.32	99.5	98.5	99.5	123.9	123.1	115.1	
Plant products	25,807	873,703	26.11	113.2	112.9	101.4	126.8	125.3	114.9	
Pulp and paper	35,736	1,185,490	33.17	104.2	104.9	99.4	115.6	116.1	107.5	
Textile products	54,087	1,350,228	24.96	94.8	96.0	97.7	118.2	119.1	112.5	
Chemicals and allied products	26,220	876,552	33.43	131.8	134.0	165.2	160.3	162.3	184.7	
Electrical apparatus	30,930	1,014,226	32.77	142.2	139.8	126.9	167.2	166.4	146.0	
Iron and steel	220,615	8,311,212	37.67	139.0	140.7	144.9	169.9	178.5	170.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	33,237	1,185,304	35.66	135.4	135.8	136.7	178.9	181.5	174.1	
Logging	10,265	240,451	23.42	102.3	172.9	76.4	132.6	242.5	91.2	
Mining	21,466	882,407	41.11	69.9	71.7	76.7	81.7	81.9	88.0	
Communications	10,454	337,578	32.29	106.6	105.5	98.2	126.0	122.3	108.3	
Transportation	42,519	1,600,372	37.64	118.7	111.9	110.5	134.6	128.0	120.6	
Construction	32,396	1,013,853	30.79	58.8	58.4	76.2	71.2	72.3	94.0	
Services	17,510	340,980	19.47	114.2	112.9	105.8	136.3	133.6	117.6	
Trade	66,206	1,744,651	26.35	97.3	95.9	93.0	109.1	107.8	102.9	
Ontario - All Industries	735,874	24,247,030	32.95	111.7	113.0	112.3	135.8	138.8	131.8	
Prairie Provinces										
Manufacturing	75,696	2,382,794	31.48	136.8	140.5	130.6	164.9	168.8	148.6	
Animal products - edible	14,736	433,813	29.44	168.4	162.3	125.2	191.2	186.3	140.3	
Lumber products	3,608	96,598	26.77	90.3	101.7	87.2	111.8	123.9	102.5	
Plant products - edible	5,773	157,557	27.29	134.4	130.8	116.9	143.6	140.0	123.0	
Textile products	4,743	100,507	21.19	112.5	115.8	117.1	132.9	131.5	123.8	
Iron and steel	27,564	968,354	35.06	143.5	154.3	152.6	185.6	198.8	179.7	
Mining	12,894	525,095	40.72	119.1	123.9	113.5	144.9	144.2	125.0	
Communications	4,545	128,707	28.32	107.1	105.9	105.0	117.6	112.6	110.9	
Transportation	36,122	1,420,546	39.33	116.5	115.2	108.6	136.2	133.6	118.0	
Construction	19,862	574,871	28.94	59.9	53.6	66.7	79.1	72.7	84.1	
Services	6,936	130,366	18.80	110.8	111.3	99.0	128.9	127.2	112.3	
Trade	34,724	929,293	26.76	105.8	105.2	100.7	118.1	117.5	108.0	
Prairies - All Industries	192,467	6,128,307	31.84	109.9	111.1	105.9	133.5	134.0	121.1	
British Columbia										
Manufacturing	95,872	3,508,402	36.57	167.9	169.5	168.1	216.4	215.3	211.6	
Animal products - edible	4,639	155,096	33.43	97.9	89.5	92.9	124.4	113.0	105.2	
Lumber products	17,119	572,543	33.44	92.8	91.7	88.6	117.7	114.5	105.8	
Plant products - edible	4,268	122,450	28.69	113.6	113.0	102.3	149.0	145.9	121.7	
Pulp and paper	7,190	259,238	36.08	107.6	108.6	103.5	121.5	120.5	109.8	
Iron and steel	48,693	1,906,165	39.15	409.0	421.5	420.3	538.7	543.8	558.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	5,103	190,808	37.39	105.8	105.6	108.6	115.4	115.6	125.9	
Logging	11,871	537,078	45.24	128.7	128.2	108.1	154.4	147.4	123.0	
Mining	7,728	310,725	40.22	79.3	83.1	85.2	93.2	96.7	94.4	
Transportation	15,901	575,969	36.22	118.3	120.7	109.5	144.4	143.8	133.0	
Construction	13,523	459,506	33.98	107.1	106.9	172.3	143.4	144.0	262.3	
Services	5,137	113,785	22.15	119.4	116.5	108.4	149.2	144.4	123.7	
Trade	17,242	460,567	26.71	106.1	108.0	99.2	127.9	126.0	113.0	
B.C. - All Industries	170,868	6,065,029	35.50	135.9	136.9	138.5	171.5	170.4	174.0	

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1944, April 1, 1944, May 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 May 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	224,697	7,296,976	32.47	147.4	149.3	145.8	187.3	194.5	175.5
Plant products - edible	8,411	254,586	27.89	100.0	100.5	95.1	126.1	127.6	110.7
Pulp and paper	9,655	295,145	30.57	117.0	117.7	108.3	127.7	129.2	108.7
Textiles	54,653	816,390	25.57	107.0	108.1	107.5	128.0	129.5	116.6
Tobacco	6,840	185,078	24.13	117.8	117.8	125.2	185.5	159.2	146.5
Iron and steel	91,519	5,450,346	57.78	198.8	204.0	195.8	245.1	263.5	235.7
Communications	3,490	142,005	40.69	109.5	109.4	105.8	120.2	118.9	107.9
Transportation	11,503	395,026	34.55	93.5	80.0	84.2	114.4	92.7	95.2
Construction	8,372	266,543	31.84	77.1	79.0	100.1	94.7	96.8	114.8
Services	9,958	207,495	20.83	127.2	128.3	111.7	157.1	155.4	154.7
Trade	52,904	596,103	27.23	106.9	107.9	99.8	116.8	116.1	110.9
Montreal - All Industries	290,983	9,205,846	31.64	135.9	134.7	131.8	166.1	170.0	156.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	50,549	951,457	30.49	192.1	194.6	197.5	274.8	277.4	242.1
Chemicals and allied products	10,036	303,285	30.22	231.2	231.6	296.9	595.5	593.9	449.9
Iron and steel	10,196	587,286	57.98	406.7	431.3	525.0	522.5	550.5	528.6
Transportation	1,072	53,895	31.62	116.7	113.9	97.5	141.3	132.4	113.1
Construction	2,088	58,877	27.24	90.4	81.1	84.3	137.7	139.6	124.5
Services	1,564	25,027	16.35	124.5	122.9	110.6	165.5	144.9	122.5
Trade	5,628	84,079	23.85	111.3	107.9	100.2	132.9	129.1	109.4
Quebec - All Industries	59,215	1,140,309	29.32	184.2	185.2	184.6	232.4	232.9	203.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,883	6,656,507	34.85	141.4	142.2	139.3	179.8	179.4	166.1
Plant products - edible	12,166	504,150	25.00	110.9	111.5	96.0	116.2	115.2	105.5
Pulp and paper	15,886	519,868	32.77	103.4	106.0	96.7	117.0	117.8	103.3
Textiles	19,285	525,321	27.14	97.9	99.5	104.0	125.5	127.7	125.0
Chemicals and allied products	12,740	405,962	31.87	165.6	165.2	191.1	199.2	198.9	221.5
Electrical apparatus	14,700	475,107	32.52	157.5	158.8	143.5	182.8	182.8	161.5
Iron and steel	64,393	2,566,572	39.55	189.4	190.4	189.0	256.2	254.3	231.3
Communications	3,169	125,262	39.55	106.9	106.3	99.6	122.5	122.0	109.5
Transportation	9,027	308,151	34.14	124.0	122.4	109.7	140.5	135.2	125.1
Construction	5,595	200,671	35.97	67.8	70.6	74.1	76.4	80.3	80.2
Services	9,403	192,309	20.45	106.6	120.1	103.3	141.6	138.5	115.5
Trade	56,166	1,004,640	27.79	100.6	96.6	95.9	110.1	109.2	105.9
Toronto - All Industries	255,122	8,472,558	35.21	129.0	129.0	125.5	159.3	156.6	147.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,268	350,871	31.12	112.9	112.9	112.5	141.0	139.2	134.9
Pulp and paper	3,116	96,562	30.99	110.9	114.6	110.6	119.8	126.4	118.5
Iron and steel	3,560	125,732	34.85	106.0	99.9	102.4	164.5	149.5	154.5
Construction	1,597	44,970	28.16	64.9	80.2	90.0	78.1	74.6	102.1
Services	2,204	56,751	25.75	125.2	122.7	122.7	149.9	151.3	144.0
Trade	4,898	107,933	22.97	110.9	109.5	105.6	121.9	123.4	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	21,497	597,148	27.76	108.2	107.2	109.2	130.0	128.4	125.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,418	1,748,698	34.68	114.6	115.6	121.0	141.2	143.5	142.8
Textiles	6,671	158,962	23.53	96.4	98.0	92.6	113.3	113.3	107.1
Electrical apparatus	6,755	235,083	34.92	129.3	129.3	120.4	170.5	172.5	146.8
Iron and steel	28,167	1,011,660	36.66	120.0	121.6	138.3	146.1	149.5	169.2
Construction	1,080	39,412	36.49	45.6	44.5	70.2	80.1	57.9	61.6
Trade	4,390	113,152	25.77	100.3	99.1	95.1	111.6	110.1	105.5
Hamilton - All Industries	59,614	1,977,849	33.74	110.5	111.0	116.0	135.5	137.0	136.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	56,417	1,511,793	37.04	128.7	130.5	136.4	119.1	131.6	144.3
Iron and steel	29,997	1,118,941	37.42	127.1	132.1	139.6	116.9	154.2	147.6
Construction	676	25,409	37.59	106.1	100.9	119.9	154.9	121.9	141.7
Trade	1,499	41,005	27.35	115.7	112.9	94.2	108.9	111.3	94.4
Windsor - All Industries	59,270	1,434,858	36.54	125.4	128.5	133.1	120.3	150.2	142.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,960	1,129,975	30.56	136.5	139.7	130.3	164.9	167.4	147.9
Animal products - edible	5,761	172,984	29.92	156.3	147.0	113.9	179.9	175.5	156.2
Textiles	3,908	80,680	20.62	114.4	117.9	120.5	128.9	127.3	125.4
Chemicals and allied products	2,901	95,221	32.82	508.5	505.6	502.1	638.9	617.3	592.1
Iron and steel	13,578	473,527	34.87	137.9	150.6	142.0	179.0	190.2	166.8
Communications	1,190	53,188	27.99	94.6	93.1	94.4	96.0	95.6	93.8
Transportation	5,406	117,353	35.28	119.4	118.5	108.4	135.7	132.9	120.9
Construction	1,147	40,255	35.10	26.5	26.9	43.3	30.6	29.3	44.5
Services	2,468	44,790	18.16	124.1	121.3	107.3	141.9	139.2	119.8
Trade	14,749	400,824	27.18	106.1	106.7	105.1	118.9	118.9	110.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,962	1,783,013	29.40	116.5	116.2	112.4	135.0	135.2	123.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	57,160	2,109,590	36.91	233.7	238.5	232.0	309.1	308.5	307.3
Lumber products	5,598	186,149	33.25	94.4	93.0	82.2	116.5	112.7	94.2
Iron and steel	38,695	1,503,950	38.87	488.6	484.8	490.1	613.3	615.8	644.0
Communications	2,516	69,454	27.60	108.2	106.9	103.7	121.7	126.3	113.6
Transportation	6,992	237,549	33.97	128.3	133.5	112.9	141.0	140.9	128.5
Construction	3,151	114,645	36.62	102.3	106.1	155.7	132.5	138.5	194.1
Services	5,701	85,464	22.55	125.5	120.1	111.7	135.3	147.7	129.5
Trade	13,467	367,416	27.28	106.6	106.2	98.9	129.2	127.9	114.2
Vancouver - All Industries	86,973	2,982,519	34.29	171.2	174.2	169.2	223.7	223.3	220.9

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