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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

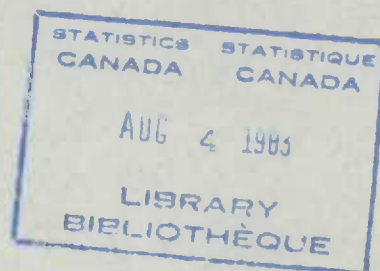
JUNE, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 31, 1944

Price \$1 a year

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

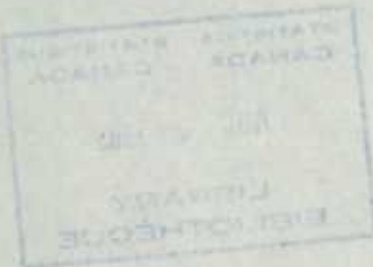
At the end of

JUNE 1964

TOGETHER WITH ANALYSIS

by the Statistical Commission

As reported by the Department of Labour, 1964



1964 JUN 15

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

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 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 monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of June showed a general advance which was decidedly below-average for June 1 in the years since 1920. The number of persons taken on was practically the same as the number laid-off at May 1, restoring the general index to its Apr. 1 position, which was somewhat lower than in any earlier month since May 1, 1943. The 14,603 firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a combined working force of 1,821,490 men and women. As compared with 1,797,873 in their last return, there was a gain of 23,617 workers, or 1.3 p.c.

The increase in the number in recorded employment raised the crude index* from 178.2 at May 1, to 180.5 at the beginning of June, as compared with 181.2 at June 1, 1943. Reflecting the smaller-than-average advance at the date under review, the seasonally-corrected index showed a decline, falling from 185.0 at May 1, to 180.6 at the beginning of June.

Since the first of January, there has been a reduction of 2.8 p.c. in the unadjusted index. While this loss is not large, it is interesting because it is contrary to the usual trend from Jan. 1 to June 1, there being normally, an expansion of about four p.c. in general industrial employment between those two dates.

As already stated, the general increase at June 1 as compared with a month earlier was approximately equal to the contra-seasonal decrease which had been indicated at the beginning of May. However, the industrial distribution of the gains differed from that of the preceding decline, being influenced to a considerable extent by seasonal trends. As a result, the Apr. 1 levels in many divisions were not restored. There was a further, but small contraction in manufacturing as a whole, most of which took place in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles. Mining was also seasonally quieter than at May 1, but the remaining non-manufacturing industries showed heightened activity. The greatest gain, of 17,750 persons, took place in construction; this increase, and

*Based on the 1926 average as 100 p.c.

Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1944 and June 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 June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>														
Maritime Provinces	135,214	4,070,663	50.11	51.39	28.72	25.29	114.6	115.9	115.0	109.0	161.5	169.5	152.2	150.5
Prince Edward Island	2,627	68,801	26.19	26.96	23.21	22.46	124.7	114.9	101.1	99.9	152.7	144.3	110.5	105.7
Nova Scotia	81,756	2,607,533	31.99	33.41	29.91	26.33	117.6	119.3	116.4	110.3	167.1	177.7	155.3	153.8
New Brunswick	50,851	1,394,529	27.43	29.53	27.05	25.79	115.9	110.3	113.9	106.2	152.4	156.9	148.3	126.5
Quebec	574,758	17,307,459	30.11	30.59	28.90	26.44	123.5	121.0	125.7	116.2	155.5	164.7	153.1	151.0
Ontario	741,815	24,327,111	32.79	32.97	31.99	29.42	112.5	111.7	113.0	110.3	136.1	135.8	134.0	121.1
Prairie Provinces	198,514	6,282,356	31.35	31.32	30.51	28.49	113.2	109.9	108.0	107.1	136.4	133.5	126.2	117.5
Manitoba	93,032	2,902,815	31.20	31.51	30.06	28.57	113.6	110.9	109.2	108.7	133.8	131.7	124.1	115.7
Saskatchewan	38,931	1,191,934	30.32	30.43	29.19	27.35	108.6	102.5	103.7	103.6	132.0	124.3	121.4	114.0
Alberta	66,551	2,137,607	32.37	33.05	31.35	29.04	115.5	113.2	108.9	110.0	143.1	141.5	132.0	122.1
British Columbia	171,199	5,962,504	34.83	35.51	35.34	30.63	136.1	135.9	139.1	120.0	168.7	171.5	178.2	135.3
CANADA	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.81	32.26	30.93	28.20	118.1	116.5	118.5	112.3	146.0	146.2	143.4	125.3
(b) <u>Cities.</u>														
Montreal	291,045	9,109,995	51.30	51.64	30.50	27.56	133.9	133.9	132.4	118.2	164.3	166.1	160.7	152.2
Quebec City	38,771	1,186,541	30.30	29.24	26.17	23.63	133.6	134.2	139.8	134.2	241.7	231.7	214.3	154.6
Toronto	255,107	8,290,079	32.50	33.21	31.51	28.64	128.2	129.0	126.1	117.2	155.8	159.3	149.1	127.0
Ottawa	21,740	606,979	27.92	27.78	26.60	24.65	109.5	108.2	109.4	104.7	132.1	130.0	126.4	113.2
Hamilton	58,459	1,909,718	32.68	33.74	31.77	30.50	110.2	110.5	113.9	114.5	130.9	135.5	131.5	126.9
Windsor	39,338	1,697,191	43.14	36.54	42.26	39.99	125.7	125.4	132.4	121.4	142.3	120.3	147.5	128.2
Winnipeg	60,310	1,761,471	28.97	29.40	28.16	26.75	118.1	118.5	111.9	108.7	134.3	135.0	124.5	115.5
Vancouver	87,261	2,933,375	33.62	34.33	34.41	30.08	171.6	171.2	169.3	139.3	220.7	224.9	225.2	163.3
(c) <u>Industries.</u>														
Manufacturing	1,167,907	38,125,603	32.64	32.92	31.62	28.73	132.8	132.9	133.5	122.5	166.7	168.1	163.1	137.2
Durable Goods 1/	648,902	23,130,297	35.78	35.99	34.74	31.97	131.5	132.1	134.6	131.3	193.3	194.9	192.6	150.7
Non-Durable Goods	503,185	14,351,573	28.48	28.33	27.29	25.10	116.0	115.6	114.0	114.9	139.4	141.0	132.0	123.6
Electric Light and Power	17,922	663,733	37.24	37.47	35.69	34.51	93.4	90.5	95.6	96.9	107.9	105.1	103.8	103.4
Logging	52,600	1,383,791	28.31	28.97	24.58	20.66	111.1	102.6	92.8	106.9	149.2	151.7	117.2	118.0
Mining	71,794	2,688,366	37.45	39.25	36.35	34.47	88.3	87.7	88.1	97.7	102.5	109.1	101.9	108.7
Communications	28,900	900,653	31.27	30.97	29.37	28.01	110.9	109.2	108.6	106.9	128.0	124.8	115.5	110.4
Transportation	154,737	5,712,657	36.32	37.30	36.06	34.64	123.4	121.9	115.7	107.3	145.0	142.7	131.6	117.4
Construction and Maintenance	127,756	3,714,903	29.08	29.73	29.54	25.33	72.6	82.5	90.6	88.4	92.5	81.5	117.6	101.5
Services	45,954	890,963	19.40	19.65	18.53	17.17	118.3	117.4	112.3	105.7	140.9	141.9	130.1	113.6
Trade	171,962	4,533,117	26.38	26.42	25.31	24.05	102.9	102.3	98.0	98.0	115.7	115.3	106.4	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.81	32.26	30.93	28.20	118.1	116.5	118.5	112.3	146.0	146.2	143.4	125.3
Finance	64,748	2,118,281	32.68	32.60	31.07	30.19	108.0	108.0	105.6	105.9	122.6	122.3	114.0	110.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,886,238	60,066,354	31.84	32.27	30.93	28.27	117.6	116.1	117.9	112.0	145.1	145.2	142.1	124.7

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

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Apr. 1, 143.5; May 1, 143.8 and June 1, 143.6; at June 1, 1943, the index was 136.1.

those in transportation and services, were below-normal for June 1. The additions to the working forces in logging, communications and trade, on the other hand, were about average in extent.

The reduction in manufacturing was slight, involving a loss of 0.1 p.c.; it is particularly noteworthy, however, because it is only the second occasion in the period since 1920 in which the trend at June 1 has been unfavourable. In the class of durable manufactured goods, there was a decline of over 3,000 workers; the non-durable goods industries reported a gain of some 1,900 men and women, while central electric stations increased their personnel by almost 800. Within the light manufacturing group, the most important advances were in animal foods.

Payrolls.- The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,950,073 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding. This aggregate was less by 0.1 p.c. than that of \$57,998,385 reported in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May. The decline largely resulted from the loss of working time occasioned by the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday. The per capita average fell from \$32.26 at May 1, to \$31.81 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$30.93 at June 1, 1943, and \$28.20 at June 1, 1942. In the years for which statistics of payrolls are available, reductions in the average earnings at the beginning of June have frequently been reported, partly due to the observance of the 24th of May as a statutory holiday and partly because of seasonal increases in the employment of casual workers and others at the lower rates of pay. The June 1, 1944, average was smaller than those at the beginning of March, April and May, but was otherwise the highest in the record, commencing in 1941. Between June 1, 1943, and June 1, 1944, the index number of payrolls has risen by 1.8 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 0.4 p.c.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1, was 1,886,238, as compared with 1,862,637 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll fell from \$60,109,897 at that date, to \$60,066,354 at the beginning of June. The per capita average in the nine industries stood at \$31.84, as compared with \$32.27 at May 1, and \$30.93 at June 1, 1943.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons with May 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943 and 1942. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the three-year period for which payroll data are now available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 46 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, amounted to 17.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 45.1 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>			<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1 9 4 1</u>							<u>1 9 4 2</u>						
Jan. 1							Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	111.4	114.3	\$ 26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	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	133.2	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	112.5	125.3	29.70	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.3	25.32	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.13
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.09
Sept. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.30	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	119.9	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	\$ 27.92	130.7	142.5	\$ 28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	134.8	156.5	\$ 30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.95	132.2	157.0	30.65	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	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.31	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.53	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.28	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.81	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1						
Aug. 1	121.3	147.5	31.05	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1						
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1						
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.53	137.7	171.3	32.37	Oct. 1						
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1						
Dec. 1	124.3	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.

work. In an important number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 66.7 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 recently-indicated contractions in the durable goods industries, the growth in employment and payrolls in that division has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 51.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 93.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 16 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 39.4 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 aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

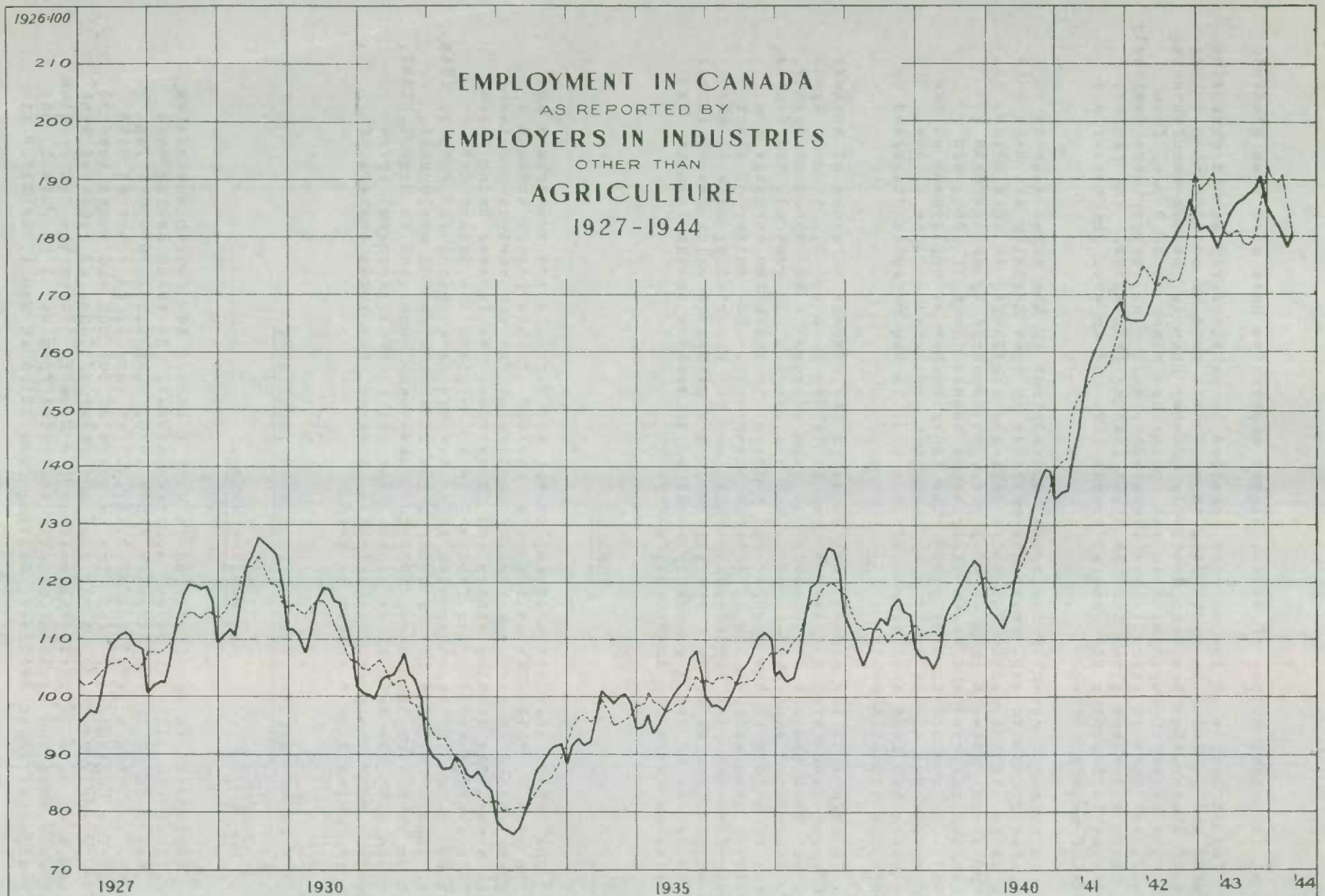
The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 showed its fourth successive monthly decline; the slight loss was contra-seasonal, the trend having been upward at June 1 in 22 of the 24 years since 1920. The 8,111 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,167,907 at June 1, as compared with 1,168,472 at the beginning of May. The decrease of 565 men and women lowered the index by a small fraction to 223.1 at the first of June, as compared with 224.2 at the same date in 1943, the maximum for June 1. Since the contraction was at variance with the movement usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 221.5 at May 1, to 218.9 at

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.

June 1; this is the fifth successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

From the opening of the present year, the tendency in manufacturing has been steadily downward with one exception, the index having declined from 226.4 at Jan. 1 to 223.1 at the date under review, or by about 1½ p.c.; normally, there is an advance of approximately nine p.c. between Jan. 1 and June 1. The recently-indicated slackening in activity in manufacturing is no doubt largely due to several factors:- (1) the further absorption of the younger men into the armed forces (2) the return of agricultural workers from the factory to the far changes in production requirements for the war and (4) continued shortages of materials and labour for civilian production.

The loss in employment indicated at the date under review as compared with May 1 took place in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments released over 3,000 employees. Most of this decrease was in the iron and steel group, there being considerable reductions in automobile, aircraft manufacturing and repairing, shipbuilding and firearm plants. There were smaller losses in the manufacture of non-ferrous metal products, mainly of aluminum, and in electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, lumber mills showed seasonal improvement; this, however, was on a scale considerably below-average for the time of year.

In the non-durable group, the trends were mixed, resulting in a relatively small increase on the whole as compared with May 1. Food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical and petroleum products reported expansion; except in the edible animal division, the gains were generally less than normal for June 1. On the other hand, leather, textile and tobacco plants released employees. The decline in textiles was substantial, exceeding the average at June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Curtailment was reported in cotton, woollen, knitting and garment factories. In the remaining manufacturing industries, the changes in employment were relatively small. The index in the non-durable goods division as a whole stood at 181.5, as compared with 180.8 at May 1, 1944, and 178.3 at June 1, 1943.

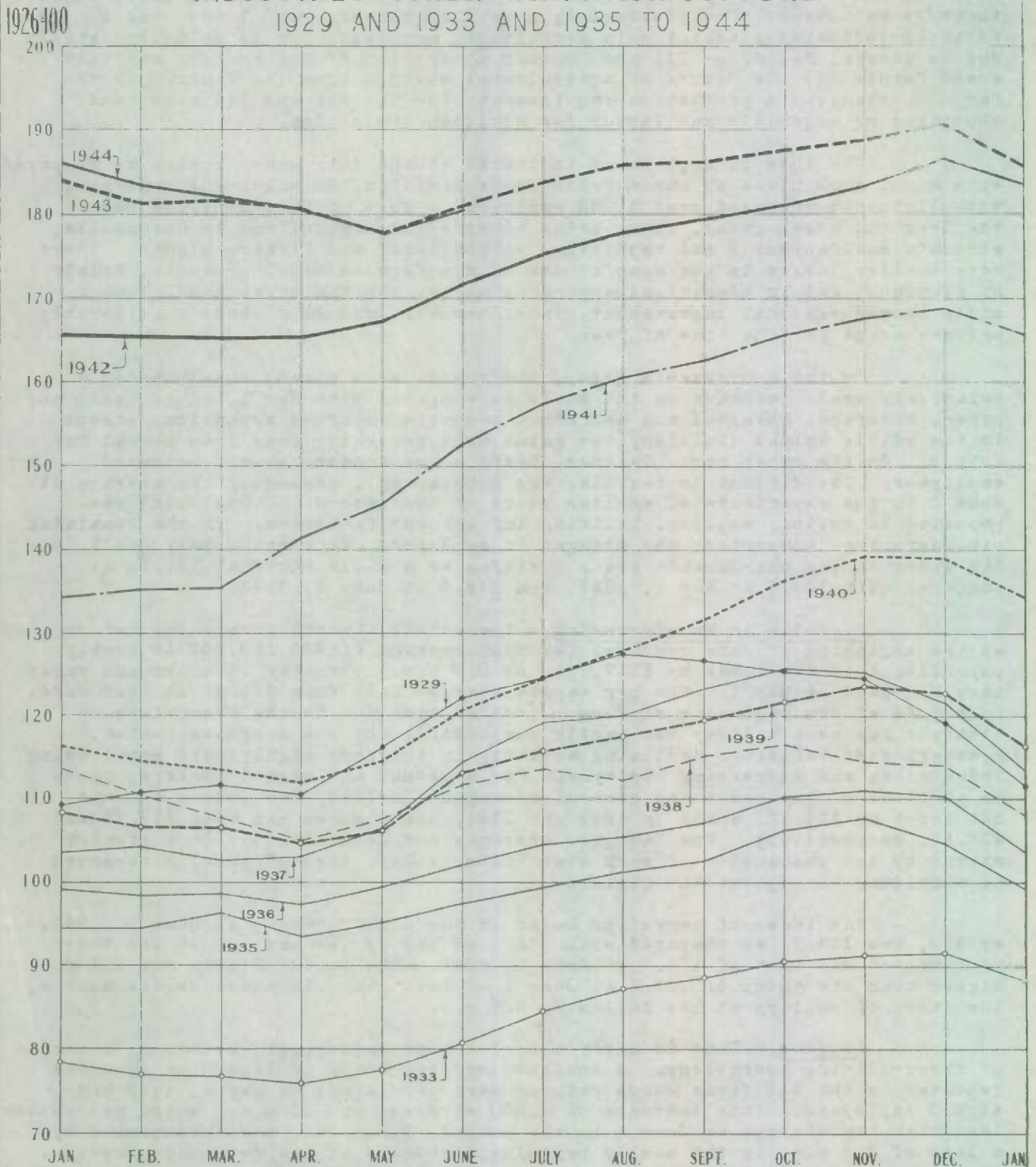
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The establishments furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of \$38,125,603 in weekly payrolls; this was lower by \$337,905, or 0.9 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita average fell from \$32.92 at that date, to \$32.64 at the beginning of June. Loss of time due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was partly responsible for the decrease, which, however, also reflected declining activity in the more highly-paid metal-using industries, and increasing employment for seasonal and casual workers, taken on at rates of pay below the general average. In 1943, the June 1 average had stood at \$31.62, while in 1942 and 1941, the figures had been \$28.73 and \$25.57, respectively. The last two averages had been affected to a greater extent by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, then officially observed as a holiday throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 166.7, as compared with 168.2 at May 1; the maximum in the two-year record was that of 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest figure was 2.2 p.c. higher than the index of 163.1 at June 1 of last year; in these twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 0.5 p.c.

Logging.- This industry afforded more employment, mainly as a result of river-driving operations. A combined working force of 52,600 persons was reported by the 545 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 48,570 employees. This increase of 4,030 workers, or 8.3 p.c., which was rather less than the average at June 1 in the period, 1921-1943, was accompanied by a loss of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$1,383,791, as compared with \$1,406,948 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average stood at \$26.31, as compared with \$28.97 at May 1, and \$24.58 at June 1, 1943. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not

Chart 2

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



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

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 6).

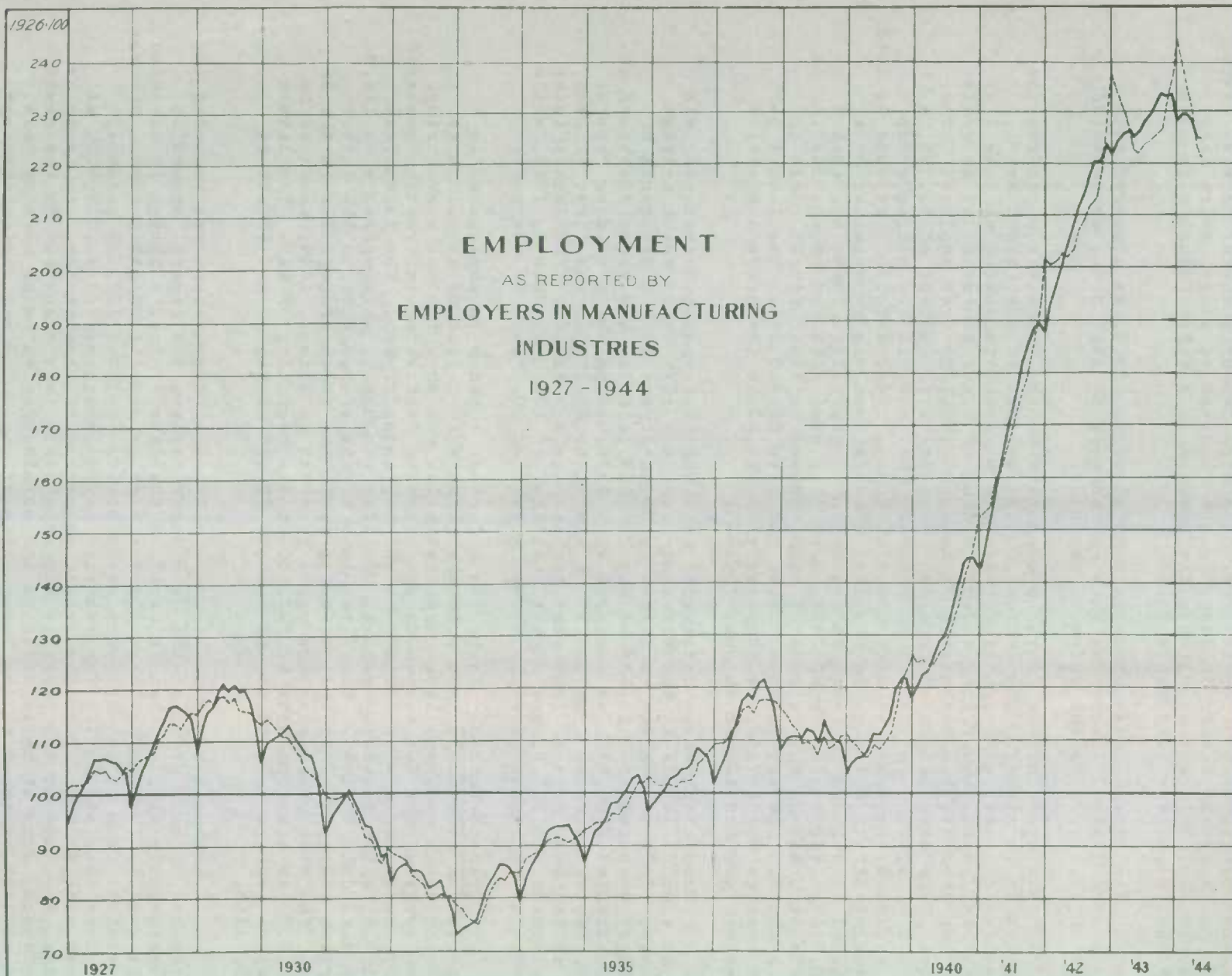
The June 1 index of employment stood at 175.9, as compared with 146.9 at June 1, 1943; there was thus an increase of 19.7 p.c., accompanied by that of 27.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Mining.- For the fourth consecutive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal, although it repeats the movement indicated at June 1 of the last two years. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed improvement, but the mining of coal and metallic ores employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 488 operators with a staff of 71,794, a reduction of 1,093 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 152.9, as compared with 155.4 at May 1, 1944, and 156.2 at June 1, 1943. The falling-off of 2.1 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by a fractional percentage increase in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$2,688,386 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by absenteeism on Victoria Day, and by the release of mine workers to fight forest fires in certain areas. The May 1, 1944, total had been \$2,860,554. The latest per capita average was \$37.45, as compared with \$39.25 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.35 at June 1, 1943.

Communications.- Heightened activity of a seasonal character was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain being about average in extent. Information was furnished by 59 employers with a personnel of 28,800, as compared with 28,354 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled \$900,653, as compared with \$878,098 in the preceding report. The per capita advanced from \$30.97 at May 1, to \$31.27 at the first of June, while at the same date of last year the average was \$29.37. The latest index of employment, at 107.8, was higher than that of 103.6 at June 1, 1943, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.8 p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when moderate gains were indicated in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 605 companies and branches furnishing information numbered 154,737, as compared with 152,885 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 120.9 in the preceding report, to 122.4 at June 1, as compared with 114.8 at the same date in 1943. There was thus a gain of 6.6 p.c. in the latter comparison, accompanied by that of 8.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at June 1, 1944, amounted to \$5,712,657, as compared with \$5,702,850 at the beginning of May. The latest per capita average was \$36.92, as against \$37.30 at May 1, and \$36.06 at June 1, 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal improvement was recorded in all branches of this group at the date under review; the general expansion was considerably smaller than is usual in the late spring, although it exceeded that at June 1, 1943. The largest gains were reported in highway work. Returns were received from 1,564 employers whose staffs included 127,756 persons, 17,750 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated \$3,714,903, as compared with \$3,270,708 in the preceding period of observation. As is to be expected, the rise in the payrolls was relatively less than that in the number of employees, many of those added to the working forces being more or less casual workers taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita earnings declined from \$29.73 at May 1, to \$29.08 at the date under review. The June 1, 1943, figure was \$29.54. The latest index of employment stood at 101.3; this was 19.8 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 21.3 p.c.



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 1929-1927.

Services.- There was a seasonal advance in employment in services at June 1, according to 684 firms with a working force of 45,934 men and women, as compared with 45,635 at May 1. Most of the increase took place in hotels and restaurants, but laundries and dry-cleaning plants were also busier. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled \$890,963, as compared with \$896,719 at May 1. The index of employment was 202.2; this exceeded by 5.3 p.c. that of 192.0 at the beginning of June, 1943. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita average was \$19.40, somewhat lower than the May 1 figure of \$19.65. The average at June 1, 1943, had been \$18.53. 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.- Employment in trade showed a seasonal gain at the beginning of June; this took place largely in the retail division. The 2,547 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 171,962, as compared with 171,064 at May 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$4,533,117, exceeding the total of \$4,519,000 reported at May 1. The per capita average, however, declined from \$26.42 in the preceding survey, to \$26.36 at June 1, as compared with \$25.31 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 7.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics furnished by 772 financial institutions indicated little general change in the number on their staffs, which included 64,748 persons at June 1, as compared with 64,764 at May 1. The salaries and wages received by those employed at June 1 aggregated \$2,116,281, while the disbursements at the beginning of May amounted to \$2,111,512. The latest average per employee was \$32.68, compared with \$32.60 in the preceding survey, and \$31.07 at June 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.4, was slightly above that of 122.6 at June 1, 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 7.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward at June 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, the largest gains being in Quebec. The general increases, however, were below-normal in extent. Activity in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was at a rather higher level than at June 1, 1943, but in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment showed a slight falling-off in this comparison.

The general expansion in activity at the date under review was accompanied in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces by gains in the payrolls disbursed; in most cases, however, these were relatively smaller than the increases in the personnel. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, on the other hand, the payrolls were lower than at May 1. Except in the last-named, the indexes of aggregate payrolls in all provinces were higher than at June 1 of last year; the average weekly earnings were also greater in all areas except British Columbia, where a reduction in overtime work in the 12 months lowered the per capita figure.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes was accelerated at the beginning of June, but the gain was rather below-normal. Most of the improvement took place in trade and construction, there being declines in coal-mining, manufacturing and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, animal food and lumber factories showed considerable increases in personnel, but vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but was retrogressive in Nova Scotia.

The 1,055 establishments furnishing data reported a combined working force of 135,214 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$4,070,663. At May 1, they had had 133,947 employees, and the payrolls were given as \$4,270,538. The per capita average fell from \$31.68 at May 1, to \$30.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.72 at June 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 176.2, was 1.7 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was 6.1 p.c. higher.

Quebec. - The increase in employment in Quebec at June 1 brought the index to a position rather higher than at Apr. 1 or May 1, but it continued lower than in any month in the first quarter of the year, and was also below its level at June 1, 1943. The 3,830 co-operating employers reported a staff of 574,758, as compared with 563,312 at May 1; the seasonal gain of 11,446 workers, or two p.c., was below normal in extent, being also smaller than the increase indicated at the beginning of June of last year.

The expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively slight rise in the salaries and wages disbursed for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated \$17,307,439, a sum higher by only 0.4 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. Various factors were responsible for the smaller gain in the payrolls than in employment. Prominent among these are the following: - the fact that the persons added to the payrolls usually come on at the lower rates of pay; absenteeism over the formerly-observed Victoria Day holiday; strikes in some industries; reductions in the amount of overtime work, and absence on fire-fighting duty in some areas where forest fires were menacing. These and other factors resulted in a decline of 48 cents in the per capita figure, which was \$30.11 at June 1. At the same date in 1943, the average per employee had been \$28.90. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the indicated payrolls, in spite of a slight easing in employment.

Mining and manufacturing showed curtailment in Quebec at the date under review; within the latter, there were substantial reductions in textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, together with smaller losses in leather, electrical apparatus and tobacco factories. On the other hand, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and clay, glass and stone works afforded more employment than at May 1. Central electric stations also showed heightened activity. Logging, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported larger working forces, the greatest gains being in construction.

Ontario. - Reversing the trend indicated in earlier months of the present year, there was a moderately upward movement in Ontario at the beginning of June, when a combined working force of 741,815 men and women was reported by the 6,168 establishments furnishing data. At May 1, they had employed 736,563 persons. The general increase of 5,252 workers was considerably less than usual for the time of year. The index of employment rose from 180.8 at May 1, to 182.1 at June 1. This was slightly below the June 1, 1943, figure of 182.9. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,327,111, an average of \$32.79 per employee. At May 1, the sum of \$24,281,298 was reported, and the per capita earnings were \$32.97. The increase of 0.2 p.c. in the total payroll was considerably less than that of 0.7 p.c. in the personnel; this was partly due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in a number of centres, or to absenteeism on the part of employees on that day, while the addition of workers at the lower rates of pay also had an effect. The average at June 1, 1943, had been \$31.98, and that at the same date in 1942, \$29.42.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June showed little change on the whole. There were further losses in iron and steel plants, and leather and textiles also showed curtailment; animal food, lumber, chemical and petroleum factories, however, reported improvement, the greatest gains being those of a seasonal character in lumber mills. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining being the exception. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - were not particularly pronounced, that of 2,505 in construction and 1,682 in logging

being most noteworthy. The expansion in the latter was largely due to river-driving operations.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairies showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, when the improvement was somewhat less than usual for the time of year. Heightened activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the gain of 2,177 employees in Manitoba being greatest. Information was received from 1,974 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 198,514 - 5,358, or 2.8 p.c. more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to \$6,282,356. As compared with \$6,147,003 at May 1, there was a rise of 2.2 p.c. The per capita average fell from \$31.82 at the beginning of May, to \$31.65 at June 1, as compared with \$30.51 at June 1, 1943. During the year, the index of employment has advanced by 4.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 8.1 p.c.

There was continued increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, while logging and mining showed slight curtailment, partly seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing division, the largest gains were in animal foods and chemicals, but the trend was downward in iron and steel products.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a slight gain; this was on a smaller scale than at June 1 in almost any other year of the record. Data were received from 1,575 establishments having a personnel of 171,189, as compared with 170,895 at May 1. Accompanying this increase of 0.2 p.c., was a loss of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which totalled \$5,962,504, as against \$6,068,558 at the beginning of May. The per capita average fell from \$35.51 at May 1, to \$34.83 at June 1, as compared with \$35.34 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 4.3 p.c. and that of employment, by 2.1 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing moderately advanced, mainly in food and lumber factories. Non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants, however, released employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were slight gains in communications, transportation, services and trade. On the other hand, logging, mining and construction were slacker, than at May 1; the most pronounced losses were in the last-named.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Improvement was recorded at June 1 in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was shown in Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton. In general, the gains in employment were slight, that of 826 in Winnipeg being largest. The declines also were on a rather small scale. In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the payrolls reported were less than at May 1, partly as a result of the observance of a holiday on May 24; in Quebec, Ottawa and Windsor, on the other hand, the disbursements were higher than in the preceding return.

Employment in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver was at a higher level than at the same date in 1943. In Ottawa, there was little general change, while activity in Quebec City, Hamilton and Windsor showed a falling-off in the 12 months. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg the payrolls reported at June 1 exceeded those distributed at the same date of last year, but there was a reduction in Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver. Except in Vancouver, the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment in the larger cities were higher at the date under review than at the beginning of June of last summer.

Montreal.- Little general change as compared with May 1 was recorded in Montreal, where the 2,266 co-operating employers indicated a combined working force of 291,045 men and women, as 41 more than at May 1. This slight gain, which was greatly below-normal in extent, was accompanied by a decline in the payrolls

distributed at the beginning of June, for services rendered in the week preceding; the falling-off was largely due to absenteeism on Victoria Day. The payrolls aggregated \$9,109,995, as compared with \$9,208,784 at May 1. The latest per capita weekly average, at \$31.30, was lower than that of \$31.64 at May 1, but exceeded the June 1, 1943, figure of \$30.50. In the 12 months, employment in Montreal has risen by 1.1 p.c., and payrolls by 2.2 p.c.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile and iron and steel plants. Smaller losses were noted in leather, vegetable food, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. Animal food, beverage and some other divisions, however, afforded rather more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation reported substantial seasonal gains, and there were smaller advances in construction, services, trade and communications.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec at June 1 showed its sixth successive decrease. Data were tabulated from 253 establishments employing 38,771 men and women, as compared with 38,915 at the beginning of May. This decline of 0.4 p.c. brought the index to 268.1 at the date under review, when it was three p.c. lower than at June 1, 1943; the index of payrolls in the 12 months, however, has risen by 12.5 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled \$1,186,541, as compared with \$1,137,726 at the beginning of May. The increase took place largely in manufacturing, representing a return to normal hours of work or overtime in several industries. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$29.24 at May 1, to \$30.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.17 at June 1, 1943.

Iron and steel, chemical and leather factories reported lowered activity at June 1. On the other hand, there were moderate gains in employment in transportation and trade. Other industries showed little general change.

Toronto.- There was a further falling-off in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products. Textiles and printing and paper goods were also quieter, while greater activity was indicated in chemical and some other factories. Transportation, construction and trade were also somewhat brisker.

The 2,187 firms co-operating at the date under review had a personnel of 255,107, as compared with 255,358 at May 1. The decrease of 251 workers, or 0.1 p.c., was contra-seasonal. The index stood at 197.5, fractionally lower than that at May 1, but 2.2 p.c. above the June 1, 1943, figure of 193.3. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$8,290,079, or 2.2 p.c. lower than that of \$8,479,606 in the preceding period of observation; the falling-off was largely due to absenteeism, or to the cessation of work on May 24. The average per employee was \$32.50, as compared with \$33.21 at May 1, and \$31.51 at June 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- Improvement was indicated in Ottawa at June 1, when the 262 employers co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,740, as against 21,497 at the beginning of May. A relatively larger gain was shown in the weekly payrolls, which rose by 1.6 p.c. to \$606,979 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$27.92; that in the last survey was \$27.78, while the June 1, 1943, figure was \$26.60. During the year, the index of employment has shown practically no general change, while that of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c.

Manufacturing and construction were rather busier at the beginning of June than in the preceding month; the changes in the remaining industries were slight. Within the manufacturing division, the gain took place largely in iron and steel plants.

Hamilton.- The trend in industrial activity in Hamilton continued moderately downward. The largest losses in employment and payrolls took place in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile manufacturing, there being slight

increases in many other industries. The persons employed by the 375 co-operating establishments numbered 58,439, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,909,718; at May 1, the 58,614 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of \$1,997,849. The loss in employment at the date under review was 0.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, 3.5 p.c. The observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita average fell from \$33.74 at May 1, to \$32.68 at June 1, as compared with \$31.77 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. In the period since then, there has been a reduction of 3.1 p.c. in employment, and of 0.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a small advance at June 1. Manufacturing continued to slacken, mainly in iron and steel, but the trend was favourable in transportation, construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 229 establishments employing 39,338 workers, as compared with 39,270 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,697,191, a sum 18.3 p.c. greater than that of \$1,434,863 indicated at May 1, when the total had been lowered by loss of time during an industrial dispute. The per capita average rose from \$36.54 in the last report, to \$43.14 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1943, had been \$42.26. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 5.1 p.c., and payrolls by 3.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase in employment in manufacturing in this city, mainly in animal food, pulp and paper and chemical works; transportation and services were also rather busier. Data were received from 599 employers, with a staff of 60,810, as compared with 59,984 at May 1. This gain of 1.4 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a loss of 0.1 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$1,761,471 disbursed on or about June 1, as compared with \$1,763,422 at May 1. The unofficial observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was largely responsible for the falling-off. The average per employee was \$28.97, as compared with \$29.40 at May 1, 1944, and \$28.16 at June 1, 1943. Since then, the reported payrolls have risen by 8.4 p.c., while employment has increased by 5.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- Industrial activity in Vancouver showed slight expansion, chiefly in the non-manufacturing divisions. Curtailment was indicated in iron and steel works, while employment in food and lumber factories was brisker. Improvement was also noted in transportation, services and trade, the gains in the last two being small. The 679 co-operating establishments employed 87,261 men and women, as compared with 87,064 at May 1. The payrolls distributed aggregated \$2,933,375; this was 1.8 p.c. lower than the sum of \$2,988,606 reported in the preceding period of observation. The latest total was lowered by absenteeism on Victoria Day. The June 1 average per employee, at \$33.62, was smaller than that of \$34.33 at May 1, being also less than the June 1, 1943, figure of \$34.41. The gain in employment in the last 12 months was 1.4 p.c., while there was a loss of two p.c. in the aggregate payrolls; this was caused largely by reduced overtime work.

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 June 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.

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	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	115.5
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.6	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.9	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	154.9	167.3	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	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.5	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	139.8	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	185.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	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	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	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	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1941.
100.0 7.4 .1 4.5 2.8 31.6 40.7 10.9 5.1 2.1 3.7 9.4

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 17 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1914=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	116.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	116.5	130.4	116.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.7	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1939	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.5	126.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 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	139.5	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	145.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	236.6	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	156.9	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	166.7
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	251.5	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.8	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	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	169.8	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.5	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	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
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
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	164.9	178.4	288.8	144.3	243.5

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

16.0 2.1 14.0 1.2 3.2 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
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	116.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	118.5	113.6	90.0	116.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	87.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
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	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	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	176.6	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	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.6
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
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	146.8
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	155.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	182.0	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	153.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.8	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	169.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3

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

100.0	64.1	2.9	3.9	1.6	8.5	7.0	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	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.1	223.1	223.2	224.2	205.9	168.0	129.2	111.4
Animal products - edible	2.6	226.1	215.0	184.9	174.9	172.9	148.0	139.0
Fur and products	.2	125.9	127.8	127.1	123.2	123.6	120.7	102.6
Leather and products	1.6	137.1	139.3	140.6	136.7	137.0	116.8	110.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.3	127.2	126.4	128.6	131.0	113.0	112.1
Lumber and products	3.6	120.9	115.7	117.3	120.2	120.8	97.5	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	99.2	92.2	98.4	109.9	115.7	91.6	80.4
Furniture	.6	125.3	123.3	106.6	111.6	111.9	91.6	83.8
Other lumber products	1.1	198.3	196.7	198.2	166.9	148.5	122.9	117.2
Musical instruments	0.3	28.8	29.3	51.2	38.7	39.2	62.1	42.1
Plant products - edible	2.7	152.8	151.3	138.1	137.2	133.8	121.1	112.2
Pulp and paper products	4.6	134.6	133.3	129.2	133.4	128.3	117.6	108.2
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.6	118.9	120.2	125.6	120.5	110.7	96.4
Paper products	.9	204.7	206.8	189.2	189.0	167.3	141.6	128.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	126.9	127.3	120.5	124.8	125.2	118.2	116.6
Rubber products	1.1	164.4	163.7	126.7	126.1	134.6	107.5	107.2
Textile products	7.8	157.5	159.7	161.5	168.9	159.4	144.8	119.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.5	156.5	159.0	161.5	176.8	169.9	157.6	123.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	110.1	112.2	114.8	128.9	126.8	121.6	94.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	167.0	170.2	171.7	203.3	186.3	171.0	126.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	595.5	600.7	552.5	581.0	585.6	511.0	427.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	148.7	150.0	143.5	144.4	143.0	139.4	121.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	159.3	160.7	157.3	172.7	155.6	138.0	116.0
Other textile products	.9	169.1	173.9	169.5	172.8	166.0	133.8	113.5
Tobacco	.6	126.5	130.8	131.6	128.2	107.0	100.3	96.0
Beverages	.7	241.4	236.3	211.8	236.5	205.6	172.9	171.8
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	593.8	598.5	676.1	680.7	346.7	191.4	161.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	136.6	136.6	131.5	133.6	133.3	106.0	94.0
Electric light and power	1.0	140.0	135.6	140.3	145.3	149.9	137.5	126.9
Electrical apparatus	2.7	328.9	329.9	292.2	254.4	213.1	147.3	129.1
Iron and steel products	24.8	330.7	334.2	341.2	281.8	199.0	126.4	98.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	247.9	249.3	262.3	245.4	211.2	158.3	129.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	220.6	222.6	247.6	253.4	225.2	134.0	115.7
Agricultural implements	.5	122.1	121.7	134.2	138.5	107.9	91.4	56.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.6	302.4	305.5	285.3	236.2	179.8	115.3	91.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	282.7	285.5	306.7	284.3	256.5	188.0	143.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1625.3	1653.0	1517.9	973.8	420.6	206.2	71.3
Heating appliances	.3	164.1	164.3	167.4	155.6	158.4	132.7	126.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.3	329.1	328.3	316.9	291.4	226.2	142.5	106.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	260.1	267.6	262.1	281.3	232.3	124.8	102.4
Other iron and steel products	4.4	379.5	383.4	449.2	379.2	214.8	132.0	101.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	453.9	454.3	483.1	390.8	293.0	180.5	155.5
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	211.4	217.5	205.1	196.9	179.7	172.7	157.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	372.4	371.6	363.9	341.4	205.5	154.2	144.5
LOGGING	2.9	175.9	162.4	146.9	169.0	158.3	105.2	97.1
MINING	3.9	152.9	155.4	156.2	173.1	177.2	165.7	160.5
Coal	1.4	94.8	97.0	89.0	92.2	91.5	85.4	62.4
Metallic ores	1.9	273.3	283.3	303.2	357.3	372.1	354.9	342.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.2	156.7	159.0	161.6	161.0	145.9	139.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	107.8	106.1	103.6	103.9	97.2	87.1	83.8
Telegraphs	.4	128.8	128.2	131.5	120.4	115.5	96.2	94.8
Telephones	1.2	102.1	100.1	96.0	99.3	92.2	84.0	80.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	122.4	120.9	114.8	106.4	99.2	90.3	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	185.4	182.0	166.5	152.9	146.5	133.7	125.1
Steam railways	4.6	106.0	105.1	102.3	94.7	86.2	77.5	74.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	111.7	110.3	102.8	98.3	94.9	91.1	91.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.0	101.3	87.2	126.3	123.3	139.5	90.5	115.3
Building	2.0	86.2	93.9	157.0	138.9	141.1	68.4	53.8
Highway	2.9	132.1	99.8	131.3	136.3	180.3	125.1	227.5
Railway	2.1	88.1	78.9	90.7	96.7	100.9	79.9	73.1
SERVICES	2.5	202.2	200.7	192.0	180.6	170.9	142.5	141.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	199.7	197.8	186.2	173.2	163.6	135.8	136.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	206.6	205.6	198.4	193.6	183.6	154.3	150.9
TRADE	9.5	161.3	160.4	150.6	153.7	156.8	140.7	136.5
Retail	7.1	168.8	167.7	157.9	160.9	164.6	146.2	143.1
Wholesale	2.4	142.7	142.1	131.8	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	180.5	178.2	181.2	171.7	152.9	120.9	113.1
FINANCE	-	125.4	125.4	122.5	122.8	116.1	113.4	108.5
Banks and trust companies	-	125.8	129.9	126.7	125.7	111.3	106.6	103.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	156.3	136.1	111.9	108.6	123.3	189.4	218.7
Insurance	-	118.7	118.7	117.8	119.6	122.3	117.8	-
Total - Nine Leading Industries	-	177.8	175.6	178.3	169.3	155.4	120.6	112.9

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	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	43.9	212.3	214.5	207.7	177.9	152.2	129.9	109.3
	Lumber products	4.5	134.5	127.0	119.1	117.2	112.0	104.7	83.0
	Pulp and paper	4.0	192.8	195.1	199.9	188.0	187.1	166.8	159.9
	Textile products	3.0	109.9	111.5	115.3	120.4	118.5	110.1	86.1
	Iron and steel	23.3	349.1	360.2	344.4	263.1	183.1	144.7	114.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	155.6	153.7	146.7	144.6	145.3	124.7	112.2
	Logging	3.2	197.4	197.1	199.5	215.3	259.8	130.7	140.0
	Mining	11.9	106.2	107.3	97.9	110.2	118.9	113.4	111.8
	Communications	2.0	122.4	122.4	120.2	115.0	104.7	91.2	89.4
	Transportation	13.3	155.7	176.5	163.1	127.4	85.2	75.0	61.7
	Construction	15.3	216.2	171.3	218.5	253.8	252.9	116.2	132.6
	Services	1.9	300.8	304.7	296.9	281.6	257.7	195.3	177.4
	Trade	8.5	178.4	175.7	166.2	171.5	168.7	142.7	154.1
	- All Industries	100.0	178.2	176.6	175.3	166.1	152.4	117.0	138.4
	Quebec	Manufacturing	69.8	240.2	240.7	244.8	217.8	173.9	133.9
Lumber products		2.8	135.2	128.3	128.7	130.3	143.9	101.5	93.7
Pulp and paper		5.5	131.7	129.2	123.7	128.6	124.4	115.9	102.8
Textile products		12.8	183.7	186.4	187.7	194.1	179.6	161.6	133.7
Iron and steel		21.9	370.7	373.1	374.4	279.3	185.7	118.1	85.6
Other manufactures		27.0	267.7	268.4	280.1	222.3	177.0	137.4	123.3
Logging		4.0	246.0	219.1	208.4	247.3	228.0	119.6	118.9
Mining		2.4	298.9	309.1	314.0	304.8	294.7	291.8	272.9
Communications		1.2	102.8	101.3	98.4	102.5	91.5	79.3	75.6
Transportation		6.9	110.2	105.4	102.5	102.9	96.0	87.9	89.9
Construction		6.2	86.0	86.2	115.2	109.8	121.1	82.0	158.9
Services		2.3	187.0	186.2	179.1	168.8	148.5	124.5	123.8
Trade		7.2	175.9	174.6	162.1	161.7	165.1	150.3	143.1
- All Industries		100.0	194.3	190.4	197.8	182.8	157.3	123.0	121.0
Ontario		Manufacturing	72.1	211.5	211.6	213.0	203.3	171.6	128.8
	Lumber products	3.1	104.4	99.5	106.5	98.4	100.0	85.4	78.9
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.2	131.0	127.3	131.7	125.7	114.6	108.5
	Textile products	7.2	131.4	133.6	135.5	144.0	140.9	130.4	107.6
	Iron and steel	29.5	306.9	309.4	320.0	290.7	223.5	137.3	108.2
	Other manufactures	27.5	221.7	220.3	214.2	207.7	175.9	136.4	125.4
	Logging	1.6	131.8	113.3	93.1	127.1	110.8	103.1	68.1
	Mining	2.9	218.3	219.5	238.5	292.9	313.9	294.6	286.2
	Communications	1.4	97.3	95.8	90.1	93.2	89.9	82.3	78.2
	Transportation	5.8	115.6	113.1	107.7	102.5	95.3	88.4	82.7
	Construction	4.8	93.4	86.8	118.1	111.4	148.2	97.2	94.2
	Services	2.4	226.0	223.5	219.4	205.7	195.7	165.2	162.8
	Trade	9.0	181.0	160.7	152.1	158.7	165.1	146.9	143.5
	- All Industries	100.0	182.1	180.8	182.9	178.5	161.9	126.6	113.6
	Prairie	Manufacturing	38.8	193.0	190.2	183.2	171.3	139.2	115.3
Lumber products		1.9	133.7	127.3	130.2	140.2	141.0	106.7	110.2
Pulp and paper		2.1	104.7	101.0	99.7	107.5	106.1	102.2	104.5
Textile products		2.5	228.4	221.5	228.8	234.6	196.9	155.8	133.3
Iron and steel		13.7	156.4	158.8	167.5	142.6	110.7	86.4	74.6
Other manufactures		18.6	294.6	265.2	232.8	224.4	176.3	149.5	139.0
Logging		.8	90.1	97.3	59.2	110.2	78.3	56.6	33.6
Mining		6.4	142.8	144.8	135.9	138.9	121.6	106.6	100.0
Communications		2.4	120.9	118.4	117.8	113.8	110.5	94.8	86.1
Transportation		18.7	132.5	128.7	122.2	112.3	110.5	101.5	94.4
Construction		11.7	91.6	78.3	101.3	119.4	130.8	89.5	84.4
Services		3.6	183.2	180.2	162.4	167.8	162.7	127.6	129.9
Trade		17.6	139.6	139.4	129.7	131.6	131.8	123.5	120.3
- All Industries		100.0	145.2	141.0	138.5	137.4	128.3	107.4	101.0
British Columbia		Manufacturing	55.9	267.9	266.1	265.6	227.5	158.5	124.4
	Lumber products	10.2	127.9	124.7	121.6	143.2	134.4	109.4	96.2
	Pulp and paper	4.2	162.0	159.8	152.0	158.0	146.6	127.5	107.0
	Textile products	.8	209.6	216.1	191.0	198.0	172.4	137.8	119.8
	Iron and steel	28.1	991.8	1004.8	1040.8	709.0	245.7	123.2	85.4
	Other manufactures	12.5	178.7	174.4	168.2	162.4	155.0	140.0	127.7
	Logging	6.9	155.7	156.3	145.6	127.0	121.4	98.4	109.8
	Mining	4.6	92.4	93.3	98.0	108.3	117.7	111.0	106.3
	Communications	2.2	132.4	129.4	137.5	124.6	118.5	111.2	115.5
	Transportation	9.6	124.5	120.1	110.6	96.3	101.5	92.0	94.6
	Construction	7.5	107.2	112.3	110.2	112.3	104.9	79.3	81.5
	Services	3.1	171.5	170.8	158.3	142.4	143.0	128.5	133.8
	Trade	10.2	170.4	168.5	159.5	158.9	158.8	138.0	137.4
	- All Industries	100.0	183.6	183.3	187.6	161.9	134.9	112.0	106.6

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	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	76.7	233.4	235.1	233.3	199.0	159.5	124.7	107.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	140.8	144.0	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3	128.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	143.1	144.6	131.6	132.1	123.6	115.0	116.0
Textiles	11.7	166.2	170.0	170.2	178.0	158.9	143.2	121.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.8	172.2	172.7	172.2	175.9	141.6	126.6	117.7
Iron and steel	31.2	363.8	365.7	366.3	266.7	184.0	114.1	85.6
Other manufactures	23.9	222.1	222.4	221.2	174.7	151.8	120.8	109.7
Communications	1.2	72.8	71.2	69.2	71.4	65.0	67.5	64.5
Transportation	4.4	104.4	94.5	91.7	102.2	101.1	92.4	99.5
Construction	2.9	52.8	51.8	63.1	73.1	67.2	45.2	104.3
Trade	11.4	167.8	167.0	155.3	152.7	156.3	145.5	137.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	188.9	188.9	186.8	166.8	141.1	113.5	108.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	78.2	358.7	361.4	375.4	282.9	188.1	129.9	104.7
Leather products	7.6	110.3	112.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	89.4	92.2
Other manufactures	70.7	470.4	473.2	491.7	359.2	224.1	147.5	110.3
Transportation	2.9	84.4	80.5	78.2	74.5	69.0	126.0	97.2
Construction	5.4	142.3	142.8	163.3	136.9	158.0	101.7	314.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	268.1	269.1	276.3	220.0	163.9	125.6	124.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.0	229.4	230.1	226.6	207.1	162.7	121.8	107.2
Plant products - edible	4.8	166.2	165.3	147.3	156.6	149.0	120.0	116.7
Printing and publishing	6.2	156.6	157.6	146.0	151.9	149.5	132.8	125.4
Textiles	7.6	116.1	117.5	123.9	125.8	120.0	107.4	90.4
Iron and steel	25.2	435.8	440.5	437.4	366.1	232.6	130.2	96.4
Other manufactures	31.3	230.2	228.9	225.1	204.6	159.8	122.0	112.8
Communications	1.3	77.1	75.7	72.1	75.4	70.9	69.3	67.4
Transportation	3.6	131.5	128.8	119.5	111.3	103.9	102.3	99.4
Construction	2.2	92.3	91.9	101.3	79.5	135.5	65.2	56.0
Trade	14.2	148.4	148.2	139.9	145.3	147.3	135.7	132.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.5	197.7	193.3	179.7	153.3	119.9	109.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.2	170.6	169.2	169.5	157.9	149.9	109.3	101.4
Lumber products	1.9	36.6	41.1	44.8	47.8	60.5	54.3	71.4
Pulp and paper	14.1	127.3	129.1	129.2	125.2	116.4	102.6	98.1
Other manufactures	36.2	247.6	242.7	241.6	219.7	210.7	134.8	114.2
Construction	8.0	113.8	104.7	145.7	165.7	161.4	143.1	118.4
Trade	21.6	190.9	191.1	178.9	172.7	172.4	147.5	143.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.9	163.0	164.7	157.7	150.5	117.9	109.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.9	188.9	189.7	195.8	198.2	165.6	124.7	104.5
Textiles	11.2	101.6	103.6	97.8	108.6	107.5	103.2	82.5
Electrical apparatus	11.3	206.3	209.4	194.5	190.2	161.9	123.5	104.7
Iron and steel	44.2	252.4	255.8	284.8	285.5	213.2	133.6	109.7
Other manufactures	19.2	167.8	162.2	154.8	155.0	151.4	131.9	117.4
Construction	1.9	67.6	66.6	111.0	101.4	152.9	76.7	56.1
Trade	7.5	152.2	152.3	142.6	145.0	151.8	136.4	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.4	178.9	184.2	185.9	161.9	122.3	104.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.9	327.0	327.6	349.9	320.4	258.6	177.5	149.2
Iron and steel	75.3	355.5	358.8	389.3	354.6	282.3	179.5	144.4
Other manufactures	14.6	231.3	222.7	217.4	205.3	181.3	170.6	156.4
Construction	1.8	76.6	72.5	81.1	74.9	68.3	44.9	40.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	288.9	288.4	304.5	279.2	229.9	160.0	136.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.8	185.9	183.2	176.4	167.2	134.4	107.1	97.6
Animal products - edible	10.0	316.3	302.4	233.5	187.4	193.6	139.7	134.3
Printing and publishing	4.0	106.8	102.0	98.6	110.4	106.9	108.3	107.8
Textiles	6.7	237.0	229.9	243.4	240.9	201.0	159.6	136.0
Iron and steel	22.2	152.5	153.3	156.9	127.5	111.2	82.3	69.7
Other manufactures	18.9	211.5	209.6	199.0	225.1	140.6	121.2	116.9
Transportation	5.7	86.6	86.6	78.2	75.7	72.5	80.7	76.2
Construction	2.1	45.0	40.7	66.1	65.7	154.7	47.8	32.6
Trade	24.2	118.3	118.4	110.5	113.1	111.6	104.2	102.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	144.3	142.4	136.6	132.8	122.2	99.4	92.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	65.3	431.0	433.2	434.1	332.5	185.4	137.7	116.0
Lumber products	6.7	128.7	123.9	111.9	125.5	131.2	108.0	86.0
Other manufactures	58.6	587.8	592.2	603.8	432.8	211.8	151.9	129.8
Communications	3.0	120.1	117.6	116.5	116.5	108.7	111.0	114.7
Transportation	8.4	112.1	107.4	93.3	79.5	83.7	92.5	97.6
Construction	3.5	79.8	81.0	104.9	99.8	79.2	52.7	42.8
Services	4.3	170.5	169.2	157.5	137.6	137.0	130.0	133.9
Trade	15.6	172.6	171.0	160.1	160.1	160.4	142.4	139.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	243.5	242.9	240.2	197.7	141.9	118.6	109.9

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,187,907	\$ 38,125,603	\$ 32.64	152.8	132.9	135.5	166.7	168.1	165.1
Animal products - edible	45,296	1,350,951	29.82	130.3	124.3	106.9	155.1	150.3	124.6
Fur and products	2,961	88,371	30.01	101.9	103.4	102.9	116.4	114.5	113.4
Leather and products	28,428	657,888	23.14	100.1	101.7	102.6	123.7	127.9	120.8
Boots and shoes	17,355	585,860	22.25	96.4	97.1	96.5	122.1	125.9	113.5
Lumber and its products	65,532	1,775,143	27.17	100.0	95.7	97.0	128.2	125.4	119.0
Rough and dressed lumber	35,096	953,799	28.03	85.7	79.7	85.0	114.1	108.2	107.4
Furniture	11,550	301,354	26.09	112.0	110.2	95.3	122.5	122.9	108.4
Other lumber products	18,686	490,011	26.22	133.5	132.5	135.5	177.5	181.4	161.7
Plant products - edible	49,732	1,301,325	26.14	114.2	113.1	103.2	130.7	131.4	117.0
Pulp and paper products	84,218	2,792,521	33.18	104.9	103.9	100.7	118.8	118.0	109.7
Pulp and paper	37,136	1,357,766	36.33	101.7	98.7	99.9	120.0	116.9	112.5
Paper products	16,278	421,573	25.90	122.4	123.8	113.1	130.5	134.0	119.9
Printing and publishing	30,804	1,005,179	32.57	101.4	101.7	96.2	112.5	113.7	102.3
Rubber products	20,734	671,472	32.39	122.1	121.6	94.1	164.9	167.5	116.1
Textile products	136,891	3,120,051	22.79	98.9	100.2	101.3	118.0	123.7	117.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,913	1,134,255	23.24	92.1	93.6	95.1	114.9	121.7	115.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,267	495,232	22.24	87.5	89.2	95.2	104.1	112.8	112.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,077	232,625	23.40	89.6	91.4	92.2	116.9	124.4	114.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,237	275,742	24.54	101.7	102.6	94.3	133.4	137.2	122.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,514	471,478	20.94	104.0	104.9	100.3	115.8	119.6	108.1
Garments and personal furnishings	49,359	1,121,795	22.73	102.4	103.3	107.9	121.3	126.8	123.7
Other textile products	16,205	392,523	24.22	101.9	104.9	102.1	119.2	125.7	116.0
Tobacco	10,354	241,405	23.32	117.3	122.2	123.0	151.8	157.2	138.5
Beverages	13,113	456,435	34.81	117.4	114.9	103.0	138.2	134.6	118.9
Chemicals and allied products	74,185	2,364,959	31.98	169.3	167.8	192.7	201.3	202.6	225.2
Clay, glass and stone products	15,637	481,328	30.76	102.5	102.5	98.6	128.9	129.7	120.8
Electric light and power	17,822	683,733	37.24	93.4	90.5	93.6	107.9	105.1	103.6
Electrical apparatus	48,294	1,554,198	32.18	154.3	154.8	139.0	182.1	189.1	165.8
Iron and steel products	451,551	17,024,448	37.70	166.2	167.9	171.5	209.0	210.5	209.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,988	1,255,408	36.94	117.4	118.0	124.2	156.9	158.0	137.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,618	822,660	34.83	98.0	98.8	109.9	115.4	121.4	128.1
Agricultural implements	10,016	350,728	35.02	113.2	112.6	124.4	154.2	157.9	148.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	191,076	7,406,037	38.76	168.2	169.9	158.7	208.8	203.4	189.9
Automobiles and parts	41,429	1,783,469	43.05	110.2	111.7	119.6	129.0	112.3	136.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	71,060	2,794,085	39.52	396.4	393.0	360.9	484.0	501.9	509.6
Heating appliances	5,248	163,160	31.09	103.6	103.7	105.7	121.8	127.7	117.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,485	927,921	39.51	145.5	145.1	140.1	186.3	185.1	176.0
Foundry and machine shop products	12,303	454,649	36.95	112.0	115.2	112.8	155.8	164.7	144.6
Other iron and steel products	80,757	2,849,800	35.29	176.7	178.5	209.1	229.5	239.3	269.1
Non-ferrous metal products	65,403	2,277,808	34.83	154.9	155.0	164.8	190.4	194.5	199.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,252	618,980	38.09	117.6	115.5	114.1	134.9	133.8	127.9
Miscellaneous	21,644	684,129	31.61	169.5	169.3	167.4	243.9	245.5	222.3
LOGGING	52,600	1,383,781	26.31	111.1	102.6	92.8	149.2	151.7	117.2
MINING	71,794	2,628,366	37.46	86.3	87.7	88.1	102.5	109.1	101.9
Coal	26,066	922,405	35.39	103.8	106.0	97.3	144.1	160.5	127.6
Metallic ores	34,992	1,411,166	40.44	73.4	76.1	81.5	82.3	86.6	89.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,856	354,815	32.74	100.7	97.3	98.1	132.8	129.8	118.9
COMMUNICATIONS	28,800	900,653	31.27	110.9	109.2	106.6	128.0	124.8	115.5
Telegraphs	7,391	214,468	29.02	111.5	111.0	113.9	128.3	127.2	129.8
Telephones	21,409	686,185	32.05	110.7	108.6	104.1	127.9	124.0	111.0
TRANSPORTATION	154,737	5,712,657	36.92	123.4	121.9	115.7	143.0	142.7	131.6
Street railways and cartage	45,538	1,516,392	33.40	126.6	124.2	113.7	145.8	145.4	129.6
Steam railways	84,454	3,405,749	40.64	125.0	121.9	118.7	141.1	141.0	131.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,765	790,518	31.92	117.7	116.2	108.3	145.7	145.2	136.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	127,756	3,714,903	29.08	72.6	82.5	90.5	92.5	81.5	117.5
Building	37,645	1,270,707	33.76	61.1	59.5	111.3	71.5	71.4	134.7
Highway	52,229	1,579,905	28.42	73.5	55.4	72.8	98.8	76.8	91.8
Railway	37,882	1,064,291	28.09	87.3	78.2	89.9	126.8	110.5	124.3
SERVICES	45,934	890,953	19.40	118.3	117.4	112.3	140.9	141.9	130.1
Hotels and restaurants	28,947	540,067	18.68	122.1	120.9	115.0	161.7	153.3	140.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,987	350,886	20.68	112.5	112.0	108.1	127.1	127.1	117.7
TRADE	171,962	4,533,117	26.36	102.9	102.3	96.0	115.7	115.3	106.4
Retail	128,712	3,103,734	24.16	102.4	101.9	95.9	114.2	114.2	105.8
Wholesale	43,250	1,429,383	32.91	104.8	104.5	96.8	117.4	117.6	107.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.81	118.1	116.5	118.5	146.0	146.2	143.4
FINANCE	64,748	2,116,281	32.68	108.0	108.0	105.6	122.6	122.3	114.0
Banks and trust companies	37,663	1,089,728	28.40	116.6	116.7	113.8	126.9	126.9	119.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	1,687	63,083	37.39	110.5	110.4	90.8	135.4	128.9	104.6
Insurance	25,398	983,472	38.72	97.1	97.1	96.3	117.5	117.3	108.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,886,238	60,066,354	31.84	117.6	116.1	117.8	145.1	145.2	142.1

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1944, and June 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 June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.							
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls				
				June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943		
Maritime											
Manufacturing	59,333	1,905,390	32.09	159.5	140.9	136.5	194.0	200.9	181.3		
Lumber products	6,162	145,190	23.56	170.1	113.4	106.3	164.9	160.8	123.6		
Pulp and paper	5,359	177,586	33.10	103.0	104.5	106.8	130.0	131.0	128.2		
Iron and steel	31,509	1,174,340	37.27	190.7	196.7	198.1	261.8	274.5	247.7		
Logging	4,366	99,119	22.70	76.0	75.9	76.8	111.3	128.3	109.2		
Mining	16,029	525,194	32.77	89.3	90.2	92.3	127.9	150.7	109.3		
Transportation	18,018	610,086	33.86	182.7	207.2	191.4	213.7	251.8	231.0		
Construction	20,657	542,985	26.27	85.5	67.7	86.4	118.3	101.4	112.0		
Trade	11,488	275,289	23.96	105.7	104.1	98.5	124.4	124.3	107.9		
Maritimes - All Industries	158,214	4,070,663	30.11	114.6	115.9	115.0	161.5	169.5	156.2		
Quebec											
Manufacturing	401,076	12,565,826	30.83	138.1	158.4	140.8	178.0	180.1	175.5		
Lumber products	15,235	373,207	24.50	94.0	89.2	89.4	139.6	134.8	123.0		
Pulp and paper	31,514	1,041,205	33.04	105.9	103.9	99.4	121.7	119.2	107.8		
Textile products	73,291	1,611,768	21.99	102.3	103.8	104.5	121.0	127.6	120.9		
Chemicals	41,983	1,312,119	31.25	147.2	192.8	214.9	229.3	231.7	249.2		
Iron and steel	125,999	4,707,862	37.36	192.8	194.0	194.7	243.6	243.4	239.1		
Logging	22,944	469,251	20.45	107.9	96.1	91.4	160.5	164.0	105.6		
Mining	15,775	478,182	34.71	101.4	104.9	106.5	114.1	120.6	116.1		
Communications	7,229	246,640	34.12	112.5	110.7	107.6	122.8	119.7	109.4		
Transportation	39,583	1,432,271	36.18	114.8	109.8	106.8	132.9	128.5	121.3		
Construction	35,481	950,207	26.78	71.0	54.7	95.1	86.6	69.0	114.9		
Services	13,089	258,105	19.72	125.9	125.4	120.6	152.7	154.5	144.2		
Trade	41,581	1,106,957	26.62	118.5	105.8	98.2	117.4	116.7	107.9		
Quebec - All Industries	574,758	17,307,459	30.11	123.5	121.0	125.7	155.3	154.7	153.1		
Ontario											
Manufacturing	534,664	18,062,042	33.78	123.5	123.3	124.1	151.9	152.2	148.3		
Lumber products	22,552	585,437	25.96	102.1	99.5	106.5	128.3	123.9	126.7		
Plant products - edible	26,600	678,456	25.51	116.0	113.2	103.7	126.6	126.8	116.0		
Pulp and paper	35,881	1,180,148	32.89	104.4	104.2	101.3	114.9	115.6	109.8		
Textile products	55,232	1,293,947	24.31	95.3	94.8	96.2	113.2	118.2	112.2		
Chemicals	26,493	873,069	32.95	132.9	131.8	161.7	159.7	160.3	188.1		
Electrical apparatus	31,034	994,205	32.06	142.4	142.2	127.9	163.9	167.2	147.3		
Iron and steel	218,827	8,589,622	38.75	137.9	139.0	145.8	171.1	170.2	171.1		
Non-ferrous metal products	35,255	1,172,698	33.26	135.5	135.4	137.0	177.0	178.9	174.5		
Logging	11,947	259,107	21.69	119.0	102.3	84.0	142.9	132.6	108.9		
Mining	21,353	859,247	40.24	89.5	69.9	76.0	79.5	81.7	87.0		
Communications	10,612	345,479	32.56	108.2	106.6	100.2	129.0	126.0	111.5		
Transportation	43,467	1,614,145	37.13	121.3	118.7	113.0	155.6	154.6	124.2		
Construction	35,431	1,090,566	30.78	63.0	58.8	79.7	77.3	71.8	101.3		
Services	17,821	343,775	19.29	115.5	114.2	112.1	136.3	136.3	127.5		
Trade	66,520	1,752,750	26.35	97.5	97.3	92.1	109.3	109.1	103.0		
Ontario - All Industries	741,814	24,527,111	32.79	112.5	111.7	113.0	136.1	135.8	134.0		
Prairie Provinces											
Manufacturing	77,034	2,391,241	31.04	138.6	138.6	151.6	164.8	164.9	152.7		
Animal products - edible	15,681	447,687	28.55	178.1	168.4	130.3	195.7	191.4	142.7		
Lumber products	3,835	103,198	26.92	94.8	90.3	92.3	119.2	111.8	113.7		
Plant products - edible	5,729	157,453	27.48	132.7	134.4	118.5	142.9	143.6	124.7		
Textile products	4,939	99,827	20.21	116.0	112.5	116.2	128.3	133.7	122.7		
Iron and steel	27,152	948,512	34.93	141.3	143.5	151.3	182.2	185.6	185.4		
Mining	12,722	517,257	40.66	117.4	119.1	111.8	142.6	144.9	133.5		
Communications	4,842	129,572	27.91	109.4	107.1	106.8	118.4	117.6	111.9		
Transportation	37,189	1,464,098	39.10	119.9	116.5	110.6	139.4	136.2	122.6		
Construction	23,284	692,568	29.74	70.2	59.9	77.4	95.3	79.1	99.1		
Services	7,195	132,905	18.47	112.6	110.8	99.8	127.4	129.2	114.3		
Trade	34,684	931,766	26.71	105.9	105.8	98.4	117.9	118.1	107.3		
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	198,514	6,282,358	31.65	113.2	109.2	103.0	136.4	133.5	126.2		
British Columbia											
Manufacturing	95,750	5,401,104	56.52	169.0	167.9	167.6	212.0	217.6	217.3		
Animal products - edible	4,844	160,240	33.08	102.2	97.9	108.5	128.6	124.4	115.5		
Lumber products	17,550	568,061	32.37	95.2	92.6	90.5	116.8	117.7	109.6		
Plant products - edible	4,626	128,225	27.72	125.2	113.8	108.2	156.0	149.0	129.7		
Pulp and paper	7,287	258,898	35.55	109.0	107.5	102.5	121.4	121.5	107.9		
Iron and steel	49,084	1,824,012	37.95	403.7	409.0	423.6	514.9	539.7	579.2		
Non-ferrous metal products	4,540	167,938	36.99	102.9	105.8	104.7	112.7	116.4	116.8		
Logging	11,779	523,363	44.43	128.3	128.7	119.9	150.8	154.4	133.5		
Mining	7,915	308,606	38.98	78.5	79.3	83.3	88.2	93.9	90.5		
Transportation	16,480	602,057	36.53	122.7	118.3	109.0	150.9	144.4	133.5		
Construction	12,903	458,877	35.51	102.2	107.1	162.2	136.9	143.4	247.3		
Services	5,194	115,957	22.94	119.9	119.4	110.7	148.5	149.0	128.6		
Trade	17,489	466,355	26.67	107.3	106.1	100.4	129.2	127.9	114.7		
B.C. - All Industries	171,189	5,962,504	34.83	136.1	135.9	139.1	168.7	171.5	178.2		

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1944, and June 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payroll		
				June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1945	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1945
Montreal - Manufacturing	225,115	7,157,515	32.08	146.5	147.4	146.5	185.7	187.5	180.8
Plant products - edible	8,224	228,701	27.81	97.8	100.0	95.1	123.0	128.1	119.4
Pulp and paper	9,558	289,224	30.32	115.8	117.0	106.4	125.4	127.7	108.4
Textiles	35,862	781,827	25.09	104.6	107.0	107.1	122.6	128.0	120.2
Tobacco	6,672	182,192	24.51	114.9	117.8	123.8	160.7	165.5	145.4
Iron and steel	90,895	3,597,049	37.59	197.7	199.8	199.1	241.2	245.1	242.5
Communications	3,559	145,705	40.74	111.7	109.5	104.9	125.5	120.2	110.8
Transportation	12,715	428,279	35.89	103.5	95.5	90.7	124.1	114.4	107.1
Construction	8,550	236,950	31.29	78.6	77.1	95.9	94.8	94.7	108.5
Services	9,988	208,208	20.65	127.8	127.2	115.5	158.1	157.1	158.0
Trade	35,065	902,851	27.51	107.4	106.8	99.4	117.7	116.8	109.8
Montreal - All Industries	291,045	9,109,995	31.50	135.2	135.9	132.4	164.5	166.1	160.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	50,322	977,525	52.24	190.7	192.1	199.6	288.4	274.4	255.5
Chemicals	9,958	291,587	29.54	229.0	251.2	292.7	378.1	395.5	459.5
Iron and steel	10,054	459,542	45.81	400.2	406.7	345.1	595.0	522.5	595.5
Transportation	1,124	55,802	30.07	122.5	116.7	113.5	140.9	141.5	125.4
Construction	2,081	58,109	27.92	90.1	90.4	103.4	140.7	157.7	144.1
Services	1,570	22,494	16.42	125.0	124.5	114.8	148.5	152.1	151.6
Trade	5,585	84,844	25.80	112.9	111.8	100.6	154.1	152.9	109.9
Quebec - All Industries	58,771	1,138,541	50.60	185.8	184.2	188.8	241.7	251.7	214.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,555	6,450,146	53.71	141.0	141.4	159.5	174.6	179.8	167.2
Plant products - edible	12,249	295,507	25.96	111.5	110.9	98.9	112.0	116.2	105.0
Pulp and paper	15,860	515,355	32.49	104.7	105.4	97.7	115.5	117.0	104.4
Textiles	19,069	499,495	26.19	96.8	97.9	103.5	119.5	125.5	121.6
Chemicals	12,997	409,497	31.51	166.8	165.6	190.5	200.9	199.2	220.8
Electrical apparatus	14,808	470,558	31.78	158.0	157.5	145.4	180.5	182.8	161.1
Iron and steel	64,245	2,444,555	38.05	187.4	189.4	188.0	245.8	256.2	254.9
Communications	3,228	127,554	39.51	108.7	106.9	101.7	124.7	122.5	112.2
Transportation	9,215	305,811	35.19	126.9	124.0	115.0	159.4	140.5	129.5
Construction	5,625	201,798	35.89	68.1	67.8	75.1	78.9	78.4	82.0
Services	9,369	191,515	20.42	119.9	108.6	114.5	140.8	141.5	127.7
Trade	56,219	1,008,961	27.86	100.7	100.9	95.0	110.6	110.1	105.5
Toronto - All Industries	255,107	8,290,079	32.50	129.2	129.0	128.1	155.8	159.5	149.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,545	355,408	31.55	115.7	112.3	115.1	145.0	141.0	154.1
Pulp and paper	5,074	97,675	31.77	109.4	110.9	111.0	121.5	120.1	117.0
Iron and steel	5,701	127,178	54.58	110.6	108.0	102.2	168.9	164.5	154.9
Construction	1,757	48,575	27.98	70.5	64.9	90.5	84.4	78.1	107.4
Services	2,210	56,783	16.63	123.3	125.2	117.6	149.9	149.9	144.1
Trade	4,693	108,616	25.14	110.7	110.8	103.9	122.6	121.9	112.5
Ottawa - All Industries	21,740	606,979	27.92	109.5	109.2	109.4	152.1	150.0	126.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,211	1,681,364	55.49	114.1	114.6	118.2	155.8	141.2	156.1
Textiles	6,548	149,606	22.85	94.5	96.4	91.0	108.0	115.5	105.0
Electrical apparatus	6,656	222,076	35.47	127.4	129.5	120.1	161.1	170.5	145.8
Iron and steel	25,818	968,437	37.51	118.4	120.0	135.6	159.9	146.1	148.9
Construction	1,096	59,515	35.87	44.2	45.6	72.8	60.0	80.1	95.0
Trade	4,588	115,240	25.81	100.5	100.5	95.9	111.7	111.8	101.4
Hamilton - All Industries	58,459	1,909,718	32.83	110.2	110.5	113.9	150.9	155.5	151.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	55,555	1,570,206	44.42	126.5	128.7	155.5	142.6	119.1	148.7
Iron and steel	29,618	1,574,709	46.41	125.9	127.1	157.9	145.9	116.3	152.2
Construction	714	28,808	37.55	112.2	106.1	118.7	142.3	154.9	146.5
Trade	1,554	42,154	27.47	118.4	115.7	98.0	111.9	108.9	103.9
Windsor - All Industries	59,558	1,687,191	43.14	125.7	125.4	152.4	142.5	120.5	149.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,572	1,124,654	29.95	138.5	138.5	151.5	164.0	164.8	159.4
Animal products - edible	6,047	179,445	29.67	185.5	156.5	120.7	186.6	179.9	139.5
Textiles	4,079	79,692	19.54	117.9	114.4	121.1	125.2	128.9	121.8
Chemicals	5,225	100,095	31.06	565.0	508.5	480.8	671.8	658.9	616.4
Iron and steel	15,512	460,847	34.11	137.1	137.9	141.1	174.2	179.0	170.3
Communications	1,245	54,052	27.40	98.9	94.6	95.9	98.5	96.0	98.8
Transportation	3,482	115,119	32.49	122.2	119.4	107.9	155.4	155.7	120.8
Construction	1,267	45,558	34.20	29.1	28.5	42.7	52.9	50.6	44.0
Services	2,492	44,455	17.95	125.4	124.1	109.2	140.8	141.9	120.6
Trade	14,729	401,249	27.24	106.0	106.1	99.0	119.0	118.3	108.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,810	1,761,471	28.97	118.1	118.5	111.9	154.9	155.0	124.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	58,986	2,057,550	55.75	232.5	253.7	254.1	297.5	308.9	319.7
Lumber products	5,816	185,724	51.35	98.1	94.4	85.5	115.1	115.5	99.5
Iron and steel	38,097	1,451,754	57.58	481.5	468.6	494.2	585.5	615.9	669.1
Communications	2,570	76,280	29.68	110.5	108.2	107.2	155.7	121.7	116.5
Transportation	7,297	252,842	34.85	155.9	128.5	111.5	150.1	141.0	150.0
Construction	5,085	111,548	36.16	100.8	102.5	152.4	129.0	152.5	160.4
Services	3,728	85,205	22.52	124.5	125.5	115.0	153.1	155.8	152.8
Trade	13,899	371,751	27.56	107.5	106.6	90.9	150.8	152.2	115.4
Vancouver - All Industries	87,292	2,338,575	35.62	171.8	171.8	158.8	220.7	224.2	226.4

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