

C-1

72 002

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS
JUL 30 1945
PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY.

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

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER**

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1945

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 28, 1945

Price \$1 a year

MR. JAMES A. HENNINGER, JR.
1000 ...

DEPARTMENT OF ...

...

...

DOES NOT REPLICATE

REPRODUCED

...

...

...

...

...

...

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

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

Industrial employment throughout the Dominion was in smaller volume at June 1 than at May 1. Although the decline was slight, involving the release of only 1,727 persons, it is particularly interesting for the reason that a recession at June 1 is without parallel in the experience of the last 25 years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 15,328 firms with a combined working force of 1,790,072 men and women; as compared with 1,791,799 in their last return, there was a decrease of 0.1 p.c., which lowered the index number, on the 1926 base, from 175.5 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review. The index at June 1, 1944, had been 180.5, and that at June 1, 1943, 181.2. With these exceptions, the latest index is higher than at any other June 1 of the record, exceeding by 55 p.c. that of 113.1 at June 1, 1939. After correction for seasonal influences, the adjusted index at June 1 showed an important decline, falling from 182.2 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review; the latter figure coincides with the unadjusted index.

Employment in manufacturing showed a fairly large contraction, the co-operating establishments releasing over 8,000 employees. A minor falling-off had been indicated at the same date of last year, when employment in this industrial group was at a much higher level. A decrease at June 1 is at variance with the usual seasonal movement in the early summer. Animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants showed noteworthy improvement at the date under review, and there were smaller gains in certain other branches of manufacturing. On the other hand, curtailment in war production considerably reduced activity in non-ferrous metal, chemical and iron and steel factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed a contra-seasonal loss of nearly 1,400 workers, partly as a result of unfavourable weather conditions. Mining operations also declined. No general change was shown in services and trade, while additions to staffs were reported by firms in communications, transportation and storage, and construction and maintenance. In each case, these gains were seasonal in character; those in the last two divisions were on a scale decidedly below-average, according to the experience of past years.

Number of Persons Employed at June 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 June 1 and May 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for June 1, 1944 and June 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			June 1		June 1		Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			1945	May 1 1945	1944	1943	1945	May 1 1945	1944	1943	1945	May 1 1945	1944	1943
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	138,859	4,191,400	30.19	31.02	30.10	28.72	118.8	120.1	117.0	116.0	164.2	170.9	161.6	152.2
Prince Edward Island	2,511	84,301	25.61	27.26	25.89	23.21	113.7	106.3	124.7	101.1	138.0	137.4	153.0	110.5
Nova Scotia	80,488	2,546,582	31.64	32.81	31.89	29.91	114.3	117.2	117.6	116.4	160.7	171.1	167.1	165.8
New Brunswick	55,840	1,680,517	28.30	28.53	27.43	27.05	126.5	126.1	118.9	113.9	171.6	172.4	152.4	148.3
Quebec	549,939	17,121,603	31.13	31.24	30.12	28.90	117.2	117.5	123.5	125.7	152.6	153.6	155.3	153.1
Ontario	740,588	24,166,465	32.63	33.22	32.77	31.98	110.9	111.7	112.5	113.0	133.5	136.8	136.1	134.0
Prairie Provinces	196,150	6,291,058	32.07	32.26	31.62	30.51	110.5	108.6	113.2	108.0	134.9	133.3	136.4	126.2
Manitoba	90,867	2,902,135	31.94	31.95	31.15	30.06	110.3	108.4	113.6	109.2	132.8	130.5	133.3	124.1
Saskatchewan	39,257	1,203,338	30.65	30.62	30.57	29.19	107.1	103.6	108.6	103.7	130.2	125.8	132.0	121.4
Alberta	66,026	2,185,585	33.10	33.63	32.88	31.95	112.7	111.7	115.5	108.8	140.8	141.8	143.1	132.0
British Columbia	164,556	5,691,500	34.59	35.59	34.80	33.34	130.1	127.8	136.1	139.1	159.2	161.0	168.7	176.2
CANADA	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	32.55	31.80	30.93	114.8	114.9	118.1	118.5	143.3	145.4	146.0	143.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	272,459	8,781,250	32.23	32.68	31.29	30.50	124.5	125.2	133.9	132.4	157.6	160.7	164.3	160.7
Quebec City	33,549	1,033,475	30.80	29.96	30.60	26.17	139.8	140.6	163.6	168.6	205.6	200.9	241.7	214.8
Toronto	246,240	8,076,609	32.80	33.03	32.50	31.51	121.6	122.9	128.2	126.1	148.5	151.2	155.8	149.1
Ottawa	21,117	612,320	29.00	28.87	27.86	26.60	105.6	106.7	109.7	109.4	132.5	133.3	132.1	126.4
Hamilton	58,124	1,881,221	32.37	33.98	32.61	31.77	109.1	112.4	110.4	113.8	128.2	138.6	130.9	131.6
Windsor	37,212	1,480,502	39.79	42.80	43.22	42.26	117.4	119.0	125.3	132.4	123.7	134.9	142.3	147.3
Winnipeg	59,058	1,724,782	29.20	29.72	28.97	28.16	114.1	118.2	118.1	111.8	131.3	132.5	134.9	124.5
Vancouver	82,308	2,744,462	33.34	34.73	33.56	34.41	160.7	157.3	171.6	169.3	202.5	206.4	219.2	225.2
Halifax	24,803	771,958	31.00	31.35	30.67	-	144.7	154.8	154.3	-	194.6	210.5	215.2	-
Saint John	14,001	417,857	29.84	30.05	28.10	-	133.6	138.7	129.6	-	187.3	195.8	174.2	-
Sherbrooke	9,294	245,512	26.42	26.85	24.78	-	105.6	106.6	104.4	-	133.0	136.1	123.6	-
Three Rivers	11,471	335,499	29.25	30.26	27.96	-	143.7	137.4	106.7	-	164.9	162.9	129.0	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,492	491,301	29.79	30.23	29.10	-	110.8	110.2	106.9	-	144.5	146.0	137.5	-
London	20,704	623,371	30.11	29.97	29.14	-	118.3	118.0	121.9	-	138.9	140.4	142.4	-
Fort William - Port Arthur	14,296	497,515	34.90	35.53	38.60	-	101.9	104.0	113.7	-	132.5	136.1	161.9	-
Regina	10,101	279,369	27.68	28.22	26.97	-	112.1	112.1	113.5	-	134.9	137.5	130.0	-
Saskatoon	6,156	180,208	26.02	26.89	25.72	-	123.5	118.1	123.6	-	146.1	144.3	139.7	-
Calgary	17,623	559,363	31.74	32.25	30.29	-	114.6	113.6	115.4	-	136.6	137.5	136.7	-
Edmonton	16,605	486,367	29.29	29.54	29.48	-	122.4	120.4	133.1	-	149.1	146.9	161.5	-
Victoria	14,584	479,431	32.97	33.71	32.67	-	172.7	170.4	166.0	-	227.4	230.0	218.3	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,097,081	36,078,179	32.99	33.59	32.64	31.62	124.4	125.4	132.9	133.5	157.4	161.9	166.7	163.1
Durable Goods 1/	570,650	20,408,625	35.76	36.98	35.75	34.73	133.8	136.5	151.6	154.9	170.8	178.8	193.3	192.8
Non-Durable Goods	507,686	14,973,679	39.60	29.58	28.50	27.32	116.3	116.7	116.0	114.0	144.5	145.4	132.4	132.0
Electric Light and Power	18,945	695,975	35.93	37.93	37.24	35.69	98.6	95.5	93.4	93.6	113.0	112.4	107.9	103.6
Logging	60,700	1,622,528	26.73	26.81	26.31	24.58	127.0	130.0	111.1	92.9	170.7	175.2	149.2	117.2
Mining	68,099	2,587,997	38.00	39.27	37.45	36.35	81.6	92.2	86.3	88.1	98.4	102.5	102.6	101.9
Communications	30,960	977,631	31.58	31.31	31.05	29.37	118.8	115.8	110.9	106.6	133.6	134.0	127.3	115.5
Transportation	152,417	5,231,592	38.32	38.38	36.93	36.06	127.4	125.0	128.4	115.7	152.1	150.5	142.9	131.6
Construction and Maintenance	132,102	3,937,174	29.80	29.00	29.09	29.54	74.2	71.1	72.6	90.5	97.0	90.5	92.5	117.5
Services	50,399	988,240	19.61	19.99	19.39	18.53	118.4	118.4	116.3	112.3	145.3	148.0	140.7	130.1
Trade	189,114	5,038,685	24.79	26.84	26.33	26.31	109.1	109.1	102.9	96.0	124.1	124.4	115.7	106.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	32.55	31.80	30.93	114.8	114.9	118.1	118.5	143.3	145.4	146.0	143.4
Finance	66,789	2,247,632	33.55	33.63	32.68	31.07	111.1	110.9	108.0	105.6	129.7	129.4	122.6	114.0
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,856,871	59,709,658	32.16	32.58	31.83	30.93	114.7	114.8	117.6	117.9	142.7	144.8	145.1	142.1

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

Payrolls.- The firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,461,926 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding, which had contained Victoria Day, observed as a holiday in some centres. The latest aggregate was less by 1.5 p.c. than that of \$58,315,367 reported in the eight leading industries at the first of May; the reduction was due in part to the loss of working time on the holiday, but the release of workers in the higher-paid industries, and the increased employment of those in the lower-paid divisions, were also contributing factors. The average earnings per employee fell from \$32.55 at May 1 to \$32.10 at June 1, as compared with \$31.80 at June 1, 1944, and \$30.93 at the same date in 1943. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.9 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls, accompanying that of 2.9 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1 was 1,856,871, as compared with 1,858,450 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll fell from \$60,556,528 at that date, to \$59,709,558 at the beginning of June. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$32.16, as compared with \$32.58 at May 1, and \$31.83 at June 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons with May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944 and 1943. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

In the four-year period for which payroll data are now available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 14.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers have risen by 43.3 p.c., and the average earnings, by 27.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, amounted to 14.7 p.c., that in payrolls, to 42.7 p.c., and that in the per capita figure, by 26.2 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees gaining experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases.

The effect of wartime demands upon industry has been shown in particularly marked expansion of employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries generally; the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 24.4 p.c. in the last four years, and that of payrolls has advanced by 57.4 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole. The factors mentioned above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

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	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	26.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	147.0	30.72	114.5	129.9	26.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3	31.51
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.59	116.5	139.5	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	29.20	113.5	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	131.6	28.62	121.6	147.5	31.05	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	118.4	137.5	29.51	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.16	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.80	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.08	124.6	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.86
		1944			1945			1944			1945	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	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	170.8	32.76	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.2	149.1	32.27	116.7	148.9	32.81	134.8	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	33.28	126.7	168.7	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	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	114.6	143.3	32.10	132.9	166.7	32.64	124.4	157.4	32.99
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72				134.4	167.7	32.44			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63				133.9	166.3	32.38			
Sept. 1	121.8	149.6	31.69				134.6	166.6	32.56			
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	166.0	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.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings^{1/} 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 variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1945, and June 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.

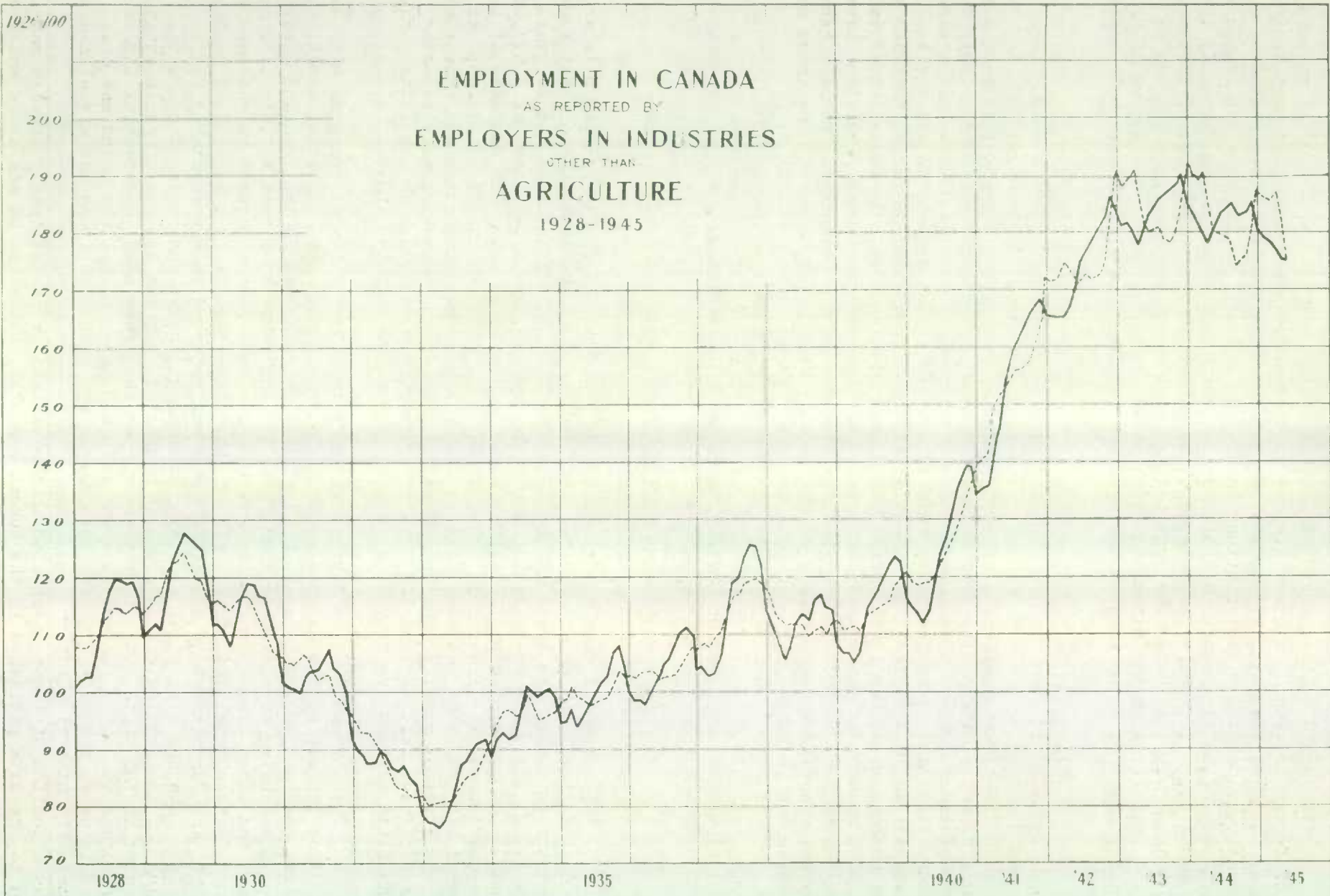
1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 showed its fourth recession in as many months; the loss, which repeated that indicated at the same date of last summer, was contra-seasonal, the trend having been upward at June 1 in 22 of the 25 years since 1920. The 8,379 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,097,081 at June 1, as compared with 1,105,123 at the beginning of May. The decrease of 8,042 employees lowered the index from 210.6 at May 1 to 209.0 at the first of June, as compared with 223.1 at the same date in 1944. Since the contraction was at variance with the movement usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 209.0 at the former date, to 205.0 at the latter; this is the fifth consecutive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

The shrinkage in employment at the date under review as compared with May 1 took place largely in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments released nearly 7,200 employees. Most of this decrease was in the iron and steel group, there being considerable reductions in land vehicle, aircraft, shipbuilding, firearm and other plants, while important losses were also indicated in the chemical and non-ferrous metal industries; all of these have been largely engaged in production for the war. Curtailment on a smaller scale was reported in the vegetable foods, textiles, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products. The falling-off in textiles was seasonal in character, but was below-average in extent, according to the experience of past years. On the other hand, substantial improvement was recorded in lumber, animal food and pulp and paper mills; the trend was also upward in paper products, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants.

^{1/} The attention of those interested in the variations in the weekly average earnings is drawn to the data published in the Bureau's monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings.

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

A comparison of the situation at June 1, 1945, with that indicated a year earlier shows a significant contraction in employment in the production of heavy manufactured goods, and a slight advance in the manufacture of non-durable goods. Thus the index in the latter group as a whole has fractionally risen to 182.3, in spite of sharp reductions in the chemical industries due to cutbacks in war production. On the other hand, the latest index in the durable manufactured goods division as a whole, standing at 244.3, was considerably lower than that of 276.9 at June 1, 1944. As compared with June 1, 1939, however, there was an increase of 52.3 p.c. in the light manufactured goods industries, and of 142.6 p.c. in the production of heavy manufactured goods.

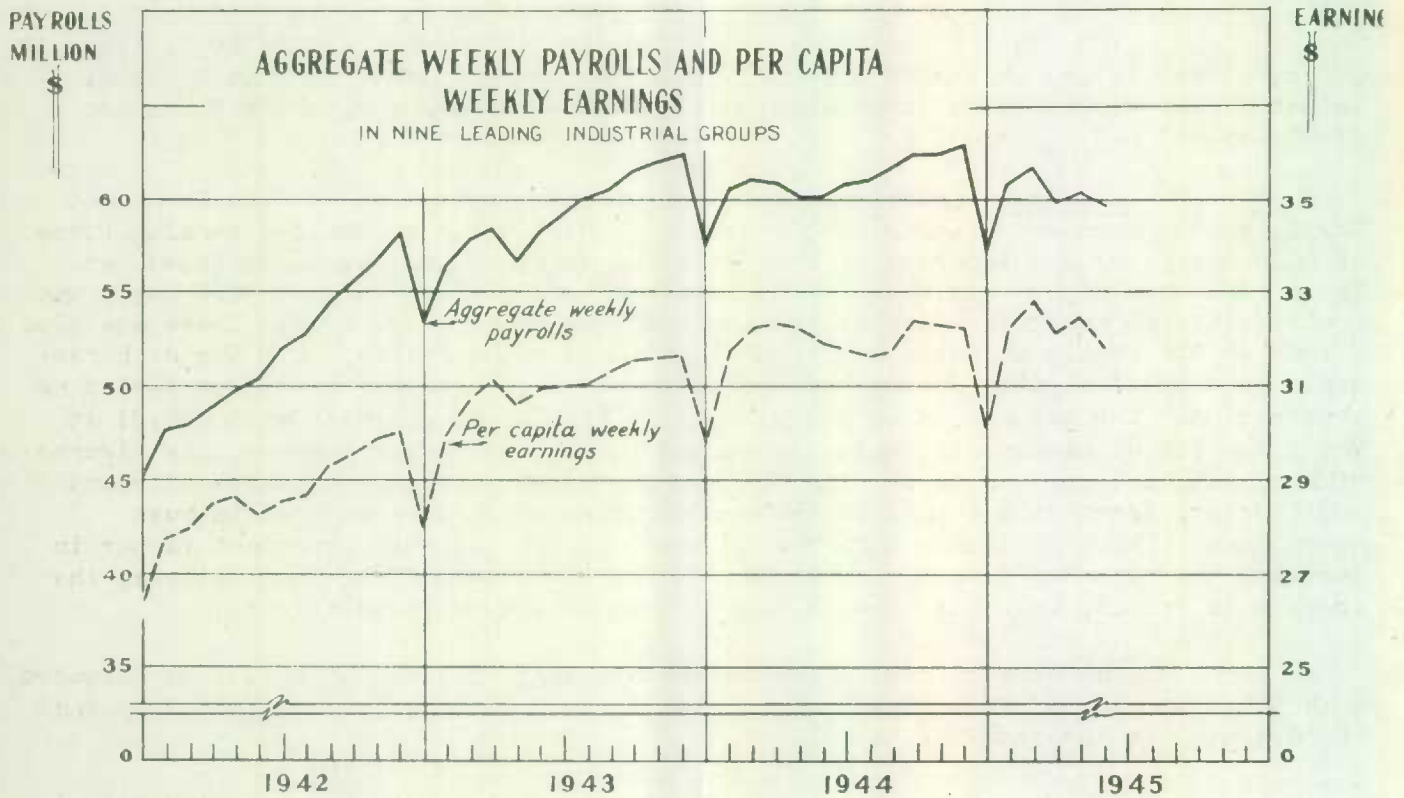
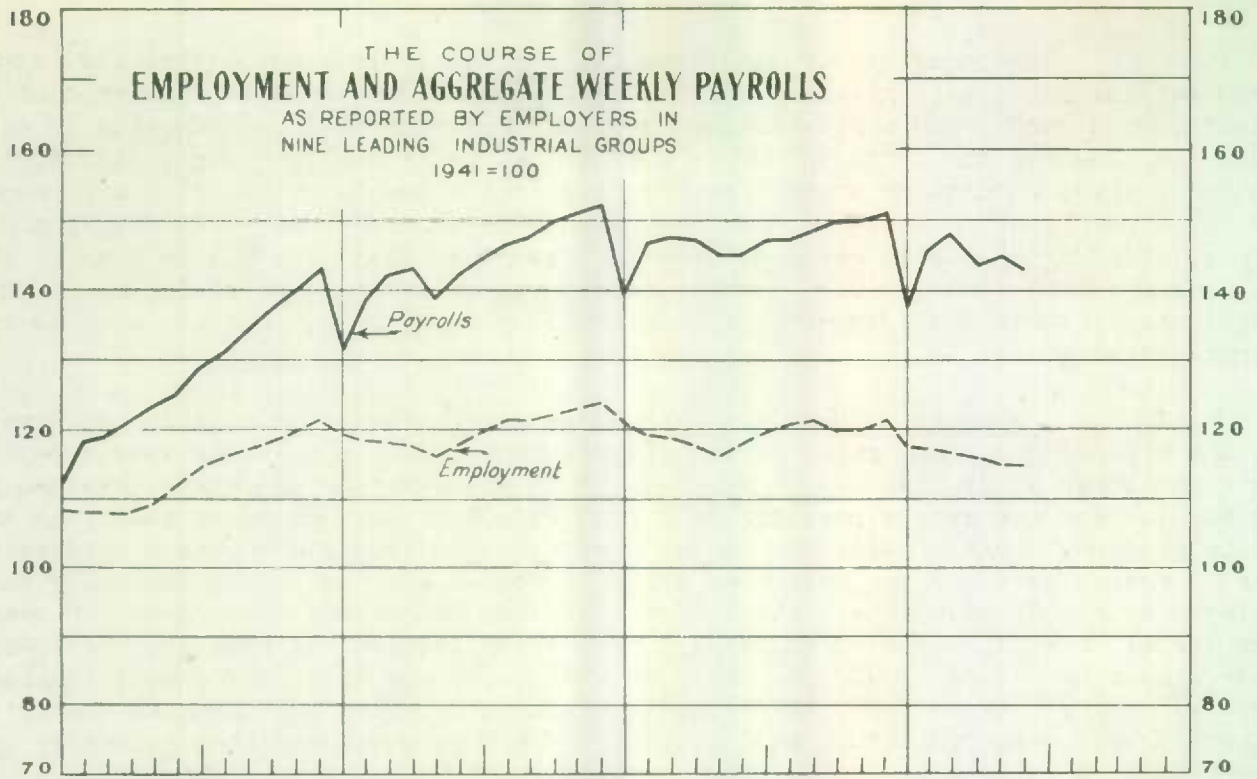
Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The establishments furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of \$36,078,179 in weekly payrolls; this was lower by \$1,038,012, or 2.8 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$33.59 at that date, to \$32.89 at the first of June. Loss of time due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was partly responsible for the decrease, which, however, also reflected declining activity in the more highly-paid metal-using industries, and increasing employment for seasonal and casual workers, taken on at rates of pay below the general average. In 1944, the June 1 mean had stood at \$32.54, while in 1943, 1942 and 1941, the June 1 figures had been \$31.62, \$28.73 and \$25.57, respectively. The last two averages had been greatly affected by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, which was then generally observed as a holiday throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., was 157.4, as compared with 161.9 at May 1, and 166.7 at June 1, 1944. The latest figure was 5.6 p.c. lower than that indicated a year ago, while the index of employment has fallen by 6.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

Logging.— This industry afforded less employment at June 1 than at May 1, partly because of unfavourable weather conditions. A combined working force of 60,700 persons was reported by the 571 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 62,089 employees. This decrease of 1,389 workers, or 2.2 p.c., was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the years, 1921-1944. There was also a loss in the weekly payrolls reported at the date under review, when the disbursements aggregated \$1,622,526, as compared with \$1,664,725 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings stood at \$26.73, as compared with \$26.81 at May 1 and \$26.31 at June 1, 1944. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere (see Table 8.)

The June 1 index of employment in logging stood at 201.1; as compared with 175.9 at June 1, 1944, there was an increase of 14.3 p.c., accompanied by that of 14.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Mining.— For the fourth successive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal, although it repeats the movement indicated at June 1 of the last three years. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed improvement, but the extraction of coal and metallic ores employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 500 operators with a staff of 68,099, a reduction of 527 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 144.6, as compared with 145.7 at May 1, 1945, and 152.9 at June 1, 1944. The falling-off of 5.4 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by a loss of four p.c. in the reported payrolls.



These aggregated \$2,587,897 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by absenteeism on Victoria Day. The May 1, 1945, total had been \$2,694,904. The latest per capita figure was \$38.00, as compared with \$39.27 in the preceding period of observation, and \$37.45 at June 1, 1944.

Communications. - Heightened activity of a seasonal character was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain being above average in extent. Information was furnished by 66 employers with a personnel of 30,960, as compared with 30,192 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled \$977,631, as compared with \$945,325 in the preceding report. The per capita figure advanced from \$31.31 at May 1, to \$31.58 at the first of June, at the same date of last year the average was \$31.05. The latest index of employment, at 115.5, was 7.1 p.c. higher than that of 107.8 at June 1, 1944, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 8.9 p.c. in the year.

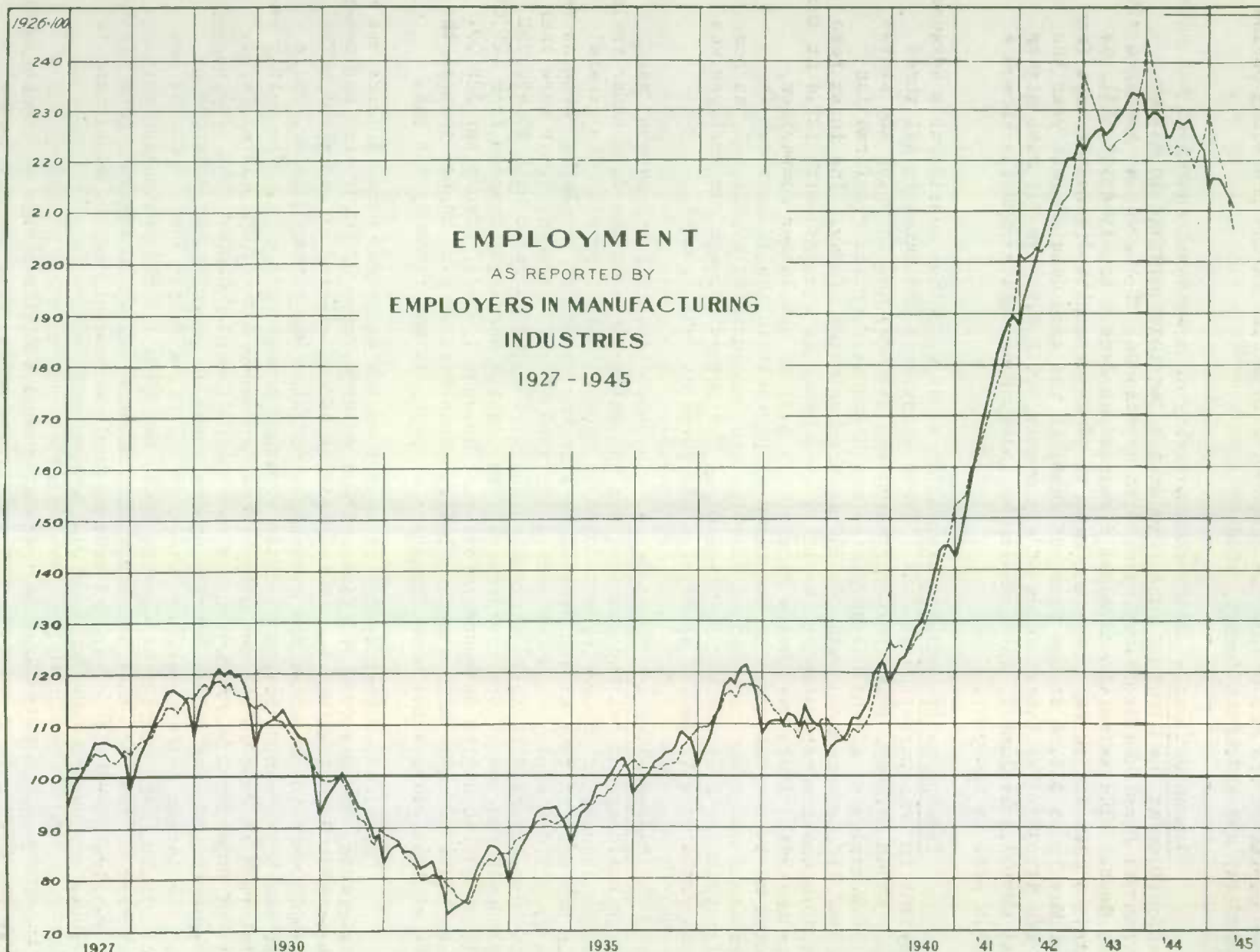
Transportation and Storage. - There was a further considerable advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when gains were indicated in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and storage, and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 645 companies and branches furnishing information numbered 162,617, as compared with 160,657 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 124.4 in the preceding report, to 125.9 at June 1, as compared with 122.4 at the same date in 1944. There was thus a gain of 2.9 p.c. in the latter comparison, accompanied by that of 6.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at June 1, 1945, amounted to \$6,231,592, as compared with \$6,166,452 at the beginning of May. The latest average per employee was \$38.32, as compared with \$38.38 at May 1, and \$36.93 at June 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance. - Moderate seasonal improvement was recorded in building and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review, while little change, on the whole, was noted in work on the highways. The general expansion was smaller than at any other June 1 in the record of 25 years. Returns were received from 1,622 employers whose staffs included 132,102 persons, 5,518 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated \$3,937,176, as compared with \$3,670,652 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings advanced from \$29.00 at May 1, to \$29.80 at the date under review. The June 1, 1944, figure was \$29.09. The latest index of employment stood at 103.1; this was 1.8 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c.

Services. - Practically no change on the whole was noted in services at June 1, according to data from 767 firms with a working force of 50,399 men and women, as compared with 50,391 at May 1. Partly because of the closing of war plant cafeterias, employment in the hotel and restaurant division was rather quieter, while laundries and dry-cleaning plants reported somewhat greater activity. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled \$988,240, as compared with \$1,007,214 at May 1. The index of employment was 202.4; this was insignificantly higher than that of 202.2 at the beginning of June, 1944, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 3.3 p.c. The latest average earnings stood at \$19.61, a little lower than the May 1 figure of \$19.99. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$19.39. 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; no adjustment is made in these figures for the value of such allowances.

Trade. - Employment in trade also showed little change at the beginning of June as compared with May 1. Curtailment in the retail division was just about offset by gains in wholesale houses. The 2,778 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 188,114, as compared with 188,137 in their last return. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,038,685; this was lower than the total of \$5,049,904 indicated at May 1. The per

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.

capita earnings, however, declined from \$26.84 in the preceding survey, to \$26.79 at June 1, as compared with \$26.33 at the same date in 1944. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 6.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 7.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions. - Statistics furnished by 909 financial institutions indicated the addition of 148 employees to their staffs, which included 66,799 persons at June 1, as compared with 66,651 at May 1. The salaries and wages received by those employed at the date under review aggregated \$2,247,632, while the disbursements at the beginning of May amounted to \$2,241,161. The latest average was \$33.65, compared with \$33.63 in the preceding survey, and \$32.68 at June 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 129.0, was slightly above that of 125.4 at June 1, 1944, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this bulletin 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 June 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.

The trend of employment was upward at June 1 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the four Western Provinces, but was downward in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The largest losses were in the last-named province. Only in New Brunswick was activity at a higher level than at June 1, 1944, there being a general falling-off in this comparison in the other provinces.

Partly because of the fairly widespread observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly because of curtailed employment in the higher-paid industries, (with some expansion in those in which the lower rates are common), the weekly salaries and wages disbursed in most provinces were lower at June 1 than at the beginning of May; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Only in Saskatchewan were higher average earnings indicated than at May 1. In New Brunswick, Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces, the per capita figures exceeded those recorded at June 1 of last year, but elsewhere the general averages were lower.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes was reduced at the beginning of June, in a contra-seasonal movement. Some improvement was noted in logging, trade and construction, but manufacturing and transportation showed curtailment, that of a seasonal character in the latter being considerable. There were minor changes, on the whole, in mining, communications and services. Within the manufacturing group, the largest loss was that of over 1,600 persons in iron and steel plants. Vegetable foods also released some employees, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills reported additions to their working forces.

The 1,124 establishments furnishing data had a personnel of 138,839 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$4,191,400. At May 1, they had had 140,576 employees, and the payrolls were given as \$4,360,667. The average earnings fell

from \$31.02 at May 1, to \$30.19 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.10 at June 1, 1944. The latest index of employment, at 181.0, was 1.6 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while that of payrolls was 1.7 p.c. higher.

Quebec.- There was a further recession in employment in Quebec at June 1, when the 4,037 co-operating employers reported a staff of 549,939 as compared with 551,666 at May 1; the loss of 1,727 workers, or 0.3 p.c., was contra-seasonal in character. The index of employment fell from 184.9 at May 1 to 184.3 at the date under review, as compared with 194.3 at June 1, 1944. The contraction in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively larger decline in the amounts paid in salaries and wages for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated \$17,121,503, a sum lower by 0.6 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. To some extent, the reduction was due to the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. The average earnings per employee declined in the month by 11 cents, to \$31.13 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$30.12 at June 1 of last year. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 1.7 p.c. in the indicated payrolls, accompanying that of 5.1 p.c. in employment.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade showed curtailment in Quebec at the date under review; the losses in employment in the two groups first-named were considerable, those in the last three being moderate. Within the manufacturing division, there were substantial reductions in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, together with smaller decreases in leather, textile, electrical apparatus and tobacco factories. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and clay, glass and stone plants afforded more employment than at May 1, and heightened activity was indicated in central electric stations. Communications, transportation, construction and maintenance also reported larger working forces, the largest gains being in transportation.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario was downward, for the fourth successive month; a combined working force of 740,588 men and women was employed by 6,423 establishments furnishing data at June 1. At May 1, they had reported 745,298 persons. The general loss of 4,720 workers was at variance with the movement usual at the time of year. The index of employment was lowered from 180.1 at May 1, to 178.9 at June 1, when the figure was also below that of 182.1 at June 1, 1944; the loss in the latter comparison was accompanied by a decline of 2.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,166,465, an average of \$32.63 per employee. At May 1, the sum of \$24,756,725 was reported, and the per capita earnings were \$33.22. The decline of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls considerably exceeded that of 0.6 p.c. in the personnel; this was partly due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in a number of centres, or to absenteeism on the part of employees on that day, while the release of workers in the higher-paid industries and the addition of those in the lower-paid groups also had an effect. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$32.77, and that at the same date in 1943, \$31.98.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June again declined; there were important losses in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, with smaller reductions in vegetable food, textile and tobacco factories. On the other hand, the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and rubber divisions afforded more employment, the greatest expansion being that of a seasonal character in lumber mills. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining and trade being the exceptions. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and finance - were not particularly pronounced, that of 1,261 in construction being most noteworthy.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, but the improvement was below-normal for the time of year. Heightened activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the increase of 1,615 employees in Manitoba being greatest. Information was received from 2,104 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 196,150 - 3,483, or 1.8 p.c., more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to \$6,291,058. As compared with \$6,214,803 at May 1, there was a rise of 1.2 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings were \$32.07 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$32.26 at May 1, and \$31.62 at June 1, 1944. During the year, the index of employment has declined by 2.3 p.c., and that of payrolls by one p.c.

There were advances in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, while operations in logging and mining were slightly curtailed, partly as a result of seasonal causes. Within the manufacturing division, the largest increases were in animal foods and paper products; the trend was downward in textile and iron and steel factories.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a gain of about average proportions. Data were received from 1,637 establishments having a personnel of 164,556, as compared with 161,592 at May 1. Accompanying this increase of 1.8 p.c. was a loss of one p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which totalled \$5,691,500, as against \$5,751,801 at the beginning of May. The average earnings fell from \$35.59 at May 1, to \$34.59 at June 1, also being lower than the mean of \$34.80 at the same date in 1944. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 5.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 4.4 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing advanced, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Pulp and paper mills, however, released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were moderate gains in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, logging was slacker than at May 1; little change, on the whole, took place in mining.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations in excess of 35,000.

Halifax.- There was an important reduction in employment in Halifax at the beginning of June, most of which took place in transportation, being seasonal in character. Manufacturing was also quieter; the largest losses (which were nevertheless moderate), were in iron and steel and beverage factories. On the other hand, heightened employment was indicated in communications, construction and maintenance and trade. The 212 co-operating establishments reported a combined working force of 24,903 persons, as compared with 26,638 at the first of May. The amounts disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review aggregated \$771,958, a sum which was less by 7.6 p.c. than the payrolls of \$835,180 stated as having been paid at May 1. The average earnings fell from \$31.37 at that date to \$31.00 at the beginning of June; the mean at June 1, 1944, was \$30.72. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has declined by 6.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has fallen by 6.1 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John continued downward at June 1, when the 158 firms furnishing information reported a staff of 14,001 persons, 537 fewer than at May 1. The largest reductions were in manufacturing

particularly in iron and steel plants, and in transportation and storage.

Improvement on a moderate scale was indicated in the pulp and paper industries and in construction and trade. The recession in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These totalled \$417,857, as compared with \$436,903 in the preceding period of observation, when the average per employee, at \$30.05, was a few cents higher than the latest per capita figure of \$29.84. The mean at June 1, 1944, had been \$28.10. In the last 12 months, employment in Saint John has increased by three p.c., while the weekly payrolls have advanced by 7.5 p.c.

Montreal.- Further curtailment in industrial employment was recorded in Montreal at June 1 by the 2,352 employers co-operating in the latest survey; they had a combined working force of 272,459 men and women, 1,579 fewer than at May 1. This contra-seasonal decline of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by that of two p.c. in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June for services rendered in the week preceding. These aggregated \$8,781,250, as compared with \$8,954,987 at May 1. The latest per capita figure, at \$32.23, was lower than that of \$32.68 at May 1, but exceeded the June 1, 1944, average of \$31.29. In the 12 months, employment in Montreal has fallen by seven p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 4.1 p.c.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. Smaller losses were noted in leather, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. Beverage, rubber and some other divisions, however, afforded rather more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation showed substantial seasonal gains and there were small advances in construction and communications. On the other hand, services and trade were slacker.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec at June 1 showed a moderate decrease at June 1, when data were tabulated from 264 establishments employing 33,549 men and women, as compared with 33,722 at the beginning of May. This decline of 0.5 p.c. brought the index to 229.1 at the date under review, when it was 14.5 p.c. lower than that of 268.1 at June 1, 1944; the index of payrolls in the 12 months has fallen by 14.9 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled \$1,033,475, as compared with \$1,010,252 in the preceding period of observation. This gain of 2.3 p.c. took place largely in manufacturing, and was due in part to increased overtime in certain establishments. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$29.96 at May 1, to \$30.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.60 at June 1, 1944.

Chemical factories reported considerably lowered activity at June 1. On the other hand, there were moderate gains in employment in pulp and paper mills, and in transportation, construction and trade. Other industries showed little general change.

Sherbrooke.- A further decline in employment was indicated in Sherbrooke. Information received from 88 establishments showed a combined working force of 9,294 men and women, whose weekly earnings aggregated \$245,512; at May 1, the reported staffs numbered 9,357, while the disbursements had totalled \$251,265. The latest average per employee was \$26.42, 43 cents lower than a month previously, but considerably higher than the June 1, 1944, average of \$24.78. In the year, employment has shown a gain of one p.c., accompanied by that of 7.6 p.c. in the payrolls. The greatest loss in employment at June 1 as compared with May 1 was in iron and steel manufacturing, while construction and trade afforded slightly more employment.

Three Rivers. Industrial activity in Three Rivers continued to expand, there being improvement in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper plants and in transportation and storage. A combined working force of 11,471 persons was indicated by the 79 establishments participating in the June 1 survey of employment and payrolls; this total exceeded by 507, or 4.6 p.c., the personnel reported at the beginning of May. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$335,499, as compared with \$331,792 in the preceding return. The average earnings, however, were somewhat lower, standing at \$29.25 at June 1, as compared with \$30.26 at May 1, and \$27.96 at June 1, 1944. Since then, employment has substantially risen, while there has been an increase of 27.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating establishments.

Toronto. There was a further falling-off in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing; iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical, vegetable food and some other factories showed lowered activity. Services and trade also released employees, while the trend was favourable in communications, transportation and construction.

The 2,300 firms co-operating at the date under review had a working force of 246,240, as compared with 248,907 at May 1. The decrease of 2,667 men and women, or 1.1 p.c., was contra-seasonal in character. The index of employment stood at 186.4, as compared with 188.4 at May 1, and 197.5 at June 1, 1944. In the year, there has been a decline of 5.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment, while the loss in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 4.6 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$8,076,609, or 1.8 p.c. below that of \$8,220,242 disbursed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation; the greater falling-off in the payrolls than in the employees was partly due to absenteeism, or to the cessation of work on Victoria Day. The average per employee was \$32.80, as compared with \$33.03 at May 1, and \$32.50 at June 1, 1944.

Ottawa. The movement in Ottawa was downward at June 1, when the 270 establishments co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,117, as against 21,340 at the beginning of May. A relatively smaller loss was shown in the weekly payrolls, which declined by 0.6 p.c. to \$612,320 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, was higher, at \$29.00; that in the last survey was \$28.87, while the June 1, 1944, figure was \$27.86. During the year, the index of employment has fallen by 3.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 0.3 p.c.

Manufacturing was slacker at the beginning of June, the greatest shrinkage being in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction and services, on the other hand, showed rather greater activity.

Hamilton. The trend in industrial activity in Hamilton continued retrogressive. The largest losses in employment and payrolls took place in iron and steel manufacturing, there being slight increases in many other industries. The persons employed by the 383 firms furnishing data numbered 58,124, with weekly payrolls aggregating \$1,881,221; at May 1, the 59,856 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of \$2,033,752. The loss in employees at the date under review was therefore 2.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, 7.5 p.c. The observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita earnings fell from \$33.98 at May 1 to \$32.37 at June 1, as compared with \$32.61 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. Since then, there has been a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in employment, and of 2.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor was moderately curtailed at June 1. Manufacturing continued to slacken, particularly in iron and steel plants, but the movement was favourable in transportation, construction and trade; the advances were slight. Statistics were tabulated from 233 establishments employing 37,212 workers, as compared with 37,699 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,480,502, a sum 8.2 p.c. lower than that of \$1,613,347 indicated at May 1; partly as a result of the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in some plants, the per capita earnings fell from \$42.80 in the last report, to \$39.79 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1944, had been \$43.22. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 6.2 p.c., and payrolls by 12.9 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of June showed a recession, according to information compiled from 112 firms employing 14,296 persons, as compared with 14,592 at May 1. The reported payrolls amounted to \$497,515, a sum four p.c. less than that of \$518,421 distributed at May 1. The latest total was lowered to some extent by the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in certain establishments. The per capita weekly figure was \$34.80, as compared with \$35.53 in the preceding report, and \$38.60 at June 1, 1944. Employment in the iron and steel products division was considerably curtailed at the date under review, while transportation and storage showed moderate improvement. Little change, on the whole, was noted in the remaining industries. In the last 12 months, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has declined by 11 p.c., and there has been a loss of 18.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Moderate improvement in employment was shown in Kitchener - Waterloo at the beginning of June, according to information received from ~~100~~ ~~employers whose-169-employers~~ whose staffs aggregated 16,492, as compared with 16,404 at May 1. There was an increase in rubber manufacturing, while vegetable food plants released some employees; except for a relatively small gain in the number employed in trade, the general changes in the remaining industries were insignificant. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of June were stated as \$491,301, a sum smaller by 0.9 p.c. than that of \$495,814 reported at May 1; the latest figure was affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some establishments. The average earnings fell from \$30.23 in the preceding return to \$29.79 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$29.10 at June 1, 1944. In the 12 months, employment has risen by 3.6 p.c., while the payrolls have shown an advance of 5.1 p.c.

London.- There was a further falling-off in employment in London at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing. Within that division, the largest loss was in vegetable food factories. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were not pronounced. Statistics were furnished by 244 firms with a combined staff of 20,704 persons, as compared with 21,017 at the first of May, when the weekly payrolls, at \$629,852, exceeded by one p.c. the latest aggregate of \$623,371. However, the average earnings per employee advanced from \$29.97 in the last report, to \$30.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.14 at June 1, 1944. The index number of employment was then higher by 4.5 p.c., while the reported salaries and wages were higher by 2.5 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing in this city, mainly in the animal food and printing and publishing divisions; communications and construction were also rather busier. Data were received from 625 employers with a staff of 59,058, as compared with 58,570 at May 1. This gain of 0.8 p.c. was accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$1,724,782, as compared with \$1,740,860 at May 1. As in the

other cities, the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day was a factor in lowering the latest total. The average per employee was \$29.20, as compared with \$29.72 at May 1 and \$28.97 at June 1, 1944. Since then, the payrolls have fallen by 2.7 p.c., and the number of employees, by 3.4 p.c.

Regina.- No general change in employment was noted in Regina at the beginning of June. A reduction in the manufacture of iron and steel products and in retail trade was almost entirely offset by rather greater activity in animal and vegetable food factories, construction and certain other industries. The employees of the 153 firms furnishing information at the beginning of June numbered 10,101, practically the same as at May; the weekly payrolls, however, were lower, at \$279,369, as compared with \$285,012 at the first of May. The average earnings were then \$28.22, as compared with \$27.66 at the date under review, when they were reduced by the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. The per capita figure at June 1, 1944, was \$26.97. In the 12 months, employment has declined by 1.7 p.c., while there has been an increase of 3.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Considerable improvement was indicated in Saskatoon at the beginning of June, when the 135 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reported an increase of 272 persons, bringing their working forces to 6,156. This advance of 4.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at June 1; these totalled \$160,208, an average of \$26.02 per worker, as compared with \$26.89 at the beginning of May, and \$25.72 at June 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has shown a fractional decline, but there has been an increase of 4.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in this city was favourable, there being general, though moderate increases in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries; the largest took place in construction, transportation and lumber manufacturing. Statistics were tabulated from 254 employers whose workers numbered 17,623, as compared with 17,458 at the beginning of May. Partly as a result of the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many establishments, the latest aggregate of payrolls, at \$559,363, was lower by 0.6 p.c. than that of \$562,999 at May 1. The per capita figure was then \$32.25, while the latest average was \$31.74; that for June 1, 1944, was \$30.28. In the 12 months, there has been a slight falling-off in the index number of employment, while that of payrolls has shown practically no change.

Edmonton.- Continued improvement was reported in Edmonton at the beginning of June, most of the gain being in construction. Slight increases, however, were also noted in other branches of industry. A personnel of 16,605 men and women was employed by the 215 co-operating establishments, as compared with 16,336 in their last report. The salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$486,367, being 0.8 p.c. higher than the total of \$482,539 indicated at the first of May. However, the latest average earnings were rather lower, at \$29.29 per employee, as compared with \$29.54 a month previously, and \$29.48 at June 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a reduction of 11.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 8.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of June, when the 706 establishments furnishing information had a staff of 82,308 persons, as compared with 80,541 a month previously. This increase of 1,767 employees, or 2.2 p.c., was accompanied by a falling-off of 1.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, which aggregated \$2,744,462 at June 1. The average per worker fell from \$34.73 at May 1, to \$33.34 at the date under review, when the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in

some plants had an effect. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$33.56. In the last 12 months, recorded employment has declined by 6.3 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 7.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

The greatest gains at the date under review took place in food and iron and steel factories, and in transportation and construction. Communications, services and trade also afforded more employment.

Victoria.- Further improvement was indicated in Victoria at June 1; the advance took place largely in the iron and steel division, while there were smaller increases in services and construction. Statistics were compiled from 164 firms with a staff of 14,584 persons, as compared with 14,387 at the beginning of May. The increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a decline of 1.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, the loss, as in other cities, being due in part to the observance of a holiday on May 24. The average earnings fell from \$33.71 at May 1, to \$32.87 at June 1, as compared with \$32.67 at the beginning of June of last summer. Since then, employment has risen by 0.8 p.c., and the salaries and wages by 4.2 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 June 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.

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
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	.	.	.	115.9	126.2	132.4	.	.	.	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	.	.	.	114.5	117.8	115.8	.	.	.	115.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	106.2	.	.	.	104.3	104.2	103.3	.	.	.	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	.	.	.	87.8	89.9	89.3	.	.	.	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.3	.	.	.	79.3	81.6	82.7	.	.	.	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	96.4	.	.	.	90.9	104.4	89.5	.	.	.	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	.	.	.	93.8	101.6	92.2	.	.	.	96.8
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	.	.	.	99.8	104.7	97.7	.	.	.	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.6	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	106.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
June 1, 1941	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.5	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	163.9	116.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	128.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	166.7	94.4	179.3	132.5	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	178.7	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	137.3	136.9	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	186.2	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	196.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	161.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	196.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.5	108.0	190.6	150.6	196.7	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	125.5	144.2	186.6
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.8	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	196.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.6	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	186.7	194.1	121.6	218.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	136.8	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	195.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.5	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	128.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	167.9	197.1	185.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	136.3	155.3	183.5
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	168.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	186.0	151.6	145.6	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.6	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	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	168.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.6	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.8	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
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	134.9	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.8	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	175.0
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
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.5	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	135.5	151.8	175.5

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

100.0	7.7	.1	4.5	3.7	30.7	41.4	11.0	5.1	2.2	3.7	9.2
-------	-----	----	-----	-----	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

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
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	86.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	88.6	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.6	110.6
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.6	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 1, 1941	141.1	163.9	153.3	160.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.8
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	261.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	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	228.2	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.6	221.2
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.2
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	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	172.2	185.5	289.5	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	229.6	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
June 1	175.6	229.1	188.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1

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

15.2 1.9 13.8 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.3 4.6

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	108.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
June 1, 1941	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.6
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.9	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	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.9	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	158.2	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	104.8	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	187.0
Apr. 1	178.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	206.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.8	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1

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

100.0	61.3	3.4	3.8	1.7	9.1	7.4	2.9	10.5
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

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

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
MANUFACTURING	61.3	209.0	210.6	223.1	224.2	206.9	168.0	129.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	218.6	207.9	226.1	184.9	174.9	172.9	148.0
Fur and products	.2	141.0	140.5	125.9	127.1	123.2	123.6	120.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.1	140.7	137.1	140.6	138.7	137.0	116.8
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.2	129.2	126.3	126.4	128.6	131.0	113.0
Lumber and products	3.8	124.9	120.3	120.9	117.3	120.2	120.9	97.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	104.7	97.6	99.2	98.4	109.9	115.7	91.6
Furniture	.7	126.6	126.2	125.3	106.6	111.6	111.9	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	199.7	200.4	198.3	198.2	166.9	148.5	122.9
Musical instruments	.03	28.2	27.7	28.8	51.2	38.7	39.2	82.1
Plant products - edible	2.9	155.6	156.8	152.8	138.1	137.2	133.8	121.1
Pulp and paper products	4.9	141.5	138.1	134.6	129.2	133.4	126.3	117.6
Pulp and paper	2.2	128.2	122.8	122.5	120.2	125.6	120.5	110.7
Paper products	.9	213.5	212.4	204.7	189.2	189.0	167.3	141.6
Printing and publishing	1.8	134.8	133.3	126.9	120.5	124.5	125.2	118.2
Rubber products	1.3	181.1	179.4	164.4	126.7	128.1	134.6	107.5
Textile products	7.7	157.8	158.8	157.5	161.5	168.9	159.4	144.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	156.9	157.5	156.5	161.5	176.8	169.9	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	107.3	108.3	110.1	119.8	128.9	125.8	121.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	168.4	168.9	167.0	171.7	203.3	186.3	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	621.3	617.6	695.5	552.5	581.0	585.6	511.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	145.5	145.5	148.7	143.5	144.4	143.0	139.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	160.9	162.0	159.3	167.9	172.7	155.6	138.0
Other textile products	.9	170.6	174.0	169.1	169.5	172.8	166.0	133.8
Tobacco	.6	124.2	135.8	125.5	131.6	128.2	107.0	100.3
Beverages	.8	259.2	256.7	241.4	211.8	235.5	205.6	172.9
Chemicals and allied products	3.9	550.7	579.2	590.9	672.1	675.4	348.5	192.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	138.2	135.8	136.6	131.5	133.6	133.3	106.0
Electric light and power	1.0	147.8	143.2	140.0	140.3	145.3	149.9	137.5
Electrical apparatus	2.4	287.5	288.7	329.5	296.2	254.4	213.1	147.3
Iron and steel products	21.9	286.3	291.6	330.7	341.2	281.8	199.0	126.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	242.4	244.1	247.9	262.3	245.4	211.2	158.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	215.7	217.1	220.6	247.6	253.4	225.2	134.0
Agricultural implements	.7	142.3	143.4	122.1	134.2	138.5	107.9	91.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	8.9	250.3	255.4	302.4	285.3	236.2	179.8	115.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	278.0	278.1	282.7	306.7	284.3	256.5	168.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1234.5	1251.8	1497.2	1517.9	973.8	420.6	206.2
Heating appliances	.3	192.3	193.7	164.1	167.4	155.8	158.4	132.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	264.7	274.9	288.9	316.9	291.4	226.2	142.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	229.0	231.9	260.1	282.1	281.3	232.3	124.8
Other iron and steel products	3.8	319.9	328.4	379.5	449.2	379.2	214.8	132.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	374.0	392.1	453.9	483.2	390.4	290.5	179.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	215.7	214.1	211.4	205.1	186.9	179.7	172.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	340.7	345.6	372.4	363.9	341.4	205.5	154.2
LOGGING	3.4	201.1	205.8	176.9	146.9	169.0	158.3	105.2
MINING	3.8	144.6	145.7	162.9	156.2	173.1	177.2	166.7
Coal	1.4	92.2	92.7	94.8	89.0	92.2	91.5	86.4
Metallic ores	1.8	247.5	251.6	273.3	303.2	357.3	372.1	354.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	163.2	161.0	162.2	158.0	161.6	161.0	146.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	115.5	112.6	107.8	103.6	103.9	97.2	87.1
Telegraphs	.4	126.8	126.4	128.8	131.5	120.4	115.5	98.2
Telephones	1.3	112.1	108.5	102.1	96.0	99.3	92.2	84.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	125.9	124.4	122.4	114.8	106.4	99.2	90.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	190.7	188.3	185.4	166.5	152.9	146.5	133.7
Steam railways	4.9	107.9	107.0	106.0	102.3	94.7	86.2	77.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	118.3	115.6	111.7	102.8	98.3	94.9	91.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.4	103.1	98.8	101.3	126.3	123.3	139.5	90.5
Building	2.3	90.7	85.6	86.2	157.0	138.9	141.1	68.4
Highway	2.9	131.8	131.6	132.1	131.3	136.3	180.3	126.1
Railway	2.2	89.6	82.6	88.1	90.7	96.7	100.9	79.9
SERVICES	2.8	202.4	202.4	202.2	192.0	180.6	170.9	142.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	201.4	201.6	199.7	188.2	173.2	163.6	135.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	204.5	204.0	206.6	198.4	193.6	183.6	154.3
TRADE	10.5	171.1	171.0	161.3	150.6	153.7	156.8	140.7
Retail	7.7	177.4	177.8	168.6	157.9	160.9	164.6	146.2
Wholesale	2.8	155.9	154.5	142.7	131.8	134.3	136.2	126.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.3	175.5	180.5	181.2	171.7	152.9	120.8
FINANCE	-	129.0	128.7	125.4	122.6	122.8	116.1	113.4
Banks and trust companies	-	133.0	133.1	129.8	126.7	125.7	111.3	106.6
Brokerage and stock markets	-	178.3	169.9	136.3	111.9	108.6	123.3	189.4
Insurance	-	120.8	120.6	118.7	117.8	119.8	122.3	117.6
Total - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	173.1	173.2	177.8	178.3	169.3	155.4	120.6

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	40.6	201.3	203.5	212.3	207.7	177.9	152.2	129.9
	Lumber products	4.1	124.0	120.1	134.5	119.1	117.2	112.0	104.7
	Pulp and paper	4.0	199.5	185.2	192.8	199.9	188.0	187.1	166.8
	Textile products	3.0	113.7	114.1	109.9	115.3	120.4	118.5	110.1
	Iron and steel	20.2	311.0	328.9	345.1	344.4	263.1	183.1	144.7
	Other manufactures	9.5	163.7	158.4	155.6	146.7	144.6	145.3	124.7
	Logging	4.6	275.2	254.3	197.4	199.6	215.3	239.8	130.7
	Mining	11.3	103.3	103.2	106.2	97.9	110.2	118.9	113.4
	Communications	2.0	125.4	126.4	122.4	120.2	115.0	104.7	91.8
	Transportation	13.5	180.1	182.5	155.7	163.1	127.4	85.2	75.0
	Construction	16.1	236.2	226.7	216.2	218.5	253.8	252.9	116.2
	Services	2.0	290.2	297.1	300.8	296.9	281.6	258.7	196.3
	Trade	9.7	199.3	196.1	178.4	166.2	171.5	169.7	142.7
	- All Industries	100.0	191.0	183.1	178.2	175.3	166.1	152.4	117.0
	Quebec	Manufacturing	67.4	221.4	223.0	240.2	244.8	217.8	173.9
Lumber products		3.0	143.3	135.9	135.2	128.7	130.3	143.9	101.5
Pulp and paper		6.0	138.5	133.6	131.7	123.7	128.6	124.4	115.9
Textile products		13.4	134.3	135.4	133.7	137.7	194.1	179.6	161.6
Iron and steel		19.6	319.5	318.4	370.7	374.4	279.3	185.7	116.1
Other manufactures		25.4	240.5	246.9	267.7	280.1	222.3	177.0	137.4
Logging		4.2	242.3	265.8	246.0	208.4	247.3	228.0	119.6
Mining		2.3	272.1	276.3	298.9	314.0	304.8	294.7	291.8
Communications		1.4	111.9	110.3	102.8	98.4	102.5	91.5	79.3
Transportation		7.7	117.5	110.6	110.2	102.5	102.9	96.0	87.9
Construction		6.5	84.8	82.7	86.0	115.2	109.8	121.1	82.0
Services		2.5	189.8	189.9	187.0	179.1	168.8	148.5	124.5
Trade		3.0	180.4	180.6	175.9	162.1	161.7	165.1	160.3
- All Industries		100.0	184.3	184.9	194.3	197.8	182.8	157.3	123.0
Ontario		Manufacturing	68.9	201.3	204.0	211.5	213.0	203.3	171.6
	Lumber products	3.2	110.5	105.6	104.4	106.5	98.4	100.0	85.4
	Pulp and paper	5.2	139.3	137.5	131.2	127.3	131.7	125.7	114.6
	Textile products	7.2	131.1	131.9	131.4	136.5	144.0	140.9	130.4
	Iron and steel	25.1	270.7	277.6	306.9	320.0	290.7	223.5	137.3
	Other manufactures	27.2	219.4	221.7	221.7	214.2	207.7	175.9	136.4
	Logging	2.5	206.1	198.8	131.8	93.1	127.1	110.8	103.1
	Mining	2.8	207.9	210.0	218.3	238.5	292.9	313.9	294.6
	Communications	1.5	104.8	102.6	97.3	90.1	93.8	89.9	82.3
	Transportation	6.4	118.5	117.5	115.6	107.7	102.5	95.3	88.4
	Construction	5.3	100.2	97.0	93.4	118.1	111.4	148.2	97.2
	Services	2.7	219.3	218.9	226.0	219.4	205.7	196.7	165.2
	Trade	9.9	172.6	173.4	161.0	152.1	158.7	165.1	146.9
	- All Industries	100.0	178.9	180.1	182.1	182.9	178.5	161.9	126.6
	Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	36.3	179.0	176.3	193.0	183.2	171.3	139.2
Lumber products		2.0	141.8	139.9	133.7	130.2	140.2	141.0	106.7
Pulp and paper		2.3	111.8	106.3	104.7	99.7	107.5	106.1	102.2
Textile products		2.5	229.4	234.7	225.4	228.8	234.6	196.9	155.8
Iron and steel		11.5	130.1	132.2	156.4	167.5	142.8	110.7	86.4
Other manufactures		18.0	256.5	250.2	272.9	232.8	224.4	176.3	149.5
Logging		.7	84.5	84.6	90.1	59.2	110.2	78.3	36.6
Mining		6.3	136.9	132.8	142.8	135.8	138.9	121.6	106.6
Communications		2.5	128.0	121.8	120.9	117.8	113.8	110.5	94.8
Transportation		19.1	132.4	129.1	132.5	122.2	112.3	110.5	101.5
Construction		11.6	89.7	82.2	91.8	101.3	119.4	130.8	89.5
Services		4.1	182.8	182.8	183.2	162.4	157.9	162.7	127.6
Trade		19.4	148.0	147.7	139.6	129.7	131.6	131.8	123.5
- All Industries		100.0	141.8	139.3	145.2	138.5	137.4	128.3	107.4
British Columbia		Manufacturing	63.7	246.6	242.7	267.9	265.8	227.5	158.5
	Lumber products	10.8	129.2	126.7	127.9	121.6	143.2	134.4	105.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	160.9	164.6	162.0	152.0	158.0	148.6	127.5
	Textile products	.8	204.9	205.4	209.6	191.0	198.0	172.4	137.8
	Iron and steel	24.1	818.1	811.4	991.8	1040.8	769.0	245.7	123.2
	Other manufactures	13.6	184.9	177.2	178.7	168.2	162.4	156.0	140.0
	Logging	6.8	147.6	150.0	155.7	145.6	127.0	121.4	98.4
	Mining	4.4	94.6	84.4	92.4	98.0	108.3	117.7	111.0
	Communications	2.4	141.1	134.3	132.4	137.6	124.6	116.5	111.2
	Transportation	10.2	126.9	121.5	124.5	110.6	96.3	101.5	92.0
	Construction	7.4	100.3	95.7	107.2	170.2	112.3	104.9	79.3
	Services	3.6	186.8	183.7	171.5	158.3	142.4	143.0	128.5
	Trade	11.5	181.7	180.0	170.4	159.5	164.9	158.8	138.0
	- All Industries	100.0	175.5	172.4	183.6	187.6	161.9	134.9	112.0

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

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
Montreal - Manufacturing	73.3	208.6	211.3	233.4	233.3	199.0	159.5	124.7
Plant products - edible	3.1	145.7	146.4	140.8	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	150.3	149.8	143.1	131.5	132.1	123.5	115.0
Textiles	12.3	163.0	164.9	166.2	170.2	178.0	158.9	143.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	169.9	170.3	172.2	172.2	175.9	141.6	126.5
Iron and steel	27.5	300.0	302.4	363.8	366.3	266.7	184.0	114.1
Other manufactures	22.8	197.5	202.4	222.1	221.2	174.7	151.8	120.8
Communications	1.5	81.9	80.0	72.6	68.2	71.4	65.0	67.5
Transportation	5.1	113.0	103.6	104.4	91.7	102.2	101.1	92.4
Construction	3.5	57.5	57.1	62.9	63.1	73.1	67.2	45.2
Trade	12.7	174.0	175.2	167.8	155.3	162.7	155.3	145.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	175.6	176.7	189.9	188.9	168.8	141.1	113.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	72.8	286.5	291.1	358.7	375.4	282.9	188.1	129.9
Leather products	8.7	111.1	112.3	110.3	109.9	109.5	107.4	89.4
Other manufactures	64.1	364.4	370.9	470.4	491.7	359.2	224.1	147.6
Transportation	3.6	90.1	84.7	84.4	78.2	74.5	69.0	126.0
Construction	6.6	151.1	145.2	142.3	163.3	136.9	158.0	101.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	229.1	230.4	268.1	276.3	220.0	153.9	125.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	72.5	207.8	210.5	229.4	228.8	207.1	162.7	121.8
Plant products - edible	5.0	166.6	170.3	166.2	147.3	156.6	149.0	120.0
Printing and publishing	6.8	165.6	164.5	156.5	146.0	151.9	149.6	132.9
Textiles	7.5	116.5	117.4	116.1	123.9	125.8	120.0	107.4
Iron and steel	20.8	334.0	336.6	435.8	437.4	366.1	232.6	130.2
Other manufactures	32.1	216.1	220.8	230.2	225.1	204.6	159.8	122.0
Communications	1.5	85.3	83.7	77.1	72.1	75.4	70.9	69.3
Transportation	3.9	136.1	135.1	131.5	119.5	111.3	103.9	102.3
Construction	2.7	110.1	107.8	92.3	101.8	79.5	135.5	66.2
Trade	15.2	156.7	159.0	148.4	139.9	145.3	147.3	135.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	186.4	188.4	197.5	193.3	179.7	153.3	119.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.7	150.5	154.9	171.2	169.5	157.9	149.9	109.3
Lumber products	2.2	42.1	42.4	38.6	44.9	47.8	60.5	54.3
Pulp and paper	14.2	124.4	125.4	127.3	129.2	125.2	116.4	102.6
Other manufactures	31.3	209.3	216.5	249.1	241.6	219.7	210.7	134.9
Construction	8.5	118.3	117.4	113.8	145.7	165.7	161.4	143.1
Trade	23.6	199.5	199.6	190.9	178.9	172.7	172.4	147.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	159.1	160.7	165.2	164.7	157.7	150.6	117.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.7	182.7	189.6	189.3	195.8	198.2	165.6	124.7
Textiles	11.3	101.7	100.5	101.6	97.8	108.6	107.6	103.2
Electrical apparatus	10.9	197.4	196.8	209.5	194.5	209.2	161.9	123.5
Iron and steel	40.6	230.8	250.6	252.4	284.8	285.5	213.2	133.6
Other manufactures	20.9	180.0	178.7	167.6	154.8	155.0	151.4	131.9
Construction	3.0	105.6	104.4	87.6	111.0	101.4	152.9	76.7
Trade	8.3	165.4	162.5	152.2	142.6	145.0	151.3	136.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	176.7	181.9	178.7	184.2	185.9	161.9	122.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.9	302.6	307.6	326.1	349.9	320.4	258.6	177.5
Iron and steel	71.6	319.6	326.7	355.5	389.3	354.6	282.3	179.5
Other manufactures	16.3	245.3	243.6	231.3	217.4	206.3	181.3	170.6
Construction	1.9	77.0	75.9	76.6	81.1	74.9	68.3	44.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	270.0	273.6	288.0	304.5	279.2	229.9	160.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	58.0	169.5	168.2	185.9	176.4	167.2	134.4	107.1
Animal products - edible	8.3	255.8	245.0	315.3	233.6	187.4	193.6	139.7
Printing and publishing	4.4	113.0	106.5	106.8	98.8	110.4	106.9	108.3
Textiles	7.0	238.1	244.3	237.0	243.4	240.9	201.0	159.6
Iron and steel	16.7	124.8	125.5	152.5	156.9	127.5	111.2	82.3
Other manufactures	19.6	213.9	212.3	211.5	199.0	225.1	140.6	121.2
Transportation	6.3	94.0	93.5	88.6	78.2	75.7	72.5	80.7
Construction	2.2	46.1	43.3	45.0	56.1	65.7	154.7	47.8
Trade	26.0	124.9	125.0	118.3	110.5	113.1	111.6	104.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.4	138.3	144.3	136.6	132.8	122.2	99.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	59.8	371.1	367.8	431.0	434.1	332.5	185.4	137.7
Lumber products	7.4	131.8	133.7	128.7	111.9	125.5	131.2	108.0
Other manufactures	52.4	498.5	492.0	687.9	603.8	432.9	211.9	151.9
Communications	3.4	131.7	122.1	120.1	116.5	116.5	108.7	111.0
Transportation	9.6	121.0	111.2	112.1	93.3	79.6	83.7	92.5
Construction	4.3	91.8	83.9	79.8	104.9	99.8	79.2	52.7
Services	5.0	185.2	182.0	170.5	157.5	137.6	137.0	130.0
Trade	17.8	143.7	142.9	172.5	160.1	160.1	160.4	142.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	223.1	223.2	243.5	240.2	197.7	141.9	118.6

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

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Pay-rolls at June 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	1,097,081	36,078,179	32.89	124.4	125.4	132.8	157.4	161.9	166.7
Animal products - edible	44,550	1,354,530	30.40	126.4	120.2	130.8	151.4	148.0	153.7
Fur and products	3,362	99,229	29.51	114.1	113.7	101.9	128.2	128.6	116.4
Leather and products	29,116	706,847	24.28	102.3	102.7	100.1	132.6	134.3	123.7
Boots and shoes	17,676	420,656	23.80	97.9	98.6	96.4	132.7	133.7	122.1
Lumber and its products	67,800	1,877,326	27.69	103.3	99.5	100.0	134.4	132.0	128.2
Rough and dressed lumber	37,249	1,048,499	28.15	90.5	84.4	86.7	120.4	114.5	114.1
Furniture	11,868	316,978	26.71	113.1	112.8	112.0	128.0	128.1	122.6
Other lumber products	18,683	511,849	27.40	134.5	134.9	133.5	187.0	190.6	177.5
Plant products - edible	51,148	1,373,037	26.84	116.3	117.2	116.2	137.0	137.3	130.7
Pulp and paper products	88,414	2,980,409	33.71	110.3	107.6	104.9	126.1	125.0	118.6
Pulp and paper	39,008	1,439,114	36.89	108.4	101.9	101.7	125.6	121.9	120.0
Paper products	16,718	452,810	27.09	127.6	127.0	122.4	140.1	139.7	130.5
Printing and publishing	32,683	1,098,485	33.30	107.7	106.5	101.4	121.8	123.6	112.5
Rubber products	22,832	743,694	32.67	134.5	133.3	122.1	166.8	174.0	164.9
Textile products	137,574	3,293,123	23.94	99.0	118.0	98.8	123.9	126.8	118.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,015	1,211,046	24.71	92.3	92.7	92.1	120.4	122.7	114.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,708	528,346	24.34	85.3	88.1	87.5	107.5	109.4	104.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,190	294,516	24.16	90.4	90.7	89.6	121.6	126.1	116.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,724	302,203	25.78	106.1	105.5	101.7	146.2	145.9	133.4
Hosiery and knit goods	22,063	470,884	21.54	101.7	101.7	104.0	119.5	121.1	115.8
Sarments and personal furnishings	50,106	1,207,945	24.11	103.4	104.1	102.4	130.1	133.2	121.9
Other textile products	16,390	403,248	24.60	102.7	104.8	101.9	122.4	127.8	119.2
Tobacco	10,248	257,127	25.09	116.1	126.9	117.3	161.5	176.3	151.6
Beverages	14,296	506,449	35.43	126.1	124.9	117.4	149.7	146.5	138.2
Chemicals and allied products	70,255	2,414,792	34.37	156.2	164.3	167.7	199.7	205.8	199.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,852	493,589	31.14	103.7	101.9	102.5	131.7	130.9	128.9
Electric light and power	18,845	695,875	36.93	98.6	95.5	95.4	113.0	112.4	107.9
Electrical apparatus	42,289	1,423,893	33.67	134.9	135.5	154.6	166.6	173.2	182.1
Iron and steel products	391,168	14,750,522	37.71	143.9	146.5	166.2	191.0	190.8	209.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,379	1,239,163	37.12	114.8	115.6	117.4	134.4	137.3	136.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,002	821,398	35.71	95.8	96.4	98.0	115.9	118.6	115.4
Agricultural implements	11,763	414,479	35.24	131.9	132.9	113.2	180.0	185.1	164.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	159,066	8,141,584	38.61	138.2	141.0	168.2	168.8	179.1	208.9
Automobiles and parts	41,637	1,669,801	40.10	108.4	108.4	110.2	116.4	124.7	129.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62,628	2,528,630	40.58	309.4	312.7	356.0	423.1	440.2	481.8
Heating appliances	6,151	193,181	31.41	121.4	122.8	103.6	144.0	154.6	121.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,859	535,769	37.71	117.0	121.6	127.7	142.0	166.7	160.4
Foundry and machine shop products	9,976	372,987	37.39	98.6	95.8	112.0	164.8	170.7	165.8
Other iron and steel products	68,344	2,403,341	35.17	148.9	152.9	176.7	192.8	207.2	229.3
Non-ferrous metal products	52,870	1,844,843	34.89	128.7	134.9	166.2	169.0	170.8	192.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,444	642,537	39.07	120.0	119.1	117.6	138.5	138.0	134.9
Miscellaneous	20,014	620,352	31.00	155.8	167.9	169.5	223.6	230.0	243.9
LOGGING	60,700	1,622,526	26.73	127.0	130.0	111.1	170.7	175.2	149.2
MINING	68,099	2,587,897	38.00	81.6	82.2	86.3	98.4	102.5	102.5
Coal	25,404	925,970	36.45	100.8	101.3	103.6	144.3	156.2	144.1
Metallic ores	31,792	1,306,280	41.09	66.5	67.6	73.4	75.9	77.9	82.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,903	355,647	32.62	101.4	100.0	100.7	132.9	131.8	132.8
COMMUNICATIONS	30,960	977,631	31.58	114.8	115.8	110.9	138.6	134.0	127.3
Telegraphs	7,274	231,706	31.95	109.8	109.4	111.5	138.7	135.5	128.3
Telephones	23,615	743,664	31.49	121.6	117.7	110.7	138.2	133.2	127.0
TRANSPORTATION	162,617	6,231,592	38.32	127.4	125.9	125.4	152.1	150.5	142.8
Street railways and cartage	48,248	1,657,888	34.36	130.2	120.5	126.6	153.1	152.2	145.8
Steam railways	98,099	3,728,645	42.32	125.6	124.6	125.0	151.1	150.4	140.8
Shipping and stevedoring	26,270	845,059	32.17	124.7	121.8	117.7	155.1	146.0	145.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	132,102	3,937,176	29.80	74.2	71.1	72.6	97.0	90.5	92.5
Building	40,084	1,367,599	34.12	84.3	60.6	61.1	76.1	72.4	71.5
Highway	52,517	1,411,152	26.87	73.1	73.0	73.3	100.6	95.2	98.8
Railway	39,501	1,158,425	29.33	89.2	82.3	87.3	134.8	120.4	126.8
SERVICES	50,399	988,240	19.61	118.4	118.4	118.3	145.3	148.0	140.7
Hotels and restaurants	33,113	619,300	18.70	123.1	123.2	122.1	166.3	169.7	161.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,286	368,940	21.34	111.4	111.1	112.5	129.9	131.7	126.6
TRADE	188,114	5,038,685	26.79	109.1	109.1	102.9	124.1	124.4	115.7
Retail	137,864	3,384,390	24.65	107.8	108.0	102.4	122.5	122.9	114.9
Wholesale	50,250	1,654,295	32.92	114.5	118.4	104.8	127.6	127.7	117.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	114.8	114.9	118.1	143.3	145.4	146.0
FINANCE	66,799	2,247,632	33.85	111.1	110.9	108.0	129.7	129.4	122.6
Banks and trust companies	38,600	1,143,819	29.63	119.5	119.6	116.6	135.6	135.5	126.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	2,207	82,689	37.47	144.6	137.8	110.5	177.5	164.6	136.4
Insurance	25,992	1,021,124	39.29	98.8	98.6	97.1	121.1	121.0	117.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,856,871	59,709,568	32.16	114.7	114.8	117.6	142.7	144.8	145.1

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments, in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945, and June 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 June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
Maritime	Manufacturing	56,720	1,806,664	31.85	132.3	133.7	139.5	162.7	192.8	194.6
Provinces	Lumber products	5,757	133,991	23.27	110.7	107.2	120.1	146.0	147.6	164.9
	Pulp and paper	5,546	181,518	32.73	106.6	99.0	103.0	133.0	126.1	130.0
	Iron and steel	28,068	1,052,348	37.49	169.9	179.6	190.7	233.7	259.6	261.1
	Logging	6,341	162,211	25.88	105.9	97.9	76.0	178.1	170.9	111.3
	Mining	15,636	539,112	34.49	86.9	86.8	89.3	131.0	139.6	127.9
	Transportation	18,682	657,958	35.22	187.9	214.2	182.7	227.5	256.7	213.7
	Construction	22,330	580,717	26.01	93.4	89.6	85.5	127.2	117.3	118.3
	Trade	13,514	322,359	23.85	118.1	116.2	105.7	137.4	137.9	124.4
Maritimes	- All Industries	138,839	4,191,400	30.19	112.8	120.1	117.0	164.2	170.9	161.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	370,490	11,800,365	31.85	127.3	128.2	138.1	169.4	172.7	178.0
	Lumber products	16,335	419,630	25.69	99.6	94.4	94.0	154.1	146.2	139.6
	Pulp and paper	33,003	1,119,279	33.91	111.3	107.4	105.9	129.9	127.6	121.7
	Textile products	73,853	1,756,046	23.78	102.6	103.2	102.3	131.1	133.1	121.0
	Chemicals	36,316	1,255,828	34.58	166.9	176.9	147.2	219.2	227.1	229.3
	Iron and steel	107,642	4,149,985	38.55	164.6	165.6	192.8	214.5	220.2	243.6
	Logging	22,971	518,632	22.58	106.3	116.6	107.9	175.0	190.2	160.5
	Mining	12,540	444,271	35.43	92.3	93.8	101.4	105.5	107.7	114.1
	Communications	7,869	268,421	34.11	122.3	120.5	112.3	133.7	129.4	122.8
	Transportation	42,473	1,597,059	37.60	122.4	116.2	114.8	147.3	139.9	132.9
	Construction	35,534	1,028,738	29.95	70.0	68.3	71.0	82.6	85.3	86.6
	Services	13,919	278,374	20.00	127.2	127.9	125.9	154.6	167.9	162.7
	Trade	44,143	1,195,643	26.86	109.3	109.4	118.5	123.4	123.1	116.7
Quebec	- All Industries	549,939	17,121,503	31.13	117.2	117.6	123.6	152.6	153.6	155.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	510,232	17,098,369	33.51	117.3	119.9	123.3	143.6	149.0	161.9
	Lumber products	24,038	641,746	26.70	110.6	106.6	102.1	139.1	135.6	128.3
	Plant products - edible	26,873	713,288	26.54	116.4	118.3	116.0	132.5	132.8	126.6
	Pulp and paper	38,150	1,270,365	33.30	110.8	109.4	104.4	123.4	123.6	114.9
	Textile products	53,188	1,319,582	24.81	93.0	93.8	93.3	114.9	118.2	113.2
	Chemicals	27,424	935,214	34.10	137.5	144.9	132.9	170.8	176.3	159.7
	Electrical apparatus	29,621	996,988	33.62	135.8	135.8	142.4	163.8	170.5	163.9
	Iron and steel	193,165	7,225,933	37.41	121.6	124.7	137.9	147.7	167.8	171.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	29,712	1,049,098	35.31	121.3	126.6	135.5	158.5	167.7	177.0
	Logging	19,756	423,926	22.60	196.0	179.4	119.0	231.7	226.5	142.9
	Mining	20,391	821,588	40.29	66.2	66.9	69.5	76.0	77.3	79.5
	Communications	11,435	374,316	32.73	116.6	114.1	108.2	139.7	134.3	129.0
	Transportation	47,219	1,837,906	38.92	125.1	124.1	121.3	144.5	144.8	134.9
	Construction	39,307	1,241,819	31.59	68.3	66.1	63.0	86.3	82.4	77.3
	Services	19,777	381,470	19.29	112.1	111.9	115.5	139.2	141.4	135.6
	Trade	73,471	1,887,071	27.06	104.5	105.0	97.5	118.6	119.0	109.7
Ontario	- All Industries	740,588	24,166,465	32.63	110.9	111.7	112.5	133.5	136.8	136.1
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,255	2,233,055	31.34	127.9	126.7	138.6	153.2	154.8	164.5
	Animal products - edible	13,582	388,679	29.04	149.3	142.4	178.1	167.4	169.7	195.7
	Lumber products	3,869	101,166	26.16	100.6	99.2	94.8	122.5	122.1	119.2
	Plant products - edible	5,894	185,491	28.08	133.0	132.4	132.7	147.9	147.3	142.9
	Textile products	4,978	103,858	20.86	116.5	119.2	116.0	133.4	141.8	128.3
	Iron and steel	22,610	797,286	35.26	117.5	119.4	141.3	153.0	156.8	181.4
	Mining	12,281	499,633	40.68	112.6	114.1	117.4	136.4	145.2	142.8
	Communications	4,914	145,329	29.57	115.8	110.2	109.4	132.6	126.0	116.4
	Transportation	37,390	1,506,082	40.28	119.8	116.8	119.9	143.6	137.6	139.4
	Construction	22,811	690,251	30.26	68.6	62.8	70.2	84.7	84.4	95.3
	Services	9,060	154,273	19.14	112.4	112.4	112.6	134.7	137.9	127.4
	Trade	37,973	1,031,785	27.17	112.3	112.1	105.9	128.3	127.2	117.9
Prairies	- All Industries	196,150	6,291,058	32.07	110.6	108.6	113.2	134.9	133.3	136.4
British Columbia	Manufacturing	88,384	3,139,728	35.52	155.5	153.1	169.0	195.2	198.4	212.4
	Animal products - edible	5,268	172,601	32.83	110.6	99.4	102.2	138.2	124.4	133.3
	Lumber products	17,801	590,903	32.65	96.1	94.5	95.2	119.0	119.2	116.9
	Plant products - edible	4,905	132,626	27.04	129.0	119.7	123.2	159.4	162.3	156.0
	Pulp and paper	7,256	259,892	35.82	109.3	110.9	109.0	121.5	123.8	121.4
	Iron and steel	39,693	1,524,970	38.42	333.0	330.2	403.7	429.7	447.1	514.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,080	120,453	39.11	93.4	95.9	102.3	103.9	106.7	106.4
	Logging	11,166	487,107	43.62	121.6	123.6	128.3	134.5	137.5	160.9
	Mining	7,251	283,293	39.07	71.9	71.7	78.5	83.9	85.5	88.2
	Transportation	16,853	632,587	37.54	125.0	119.7	122.7	157.5	156.2	160.9
	Construction	12,120	395,651	32.64	95.6	91.2	102.2	122.8	119.6	136.9
	Services	5,848	129,689	22.18	130.6	128.6	119.9	161.6	163.2	148.5
	Trade	19,013	511,827	26.92	114.4	113.4	107.3	137.6	137.5	129.2
B. C.	- All Industries	164,556	5,691,600	34.59	130.1	127.8	136.1	159.2	161.0	168.7

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	199,740	6,647,956	33.28	130.8	132.5	146.3	170.3	176.2	183.7
Plant products - edible	8,515	239,177	27.97	101.2	101.7	97.8	128.2	130.3	123.0
Pulp and paper	9,830	307,881	31.32	121.6	121.2	116.8	134.4	137.1	126.4
Textiles	33,357	840,479	25.20	102.6	103.7	104.6	131.4	134.1	122.6
Tobacco	6,321	166,396	26.32	108.9	111.0	114.9	164.8	171.7	160.7
Iron and steel	74,940	2,935,653	39.17	163.0	164.3	197.7	208.3	216.9	241.2
Communications	4,014	166,942	39.07	126.0	123.1	111.7	132.7	128.6	123.3
Transportation	13,793	490,667	34.86	111.8	102.5	103.3	138.9	126.9	124.3
Construction	9,578	311,478	32.52	85.6	85.0	78.6	107.8	105.8	94.8
Services	10,607	220,291	20.77	130.9	131.8	127.6	157.9	160.3	166.1
Trade	34,627	960,438	27.74	111.3	112.1	107.4	123.8	123.8	117.2
Montreal - All Industries	272,459	8,781,250	32.23	124.6	125.2	133.9	187.5	190.7	164.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	24,418	805,947	33.01	162.3	154.8	190.7	231.8	228.2	289.4
Chemicals	5,859	211,994	36.18	135.0	150.3	228.0	274.9	285.3	373.1
Iron and steel	7,272	334,374	41.86	297.6	289.1	400.2	408.3	390.1	593.0
Transportation	1,200	37,858	31.55	130.6	122.8	122.3	157.9	145.0	140.9
Construction	2,209	64,003	28.97	95.6	91.9	90.1	134.9	141.7	140.7
Services	1,382	23,551	17.04	123.9	124.1	125.0	154.2	159.2	148.5
Trade	3,984	90,772	22.78	120.4	118.6	112.9	136.6	132.9	134.1
Quebec - All Industries	33,649	1,033,475	30.80	139.8	140.6	163.6	205.5	200.9	241.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	178,479	6,055,899	33.93	127.7	129.4	141.0	160.0	163.6	174.6
Plant products - edible	12,294	312,622	25.43	111.8	114.3	111.5	119.2	120.1	112.0
Pulp and paper	16,841	558,750	33.18	110.8	110.0	104.7	124.7	126.2	116.5
Textiles	19,191	512,996	26.73	97.1	97.8	98.8	121.4	126.7	119.5
Chemicals	12,997	430,414	33.12	166.7	176.0	166.8	210.4	215.4	200.9
Electrical apparatus	13,798	469,204	34.00	146.4	146.9	158.0	179.1	184.6	180.5
Iron and steel	51,145	1,943,880	38.01	143.6	144.7	187.4	190.1	197.3	243.8
Communications	3,573	141,662	39.65	120.3	118.1	108.7	135.6	132.3	124.7
Transportation	9,543	329,744	34.55	131.0	130.0	126.6	150.3	153.4	139.4
Construction	6,725	235,052	34.95	81.3	79.6	68.1	90.5	90.1	78.9
Services	10,252	208,667	20.35	108.2	109.6	118.9	137.7	141.3	139.6
Trade	37,545	1,090,341	29.28	106.4	107.9	100.7	119.5	120.3	110.6
Toronto - All Industries	246,240	8,076,609	32.80	121.6	122.9	128.2	148.5	151.2	155.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,092	322,986	32.04	100.4	103.3	114.2	129.3	136.6	143.0
Pulp and paper	3,002	93,581	32.84	106.9	107.7	109.4	122.4	126.8	121.3
Iron and steel	2,820	100,256	35.55	84.3	86.5	110.6	135.2	139.9	164.9
Construction	1,805	54,427	30.15	73.3	72.7	70.5	94.6	92.4	84.4
Services	2,314	39,001	16.85	128.1	125.7	123.6	157.0	161.3	149.9
Trade	4,974	119,268	23.98	115.7	115.9	110.7	133.2	132.9	122.6
Ottawa - All Industries	21,117	612,320	29.00	105.6	106.7	109.7	132.5	133.3	132.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	48,637	1,616,979	33.25	110.3	114.5	114.3	130.2	142.6	135.8
Textiles	6,552	154,464	23.58	94.6	93.5	94.5	111.5	111.3	109.0
Electrical apparatus	6,347	222,052	34.99	121.9	121.6	129.4	161.1	176.8	161.1
Iron and steel	23,604	875,108	37.07	108.3	117.5	119.4	126.3	144.5	139.9
Construction	1,735	58,713	33.94	69.1	68.3	44.2	87.7	85.5	80.0
Trade	4,811	123,520	25.63	109.0	107.0	100.3	118.2	118.5	112.0
Hamilton - All Industries	59,124	1,881,221	32.37	109.1	112.4	110.4	128.2	138.6	130.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	32,712	1,340,410	40.98	117.0	118.9	126.1	121.7	134.0	142.6
Iron and steel	26,630	1,127,207	42.33	113.7	115.7	125.9	117.7	131.9	143.6
Construction	718	27,403	38.17	112.7	108.2	112.2	145.6	137.5	142.3
Trade	1,999	51,679	25.98	126.3	124.9	118.4	123.3	122.0	112.6
Windsor - All Industries	37,212	1,480,502	39.79	117.4	119.0	125.3	123.7	134.9	142.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	34,252	1,037,260	30.28	126.1	125.1	138.3	150.6	152.5	164.0
Animal products - edible	4,891	160,029	30.67	132.2	126.6	163.6	155.5	160.3	186.6
Textiles	4,117	85,229	20.70	118.6	121.5	117.9	131.6	140.9	123.2
Chemicals	2,899	95,362	32.89	808.2	508.2	585.0	639.9	641.9	671.6
Iron and steel	11,056	379,343	34.22	112.2	112.9	137.1	143.0	145.7	174.2
Communications	1,411	37,581	26.63	112.1	100.2	99.8	108.7	105.4	98.5
Transportation	3,740	127,454	34.13	129.7	129.0	122.2	150.4	150.0	135.4
Construction	1,300	43,406	33.39	29.9	28.0	29.1	33.0	30.9	32.9
Services	2,990	52,458	17.54	122.4	122.2	125.4	141.0	144.3	140.9
Trade	15,333	425,561	27.75	111.9	112.0	106.0	127.1	129.7	119.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,059	1,724,782	29.20	114.1	113.2	119.1	131.3	132.5	134.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	49,193	1,758,289	35.74	200.2	198.4	232.6	253.3	263.4	297.5
Lumber products	6,072	194,968	32.11	100.5	101.9	98.1	114.9	120.9	115.1
Iron and steel	29,513	1,133,236	38.40	356.6	354.3	461.3	461.2	485.5	533.3
Communications	2,817	76,995	27.33	121.2	112.3	110.5	134.9	135.5	124.9
Transportation	7,923	244,989	30.97	144.6	132.9	133.9	167.9	160.9	160.1
Construction	3,578	124,899	34.91	115.9	109.9	100.8	143.6	135.2	129.0
Services	4,150	95,501	23.01	135.2	132.8	124.5	168.5	168.3	163.1
Trade	14,641	403,580	27.57	114.5	114.0	107.5	139.0	140.0	130.8
Vancouver - All Industries	82,306	2,744,462	33.34	160.7	157.3	171.6	202.5	206.4	215.2

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at June 1 and May 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, May 1 and Apr. 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
			June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945
Halifax - Manufacturing	11,218	402,166	35.96	37.34	155.6	158.0	159.0	240.3	254.2	264.7
Plant products - edible	912	19,682	21.58	21.93	88.7	71.2	70.9	90.0	94.4	92.3
Iron and steel	7,237	288,187	39.92	42.15	253.5	256.0	260.4	370.2	395.5	423.1
Transportation	4,149	125,068	30.14	27.11	352.1	507.1	520.2	416.4	539.4	673.9
Construction	2,198	68,569	32.53	34.64	96.2	89.7	101.6	103.7	103.0	108.6
Services	1,071	17,697	16.52	17.38	98.4	101.1	101.4	107.2	115.9	113.4
Trade	4,576	105,361	23.02	24.06	122.7	119.9	122.1	122.3	135.0	134.6
Halifax - All Industries	24,903	771,958	31.00	31.55	144.7	154.8	158.1	194.6	210.5	225.9
Saint John - Manufacturing	6,387	213,262	33.39	33.48	128.6	133.1	136.8	194.9	205.3	205.7
Iron and steel	2,406	100,693	41.95	42.72	160.6	175.3	185.0	273.4	306.9	314.5
Trade	2,603	85,668	25.23	25.04	96.2	95.2	95.2	122.2	120.0	118.8
Saint John - All Industries	14,001	417,957	29.94	30.05	133.5	138.7	147.1	187.3	195.3	209.7
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,674	204,159	26.60	27.21	107.2	108.9	109.3	136.8	141.9	131.9
Textiles	4,136	97,582	23.59	23.97	97.3	98.0	99.5	124.8	127.7	115.8
Iron and steel	2,325	74,498	32.04	33.43	116.5	121.8	122.4	143.0	155.8	149.6
Sherbrooke - All Industries	9,294	245,512	26.42	26.85	105.6	106.6	107.3	133.0	136.1	126.7
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,963	272,473	30.43	31.77	148.1	145.8	145.5	165.1	169.7	182.7
Pulp and paper	2,892	106,983	36.66	38.72	112.9	102.9	101.0	127.9	123.0	119.6
Textiles	2,175	40,763	18.74	19.96	93.5	94.0	97.6	101.0	102.8	102.5
Three Rivers - All Industries	11,471	335,499	29.25	30.28	143.7	137.4	128.5	164.9	162.9	149.0
Kitchener - Manufacturing	14,001	413,737	29.55	30.05	116.2	115.6	117.1	149.7	151.5	149.5
Waterloo - Animal products - edible	1,224	36,501	29.92	32.63	113.5	111.9	112.9	138.2	149.0	147.7
Leather products	1,524	45,786	30.04	31.02	91.7	92.1	92.9	122.5	127.1	121.0
Lumber products	1,369	39,989	29.21	29.89	108.5	110.0	111.3	137.0	142.0	131.4
Rubber products	4,797	144,377	30.10	30.10	144.4	140.6	144.2	181.8	177.0	189.7
Textiles	1,475	34,108	23.12	22.95	85.4	86.0	88.9	111.8	111.2	95.7
Iron and steel	1,352	45,070	33.34	34.70	133.6	135.2	137.1	159.9	168.4	165.9
Kitchener - All Industries	16,492	491,301	29.79	30.23	110.8	110.2	111.6	144.5	146.0	144.1
London - Manufacturing	14,173	431,396	30.44	30.30	122.6	125.5	126.0	149.2	152.0	144.9
Plant products - edible	4,857	49,094	25.90	25.62	116.8	138.4	141.6	138.1	149.2	144.8
Pulp and paper	1,665	48,468	29.11	28.97	106.3	105.6	105.6	116.8	115.5	111.8
Textiles	1,251	24,786	19.81	21.22	75.8	77.2	79.5	79.6	87.1	86.5
Iron and steel	4,851	165,828	34.18	35.25	168.3	167.9	167.9	207.9	213.7	194.2
Trade	2,618	65,734	26.25	26.00	107.6	107.6	109.1	115.9	114.7	112.6
London - All Industries	20,704	623,371	30.11	29.97	115.3	118.0	118.5	138.9	140.4	135.6
Ft. William - Manufacturing	9,951	361,883	36.37	37.65	110.4	114.3	118.9	149.8	160.6	159.8
Ft. Arthur - Pulp and paper	1,892	69,358	36.66	36.97	120.5	122.1	123.0	120.0	122.6	122.9
Iron and steel	7,101	262,135	36.92	38.48	105.1	110.2	116.3	158.0	172.6	172.2
Transportation	1,991	75,796	38.07	36.93	142.4	137.5	108.6	131.0	122.8	92.8
Trade	1,300	31,953	24.58	24.54	97.1	96.5	97.6	111.1	110.2	110.1
Ft. Arthur - All Industries	14,296	497,515	34.90	35.53	101.9	104.0	104.0	132.5	139.1	132.7
Regina - Manufacturing	2,819	89,791	31.86	34.66	129.4	130.9	133.8	139.3	153.3	148.7
Animal products - edible	648	13,031	27.33	30.22	165.0	156.6	146.9	182.1	167.1	164.6
Iron and steel	801	26,646	33.27	39.70	115.8	133.2	150.2	134.3	184.4	174.9
Trade	4,008	98,660	24.62	24.53	117.1	119.0	119.4	129.6	131.2	137.6
Regina - All Industries	10,101	279,369	27.46	28.22	112.1	112.1	112.5	134.8	137.5	138.6
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,169	58,823	27.04	29.89	178.0	169.1	164.0	179.6	177.5	176.1
Animal products - edible	1,058	25,009	23.68	28.46	290.9	232.2	242.4	261.1	250.5	241.1
Trade	2,315	58,864	25.44	25.45	108.3	107.8	109.3	130.1	129.6	129.9
Saskatoon - All Industries	6,156	160,208	26.02	26.89	123.6	118.1	119.8	146.1	144.3	143.1
Calgary - Manufacturing	8,080	277,693	34.37	34.95	144.9	144.3	146.3	151.6	163.6	165.4
Animal products - edible	1,300	37,842	29.11	30.90	141.9	141.2	142.8	146.9	155.1	151.5
Plant products - edible	777	23,110	29.74	29.13	107.1	108.4	108.0	130.9	129.7	131.2
Iron and steel	2,887	106,157	36.77	37.29	155.8	157.2	160.3	207.8	212.8	223.5
Construction	664	22,152	33.36	34.30	37.6	35.4	37.2	61.2	59.1	57.8
Trade	5,245	147,088	28.04	28.40	105.3	104.9	104.5	120.1	121.2	119.3
Calgary - All Industries	17,623	559,363	31.74	32.25	114.6	113.6	114.6	136.6	137.5	137.1
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,650	208,105	31.39	31.68	122.7	122.5	123.6	154.2	155.3	152.2
Animal products - edible	2,813	88,471	31.45	31.47	145.9	140.3	141.0	175.3	168.7	169.9
Iron and steel	1,189	42,723	35.93	36.86	97.2	107.7	110.2	135.4	151.8	153.0
Construction	1,273	45,445	35.70	34.21	130.9	112.2	87.1	175.6	144.4	110.2
Trade	5,021	128,731	25.64	26.35	138.6	137.3	138.5	150.5	153.2	148.4
Edmonton - All Industries	16,605	486,367	29.29	29.64	122.4	120.4	119.3	148.1	146.9	140.7
Victoria - Manufacturing	9,445	345,831	36.62	37.74	249.0	244.7	241.5	314.3	315.2	319.7
Lumber products	1,131	37,882	33.49	34.29	110.2	113.6	113.4	137.1	144.7	133.5
Iron and steel	6,596	255,491	36.73	40.10	499.3	483.2	476.9	631.2	632.5	652.6
Transportation	911	28,323	34.92	34.77	149.0	149.0	147.5	164.7	163.0	154.3
Trade	2,191	51,557	23.53	23.31	106.9	107.8	108.0	118.3	119.2	117.3
Victoria - All Industries	14,584	479,431	32.87	33.71	172.7	170.4	170.3	227.4	230.0	229.1

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515043

