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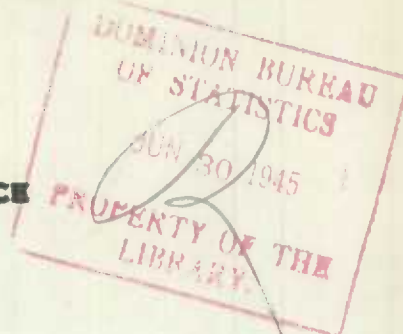
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH



DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1945

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
June 29, 1945

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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Page 1 of 1

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

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1945.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The monthly survey of the employment situation as at May 1, 1945, (depicting the situation existing just before V-E Day), shows that for the fifth successive month there was a generally downward trend in industrial activity. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 15,232 establishments in which the employees numbered 1,789,970; this was less by 14,234, or 0.8 p.c., than the personnel reported at the beginning of April. Although the loss is contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years, it repeats the movement indicated at May 1 in 1944 and 1943, in each of which, indeed, the general contraction was on a larger scale. The shrinkage in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a moderate increase in the payrolls disbursed as compared with Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had resulted in lowered earnings.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment at May 1, 1945, was 175.5, as compared with 176.9 in the preceding month, and 178.2 at May 1 in 1944 and also in 1943. With the exception of those two years, employment at the date under review was at a higher level than in any other May in the record. Since the latest decline was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year, there was a falling-off in the seasonally-corrected index, which fell from 187.4 at the first of April to 182.2 at the beginning of May.

A brief review of the situation at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 shows curtailment in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The declines in Ontario were most noteworthy, over 12,000 persons having been released by the firms furnishing information in this province. The reductions in Quebec and the Western Provinces were generally moderate.

In the Dominion as a whole, there was a substantial recession in manufacturing, from which 12,233 men and women were laid off by the co-operating establishments. The tendency in the production of durable and of non-durable manufactured goods was unfavourable, some 7,400 persons being released from the former and over 5,100 from the

Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945 and April 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for May 1, 1944 and May 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographic and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			May 1 1945				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	140,105	4,349,810	31.04	31.48	31.88	26.65	120.1	118.4	118.9	111.9	170.9	170.9	169.5	148.0
Prince Edward Island	2,348	64,000	27.26	26.41	26.86	23.87	106.3	113.0	114.9	95.6	137.4	141.4	144.3	107.3
Nova Scotia	82,142	2,697,680	32.84	32.81	33.41	29.66	117.2	114.5	119.3	115.4	171.1	167.1	177.7	153.3
New Brunswick	55,615	1,587,130	28.54	29.77	29.53	27.16	126.1	125.4	110.8	107.6	172.4	178.9	156.8	140.8
Quebec	551,201	17,217,994	31.24	30.61	30.59	28.56	117.5	117.7	121.0	122.1	153.6	150.8	154.7	147.1
Ontario	744,636	24,736,036	33.22	32.49	32.97	31.63	111.7	113.5	111.7	112.3	136.8	136.0	135.8	131.8
Prairie Provinces	192,502	6,208,653	32.25	32.04	31.82	29.78	108.6	110.1	109.9	106.9	133.3	134.3	133.5	121.1
Manitoba	89,105	2,845,645	31.94	31.65	31.51	29.55	108.4	110.1	110.8	108.3	130.5	131.3	131.7	121.0
Saskatchewan	37,971	1,162,791	30.62	30.67	30.43	28.55	103.6	103.8	102.5	98.6	125.8	126.2	124.6	112.7
Alberta	65,426	2,200,217	33.63	33.35	33.05	30.82	111.7	113.9	113.2	107.2	141.8	143.4	141.3	125.9
British Columbia	161,528	5,750,574	35.60	34.87	35.51	35.03	127.8	128.2	135.9	138.5	161.0	168.2	171.5	174.0
CANADA	1,789,970	58,262,067	32.55	32.00	32.26	30.59	114.9	115.8	116.5	116.5	145.4	144.1	146.2	139.6
(b) Cities														
Montreal	273,991	8,958,572	32.70	31.73	31.64	29.71	125.2	125.5	133.9	131.8	160.7	156.3	166.1	156.4
Quebec City	33,703	998,491	29.63	27.32	29.24	25.37	140.6	140.8	164.2	164.6	201.5	186.1	231.7	203.3
Toronto	248,814	8,213,841	33.01	31.92	33.21	31.38	122.9	123.5	129.0	125.5	151.2	147.3	159.3	147.8
Ottawa	21,316	615,534	28.88	28.09	27.78	26.45	106.7	108.7	108.2	109.2	133.3	132.1	130.0	125.5
Hamilton	59,856	2,033,752	33.98	33.13	33.74	32.41	112.4	113.2	110.5	116.0	138.6	136.2	135.5	136.8
Windsor	37,699	1,613,347	42.80	41.93	36.54	40.71	119.0	120.6	125.4	133.1	154.8	133.8	120.3	142.6
Winnipeg	58,423	1,735,075	29.70	29.29	29.40	27.79	115.2	114.5	116.5	112.4	132.5	132.3	135.0	123.6
Vancouver	80,515	2,797,088	34.74	33.67	34.33	33.73	157.3	157.8	171.2	169.2	206.4	200.6	224.9	220.8
Halifax	26,638	835,180	31.35	32.94	-	-	154.8	158.1	-	-	210.5	225.8	-	-
St. John	14,538	438,903	30.05	30.30	-	-	138.7	147.1	-	-	195.8	209.7	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,265	248,886	26.86	25.06	-	-	106.6	107.3	-	-	135.5	126.7	-	-
Three Rivers	10,984	332,093	30.23	29.56	-	-	137.4	128.5	-	-	162.9	149.0	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,404	495,814	30.23	29.49	-	-	110.2	111.6	-	-	146.0	144.1	-	-
London	21,017	629,852	29.97	28.81	-	-	118.0	118.5	-	-	140.4	135.6	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	14,592	518,421	35.53	34.16	-	-	104.0	104.0	-	-	138.1	132.7	-	-
Regina	10,099	285,012	28.22	28.17	-	-	112.1	112.5	-	-	137.5	138.5	-	-
Saskatoon	5,884	158,197	26.89	26.35	-	-	118.1	119.8	-	-	144.3	143.1	-	-
Calgary	17,440	562,634	32.28	31.92	-	-	113.5	114.6	-	-	137.5	137.1	-	-
Edmonton	16,336	482,539	29.54	28.62	-	-	120.4	119.3	-	-	146.9	140.7	-	-
Victoria	14,387	485,021	33.71	33.88	-	-	170.4	170.3	-	-	230.0	229.1	-	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,104,592	37,092,437	33.58	32.55	32.92	31.09	125.4	126.7	132.9	132.7	161.9	158.7	168.1	159.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	577,568	21,354,975	36.97	35.78	35.87	34.16	135.5	137.2	152.2	153.6	178.8	175.2	196.0	188.3
Non-Durable Goods	508,770	15,045,070	29.57	28.73	28.95	26.85	116.7	117.8	116.5	113.7	145.4	142.7	141.0	129.6
Electric Light and Power	18,254	692,392	37.93	37.00	37.47	35.53	95.5	95.7	90.5	91.5	112.4	107.6	106.1	100.8
Logging	62,029	1,663,967	26.83	28.28	28.97	25.51	130.0	169.0	102.6	83.3	175.2	240.5	151.7	109.4
Mining	68,626	2,694,449	39.26	38.46	39.25	35.48	82.2	84.4	87.7	89.1	102.5	102.9	109.1	100.8
Communications	30,192	945,325	31.31	31.51	30.97	29.09	115.8	116.3	109.2	105.5	134.0	134.3	124.8	113.2
Transportation	160,601	6,164,842	38.39	39.17	37.30	35.70	125.9	122.2	121.9	112.6	150.5	149.1	142.7	126.7
Construction and Maintenance	126,544	3,670,723	29.01	30.05	29.73	30.08	71.1	62.6	62.6	82.9	90.5	82.5	81.5	109.6
Services	50,100	1,002,145	20.00	19.73	19.65	18.46	118.4	117.7	117.4	106.9	148.0	145.0	141.9	123.2
Trade	187,286	5,029,179	26.85	26.50	26.42	25.10	109.1	110.1	102.3	96.7	124.4	124.0	115.3	106.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,789,970	58,262,067	32.56	32.00	32.26	30.59	114.9	115.8	116.5	116.5	145.4	144.1	146.2	139.6
Finance	66,661	2,242,181	33.64	33.58	32.60	31.02	110.9	110.9	108.0	105.4	129.4	129.2	122.3	113.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,856,621	60,504,248	32.59	32.06	32.27	30.60	114.8	115.6	116.1	116.1	144.8	143.5	145.2	138.5

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

latter; central electric stations, however, showed heightened activity. Employment in iron and steel plants was particularly affected by the curtailment in operations, over 6,700 employees having been released therefrom. In this group, which for over five years has been almost exclusively engaged on war production, the index, at 291.6, was 12.7 p.c. lower than a year ago, being also the lowest indicated since the early summer of 1942. However, employment in these industries at the date under review was still some three times as great as at Sept. 1, 1939.

Within the non-durable goods industries, the largest reduction at the first of May as compared with Apr. 1 took place in the chemical industries, from which nearly 2,300 persons were released. Textiles also showed a considerable decline of a seasonal character.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was a marked reduction in logging, the co-operating camps releasing 18,718 persons in a seasonal movement which considerably exceeded the average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it was on a smaller scale than at May 1, 1944. Mining was slacker, the largest loss taking place in the production of metallic ores; a falling-off was also indicated in retail trade. On the other hand, employment increased in services, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance. The expansion in the last-named was substantial, nearly 15,200 persons being added to the staffs of the contractors making returns. Most of the gain was in work on the roads.

Payrolls.- The reduction of 0.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the disbursements in salaries and wages. These rose from \$57,739,543 in the last return, to \$58,262,067 at the beginning of May. The higher payrolls accompanying lowered employment were largely due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the loss of time during Easter week, which had fallen within the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$32.00 at Apr. 1 to \$32.55 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$32.26 at May 1, 1944, and \$30.59 at May 1, 1943. The latest figure is below that indicated at Mar. 1, 1945, but is otherwise the highest in the record of some four years. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 0.5 p.c., while the decline in the index number of employment in the eight leading industries has amounted to 1.5 p.c.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the latest survey shows a total of 1,856,621 persons in recorded employment, whose earnings at May 1 amounted to \$60,504,248; the same establishments had reported a personnel of 1,870,879 at the beginning of April, when their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages had totalled \$59,978,184. The per capita figure in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, stood at \$32.59 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$32.06 a month earlier, and \$32.27 a year ago. In the latter comparison, there has been a reduction of 1.4 p.c. in recorded employment in the nine leading industries, accompanied by that of 0.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

In the table on page 2 appear the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial divisions, the provinces and economic areas and the leading industrial cities, with comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1944. The table on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1941.

The disbursements of the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are used as the base in calculating the index numbers of payrolls. To provide a comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table

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).

Date	Eight Leading Industries						Manufacturing					
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1942			1943			1942			1943		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.7	29.98	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	147.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	28.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.9	29.94	133.6	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.49	116.5	139.5	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	119.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	28.73	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.9	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.5	28.62	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.09	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.9	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	29.72	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.8	137.8	29.51	122.5	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.5	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.66
		1944			1945			1944			1945	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$26.59	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.9	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.6	32.76	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27	116.7	149.8	32.81	134.9	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	33.29	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	114.9	145.4	32.55	132.9	168.1	32.92	125.4	161.9	33.58
June 1	116.1	145.0	31.80				132.8	166.7	32.64			
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72				134.4	167.7	32.44			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63				133.9	166.6	32.38			
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69				134.6	168.6	32.55			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36				133.2	169.2	33.02			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29				131.7	168.1	33.20			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19				131.0	168.0	33.35			

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.

on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 14.9 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 45.4 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, amounted to 14.8 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 44.8 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as mainly responsible for the much greater rise in the indicated salaries and wages than in employment: (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; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a great many cases.

The above-named factors as a result of wartime conditions have reacted particularly favourably upon the situation in the manufacturing industries, in which the rise in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 25.4 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 61.9 p.c. In spite of the recent decline in activity in manufacturing, these rates of increase considerably exceed those mentioned in preceding paragraphs as having been indicated in the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 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 variation in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

TABLES.

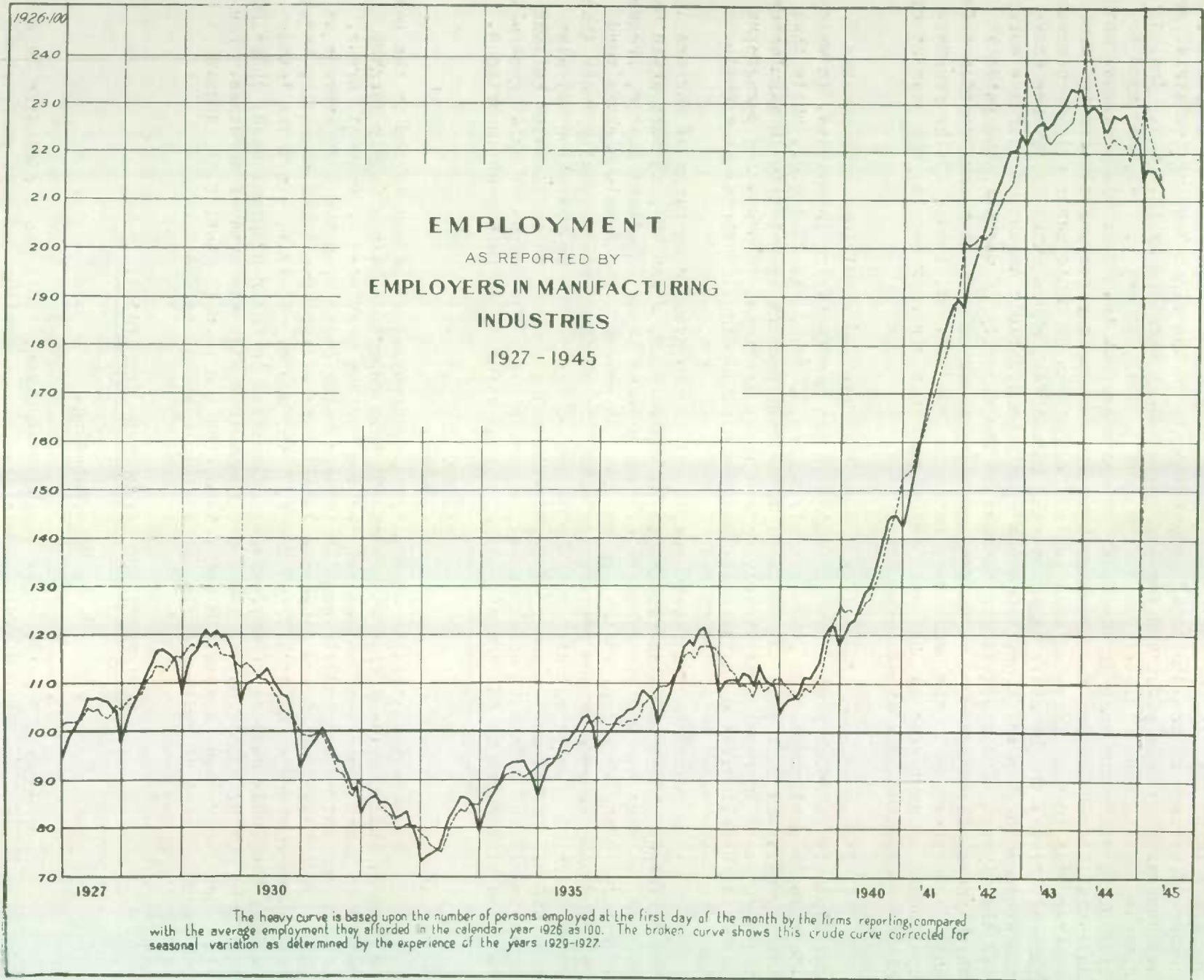
The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based 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 Apr. 1 and May 1, 1945, and May 1, 1944. 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.- For the third consecutive month, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review; the experience of past years shows that, ordinarily, the trend at the beginning of May is favourable, although curtailment had been indicated at that date in both 1943 and 1944. The declines then reported had been on a rather smaller scale. Information was furnished by 8,331 establishments with staffs aggregating 1,104,592, as compared with 1,116,825 at Apr. 1. The loss amounted to 12,233 employees, or 1.1 p.c. The index of employment, at 210.6 p.c. of the 1926 average,

Chart 3



was lower than that of 212.9 at Apr. 1, being also 5.6 p.c. below the May 1, 1944, figure of 223.2. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the May 1 index was 209.0, as compared with 214.7 in the preceding month.

Employment in iron and steel plants showed a decline of 6,743 persons at May 1; this exceeded the reduction indicated a month previously, but was considerably smaller than that at May 1 of last year; within the iron and steel division there were general losses, the greatest being in vehicle and firearm plants. There were also important contractions in employment in vegetable food, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, animal food, fur, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, and clay, glass and stone works showed improvement. The largest of these gains was in animal food processing, which absorbed an additional 757 workers; the advances in the remaining industries just mentioned were relatively small.

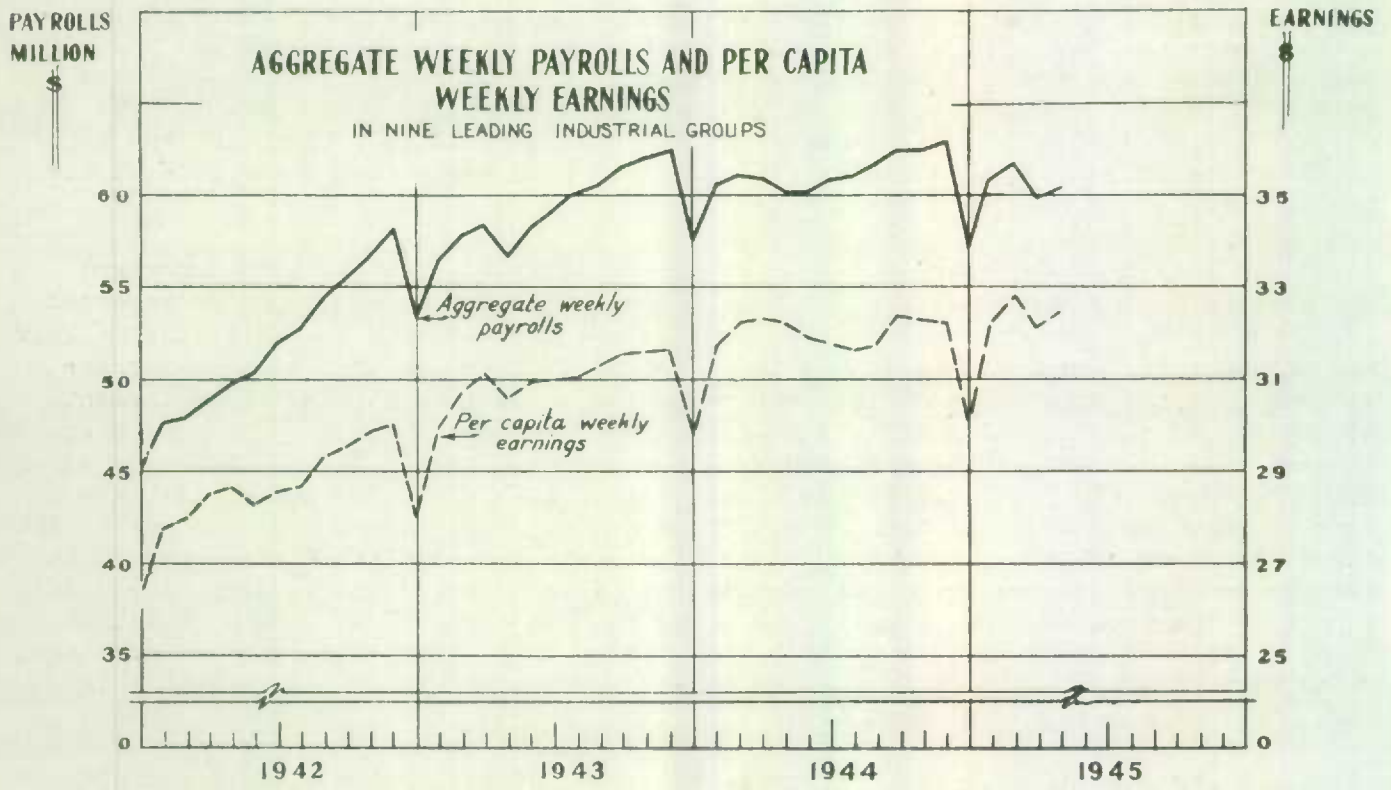
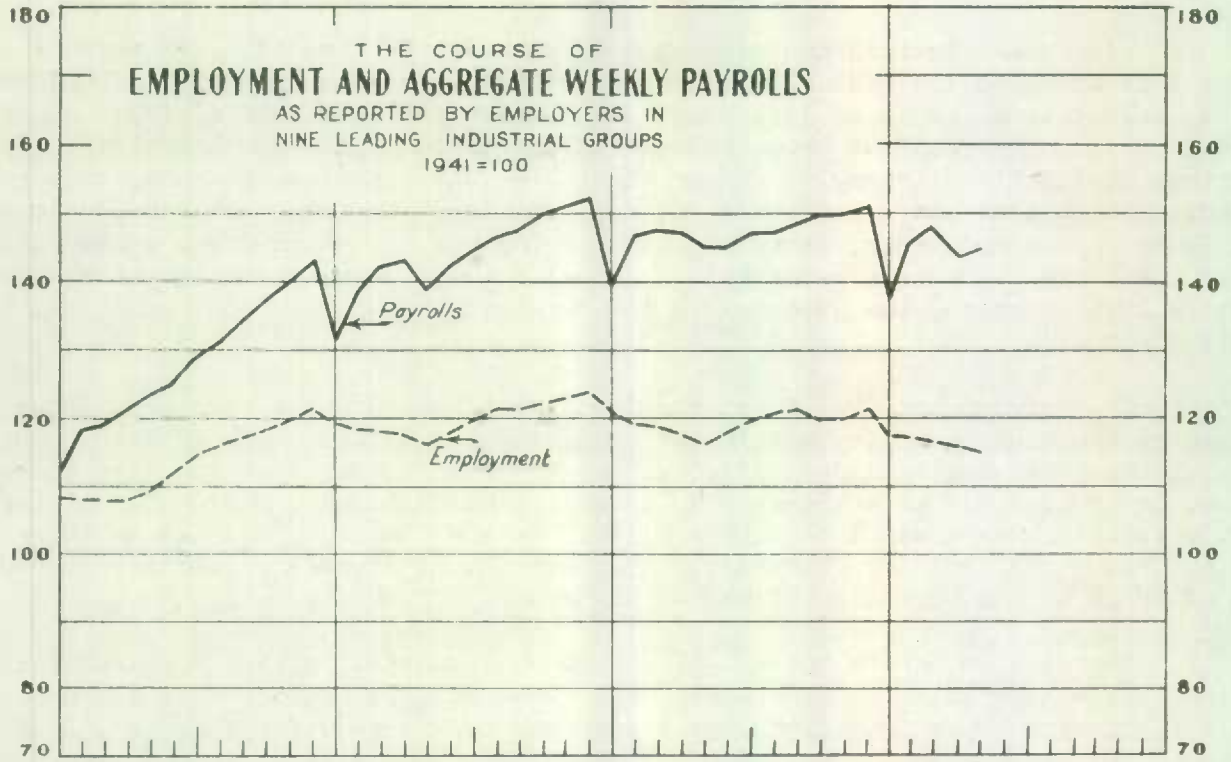
A comparison of the latest statistics with those for a year ago, shows a decided contraction in employment in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which the index declined from 278.0 at May 1, 1944, to 247.4 at the date under review, or by 11 p.c.; as compared with the all-time maximum in the division, indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, there was a shrinkage of 15.6 p.c. at May 1, 1945. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, however, the latest index, at 182.8, slightly exceeded that of 181.0 at the beginning of May of last year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$37,092,437; this sum was greater by \$737,011, or two p.c., than the total reported by the same firms at Apr. 1, when Easter had fallen within the period of observation. The advance in the payrolls accompanying the decline in employment resulted in a considerable increase in the average earnings; standing at \$33.58, the preliminary per capita figure was the highest yet indicated, the previous maximum being that of \$33.56 at Mar. 1 of the present year. The Apr. 1 average had been \$32.55, and that at May 1, 1944, \$32.92. The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, advanced from 158.7 at Apr. 1 to 161.9 at May 1, 1945. This was 3.7 p.c. lower than that of 168.1 at May 1, 1944; since then, the index of employment has fallen by 5.6 p.c.

Logging.— Following a season of marked activity, there was an important contraction in logging operations at May 1: the 586 co-operating companies reported 62,029 workers, a reduction of 18,718 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 23.2 p.c. was considerably smaller than that noted a year ago, although it was above-average according to the experience of the pre-war period. The latest index of employment, at 205.8, was substantially above the May 1, 1944, figure of 162.4. The sums disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review amounted to \$1,663,967, as compared with \$2,283,494 at Apr. 1. This was a decrease of 27.1 p.c. The per capita earnings were lowered from \$28.28 at Apr. 1, to \$26.63 at the beginning of May; the May 1, 1944, figure had been \$28.97. It must again be noted that the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8)

The gain of 26.7 p.c. in the latest index of employment as compared with May 1, 1944, was accompanied by a rise of 15.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls during the 12 months.

Mining.— Further seasonal losses in employment were recorded in mining, in which they exceeded the average reductions at May 1 in the period since 1920, although



they approximated those noted at the same date last spring. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed little general change, but the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded decidedly less employment, the loss in the latter being especially large. Information furnished by 499 operators indicated a combined working force of 68,626 persons, as compared with 70,400 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 145.7, a few points below the preceding figure of 149.5, and 6.2 p.c. lower than that of 155.4 at May 1, 1944. The reduction in employment was accompanied by a relatively smaller decrease in the reported weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$2,694,449, as compared with \$2,707,274 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings were \$39.26, as compared with \$38.46 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$39.25 at May 1, 1944.

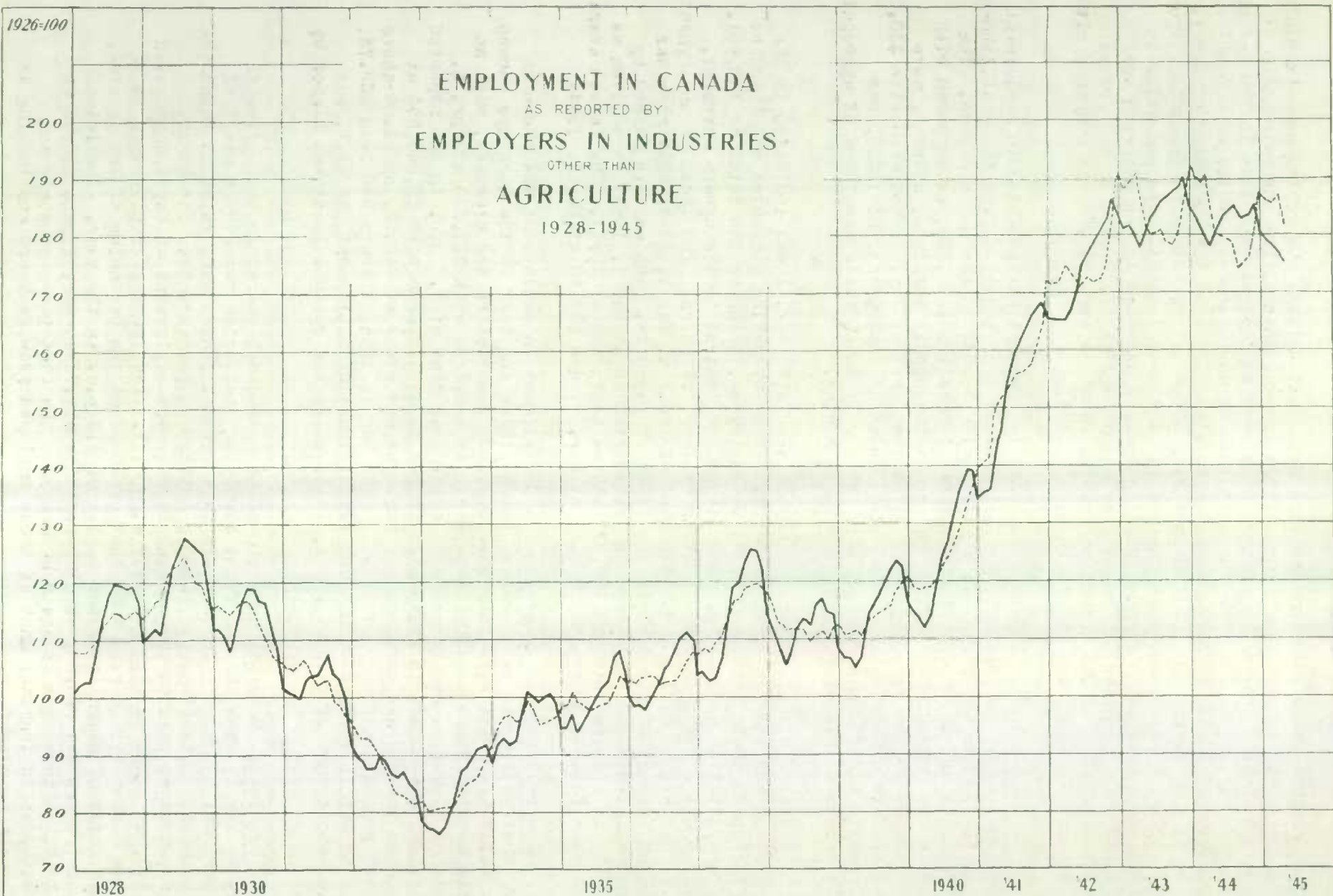
Communications.- Moderate seasonal improvement was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 66 establishments employing 30,192 men and women, as compared with 30,048 in the month before. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at May 1 totalled \$945,325, as compared with \$946,938 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly earnings, however, were reduced from \$31.51 at Apr. 1, to \$31.31 at the first of May, as compared with \$30.97 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 112.6, was several points higher than that of 106.1 at May 1, 1944, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Expansion as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in the transportation and storage group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 4,691 employees, bringing the total to 160,601. Local transportation and shipping and stevedoring shared in the upward movement, while there was a small decline in steam railway operation. The index of employment, at 124.4, was higher by 2.9 p.c. than that of 120.9 at May 1, 1944; this rise was accompanied by that of 5.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at May 1, 1945, were given as \$6,164,842, as compared with \$6,106,837 at the beginning of April. The latest average earnings were \$38.39, as against \$39.17 at Apr. 1, and \$37.30 at May 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance, but building and work on the highways showed greater activity. Data were furnished by 1,601 contractors and branches, with an aggregate working force of 126,544 persons, as compared with 111,370 at Apr. 1. This gain of 13.6 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 9.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$3,670,723 at May 1, as compared with \$3,346,554 at Apr. 1, when the average earnings per employee had stood at \$30.05, or \$1.04 above the latest per capita figure of \$29.01. The May 1, 1944, average had been \$29.73, and that at May 1, 1943, \$30.08. The latest index of employment, at 98.8, was 13.3 p.c. above that of 87.2 at May 1, 1944, while the payroll index was higher by 11 p.c.

Services.- Moderate improvement of a seasonal character took place in services at May 1, when the 753 firms supplying statistics reported a staff of 50,100 persons, 307 more than in their last return. There were gains in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$1,002,145, as compared with \$982,467 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 202.4, was higher by 0.8 p.c. than that of 200.7 at the beginning of May in 1944, while the index of payrolls showed a rise of 4.3 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita figure was \$20.00, as compared with \$19.73 at Apr. 1, and \$19.65 at May 1, 1944. 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
 AS REPORTED BY
 EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
 OTHER THAN
 AGRICULTURE
 1928-1945



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

Trade.- There was a contra-seasonal decline in the number of persons engaged in retail stores at May 1, while wholesale trade was rather brisker. The 2,753 trading establishments furnishing information reported 187,286 employees at the date under review, as compared with 189,111 at Apr. 1. This decrease of one p.c. was accompanied by a slight rise in the weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment; these totalled \$5,028,179, as compared with \$5,010,553 in the last report. The average per employee was \$26.85, as compared with \$26.50 at Apr. 1, and \$26.42 at the first of May in 1944. During the year, the index of employment has risen by 6.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 7.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 909 financial institutions showed a reduction of 24 in their employees, who numbered 66,651. The amounts earned by these persons were given as \$2,242,181 as compared with \$2,238,641 paid on or about Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$33.64 at May 1, as compared with \$33.58 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$32.60 at May 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.7, was slightly higher than that of 125.4 at May 1, 1944, while the latest index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the 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 May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were losses in employment at the beginning of May in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the largest contractions being in Ontario, where the reported working forces were smaller by 12,140 persons. In the Maritime Provinces and Saskatchewan, employment continued at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year, but in the remaining provinces there was a moderate falling-off in this comparison.

The widely-distributed declines in employment were accompanied in many cases by increases in the weekly payrolls, indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the Easter holidays. In all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the average earnings per employee showed an increase as compared with Apr. 1. Except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the general per capita figures in all cases were also higher than at May 1, 1944.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further upward movement in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of May, as a result of heightened activity in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, especially in the former. Data were tabulated from 1,111 employers in the Maritime Area, whose staffs included 140,105 persons, compared with 138,124 at Apr. 1. This increase of 1.4 p.c. was accompanied by a small advance in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$4,348,810, as compared with \$4,347,908 in the preceding return. The index of employment, at 183.1 at May 1, was slightly higher than that of 180.5 at Apr. 1, also exceeding the May 1, 1944, index of 176.6. The index of payrolls has risen by 0.8 p.c. in

the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$31.04 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.48 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$31.88 at May 1, 1944.

Most of the expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of May took place in construction, particularly in work on the highways; mining, communications and trade also showed improvement, although the gains were small. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, logging and transportation, that in the two industries last-named being seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, the tendency was favourable in animal food and lumber factories, but vegetable food and iron and steel plants released employees.

Quebec.- The contraction of 0.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec at May 1 was due, in the main, to the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps, together with substantial reductions in manufacturing. Mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses were in chemical plants, from which some 1,500 persons were released. Textiles, iron and steel products, vegetable foods and electrical apparatus also showed curtailment. However, heightened activity was noted in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal works. The general recession in Quebec at the date under review was contra-seasonal, employment usually having increased at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1944; at May 1 of last year, however, the trend had also been unfavourable. The number then laid off, indeed, had been somewhat greater.

The 3,993 firms participating in the latest survey had a working force of 551,201 men and women, as compared with 552,053 at Apr. 1. There was an increase, however, in the salaries and wages disbursed, which amounted to \$17,217,994, as compared with \$16,900,256 in the preceding period of observation, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita weekly figure rose from \$30.61 at Apr. 1, to \$31.24 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$30.59 at the same date in 1944. Since then, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 2.9 p.c., while aggregate payrolls have fractionally declined.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a further recession, which was contrary to the usual movement at May 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record; the loss in employment exceeded that which had also been noted at the same date in 1944, but was smaller than the reduction at May 1, 1943. Statistics were tabulated from 6,395 employers whose staffs included 744,636 persons, 12,140 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index declined from 183.0 at that date, to 180.1 at the beginning of May, as compared with 180.8 at May 1, 1944. The reported payrolls, however, were higher, aggregating \$24,736,036, as compared with \$24,586,031 in the preceding period of observation; this increase of 0.6 p.c. is mainly due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following the Easter holidays. The latest per capita figure was \$33.22, 73 cents above the Apr. 1 average of \$32.49; that at May 1, 1944, had been \$32.97. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has fallen by 0.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 0.7 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further shrinkage, 8,048 persons having been released by the co-operating factories. A large proportion of the loss was in iron and steel plants, but there were smaller declines in the vegetable food, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus divisions. Lumber and animal food manufacturers, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining and trade reported reductions in employment; the largest contractions were in the first-named, from which 5,685 workers were released by the camps furnishing information. Transportation and services, on the other hand, were more active, the

gain in transportation being considerable.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend in the Prairie Area was unfavourable at the first of May, when the general slackening was at variance with the advance normally indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. Little general change was shown in Saskatchewan, but employment in Manitoba and Alberta declined. Statistics were compiled from 2,108 establishments in the Prairie Provinces with 192,502 employees; this was a decrease of 2,701, or 1.4 p.c., from Apr. 1. The salaries and wages distributed were also lower, being less by 0.7 p.c. than the aggregate at the beginning of April; the total then indicated had been \$6,253,940, while the latest figure was \$6,208,653. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$32.04 at Apr. 1, to \$32.25 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.82 at May 1, 1944. In the year, employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c., and there has been a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls.

Manufacturing, logging, mining and trade afforded less employment at the beginning of May, but there was considerable expansion in construction. Within the manufacturing division, animal food processing reported heightened activity, while lumber and iron and steel plants released employees.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate curtailment of a contra-seasonal character in British Columbia, repeating the movement indicated at May 1, 1944, when the reduction was on a larger scale. The 1,625 firms furnishing data at the date under review had a combined working force of 161,526, as compared with 162,048 in their last report. This decrease of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 1.8 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which amounted to \$5,750,574; the Apr. 1 aggregate had been \$5,651,408. The per capita earnings advanced from \$34.87 at Apr. 1, to \$35.60 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$35.51 at May 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, employment has declined by 5.9 p.c. and the indicated payrolls have fallen by 6.2 p.c.

Construction and services showed some improvement at the date under review, but there were reductions in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade. The most noteworthy losses in factory employment took place in iron and steel plants, but were not on a large scale.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at May 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax declined at the beginning of May, when data were received from 212 firms with 26,638 employees, as compared with 27,199 at Apr. 1. The loss took place largely in transportation and construction, although manufacturing and trade released some workers. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, falling from \$895,831 in the preceding period of observation to \$835,180 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$31.35, as compared with \$32.94 at Apr. 1.

From the establishment of the monthly statistics of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the weekly payrolls in Halifax have advanced by 110.5 p.c. and the number in recorded employment, by 54.8 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in Saint John at May 1; 158 establishment reported the release of 896 persons, bringing their forces to 14,538. The weekly payrolls of these workers were stated

as \$436,903, a sum lower by 6.6 p.c. than that disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of April. The loss in employment amounted to 5.8 p.c. The earnings averaged \$30.05 per employee, as compared with the per capita figure of \$30.30 in the preceding period of observation.

Since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has risen by 38.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 95.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal was downward, according to information from 2,336 establishments with 273,991 employees, as compared with 274,591 at Apr. 1. The contra-seasonal loss was accompanied by an important gain in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of May, for services rendered in the week preceding; these aggregated \$8,958,572, being greater by 2.8 p.c. than the disbursements of \$8,712,660 at Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had affected the situation. The average earnings, at \$32.70 at May 1, exceeded those of \$31.73 at Apr. 1, being also higher than the May 1, 1944, mean of \$31.64. Since then, employment in Montreal has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and payrolls by 3.3 p.c.

There was a substantial decrease in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works also showed lessened activity; the decline in textiles was partly seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were rather slacker. Transportation, however, reported considerably larger staffs. The changes in the remaining divisions were relatively slight.

Quebec City.- There was a small reduction in employment in Quebec, where the 260 firms furnishing data had a staff of 33,703 men and women, as compared with 33,757 at the beginning of April. This decrease of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 8.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to \$998,491. The earnings per employee rose from \$27.32 at Apr. 1, to \$29.63 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.24 at May 1, 1944. The latest index of employment was 14.4 p.c. lower than at that date, and there was a loss of 13 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Chemical factories afforded less employment at May 1 than at the beginning of April, while there was a slightly upward movement in most other branches of manufacturing. Construction, services and trade were also somewhat busier.

Sherbrooke.- Little general change in the employment situation was noted in Sherbrooke, where the 86 employers participating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls had a staff of 9,265 men and women, 26 fewer than at Apr. 1. The weekly disbursements in payrolls aggregated \$248,886, as compared with \$232,796 in the preceding return. These sums represented averages of \$26.86 at May 1, and \$25.06 at Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had had an effect upon the earnings. Manufacturing and trade showed a slight falling-off at the date under review. From the institution of the monthly record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the index of employment in Sherbrooke has risen by 6.6 p.c., and there has been a gain of 35.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Further improvement was shown in Three Rivers at May 1. The working forces of the 30 establishments whose data were received aggregated 10,984, as compared with 10,270 at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$332,093, an average of \$30.23 per employee, as compared with an aggregate weekly payroll of \$303,583 and a per capita figure of \$29.56 in the preceding period of observation, which had included the Easter week. The gain in employment at the date under review took place largely in transportation; manufacturing and trade also showed rather greater activity.

From June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to May 1, 1945, there was a gain of 37.4 p.c. in recorded employment in Three Rivers, accompanied by that of 62.9 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued to slacken, there being a decrease of 1,867 persons in the personnel of the 2,265 establishments co-operating at May 1, when they had 248,814 employees. The general trend in many branches of manufacturing was downward; the greatest losses were in iron and steel, chemical, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. There were moderate gains in transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing divisions.

The payrolls reported at May 1 aggregated \$8,213,841, as compared with \$8,001,167 in the preceding period of observation, which had included the Easter holidays. This gain of 2.7 p.c. accompanying a loss of 0.7 p.c. in employment, raised the per capita weekly earnings from \$31.92 at Apr. 1 to \$33.01 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1944, had been \$33.21. In the 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 5.1 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a further reduction in manufacturing in Ottawa at May 1, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Construction was rather busier, while trade showed a slight falling-off. Returns were furnished by 269 employers with a staff of 21,316 men and women, as compared with 21,720 at the beginning of April. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$615,534, a sum which was higher by 0.9 p.c. than the total of \$610,041 reported at the first of April. The loss in employment was 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$28.88, 79 cents above that in the preceding period of observation; the average at May 1, 1944, had been \$27.78. The index of employment, at 160.7 at the date under review, was 1.4 p.c. below that indicated a year earlier, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton moderately declined. The loss took place mainly in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Services and trade were also slacker. Transportation, on the other hand, afforded more employment. A combined working force of 59,856 persons was reported by the 384 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 60,313 at Apr. 1. The recession was contra-seasonal. The weekly payrolls, however, were higher, at \$2,033,752, a sum greater by 1.8 p.c. than that of \$1,998,176 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of April, when the earnings had been lowered by the loss of time during the Easter holidays. The average per employee rose from \$33.69 at that date, to \$33.98 at May 1, as compared with \$33.74 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been an advance of 1.7 p.c. in employment, and of 2.3 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued downward. Curtailment was indicated in iron and steel plants, while the changes in the remaining industrial divisions were slight. Information was received from 233 establishments employing 37,699 men and women, as compared with 38,200 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,613,347, slightly exceeding those of \$1,601,615 reported at Apr. 1, when they had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. As compared with May 1, 1944, there was a loss of 5.1 p.c. in employment, and a gain of 12.1 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita earnings advanced from \$41.93 at Apr. 1 to \$42.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.54 at the beginning of May last year, when an industrial dispute had greatly affected the aggregate and average earnings.

Fort William - Port Arthur.— There was little change, on the whole, in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of May; the staffs of the 112 firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls aggregated 14,592 men and women, 11 more than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages showed a larger gain, rising from \$498,062 at that date, to \$518,421 at May 1, or by 4.1 p.c. The wages reported in the preceding return had been affected by the working time lost at the Easter season. The per capita weekly figure was \$35.53, exceeding by \$1.37 the average of \$34.16 indicated a month earlier. A considerable decline in employment in manufacturing at the date under review was largely offset by greater activity in shipping and stevedoring. Other industries showed only minor changes.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by four p.c., and there has been a gain of 38.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.— Continued curtailment in employment was noted in Kitchener - Waterloo at the first of May, when manufacturing generally was quieter. The largest loss took place in rubber plants. Little change, on the whole, was shown in the non-manufacturing divisions. Data were compiled from 169 employers whose working forces totalled 16,404, 195 fewer than at Apr. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$495,814, as compared with \$489,538 in the last return. The average per employee at May 1 was \$30.23, and that at Apr. 1, \$29.49.

The advance in employment in these cities from the commencement of the monthly payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 10.2 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 46 p.c.

London.— Industrial activity in London was at a somewhat lower level than at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 244 establishments whose staffs numbered 21,017 at May 1, as compared with 21,102 a month earlier. There was a further moderate decline in manufacturing; trade and construction were also quieter. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$629,852, exceeding by 3.6 p.c. the disbursements of \$608,027 reported at Apr. 1; the latter total had been lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$28.81 in the preceding survey, to \$29.97 at the date under review.

From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the index of employment in London has risen by 18 p.c., and the indicated salaries and wages, by 40.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.— Employment in Winnipeg showed a contraction at May 1, when the 620 co-operating firms had a personnel of 58,423, a decrease of 683, or 1.2 p.c., from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss took place largely in iron and steel plants, and in trade, there being relatively slight changes in the remaining industries. There was a minor increase in the salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,735,075, as compared with \$1,731,418 at Apr. 1. The average earnings per employee stood at \$29.70 as compared with \$29.29 a month earlier, and \$29.40 at May 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the reported payrolls have declined by 1.9 p.c., while employment has fallen by 2.9 p.c.

Regina.— There was a rather small contraction in employment in Regina at the beginning of May; statistics were tabulated from 153 employers with a working force of 10,099 persons, as compared with 10,190 at Apr. 1. The weekly payrolls were also reduced, falling from \$287,079 in the preceding period of observation, to \$285,012 at the date under review. On the other hand, the average earnings per employee were slightly higher, being \$28.17 at Apr. 1 and \$28.22 at May 1. Manufacturing and trade afforded less employment; the largest loss in the former was in iron and steel plants.

From June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted, to May 1, the index of employment in Regina rose by 12.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 37.5 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Activity in Saskatoon was at a somewhat lower level at May 1, when the employees on the payrolls of the 135 establishments furnishing data numbered 5,884, as compared with 5,955 at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, were higher, standing at \$158,197 at May 1, as compared with \$156,919 at the beginning of April, when the observance of the Easter holidays had lowered the aggregate. The latest per capita figure was \$26.89, exceeding by 54 cents the average of \$26.35 in the preceding survey. Manufacturing and retail trade were quieter at the date under review, but some improvement was noted in construction.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the current payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 18.1 p.c., while there was a gain of 44.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was unfavourable at the beginning of May. The 253 firms whose returns were compiled had a combined staff of 17,440, as compared with 17,560 at the first of April. The weekly payrolls, on the other hand, were somewhat higher, at \$562,634, exceeding by 0.4 p.c. the total disbursed by the same establishments at Apr. 1. The average per employee had then been \$31.92, while the May 1 per capita figure was \$32.26. Manufacturing showed a falling-off and construction also released some employees at the date under review.

The increase in recorded employment in this city from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 13.5 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 37.5 p.c.

Edmonton.- Heightened activity was reported in Edmonton at May 1, most of the improvement taking place in construction. Manufacturing and trade, however, released some employees. The 215 firms co-operating in the latest survey had a working force of 16,336 persons, and paid the sum of \$482,539 in weekly salaries and wages. At Apr. 1, they had employed 16,151 men and women, whose payrolls had aggregated \$462,193, an average of \$28.62. The latest per capita figure was \$29.54; the former average had been affected by the loss in working time at the Easter season. Between June 1, 1941, when the current statistics of payrolls were established, and May 1, 1945, recorded employment in Edmonton has risen by 20.4 p.c. and there has been an advance of 46.9 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver slackened at May 1, when the greatest curtailment was in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also released some workers, while improvement was noted in construction. On the whole, there was a loss of 216 in the number of employees reported at the date under review; the 704 employers furnishing data then had a personnel of 80,515. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,797,099, as compared with \$2,718,127 at Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$34.74, exceeding the averages of \$33.67 at Apr. 1, and \$34.33 at May 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, there has been a loss of 8.1 p.c. in employment, and of 8.2 p.c. in aggregate payrolls.

Victoria.- The trend of employment in Victoria continued upward at the first of May; the gain took place mainly in manufacturing and within that division, notably in iron and steel plants. However, this expansion was moderate, as were the changes indicated in other industries. Returns were received from 163 employers with a working

force of 14,387 men and women, as compared with 14,257 a month previously. The payrolls were also higher, although the gain was not pronounced. The latest weekly aggregate was \$485,021, being 0.4 p.c. above the Apr. 1 disbursements of \$483,039. The average per employee at May 1 was \$33.71, and at Apr. 1, \$33.88.

From the beginning of the general payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has risen by 70.4 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown an advance of 130 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly salaries and wages and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.5	110.7	-	-	-	106.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
May 1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	146.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	165.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.3	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	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	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.6	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	190.9	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	190.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	165.3	183.8
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.6
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	185.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.6
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4

Relative Weight of Employment of Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1945.

100.0	7.8	.1	4.6	3.1	30.8	41.6	10.8	5.0	2.1	3.7	9.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.8
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.8
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
May 1, 1941	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
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	128.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	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	235.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	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	196.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	263.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	266.1	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	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.6	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.8	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1945.

15.3	1.9	13.9	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.5
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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
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.8
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	113.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.3	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.9	68.4	138.2	138.3
May 1, 1941	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
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	218.5	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.3	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
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	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1945.

100.0	61.7	3.5	3.8	1.7	9.0	7.0	2.8	10.5
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Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr.1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
MANUFACTURING	61.7	210.6	212.9	223.2	222.9	202.3	162.3	125.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	207.9	204.2	215.0	177.3	168.8	180.7	137.4
Fur and products	.2	140.5	133.7	127.8	128.0	121.0	121.2	115.9
Leather and products	1.6	140.7	140.6	139.3	141.4	139.6	134.8	122.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	129.2	128.9	127.2	127.2	130.1	129.3	120.5
Lumber products	3.6	120.3	120.2	115.7	109.4	115.7	108.7	85.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	97.6	97.1	92.2	88.2	103.4	99.2	74.5
Furniture	.7	126.2	128.5	123.3	107.6	113.5	110.8	89.8
Other lumber products	1.0	200.4	199.9	196.7	190.6	163.7	141.7	120.4
Musical instruments	.03	27.7	28.6	29.3	49.6	39.4	37.6	61.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	156.8	160.5	151.3	135.8	135.1	129.8	115.4
Pulp and paper products	4.8	138.1	137.5	133.3	126.6	132.1	124.8	112.9
Pulp and paper	2.1	122.8	121.2	118.9	115.3	123.4	115.1	101.6
Paper products	.9	212.4	213.6	206.8	188.0	186.5	162.8	139.9
Printing and publishing	1.8	133.3	133.3	127.3	120.2	124.9	124.3	118.1
Rubber products	1.3	179.4	181.3	163.7	127.7	126.7	131.0	108.4
Textile products	7.7	158.8	160.9	159.7	162.5	169.5	158.9	144.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	157.5	160.0	159.0	164.2	177.4	168.2	158.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.3	111.0	112.2	121.4	128.9	124.5	122.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	168.9	169.6	170.2	180.4	205.4	185.9	171.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	617.6	627.5	600.7	547.5	581.1	573.6	510.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	145.5	147.2	150.0	141.2	143.7	142.1	141.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	162.0	163.0	160.7	167.8	174.0	156.9	136.6
Other textile products	.9	174.0	173.6	173.9	174.1	173.5	163.7	135.3
Tobacco	.6	135.8	145.8	130.8	133.1	156.9	116.5	134.5
Beverages	.8	256.7	253.6	236.3	211.8	232.2	202.2	171.6
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	579.2	597.0	586.1	683.7	677.8	324.0	191.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.8	134.7	136.6	132.0	130.5	128.9	95.5
Electric light and power	1.0	143.2	140.5	135.6	137.1	143.2	143.1	133.9
Electrical apparatus	2.4	283.7	293.2	329.9	292.3	246.1	206.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	22.2	291.6	296.6	354.2	340.4	272.7	193.8	122.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.1	246.2	249.3	257.8	244.7	203.8	151.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	217.1	220.6	222.6	248.1	252.4	215.1	132.9
Agricultural implements	.7	143.4	135.2	121.7	133.7	122.5	107.3	77.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.1	255.4	261.8	305.5	282.4	232.1	176.9	112.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	278.1	285.8	286.5	311.1	276.8	256.8	164.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.6	1251.8	1251.3	1519.9	1479.6	894.1	396.5	170.9
Heating appliances	.3	193.7	193.8	164.3	168.4	157.3	157.6	134.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	274.9	281.9	288.9	328.7	279.2	224.8	137.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	231.9	237.2	267.6	255.7	282.4	224.5	122.6
Other iron and steel products	3.8	328.4	338.6	383.4	463.9	360.9	208.3	129.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	392.1	395.1	454.1	486.4	372.6	272.8	174.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	214.1	213.7	207.5	203.2	192.9	172.8	165.2
Miscellaneous	1.1	345.6	349.7	371.6	405.4	322.1	199.5	156.5
LOGGING	3.5	205.8	267.6	162.4	131.8	158.5	107.9	60.6
MINING	3.8	145.7	149.5	155.4	157.8	173.5	174.8	164.5
Coal	1.4	92.7	94.8	97.0	89.9	94.9	92.3	85.2
Metallic ores	1.8	251.8	261.7	283.3	308.8	355.4	367.2	353.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	161.0	160.5	156.7	154.6	157.2	145.9	135.0
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	112.6	112.1	106.1	102.5	103.7	94.6	83.8
Telegraphs	.4	125.4	127.2	128.2	131.5	119.8	109.9	90.0
Telephones	1.3	108.5	107.6	100.1	94.6	99.3	88.1	82.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	124.4	120.7	120.9	111.7	104.1	99.2	88.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	188.3	186.4	182.0	165.5	149.8	144.1	128.7
Steam railways	4.9	107.0	107.2	105.1	101.2	92.6	85.9	77.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	115.6	95.6	110.3	92.4	95.6	98.1	89.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.0	98.8	87.0	87.2	115.7	109.3	120.0	68.4
Building	2.1	85.5	82.9	83.9	159.4	132.4	127.2	54.0
Highway	2.9	131.6	87.8	99.8	101.7	114.0	142.8	91.7
Railway	2.0	82.6	90.3	78.9	84.3	81.6	91.8	61.4
SERVICES	2.8	202.4	201.1	200.7	182.7	176.3	165.6	138.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	201.6	200.5	197.8	174.9	167.1	156.2	130.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	204.0	202.3	205.6	195.2	192.1	182.0	151.8
TRADE	10.5	171.0	172.6	160.4	151.7	153.5	154.5	138.3
Retail	7.7	177.8	180.4	167.7	160.0	160.6	162.4	143.6
Wholesale	2.8	154.5	153.6	142.1	130.0	134.3	133.3	124.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.5	176.9	178.2	178.2	167.4	145.5	114.3
Finance	-	128.7	128.8	125.4	122.4	122.7	116.1	113.3
Banks and trust companies	-	133.1	133.0	129.9	126.6	125.6	111.5	106.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	169.9	159.9	136.1	111.0	109.9	129.2	191.1
Insurance	-	120.6	121.3	118.7	117.2	119.5	121.3	117.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	173.2	174.5	175.6	175.5	165.2	144.1	114.2

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

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
Maritimes Provinces	- Manufacturing	40.9	203.5	206.4	214.5	201.5	172.4	143.9	121.8
	Lumber products	4.0	120.1	113.4	127.0	105.4	97.9	93.3	94.1
	Pulp and paper	3.7	185.2	183.8	195.1	189.6	189.1	175.7	157.8
	Textile products	3.0	114.1	114.8	111.5	114.0	118.3	118.4	110.1
	Iron and steel	21.2	328.9	335.7	360.2	339.4	282.5	174.8	130.2
	Other manufactures	9.0	158.4	164.9	153.7	142.6	137.6	141.2	121.8
	Logging	4.2	254.3	346.1	197.1	211.0	153.8	134.7	75.0
	Mining	11.2	103.2	102.3	107.3	97.8	113.2	119.1	111.7
	Communications	2.0	126.4	122.0	122.4	125.7	114.7	102.4	89.3
	Transportation	15.1	182.5	190.9	176.5	158.0	155.3	102.5	98.3
	Construction	15.3	226.7	167.9	171.3	202.3	198.4	165.9	98.5
	Services	2.0	297.1	297.1	304.7	284.5	276.4	240.2	184.4
	Trade	9.3	196.1	194.6	175.7	166.4	168.4	163.4	138.0
	- All Industries	100.0	183.1	180.5	176.6	170.6	156.7	136.5	112.8
	Quebec	- Manufacturing	87.7	223.0	224.1	240.7	242.5	213.4	166.4
Lumber products		2.8	135.9	131.9	128.3	113.7	120.4	119.8	89.2
Pulp and paper		5.8	133.6	131.6	129.2	120.5	127.6	119.3	108.0
Textile products		13.5	185.4	187.8	186.4	188.1	193.1	178.9	161.5
Iron and steel		19.6	318.4	320.8	373.1	367.6	269.5	185.0	113.8
Other manufactures		26.0	246.9	248.7	268.4	281.9	218.0	169.5	133.6
Logging		4.6	265.8	357.2	219.1	171.2	234.0	126.3	61.7
Mining		2.3	276.3	284.6	309.1	317.3	304.2	286.6	283.3
Communications		1.4	110.3	109.3	101.3	97.5	102.4	90.5	77.9
Transportation		7.2	110.6	101.5	105.4	97.4	96.0	96.2	82.7
Construction		6.3	82.7	66.0	66.2	96.6	101.9	99.1	54.3
Services		2.5	189.9	188.4	186.2	171.1	162.6	146.1	120.7
Trade		8.0	180.6	182.1	174.6	162.8	163.1	161.9	148.3
- All Industries		100.0	184.9	185.2	190.4	192.0	177.9	146.8	113.9
Ontario		- Manufacturing	69.4	204.0	207.2	211.6	212.9	201.1	167.3
	Lumber products	3.1	105.6	104.8	99.5	99.5	95.6	89.2	73.1
	Pulp and paper	5.0	137.5	137.9	131.0	125.0	130.5	123.6	112.9
	Textile products	7.2	131.9	133.9	133.6	136.9	146.7	140.1	131.0
	Iron and steel	26.6	277.6	284.0	309.4	322.6	281.8	218.5	133.7
	Other manufactures	27.5	221.7	224.7	220.3	214.0	208.4	171.1	137.3
	Logging	2.4	198.8	261.2	113.3	84.6	116.4	76.0	35.1
	Mining	2.8	210.0	216.1	219.5	240.7	292.3	307.4	292.5
	Communications	1.5	102.6	102.6	95.8	88.3	94.5	82.8	78.9
	Transportation	6.3	117.5	111.3	113.1	105.3	100.5	93.7	84.5
	Construction	5.0	97.0	97.0	86.8	113.0	104.3	133.5	74.9
	Services	2.7	218.9	218.9	223.5	203.2	203.4	193.3	161.3
	Trade	9.9	173.4	174.5	160.7	153.6	158.2	163.0	145.0
	- All Industries	100.0	180.1	183.0	180.8	181.8	175.9	156.5	121.0
	Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	36.7	176.3	179.1	190.2	181.8	165.8	134.9
Lumber products		2.0	139.9	189.6	127.3	123.0	134.9	104.0	91.5
Pulp and paper		2.2	106.3	106.0	101.0	99.1	103.9	104.1	99.4
Textile products		2.7	234.7	234.9	221.5	230.6	230.5	200.9	156.7
Iron and steel		11.9	132.2	135.2	158.9	168.9	139.2	109.3	86.5
Other manufactures		17.9	250.2	249.0	265.2	228.4	215.3	186.7	140.1
Logging		.9	94.6	209.9	97.3	83.5	137.3	107.1	58.0
Mining		6.5	138.8	148.3	144.9	138.0	138.2	120.3	106.7
Communications		2.4	121.8	122.5	118.4	118.0	112.6	104.4	87.7
Transportation		18.9	129.1	129.1	128.7	119.9	109.0	106.7	98.3
Construction		10.9	82.2	73.6	78.3	87.3	97.4	122.6	67.1
Services		4.1	182.8	183.0	180.2	161.0	150.4	145.9	120.9
Trade		19.6	147.7	151.0	159.4	132.7	131.0	130.2	120.2
- All Industries		100.0	139.3	141.2	141.0	135.9	130.9	124.1	100.2
British Columbia		- Manufacturing	53.8	242.7	244.1	286.1	263.2	221.6	152.7
	Lumber products	10.8	126.7	126.9	124.7	119.1	145.5	130.4	99.5
	Pulp and paper	4.6	164.6	165.5	159.8	153.8	155.4	148.5	123.1
	Textile products	.8	205.4	206.9	216.1	201.7	199.3	175.0	139.2
	Iron and steel	24.4	811.4	816.6	1004.8	1032.6	669.1	233.0	115.3
	Other manufactures	13.2	177.2	178.8	174.4	165.1	168.6	148.9	134.1
	Logging	7.0	150.0	153.8	156.3	131.2	127.7	118.7	87.7
	Mining	4.5	84.4	85.4	95.3	100.3	106.8	117.9	108.7
	Communications	2.3	134.3	133.9	129.4	134.6	122.4	113.9	107.9
	Transportation	10.0	121.5	122.0	120.1	111.1	98.1	103.3	92.6
	Construction	7.2	95.7	91.7	112.3	180.7	105.4	106.2	74.8
	Services	3.6	183.7	182.1	170.8	155.0	140.9	142.2	128.7
	Trade	11.6	180.0	181.5	168.5	157.6	158.8	157.3	136.9
	- All Industries	100.0	172.4	173.0	183.3	186.8	158.8	132.7	107.2
	B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	172.4	173.0	183.3	186.8	158.8	132.7

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
Montreal - Manufacturing	73.9	211.3	214.1	235.1	232.2	195.2	155.3	122.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	146.4	149.6	144.0	136.9	146.0	140.0	131.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	149.8	150.1	144.6	133.9	132.6	120.4	115.4
Textiles	12.3	164.8	166.4	170.0	170.9	177.1	159.5	142.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	170.3	171.7	172.7	173.3	171.2	141.6	123.6
Iron and steel	27.6	302.4	308.2	365.7	360.3	260.4	177.1	110.0
Other manufactures	23.3	202.4	204.2	222.4	221.3	170.5	148.8	118.3
Communications	1.4	80.0	79.1	71.2	68.8	72.3	65.5	66.8
Transportation	4.6	103.6	83.2	94.5	65.1	87.8	96.4	88.7
Construction	3.5	57.1	58.0	51.8	67.3	69.0	62.0	44.8
Trade	12.7	175.2	177.4	167.0	156.0	154.6	158.0	144.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	176.7	177.1	188.9	186.1	162.9	138.1	111.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	73.6	291.1	293.1	361.4	371.5	273.5	182.4	128.2
Leather products	8.7	112.3	110.9	112.7	111.3	108.4	105.2	95.3
Other manufactures	64.9	370.6	374.1	473.2	485.3	346.1	216.9	139.4
Transportation	3.3	84.7	85.1	80.6	67.3	67.6	76.3	63.6
Construction	6.3	145.2	139.6	142.8	133.2	147.7	136.9	69.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	230.4	230.8	269.1	269.7	214.3	158.6	115.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	72.6	210.5	212.6	230.1	226.6	202.7	169.7	119.9
Plant products - edible	5.0	170.3	173.2	165.3	143.1	155.6	145.9	118.5
Printing and publishing	6.7	164.5	166.2	157.5	144.6	150.7	147.8	133.3
Textiles	7.8	117.4	118.0	117.5	124.8	128.8	120.9	107.5
Iron and steel	20.7	336.6	343.5	440.5	439.6	345.7	226.0	125.6
Other manufactures	32.4	220.6	223.2	228.9	225.4	201.9	156.1	119.4
Communications	1.4	83.7	82.9	75.7	70.6	74.8	69.6	67.9
Transportation	3.8	135.1	132.3	128.8	114.0	108.6	100.4	99.3
Construction	2.7	107.8	107.4	91.9	100.4	82.7	104.3	58.3
Trade	15.3	159.0	158.4	148.2	141.3	145.6	147.2	134.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	188.4	189.4	197.7	192.4	176.9	149.7	117.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.6	154.8	158.8	169.2	168.4	157.4	145.3	106.3
Lumber products	2.2	42.4	42.4	41.1	45.6	47.4	57.6	50.8
Pulp and paper	14.2	125.4	127.4	129.1	128.7	124.9	114.4	103.6
Other manufactures	32.2	216.5	223.5	242.7	239.5	219.0	203.5	129.1
Construction	8.4	117.4	115.3	104.7	145.2	166.8	155.3	104.1
Trade	23.3	189.6	206.5	191.1	182.0	170.8	167.2	144.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	160.7	163.7	163.0	164.5	156.6	145.9	111.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.3	189.6	191.2	189.7	200.4	196.6	181.3	122.3
Textiles	10.8	100.5	102.3	103.6	99.5	112.4	108.0	102.8
Electrical apparatus	10.6	196.8	201.2	209.4	195.0	188.0	159.8	127.8
Iron and steel	42.8	250.6	253.6	255.8	295.9	279.7	206.2	128.5
Other manufactures	20.1	178.7	176.8	162.2	154.1	154.9	147.2	129.0
Construction	2.9	104.4	104.2	66.6	107.3	93.8	141.1	71.8
Trade	7.9	162.5	169.6	152.3	144.3	149.9	148.6	136.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.9	183.3	178.8	187.8	184.7	157.4	120.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.2	307.6	312.5	327.6	352.8	305.5	259.3	172.3
Iron and steel	72.2	326.7	332.6	358.8	394.2	338.0	283.2	174.6
Other manufactures	16.0	243.6	244.7	222.7	213.9	196.5	181.3	164.6
Construction	1.8	73.9	74.8	72.5	81.9	98.2	68.1	39.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	273.6	277.2	288.4	306.0	266.6	227.9	155.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	68.2	168.2	168.8	183.2	175.1	163.1	130.8	105.5
Animal products - edible	8.0	245.0	242.1	302.4	220.4	175.7	161.8	130.6
Printing and publishing	4.2	106.5	104.7	102.0	98.0	104.2	106.3	104.0
Textiles	7.2	244.3	244.0	229.9	241.8	235.3	204.4	160.3
Iron and steel	19.1	125.6	128.4	153.3	157.9	128.6	111.3	82.7
Other manufactures	19.7	212.3	212.7	209.6	197.8	216.5	137.6	119.1
Transportation	6.4	93.5	94.8	86.6	78.6	72.1	69.8	76.9
Construction	2.1	43.3	42.7	40.7	67.0	64.7	152.9	40.7
Trade	26.1	125.0	129.0	118.4	115.1	113.5	110.0	101.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	136.3	139.9	142.4	137.4	130.6	119.4	96.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60.5	367.8	370.2	433.2	430.2	321.5	179.0	130.6
Lumber products	7.8	133.7	135.8	123.9	107.8	133.4	128.1	97.8
Other manufactures	52.9	492.0	493.9	594.2	594.3	412.7	203.8	146.2
Communications	3.2	122.1	122.1	117.8	112.7	116.9	107.9	107.7
Transportation	9.0	111.2	111.5	107.4	94.4	84.9	93.3	96.8
Construction	4.1	83.9	77.2	81.0	123.5	90.6	79.5	50.5
Services	5.1	182.0	181.5	169.2	153.0	135.4	135.4	127.8
Trade	18.1	182.9	184.2	171.0	158.6	159.5	160.5	140.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	223.2	223.9	242.9	240.1	193.4	141.3	115.7

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

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945 and May 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944
Maritime	Manufacturing	57,328	1,906,767	33.26	133.7	135.6	140.9	192.8	192.9	200.9
Provinces	Lumber products	5,577	136,364	24.45	107.2	101.3	113.4	147.6	133.9	160.8
	Pulp and paper	5,149	172,125	33.43	99.0	98.2	104.3	126.1	124.8	131.0
	Iron and steel	29,679	1,168,927	39.39	179.6	133.3	196.7	289.6	261.7	274.5
	Logging	5,858	155,658	26.57	97.9	133.2	75.9	170.9	242.7	128.3
	Mining	15,613	574,889	36.82	86.8	66.0	90.2	139.6	129.4	150.7
	Transportation	21,204	740,852	34.94	214.2	224.1	207.2	256.9	290.0	251.8
	Construction	21,424	535,708	25.01	89.6	66.4	67.7	117.3	92.0	101.4
	Trade	13,045	314,166	24.08	116.2	115.4	104.1	137.5	136.1	124.3
Maritimes	- All Industries	140,105	4,348,810	31.04	120.1	118.4	116.9	170.9	170.9	169.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	373,065	12,014,774	32.21	128.2	128.9	138.4	172.7	167.4	180.1
	Lumber products	15,433	398,336	25.70	94.4	91.6	89.2	146.2	137.4	134.8
	Pulp and paper	31,834	1,089,625	34.23	107.4	105.8	103.9	127.6	122.6	119.2
	Textile products	74,205	1,780,451	23.99	103.2	104.6	103.8	133.1	128.7	127.6
	Chemicals and allied products	38,475	1,298,778	33.76	176.9	133.7	192.9	226.7	224.1	231.7
	Iron and steel	104,299	4,259,124	39.33	165.6	166.8	194.0	220.2	213.4	243.4
	Logging	25,095	562,068	22.40	116.6	156.7	96.1	190.2	288.1	164.0
	Mining	12,734	463,462	36.51	93.9	96.6	104.9	107.7	110.7	120.6
	Communications	7,755	259,888	33.51	120.5	119.5	110.7	129.4	129.2	119.7
	Transportation	39,980	1,516,290	37.93	115.2	105.7	109.8	139.9	132.0	128.5
	Construction	34,530	947,106	27.38	68.3	64.6	64.7	85.3	71.0	69.0
	Services	13,907	282,472	20.31	127.9	126.9	126.4	157.7	156.2	154.3
	Trade	44,075	1,181,914	26.82	109.4	110.3	105.8	123.3	122.6	116.7
Quebec	- All Industries	561,201	17,217,994	31.24	117.5	117.7	121.0	153.6	150.8	154.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	516,698	17,724,021	34.30	119.9	120.7	123.3	149.0	146.3	152.2
	Lumber products	22,901	623,769	27.24	105.6	104.8	99.5	135.5	128.1	123.9
	Plant products	27,266	713,352	26.16	118.3	119.1	113.2	132.8	132.0	126.8
	Pulp and paper	37,667	1,273,294	33.80	109.4	109.7	104.2	123.6	122.4	115.6
	Textile products	53,475	1,356,327	25.36	93.6	95.0	94.8	118.2	113.3	119.2
	Chemicals and allied products	28,892	965,398	33.41	144.9	148.2	131.6	176.3	173.2	160.3
	Electrical apparatus	29,502	1,030,497	34.93	135.8	137.2	142.2	170.9	158.9	167.2
	Iron and steel	198,052	7,717,390	39.97	124.7	127.6	139.0	157.8	155.6	170.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,785	1,110,517	36.07	125.6	129.0	135.4	167.7	167.2	178.9
	Logging	18,085	415,047	22.95	179.4	235.7	102.3	228.9	352.9	132.6
	Mining	20,595	835,500	40.67	66.9	68.8	69.9	77.3	79.0	81.7
	Communications	11,188	359,948	32.16	114.1	114.1	106.6	134.3	134.4	126.0
	Transportation	46,823	1,841,576	39.33	124.1	117.5	118.7	144.8	140.3	134.6
	Construction	38,046	1,187,005	31.20	66.1	65.1	58.6	82.4	82.9	71.8
	Services	19,665	386,418	19.65	111.9	110.8	114.2	141.4	137.8	136.3
	Trade	73,536	1,986,581	27.02	105.0	105.7	97.3	119.0	117.8	109.1
Ontario	- All Industries	744,836	24,736,036	33.22	111.7	113.5	111.7	136.8	136.0	135.8
Prairie	Manufacturing	70,597	2,256,388	31.96	126.7	128.7	136.8	154.8	154.8	164.9
Provinces	Animal products - edible	12,788	393,665	30.82	142.4	141.1	168.4	169.7	164.8	191.4
	Lumber products	3,819	100,883	26.42	99.2	120.3	90.3	122.1	137.1	111.8
	Plant products - edible	5,869	164,767	28.07	132.4	133.2	134.4	147.3	148.4	143.6
	Textile products	5,093	110,408	21.68	119.2	119.3	112.5	141.8	133.8	133.7
	Iron and steel	22,971	817,339	35.68	119.4	122.1	143.5	156.8	161.0	185.8
	Mining	12,452	531,642	42.70	114.1	122.0	119.1	146.2	151.2	144.9
	Communications	4,676	137,850	29.48	110.2	110.9	107.1	128.0	126.9	117.6
	Transportation	36,451	1,442,839	39.58	116.8	116.8	116.5	137.5	137.3	136.2
	Construction	20,909	616,631	29.44	62.8	58.3	59.9	84.4	79.5	79.1
	Services	7,985	156,717	19.63	112.4	112.5	110.8	137.7	136.2	129.2
	Trade	37,790	1,054,027	27.96	112.1	114.6	105.8	127.2	129.1	118.1
Prairies	- All Industries	192,502	6,208,653	32.25	108.6	110.1	109.9	133.3	134.3	133.6
British Columbia	Manufacturing	86,904	3,180,487	36.71	163.1	154.0	167.9	198.6	195.0	217.6
	Animal products - edible	4,726	155,384	32.88	99.4	100.4	97.9	124.4	126.6	124.4
	Lumber products	17,388	580,587	33.39	94.3	94.4	92.8	119.6	114.9	117.7
	Plant products - edible	4,561	126,671	27.83	119.7	119.4	113.6	163.3	162.3	149.0
	Pulp and paper	7,423	264,784	36.87	110.8	111.4	107.5	123.8	124.8	121.5
	Iron and steel	39,367	1,586,927	40.31	330.2	332.4	409.0	447.1	439.7	538.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,166	123,796	39.10	95.9	98.7	107.7	106.7	107.2	110.1
	Logging	11,349	497,584	43.84	123.6	126.7	128.7	137.5	134.2	154.4
	Mining	7,232	298,966	41.34	71.7	72.6	79.3	85.5	86.0	93.9
	Transportation	16,143	623,285	38.61	119.7	120.2	118.3	155.2	153.3	144.4
	Construction	11,575	385,273	33.28	91.2	87.4	107.1	119.6	113.6	143.4
	Services	5,753	130,971	22.77	128.5	127.3	119.4	163.2	159.2	149.0
	Trade	18,840	511,491	27.15	113.4	114.3	106.1	137.5	137.5	127.8
B. C.	- All Industries	161,528	5,750,574	35.60	127.8	128.2	135.9	161.0	158.2	171.6

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