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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JULY, 1944**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
Sept. 8, 1944

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JULY 1957

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLL

1957

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

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1944.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated at July 1 in the years since 1920, there was a considerable expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of July, 1944, when the 14,668 co-operating employers showed an increase of 31,205 men and women, bringing their staffs to 1,853,618.<sup>1/</sup> This gain of 1.7 p.c. exceeds that reported at the same date last summer, but is otherwise the smallest advance at July 1 in the period of the war; although the number added to the working forces was above the average for the beginning of July in pre-war years, the percentage gain was below-normal.

The latest increase raised the index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, from 180.5 at June 1, to 183.5 at July 1; it was then fractionally less than that of 183.7 reported at the same date of last year, the maximum for July 1. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the index showed a slight decline, falling from 180.5 at June 1, to 180.0 at the date under review.

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1/ The geographical distribution of employment and payrolls is a matter of very considerable interest during the war, and will be equally important in the post-war period. In order that additional information may be available to those studying labour and industrial problems, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been instructed to segregate monthly statistics for the cities having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 at the date of the 1941 Census; these will supplement the provincial data, and those prepared monthly for many years for the eight largest industrial centres in the Dominion, whose populations exceed 100,000.

The present bulletin contains the first published material for the following cities; Halifax, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, London, Kitchener, (including Waterloo), Fort William and Port Arthur (taken as a unit), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria. Preliminary data for these centres as at July 1 are contained in Table 10, which also gives index numbers of employment and payrolls as at May 1 and June 1, 1944.

Number of Persons Employed at July 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 July 1 and June 1, 1944, with Comparative Figures for July 1, 1943, Where Available, (June 1, 1941=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Weekly Earnings at				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942
<b>(a) Provinces</b>														
Maritime Provinces	142,776	4,300,150	30.12	30.10	28.53	24.50	123.2	114.6	121.2	116.3	170.3	161.5	159.4	155.0
Prince Edward Island	2,819	74,429	26.40	25.89	24.14	21.65	127.6	124.7	104.9	109.2	159.8	153.0	119.3	111.4
Nova Scotia	85,215	2,727,329	32.01	31.89	30.10	24.94	122.4	117.6	121.0	118.9	174.5	167.1	163.0	136.6
New Brunswick	54,742	1,498,392	27.37	27.43	26.26	23.92	124.9	115.9	122.9	113.4	163.7	152.4	155.2	133.4
Quebec	577,823	17,282,357	29.91	30.12	28.81	26.82	124.2	123.5	126.3	118.9	155.2	155.3	153.1	134.9
Ontario	754,939	24,672,855	32.68	32.77	32.13	29.96	114.3	112.5	114.2	111.9	137.9	136.1	136.1	125.1
Prairie Provinces	203,073	6,408,936	31.56	31.62	30.60	28.58	113.7	113.2	110.4	108.7	139.1	136.4	129.3	119.5
Manitoba	94,662	2,928,965	30.94	31.15	30.25	28.47	115.5	113.6	110.9	108.5	134.8	133.3	126.8	117.3
Saskatchewan	40,400	1,230,205	30.45	30.57	30.34	27.52	112.4	108.6	106.4	103.3	136.0	132.0	126.4	114.4
Alberta	68,011	2,249,786	33.08	32.88	31.67	29.34	117.8	115.5	112.1	112.2	146.9	145.1	134.7	125.6
British Columbia	175,007	6,119,561	34.97	34.80	35.48	31.46	139.1	136.1	142.3	124.5	172.9	168.7	180.7	144.4
CANADA	1,853,618	58,783,879	31.71	31.80	30.97	28.49	120.0	118.1	120.1	114.9	148.1	146.0	145.5	129.5
<b>(b) Cities</b>														
Halifax	24,037	741,463	30.85	30.67	-	-	153.9	154.3	-	-	215.9	215.2	-	-
St. John	12,705	352,072	27.71	28.10	-	-	126.5	129.6	-	-	167.6	174.2	-	-
Montreal	289,973	9,001,656	31.04	31.22	30.10	27.84	133.3	133.9	133.1	119.2	162.3	164.3	159.3	134.5
Quebec City	39,150	1,148,456	29.33	30.60	26.25	22.20	165.0	163.6	169.6	135.0	233.7	241.7	216.8	147.1
Sherbrooke	8,494	206,756	24.34	24.78	-	-	105.4	104.4	-	-	122.6	123.6	-	-
Trois Rivières	3,659	237,556	27.43	27.96	-	-	112.5	106.7	-	-	133.5	129.0	-	-
Toronto	258,079	8,371,455	32.44	32.50	31.86	29.44	130.3	128.2	127.1	118.5	157.2	155.8	151.8	133.2
Ottawa	22,171	619,458	27.94	27.86	26.91	25.48	111.6	109.7	111.7	106.4	134.8	132.1	130.6	118.9
Hamilton	60,278	1,966,135	32.62	32.61	32.39	31.54	113.5	110.4	115.1	116.6	134.7	130.9	135.7	134.2
Windsor	39,356	1,714,127	43.55	43.22	42.01	39.54	125.5	125.3	132.1	124.9	143.9	142.6	146.0	130.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	14,247	405,933	28.49	29.10	-	-	107.1	106.9	-	-	135.0	137.6	-	-
London	20,060	592,899	29.56	29.14	-	-	123.3	121.8	-	-	146.3	142.4	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	15,597	582,127	37.32	38.60	-	-	115.3	113.7	-	-	159.8	161.9	-	-
Winnipeg	60,608	1,739,360	28.70	28.97	28.24	26.98	101.4	118.1	114.3	108.8	133.2	134.9	127.8	116.2
Regina	9,864	266,105	26.98	26.97	-	-	113.6	113.5	-	-	130.1	130.0	-	-
Saskatoon	5,568	144,777	26.00	25.72	-	-	124.6	123.6	-	-	142.5	139.7	-	-
Calgary	16,364	499,208	30.51	30.29	-	-	117.2	115.4	-	-	159.8	136.7	-	-
Edmonton	16,791	495,715	29.52	29.49	-	-	134.0	133.1	-	-	162.7	161.5	-	-
Vancouver	38,522	3,000,361	33.89	33.56	34.28	30.89	174.2	171.6	172.8	147.8	224.6	219.2	228.7	176.3
Victoria	13,700	455,945	33.28	32.67	-	-	168.8	166.0	-	-	226.2	218.3	-	-
<b>(c) Industries</b>														
Manufacturing	1,182,364	38,354,728	32.44	32.64	31.62	29.16	134.4	132.8	134.8	124.7	167.7	166.7	164.7	141.7
Durable Goods 1/	851,586	23,132,597	35.60	35.75	34.75	32.30	152.5	151.5	156.7	135.2	193.2	193.7	195.1	157.7
Non-Durable Goods	512,231	14,533,147	28.37	28.48	27.24	25.34	118.1	116.0	114.8	115.3	141.3	139.4	132.3	125.2
Electric Light and Power	18,547	688,964	37.15	37.24	35.86	33.89	97.2	93.4	96.0	99.9	112.0	107.9	106.3	105.3
Logging	52,437	1,402,657	26.75	26.31	26.09	21.67	110.8	111.1	93.6	107.3	151.2	149.2	125.3	124.4
Mining	71,892	2,708,225	37.67	37.45	36.51	33.20	86.4	85.3	88.3	98.3	103.3	102.5	102.5	105.1
Communications	29,486	896,772	30.41	31.05	28.89	27.62	113.2	110.9	107.8	108.7	127.2	127.3	114.9	111.6
Transportation	157,294	5,748,150	36.54	36.93	35.66	34.40	125.4	123.4	118.1	109.0	143.8	142.8	132.8	118.4
Construction and Maintenance	139,820	4,162,680	29.77	29.09	29.71	25.99	79.4	72.6	95.8	98.7	103.6	92.5	125.1	116.2
Services	47,346	912,869	19.28	19.39	18.64	17.27	121.5	118.3	112.9	108.1	143.9	140.7	151.5	117.0
Trade	172,979	4,597,778	26.58	26.33	25.56	24.32	102.8	102.9	96.6	97.4	117.2	115.7	107.7	104.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,853,618	58,783,879	31.71	31.80	30.97	28.49	120.0	118.1	120.1	114.9	148.1	146.0	145.5	129.5
Finance	64,962	2,126,517	32.73	32.68	31.47	30.11	108.3	108.0	105.8	105.4	123.1	122.6	115.4	110.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,918,580	60,910,396	31.75	31.83	30.99	28.55	119.5	117.6	119.5	114.5	147.0	145.1	144.3	128.7

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:- May 1, 143.6; June 1, 143.6 and July 1, 144.0; at July 1, 1943, the index was 136.4.

The manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries shared in the expansion indicated at July 1, as compared with June 1. The increase of 13,939 persons, or 1.2 p.c. in manufacturing was above-normal for the beginning of July in the experience of the years since 1920. There were also considerable additions to the staffs in construction and transportation, together with smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade. Except in communications, the percentage advances in the non-manufacturing industries were somewhat smaller than usual for July 1.

A comparison with the figures for the beginning of July of last year shows little general change in manufacturing. Mining was somewhat quieter, and there was a considerable decline in construction. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries - logging, communications, transportation, services and trade. In the last two, it is probable that the increase is partly due to the employment of larger numbers of part-time workers.

Payrolls.- The expansion in industrial employment at the first of July was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries; these advanced from \$57,960,556 in the last report, to \$58,783,879 at the date under review, or by 1.4 p.c. Various circumstances combined to produce the relatively smaller gain in the payrolls than in employment, notably the general observance of the Dominion Day holiday, which fell on Saturday, thus coming within the pay period reported by many employers; in Quebec, the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday was likewise an important factor, as was also the fact that the reported increases in employment in many cases took place in the industries in which earnings are usually below the general average. The occurrence of Dominion Day and St. Jean Baptiste Day at the week-end probably resulted in their more general observance, and in less overtime work, than has been the case in the other years for which statistics of payrolls are available. The weekly average per employee was \$31.71, nine cents lower than at the beginning of June, but .74 cents higher than at July 1, 1943. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.49, and that at July 1, 1941, \$25.49. The latest average is the lowest since that for Jan. 1, 1944, but is otherwise the highest in the record of just over three years.

The table on page 2 summarizes the July 1 statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading cities; comparisons with June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, and 1942, are also given where these are available. 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 period for which payroll data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 48.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, amounted to 19.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47 p.c. The explanation previously given for the 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 work. In an important number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

As has previously been pointed out, the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories,

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>			<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Date	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Date	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1 9 4 1</u>						<u>1 9 4 2</u>							
Jan. 1							Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1							Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1							Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1							May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20	122.8	137.2	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.5	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.39	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	106.4	109.9	26.04	103.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.5	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	129.3	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.31	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
<u>1 9 4 3</u>						<u>1 9 4 4</u>							
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	27.32	130.7	142.5	28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.95	152.2	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	31.91	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.99	May 1	118.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.33	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.71	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1						
Sept. 1	121.8	149.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1						
Oct. 1	122.7	150.8	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	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.36	Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

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 34.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 67.7 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.

The growth in employment and payrolls in the durable manufactured goods division has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 62.5 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 93.2 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 18.1 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9 and 10), 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 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1944, and July 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.

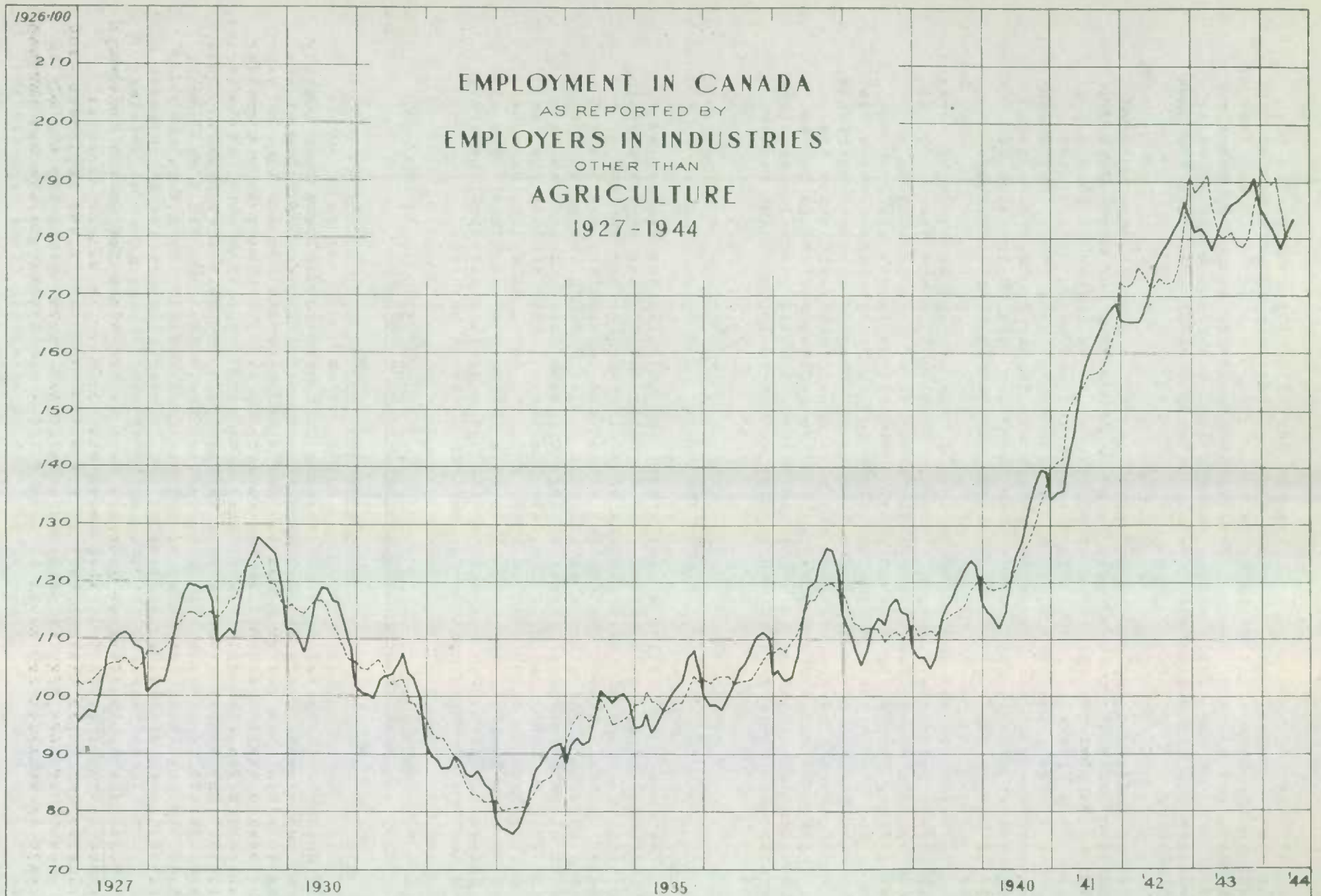
#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Reversing the movement indicated in the last four monthly surveys of employment, there was an important expansion in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the gain was decidedly above-normal for the time of year; it also exceeded the increase indicated at July 1, 1943, although it was smaller than at that date in either 1942 or 1941. Data were compiled from 8,143 factories with 1,162,364 employees, as compared with 1,168,428 in their last report. This increase of 13,939 persons, or 1.2 p.c., raised the index from 223.1 at June 1, to 226.3 at the date under review, when it was fractionally lower than the July 1, 1943, index of 226.5. Reflecting the greater-than-average improvement recorded in the latest survey, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 218.9 at June 1, to 221.2 at July 1. This is the first increase since Jan. 1 in the seasonally-corrected index for manufacturing.

Continued and greater gains were indicated at the beginning of July in the non-durable manufactured goods division; the general trend in the durable goods group was also favourable. In the former, the co-operating firms reported the

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.



addition of 8,674 men and women, while in the latter, the number taken on was 4,540. The most noteworthy advances were those of a seasonal character in the food and lumber industries. Smaller but nevertheless important increases were also recorded in the pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel, petroleum, electrical apparatus, and some other branches of manufacturing, and in central electric stations. Within the iron and steel division, the agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged and shipbuilding groups showed improvement, but aircraft and firearm plants were slacker. Activity in non-ferrous metal and textile factories also showed considerable curtailment, that in the latter being seasonal in character.

Payrolls.- The sum of \$38,354,728 was expended at July 1 by the co-operating manufacturers, in payment of services rendered in the week preceding; this figure exceeded by 0.6 p.c. that of \$38,137,105 indicated at June 1. The average per employee fell from \$32.64 at June 1, to \$32.44 at July 1, as compared with \$31.62 at the beginning of July, 1943, and \$29.16 at the same date in 1942. The latest figure was affected by the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in Quebec, together with general losses in working time at the Dominion Day week-end. As already stated, the fact that the latter holiday fell on a Saturday, resulted in a greater loss of working time, and less overtime work, than had been the case at July 1 in earlier years of the payroll record.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 167.7; this was slightly higher than the June 1 figure of 166.7, also exceeding that of 164.7 at July 1 of last year. The increase in the latter comparison was accompanied by a fractional decline in the index of employment.

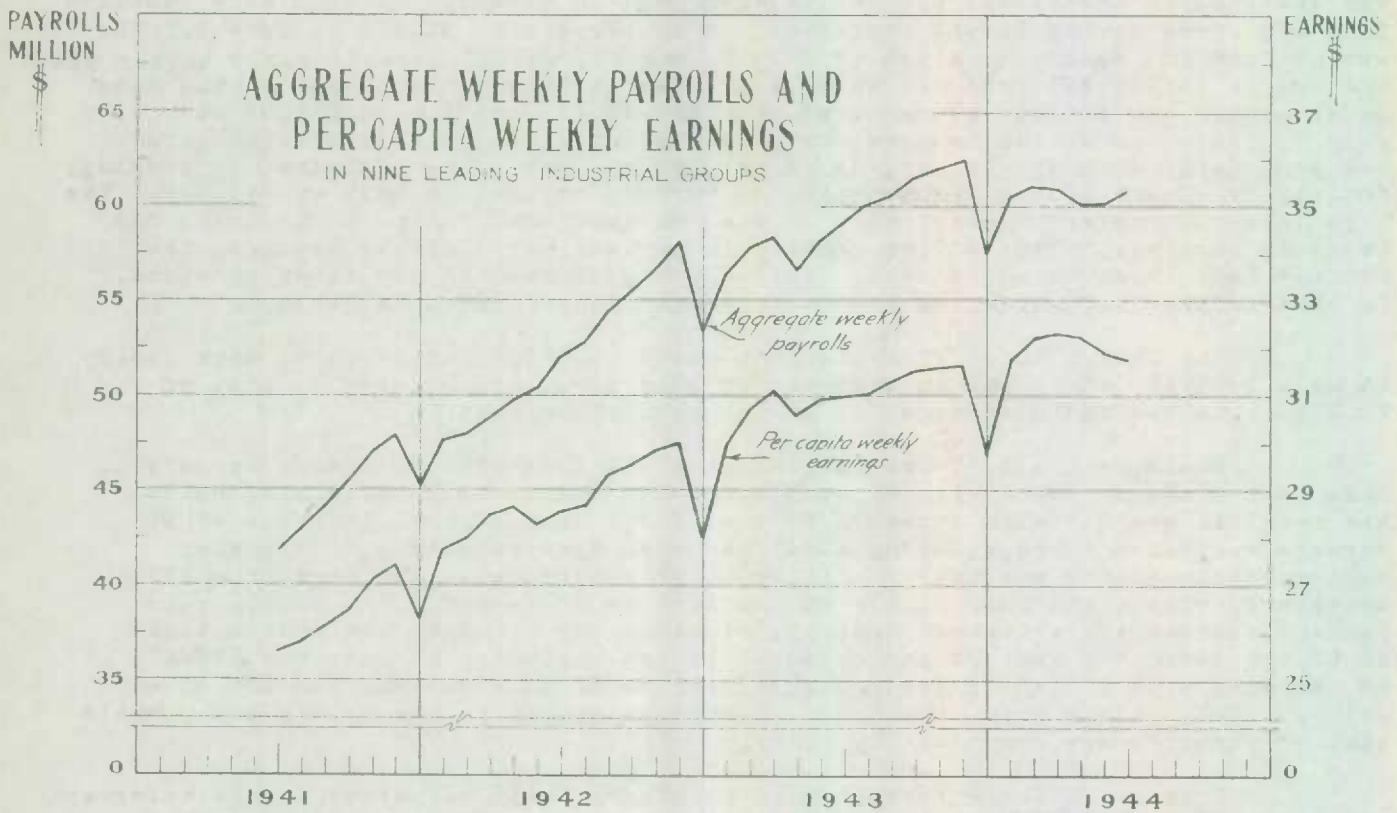
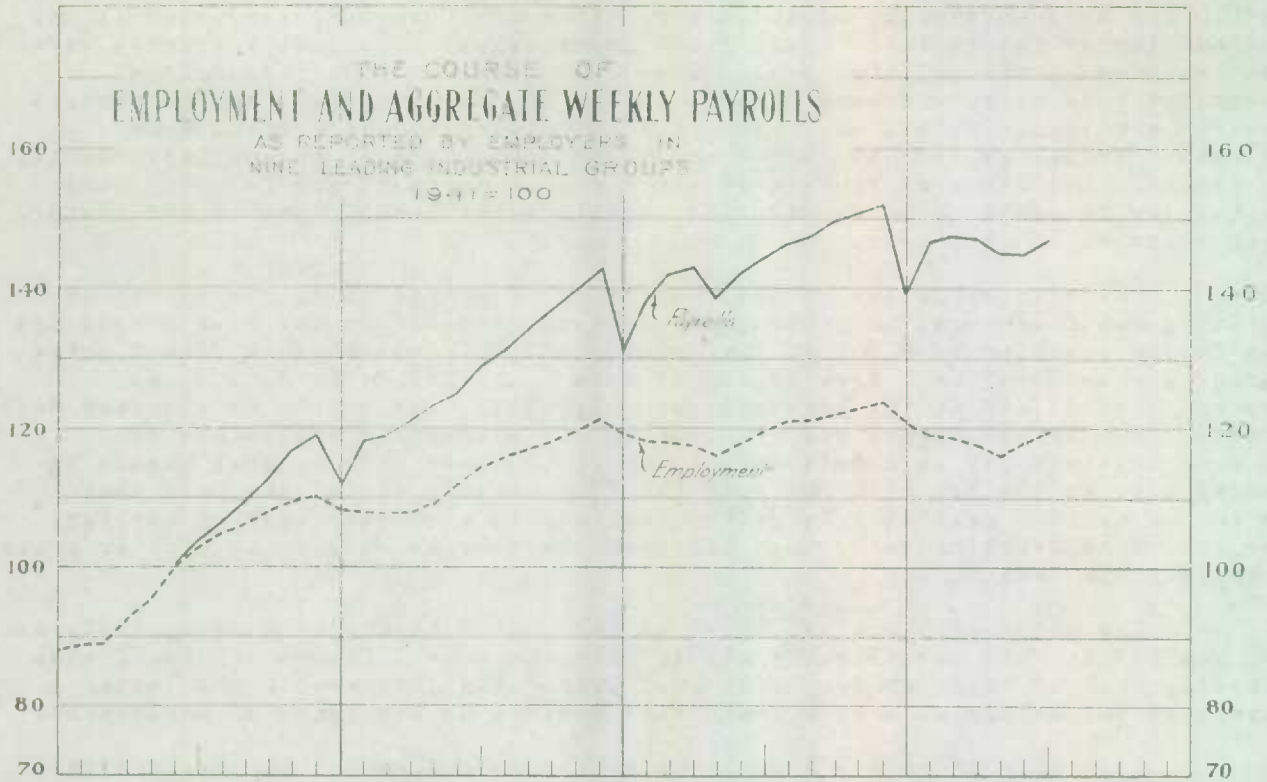
Logging.- There was a small reduction in employment in logging; this was seasonal in character, but was below-normal in extent. Returns were received from 536 firms having 52,437 employees, as compared with 52,600 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1, was \$1,402,657, considerably higher than the sum of \$1,383,791 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$26.75, as compared with \$26.31 at June 1, and \$26.09 at July 1, 1943. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The July 1 index of employment stood at 175.4; as compared with 148.2 at July 1, 1943, there was an increase of 18.4 p.c., accompanied by that of 20.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals, while the metallic ore division showed a further loss. The general increase of 98 workers was below-average, being also less than that at July 1, 1943, when employment in mining was rather brisker. Information was tabulated from 487 operators, with a staff of 71,892 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,708,226, exceeding by 0.7 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,688,386. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$37.67, as compared with \$37.45 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.51 at July 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has fractionally risen.

Communications.- Further moderate improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was, however, a slight decrease in the salaries and wages distributed; 60 companies reported 29,486 employees, and a weekly payroll of \$896,772, as compared with 28,925 workers, and the sum of \$898,129 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita average was reduced

Chart 2



from \$31.05 at that date, to \$30.41 at the first of July, as compared with \$28.89 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 110.0, was several points higher than that of 104.8 at July 1, 1943, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 10.7 p.c.

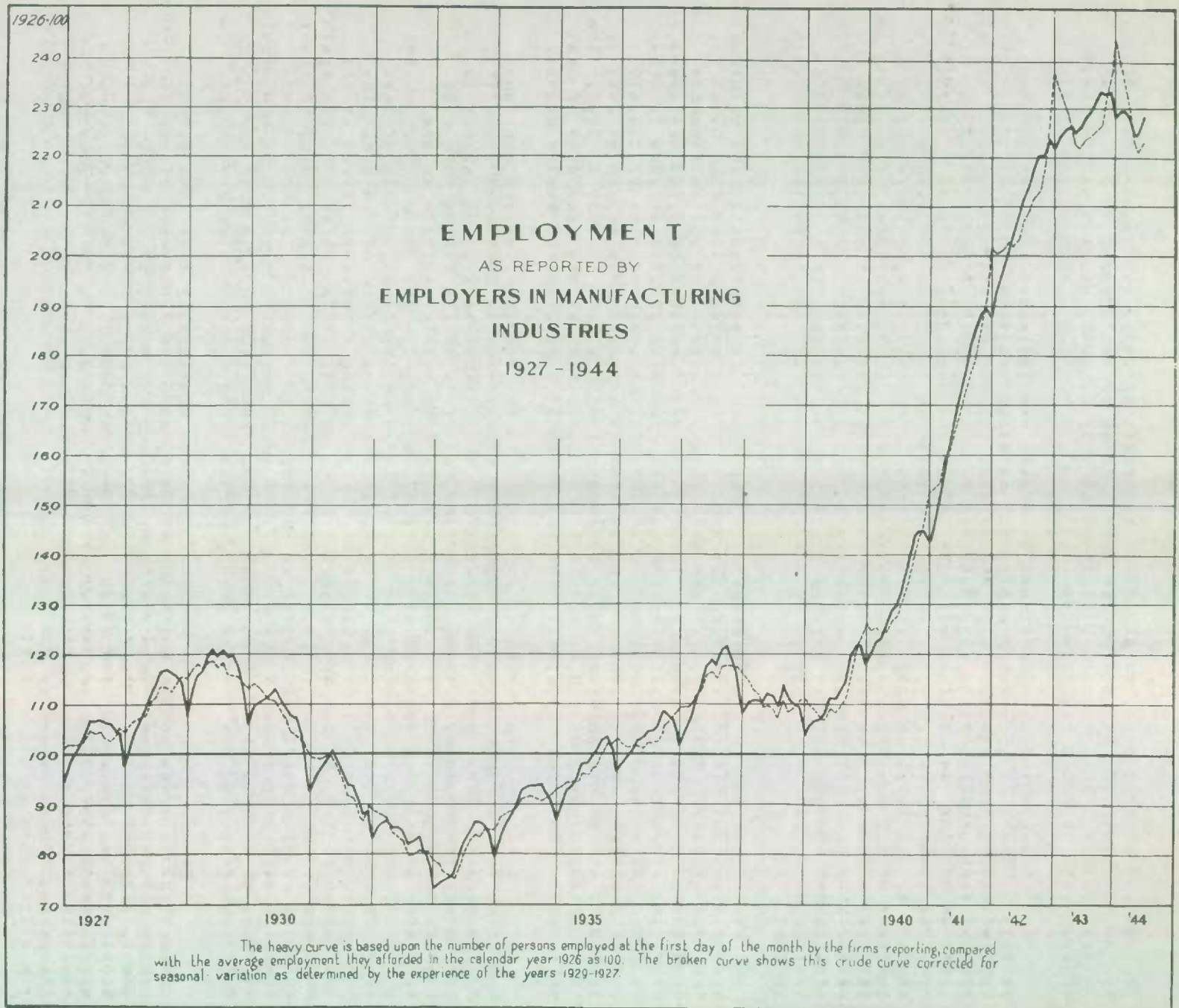
Transportation.- Continued expansion was indicated in transportation at July 1, there being greater employment on steam railways, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. The general improvement approximated the average for the time of year. Data were received from 608 companies and branches with a staff of 157,294, as compared with 154,540 at the beginning of June. This advance of 2,754 persons, or 1.8 p.c., raised the index to 124.4, as compared with 122.4 at June 1, and 117.2 at July 1, 1943; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 6.1 p.c., accompanied by that of 8.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,748,150, exceeding by \$41,490 the total of \$5,706,660 distributed at June 1. The average per employee, however, fell from \$36.93 at that date, to \$36.54 at July 1, as compared with \$35.66 at the beginning of July in 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was brisker, but the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed moderate improvement. Information was furnished by 1,665 employers, with a working force of 139,820 persons, as compared with 127,842 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$4,162,680, as compared with \$3,718,410 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.09 at June 1, to \$29.77 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.71 at July 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 110.8, was 17.1 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 17.2 p.c. in the twelve months.

Services.- The trend of employment in the service division continued upward at July 1, when the 689 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 47,346 persons, 1,315 more than at June 1. The advance took place largely in hotels and restaurants, although laundries and dry-cleaning plants were also busier. An aggregate of \$912,889 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$892,573 at June 1. The index of employment, at 207.7, was 7.6 p.c. higher than that of 193.0 at the first of July of last year; in this period, the index of payrolls has shown a rise of 3.4 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$19.39 in the preceding report, to \$19.28 at the date under review, as compared with \$18.64 at July 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted over sixty p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of slightly less than normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,566 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 723 men and women, to 172,979. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,597,778, an average of \$26.58 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$4,535,502, a per capita of \$26.33. The July 1, 1943 figure had been \$25.56. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 3.5 p.c., while the payrolls have gained by 8.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 64,962 men and women was employed by the 773 co-operating financial institutions, this was an increase of 189 from the staffs reported at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,126,517, as compared with \$2,117,101 paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$32.68 at June 1, to \$32.73 at July 1, as compared with \$31.47 at July 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.7, was a little higher than that of 122.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.7 p.c.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity advanced in all provinces; in the Maritime Area, Ontario and British Columbia, the numbers added to the working forces were rather greater than usual for July 1, while the gains in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were net equal to the average at that date in the years since 1920. There were general advances in the salaries and wages disbursed in all provinces except Quebec, where the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day and losses in working time at the July 1 week-end, together with other factors, resulted in a small decrease in the payrolls. The Dominion Day holiday also greatly affected the situation in the other provinces. The average earnings per employee in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia were rather higher than at June 1, but those in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were lower. In all provinces except British Columbia the per capita figures were higher than at July 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Substantial increases in employment were recorded in the three Maritime Provinces at July 1, when the 1,065 co-operating establishments reported a working force of 142,776 men and women, as compared with 135,435 at June 1. The gain of 7,341 persons was somewhat larger than that at the same date in 1943, which was also above the average for July 1, although in each case the percentage advance was smaller than usual. All three provinces in the area shared in the upward movement, the greatest gain being in New Brunswick.

Heightened activity was shown in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants. Logging and construction and maintenance also afforded considerably more employment, while there were increases on a small scale in mining, communications and trade. Transportation was slacker.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$4,300,150; as compared with \$4,076,269 at June 1, there was an increase of 5.5 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose slightly, from \$30.10 at June 1, to \$30.12 at the first of July, as compared with \$28.53 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 187.8 was slightly higher than that of 184.7 at the same date in 1943, while the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- The seasonal advance in employment in Quebec was relatively small; although it exceeded the July 1, 1943, gain, it was not equal to that normally indicated at that date in the period since 1920. Data were received from 3,842 establishments with a combined working force of 577,823 men and women, as compared with 574,048 at June 1; this gain of 3,775 persons, or 0.7 p.c. raised the index to 195.3, as compared with 194.3 in the last report, and 198.6 at July 1 of last summer.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$17,282,357, a sum which was very slightly lower than their disbursements of \$17,289,679 at June 1. The latest total was affected by the widespread observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day, June 24th. The per capita weekly earnings of \$29.91 were 21 cents lower than the average of \$30.12 in the preceding report; however, the latest figure was \$1.10 above that of \$28.81 at July 1, 1943. In the period since then, there has been a small falling-off in recorded employment, accompanied by a slight rise in the payrolls.

The trend was upward at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging, trade and mining; in logging, there was a substantial reduction, while the losses in mining and trade were not large. The greatest gains took place in transportation and construction, but these also were not particularly pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, a relatively small general increase resulted from considerable changes in the various groups. Leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants released employees, while heightened activity was shown in food, lumber, pulp and paper and

chemical factories, and in central electric stations.

Ontario.- There was further and greater improvement in employment in Ontario, according to information furnished by 6,187 employers with a personnel of 754,939, as compared with 742,721 at June 1. This increase of 1.6 p.c. approximated the average at July 1 in the period, 1921-1943, but was larger than that reported a year earlier. The index, at 185.1, differed little from the July 1, 1943, figure of 184.9; the latest index of payrolls was also slightly above that indicated 12 months ago.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,672,855, as compared with \$24,342,633 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$32.66; this was nine cents below the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1943, figure had been \$32.13, and that at July 1, 1942, \$29.96.

Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in manufacturing, in which 9,216 additional employees were reported at the date under review. Food, lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants showed the largest gains, but improvement was also noted in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Among the non-manufacturing groups, trade and mining showed contractions in employment, while there were additions to the working forces in communications, transportation, construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain approximated that at July 1, 1943, but was not equal to the advance usually indicated at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed considerable improvement, the most noteworthy gain being in Manitoba. The 1,986 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 203,073, as compared with 198,705 in their last return. This increase of 2.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of two p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$6,408,956, as compared with \$6,283,018 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita average stood at \$31.66, a few cents lower than the June 1 figure of \$31.62; that at July 1, 1943, was \$30.60. During the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 4.9 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 7.6 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1944. The improvement in construction was greatest. Within the manufacturing group, the food, lumber, chemical and clay, glass, and stone divisions reported most of the gains.

British Columbia.- For the second month in succession, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staffs was above the average at July 1 in earlier years of the record, although the percentage gain was not equal to that usually indicated. A combined working force of 175,007 persons was employed by the 1,586 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 171,504. This advance, which amounted to two p.c., was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$6,119,561, as against \$5,968,957 at the first of June. The per capita average advanced from \$34.80 at June 1, to \$34.97 at July 1, as compared with \$35.48 at the same date in 1943, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 4.3 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.2 p.c.

Moderate but fairly general improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and non-ferrous metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported rather greater activity, while little change, on the whole, took place in logging and mining.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

To meet the increasing demand for detailed information respecting the current industrial situation, the Government has instructed the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to segregate monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the centres with populations of 35,000 and over, supplementing the list of eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, for which data have been published for many years. The following are the additional cities for which monthly information is available commencing with the present report:- Halifax, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières, Fort William and Port Arthur taken as a unit, London, Kitchener, (including Waterloo), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria.

In 1941, these centres together had a population of 695,275, of whom 238,284<sup>1/</sup> reported themselves as wage-earners at work at the Census date. The latter figure includes persons employed in certain industries excluded from the monthly surveys, such as educational, governmental, health, recreational and personal services; they also include those employed by firms ordinarily having under 15 employees, likewise excluded from the current statistics of employment. The samples on which the monthly indexes for these cities are based range from approximately 36 p.c. of the Census figure of wage-earners in Saskatoon, to 78.7 p.c. in Kitchener, the variation depending upon the type and the scale of industry usual in the city. The general proportion for the above-named cities was 55 p.c. The eight centres for which monthly returns on employment have been segregated for a great many years had a total of 1,123,544<sup>1/</sup> wage-earners at work at June 1, 1941, according to the Census; of these, 60.1 p.c.<sup>2/</sup> were on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the current survey for June 1, 1941. The sample of 55.0 p.c.<sup>1/</sup> in the medium-sized cities is thus not much smaller than that in the eight leading cities, despite the existence of many large-scale establishments in the latter.

Employment in the medium-sized cities for which statistics are now being segregated appears, on the whole, to have shown rather greater expansion than has taken place in the eight largest industrial centres. Thus at July 1, 1944, a composite index for the latter cities, on the 1926 base, stood at 193.6, while a similar figure for the newly-tabulated group at the same date was 204.6. As in the case of the larger cities, (for which monthly indexes are given in Table 3), there has been considerable variation in the rates of increase in the different centres; the indexes at July 1 ranged from 145.5 in Trois Rivières, and 148.3 in Saint John, to 310.1 in Halifax and 333.3 in Fort William and Port Arthur. In certain instances, notably Halifax and Saint John, the indexes were lowered by seasonal influences. It should be noted that in some of the cities, the relatively small size of the totals tends to exaggerate the effect of the current fluctuations.

It has not been possible to prepare the statistics for the newly-segregated cities for any lengthy period. However, a special tabulation of the data for June 1, 1941, was made to permit measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls during the period for which the latter statistics are available. For the present, it is the intention to publish the indexes of employment only on the June 1, 1941, base, enabling ready comparison to be made with the payroll figures. Since statistics for the finance group are available from the beginning of the record for the cities with populations exceeding 35,000, the totals here given for these places include the returns from financial institutions.

The following notes deal briefly with the situation in the cities for which information is available.

Halifax.- Data were received from 185 establishments in Halifax with a staff of 24,037 persons at July 1, as compared with 24,101 at the beginning of June.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> The sample of wage-earners in the cities in the industries covered by the monthly surveys would be considerably higher than is indicated by these percentages which are based upon wage-earners in all industries. Thus, in the Dominion as a whole, 59 p.c. of the total wage-earners enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, were employed by the firms co-operating at that date; these belonged in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. Of the wage-earners in these nine industries, however, 79.4 p.c. were on the staffs of the employers furnishing data at the Census date.

There was an increase in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants. Construction and maintenance also afforded slightly more employment, but transportation and trade showed some curtailment, that in the former being largely seasonal in character. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the first of July aggregated \$741,463, as compared with \$739,189 paid at the first of June. From June 1, 1941, to July 1 of the present year, the payrolls of the co-operating employers have risen by 115.9 p.c., while employment has advanced by 53.9 p.c., proportions which exceed those recorded in the province of Nova Scotia, being also relatively greater than the gains in Canada as a whole. The average weekly earnings per employee in Halifax were \$30.85 at July 1, as compared with \$30.67 at June 1.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was downward at the beginning of July, due mainly to seasonal curtailment in transportation. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, showed rather greater activity. The 141 co-operating employers reported 12,705 workers at the date under review, as compared with 13,024 a month earlier. The reduction in the personnel was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the weekly payrolls distributed; these aggregated \$352,072, as compared with \$365,919 paid on or about June 1. The average per employee declined from \$28.10 at that date, to \$27.71 at the beginning of July. In the period since June 1, 1941, employment in Saint John has advanced by 26.5 p.c. while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 67.6 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,272 firms employing 289,973 men and women, as compared with 291,179 in their last return. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$9,001,656, were lower by 1.2 p.c. than those disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was largely due to loss of working time on St. Jean Baptiste Day (widely observed as a holiday in the pay period for which statistics were given) and also on Dominion Day; shut-downs for vacations likewise reduced the total. The per capita average fell from \$31.29 paid on or about June 1, to \$31.04 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.10 at the first of July in 1943. Since that date, payrolls have risen by 1.9 p.c., while the index of employment has shown a fractional gain.

Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. There were smaller decreases in the rubber, tobacco and electrical apparatus divisions, while moderate improvement was shown in printing and publishing and chemical factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, construction and trade released some employees, but there was a large gain in transportation. Services also showed rather more activity.

Quebec City.- Moderate expansion in employment was reported in Quebec. Information was supplied by 254 employers with a combined working force of 39,150 persons, 355 more than at June 1. This increase of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by a decrease of 3.3 p.c. in the total disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the same establishments. These aggregated \$1,148,456, as against \$1,187,075 paid on or about June 1. The average earnings fell from \$30.60 at that date, to \$29.33 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$26.25 at July 1, 1943. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 7.8 p.c., but employment had declined by 2.7 p.c.

Manufacturing operations increased at the date under review, the advance taking place largely in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Construction and services also afforded rather more employment.

Sherbrooke.- Statistics were tabulated from 64 establishments in Sherbrooke whose employees aggregated 8,494, as compared with 8,411 at June 1. There was thus an increase of 83 in the number of employees reported, which,



however, was accompanied by a slight decline in the weekly payrolls. These aggregated \$206,756 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$208,387 in the preceding report. The loss was due in the main to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day in many industries. The weekly average per employee in Sherbrooke was \$24.34, as compared with \$24.78 at the beginning of June. In connection with these figures, attention is drawn to the fact that an unusually large proportion of these on the payrolls of the co-operating employers in this city belonged in the textile industries, in which the number of female employees is considerably above the average. From June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 22.6 p.c.

Trois Rivières.- In this city, 52 establishments reported a combined working force of 8,659 persons, whose earnings in the last week in June were stated as \$237,566; at June 1, the same employers had 8,208 workers, while the weekly payroll was then \$229,518. The increase of 5.5 p.c. in the employees took place largely in non-ferrous metal plants, and in transportation, construction and trade. The payrolls in this city, as elsewhere in Quebec, were affected to some extent by the loss in working time over the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. As a result of this and other factors, the average per employee fell from \$27.96 at June 1 to \$27.43 at the beginning of July. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, was 12.5 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 33.5 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1, when the index, at 139.8, was five points higher than at the same date of 1943. Most of the improvement took place in manufacturing, in which gains were general, only the non-ferrous metal division showing curtailment. The largest advances took place in food, chemical, iron and steel, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus factories. Moderate increases were also noted in the non-manufacturing industries.

Data were furnished by 2,193 establishments employing 258,079 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,371,456; at June 1, their staffs had included 255,125 persons, and the reported salaries and wages had amounted to \$8,292,216. The increase in the month in employment was 1.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, one p.c. The latest per capita average was \$32.44, as compared with \$32.50 at June 1, and \$31.86 at July 1, 1943. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 3.6 p.c., a proportion which exceeds the gain of 2.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 263 employers with a combined working force of 22,171, as compared with 21,788 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, construction, services and transportation generally afforded more employment. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$619,458; this was greater by 2.1 p.c. than the weekly total reported at June 1. The latest per capita average, at \$27.94, was eight cents higher than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1943, average of \$26.91. In the 12 months, there has been practically no general change in the index of employment, but that of aggregate payrolls has risen by 3.2 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was an upward movement in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend at June 1. The advance raised the index to 183.8 at the date under review, when it was 1.3 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1943. Accompanying this loss was a fractional decline in the index of payrolls in the year. An aggregate staff of 60,278 was employed by the 378 co-operating establishments; the weekly earnings of these persons totalled \$1,966,136; at June 1, 58,601 workers were employed by these firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,911,000. There was thus a gain of 2.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and a similar rise in the salaries and wages as compared with June 1. The per capita average was practically unchanged, being \$32.61 at June 1, and \$32.62 at July 1, as compared with \$32.39 at the same date of last year. Most of the improvement in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile plants. Transportation, construction and other non-manufacturing industries also reported moderately heightened activity.

Windsor. - Employment in Windsor showed little general change, the 250 employers furnishing information having a staff of 39,356 men and women, 58 more than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls showed a relatively larger advance; standing at \$1,714,127, the total was higher by 0.9 p.c. than that of \$1,698,434 at June 1. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$43.55 per week, as compared with \$43.22 at June 1, 1944, and \$42.01 at July 1, of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by five p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls by 1.4 p.c.

Food factories reported some improvement, and there were also minor gains at the date under review as compared with the preceding month, in construction and services. Textile plants, however, were slack.

Fort William and Port Arthur. - In these two cities taken as a unit, the number of co-operating employers was 55; their employees aggregated 15,597 at July 1, when the weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$582,127, as compared with 15,377 workers earning \$593,541 at June 1. The decline in the payrolls, accompanying the increase in employment, was largely due to loss of working time on Dominion Day, which fell within the pay period reported by many establishments. As a result, the average earnings per employee were lowered from \$38.60 in the preceding return, to \$37.32 at the date under review. From June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, the increase in employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was 15.3 p.c., while the payrolls mounted by 58.6 p.c. in the same period. Most of the advance in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, there being an increase in iron and steel and certain other divisions. Transportation and construction also showed some improvement.

London. - The 223 firms whose returns were tabulated in London had a personnel of 20,060 at the beginning of July, as compared with 19,810 at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages, at \$577,184, were less than the latest aggregate of \$592,899. This increase of 2.7 p.c. sufficed to raise the average per employee from \$29.14 at June 1, to \$29.56 at July 1. Greater activity was indicated at the latter date in manufacturing, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus production, while the iron and steel group showed curtailment. There were rather slight increases in the non-manufacturing industries with the exception of trade, in which the falling-off was likewise on a small scale. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, there was a rise of 23.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, while the gain in the payrolls amounted to 46.3 p.c.

Kitchener. - Employment in Kitchener showed a minor advance at the beginning of July, the working forces of the 147 co-operating firms being increased by 25 persons to 14,247 at the date under review. However, the payrolls were lower, falling from \$413,884 at June 1, to \$405,933 at the beginning of July, largely as a result of loss in working time on Dominion Day; the average per employee, standing at \$28.49, was less by 61 cents than at the beginning of June. The increase in reported employment in the period from June 1, 1941, to the latest date was 7.1 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 35 p.c.

The animal food, wood-using and iron and steel industries were considerably more active at the beginning of July, but there was a falling-off as compared with June 1 in vegetable food and electrical apparatus works. Trade also showed a small decline.

Winnipeg. - Industrial activity was curtailed in Winnipeg at the beginning of July; 600 employers reported the release of 202 workers since June 1, reducing their staffs to 60,608. The payrolls were also lower, declining from \$1,761,471 in the last return, to \$1,739,360 at the date under review. The per capita average

was \$28.97 at June 1, and \$28.70 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$28.24 at the same date in 1943. During the year, recorded employment has advanced by three p.c., and payrolls 4.2 p.c. The greatest loss at the date under review as compared with the preceding month was in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and construction, on the other hand, afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, vegetable food and chemical factories showed improvement.

Regina. - Little general change in the situation as compared with June 1 was noted in Regina at July 1, according to information received from 131 firms, whose working forces included 9,864 persons, three fewer than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were very slightly higher, standing at \$266,105, as compared with \$265,999 at the first of June. The average per employee was \$26.98, as compared with \$26.97 at June 1. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review, there being a falling-off in the animal food and iron and steel industries, while the non-manufacturing industries showed moderate increases. The index number of employment between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1944, rose by 13.6 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 30.1 p.c. in the payrolls.

Saskatoon. - The tendency in Saskatoon was upward, there being heightened activity in food and lumber manufacturing. Trade, on the other hand, released some workers, while the changes in other industries were slight. Statements were received from 116 establishments in Saskatoon, whose employees numbered 5,568, - 46 more than at June 1. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$144,777, an average of \$26.00 per person; the payroll of \$142,024 reported at June 1 had represented \$26.72 per worker. The increase in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers between June 1, 1941 and July 1, 1944, was 24.6 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 42.5 p.c.

Calgary. - The employees of the 215 firms furnishing information in Calgary numbered 16,364 at the beginning of July, exceeding by 247 the staffs indicated at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed rose from \$488,244 at that date, to \$499,208 at the beginning of July, when the average earnings per worker were \$30.51, as compared with \$30.29 in the last report. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, was 17.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 39.8 p.c. Most of the gain at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in trade, construction, manufacturing and transportation.

Edmonton. - Data were furnished by 193 establishments in Edmonton, with a combined working force of 16,791, as compared with 16,691 a month earlier. There was also an advance in the salaries and wages disbursed at July 1; these amounted to \$495,715, as compared with \$492,077 at the beginning of June, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.48, rising to \$29.52 at the date under review. Manufacturing then showed a minor recession, mainly in the iron and steel division, while lumber mills were slightly more active. Construction also afforded more employment. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941 and July 1, 1944, was 34 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 62.7 p.c.

Vancouver. - There was important expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade shared in the gain. Within the first-named, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and beverage factories showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 659 firms whose staffs aggregated 88,522, an increase of 1,261 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$3,000,361, as compared with \$2,928,398 in their last report. This advance of 2.5 p.c. exceeded that of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the average weekly earnings, which had been \$33.56 at June 1, rose to \$33.89 at the date under review; the July 1, 1943, figure was \$34.28. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has slightly risen, but that of payrolls has fallen by 1.8 p.c., largely as a result of curtailment in overtime work.

Victoria.- The 143 firms whose statistics were tabulated at the beginning of July reported 13,700 employees, who received the sum of \$455,945 in weekly salaries and wages; this was an average of \$33.28 per person. At June 1, 13,470 workers had been employed, and their payrolls were given as \$140,018, an average of \$32.67 per employee. The trend was upward at the beginning of July in manufacturing, the largest gain being in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, employment has advanced by 68.8 p.c., while the payrolls disbursed have shown a rise of 126.2 p.c. up to July 1, 1944.

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 10 show the number of employees reported at July 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, as 100, 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.

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26/8/44.

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

The Latest Figures Are Subject To Revision .

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2				113.6	117.7	129.6				114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9				119.4	127.2	136.7				116.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1				116.8	116.9	120.4				115.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4				103.2	102.7	108.9				97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4				86.6	89.2	90.6				83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9				83.0	85.0	85.0				81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4				94.1	109.9	94.1				94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7				94.8	102.7	96.3				99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7				101.6	106.2	101.9				104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	136.8	79.7	136.3	136.1	116.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	106.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	108.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	118.2	113.0	115.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	136.2	136.2	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	162.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	126.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	166.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	162.9	162.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	167.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	167.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	163.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	169.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	168.0	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. 11	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	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.5	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	146.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	165.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	166.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	176.9	130.9	129.1	116.5	141.9	158.6
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	176.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	164.0	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	196.1	186.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	186.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	196.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	161.5	196.8	186.4	136.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	136.3	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	136.8	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	178.4	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	169.4	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	175.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	162.2	183.3
June 1	180.6	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	168.5	187.6

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

100.0    7.7    .2    4.6    2.9    31.2    40.7    11.0    5.1    2.2    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 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	128.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	86.7
July 1, 1933	81.6	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	148.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.2	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.6
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.6
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.5
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	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.6
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	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	183.2	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	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	295.2	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	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	143.9	247.2

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

Montreal	15.6	Quebec	2.1	Toronto	13.9	Ottawa	1.2	Hamilton	3.3	Windsor	2.1	Winnipeg	3.3	Vancouver	4.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	150.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.5	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	146.7
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	166.8	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	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
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	235.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	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	182.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1944.  
100.0      63.8      2.9      3.9      1.8      8.5      7.5      9.6      9.3

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 1920-1930).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	63.8	225.8	223.1	226.5	209.5	172.4	130.3	111.5
Animal products - edible	2.6	235.7	226.1	194.4	179.9	175.1	151.6	143.2
Fur and products	.2	126.8	125.9	127.3	125.2	124.4	119.8	104.0
Leather and products	1.5	137.5	137.1	140.5	136.9	137.4	110.3	104.5
Boots and shoes	.9	126.3	126.3	126.6	127.1	131.6	107.7	110.9
Lumber and products	3.7	128.0	120.9	122.6	125.3	124.1	102.6	92.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	107.4	99.2	103.9	116.1	115.3	98.3	88.7
Furniture	.6	129.8	125.3	106.2	112.9	113.9	91.8	81.7
Other lumber products	1.0	203.4	198.3	208.2	171.3	155.2	127.0	116.6
Musical instruments	.03	30.1	28.8	52.1	40.5	40.7	63.9	51.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	163.1	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.8	126.8	115.1
Pulp and paper products	4.6	137.2	134.6	132.2	134.5	131.3	116.7	113.4
Pulp and paper	2.0	125.2	122.5	122.3	127.7	124.7	113.5	100.1
Paper products	.9	208.6	204.7	196.7	188.9	172.2	143.2	130.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	128.9	126.9	123.0	124.8	126.0	117.0	115.4
Rubber products	1.1	164.2	164.4	125.3	127.0	133.4	108.2	108.5
Textile products	7.3	156.5	157.5	158.7	166.3	159.2	139.7	115.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	155.7	156.5	159.9	175.6	171.0	154.4	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	109.3	110.1	117.0	128.4	127.0	121.7	94.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	167.5	167.0	173.3	203.0	188.2	167.6	126.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	591.1	595.5	554.0	583.3	582.9	474.7	386.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	148.5	148.7	143.6	139.0	142.8	136.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.8	159.3	162.2	169.6	154.9	131.8	109.5
Other textile products	.9	167.4	169.1	167.9	169.2	163.2	123.7	103.6
Tobacco	.6	123.6	125.5	126.7	123.6	107.8	100.0	96.6
Beverages	.7	246.7	241.4	218.1	238.8	216.9	179.7	175.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	607.9	593.8	658.5	675.0	368.9	198.5	159.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	139.0	136.6	132.6	135.2	135.2	107.3	97.4
Electrical light and power	1.0	145.7	140.0	143.9	149.8	152.3	139.7	124.0
Electrical apparatus	2.6	332.1	329.5	302.7	252.7	217.1	151.6	131.0
Iron and steel products	24.5	331.6	330.7	342.1	290.3	240.3	128.1	93.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	252.7	247.9	265.5	250.6	219.6	158.6	126.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	223.0	220.6	244.3	254.9	205.6	139.0	112.5
Agricultural implements	.6	126.9	122.1	135.6	139.0	107.8	80.9	53.0
Land vehicles & aircraft	10.3	301.0	302.4	285.7	240.3	183.3	111.1	83.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	283.9	282.7	306.2	288.4	258.2	144.2	108.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1643.0	1625.3	1570.6	1074.2	446.8	253.8	62.8
Heating appliances	.3	167.2	164.1	170.3	155.2	161.9	122.6	127.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	328.4	329.1	316.8	294.9	231.7	150.6	109.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	265.4	260.1	259.6	290.3	236.8	131.1	103.9
Other iron and steel products	4.3	377.9	379.5	439.8	392.5	233.8	140.9	102.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.5	446.1	453.9	502.5	406.7	310.3	185.6	156.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	220.6	211.4	212.2	199.7	184.5	173.7	160.5
Miscellaneous	1.1	376.3	372.4	376.1	350.6	212.2	150.6	144.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.8	175.4	175.9	148.2	169.8	152.7	121.4	95.3
<b>MINING</b>	3.9	133.1	152.9	156.5	174.1	176.8	167.2	164.1
Coal	1.4	95.9	94.8	88.8	93.4	89.3	85.8	82.5
Metallic ores	1.9	269.9	273.3	302.0	358.1	372.3	352.8	349.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	165.4	152.2	162.9	162.3	160.7	155.9	151.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	110.0	107.8	104.8	105.7	99.7	89.4	86.0
Telegraphs	.4	131.3	128.8	133.2	123.9	122.0	103.3	98.7
Telephones	1.2	104.2	102.1	97.0	100.7	93.6	85.6	82.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.5	124.4	122.4	117.2	108.1	103.7	93.7	87.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	186.8	185.4	168.2	155.8	148.6	134.5	125.9
Steam railways	4.8	106.7	106.0	103.2	95.6	89.3	81.8	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	119.2	111.7	111.3	101.0	106.6	93.2	93.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.5	110.9	101.3	133.6	137.7	149.9	105.0	133.1
Building	2.1	90.7	86.2	159.5	148.0	148.1	79.9	62.5
Highway	3.2	151.3	132.1	149.9	165.6	200.0	152.7	270.7
Railway	2.2	93.9	88.1	92.3	101.6	105.7	86.2	76.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	207.7	202.2	193.0	184.8	179.8	149.2	147.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	206.6	199.7	187.3	178.8	176.0	145.7	146.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	209.6	206.6	202.7	192.2	186.4	155.3	150.5
<b>TRADE</b>	9.3	161.2	161.3	151.4	152.8	158.5	142.8	137.4
Retail	6.9	167.5	168.6	156.3	159.7	166.3	146.6	143.4
Wholesale	2.4	145.3	142.7	133.8	134.5	137.6	127.8	121.3
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	183.5	180.5	183.7	175.7	157.4	124.7	115.8
Finance	-	125.7	125.4	122.6	122.4	115.6	114.4	108.9
Banks and trust companies	-	130.0	129.8	126.8	126.0	111.6	108.4	103.6
Brokerage and stock markets	-	139.8	136.3	115.0	107.3	121.8	180.2	218.5
Insurance	-	119.1	118.7	117.4	118.4	120.6	118.2	-
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	180.7	177.8	180.7	173.1	155.4	124.1	115.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	% Relative Weight	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>								
Manufacturing	42.7	217.7	212.3	212.6	181.6	154.4	129.8	112.6
Lumber products	4.6	142.9	134.5	126.0	123.0	112.3	106.9	97.1
Pulp and paper	3.7	166.6	192.8	199.0	196.0	168.8	172.9	160.5
Textile products	2.8	110.0	109.9	115.8	119.6	116.2	109.1	86.2
Iron and steel	22.9	361.7	349.1	352.9	270.6	189.6	142.2	117.3
Other manufactures	8.7	157.4	166.6	160.1	143.7	145.6	124.0	111.9
Logging	4.8	293.0	197.4	271.6	326.9	311.4	185.6	111.7
Mining	11.4	107.6	106.2	94.6	109.1	115.6	113.8	113.1
Communications	2.0	126.6	122.4	121.4	121.2	108.2	94.8	90.4
Transportation	11.7	144.6	155.7	165.1	112.0	87.8	71.3	61.6
Construction	17.7	264.6	216.2	266.9	322.1	320.9	157.4	182.3
Services	1.9	301.6	300.8	294.7	291.2	295.6	223.8	216.5
Trade	8.1	179.7	178.4	167.3	170.7	170.1	146.7	136.9
- All Industries	100.0	187.8	178.2	184.7	177.2	163.9	124.0	116.9
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	89.6	240.4	240.2	246.2	220.6	180.2	134.6	112.6
Lumber products	2.9	146.7	135.2	139.6	139.7	146.7	111.6	99.6
Pulp and paper	5.6	135.6	131.7	126.4	131.1	128.0	118.3	106.6
Textile products	12.6	180.8	183.7	181.8	189.3	179.8	154.8	129.1
Iron and steel	21.6	366.9	370.7	376.6	288.1	203.0	122.7	81.2
Other manufactures	26.9	268.2	267.7	281.0	226.3	186.6	136.7	124.8
Logging	3.6	221.7	246.0	197.4	228.2	205.6	170.0	100.0
Mining	2.4	297.6	298.9	312.8	309.0	299.7	294.7	287.4
Communications	1.2	103.1	102.6	99.2	102.4	93.4	81.2	76.9
Transportation	7.2	116.3	110.2	106.4	105.6	106.6	91.4	87.8
Construction	6.7	93.5	66.0	118.1	130.6	121.7	69.4	186.0
Services	2.4	196.8	187.0	179.1	171.3	164.0	128.9	128.0
Trade	7.0	171.4	176.9	163.3	162.4	166.1	161.0	143.8
- All Industries	100.0	196.3	194.3	198.6	187.1	161.8	126.6	124.0
<b>Ontario</b>								
Manufacturing	72.1	216.1	211.6	216.3	206.6	175.0	129.6	110.9
Lumber products	3.2	111.1	104.4	112.2	102.6	103.2	89.6	81.0
Pulp and paper	4.9	134.1	131.2	131.2	131.3	128.7	114.7	110.3
Textile products	7.1	131.9	131.4	136.4	143.7	140.5	126.7	104.0
Iron and steel	29.2	309.0	306.9	317.5	296.3	225.0	137.8	101.8
Other manufactures	27.7	227.6	221.7	219.9	211.5	182.3	133.7	126.6
Logging	1.6	133.9	131.8	89.6	129.1	110.1	104.7	81.2
Mining	2.8	216.5	218.3	237.3	296.3	312.6	292.0	288.8
Communications	1.4	99.6	97.3	91.4	94.2	91.3	84.1	79.4
Transportation	5.6	116.9	116.6	110.3	106.2	99.0	92.6	84.2
Construction	4.9	97.4	93.4	121.9	116.0	156.2	116.2	104.6
Services	2.6	231.8	226.0	220.6	210.5	202.7	168.9	165.3
Trade	8.9	161.2	161.0	162.1	156.4	166.3	149.3	144.4
- All Industries	100.0	186.1	182.1	184.9	181.1	165.3	129.6	114.7
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>								
Manufacturing	58.2	194.4	193.0	186.1	172.7	141.4	116.4	105.6
Lumber products	2.0	139.4	133.7	129.0	146.6	143.7	111.0	106.6
Pulp and paper	2.0	102.4	104.7	101.3	106.2	107.6	101.3	102.8
Textile products	2.4	225.8	228.4	226.6	232.1	194.3	152.0	127.1
Iron and steel	13.2	166.2	166.4	169.3	144.3	113.2	86.6	74.5
Other manufactures	18.6	274.4	272.9	239.4	226.7	179.3	162.6	140.9
Logging	.7	79.2	90.1	41.6	78.4	64.0	61.2	33.0
Mining	6.3	144.4	142.8	144.3	143.6	123.7	108.8	98.9
Communications	2.3	123.8	120.9	116.6	116.9	115.9	98.6	97.0
Transportation	18.7	136.2	132.6	124.1	115.3	114.4	105.6	86.6
Construction	12.7	101.9	91.8	107.6	123.9	139.1	104.5	95.8
Services	3.6	183.9	183.2	166.2	166.6	179.3	142.9	141.8
Trade	17.6	141.3	139.6	131.3	131.1	136.2	126.3	120.7
- All Industries	100.0	148.4	146.2	141.6	139.4	132.6	112.4	104.0
<b>British Columbia</b>								
Manufacturing	56.1	274.9	267.9	273.6	240.6	166.3	130.6	114.0
Lumber products	10.2	130.1	127.9	122.6	146.7	139.0	113.4	103.6
Pulp and paper	4.2	164.1	106.0	164.6	159.0	150.1	126.1	112.9
Textile products	.8	224.0	209.6	196.6	185.1	171.0	142.1	111.8
Iron and steel	27.6	991.7	991.8	1068.0	784.2	263.1	137.6	82.6
Other manufactures	13.4	195.6	178.7	178.8	168.3	163.0	148.9	136.6
Logging	6.7	156.5	156.7	149.2	122.9	113.7	83.2	117.5
Mining	4.6	92.2	92.4	98.9	104.6	118.6	112.0	113.0
Communications	2.2	136.3	132.4	140.0	131.2	120.1	114.6	116.7
Transportation	9.6	127.4	124.6	111.2	104.2	103.7	98.1	101.8
Construction	7.5	109.0	107.2	173.7	114.2	116.3	81.3	78.0
Services	3.1	175.6	171.6	158.6	141.7	147.5	130.8	134.6
Trade	10.3	174.6	170.4	160.9	169.6	160.4	141.4	137.0
- All Industries	100.0	187.6	183.6	191.9	167.9	139.2	114.8	111.0
<b>N.C.</b>								
- All Industries	100.0	187.6	183.6	191.9	167.9	139.2	114.8	111.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns 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	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.0	230.4	233.4	233.6	198.8	168.0	124.3	108.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	140.8	140.8	137.9	141.5	147.6	185.3	172.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	146.0	143.1	133.9	133.4	125.8	116.2	112.2
Textiles	11.4	161.8	166.2	161.0	168.7	157.5	133.0	119.1
Tobacco and beverages	3.7	168.0	172.2	167.3	175.5	147.3	128.4	113.3
Iron and steel	30.9	358.8	363.8	367.5	271.1	193.5	119.8	81.5
Other manufactures	23.8	220.1	222.1	227.4	175.9	158.3	121.1	118.3
Communications	1.2	72.7	72.6	68.4	70.6	65.2	68.0	64.9
Transportation	5.0	119.4	104.4	102.1	112.6	117.1	96.2	96.2
Construction	2.9	52.2	52.8	63.4	80.0	70.4	61.2	117.6
Trade	11.3	166.7	167.8	165.9	163.0	166.8	145.7	137.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	188.1	186.9	187.8	168.2	146.2	114.3	103.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	77.9	360.7	358.7	378.1	287.4	197.6	131.1	107.3
Leather products	7.3	108.7	110.3	108.1	105.7	109.2	79.1	95.1
Other manufactures	70.6	473.9	470.4	496.3	367.3	236.7	153.6	112.7
Transportation	2.9	85.6	84.4	78.1	76.3	70.9	124.5	97.6
Construction	5.7	151.5	142.3	157.3	136.0	170.2	110.7	329.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	270.5	268.1	278.0	221.2	171.1	127.3	127.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.2	232.6	229.4	228.6	209.7	164.6	123.0	107.5
Plant products - edible	4.9	172.0	166.2	162.6	157.4	156.2	122.5	116.2
Printing and publishing	6.3	160.1	156.5	152.1	152.4	160.8	131.2	123.9
Textiles	7.5	116.9	116.1	121.9	124.6	119.5	102.6	85.5
Iron and steel	25.0	438.1	435.8	431.6	375.3	231.1	139.6	93.2
Other manufactures	31.5	234.1	230.2	230.3	207.1	163.5	123.1	113.8
Communications	1.3	77.4	77.1	72.8	75.4	70.8	70.3	68.2
Transportation	3.6	132.7	131.5	120.7	113.7	107.7	105.7	100.1
Construction	2.2	94.4	92.3	108.5	89.0	132.0	69.3	60.2
Trade	14.0	148.7	148.4	139.0	142.8	149.9	137.8	131.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	199.8	197.5	194.8	161.7	155.1	121.4	109.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	52.1	173.5	171.2	175.0	161.6	155.3	116.2	100.7
Lumber products	1.8	38.3	38.6	46.1	48.6	76.3	80.0	71.3
Pulp and paper	13.9	127.3	127.3	130.7	126.0	124.4	102.7	94.6
Other manufactures	36.4	254.2	249.1	253.5	226.6	212.3	140.1	116.2
Construction	8.5	123.5	113.8	146.9	175.7	169.0	161.4	142.6
Trade	21.1	190.2	190.9	178.8	170.6	171.2	149.4	140.8
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	168.1	165.2	168.2	160.3	153.8	124.0	111.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	55.8	194.6	189.3	197.6	200.4	169.9	127.2	106.3
Textiles	11.1	103.8	101.6	99.9	109.8	109.9	106.5	86.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	214.2	209.5	203.0	185.2	164.1	128.9	105.7
Iron and steel	43.4	255.9	252.4	279.8	287.2	221.5	135.2	109.8
Other manufactures	19.9	179.1	167.6	163.3	162.5	162.1	134.5	117.9
Construction	2.0	73.3	67.6	112.3	123.0	115.9	63.7	68.0
Trade	7.5	154.0	152.2	142.9	147.1	155.8	140.3	134.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	183.8	178.7	186.3	188.8	164.0	124.2	105.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	89.6	326.2	326.1	346.0	330.3	266.8	155.9	121.2
Iron and steel	75.2	355.3	355.5	364.5	361.1	286.3	150.8	110.0
Other manufactures	14.4	228.4	231.3	225.2	228.9	203.6	173.1	158.5
Construction	1.9	79.0	76.6	80.7	77.0	85.5	45.6	40.8
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	288.5	288.0	303.7	287.2	235.6	143.4	114.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	60.8	182.1	185.9	178.7	166.3	136.4	108.7	98.6
Animal products - edible	9.8	311.5	316.3	240.6	191.9	175.3	142.6	136.5
Printing and publishing	3.9	102.2	106.8	100.0	108.3	110.0	106.4	106.3
Textiles	6.7	234.8	237.0	238.8	238.8	198.4	156.2	128.9
Iron and steel	20.5	140.3	152.5	159.0	128.4	114.3	84.0	71.8
Other manufactures	19.9	221.4	211.5	203.3	220.2	149.1	125.5	119.5
Transportation	5.9	91.0	89.6	80.9	76.8	75.4	85.3	79.0
Construction	2.2	48.3	45.0	73.8	66.7	154.2	54.7	39.0
Trade	24.9	121.0	118.3	111.6	114.0	115.9	104.9	102.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	143.9	144.3	139.7	132.9	124.9	101.3	94.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	64.7	434.0	431.0	443.8	358.5	193.0	143.1	119.0
Lumber products	6.7	131.9	128.7	111.1	124.1	133.5	105.5	90.7
Other manufactures	58.0	591.4	587.8	819.0	471.9	222.0	131.2	132.2
Communications	3.0	123.3	120.1	118.5	122.2	111.6	111.8	115.3
Transportation	8.5	114.8	112.1	91.8	88.1	84.4	97.1	106.0
Construction	3.9	89.9	79.8	116.2	103.0	95.3	58.3	43.1
Services	4.3	175.1	170.5	169.8	136.0	139.0	133.8	135.8
Trade	15.6	175.7	172.5	161.2	160.5	161.7	145.0	140.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	247.2	243.5	245.2	209.7	147.4	122.9	112.5

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 July 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 July 1, and June 1, 1943, and July 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,122,364	38,384,728	32.44	134.4	132.8	134.8	167.7	166.7	164.7
Animal products - edible	47,275	1,402,194	29.66	136.3	130.8	112.4	158.7	153.7	132.3
Fur and products	2,581	88,233	29.50	102.6	101.9	103.0	115.5	116.4	112.6
Leather and products	28,509	871,264	25.66	100.4	100.1	102.6	126.2	123.7	118.2
Hats and shoes	17,362	392,996	22.64	95.4	96.4	86.6	124.4	122.1	116.6
Lumber and its products	69,194	1,913,867	27.65	105.9	100.0	101.4	137.9	128.2	127.3
Sawn and dressed lumber	38,056	1,083,603	28.47	92.7	85.7	89.8	125.5	114.1	115.7
Sawmill	11,969	320,957	26.82	116.0	112.0	94.9	129.6	122.6	110.9
Other lumber products	19,159	508,807	26.56	137.0	135.5	140.2	154.3	177.5	171.5
Plant products - edible	53,126	1,377,426	25.93	121.9	114.2	110.1	158.4	130.7	123.7
Pulp and paper products	85,833	2,849,123	33.19	106.9	104.9	108.0	121.0	118.6	112.3
Pulp and paper	37,958	1,388,868	36.59	103.9	101.7	101.5	121.9	120.0	113.2
Paper products	18,583	431,628	28.03	124.7	122.4	117.6	153.6	130.5	124.5
Printing and publishing	31,292	1,026,827	32.87	103.0	101.4	98.2	115.4	112.5	105.9
Other products	20,714	656,793	31.80	122.0	122.1	93.8	161.2	164.9	115.0
Textile products	136,046	3,086,930	22.69	98.2	98.8	99.6	116.7	116.0	113.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,566	1,114,411	22.95	108.9	92.1	94.1	112.8	114.8	112.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	22,100	494,474	22.37	86.9	87.5	93.0	103.9	104.1	105.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,109	289,153	23.88	89.9	89.6	93.0	119.6	116.9	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,164	261,781	22.57	100.9	101.7	94.6	121.8	133.4	117.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,463	466,459	20.75	103.8	104.0	100.4	114.6	116.8	109.1
Garments and personal furnishings	46,931	1,112,406	22.73	101.4	102.4	104.2	120.8	121.9	117.2
Other textile products	16,067	393,864	24.50	100.8	101.9	101.1	119.4	119.2	116.2
Tobacco	10,201	232,379	22.78	115.5	117.3	118.4	146.0	151.6	129.5
Beverages	13,438	468,839	34.89	120.0	117.4	106.1	141.6	138.2	121.3
Chemicals	75,976	2,385,381	31.40	173.3	169.3	187.7	202.9	201.3	217.2
Clay, glass and stone products	15,913	480,632	30.20	104.3	102.6	99.5	128.7	128.9	120.7
Electric light and power	18,547	684,984	37.15	97.2	93.4	96.0	112.0	107.9	106.8
Electrical apparatus	48,764	1,576,215	32.32	165.8	154.6	142.0	184.7	182.1	168.8
Iron and steel products	452,726	16,912,324	37.36	166.6	166.2	171.9	207.5	209.0	211.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,644	1,274,768	36.80	119.6	117.4	125.7	139.0	136.4	136.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,678	842,124	35.27	99.0	98.0	108.5	118.1	115.4	127.7
Agricultural implements	10,410	352,667	33.87	117.6	113.2	125.7	155.0	154.2	156.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	190,201	7,276,904	38.27	167.4	166.2	168.9	205.2	208.8	190.1
Automobiles and parts	11,608	1,606,734	43.42	110.7	110.2	119.4	130.7	129.0	136.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	71,834	2,842,673	39.57	390.6	386.4	373.4	492.0	484.0	525.2
Heating appliances	5,350	173,331	32.40	105.6	103.6	107.5	129.4	121.2	122.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,436	898,348	38.33	145.2	145.5	140.1	160.3	166.3	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	12,657	452,945	36.07	114.2	112.0	111.6	155.1	155.6	161.5
Other iron and steel products	80,418	2,796,666	34.75	175.9	175.7	204.7	225.1	229.3	265.0
Non-ferrous metal products	64,271	2,232,066	34.73	162.2	154.9	171.4	166.6	150.4	202.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,964	655,253	37.47	122.8	117.8	118.1	138.4	144.9	132.7
Miscellaneous	21,898	696,423	31.76	171.5	169.5	173.0	247.9	243.9	232.1
<b>MINING</b>	52,437	1,402,657	26.75	110.8	111.1	93.6	161.2	149.2	125.3
<b>WORKING</b>	71,892	2,708,225	37.67	86.4	86.3	88.3	103.5	102.5	102.5
Coal	26,377	956,220	36.25	104.5	103.5	97.0	149.3	144.1	130.9
Metallic ores	34,463	1,391,919	40.39	72.5	73.4	81.2	81.1	82.3	88.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,062	360,086	32.68	102.7	100.7	101.2	134.8	132.8	120.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	29,486	896,772	30.41	113.2	110.9	107.6	127.2	127.3	114.9
Telegraphs	7,532	216,744	28.78	113.7	111.5	115.3	129.7	128.3	130.2
Telephones	21,954	680,028	30.98	113.0	110.7	105.2	126.4	127.0	110.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	157,294	6,748,150	36.54	125.4	123.4	116.1	145.8	142.8	132.8
Street railways and cartage	45,865	1,541,447	33.59	127.5	123.6	114.9	148.1	145.8	130.9
Steam railways	84,965	3,391,498	39.91	123.8	123.0	119.7	140.6	140.8	131.8
Shipping and stevedoring	26,424	815,207	30.85	125.6	117.7	117.3	150.3	145.7	140.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	139,820	4,162,680	29.77	79.4	72.6	95.8	103.6	92.5	126.1
Building	39,639	1,334,322	33.66	64.3	61.1	113.0	74.9	71.5	136.1
Highway	69,802	1,687,027	28.21	83.9	73.3	83.1	120.7	98.8	107.0
Railway	40,379	1,141,331	28.27	93.1	87.3	91.5	135.9	126.8	127.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	47,346	912,889	19.28	121.5	116.3	112.9	143.9	140.7	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	50,032	662,800	18.74	124.3	122.1	114.5	157.8	151.7	141.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,314	350,089	20.22	114.2	112.5	110.4	126.0	126.6	119.2
<b>TRADE</b>	172,979	4,597,778	26.58	102.8	102.9	96.6	117.2	115.7	107.7
Retail	128,714	3,138,001	24.38	101.8	102.4	96.2	116.0	114.9	107.3
Wholesale	44,265	1,459,777	32.99	106.7	104.8	98.2	120.0	117.4	108.4
<b>SIX LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,855,616	58,783,879	31.71	120.0	118.1	120.1	148.1	146.0	145.5
<b>FINANCE</b>	64,922	2,125,517	32.73	106.3	106.0	105.8	123.1	122.8	115.4
Banks and Trust Companies	37,708	1,069,497	28.35	116.2	115.6	113.9	126.8	126.9	120.0
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	1,731	86,218	58.25	113.4	110.5	97.3	142.1	135.4	108.4
Insurance	25,523	990,802	38.82	97.4	97.1	96.0	118.3	117.5	111.2
<b>SIX LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,918,580	60,910,396	31.75	119.5	117.6	119.6	147.0	146.1	144.5



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at July 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 July 1 and June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	220,329	7,022,089	31.87	144.5	146.5	146.5	180.1	183.7	178.2
Plant products - edible	9,225	228,114	27.73	97.8	97.9	95.9	122.6	125.0	114.3
Pulp and paper	9,752	295,198	30.27	119.1	115.9	108.3	127.7	125.4	111.9
Textiles	33,016	759,435	22.97	101.9	104.6	101.3	116.8	122.6	109.5
Woolscow	6,419	152,976	23.82	110.6	114.3	116.9	151.4	160.7	132.9
Iron and steel	89,616	3,297,726	36.80	195.0	197.7	199.7	234.1	241.2	241.6
Communications	3,560	145,709	40.95	111.8	111.7	105.2	125.5	123.5	109.3
Transportation	14,582	460,208	31.56	118.1	103.5	101.0	135.0	124.3	113.5
Construction	8,436	259,546	30.74	77.7	78.6	94.3	92.1	94.9	107.4
Services	10,111	205,101	20.28	129.4	127.8	114.1	155.5	156.1	158.6
Trade	32,845	905,579	27.57	106.7	107.4	99.7	118.0	117.2	110.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	289,973	9,001,556	31.04	133.3	133.9	133.1	162.3	164.3	159.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	30,487	934,457	30.65	191.9	190.7	201.0	275.8	288.4	258.6
Chemicals	9,940	288,184	28.99	229.0	229.0	292.5	373.7	378.1	439.4
Iron and steel	10,120	401,439	39.67	403.7	400.2	351.0	541.6	593.0	407.0
Transportation	1,145	34,903	30.54	124.3	122.3	113.2	145.5	140.9	124.2
Construction	2,215	63,417	28.63	95.9	90.1	99.8	155.5	140.7	155.9
Services	1,403	22,978	16.38	128.0	125.0	117.5	161.7	148.5	153.9
Trade	5,595	82,932	23.08	113.1	112.9	103.1	130.5	134.1	112.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	39,150	1,148,456	29.33	165.0	163.6	169.8	233.7	241.7	216.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	193,964	6,509,334	33.56	143.0	141.0	140.5	176.1	174.6	170.8
Plant products - edible	12,679	306,671	24.35	115.4	111.5	102.4	117.9	112.0	111.2
Pulp and paper	16,225	532,207	32.90	107.1	104.7	101.7	119.3	115.5	110.9
Textiles	19,207	516,107	26.87	97.4	96.9	101.6	123.4	119.5	122.2
Chemicals	13,453	418,090	30.71	172.7	168.8	192.1	202.7	200.9	225.5
Electrical apparatus	15,107	478,592	31.68	161.2	158.0	147.9	183.7	180.5	164.4
Iron and steel	64,578	2,433,631	37.69	188.3	187.4	185.6	242.7	245.3	235.0
Communications	3,241	125,794	38.20	109.2	108.7	102.7	121.1	124.7	108.2
Transportation	9,303	314,351	33.79	127.7	126.6	116.2	143.3	139.4	132.0
Construction	5,748	205,748	35.79	69.7	69.1	80.1	80.0	78.9	85.7
Services	9,455	195,021	20.41	120.5	119.9	113.9	140.8	139.6	129.3
Trade	36,267	1,019,879	28.12	101.0	100.7	94.4	112.0	110.6	105.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	268,079	8,371,455	32.44	130.3	129.2	127.1	167.2	165.3	151.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,547	381,868	31.34	115.7	114.2	117.4	145.6	143.0	139.6
Pulp and paper	3,072	99,724	32.14	109.4	109.4	112.3	122.6	121.3	118.1
Iron and steel	5,729	128,840	34.55	111.4	110.6	107.8	171.1	168.9	162.7
Construction	1,884	54,451	28.90	76.5	70.5	91.0	94.8	84.4	114.4
Services	2,259	37,509	16.60	126.3	123.6	120.0	152.9	149.9	147.4
Trade	4,675	110,011	23.53	110.3	110.7	103.7	124.2	122.6	113.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	22,171	619,458	27.94	111.6	109.7	111.7	154.5	152.1	150.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,725	1,727,266	33.39	117.5	114.3	119.3	159.5	155.9	140.2
Textiles	6,685	152,496	22.81	96.6	94.5	92.9	110.1	108.0	104.4
Electrical apparatus	6,888	240,543	34.92	132.8	129.4	125.4	174.5	161.1	153.9
Iron and steel	26,175	977,616	37.35	120.0	118.4	131.2	141.2	139.9	151.7
Construction	1,189	41,891	35.23	47.9	44.2	73.4	63.9	60.0	98.7
Trade	4,491	118,895	26.47	101.4	100.3	94.1	116.3	112.0	103.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,278	1,966,135	32.62	113.5	110.4	115.3	154.7	150.9	135.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	35,269	1,583,911	44.91	126.1	126.1	134.6	143.8	142.8	147.1
Iron and steel	29,606	1,384,812	46.77	125.9	125.9	136.2	144.6	143.6	150.1
Construction	756	27,520	37.32	115.7	112.2	118.2	146.1	142.5	151.9
Trade	1,599	44,073	27.56	119.5	118.4	102.8	114.4	112.6	106.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	39,366	1,714,127	43.55	125.5	125.3	132.1	145.9	142.6	148.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	36,815	1,086,064	29.50	155.5	138.8	135.0	158.4	164.0	154.5
Animal products - edible	5,955	178,052	29.90	161.0	163.5	124.3	185.2	186.6	141.7
Textiles	4,041	78,571	19.44	116.8	117.9	118.8	121.5	123.2	123.3
Chemicals	3,364	101,955	30.31	589.8	565.0	469.7	684.1	671.6	598.2
Iron and steel	12,453	413,947	33.24	126.4	137.1	143.0	156.5	174.2	175.8
Communications	1,265	56,039	28.49	100.5	98.8	96.5	104.3	98.5	94.7
Transportation	5,579	115,455	32.26	125.5	122.2	111.6	138.2	135.4	127.9
Construction	1,361	48,142	35.37	31.2	29.1	47.7	36.6	32.9	49.5
Services	2,501	45,012	18.00	125.8	125.4	110.4	142.6	140.8	122.4
Trade	15,062	408,009	27.08	108.4	106.0	100.0	121.0	119.0	109.7
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	60,808	1,739,360	28.70	101.4	118.1	114.3	133.2	134.9	127.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	57,258	2,072,640	36.20	234.1	232.5	239.4	302.6	297.5	322.7
Lumber products	5,957	198,773	33.37	100.5	98.1	84.7	123.1	115.1	103.1
Iron and steel	37,822	1,437,296	38.00	458.0	461.3	502.7	585.6	583.5	668.4
Communications	2,637	73,545	27.89	113.4	110.5	109.0	128.9	124.9	117.2
Transportation	7,476	267,583	35.79	137.2	133.9	109.7	158.8	150.7	125.7
Construction	3,475	122,777	35.33	113.5	100.8	146.7	141.9	129.0	181.2
Services	5,830	84,545	22.07	109.2	124.5	116.6	155.6	153.1	156.5
Trade	13,840	379,070	27.38	108.5	107.5	100.5	133.3	130.8	118.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	88,522	3,000,361	33.89	174.2	171.6	172.8	224.6	219.2	228.7

Table 10. - Number of Persons employed at July 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at June 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, June 1 and May 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

CITIES AND INDUSTRIES	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Earnings at			Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1944	July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1944	July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1944
	No.	\$	\$	\$							
Halifax - Manufacturing	10,799	460,068	37.05	38.21	170.9	167.1	167.1	273.7	261.5	260.8	
Plant Products - edible	1,003	20,667	20.61	20.90	75.5	73.5	73.1	94.5	93.4	94.5	
Iron and Steel	7,496	317,341	42.33	41.25	282.6	258.3	256.8	407.7	387.8	389.1	
Transportation	4,480	120,610	26.92	27.71	410.0	445.5	494.3	438.9	490.9	608.1	
Construction	2,067	64,939	31.42	33.14	94.3	90.8	87.7	136.4	138.8	144.1	
Services	1,085	18,355	16.92	16.93	99.6	98.9	101.8	111.1	109.7	113.8	
Trade	4,091	96,666	23.60	23.58	114.3	115.8	114.6	126.5	127.8	128.4	
Halifax - All Industries	24,037	741,463	30.85	30.87	153.9	154.3	157.3	215.9	216.2	217.4	
Saint John - Manufacturing	7,107	213,606	30.06	30.44	141.4	138.2	142.3	198.8	192.9	201.8	
Iron and Steel	2,831	103,770	36.65	36.78	189.0	182.4	183.4	281.7	272.8	283.6	
Trade	2,225	56,414	25.35	24.81	90.2	89.7	86.2	114.2	111.1	111.2	
Saint John - All Industries	12,705	362,072	27.71	28.10	126.6	129.6	146.9	157.6	174.2	200.3	
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,542	184,884	24.51	25.04	105.7	104.6	104.8	124.0	125.4	130.0	
Textiles	4,232	88,332	20.89	21.87	99.9	100.1	101.7	113.3	117.7	126.8	
Iron and Steel	2,240	69,544	31.05	31.66	112.3	111.8	111.4	135.5	135.6	136.4	
Sherbrooke - All Industries	8,494	206,756	24.34	24.75	105.4	104.4	104.6	122.6	123.6	127.4	
Trois Rivières - Manufacturing	7,021	200,961	28.62	29.21	117.3	114.1	112.5	135.1	134.2	134.5	
Pulp and Paper	2,537	93,272	36.76	37.31	99.0	96.9	94.4	112.5	111.7	111.9	
Textiles	1,878	34,819	18.54	18.77	82.2	82.1	82.8	94.2	95.1	99.6	
Trois Rivières - All Industries	6,569	237,556	27.43	27.96	112.5	106.7	103.6	133.5	129.0	128.1	
Kitchener - Manufacturing	12,710	362,617	28.53	29.27	108.6	108.5	109.3	135.9	140.3	141.9	
Waterloo - Animal Products - edible	1,167	35,814	30.17	30.14	110.1	104.7	104.0	135.6	128.8	138.4	
Leather Products	1,548	45,737	29.55	28.99	93.1	82.8	93.3	122.4	119.6	120.3	
Lumber Products	1,208	37,374	30.94	29.97	103.4	90.0	91.7	143.7	121.1	120.3	
Rubber Products	4,107	116,170	28.29	29.88	123.6	123.2	125.5	146.3	153.9	156.0	
Textiles	1,569	33,199	21.16	22.39	90.9	89.2	89.9	108.8	113.1	116.3	
Iron and Steel	1,099	36,023	32.78	33.29	147.9	142.7	143.5	176.2	172.6	174.6	
Kitchener - Waterloo - All Industries	14,247	405,933	28.49	29.10	107.1	106.9	107.5	135.0	137.6	138.8	
London - Manufacturing	14,710	437,116	29.72	29.14	126.8	126.2	129.1	150.0	145.2	154.4	
Plant Products - edible	1,932	51,232	26.11	25.56	123.4	118.3	121.3	147.1	138.1	143.1	
Pulp and Paper	1,885	47,905	25.43	26.75	107.5	100.0	102.2	115.4	108.6	110.1	
Textiles	1,362	28,776	21.13	21.04	88.1	81.1	83.3	92.7	90.7	91.6	
Iron and Steel	4,703	180,934	38.22	31.53	166.3	174.0	181.3	204.0	196.8	229.0	
Trade	2,071	54,768	26.45	26.15	95.4	98.4	95.9	103.7	103.8	103.8	
London - All Industries	20,060	592,699	29.56	29.14	123.3	121.8	123.2	146.3	142.4	148.6	
Ft. William - Manufacturing	11,681	460,189	39.40	41.10	129.6	128.2	129.3	190.8	196.3	194.3	
Pt. Arthur - Pulp and Paper	1,663	67,704	40.71	39.94	105.9	104.4	103.1	117.1	113.2	115.1	
Iron and Steel	9,091	363,024	39.33	42.07	134.6	133.5	133.5	218.8	228.8	209.4	
Transportation	1,900	70,874	37.30	37.53	139.7	135.2	132.2	127.2	123.9	119.1	
Ft. William - Trade	1,041	25,884	24.86	24.60	87.3	87.0	87.7	103.4	102.0	98.9	
Pt. Arthur - All Industries	15,597	682,127	37.32	38.80	115.3	113.7	113.5	156.6	161.9	152.7	
Regina - Manufacturing	3,550	107,452	30.27	30.49	132.0	134.8	137.1	145.0	150.0	156.8	
Animal Products - edible	1,487	36,555	24.58	24.24	168.6	177.9	159.1	175.9	182.9	181.0	
Iron and Steel	851	24,602	27.79	29.19	94.1	102.6	121.6	124.0	140.2	174.1	
Trade	3,454	85,504	24.76	24.33	106.0	105.4	105.3	120.5	117.7	118.2	
Regina - All Industries	9,664	266,106	26.96	26.97	113.6	113.5	112.4	130.1	130.0	131.4	
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,150	58,416	27.17	27.91	176.5	169.1	165.5	179.0	176.0	177.3	
Animal Products - edible	1,047	25,928	24.76	25.36	288.4	275.2	261.7	270.7	264.6	266.2	
Trade	2,105	53,521	25.43	24.27	102.7	104.5	101.9	122.3	118.8	119.4	
Saskatoon - All Industries	5,563	144,777	25.00	25.72	124.6	123.6	121.6	142.5	139.7	140.8	
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,970	261,068	32.76	32.82	149.9	148.8	145.5	175.7	173.8	173.2	
Animal Products - edible	1,567	45,753	29.20	27.91	171.1	166.8	167.6	177.6	165.4	180.6	
Plant Products - edible	793	22,108	27.67	28.23	119.2	117.6	114.9	131.4	132.2	130.7	
Iron and Steel	3,130	111,732	35.70	35.76	173.6	174.0	169.2	224.1	224.6	214.2	
Construction	807	19,370	31.91	31.03	37.1	34.0	32.5	55.3	49.3	61.9	
Trade	4,926	139,049	28.23	28.21	106.1	104.2	104.4	122.2	119.6	137.8	
Calgary - All Industries	16,364	499,208	30.51	30.29	117.2	115.4	113.1	139.8	136.7	137.4	
Edmonton - Manufacturing	7,629	240,492	31.52	31.90	156.2	157.4	155.5	200.3	204.2	204.7	
Animal Products - edible	3,346	98,141	29.33	30.35	250.0	250.7	239.2	194.4	201.8	194.1	
Iron and Steel	1,735	67,141	38.70	36.73	247.2	260.3	275.6	404.1	425.8	428.1	
Construction	1,385	49,069	35.43	35.46	142.4	125.2	108.2	191.5	168.5	139.8	
Trade	4,357	112,520	25.83	25.42	124.0	124.8	124.0	134.8	133.6	134.4	
Edmonton - All Industries	16,791	495,715	29.52	29.48	134.0	133.1	130.5	182.7	181.5	180.3	
Victoria - Manufacturing	9,025	336,707	37.31	33.29	236.0	234.3	232.1	307.1	294.1	305.3	
Lumber Products	1,247	41,971	33.66	31.44	121.6	123.8	118.0	146.5	146.5	146.3	
Iron and Steel	6,131	243,844	39.77	39.12	464.1	450.5	449.3	602.4	575.1	606.6	
Transportation	793	25,482	32.13	33.45	151.6	144.9	147.2	165.1	154.3	158.6	
Trade	2,010	45,624	22.70	23.29	102.9	102.6	102.9	114.7	117.4	117.6	
Victoria - All Industries	13,700	455,945	33.28	32.67	168.8	168.0	170.2	226.2	218.3	226.0	

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