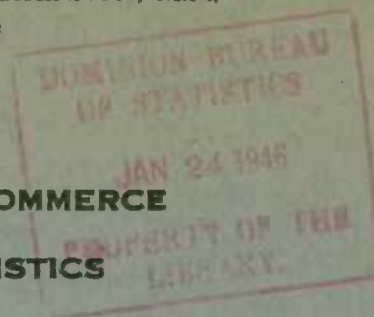


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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1943



OTTAWA
1944

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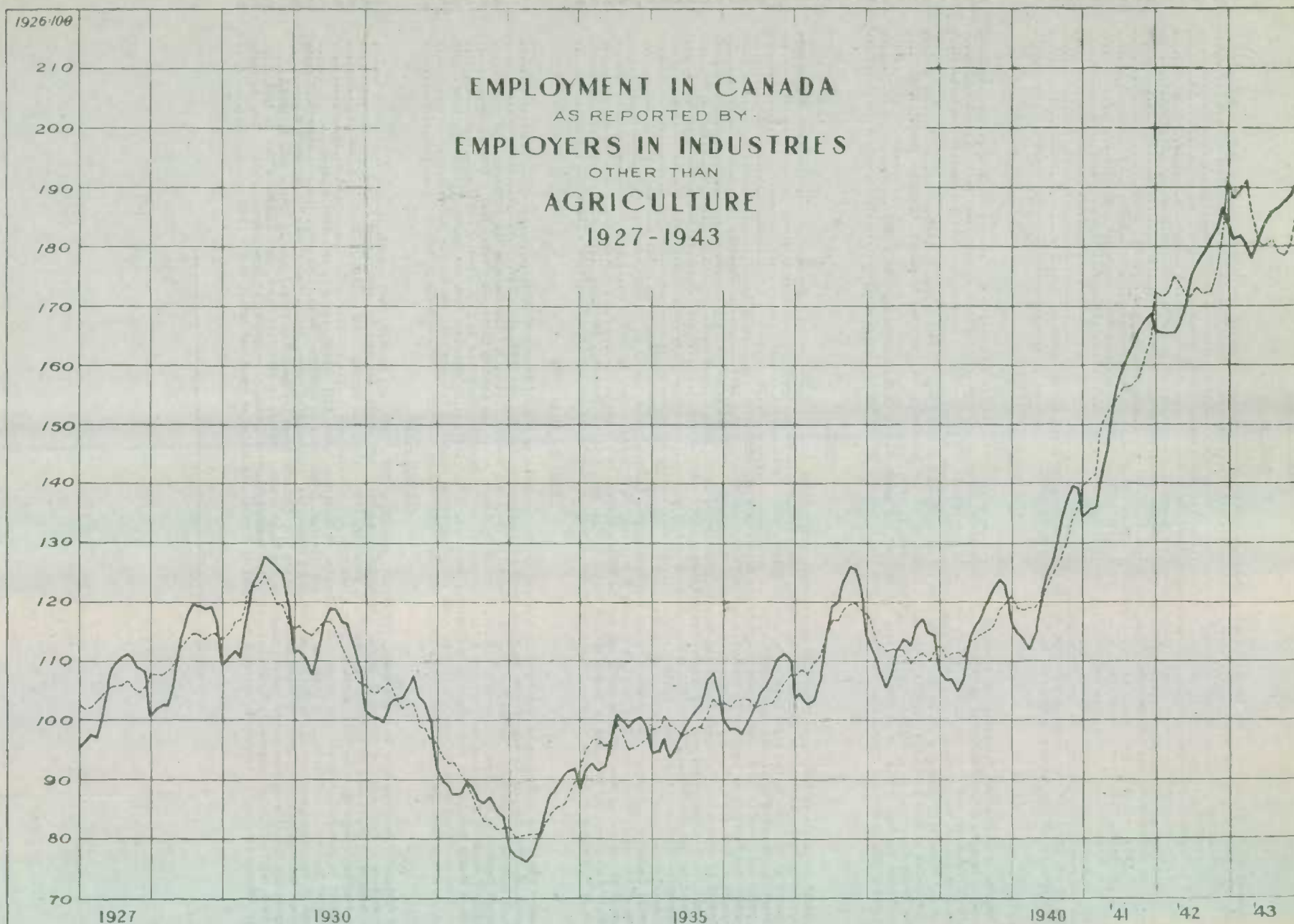
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Chart 1



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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1943.

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

Part 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The expansion in industrial employment indicated during 1943 was generally on a limited scale in comparison with that reported in earlier stages of the war, a development which was to be expected in view of the tremendous growth since the outbreak of hostilities, not only in the field of production, but also in the strength of the Armed Forces 1/. In spite of the severe drains upon the reserves of manpower in the fourth year of war, industrial activity, on the whole, reached a new all-time maximum in the Dominion during 1943, when there was an increase of six p.c. as compared with the preceding year in the index of employment; this was accompanied by that of 12.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. In 1942, the advance in employment over 1941 had averaged 14.1 p.c., while that in 1941 over 1940 had amounted to 22.6 p.c. To put it another way, the number in recorded employment rose, between 1939 and 1943, by well over 700,000 workers, or 61.6 p.c., but of the number added to the working forces, some 600,000 were absorbed into industry in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

The continued slackening in the rate of gain largely resulted from increasingly acute shortages of labour and materials, affecting particularly the production of commodities for civilian consumption; in the field of war production, the situation was also influenced to some degree by such shortages, but to a greater extent responded to changes in production requirements in a programme closely associated with those of the United Kingdom and the United States, and partly dependent upon developments in the actual theatres of war.

Another indication of the increasingly difficult labour situation resulting from war-time demand upon the available manpower, lay in the fact that in 1943, the increase shown in the 12 months' comparison took place very largely among women workers, the depletion of the reservoir of male wage-earners being manifested in a virtual stabilization of the number of men in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with the same date in 1942. Although the monthly surveys of employment, used in this Annual Review, are limited in the main to establishments having 15 employees and over, they cover extremely large proportions of the wage-earners engaged in most industries, the more important exceptions being agriculture and domestic and professional services; the latter include governmental and educational workers.^{2/} It is also true, however, that in general the shortage of men workers was equally felt among the industries of whose employment there is no current record, as among those furnishing monthly data. It may thus be assumed that the first four years of the war served practically to exhaust the Dominion's supply of employable adult males, who were absorbed in varying proportions by the Armed Forces and industrial employment. The labour stringency becoming increasingly acute in 1943 had accordingly to be met by the diversion of workers from non-essential to essential industries, by the entry of large numbers of women and older persons and of adolescents, into gainful employment, and finally, by the employment of considerable proportions of part-time workers in

1/ "Canada at War", published by the War Information Board in April, 1944, gives the present strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force as more than 765,000 persons.

2/ The proportion of total employment covered by the Monthly Surveys is discussed in the report "An Estimate of Total Employment Among Wage-Earners at Oct. 1, 1943", shortly to be issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1942 and 1943.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1 9 4 2					1 9 4 3				
	Annual Averages of		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Indexes of		Annual Averages of		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Indexes of	
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Employment June 1, 1941=100	Payrolls June 1, 1941=100	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Employment June 1, 1941=100	Payrolls June 1, 1941=100
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	\$	\$			No.	\$	\$		
Maritime Provinces	150,586	3,299,323	25.34	114.2	136.0	137,530	3,880,631	28.19	119.5	155.6
Prince Edward Island	2,111	46,180	21.91	101.5	104.5	2,235	53,767	24.01	107.1	121.5
Nova Scotia	79,179	2,063,879	26.11	116.8	139.1	85,302	2,444,113	29.31	121.0	156.9
New Brunswick	49,096	1,189,264	24.25	111.8	132.4	51,995	1,382,751	26.60	118.3	151.4
Quebec	543,982	14,551,017	26.70	118.4	134.9	587,302	17,073,442	29.06	127.1	155.6
Ontario	728,479	21,766,521	29.88	110.8	123.6	755,301	24,039,165	31.82	114.8	135.3
Prairie Provinces	183,415	5,284,620	28.80	105.7	117.1	191,580	5,812,019	30.32	110.2	128.1
Manitoba	86,889	2,490,005	28.71	106.0	115.6	90,193	2,697,129	29.90	110.5	124.6
Saskatchewan	34,960	964,717	27.58	99.1	110.1	36,585	1,061,876	29.07	103.6	120.5
Alberta	61,786	1,829,902	29.82	109.2	123.6	64,802	2,053,014	31.65	114.4	137.8
British Columbia	152,566	4,796,131	31.28	122.2	140.8	176,821	6,107,721	34.52	140.8	174.5
CANADA	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.58	113.6	128.5	1,848,534	56,903,978	30.78	120.4	144.9
(b) <u>Cities</u>										
Montreal	254,155	7,123,995	27.97	118.6	134.6	286,830	8,756,429	30.50	133.0	161.5
Quebec City	31,801	743,944	23.41	138.2	156.2	38,987	1,032,435	26.58	165.9	215.0
Toronto	231,629	6,851,003	29.54	117.5	131.4	251,322	7,948,006	31.62	127.3	150.9
Ottawa	21,548	559,854	25.29	107.5	119.2	22,188	551,437	26.65	111.6	129.3
Hamilton	80,922	1,909,242	31.32	115.3	151.7	61,008	1,879,404	32.45	115.3	136.1
Windsor	38,388	1,508,525	39.22	122.9	127.4	41,579	1,776,950	41.61	132.9	145.8
Winnipeg	65,212	1,494,916	27.06	108.3	116.5	58,320	1,633,235	28.00	113.9	126.3
Vancouver	72,520	2,220,112	30.59	144.5	172.5	67,986	2,938,994	35.43	175.2	225.5
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	785,755	22,591,391	29.27	119.7	134.6	848,120	26,612,999	31.38	132.0	156.8
(c) <u>Industries</u>										
Manufacturing	1,075,471	31,435,351	29.17	122.9	140.0	1,180,550	37,210,309	31.50	134.6	163.9
Durable Goods 1/	561,461	18,159,753	32.23	132.0	154.1	665,114	23,003,551	34.56	155.9	193.0
Non-Durable Goods	495,661	12,644,986	25.50	115.0	125.7	497,459	13,560,976	27.26	115.3	133.4
Electric Light and Power	16,349	650,612	34.37	96.1	102.7	17,977	645,782	35.92	94.2	105.0
Logging	58,296	1,185,961	20.70	124.1	135.1	53,994	1,311,963	24.78	114.0	143.6
Mining	80,056	2,785,432	34.81	96.7	108.1	74,070	2,672,488	36.09	99.4	102.7
Communications	27,705	779,431	28.13	106.7	110.8	27,910	819,585	29.36	107.5	116.5
Transportation	132,994	4,814,105	34.70	106.4	116.6	144,483	5,172,418	35.86	115.3	130.7
Construction and Maintenance	164,189	4,557,699	26.45	93.4	111.2	163,309	4,853,762	29.64	93.0	121.1
Services	39,841	892,525	17.37	104.6	113.8	42,457	783,156	18.58	111.1	128.7
Trade	150,296	3,857,108	24.07	99.6	105.7	161,281	4,068,287	25.23	98.9	108.7
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,648	49,717,612	28.58	113.6	128.5	1,848,534	56,903,978	30.78	120.4	144.9
Finance	63,472	1,916,985	30.20	105.9	111.0	63,892	1,994,764	31.19	106.5	115.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,802,120	51,634,595	28.61	113.2	127.5	1,912,426	58,898,742	30.79	119.8	145.7

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

establishments where such staffs could be utilized.

The course of employment in Canada is depicted during a lengthy period in Chart 1, and that in more recent years in Chart 2. These illustrate clearly the great upswing in industrial activity which took place in the Dominion following the fall of France in 1940, succeeded by a perceptible slackening in the rate of expansion during 1942, and a more marked slowing in 1943. The general increase indicated in industrial activity from early in 1940 has nevertheless resulted in the establishment of successive new peaks of employment.

During 1943, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated a total of 165,072 1/ returns on employment in the eight leading industries, viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade. The average was 13,756 2/ per month, while the staffs of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,848,534, ranging from 1,789,183 at May 1, to 1,916,588 at the beginning of December. In 1942, the 13,081 employers whose statistics were received reported a monthly average of 1,738,848, varying from 1,651,067 at Mar. 1, to 1,867,597 at Dec. 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest annual index was 184.1, exceeding by six p.c. the previous maximum index of 173.7 in 1942. Although this gain was by no means insignificant, it was, as already said, on a decidedly smaller scale than that indicated in 1942 over 1941, being also less than the increase in 1941 over 1940.

Payrolls:- Several important factors combined during 1943 to produce a relatively greater advance in the payrolls than in the personnel. The weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries in one week in each month averaged \$56,903,978, indicating the distribution of some \$2,959,006,850 by the larger employers in the eight leading industries. The amounts reported represented an average earned income of \$30.78 per week for the typical individual in recorded employment, as compared with \$28.56 in 1942, and \$26.17 in the seven months of 1941 for which data are available.

In addition to the statistics just given for the eight industries (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 754 financial institutions and branches, with staffs averaging 63,892 per month. The payrolls of these persons averaged \$1,994,764, a mean of \$31.19 per employee during 1943, as compared with \$30.20 in 1942. When these figures are included with those for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment there is current record aggregated 1,912,426, as compared with the 1942 average of 1,802,320. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial divisions in the year under review averaged \$58,898,742, indicating an annual aggregate of approximately \$3,062,734,600 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The average per employee in the nine industries in 1943 was \$30.79, and in 1942, \$28.61 per week. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls was 12.7 p.c. higher than that in 1942, while the per capita earnings of the typical individual rose on the average, by \$2.18 per week, or 7.6 p.c., in the 12 months. In view of the important degree of labour dilution necessitated by war time conditions, these gains are impressive. The factors contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees may again be enumerated:- (1) The growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were enlarged on more than one occasion before their absorption in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-

1/ Including data from financial institutions, the reports tabulated in 1943 aggregated 174,123, while the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,912,426.

2/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1943, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1942.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3			Change from 1942 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	938	130,386	174.2	971	137,530	182.1	33	7,144	7.9	4.5
Prince Edward Island	54	2,111	108.7	55	2,235	114.7	1	124	6.0	5.5
Nova Scotia	465	79,179	196.1	486	83,302	203.1	21	4,123	7.0	3.6
New Brunswick	419	49,096	150.8	430	51,993	159.6	11	2,897	8.8	5.8
Quebec	3,305	543,982	186.2	3,552	587,302	200.0	247	43,320	13.8	7.4
Ontario	5,643	728,479	179.4	5,893	755,301	185.8	250	26,822	6.4	3.6
Prairie Provinces	1,815	183,415	135.6	1,853	191,580	141.4	38	8,165	5.8	4.3
Manitoba	764	86,689	132.2	783	90,193	137.5	19	3,504	5.3	4.0
Saskatchewan	410	34,960	126.3	416	36,585	132.0	6	1,625	5.7	4.5
Alberta	641	61,766	146.9	654	64,802	153.9	13	3,036	7.0	4.8
British Columbia	1,380	152,586	164.8	1,487	176,821	190.0	107	24,235	25.2	13.3
CANADA (Eight Leading Industries)	13,081	1,738,848	173.7	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	675	109,686	10.4	6.0
(b) Cities										
Montreal	1,916	254,135	167.4	2,075	286,830	187.6	159	32,695	20.2	12.1
Quebec City	227	31,601	223.2	242	38,987	271.9	15	7,386	48.7	21.8
Toronto	1,967	231,629	180.2	2,081	251,322	195.2	114	19,693	15.0	8.3
Ottawa	249	21,348	161.9	255	22,188	168.0	6	840	6.1	3.8
Hamilton	348	60,922	186.6	361	61,008	186.7	13	86	0.1	0.1
Windsor	204	38,388	282.5	217	41,579	305.6	13	3,191	23.1	8.2
Winnipeg	560	55,212	132.4	578	58,320	139.2	18	3,108	5.8	5.1
Vancouver	603	72,520	205.0	639	87,886	245.8	36	15,366	40.8	19.9
TOTAL (EIGHT LEADING CITIES)	6,074	765,755	177.7	6,448	848,120	196.0	374	82,365	18.3	10.3
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING	7,279	1,075,471	206.5	7,692	1,180,550	226.2	413	105,079	19.7	9.5
Durable Goods	2,834	561,461	241.4	3,076	665,114	285.1	242	103,653	43.7	18.1
Non-durable Goods	4,343	495,661	179.8	4,513	497,459	180.3	170	1,798	0.5	0.3
Electric Light and Power	102	18,349	144.1	103	17,977	141.2	1	372	- 2.9	2.0
Animal Products - edible	360	34,302	173.5	366	37,239	188.0	6	2,937	14.5	8.4
Fur and its products	84	2,926	121.2	89	3,036	125.5	5	110	4.3	3.5
Leather and its products	350	28,717	139.5	374	28,797	139.5	24	80	-	-
Lumber and its products	1,028	62,495	116.4	1,086	62,644	116.6	58	149	0.2	0.2
Plant products - edible	573	48,409	150.9	538	48,522	150.9	15	113	-	-
Pulp and paper products	723	82,568	132.3	733	81,494	130.6	10	1,074	- 1.7	- 1.3
Rubber products	58	16,591	128.8	60	16,533	129.4	2	58	0.6	0.5
Textile products	1,357	145,436	166.6	1,412	139,465	160.4	55	5,971	- 6.2	- 3.7
Tobacco	46	12,348	149.6	46	11,779	142.8	-	569	- 6.8	- 4.5
Beverages	150	13,049	236.4	148	12,373	226.4	-	676	- 10.0	- 4.2
Chemical and allied products	384	82,324	657.6	401	83,517	664.4	17	1,193	6.8	1.0
Clay, glass and stone products	223	14,907	132.1	229	15,178	133.9	6	271	1.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus	151	36,379	254.5	158	43,515	304.3	7	7,136	49.8	19.6
Iron and steel products	1,166	386,491	284.6	1,302	468,349	343.3	136	81,858	58.7	20.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	193	151,145	239.3	208	182,043	288.1	15	30,898	48.8	20.4
Non-ferrous metal products	230	60,219	399.2	267	74,287	459.4	37	14,068	90.2	22.6
Non-metallic mineral products	102	14,912	195.6	108	15,956	208.6	6	1,044	13.0	6.6
Miscellaneous	192	15,049	220.5	222	19,889	271.6	30	4,840	51.1	23.2
LOGGING	455	58,296	196.5	503	53,994	180.4	48	4,302	- 16.1	- 8.2
MINING	428	80,056	171.3	457	74,070	158.5	29	5,986	- 12.8	- 7.5
Coal	105	26,020	94.7	115	25,614	93.2	10	406	- 1.5	- 1.6
Metallic ores	207	43,215	346.1	221	37,867	303.3	14	5,348	- 42.8	- 12.4
Non-metallic minerals	116	10,821	159.4	121	10,589	156.3	5	232	- 3.1	- 1.9
COMMUNICATIONS	61	27,705	103.7	60	27,910	104.5	-	205	0.8	0.8
TRANSPORTATION	560	132,994	105.5	589	144,463	114.4	29	11,469	8.9	8.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	316	36,846	153.3	345	41,228	168.7	29	4,382	15.4	10.0
Steam railway operation	101	75,290	94.4	98	81,544	102.4	-	6,254	8.0	8.5
Shipping and stevedoring	143	20,858	93.9	146	21,691	97.7	3	833	3.8	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,482	164,189	130.3	1,542	163,809	129.8	60	380	- 0.5	- 0.4
Building	1,027	68,675	157.9	1,078	69,866	160.3	51	1,191	2.4	1.5
Highway	426	57,280	145.0	435	54,126	136.8	9	3,154	- 8.2	- 5.7
Railway	29	38,234	89.0	29	39,817	92.6	-	583	3.6	4.0
SERVICES	615	39,841	178.8	631	42,457	189.8	16	2,616	11.0	6.1
Hotels and restaurants	368	24,394	172.5	385	26,440	186.1	17	2,046	13.6	7.9
Laundering and dry cleaning	247	15,447	189.8	246	16,017	196.2	-	570	6.4	3.4
TRADE	2,201	160,296	156.1	2,282	161,281	155.1	81	985	- 1.0	- 0.6
Retail	1,474	122,675	164.3	1,503	122,608	163.4	29	67	- 0.9	- 0.5
Wholesale	727	37,621	134.3	779	38,673	133.6	52	1,052	- 0.7	- 0.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	13,081	1,738,848	173.7	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	675	109,686	10.4	6.0
FINANCE	758	63,472	122.9	754	63,892	123.7	-	420	0.8	0.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	13,839	1,802,320	171.2	14,510	1,912,426	181.1	671	110,106	9.9	5.8

grading of employees as they gain experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCREASES IN EMPLOYMENT IN 1943.

Geographically, the advances in the year under review were, proportionately, fairly evenly distributed among the various provinces, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia, where the gains amounted to 7.4 p.c. and 15.3 p.c., respectively. In the remaining provinces, the range was from 3.6 p.c. in Nova Scotia and Ontario, to 5.8 p.c. in New Brunswick.

Employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit rose by 10.3 p.c. in 1943 as compared with 1942, a rate which considerably exceeded the general gain of six p.c. in Canada as a whole. Pronounced activity in Montreal, Quebec City and Vancouver largely accounted for this situation, although the percentage increases in Toronto and Windsor in the 12 months' comparison were also above the general advance in the Dominion. Manufacturing in the larger centres in 1943 showed expansion which was above-average.

Industrially, the situation in the year under review was rather varied; there were further advances in manufacturing, in which, however, the trend was not so uniformly upward as in immediately preceding years. Among the durable goods industries, the index of employment showed a gain of 18.1 p.c., while that in the manufacture of non-durable goods increased only fractionally. In logging, mining, construction and trade, there was a falling-off in employment, largely as a result of labour shortages. Communications, transportation and services, on the other hand, showed further expansion, which in the case of transportation, was greater than that indicated in 1942 over 1941. Without exception, employment in the various industrial groups was in larger volume in 1943 than in the years prior to the outbreak of war.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1942 and 1943, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table V in the second part of this Review appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period in which statistics for the latter are available.

1/

The returns tabulated monthly in the eight leading industries during 1943 exceeded the number compiled in 1942 by 675, or 5.2 p.c. The number employed by the co-operating establishments rose by some 109,686, or 6.3 p.c., while the index gained by six p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the changes in employment, since the indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 4, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment cannot immediately be made for the changes in the products of individual establishments as a result of wartime demands on industry, although many changes in industrial classification have been made. Large numbers of manufacturing plants are now turning out parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peace-time lines, but frequently these changes are not brought to the attention of the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which adjustment likewise cannot immediately be made in these statistics.

THE 1943 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The present Annual has been somewhat abbreviated as compared with those of former years, in order to conserve labour and supplies. Part 1 deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. Part 2 of the Annual is particularly concerned with the

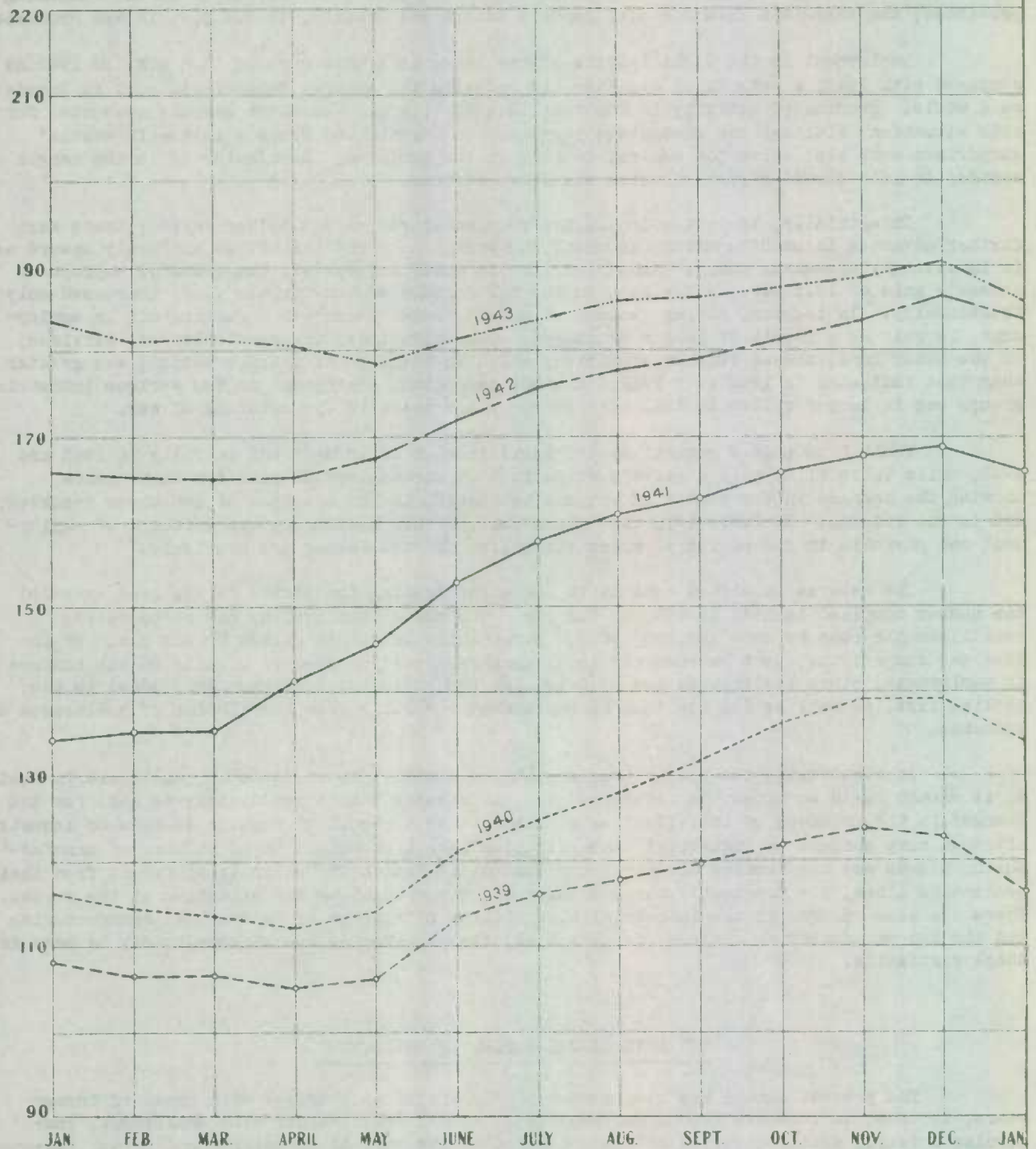
1/ See footnote 2/ on page 3.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100

1939-1943



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

payroll data in their more general aspects, including a comparison of average earnings since 1939, according to the Census of Manufactures and the monthly record of payrolls, and a comparison of recent trends of employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the United States and Canada.

TABLES AND CHARTS.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1943, together with monthly figures since 1940, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 4 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers for the Dominion in 1943. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

In Tables 5 -- 10 appear statistics of employment and payrolls for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries; in these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of payrolls. In Table 11, are given, for a lengthy list of industries, per capita average weekly earnings at specified dates in the last three years. Summary tables (notably Tables I and II) appear in the text, and numerous charts throughout the Annual depict the course of employment in various areas and industries. In some cases, the graphs were prepared in the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, whose courtesy in permitting their reproduction in this Annual is acknowledged with thanks.

1. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment in manufacturing generally during 1943 reached new high levels of activity, particularly in the many important divisions of the industry engaged primarily in production for the war. Curtailment continued in some branches manufacturing civilian consumers' goods, and there was also, in specific cases, a slackening in plants turning out certain types of commodities for the war; nevertheless, the volume of employment generally afforded in manufacturing was much greater than in any earlier year. The establishments co-operating averaged 7,692, with an average working force of 1,180,550 persons. This was almost 64 p.c. of the average employees in the eight leading industries. In 1942, data had been received from 7,279 factories, employing 1,075,471 men and women. The index number was then 206.5, rising to 226.2 in 1943, or by 9.5 p.c. This increase was substantial, especially in view of the size of the figures involved; the gain was nevertheless decidedly smaller than that of 22.6 p.c. reported in 1942 over 1941, being also less than that of 28.3 p.c. in 1941 as compared with 1940.

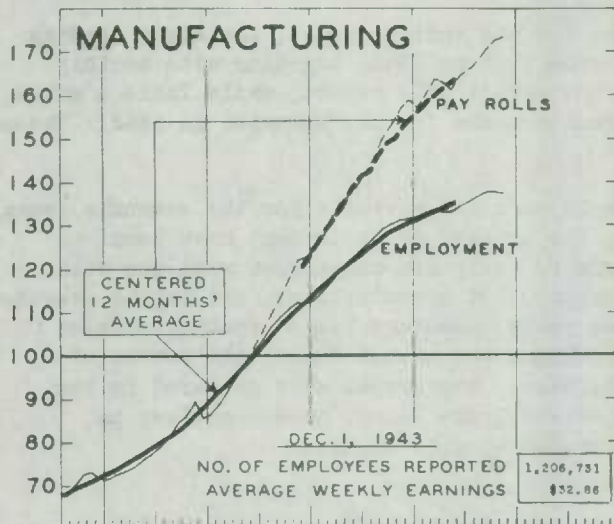
From the outbreak of war, the trend of employment has been almost continuously favourable; indeed, until the year under review, the only interruptions in the generally upward movement indicated from the early summer of 1939 were those of a wholly seasonal character at Jan. 1 in each of the intervening years. In 1943, however, the tendency was also retrogressive at May 1 and Nov. 1. It is worthy of note that the improvement indicated, on the whole, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1943, was less than the normal gain from the beginning to the end of the year in the period, 1921 to 1939. This situation largely resulted from shortages of labour, and, in some cases, from short supplies of raw materials.

During 1943, extremely large proportions of the total persons added to the working forces of the co-operating employers were reported by manufacturers of durable goods, being engaged almost entirely on production for the war. In non-durable goods manufacturing, some easing of the demand for certain chemical products, together with the shortage of labour and materials to which reference has already been made, counteracted other more buoyant tendencies affecting the group, with the result that there was only an insignificant rise (0.3 p.c.) in the index in this category in 1943 as compared with 1942. Employment also failed to show the customary degree of increase from the opening of the year to its close; thus, from 179.5 at Jan. 1, the index in the eight manufacturing industries rose to 182.9 at the beginning of December, or by only 3.4 points. In 1942, the gain in the same period had amounted to 13.1

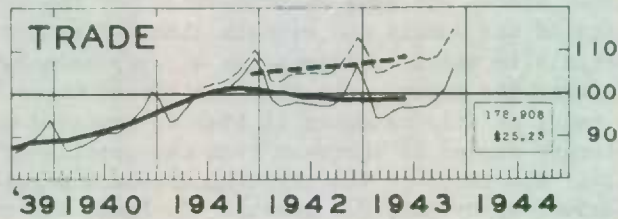
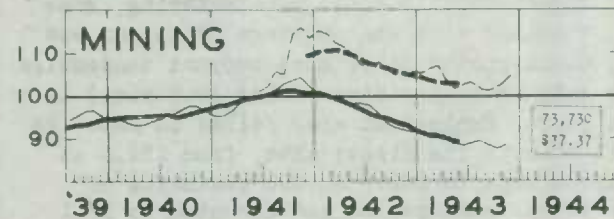
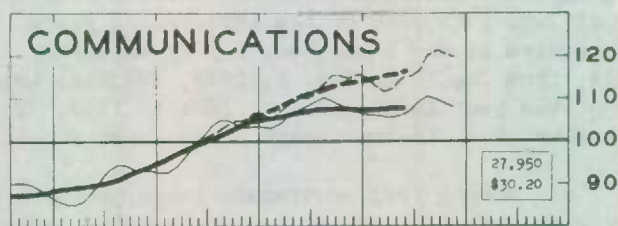
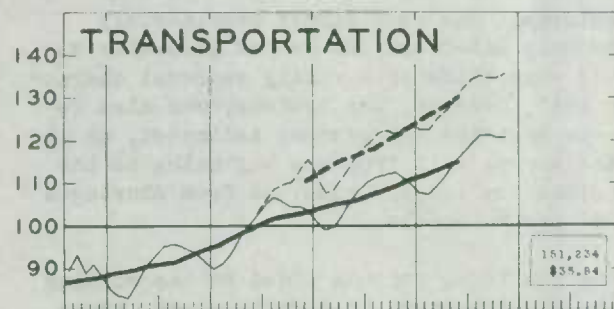
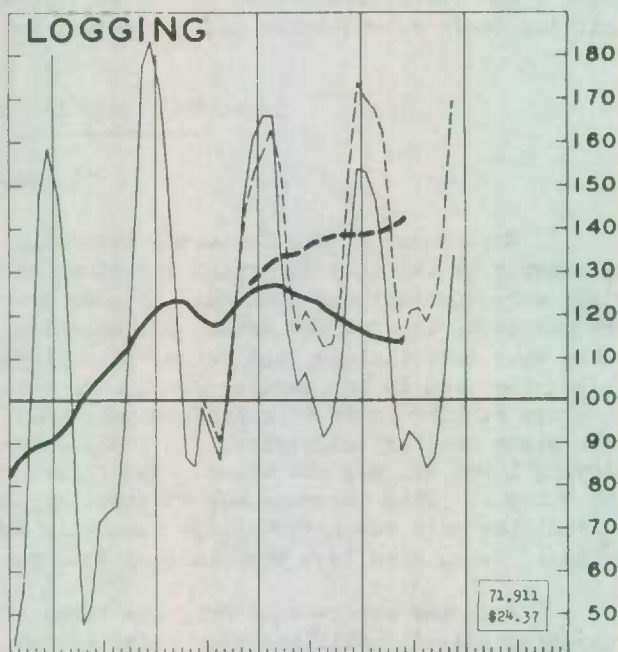
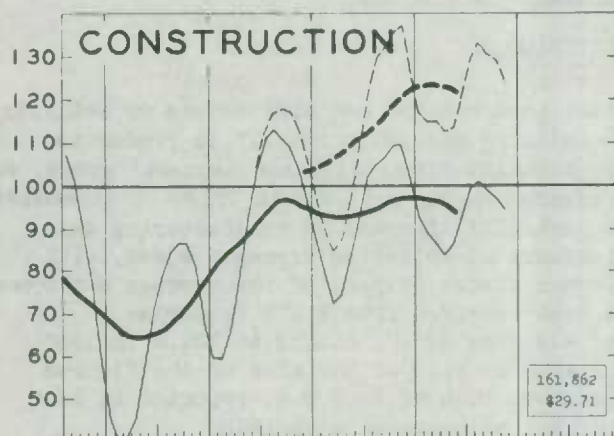
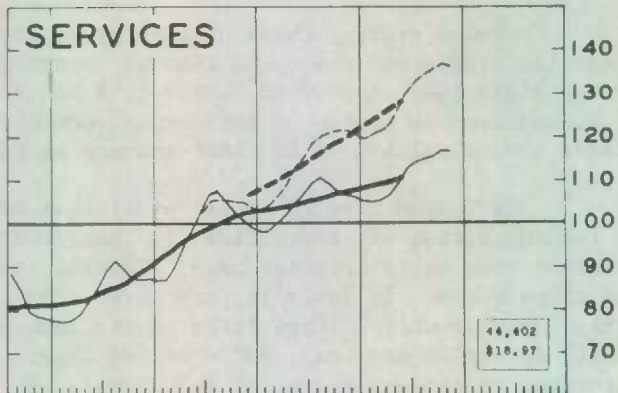
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



PER CENT



points, and that in 1941, to 33.3 points. The chart on page 12 illustrates the movements of employment in all manufacturing, and in the durable and non-durable classes of the industry during the years of the war.

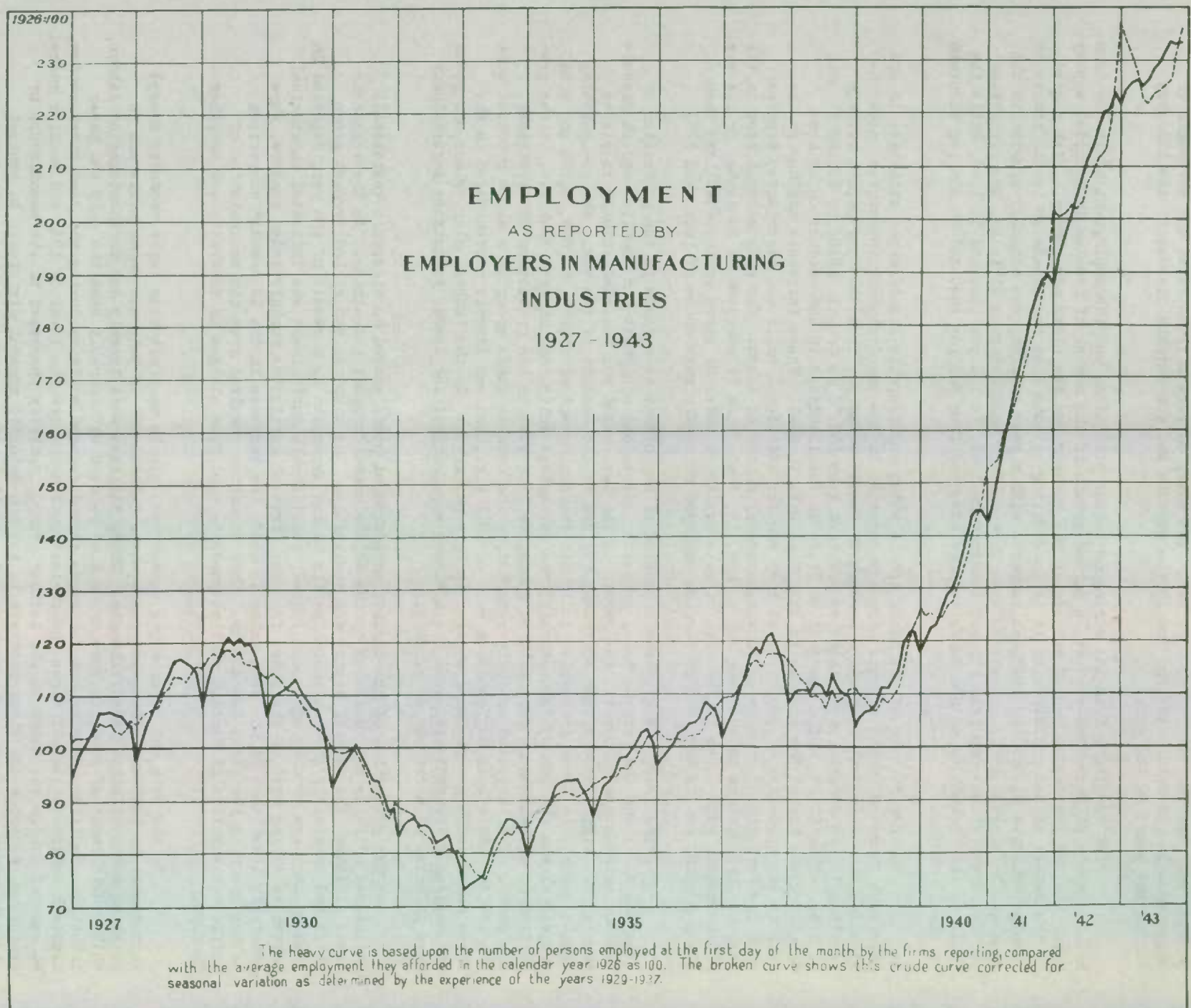
Also resulting from the stringent labour situation, was the employment of larger-than-usual numbers of part-time workers, a marked growth in the number of females in recorded employment, and the increasing use of workers in the younger and the older age groups. With regard to the matter of sex distribution it is interesting to note that the expansion in the number of females employed at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with a year earlier, was actually greater in the case of the durable goods industries than in the light manufacturing division; the proportion in the former class rose from 153 per thousand in 1942, to 191 per thousand in 1943, while the ratio in the production of non-durable goods advanced from 386 per thousand to 404 per thousand in the 12 months.

Another feature of the situation to which considerable significance attaches, is the important increase in the average earnings reported in the manufacturing industries, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of female workers. Thus, the per capita average earnings in the durable goods industry advanced from \$33.53 at Oct. 1, 1942, to \$35.68 at Oct. 1, 1943, or by \$2.15, while the gain of \$1.74 in the 12 months in the production of non-durable goods raised the average to \$27.72 at Oct. 1, 1943. These increases are due in the main to the upgrading of employees as they acquire additional skill and experience, together with the revision of wage rates in a substantial number of cases. The only general rise in the cost-of-living bonus in the year was at Nov. 15, 1943, when it amounted to 35 cents, or 1.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates in the case of male employees under 21 years employed at less than \$25 per week, and in the case of females employed at weekly wage rates of less than \$25.

During 1943, the greatest expansion of employment took place in the production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products, electrical equipment and supplies and in miscellaneous manufactured products; the growth in the last-named was reported chiefly in plants turning out highly-specialized equipment for use in the conduct of the war. The co-operating establishments in these industries indicated the employment of 81,858, 14,068, 7,136 and 4,840 additional men and women, respectively, the percentage gains ranging from 23.2 p.c. in the production of miscellaneous manufactured goods, to 19.6 p.c. in the production of electrical equipment. The increased activity reported in the durable goods group as a whole provided work for 103,653 additional employees, a gain of 18.1 p.c., and was largely concentrated in the three metal-using groups named earlier in this paragraph. In the lumber, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument divisions the advances were slight; the lumber industries particularly were affected by shortages of workers.

The production of non-durable manufactured goods showed considerable variation. Heightened activity was indicated in the edible animal product industries. In the vegetable foods division, the general change was negligible. The chemical and allied product group, which had previously shown extraordinarily marked expansion as a result of the war, reported in 1943 an increase of only one p.c. Indeed, considerable curtailment was indicated in chemical factories during most of the year; from the first of April, the monthly index numbers, were generally lower than at the same dates in 1942, the increase in the 12 months' comparison taking place in the first few months. This situation resulted from the accumulation of sufficient supplies of certain wartime products, and from changes in contracts due to other factors.

In the pulp and paper-using industries, plants manufacturing paper products showed improvement in 1943 over 1942, but there was a falling-off in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing establishments. These declines were largely due to shortages of labour, while curtailment of power in some areas also reacted unfavourably upon the pulp and paper industry. Textiles, tobacco and beverages showed reduced activity during the year under review, although employment in all three industries continued above the level of 1941 and earlier years. No general change was shown in the leather group. Activity increased in the manufacture of petroleum, asbestos and other products in the non-metallic mineral division. In central electric power stations, employment showed a small decline, which probably resulted from completion or curtailment of certain construction works.



Geographically, the expansion during 1943 in manufacturing as a whole was widespread, the movement being favourable in all provinces. In most cases, the leading industrial cities also shared in the expansion, although in the case of Hamilton, this was of limited dimensions.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1926, based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

1927	103.4	1931	95.3	1935	97.1	1939	112.3
1928	110.1	1932	84.4	1936	103.4	1940	131.3
1929	117.1	1933	80.9	1937	114.4	1941	168.4
1930	109.0	1934	90.2	1938	111.0	1942	206.5
						1943	226.2

Payrolls.- The considerable growth in employment in manufacturing during 1943 was accompanied by relatively larger gains in the weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments; where the index of employment rose by 9 1/2 p.c. in the 12 months, that of payrolls increased by 17.1 p.c. The 7,692 co-operating establishments reported the disbursement of a weekly average of \$37,210,309, or approximately \$1,930,000,000 in the year. The weekly average per employee was \$31.50, a sum which exceeded by eight p.c. the weekly average of \$29.17 indicated by the firms reporting in 1942. In the seven months of 1941 during which statistics of payrolls were collected, the per capita weekly figure had been \$26.60. The greater rise in the 1942 average as compared with that for the latter months of 1941, than was shown in 1943 over 1942, largely resulted from greater stability in the cost-of-living bonus in the year under review; the employment of more part-time workers in certain industries probably also tended to offset other more buoyant factors affecting the general average. The upgrading of employees, which had been of considerable importance in the earlier phases of the industrial war effort, may possibly have reached its high point during the year under review. For several reasons, it is probable the figures of per capita weekly earnings will show less variation in future than in past months. In any case, there is no doubt that the war has brought with it a substantial betterment in the financial position of large proportions of the wage-earning population of the Dominion, as of many other countries, even though higher living costs and higher taxation have operated largely to offset the benefits of higher pay envelopes in the case of many individuals.

The index number of payrolls in manufacturing has shown almost uninterrupted gains from its institution in the early summer of 1941. To date, the only interruptions which have taken place were at the opening of the years, 1942 and 1943, and at May 1 of the latter, when the observance of the Easter holidays in the last week of April lowered the disbursements. That the index of payrolls has generally shown greater gains than the index of employment, despite continued dilution of labour, is, as has previously been stated, largely due to:- (1) growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries where rates of pay are above the average and in addition there is a substantial amount of overtime work, (2) the expansion of the system of paying cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers. From the institution of this means of counteracting the increased cost of living for wage-earners, the rates of the bonus were increased on several occasions prior to its incorporation in the authorized basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; the maximum figure authorized was \$4.60 per week. (3) the progressive upgrading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in a number of cases.

The importance of the influence of changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners upon the wage-bill, particularly in manufacturing, should be stressed, on account of its effect upon the situation during the war, and also because of the effect which it will exercise in the post-war economy. This subject is dealt with more fully in a subsequent section, devoted more particularly to a study of payrolls. It seems appropriate, however, again to draw attention in this summary for the manufacturing industries, to the fact that a large proportion of the present prosperity is due to the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries. Thus the persons in recorded employment in this division increased by 60 p.c. from the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, and the weekly salaries and wages rose by 106.4 p.c., whereas in the non-durable goods the gain in employment was 16.9 p.c., and in payrolls, 40.1 p.c. Where the typical employee in

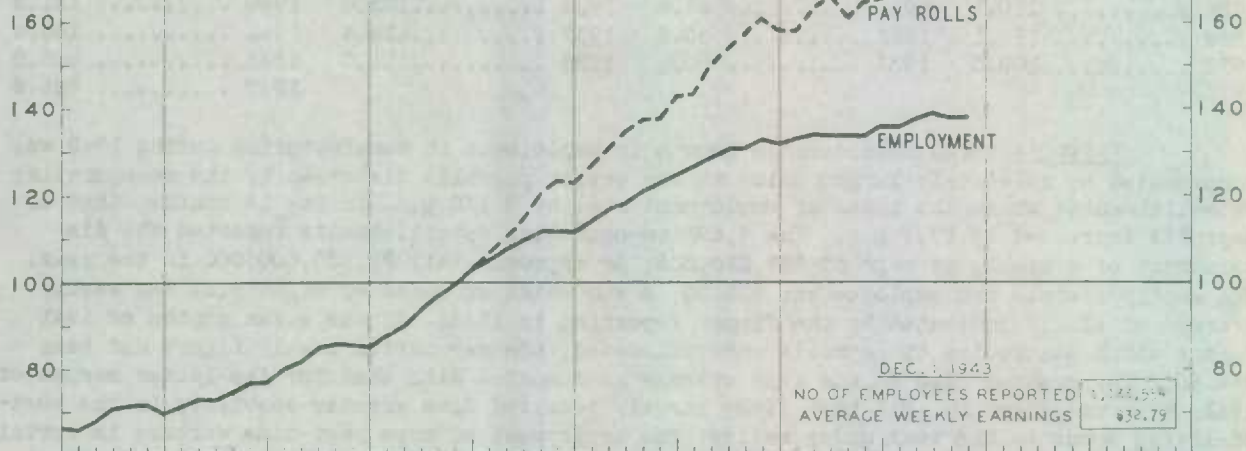
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100

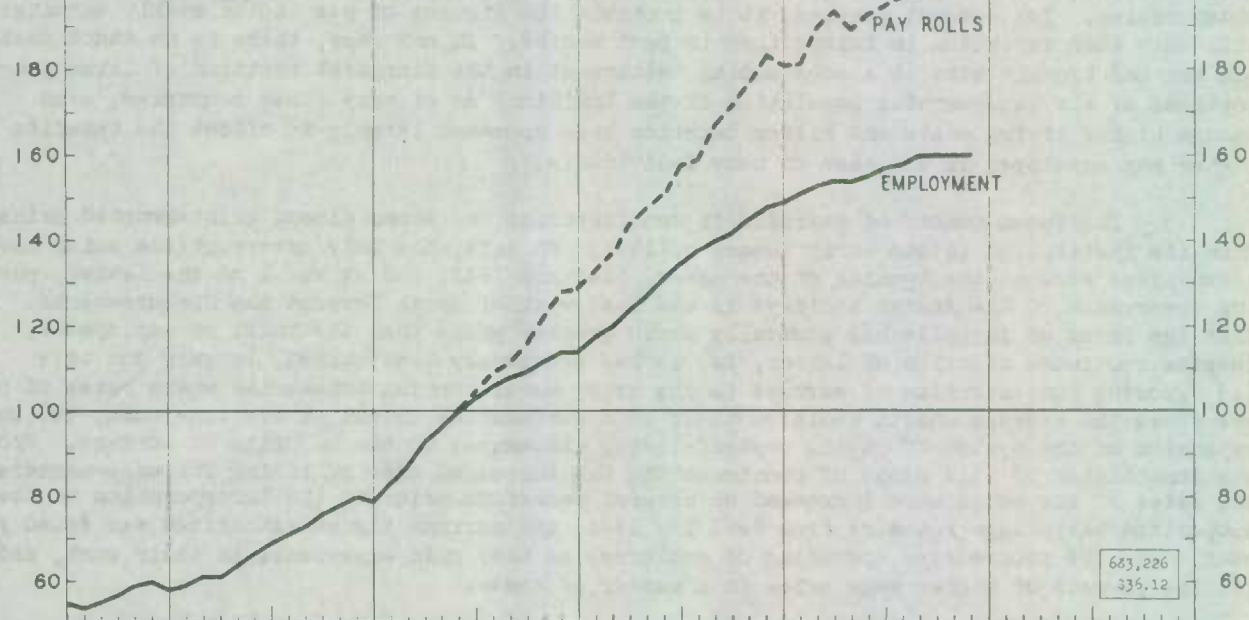
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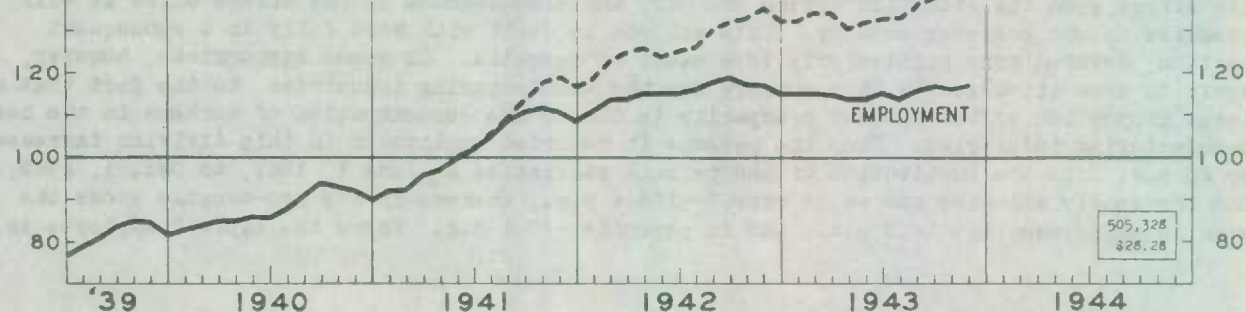
TOTAL MANUFACTURING



DURABLE GOODS



NON-DURABLE GOODS



recorded employment in the heavy manufactured goods received, on the average, \$6.77 more per week in 1943 than at June 1, 1941, the earnings of persons employed in the non-durable goods industries increased by only \$3.96 per week in the same period.

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the main non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible.- Continued advances were indicated in the animal food industries in 1943, resulting in the establishment of new all-time maximum index numbers in the various branches. The 366 firms whose returns were received reported a working force of 37,239, as compared with 34,302 in the year before, when the co-operating employers had numbered 360. The latest annual index, at 188.0, was 8.4 p.c. higher than in 1942. Meat and fish-processing plants and dairies shared in the expansion indicated in the year under review.

The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1943 averaged \$1,093,630, an average of \$29.34 per employee, as compared with \$27.57 per week in 1942, and \$25.18 in the period from June 1 to Dec. 1 in 1941. The index of payrolls, at 128.3, was 14.7 p.c. higher than that in 1942.

Leather and Products.- No general change in employment was reported in leather factories during 1943 as compared with 1942, the index averaging 139.5 in each year; this figure is the highest in the record. The employees of the 374 co-operating plants averaged 28,797. Footwear factories showed rather reduced activity during 1943, but there was moderate improvement in tanneries and plants producing other leather goods.

The establishments furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$642,031, being \$22.30 per employee; the latter exceeded the per capita figure of \$20.50 indicated in 1942, while that in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$18.85. The index of payrolls in the year under review averaged 120.1, as compared with 113.0 in the 12 months preceding.

Fur and Fur Products.- Fur factories, on the whole, reported rather larger staffs in 1943, in spite of the considerable difficulty experienced by many firms in obtaining labour. Information was furnished by 89 establishments employing 3,036 persons, and disbursing the sum of \$86,548 in weekly salaries and wages. The per capita average was \$28.50, as compared with \$26.37 in 1942. The latest index of employment was 3.5 p.c. higher, and that of payrolls 7.6 p.c. higher, than in the preceding year.

Lumber Products.- The volume of employment in the lumber industries, on the whole, was practically the same as in 1942, although activity towards the latter part of the year was greater than in the same period in the preceding twelve months. The 1943 index ranged from 107.5 at Feb. 1, to 126.7 at Sept. 1, averaging 116.6 in the year; in 1942, the mean was 116.4. The personnel of the 1,086 plants furnishing information varied from 57,768 at the beginning of February, to 68,055 at Sept. 1, averaging 62,644 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1942 mean of 62,495 employed in 1,028 establishments. There was a further falling-off in rough and dressed lumber and in furniture manufacturing during 1943, but activity in other divisions, notably in the manufacture of wooden aircraft parts and wooden vessels, was greater than in 1942.

The payrolls distributed by the lumber firms co-operating in the monthly surveys averaged \$1,631,477 in the year under review, a per capita average of \$26.00; that in 1942 had been \$23.94. The latest annual index of payrolls was 120.9, as compared with 113.6 in the preceding year.

Plant Products - Edible.- Little general change was noted in vegetable foods during 1943, when the index coincided with that of 1942, the maximum in the record. Many factories, however, reported shortages of labour, a situation which in some cases was met by the employment of part-time workers. The staffs of the 588 manufacturers furnishing data in the year under review averaged 48,522. In 1942, statistics were received from 573 establishments, with a working force of 48,409 men and women; based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index in each year was 150.9. The fluctuations in employment were rather smaller in the year under review than in 1942; however, the reported employees varied in number from 43,578 at May 1, to 59,787 at the beginning of October.

The persons in recorded employment in 1943 were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,222,606. This represented an average pay envelope of \$25.23, being rather higher than that of \$23.48 in 1942. The latest annual index of payrolls, at 125.4, was 6.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

Pulp and Paper.- Employment in the pulp and paper and paper-using industries was in rather smaller volume than in 1942, partly because of prevailing labour stringencies and partly because of the power situation in certain areas; the former resulted in some cases in short supplies of pulp wood. The personnel of the 733 employers making returns averaged 81,494, and the index, 130.6, as compared with the annual index of 132.3 in the preceding year, when 723 plants had reported 82,568 workers. Of the personnel in the 12 months under review, 36,154 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 15,641 in paper products, and 29,699 in printing and publishing establishments. There was a decline in employment in pulp and paper mills, and in printing and publishing, together with rather greater activity in other paper-using plants as compared with 1942.

An average of \$2,601,718 per week was distributed in salaries and wages by the firms furnishing returns. This average of \$31.92 per employee was only slightly higher than that of \$31.08 indicated in 1942; this was partly because of the falling-off in employment in pulp and paper mills, in which the averages normally are higher than in the other branches of the industry, and partly because of short time in such mills, resulting from the power and the pulp-wood shortages in some areas. Industrial disputes also lowered the earnings in some areas. The index of payrolls in 1943 averaged 111.0, showing little change from the 1942 mean of 109.7.

Rubber Products.- The general level of employment in rubber factories in 1943 was practically the same as in 1942, when the situation was not so favourable as in 1941, due to short supplies of raw materials. The annual index was 129.4, fractionally above that of 128.8 in the preceding year. The 60 establishments whose statistics were compiled reported an average of 16,533 workers, whose numbers rose from a minimum of 15,820 at Aug. 1, to a high of 17,595 at Dec. 1.

An average of \$494,839 was paid in weekly salaries and wages by the firms reporting in the year under review. The typical employee in recorded employment received a weekly pay envelope of \$29.91 in 1943, as compared with \$27.57 in 1942. The latest index of payrolls, at 118.4, was 9.6 p.c. higher than that of 108.0 in the preceding 12 months.

Textile Products.- Employment in textiles in 1943 was in rather less volume than in 1942, but was more active than in any earlier year. The index averaged 160.4, as compared with 166.6 in 1942. The working forces of the 1,412 co-operating factories averaged 139,465. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 145,436, and the reporting firms, 1,357. Although labour turnover and absenteeism continued important factors in the situation, the reported fluctuations were relatively slight, the employees ranging between a high of 144,362 at Mar. 1 and a low of 135,861 at Aug. 1. In general, activity in cotton, woollen, silk, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group was rather less than in 1942, while that in hosiery and knitting mills showed practically no change on the whole; in many cases, inability to secure labour was an important factor in the situation.

The co-operating textile manufactures reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$3,056,916 during 1943, when the per capita average was \$21.92. In 1942, the average was \$20.51, while the figure in the latter part of 1941 for which data are available was \$19.12. The payroll index in the year under review was 116.7, as compared with 114.6 in 1942.

Tobacco.- Some curtailment of employment in tobacco factories was indicated, the 46 employers furnishing information reporting an average staff of 11,779, as compared with 12,348 in 1942. The annual index was then 149.6, a few points higher than that of 142.8 in the year under review.

The persons in recorded employment were paid an average of \$244,664 in weekly salaries and wages, an average of \$20.90 per employee; in 1942, the per capita figure was \$18.17. The index number of payrolls averaged 153.9 in the year under review, as compared with 141.4 in the

preceding 12 months. In comparing these per capita averages with those shown in certain other industries, it should be noted that tobacco factories employ an unusually large proportion of female workers, and that the work is highly seasonal, both factors tending to reduce the average earnings.

Beverages.- Some curtailment was indicated in the beverage industries during the year under review, mainly due to shortages of labour. Information was furnished by 148 establishments with an average staff of 12,373, as compared with 13,049 in 1942, when the index was 236.4, as compared with 226.4 in 1943. At 125.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, the index of payrolls in the latter was slightly higher than that of 123.3 in 1942. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$415,407, or \$33.56 per employee, a sum which was over two dollars above the 1942 mean of \$31.53.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Although the trend in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products was unfavourable during most months of 1943, employment, on the whole, was in rather greater volume than in the preceding year, previously the maximum. The employees of the 401 co-operating manufacturers averaged 83,517, as compared with 82,324 1/2 in 384 establishments in 1942. Apart from the small gains indicated at Apr. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, activity steadily declined during the year under review, while from Apr. 1, the index of employment each month was lower than at the same date in 1942. The majority of the personnel of chemical plants continue to be engaged on war production. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$2,551,112 in 1943, giving the typical individual in recorded employment an average pay envelope of \$30.58, as compared with \$28.42 in the year before. Standing at 218.4, the latest index of payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c. than that in 1942, while the index of employment showed an advance of one p.c. in this comparison.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- The clay, glass and stone products industry showed slight improvement in 1943 over 1942, when employment was above its level in any earlier year. The annual index was 133.9, as compared with 132.1 in 1942, while the staffs of the 229 factories furnishing data averaged 15,178 in the year under review, a rise of 1.4 p.c. in the 12 months. At \$445,831 per week, the reported salaries and wages were higher by 7.7 p.c.; the mean index of payrolls in 1943 was 122.4. The per capita average was \$29.36, as compared with \$27.43 in 1942, and \$25.01 in the period for which data were available in 1941.

Electric Light and Power.- Statistics received from 103 central electric stations showed an average of 17,977 employees, as compared with 18,349 in 1942. The falling-off was probably due in part to the completion of certain construction work, in some cases included in the operation of the power plants. The latest annual index, at 141.2, was slightly lower than that of 144.1 in the preceding year. The weekly average payroll of \$645,782 indicated in the year under review represented an average of \$35.92 per worker; in 1942, the per capita figure had been \$34.37, while that in the period of observation in 1941 was \$32.06. The index of payrolls gained slightly in the year, from 102.7 in 1942, to 105.0 in 1943.

Electrical Apparatus.- These industries continued to expand, the movement being uninterruptedly favourable from Jan. 1 to the end of the year. A combined working force of 43,515 persons was employed, on the average, by the 158 co-operating establishments, as compared with the mean of 36,379 in 1942, when the annual index was 254.5, as compared with the latest figure of 304.3.

The men and women in recorded employment in electrical apparatus plants in 1943 were paid a weekly average of \$1,387,617; the per capita figure was \$31.86, being a good deal higher than that of \$30.59 in 1942. Where the index of employment rose by 19.6 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1942, the index of payrolls advanced by 23.7 p.c.

Iron and Steel.- Employment generally in iron and steel rose almost without interruption during 1943, when the gains, though highly important, were on a smaller scale than those indicated in immediately preceding years. The working forces of the 1,302 co-operating establishments averaged 468,349, as compared with 386,491 in 1942; the latter figure

1/ Changes in the industrial classification of certain firms has resulted in a revision of the figure published in the 1942 Annual.

has been revised from that published in the 1942 Annual, as a result of changes in the industrial classification of certain plants. The latest annual index, at 343.3, was higher by 20.6 p.c. than in the preceding year. During 1943, the index advanced from 328.8 at Jan. 1, to 351.4 at the beginning of December, or by 6.9 p.c.; this was decidedly less than the gain of 35.9 p.c. in the same comparison in 1942. The seasonal influences, which in pre-war days ordinarily caused considerable fluctuation in the iron and steel industries during the year, have been largely eliminated under the pressure of war work. The only decline indicated during 1943 was reported at May 1, when it constituted the first reduction since Jan. 1, 1940.

As in 1942, there was pronounced expansion generally in employment in shipyards and aircraft plants; in the former, however, the tendency was downward in the final quarter of the year. Nevertheless, the annual index advanced by some 57 p.c. as compared with 1942. On the whole, there were also gains in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, land vehicle, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication and many other divisions of the iron and steel group. In most cases, the firms were mainly engaged, directly or indirectly, on war production.

A feature of the situation recently developing in iron and steel plants is the employment of increasingly large proportions of females. Thus in 1940, the proportion of women in these industries reported to the Annual Census of Industry was 61 per thousand; at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio was 134 per thousand and at Oct. 1, 1943, 167 per thousand. At the latter date, the number of females on the staffs of the plants furnishing data was 80,253.

The considerable gains in employment during 1943 were accompanied by relatively greater advances in the reported payrolls, which averaged \$17,030,612 per week; the typical individual in recorded employment received an average weekly wage of \$35.50, as compared with the 1942 per capita of \$34.03, and that of \$31.10 reported in the period of observation in 1941. The annual index of payrolls in 1943 was 209.6, exceeding by 28 p.c. the 1942 mean of 163.7. The existence of industrial disputes at various times in the year in certain divisions tended to lower the 1943 figures of payrolls and average earnings.

The growing concentration of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries deserves further note; the situation in this respect resulting from wartime requirements will be of marked importance in the post-war period in relation to employment and payrolls. In 1943, the iron and steel industries employed over one-fourth of the total number in the eight leading industrial groups and disbursed practically 30 p.c. of the reported payrolls in the same industries. In the preceding year, the proportions had been 22 p.c. of the total employment, and 26.4 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages. In 1939, 11.6 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment had belonged in the iron and steel group. Comparable figures of payrolls are not available.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- A high level of activity was maintained during 1943 in non-ferrous metal plants, which showed a greater percentage gain over 1942 than was noted in almost any other major industrial group. Standing at 489.4 in 1943, the index was 22.6 above the 1942 mean, previously the maximum. Statistics were compiled from 267 factories with an average personnel of 74,287, as compared with 60,219 employed in 230 plants in the preceding 12 months. The aluminum, nickel and other base metal industries reported important expansion in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed weekly by the co-operating employers averaged \$2,481,886 in 1943, a per capita average of \$33.39. In 1942, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$31.81. The latest annual index of payrolls was 200.4, being substantially higher than the 1942 mean of 158.3.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products reached a new maximum in 1943; the staffs averaged 15,956 in 108 plants, as compared with 14,912 in the preceding year. The latest index, at 208.6, was higher by 6.6 p.c. than in 1942. Oil refineries and other branches of the non-metallic mineral division showed heightened activity.

The weekly payrolls reported in the year under review averaged \$592,969, a per

capita figure of \$37.15, as compared with \$35.70 in 1942, and \$34.19 in the period of observation in 1941. The annual index of payrolls was 130.4; this exceeded the 1942 index by 11.2 p.c.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- Wartime demands for various important commodities whose component parts are of mixed origin resulted in a 23.2 p.c. increase in employment in the miscellaneous group of industries. The latest index was 271.6, as compared with the previous peak figure of 220.5 in 1942. The 222 firms furnishing data employed an average of 19,889 men women; in 1942, the average was 15,049. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed in 1943 averaged \$584,664, or \$29.32 per employee, as compared with \$26.68 in 1942. The payroll index, at 233.9, was 21.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2. LOGGING.

Although strenuous efforts were made during 1943 to increase the number of men engaged in logging operations, recorded employment therein was generally in smaller volume than in 1942 or 1941; it was, however, rather more active than in earlier years for which statistics are available. On the whole, employment in 1943, as in 1942, fluctuated somewhat less than is usual; from its low to its high position, the index varied by 122 points, as compared with a range of 125 points in 1942, 168 points in 1941, and 213 points in 1939. In 1943, the annual index was 180.4, as compared with 196.5 in the preceding year. The number of employees reported by the 503 co-operating establishments averaged 53,994, ranging from 74,701 at Jan. 1, to 38,756 at Sept. 1. In 1942, 455 employers had indicated an average working force of 58,296 persons.

The reporting employers disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,311,963; this represented a per capita average of \$24.78, as compared with that of \$20.70 in 1942. For various reasons, the general average in the logging group is lower than in many other industries which employ large proportions of male workers; among these reasons may be mentioned the fact that the figures reported do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of those engaged in bush work. Another important factor in the situation is the practice of withholding part of the sums earned until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. The high labour turnover in logging also tends to lower the reported earnings. A feature of the 1943 situation in several provinces, notably British Columbia, was the payment of a special bonus to workers on the completion of stated periods of service with the same employers. As a result of this fairly general practice, and other factors, the earnings of men engaged in logging in British Columbia were greatly above the Dominion average for the industry, also exceeding the all-industries average in British Columbia.

The difficulty of collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry, pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, must again be stressed. This results partly from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The difficulties in this respect have been increased since the institution of the payroll statistics, for the reason that several of the larger companies which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the wages paid to such workers. In many cases, it is impossible to obtain monthly statistics from contractors; to some extent this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering the situation.

3. MINING.

The mining industry continued to suffer from the prevailing shortage of labour; employment in each month of the year under review was in smaller volume than in 1942, when activity was generally less than in 1941. The index declined from 162.4 at Jan. 1, to 158.1 at the beginning of December, averaging 158.5 in the twelve months. The 1942 mean had been 171.3.

The 74,070 persons employed, on the average, by the 457 co-operating mining operators were reported to have been paid a weekly average payroll of \$2,672,498 in 1943. This was a per capita of \$36.09. In the year before, the 80,056 persons in recorded employment received an

Chart 6

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1943



average of \$2,785,432 per week in salaries and wages, while the average per employee was \$34.81. The annual index of payrolls was 102.7 in the year under review, as compared with 108.1 in 1942; the decline in employment in the same comparison was 7.5 p.c.

Coal-Mining.- There was a slight falling-off in coal-mining, on the whole, during 1943, when the index averaged 93.2, as compared with 94.7 in the preceding year; it should also be noted, however, that the index at its 1943 maximum of 100.4 at Dec. 1, was 8 1/2 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1942, whereas the Jan. 1 figure had been 7.4 p.c. lower than it was 12 months earlier. The more favourable situation towards the end of the year resulted from important measures taken by the Government to increase production. A working force of 25,614 persons was employed, on the average, by the 115 co-operating firms, as compared with 26,020 employees in 105 mines in 1942. The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$850,359 per week, a per capita average of \$33.18. In 1942, the indicated disbursements averaged \$808,893, representing an average of \$31.09 per person. At their 1943 maximum at Dec. 1, payrolls in the coal-mining division had risen by 53 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while employment in the same period had advanced by 9.7 p.c. The substantially greater gain in the disbursements was partly due to important wage adjustments authorized by the War Labour Board.

Metallic Ores.- The prevailing labour situation had an especially marked effect upon metallic ore mining, particularly upon gold mining; throughout 1943, activity was less than in 1942, or, indeed, than in any earlier year since 1937. The index averaged 303.3, as compared with 346.1 in 1942, and 366.2 in 1941, when the figure was the highest in the record. Data were tabulated from 221 employers whose working forces aggregated 37,867, varying from 39,854 at Jan. 1, to 35,794 at the beginning of December. The reported weekly payrolls of the persons employed by the co-operating metallic ore mines averaged \$1,502,469, a per capita of \$39.70; in 1942, the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$1,668,080, and the average, \$38.60.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal.- A slight decline from 1942 was generally indicated in employment in the production of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Information was furnished by 121 firms in 1943, with an average staff of 10,589, whose salaries and wages averaged \$319,670 per week; in the preceding year, the 10,821 persons in recorded employment had received an average of \$308,459. The average per employee rose from \$28.51 in 1942, to \$30.84 in 1943. The latest annual index of employment, at 156.3, was slightly below that of 159.4 in 1942, while the index of payrolls, averaging 116.2, was 2.6 p.c. higher. Asbestos mining and certain other divisions of the group continued active, but quarrying and some other branches were quieter.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation industries afforded more employment during 1943 than in any earlier year, according to 589 transportation and storage companies, whose working forces averaged 144,463; in 1942, the reported personnel had averaged 132,994. The number of firms then furnishing data was 560. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$5,178,418, as compared with \$4,614,103 in 1942, when the per capita average, at \$34.70, was \$1.16 lower than the 1943 figure of \$35.86.

The annual index number of employment in transportation was 114.4, as compared with 105.5 in 1942. The 1943 index of payrolls was 11.7 p.c. higher than that in the year before.

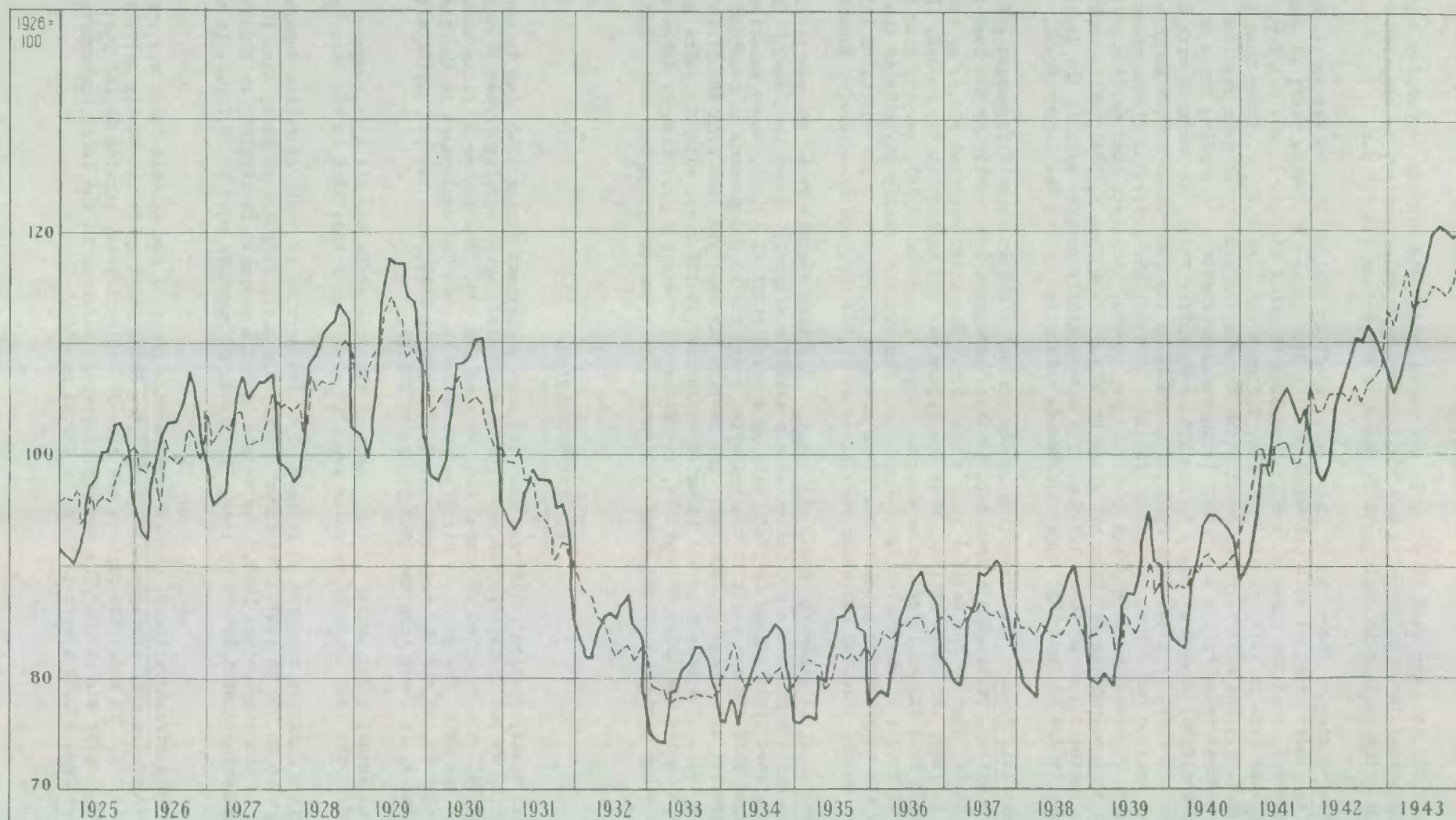
Steam railways reported an average of 81,544 persons in their operation departments, as compared with 75,290 in 1942. The index rose by 8.5 p.c., to 102.4 in 1943, when it was at its maximum in the years since 1929. The weekly payrolls averaged \$3,162,137, or \$38.79 per employee, as compared with \$37.99 in 1942. The index of payrolls rose by 10.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

In the street railways, cartage and storage group, a new all-time high was reached in 1943, the reported staffs averaging 41,228, and the index 168.7, while the weekly payrolls averaged \$1,344,203. In 1942, the figures had been 36,846 employees, earning \$1,143,142; the annual payroll index was 153.3. The per capita average earnings in the local transportation division rose from \$31.02 a week in 1942, to \$32.59 in 1943.

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1943



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.

The shipping and stevedoring industry was rather brisker; the 146 co-operating companies had 21,691 employees, on the average, and distributed an average of \$672,078 in weekly salaries and wages. In 1942, the reported staff of 20,858 received weekly payrolls averaging \$610,874. The mean index of employment was 97.7, as compared with 93.9 in 1942. These two were the highest since 1930. The per capita average earnings in this division were \$29.29 in 1942, and \$31.04 in 1943. These figures undoubtedly include payment for considerable overtime work.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

There was a slight increase in employment in communications in 1943, when the personnel of the co-operating employers averaged 27,910; of these, 7,557 were reported by telegraph companies, and 20,353 were engaged in the telephone division. The latest annual index was 104.5, as compared with 103.7 in 1942. The indicated weekly payrolls in the year under review averaged \$819,563, a per capita figure of \$29.36. In the preceding 12 months, the payrolls averaged \$779,431, while the average weekly pay envelope of the typical worker in recorded employment contained \$28.13. During the period of observation, (i.e. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943), the payrolls have risen by 20.1 p.c., while employment has advanced by 7.6 p.c.

The moderate gain in the communications division as a whole in the year under review took place in the telegraph division, there being a falling-off in employment on telephones. Nevertheless, the index was at its highest level since 1931, although it was decidedly lower than in 1928-30, employment in the group as a whole in the intervening years having been adversely affected by the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment as reported by the co-operating firms in the construction division was rather less active than in 1942, but was brisker than in any other year since 1931. 1/ Most of the work resulted from wartime requirements. Improvement was shown in building, and by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, while highway work, in general, was quieter. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 129.8 in 1943, compared with 130.3 in the preceding year. An average staff of 163,809 persons was reported by the 1,542 contractors furnishing data, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$4,853,782. The per capita figure was \$29.64. The index of payrolls rose by 20 p.c. in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, while that of employment fell by eight p.c.

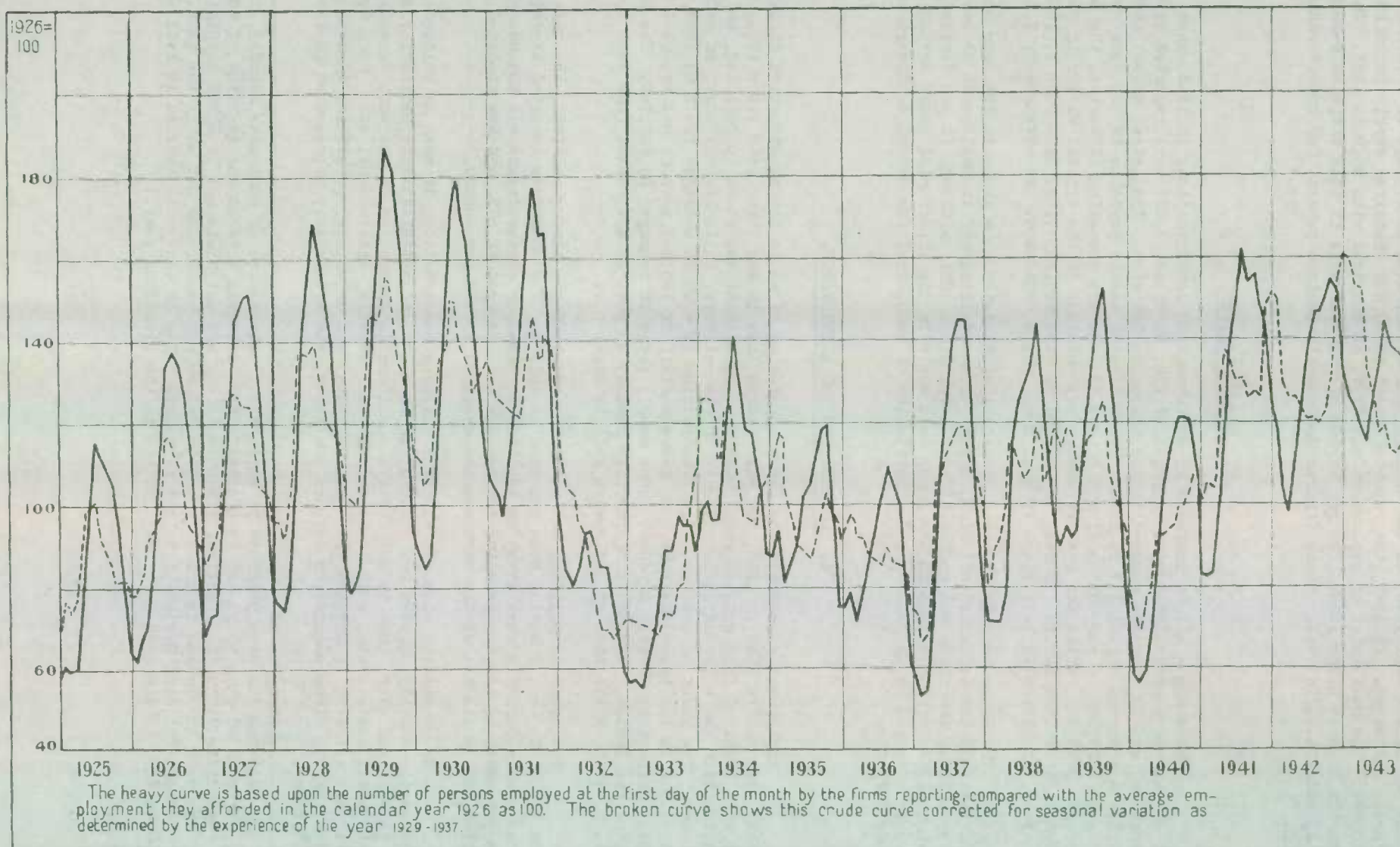
The trend in building was generally unfavourable throughout 1943, the only increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 having been recorded at July 1. The employees reported averaged 69,866, whose weekly payrolls were given as \$2,423,756. The per capita figure was \$34.85. In 1942, the personnel of the co-operating contractors had averaged 68,675, and the reported payrolls, \$2,142,487, while the weekly earnings had averaged \$31.20 per worker.

In connection with the data for building construction, it must be pointed out that because the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, they do not cover a considerable proportion of the work normally carried on by small contractors, such as house building, repairs, alterations, etc. Such work has been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials, priorities in these respects favouring the firms engaged on defence contracts, who are largely represented in the monthly statistics.

1/ In relating the data reported by employers to statistics of contracts awarded, it should be recalled that there may be a considerable interval between the awarding of contracts and their execution, particularly when labour and materials are in short supply; much of the work authorized in one year may therefore not be carried out until the next. (The MacLean Building Review gives the aggregate value of contracts awarded in 1943 as \$206,-103,900, as compared with \$281,594,100 in the preceding year.)

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1943



Road construction was slacker, on the whole, than in 1942, when the reported staffs had averaged 57,280, as compared with 54,126 in the year under review. The mean index was 136.8, showing a decline of 5.7 p.c. from the 1942 average of 145.0. To an important extent, the statistics in the year under review continued to reflect work on defence projects. The weekly per capita average earnings were given as \$25.73 in 1943, when the average weekly payroll disbursed by the co-operating employers amounted to \$1,394,474. In 1942, the weekly average per employee had been \$22.91.

Activity in railway construction and maintenance was generally greater in 1943, the indicated working forces averaging 39,817, and the index, 92.6, as compared with 38,234 employees and a mean index of 89.0 in 1942. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid an average of \$1,035,552 per week. The contents of the typical weekly pay envelope were stated as \$26.01, being \$2.14 higher than the 1942 average of \$23.87.

7. SERVICES.

The co-operating hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments generally afforded more employment in 1943 than in 1942. The reported staffs averaged 42,457 in the year under review, and the weekly payrolls, \$789,158; as compared with an average of 39,841 employees and a weekly payroll of \$692,525 in 1942. The latest annual index of employment, at 189.8, was 6.1 p.c. higher than the previous maximum of 178.8 in 1942. It is probable that increasing use was made of part-time workers in these industries as the available supplies of labour diminished, while there was also a growing proportion of female employees, likewise a result of the existing labour situation. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1942, women constituted 516 per thousand workers in recorded employment, a ratio which had risen to 580 by the same date in the year under review.

The per capita weekly average earnings, based on the data given above, were \$18.58 in 1943, and \$17.37 in 1942. These relatively low averages partly result from the high proportion of female labour, to which reference has already been made; other factors were part-time employment, and the fact that persons engaged in hotels and restaurants frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls.

8. TRADE.

In the first nine months of 1943, employment in trading establishments generally was in smaller volume than in the same part of 1942, but in the last quarter of the year, improvement in the 12 months' comparison was shown, probably due in part to increasing use of part-time employees. On the whole, however, there was an insignificant falling-off in the annual index. The staffs of the 2,282 reporting establishments averaged 161,281; in 1942, 2,201 employers had reported a personnel of 160,296. When adjustment is made for the increase in the co-operating firms, the index, at 155.1, was one point below that of 156.1 in the preceding year.

As mentioned in previous Annual Reviews of Employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

The reported payrolls averaged \$4,068,287 in 1943; the per capita average was \$25.23, as compared with \$24.07 in 1942. The index of payrolls from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, rose by 17.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 8.4 p.c. in the number of employees; in this comparison, it should be noted that seasonal activity is normally considerably greater at the latter date than in the early summer. The average earnings reported in wholesale trade are relatively higher than those in the retail division, where a large proportion of the workers are women, and the question of part-time employment also enters into the situation to a considerable extent. The per capita average in retail establishments in 1943 was \$23.08, and in wholesale

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1943



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.

houses, \$32.07. In 1942, the average in the former was \$22.08, and in the latter, \$30.53.

It will be noted that the gain in the index of payrolls in trade throughout the period of observation has been lower than in many other industries; a partial explanation is that in the months since June 1, 1941, increasingly serious shortages of consumers' durable goods have resulted in curtailment of employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. Another factor is the employment of increasingly large numbers and proportions of women, and of part-time workers.

9. FINANCE.

Statistics were furnished by 754 financial institutions in 1943; their personnel averaged 63,892, as compared with 63,472 in 1942. The moderate gain is mainly due to the employment of additional workers to replace experienced staff leaving their positions to join the Armed Forces, or for other reasons, and also to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 123.7 in the year under review, as compared with 122.9 in 1942.

The sum of \$1,994,764 was reported as having been disbursed, on the average, in weekly salaries and wages in 1943. The weekly per capita average was \$31.19. This was somewhat higher than the general figure of \$30.78 in the eight leading industries, in which employment has risen much more rapidly; in the last quarter of the year, however, the averages in finance were below the all-industries' averages in the same period. In 1942, the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms had reported the disbursement of weekly payrolls averaging \$1,916,983, representing \$30.20 per employee.

A feature of the situation in 1943 was the employment of increasingly large proportions of female workers in financial institutions; the ratio rose from 449 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 508 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. At the date of the 1941 Census, the women constituted only 345 per thousand employees.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last 3 years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly, during 1943 are shown in Table 4 1/. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1; the numbers employed, on the average, in 1943 are shown in Table II.

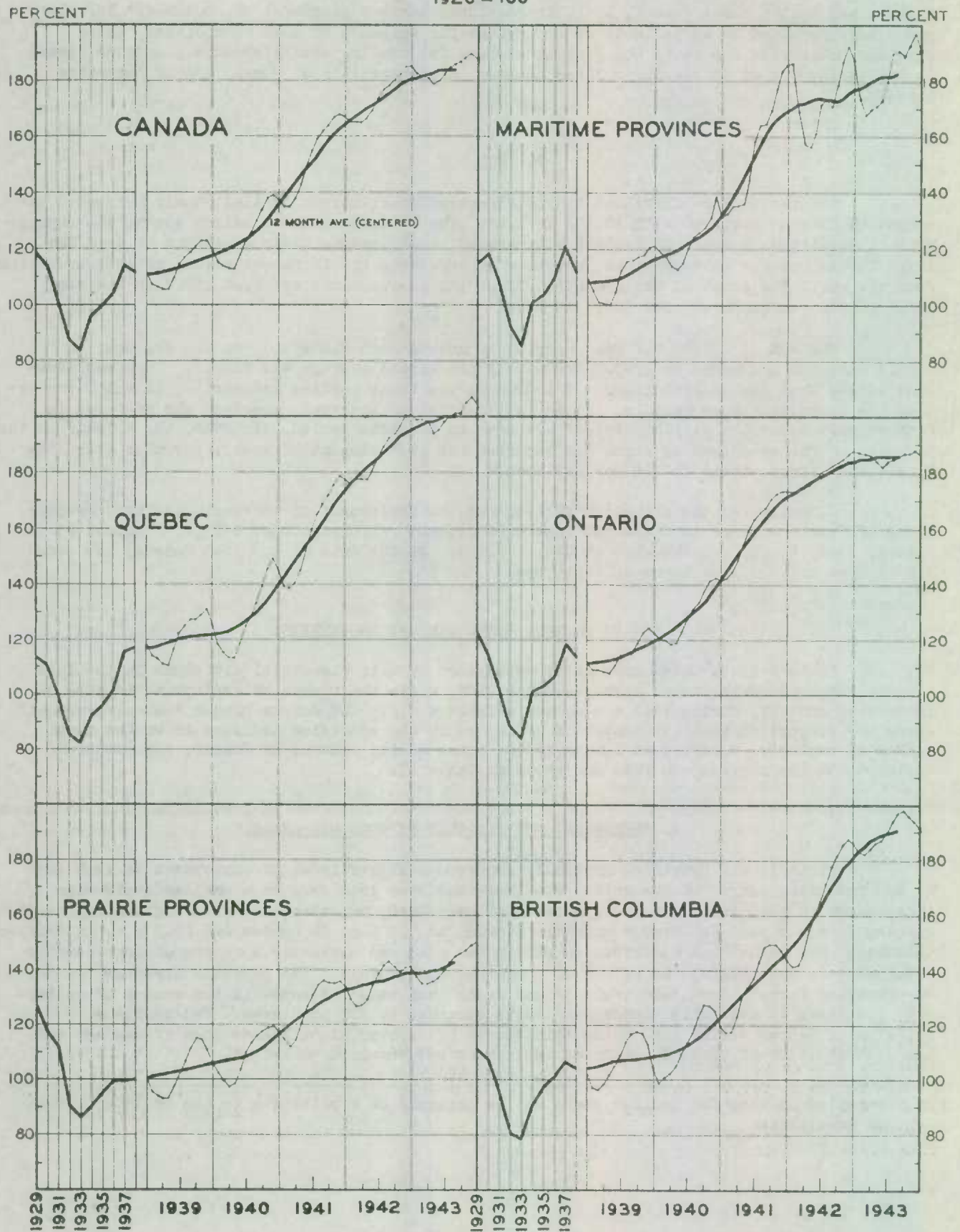
2. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces generally reported a higher level of employment in 1943 than in any preceding year. On the whole, the increases over 1942 were on a smaller scale than those shown in that year over 1941, or in 1941 over 1940, but they were nevertheless important, ranging from 3.6 p.c. in Ontario and Nova Scotia, to 7.4 p.c. in Quebec and 15.3 p.c. in British Columbia. The industrial distribution within the area was obviously a factor of considerable importance in determining the extent of the expansion therein. The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms showed relatively larger gains than were indicated in the number of employees, resulting in generally higher per capita earnings in all provinces. The continued dilution of labour during 1943 makes this growth of greater significance than if the sex and age distributions of those in recorded employment had remained unchanged.

1/ Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 10

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1926 = 100



In general, manufacturing operations in each of the provinces reached new all-time levels during 1943. Widespread increases were again reported in iron and steel and other heavy industries; employment in the light manufacturing groups in some areas showed a falling-off as the year progressed, partly due to shortages of labour, or of materials, and in some cases, to an easing of the demand for certain commodities required in the conduct of the war. The non-manufacturing industries showed varying trends. On the whole, activity in logging, mining, construction and trade was reduced, mainly as a result of labour stringencies. Transportation and services, on the other hand, afforded more employment; in the latter, there was a considerable growth in the number of part-time workers and of women, in an effort to alleviate the situation. Similar steps were also taken by trading establishments, a fact which probably helped to account for a generally higher level of employment in almost all provinces towards the close of 1943 than in the same period of 1942; on the average, however, the number of workers in trade was smaller in the year under review.

1. Maritime Provinces.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed only four general declines during 1943, as compared with five in the preceding year, when the index had risen by 6.3 p.c., as compared with the gain of 10.9 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1943.

Statistics were received from 971 employers, whose working forces averaged 137,530; in 1942, the co-operating establishments had averaged 938, and their employees, 130,386. During the year under review, firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported averages of 2,235, 83,302 and 51,993 employees, respectively.

As in 1942, the activity indicated in Nova Scotia was relatively greater than in the other provinces in this area, the industrial distribution in Nova Scotia being more favourably affected by war-time demands than that in either New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was at a higher level in each month of 1943 than in any earlier year, the index number averaging 206.8 in the 12 months, as compared with the previous high figure of 178.0 in 1942. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, construction and trade were quieter, while communications, transportation and services afforded more employment.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms averaged \$3,880,631, a per capita of \$28.19, as compared with the 1942 mean of \$25.34. The index of payrolls rose by 14.3 p.c. in the year, averaging 155.5 in 1943. The increase in employment in the same comparison was 4.6 p.c.

In the Maritime Area, particularly Nova Scotia, the weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment generally showed a greater increase in 1943 as compared with 1942, than was reported in any other province except British Columbia. Nevertheless, the average continued below the Dominion figure, partly because of losses in working time as a result of industrial disputes; the fact that in many cases the reporting industries are situated in comparatively small centres of population is probably also a factor. Within the area, relatively high earnings were reported in iron and steel, pulp and paper, transportation and mining.

2. Quebec.

Considerable expansion in employment was indicated in Quebec during 1943; the average index of employment, at 200.0, was 7.4 p.c. above that of 186.2 in the year before. The recorded staffs averaged 587,302, ranging from 562,572 at May 1 to 613,910 at the beginning of December. The co-operating firms numbered 3,552 in 1943, as compared with 3,305 establishments, and an average of 543,982 employees in 1942. The weekly payrolls reported during 1943 averaged \$17,073,442, a per capita average of \$29.06. The contents of the pay envelope of the typical employee in recorded employment in 1942 averaged \$26.70. Over the 12 months, the index of payrolls advanced by 15.3 p.c., while the increase in the number of workers was 7.4 p.c.

As in 1942, the proportion of employees in Quebec to the Dominion total for the reporting firms was rather greater than their proportion of the payrolls; in 1943, 31.8 p.c. of the persons in the eight leading industries in the Dominion were reported in Quebec, whereas the earnings constituted 30 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate for the same industries. The disparity in each year partly resulted from the fact that employment in the province expanded to a greater-than-average extent, so that the dilution of labour was a factor of considerable importance. The industrial distribution within the province was another contributory cause, there being unusually large numbers of workers in logging and in textile, leather and lumber mills, and in certain other divisions, in which earnings are frequently below average.

The manufacturing industries in Quebec were very active during 1943 in relation to the 1926 level, employment therein being higher than in most other provinces. The index averaged 244.0 in 1943, 12.1 p.c. above that of 217.7 in 1942. The general increase in Canada as a whole was 9.5 p.c., the latest annual index being 226.2. The most noteworthy gains in Quebec in the year under review took place in iron and steel plants. Employment in pulp and paper and textiles, on the other hand, was quieter, while no general change was indicated in lumber. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications and construction and maintenance showed reduced activity, but transportation, mining, services and trade afforded greater employment.

3. Ontario.

Relatively little change in employment was recorded, on the whole, in Ontario during 1943; reductions in the personnel indicated in the first five months, together with a slight decline at Aug. 1, were rather more than offset by the moderate gains reported in the remaining six months. At Dec. 1, the index, at 188.6, was 1.2 points higher than at the opening of the year. The annual figure was 185.8, as compared with the 1942 mean of 179.4.

Statistics were received from 5,893 establishments in 1943, employing 755,301 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$24,030,165. In the preceding year, 5,643 firms reported a staff of 728,479, with an average weekly payroll of \$21,786,521. In the 12 months, the index of employment rose by 3.6 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 9.5 p.c. The weekly average earnings advanced from \$29.88 in 1942, to \$31.82 in the year under review, or by \$1.94. Despite the employment of unusually large numbers and proportions of females, the typical person in recorded employment in Ontario received a larger pay envelope than his fellow worker in any other province except British Columbia. The greater-than-average concentration of employment in iron and steel and other heavy manufacturing industries, in non-metallic mineral mining and in other classes where earnings are unusually high, contributed materially to the relatively favourable position of the Ontario wage-earner. In this province were employed 40.9 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries, while the payrolls comprised 42.2 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario was 5.6 p.c. higher than in 1942, the index averaging 215.8; this was considerably below that of 226.2 in manufacturing generally throughout the country. On the whole, comparatively little change in the situation was shown from month to month during 1943, employment at its maximum at Dec. 1 being only 2 1/2 p.c. higher than at its low point at May 1. The index for each month of the year under review was nevertheless rather higher than at the same date of 1942.

Pulp and paper, (including printing and publishing and the paper-using industries), chemicals and textiles were quieter during 1943, but lumber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and certain other classes afforded more employment. Activity in logging, mining, communications and trade was less, on the whole, than in 1942, while improvement in that comparison was shown in transportation, construction and maintenance and services; the gains were slight.

4. Prairie Provinces.

Industrial activity in the Prairie area was generally at a high level in 1943, according to information furnished by 1,853 firms, with an average working force of 191,580; in

1942, the 1,815 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys had reported an average of 183,415 workers. The latest index, at 141.4, was 4.3 p.c. above that of 135.6 in the preceding year. There were nine monthly increases in 1943, when the index rose by 6.8 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1; this proportion was rather lower than that of practically eight p.c. from the beginning to the end of 1942.

The sum of \$5,812,019 was disbursed, on the average, in weekly payrolls by the employers reporting during 1943; this was an average of \$30.32 per employee, an amount which was closer to the Dominion figure of \$30.78 than that indicated in the other areas. In 1942, the per capita was \$28.80. The latest index of payrolls was 9.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, since when that of employment has risen by 4.3 p.c.

In the Prairie area, the indicated employees and payrolls in 1943 formed very similar percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.4 p.c. of the number of employees and 10.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken as a unit. If information were available for agricultural workers, it is probable that these proportions to the Canadian aggregates would differ.

Considerably greater activity was noted in manufacturing in the Prairies, where the annual index advanced from 170.7 in 1942, to 186.7 in the year under review. Lumber, pulp and paper and textiles were quieter, but employment in animal food, iron and steel and certain other manufacturing establishments showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining and construction reported curtailment. There was little general change in trade, while services, transportation and communications afforded more employment than in 1942.

Of the average employees reported in the Prairie Area in 1943, 90,193 belonged in Manitoba, 36,585 in Saskatchewan and 64,802 in Alberta; the increases over 1942 amounted to 4.0 p.c., 4.5 p.c., and 4.8 p.c., respectively.

5. British Columbia.

In the period Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, there were uninterrupted advances in British Columbia, where the expansion was, however, on a smaller scale and of a shorter duration than that indicated in 1942. An average working force of 176,821 persons was recorded by the 1,487 firms furnishing data in 1943; their payrolls averaged \$6,107,721 per week, an average of \$34.52 per employee. This figure was higher than in any other province. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 15.3 p.c. in the index of employment, bringing this to 190.0, while that of payrolls rose by 23.9 p.c. The establishments reporting in 1942 had employed an average personnel of 152,586 men and women, whose weekly earnings had averaged \$31.28. The gain of \$3.24 in the per capita figure in the year under review exceeded that elsewhere indicated; this was mainly due to unusually high payrolls in shipbuilding and other heavy manufacturing industries, and in logging and construction. The figures in the last-named reflected to some extent the high rates entailed by the special circumstances attendant upon the construction of the Alaska Highway.

Especially large advances were made in manufacturing in British Columbia, where the annual index, at 273.9, was higher by 18.9 p.c. than in 1942. Shipyards were particularly active, raising the index in the iron and steel group from 725.4 in the preceding year to 1057.9 in 1943, when the Dominion average for iron and steel was 343.3; despite a falling-off in the latter months of the year, the index in the province at Dec. 1 was above the annual average. Textiles and certain other branches of manufacturing showed moderate gains in the 12 months, while there was, on the whole, a decline in pulp and paper and lumber mills.

Of the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed improvement in 1943, while mining and trade were not quite so active. A feature of the year in logging in parts of British Columbia was the payment of a special bonus to men completing specified periods of service with the same employers. This and other factors resulted in much higher rates of earnings in the industry in that province than in any other.

3. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Monthly data have been segregated for many years for the centres 1/ whose populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In 1943, as in both 1941 and 1942, activity in these cities taken as a unit showed a greater advance than was indicated in the Dominion as a whole. The composite index for the cities rose from 177.7 in 1942, to 196.0 in 1943, or by 10.3 p.c.; in the smaller centres and rural areas in the Dominion, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c., while the general gain in Canada as a whole was six p.c. In 1942, there had been an advance of 14.1 p.c. in the Dominion, resulting from a rise of 19.3 p.c. in the larger cities and of 10.1 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Agriculture is of course excluded in all cases from the monthly surveys. This is only the second occasion in a lengthy period in which industrial activity in the cities taken as a unit reached a higher level in relation to the 1926 average, than was recorded in other parts of the Dominion. The cities' index in 1943, already given as 196.0, was 11.9 points higher than the Canada figure of 184.1.

The index numbers of employment in the eight leading cities, and elsewhere, in comparison with those for the Dominion as a whole, are given in Table III. The figures show that, in general, the fluctuations in the larger centres are more violent than those elsewhere indicated. Thus the depression of the 1930's apparently had a greater effect upon the situation in the cities than was the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas; in 1934, for example, the index for the eight leading cities, at 88.2, was 13.9 points below that for other parts of the Dominion. This situation partly resulted from the fact that the production of heavy manufactured goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more drastically curtailed than that of consumers' goods, whose manufacture is more widely distributed; the location of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely outside the cities. Still another factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, during the depression continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, than was the case in many other industries.

TABLE III - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1943.
(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2

The effect of the war was at first to reduce the disparity in the index of employment for the larger cities and that for the remaining centres. In 1941, the difference was six points in favour of the latter; in 1942, the situation was reversed, the cities' index

1/ Commencing in 1944, information will be compiled for the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000.

being seven points higher, while by 1943, the cities' index, at 196.0 was 20.8 points above that for other parts of the Dominion. Where the latter had increased by 2.6 p.c. from 1942, the cities' index showed a gain of 10.3 p.c. The unprecedentedly high level of activity in manufacturing in the larger industrial centres, despite efforts to disperse war industries, largely accounts for the present situation.

The concentration of female wage-earners in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 is particularly marked, 60 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, being reported therein. Approximately 41 p.c. of the total males were situated in the larger cities at the same date, when workers of both sexes made up 46.2 p.c. of the aggregate in recorded employment in Canada.

Table III also shows that, as compared with 1939, there was a gain of 61.6 p.c. in the index of employment throughout the Dominion in 1943, when the rise in the cities, taken as a unit, amounted to 81.8 p.c. This concentration will be of great importance in the post-war "unwinding" process.

In manufacturing, the index number of employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit, averaged 242.0 in 1943, or 13.6 p.c. higher than in 1942, as compared with 226.2, and an increase of 9.5 p.c. in Canada as a whole. Employment in certain other industrial divisions also showed more rapid expansion in the larger centres during the year under review than was elsewhere recorded. During 1943, approximately 54 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion belonged in the eight leading cities, a proportion which exceeded that of 52 p.c. in 1942. Another interesting fact in this connection is that the number of females in factories in the eight leading cities at Oct. 1, 1943, constituted 60.8 p.c. of the Dominion total of females in the manufacturing group as reported by the firms making returns.

The following table shows index numbers of employment in certain industries in 1941, 1942 and 1943 in the eight leading cities and the Dominion as a whole, (1926=100).

TABLE IV - Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion and in the Leading Industrial Cities as a whole, in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

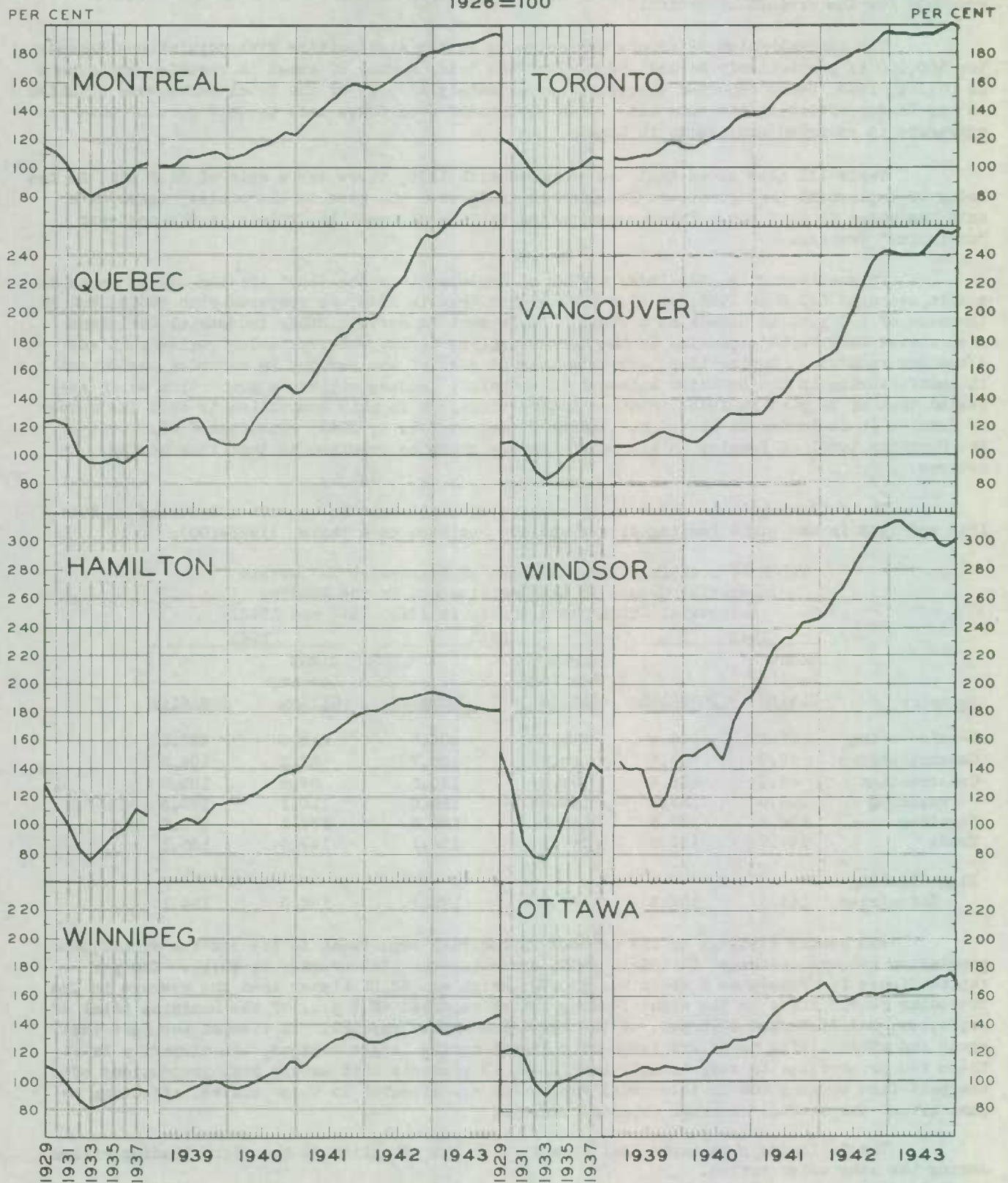
Industry	1941		1942		1943	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2
Communications	79.9	96.5	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5
Construction	88.9	126.6	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8
Building	105.5	139.5	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3
Services	156.4	167.5	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9
Trade	147.7	156.5	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1
Eight Leading Industries	149.0	152.3	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1

The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the centres of 100,000 population and over averaged \$31.38 in 1943, exceeding the 1942 average by \$2.11. The per capita figure for Canada as a whole was \$30.78, which was \$2.22 higher than the average in the preceding year. Firms in the eight leading cities reported 45.9 p.c. of the Dominion total of employees, and disbursed 46.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll. In view of the fact that rents and other living costs are frequently higher in the larger centres, the disparity in these two proportions is surprisingly small. It is probable that unduly high proportions of the part-time workers now in industrial employment are situated in these cities, affecting to some extent the average earnings reported therein.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation in the eight leading cities during the year under review.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

1926=100



1. MONTREAL.

The trend of employment in Montreal during 1943 was continuously upward from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, inclusive; the number of persons added to the reported staffs was smaller than in 1942 or 1941, but was nevertheless rather above average according to pre-war standards. Commencing with Feb. 1, successive new all-time highs were indicated until Dec. 1, when the index, at 195.1, was 8.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 7.4 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1942, figure of 181.7, the maximum in the years prior to 1943.

The working forces of the 2,075 co-operating employers averaged 286,830. The persons in recorded employment varied in number from 274,234 at Jan. 1 to 299,946 at the beginning of December. In 1942, the high figure, also reached at Dec. 1, had been 275,848. The average in that year was 254,135, employed in 1,916 establishments. The mean index had then been 167.4; the latest annual figure, at 187.6, was 12.1 p.c. higher.

Activity in manufacturing rose steadily from month to month during 1943; the index averaged 233.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, exceeding by 16.8 p.c. the previous peak index of 199.7 in 1942. This gain was proportionately much larger than that indicated in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion. Employment in this division in Montreal was at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than in Canada as a whole, although the index continued rather below that for the province of Quebec.

Certain branches of manufacturing during 1943 were quieter than in 1942, notably vegetable foods, textiles, tobacco and beverages. The paper-using, iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and many other classes, however, reported greater employment. Most of the non-manufacturing industries showed a falling-off; communications, transportation and construction were not quite so active. On the other hand, further improvement was indicated in trade and services.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms in Montreal averaged \$8,756,429 in 1943, when the typical worker in recorded employment received an average of \$30.50 per week; in 1942, the weekly figure had been \$27.97, while in the last seven months of 1941, the weekly average was \$25.51. The recorded payrolls in Montreal showed relatively greater expansion in 1943 than was indicated in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, in 1943 the Montreal index averaged 161.5, as compared with the Canada figure of 144.9; the provincial figure for Quebec was 155.6. The increase over 1942 amounted in Montreal to 20 p.c.; in the Dominion, to 11.3 p.c. and in Quebec, to 15.3 p.c. In the same comparison, the index of employment in Montreal gained by 12.1 p.c., that in Canada as a whole, by six p.c., while the advance in Quebec was 7.4 p.c.

During 1943, the workers reported in Montreal made up 15.5 p.c. of the total in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, and their earnings constituted 15.4 p.c. of the total. In the year before, the proportion of employees was 14.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, 14.3 p.c.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

Employment in Quebec reached unprecedentedly high levels in 1943, when the staffs of the 242 co-operating employers rose almost steadily from 35,762 at Jan. 1, to 40,966 at the beginning of December, averaging 38,987 in the year. The annual index was 271.9. In 1942, the 227 firms furnishing data had indicated an average of 31,601 employees; the mean index had then been 223.2, a figure which exceeded that in any earlier year of the record. The manufacturing industries afforded decidedly more employment, the index averaging 368.0, or 27.7 p.c. higher than the 1942 figure of 288.1. This increase, which exceeded that shown by manufacturing in the Dominion as a whole, largely resulted from wartime production. The various non-manufacturing industries reported slightly greater activity in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaged \$1,038,435; the per capita average was \$26.58, as compared with \$23.41 in 1942, and \$21.45 in the period of observation in 1941. These figures are somewhat below the Dominion averages, partly because

of the employment of rather larger-than-normal proportions of female labour. It is also noteworthy that the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment showed a greater gain, in the year under review over 1942, than was indicated in any other of the eight leading cities. The increase in this comparison in Quebec was \$3.17 comparing favourably with that of \$2.22 in the Dominion as a whole. The index of payrolls in Quebec was 215.0 in 1943, 37.6 p.c. above the 1942 figure of 156.2; in the same comparison, there was a rise of 21.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

3. TORONTO.

Activity in Toronto continued at a high level during 1943; in conformity with the general industrial situation, the gains over 1942 were on a smaller scale than in earlier stages of the war effort, but were none the less considerable. Data were compiled from 2,081 employers, with an average working force of 251,322. The annual index was 195.2. In 1942, 1,967 establishments had reported a mean of 231,629 workers, while the index had averaged 180.2.

The payrolls of those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$7,948,006, a per capita figure of \$31.62. This was higher than the Dominion average of \$30.78. In 1942, the average per employee in Toronto had been \$29.54, while that in the period of 1941 for which data are available was \$27.32. The index of aggregate payrolls averaged 150.9 in 1943, 14.8 p.c. higher than in 1942. Those in recorded employment in Toronto constituted 13.6 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1943, and received 14 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll disbursed by the establishments in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the proportions had been 13.3 p.c. of the personnel, and 13.8 p.c. of the reported total of salaries and wages.

Manufacturing in Toronto in the 12 months under review was uniformly at a higher level than in 1942, although the distance between the two curves narrowed as the year advanced. The annual index, at 228.6, was 10.4 p.c. higher than in 1942, previously the maximum. The latest average slightly exceeded the Dominion mean of 226.2. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical and other plants in the high-priority classes showed greater activity in 1943 than in any earlier year, but the paper-using, textile and many other divisions afforded less employment, frequently because of inability to secure labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation were rather brisker, on the whole, while curtailment was indicated in communications and trade.

4. OTTAWA.

There was moderate expansion in industrial employment in Ottawa during 1943, when the annual index was 168.0, as compared with 161.9 in 1942. The men and women on the staffs of the 255 reporting firms averaged 22,188, varying from 21,463 at Feb. 1, to 23,024 at the beginning of December; in the year preceding, 249 establishments had indicated a mean of 21,348 employees.

Lumber mills continued relatively quiet; pulp and paper, iron and steel and some other classes, however, showed heightened activity. Trade and services also reported a higher level of employment than in 1942, while there was a falling-off in construction.

The payrolls of the firms co-operating in Ottawa averaged \$59,437; the average per employee was \$26.65, as compared with \$25.29 in 1942 and \$24.14 in the last seven months of 1941. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 8 1/2 p.c. from 1942 to 1943, averaging 129.3 in the latter. The gain in employment in the same comparison was 3.8 p.c.

In addition to the persons employed by industrial firms, the Dominion Government had on its payroll in Ottawa approximately 32,191 men and women in September, 1943, compared with 29,210 in the same month in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons employed in September, 1943, were paid \$4,176,773 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$29.94, as compared with \$3,708,939 in September, 1942, when the per capita average

was \$29.30. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

Little change on the whole was shown in Hamilton in 1943 as compared with 1942, but the trend from month to month throughout the year was generally downward. Statistics were received from 361 firms with an average working force of 61,008, varying from 63,140 at Feb. 1, to 59,442 at Oct. 1. In 1942, a mean of 60,922 employees was reported. The latest annual index was 186.7, as compared with 186.5 in the preceding year, when the increases in employment had been more frequent and larger. The persons in recorded employment in 1943 received weekly payrolls averaging \$1,979,404, an average of \$32.45 per employee, as compared with \$31.32 in 1942, and \$28.71 in the period for which information was furnished in 1941. These figures are higher than those generally indicated in the Dominion, mainly because of the unusually large proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton. A result of this distribution is seen in the fact that in 1943, 3.3 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading industries were reported by firms in Hamilton, but their payrolls made up 3.5 p.c. of the total of salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers.

6. WINDSOR.

Industrial activity in Windsor continued at a high level, although the advance was not so great as in 1942. Data were compiled from 217 establishments with an average staff of 41,579 men and women, while the index stood at 305.6, as compared with 282.5 in 1942, when the reported forces had averaged 38,388. In the year under review, the weekly pay envelope of those in recorded employment in Windsor contained \$41.61, a figure which exceeded that of \$39.22 in 1942, as well as that of \$36.82 in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941. These per capita averages were greatly above the general figures. The salaries and wages reported in 1943 averaged \$1,726,959 per week. The explanation of the relatively high payrolls in Windsor, as in Hamilton, lies largely in the concentration of workers in the heavy industries, with unusually great proportions of male employees 1/; thus, 76.6 p.c. of those on the payrolls of the Windsor firms co-operating in the survey for Dec. 1, 1943, belonged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, as compared with ratios of 29.7 p.c. in Ontario, and 25 p.c. in the Dominion at the same date. The annual index of payrolls was 145.3, being 11.4 p.c. above the 1942 mean; the gain in the index of employment in the same comparison was 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in Windsor was active during 1943; as in the other centres, however, the increases were on a smaller scale than those indicated in 1942 over 1941. The index of employment averaged 349.7, as compared with 322.8 in the preceding 12 months. There was important expansion in iron and steel plants, while other branches of manufacturing also showed considerable advances in the year under review. On the other hand, construction was quieter.

7. WINNIPEG.

The trend was generally upward in Winnipeg during 1943, when employment was in greater volume than in earlier years; nevertheless, the index was lower than in any other of the eight centres, continuing the situation indicated in recently preceding years. As was previously pointed out, this largely resulted from the industrial distribution in Winnipeg, where the proportion of workers in trade is abnormally high, while that in manufacturing is rather low. Thus, the effect of the war, in reacting adversely in regard to trade, and particularly favourably in regard to manufacturing, has tended to produce a less-than-average increase in general employment in Winnipeg. The 578 employers furnishing information had an average working force of 58,320 men and women, earning a weekly payroll of \$1,633,235 in 1943. This was an average of \$28.00 per employee, as compared with \$27.06 in 1942, and \$25.43 in the period of observation in 1941.

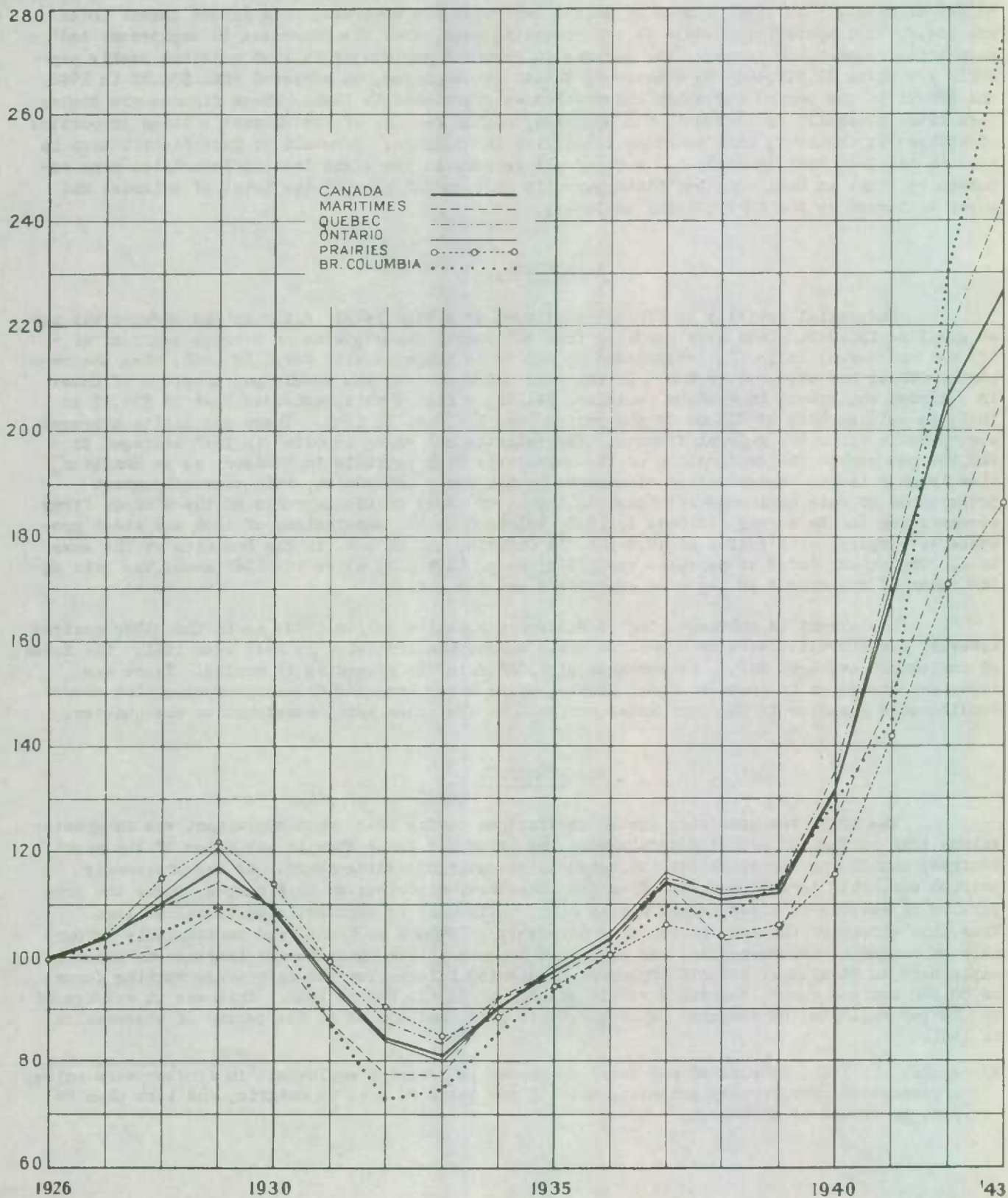
1/ At Oct. 1, 1943, 82 p.c. of the total employees in recorded employment in Windsor were males, a proportion considerably exceeding that of not quite 70 p.c. in Ontario, and less than 74 p.c. in Canada as a whole.

Chart 12

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1943

1926=100



Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 139.2, being 5.1 p.c. higher than that of 132.4 in 1942, previously the maximum. The payroll index in the same comparison showed an advance of 8.4 p.c.

Improvement was noted in manufacturing in Winnipeg in the year under review, when the index, at 177.8, was 7.4 p.c. higher than in 1942. The animal food, textile, iron and steel and chemical industries were decidedly more active, as was also the case in transportation and trade. There was a falling-off, however, in construction.

8. VANCOUVER.

Industrial activity in Vancouver continued at an unusually high level during 1943, although the upward movement was not without interruption, as had been the case in the year before. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, afforded an especially large volume of employment; the index in manufacturing was practically 30 p.c. above that of 1942. Communications, transportation, construction and services showed moderate improvement. On the other hand, lumber mills and trade reported some curtailment, due in the main to shortages of labour.

During 1943, the 639 co-operating establishments indicated an average working force of 87,886; the annual index of employment was 245.8, considerably higher than the 1942 mean of 205.0. The 603 firms whose returns were then tabulated had an average of 72,520 employees. The weekly salaries and wages in the year under review averaged \$2,938,994, giving a per capita figure of \$33.43, as compared with \$30.39 in 1942, and \$26.78 in the seven months of 1941 for which data are on record. The payrolls reported in Vancouver have shown extremely large gains, accompanying the important increases in employment. Where the latter rose by 19.9 p.c. in 1943 over 1942, the index of payrolls advanced by 29.6 p.c.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Statistics for the cities are given in Tables 2, 7 and 9. Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

4. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trends of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with the movements in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 12 in the years from 1925. These show over a lengthy period, a striking similarity in the course of the curves for the different areas; the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West make this similarity of considerable interest.

The expansive movement which reached its high level in all areas in 1929 was succeeded by equally general curtailment; in the Dominion, and in four of the five economic areas, the low point was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the minimum of employment was recorded in 1932.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed steady, though moderate recovery until 1937, when the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. There was a general slowing down in 1938, which extended into the earlier months of the succeeding year. The declaration of war in September, 1939, brought with it a considerable upswing in all areas; this has greatly developed in strength as the war progresses, until new all-time highs were reported in all provinces in the year under review. The peaks established as a result of wartime demands, however, were at levels which showed greater disparity than has previously been indicated. In the case of Ontario, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, the curves in 1943 were below that for the Dominion as a whole, while in Quebec and British Columbia

they were considerably higher. The movements in Ontario and the Prairie Area during 1943 were not so sharply upward as those in the other areas depicted in the chart.

5. - SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT
AT OCT. 1, 1942, AND OCT. 1, 1943.

At Oct. 1, 1943, as at the same date a year earlier, the Bureau undertook an enquiry into the sex distribution of the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, such information being required in the solution of various important problems arising from war-time demands for labour. In view of the fact that the monthly surveys relate to the great majority of workers in the industries covered, the results of the investigation into the sex distribution may be considered as providing a very complete picture of the situation generally existing at the dates of the enquiries.

Of the total of 1,950,131 persons on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups at Oct. 1, 1943, 1,439,416 were men or boys, and 510,715 were women or girls. The latter number constituted 262 per thousand workers of both sexes, a ratio which considerably exceeded that of 235 indicated at Oct. 1, 1942. An interesting fact revealed in the second enquiry into the sex distribution was that, when allowance is made for the growth in the number of co-operating establishments, the expansion in employment reported over the 12 months, had taken place almost entirely among women workers, whose numbers were increased by some 15 p.c., whereas the number of males very slightly declined. The general gain in recorded employment in the year amounted to just under 3 1/2 p.c.

Sources Contributing to the Supplies of Male and Female Workers. - In discussing the matter of sex distribution, it may be in order briefly to recapitulate the drains made in the year upon the available supplies of man-power, and the reservoirs which have been tapped to bring about the changes, mentioned above, in the numbers and proportions of male and female workers in recorded employment.

Over the 12 months, further large numbers of men were withdrawn from industrial employment to serve in the Armed Forces; the reserve of women was also affected to some extent by enlistments, although the numbers involved were naturally much smaller. The virtual maintenance of the number of males in recorded employment, notwithstanding the demands from the various Services, reflected the operation of several factors:- (1) The transfer from the less-essential to the more-essential industries (the latter being heavily represented in the current surveys); (2) The continued movement from the own-account and small-employer classes to employment in industry; (3) The substitution of increasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment ages and, to a lesser extent, of older and physically-handicapped men, as replacements for those of military age and fitness; (4) The industrial re-absorption of men discharged from the Armed Forces.

The female accessions to the number in recorded employment have also come from various reserves, among which may be mentioned home makers, (either returning to work or as recruits), young girls who under ordinary circumstances would continue at school for a longer or a shorter period, domestic servants, and other women and girls normally engaged in kinds of work which are excluded from the monthly surveys. The employment of part-time workers has considerably increased in the year; the number of such workers is not available, but in some industries is probably fairly substantial.

The Trend of Average Earnings:- Another noteworthy fact which may be pointed out in connection with the statistics of sex distribution is that, in spite of a virtual stabilization of the number of male wage-earners in the year, and widely-distributed gains in the number of females, the average weekly earnings reported in the various industries and areas between Oct. 1 of 1942 and 1943, almost invariably showed increases. There was no general rise in the cost-of-living allowances during this period, so that the general advances in the average weekly earnings result only in specific cases from higher rates of wages or of bonus, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they acquired experience, and from the movement of workers from low-pay to high-pay industries. As would probably be expected, there appeared a tendency for the smallest gains in the weekly averages to appear in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers showed greater-than-average increases. The

length of service of the female recruits to industry would obviously be one of many factors contributing to this result.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943:-

Of the total of 510,715 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions, 337,251, or 66 p.c., were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1942, proportion had been 66.4 p.c. The next largest groups of female employees were those of 80,238 in trade, 32,958 in finance and 25,819 in services. Communications, transportation, construction, mining and logging together reported approximately 34,450 women workers, or only 6.7 p.c. of the total. Small though this proportion was, it fractionally exceeded that of just over six p.c. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1942, survey.

The females engaged in plants turning out heavy manufactured goods constituted 25.6 p.c. of the total number of women workers reported at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with 20.9 p.c. in 1942. On the other hand, the proportion of the aggregate reported by manufacturers of light goods declined from 45 p.c. at the time of the first survey, to little more than 40 p.c. at the date of the second enquiry; employment in this class was then generally quieter than it had been a year earlier. The falling-off took place chiefly among the male workers.

Manufacturing:- Women workers engaged in the textile industries by the firms co-operating at Oct. 1, 1943, totalled 81,612; this was a decline of some 2,000 from the number they had employed a year earlier. The later ratio was nevertheless, higher at 600 per thousand, as against 577 at Oct. 1, 1942. Iron and steel plants reported 80,253 female employees, or 167 per thousand - exceeding in number and proportion the 56,490 women engaged in such establishments at Oct. 1, 1942, when 134 per thousand of the workers had been females. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with that of 79 per thousand in 1941 and 61 per thousand in 1940, according to the Annual Census of Industry. Among the various divisions of the iron and steel group, the largest numbers and the greatest proportions of female workers were indicated in firearm and aircraft factories. A particularly large percentage increase in the employment of females was also recorded in shipbuilding, in which was reported, however, little more than seven p.c. of the total females in the iron and steel plants furnishing data.

The non-ferrous metal industries also indicated the employment of large numbers of women, engaged mainly on war work; 234 per thousand employees were females. This proportion was a good deal higher than that of 197 per thousand a year earlier. In the lumber divisions, the growth in the employment of women in the 12 months was notable, the reported numbers rising from 6,014 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 9,417 at Oct. 1, 1943, and the proportion from 94 to 141 per thousand. An increase in the number engaged on war work largely accounted for this higher ratio.

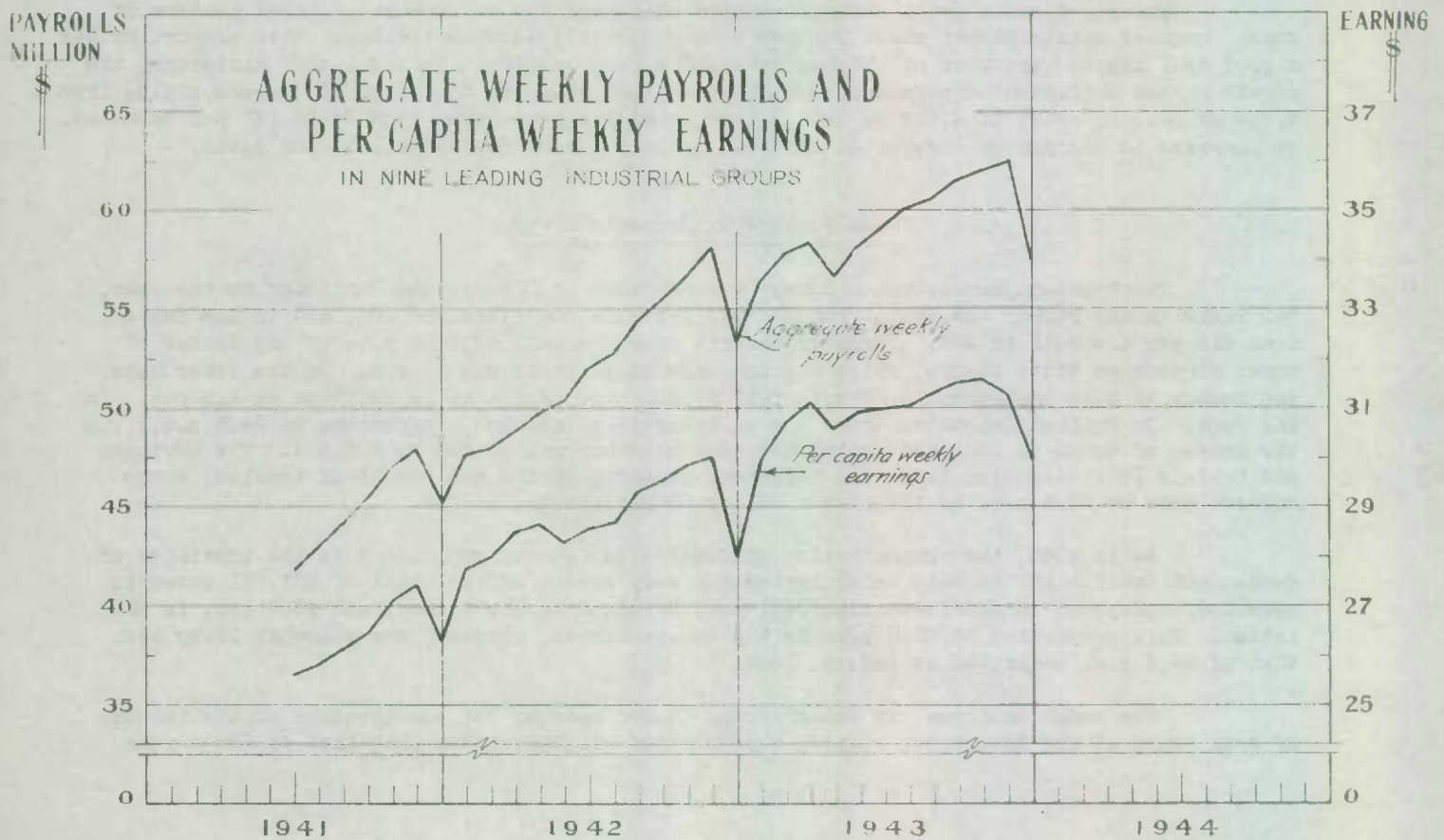
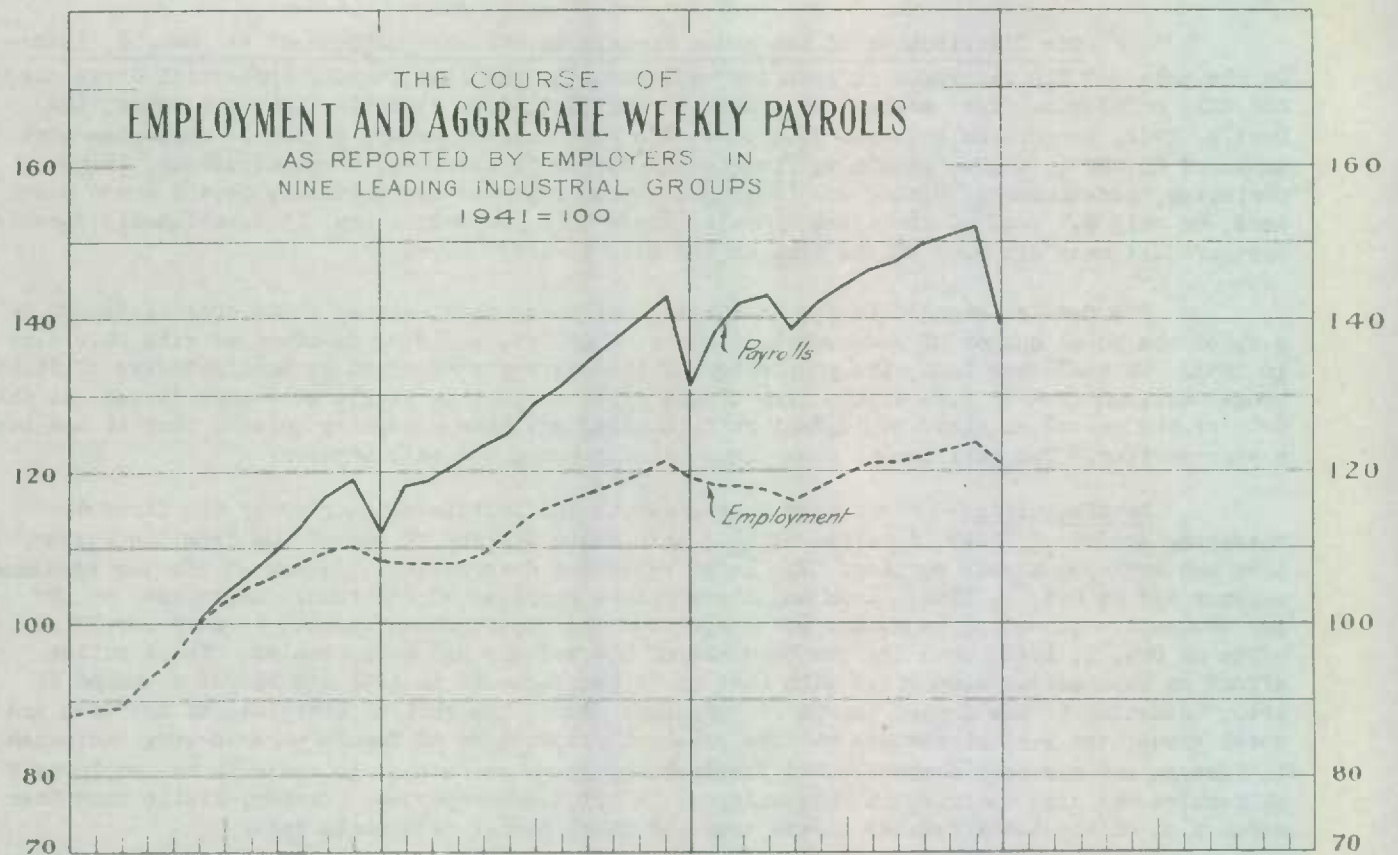
Women Workers by Economic Areas.

The highest proportions of female workers were in Ontario and Manitoba; in the year, the ratio in the former had risen from 267 per thousand employees, to 302, and in the latter, from 212 per thousand to 269. Firms in Ontario showed a gain of 14.5 p.c. in the number of women workers on their staffs, while the increase in Manitoba was 30 p.c. On the other hand, the number of male employees in Ontario fell by 3.3 p.c., and that in Manitoba by 4.9 p.c., in the year. In British Columbia, there was an impressive increase, (amounting to 34.5 p.c.), in the number of women in recorded employment; the male workers gained by 2.6 p.c. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces also indicated important advances in the employment of females, whose numbers grew by 24.4 p.c. in the former and by 28 p.c. in the latter.

As in 1942, the concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at the date under review was very great; of the total of 337,251 women in recorded employment in manufacturing, 36.1 p.c. belonged in the former, and 49.7 p.c. in the latter. This proportion of 85.8 p.c. in the two provinces, however, was somewhat lower than that of 88.4 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1942.

The women employed in factories in Quebec made up 291 per thousand of the workers of both sexes at the date under review, a proportion slightly lower than that of 294 a year

Chart 13



earlier. In Ontario, on the other hand, the ratio rose from 272 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 305 per thousand at the latest date. In each of the other economic areas, the proportions also increased, the gain in British Columbia (from 133 to 188 per thousand) being greatest.

Women Workers in the Eight Leading Cities.

The increase of some 16 p.c. in the number of female workers in the larger cities taken as a unit was fractionally higher than that in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of women per thousand employees rose from 311 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 341 at the date under review. The ratios varied greatly as between the cities, ranging from 180 per thousand in Windsor and 273 in Vancouver, to 391 per thousand in Ottawa and 404 in Toronto. Only in Quebec City was the proportion lower than it had been at the beginning of October of last year.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported in manufacturing in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1943, were situated in the eight leading cities, where the male employees constituted over one-half of the total in manufacturing. Firms in Toronto indicated the employment of a larger number, and a higher proportion, of female workers than any other of the eight cities for which statistics are regularly segregated in the monthly surveys; 107,903, or rather more than 21 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, where such workers constituted 404 per 1,000 of the reported aggregate of both sexes. Montreal took second place in the number of females, there being 101,277 women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943; this was slightly less than 20 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The proportion of females in that city was 329 per thousand workers of both sexes. The lowest ratios at the date under review were in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton, in all of which, however, the proportions were considerably higher than at Oct. 1, 1942.

PART 2.

6. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

The collection of current statistics of payrolls was undertaken in the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment, for which records are available since 1920. As was pointed out in the 1942 Annual, the difficulties connected with the institution of any new series, dependent upon the systematic co-operation of large numbers of firms, have been intensified in the case of the payroll record by existing wartime conditions. These greatly delay the collection and preparation of material, and complicate the matter of securing accurate and consistent data, not only because of pressure of work and greatly increased demands from various sources for statistics, but also because of frequent changes in the personnel of the co-operating firms, while the increasingly abnormal industrial distribution of wage-earners in wartime, and the great changes in the amounts of the payrolls, make difficult the comparisons with information for earlier years against which the current data must be measured to determine their reliability. Up to the time of writing, the only comparisons possible are with the salaries and wages in manufacturing in 1941 and 1942, 1/ as ascertained by the Annual Census of Industry. Such comparisons indicate a generally high level of accuracy and comparability in the monthly record for this important group, when important differences in the two series are taken into account; nevertheless, until it is possible to make comparisons of the data for the same years, over a period of some years, and to account for the factors contributing to the points of difference which may exist, the current figures of payrolls must be regarded as more or less preliminary.

Although the first monthly statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, the record is considered as beginning only with June 1 of that

1/ In section 12 beginning on page 49 appears a comparison of the available data.

TABLE V. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Month	Nine Leading Industries			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>									
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.8	105.6	25.60	102.9	105.9	25.49	102.6	105.6	25.82
Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.66	105.2	107.5	26.06
Sept. 1	106.3	109.4	26.15	106.4	109.8	26.04	106.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	115.3	26.57	110.1	115.4	26.60
Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.5	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.1	118.8	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.52	112.1	125.1	28.15
<u>1942</u>									
Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.15	111.4	114.5	26.52
Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.73	108.2	118.3	27.65	115.8	126.0	28.59
Mar. 1	107.8	118.8	27.99	108.0	119.5	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	107.9	120.9	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	135.9	28.94
May 1	109.3	125.2	28.65	109.5	125.6	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.5	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.75
July 1	114.5	128.7	28.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	115.8	150.6	28.68	116.5	151.6	28.62	126.4	145.2	29.06
Sept. 1	116.8	154.2	29.51	117.5	155.5	29.29	128.5	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.1	156.8	29.55	118.6	157.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.5	159.5	29.85	119.9	160.6	29.81	130.1	155.5	30.70
Dec. 1	121.5	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Average (12 months)	115.2	127.5	28.61	115.8	128.5	28.56	122.9	159.9	29.18
<u>1945</u>									
Jan. 1	119.5	150.9	28.01	120.1	151.7	27.92	150.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	158.5	30.00	118.5	159.5	29.96	152.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	50.74	118.6	145.0	50.72	155.0	162.1	51.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	51.15	118.1	144.1	51.14	155.5	164.5	51.81
May 1	116.1	158.5	50.60	116.5	159.6	50.59	152.7	159.5	51.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	50.95	118.5	145.4	50.95	155.5	165.1	51.62
July 1	119.5	144.5	50.99	120.1	145.5	50.97	154.8	164.7	51.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.5	51.08	121.6	147.5	51.06	155.5	166.2	51.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.5	51.50	121.8	148.7	51.50	158.8	169.0	52.05
Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	51.52	122.6	150.8	51.55	157.7	171.9	52.57
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	51.59	125.4	152.0	51.60	157.4	172.7	52.62
Dec. 1	125.9	151.9	51.61	124.6	155.4	51.61	157.4	174.0	52.86
Average (12 months)	119.8	145.7	50.79	120.4	144.9	50.78	154.6	165.9	51.50

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.

year, mainly because the information obtained in the first and second inquiries was incomplete for several important industries. Shortly after the institution of the payroll statistics, the necessity of expressing the figures in the form of an index number became evident; in order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To establish and maintain comparisons of the monthly trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base June 1, 1941=100. For general purposes, apart from comparisons with the payroll data, the index numbers of employment on the 1926 base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following so brief an experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 gives averages of the data reported in 1942 and 1943, by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table V are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from June 1, 1941; below this table, appears a description of the method followed in tabulating the statistics of payrolls. Tables at the back of this report contain index numbers and per capita averages in the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities at specified dates in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

In the year under review, the establishments furnishing data in the eight leading industries reported an average working force of 1,848,534 persons, and the payment of an average weekly payroll of \$56,903,978. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the men and women in recorded employment averaged 1,912,426, and the payrolls, \$58,898,742 per week; the latter implies an annual payroll of \$3,062,734,600 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups averaged \$30.78 in 1943, while in the nine groups, the average was \$30.79; these figures compare favourably with that of \$28.56 in the eight industries, and \$28.61 in the nine leading divisions, in 1942. In the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, for which information is available, the per capita weekly average in the eight industries was \$26.17. The average weekly pay envelope of the typical wage-earner in industrial employment in the year under review thus contained \$2.22 more than in 1942, and \$4.61 more than in the latter part of 1941.

The aggregates and averages given in this Annual reflect the earnings of extremely large proportions of the wage-earning population in the Dominion; it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional and commission workers), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, as, for example, agricultural and domestic workers, and those employed in small businesses where earnings frequently are low. As a result of wartime conditions, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would be the case in peacetime.

7. - The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada in the Period June 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

Index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, are contained in Table V, while Table I on page 2 gives the annual averages of the employees and the weekly payrolls reported monthly in 1942 and 1943 by the co-operating firms. A brief description of the methods

used in compiling the current statistics of payrolls is given below Table V.

From June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, the general index of employment rose, on the average, by 24.7 p.c., and the payrolls gained by 53.4 p.c. Over the same period, there has been an increase of 37.4 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing, and of 74.0 p.c. in payrolls. The general average per capita earnings from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, advanced by \$6.36, or 25.2 p.c. per week, and those in manufacturing, by \$7.29, and 28.5 p.c.

In 1943, the average increase in the eight leading industries as compared with June 1, 1941, was 20.4 p.c. in employment and 44.9 p.c. in payrolls. In manufacturing, the gain of 34.6 p.c. in the former was accompanied by that of 63.9 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, while in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the advance in employment in the year under review from the basic date averaged 1.2 p.c. and that in payrolls, 18.9 p.c. Although most industries have been more or less affected by the war, the greater degree of stimulation in the case of manufacturing is clearly shown in these figures.

A comparison of the per capita average weekly earnings in the all-industries' classification and in manufacturing shows a moderate but continuing disparity in the rates; thus in the seven months of observation in 1941, there was a difference of 43 cents per week in favour of the persons employed in factories; in 1942, this disparity had risen to 61 cents, while in 1943, it was 72 cents. In view of the extensive dilution of labour indicated in the last two years, which particularly affected manufacturing, the differences in the figures are significant; they result largely from overtime work, and from the increasing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries.

8. - The Distribution of the Average Weekly Payrolls and of
the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1942 and 1943.

An interesting feature of the statistics contained in Table I on page 2 of this report is the relatively even distribution of the employees and the payrolls in 1943, as in 1942; on the whole, the variations that exist in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the different provinces and cities were mainly due to the industrial distribution of workers within the given unit of population. The sex and age distributions also exercise a considerable influence, although this is minimized by wartime conditions. The question of overtime and short time enter into the picture to an important extent. The incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city will also contribute to the disparities which may be shown, as in the case of Nova Scotia, where disputes in the coal-mining areas have lowered the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the cities whose returns are segregated, the greatest discrepancy in the proportions of employees and payrolls was in Windsor; in 1943, the co-operating establishments there provided work, on the average, for 2.3 p.c. of the total wage-earners in recorded employment, and disbursed slightly over three p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 46.8 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 45.9 p.c. of the aggregate staff of the firms furnishing data in the year under review; in the preceding 12 months, 44 p.c. of the employees were situated in the larger centres, and their earnings constituted some 45 p.c. of the total reported payrolls. The weekly per capita earnings in the eight cities in the year under review averaged \$31.38, as compared with the Canada average of \$30.78. In view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the difference of 60 cents in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected; in 1942, the disparity was 71 cents. That the differences are not greater, is probably largely due to the influence of the wages paid in transportation and mining.

The industrial part of the table shows that manufacturing provided work for 63.9 p.c. of the total personnel reported in 1943, when such industries distributed 65.4 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments; in 1942, 61.9 p.c. of the staffs were employed in factories, which paid 63.2 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages. The minor gain in the proportions, particularly in that payrolls, is partly due to growing concentration in

the heavy industries, in which there has also been much overtime work. From 32 p.c. of the total personnel in 1942 (receiving 36.2 p.c. of the payrolls), the proportions in the class of durable manufactured goods rose in 1943 to 36 p.c. of the employees, and 40.4 p.c. of the payrolls distributed in the eight leading industries. In 1939, the heavy manufacturing industries had employed just over one fifth of the total working force reported.

The marked concentration of workers engaged in the production of durable goods as a result of the war, is widely recognized as constituting one of the most difficult problems to be solved in the post-war period. The effect of this concentration upon the general purchasing power of the wage-earning population also calls for comment. Thus, if the 1943 labour force were maintained after the war, without any change in the general rates of wages, but the industrial distribution of these workers reverted to that existing in 1939, the reported payrolls in manufacturing would be lower by some \$74,700,000 than in the year under review, due to the difference in the earnings generally indicated in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries.

Mining and transportation reported payrolls in 1943 which were disproportionately large in relation to the number of workers; this was due in part to generally high wage rates, associated also with the employment of predominantly male staffs, together with a good deal of overtime work. On the other hand, in logging, construction, communications, services and trade, the employees were paid disproportionately small shares of the aggregate payrolls. In the first two, the reported staffs are preponderantly male, but there are high rates of labour turnover, and other factors affect the situation, notably the intermittent nature of the work, dependent to a considerable extent upon weather conditions. The fact that workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance are usually paid at rates below the general average in industry, also lowers the proportion of the payrolls. In 1943, these two groups employed over 57 p.c. of the number reported in construction as a whole. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have elsewhere been discussed (see section 2, page 17). In services and trade, there are high proportions of female labour, a fact which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes; considerable numbers of part-time workers in some establishments in these industries also tend to lower the earnings. Another factor in the case of services is the practice of providing board and lodging for many of those employed in hotels and restaurants, which constitute a large proportion of the establishments in the service division. In communications, the ratios of employees and payrolls were quite similar, the industry employing in 1943, 1.5 p.c. of the personnel of all co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries, and reporting 1.4 p.c. of their disbursements in salaries and wages.

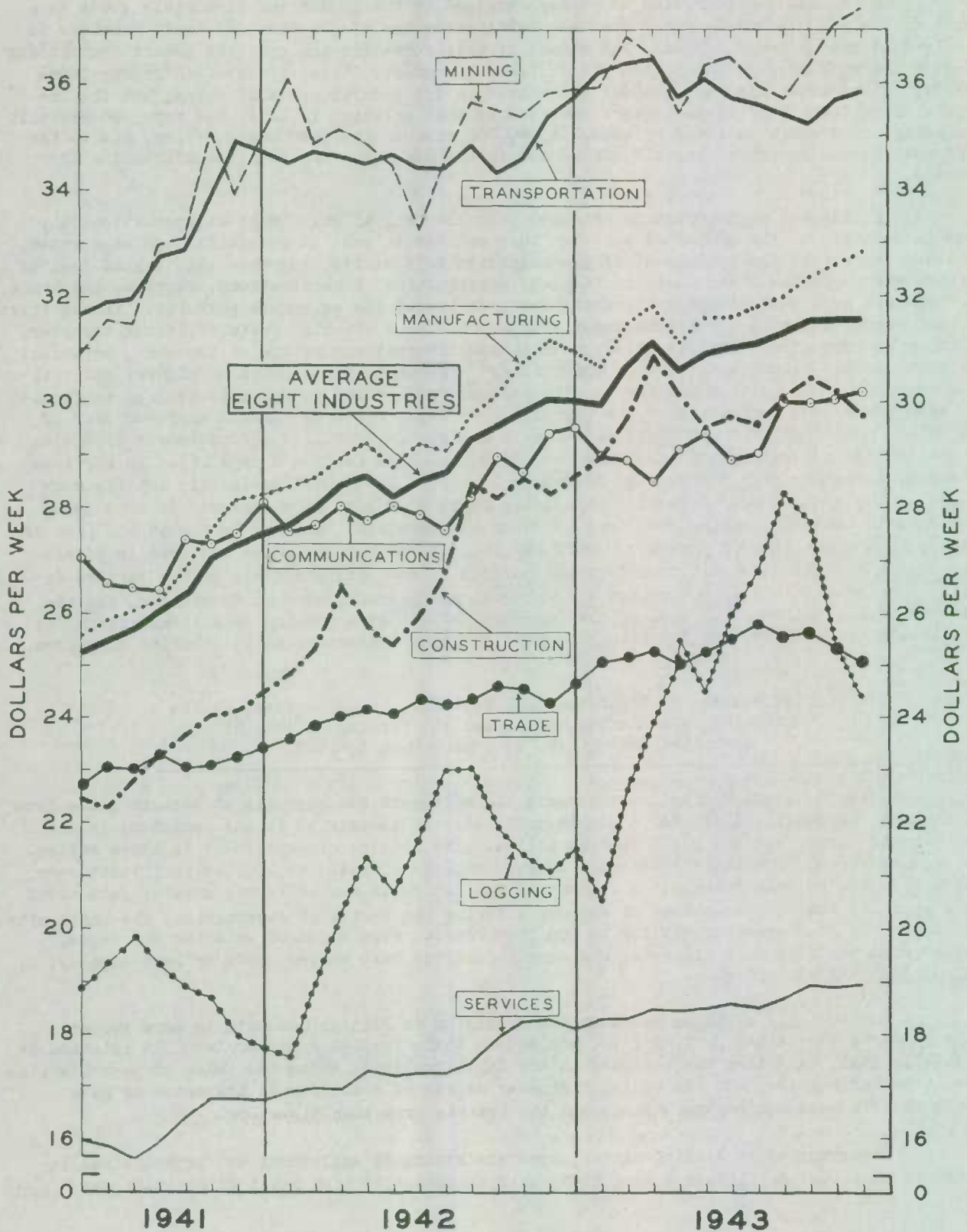
9. - Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, at Specified Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 give index numbers of employment and payrolls at certain dates from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1943, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and the eight leading cities. The indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the payroll indexes. A feature of the tables is the uniformly greater gain shown in the payrolls than in the number of employees during the period of observation; the uniformity in this respect is of course largely due to the governmental regulation of salaries and wages, together with the fact that all areas and many industries have shared, more or less equally, in the industrial war effort.

Particularly striking has been the expansion in British Columbia in more recent months; towards the latter part of 1943, employment there reached a higher level in relation to the June 1, 1941, base than was recorded in any other province, while the index of payrolls also showed very large gains. On the whole, a greater degree of stability in the rates of gain appears to have been reached in Ontario and the Prairie Area than elsewhere.

Among the eight leading cities, some slackening in employment and payrolls was indicated in Hamilton and Windsor during 1943, when an unusually high level of activity was

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



nevertheless indicated in those centres. The expansion in both cases in Vancouver was on a particularly large scale, as was that in Quebec City. Although the relatively small figures involved in the latter tend to exaggerate the percentage changes, the growth has none the less been extremely important. The gains in Toronto and Montreal exceed those indicated in the province of Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

In Table 5 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls for a considerable list of industries. In almost all cases, the payrolls at the end of 1943 reached new high figures. The exceptions were chemicals, a few divisions of iron and steel, metallic ore mining, telegraphs and building construction, in all of which the reported salaries and wages were lower at Dec. 1, 1943, than they had been a year earlier; the numbers of persons in recorded employment in these industries were also smaller. The falling-off in employment and payrolls in construction was considerable. Among the industries which showed particularly striking advances in both cases were the following:- shipbuilding, aircraft, various types of firearms, the manufacture of non-ferrous metal products, lumber products, (particularly plants turning out wooden aircraft and parts) tobacco, services, transportation and logging.

10. - Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls for the Economic Areas,
the Leading Cities and Leading Industrial Groups, at Specified
Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1943.

The number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at certain dates in 1941, 1942 and 1943, by the co-operating employers in the five economic areas, the eight leading cities, and the nine leading industrial groups, respectively, are given in Tables 8, 9 and 10, on pages 70, 71 and 72; the tables also give the index numbers of employment on their original 1926 base, and converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, the latter to afford comparison with the index numbers of payrolls. Table I on page 2 contains the 1942 and 1943 averages of employees, weekly payrolls, and per capita weekly earnings.

These tables show that in the period for which data are given, the movements of employment and payrolls have been generally upward in the various areas and cities. The rates of expansion in the earlier part of the period of observation, however, exceeded those subsequently indicated, and in some cases, notably Hamilton and Windsor, the figures at Dec. 1, 1943, were lower than they had been a year earlier. Without exception, however, employment and payrolls in the nine provinces and the eight cities were higher at the end of the year under review than when the payroll record was instituted at June 1, 1941.

Among the main industrial divisions, the situation showed some diversity, largely reflecting the effect of the war upon supplies of labour and materials, and also upon the earnings prevalent in the various industries. In some cases, the fluctuations in employment and payrolls were partly seasonal in character, as in logging, for example, where the Dec. 1, 1943, index of employment was 51.7 p.c. higher than that of June 1, 1941, while the payrolls showed a gain of 88.7 p.c. These increases were partly due to seasonal activity, although the strenuous efforts made to increase production in the industry also had an important effect. The payment of incentive bonuses as well as cost-of-living allowances, etc., has also tended to raise the wages disbursed in logging.

The notable expansion in manufacturing in the period for which the payroll data are available results almost entirely from the war, the seasonal movement in employment in that group of industries normally being downward between June 1 and Dec. 1, according to peace-time experience. As already stated, relatively the greatest advances in both employment and payrolls took place before 1943, although the gains last year were generally important.

11. - Weekly Per Capita Average Earnings Reported Quarterly in 1943,
with comparisons from 1941 and 1942.

Table 11 shows the per capita earnings of persons in recorded employment in a lengthy

list of industries, quarterly during 1943, with comparative figures for Dec. 1, 1941, and June 1 and Dec. 1, 1942, while Chart 14 on page 46 shows the trends of the per capita figures in the leading industries during the period of observation. Almost without exception, the weekly earnings of typical individuals employed in the industries listed in this table have shown important advances on the whole. It is noteworthy that in most cases the rise between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, considerably exceeded that shown in the succeeding 12 months; this situation largely resulted from extensive dilution of labour with the developing shortages of trained personnel, together with the application of Governmental regulations governing salaries and wages, paralleling the regulation of prices. The cost-of-living allowances, whose payment to large proportions of the total wage-earning population was made mandatory in order-in-council P.C. 8253 of Oct. 25, 1941, were generally increased by 60 cents per week, or 2.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates in certain cases, as from Aug. 15, 1942, the rise corresponding to that in the cost-of-living index. The only other general increase since authorized in the cost-of-living bonus was that of 35 cents, (or 1.4 p.c.) per week, as from Nov. 15, 1943. The cost-of-living allowance, prior to its incorporation in the basic wage rates early in 1944, reached a maximum of \$4.60 per week, or 18.4 p.c. of the weekly wage rates, but of the former sum, the amount of \$4.25 was authorized before 1943. The timing of the increases in these allowances had an important bearing upon the upward movement of earnings during the 24 months ending Dec. 1, 1943, the period covered in Table 11.

Various other factors, however, had a noteworthy effect upon the average earnings in 1943. Prominent among these may be mentioned (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, particularly in manufacturing; the greater degree of stabilization in employment indicated in 1943 made this a factor of very considerable weight, (2) the use of incentive bonuses and overtime payments and (3) the granting of general wage increases by the National and the Regional War Labour Boards. Tending to counteract these more buoyant factors in certain industries was the use of greater proportions of part-time workers, and a very general increase in the employment of female labour. Absenteeism continued to exert an unfavourable influence on the earnings of many individuals, and industrial disputes also caused losses in numerous cases.

The general increase in average salaries and wages in manufacturing 1/ as a whole, at Dec. 1, 1942, over Dec. 1, 1941, amounted to \$3.02 per week, while the gain in the subsequent 12 months was \$1.69, bringing the advance in the two years to \$4.71, or 16.7 p.c. In the eight leading industries, the gain from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, was \$2.74 and that in the ensuing year, \$1.55, the increase in the 24 months being \$4.29, or 15.7 p.c. These percentages greatly exceed the rise of 3.2 p.c. in the cost-of-living index between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1943; however, when the increases in commodities and services which cannot be reflected in the cost-of-living index, and the much higher rates of taxation are considered, it appears that any advance in the standard of living possible under wartime conditions, comes at least as much from the employment of additional members of the family, as from increases in the earnings of individual wage-earners.

Of the 1,180,550 employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers during 1943, some 730,484 belonged in industries in which the average weekly earnings exceeded the all-manufacturing figure of \$31.50; these industries were as follows: pulp and paper, rubber, beverages, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and central electric stations. In the classes where average earnings were relatively low, a high proportion of female workers was one of the factors producing this result; other causes are absenteeism, high labour turnover, absence or overtime work, part-time employment, the relative simplicity of most of the operations for which payment is made, industrial disputes, the employment of adolescents, etc. etc. It is also worthy of note, however, that the percentage of increase in the industries in which the weekly per capita figures were below the general average during the period of observation exceeded those reported in many of the industrial divisions paying weekly earnings which were above the average.

The largest advances at Dec. 1, 1943, over Dec. 1, 1942, in the per capita earnings in the industries listed in Table 11 were in logging and building construction and in the

1/ See Section 12 for a comparison with data of the Annual Census of Industry for the years 1939-1942.

tobacco, rubber and silk divisions of manufacturing; in these, the percentages were as follows: logging, \$3.30 or 15.7 p.c.; building, \$3.55 or 10.8 p.c.; tobacco, \$2.86 or 14.3 p.c.; rubber, \$3.39 or 11.6 p.c., and silk mills, \$2.30, or 10.4 p.c.

The collection of statistics for the logging industry presents unusual difficulty, largely as a result of the method of payment used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employee. They are then drawn against for current needs, but final settlement may not be made until the bushman has completed his period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported, particularly in the case of operators in Quebec and Ontario. Also in many cases, board and lodging are provided the workers at relatively low rates, a service for which allowance cannot be made in the monthly surveys. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is probably greater variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas than is found in any other industry. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita averages reported ranged from \$18.94 in Quebec, to \$44.05 in British Columbia; as stated above, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at the end of the season is a particularly common practice in Quebec, so that the currently-tabulated figures probably under-estimate the average wages received. The unusually high earnings in British Columbia are due in part to the payment of special bonuses to workers who have completed fixed terms of service with their employers, a practice also in force in certain camps in Eastern Canada.

The highest per capita figures in 1943 were reported in automobile plants, steel shipyards and metallic ore mining, in all of which the proportions of male workers are substantially above the average, and there has been considerable overtime work. At the other end of the scale come employees in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, hosiery and knitting mills and boot and shoe factories; in these, the proportions of female labour are high. In the first two, part-time workers are also commonly employed, while in hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are provided in many cases, but no allowance can be made in these figures for the value of such perquisites.

12. - The Average Weekly Earnings of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing, with Comparisons from 1939.

The interest attached to the current statistics of payrolls and average earnings (for which the record commenced only in the spring of 1941), would obviously be greatly increased if comparisons could be made with pre-war levels. The data most suitable for this purpose are those of the Annual Census of Industry, which, however, cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. There are also other important points of difference. Nevertheless, enough similarity exists to give considerable value to a general comparison of the two series, particularly in the indication thereby provided as to recent war-time changes in earnings in the important group of manufacturing industries. 1/ This section accordingly deals briefly with the subject, with a view to facilitating studies along these lines.

For purposes of comparison with the Annual Census of Industry data (the latest of which refer to 1942), certain rearrangements of the industrial groupings, as given in other tables in this Annual Review, are necessary. Important among these is the removal of the material for central electric stations from the current statistics of manufacturing, as shown in Tables I and II. Certain adjustments have also been made in the chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel groups: the change in the last-named involves the removal of certain

1/ During 1942, the employees in this group constituted 60.8 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, while the 1943 proportion was 62.9 p.c.

Table VI. - Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, as currently Reported in 1941, 1942 and 1943, with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Industry, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Industrial Groups	Census of Industry Data Annual Averages for one week in				Current Data of Employment and Payrolls, Weekly Averages			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	June 1 (7 mos.)			
	1941	1941	1942	1943				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	20.15	20.77	22.15	24.15	23.26	23.20	24.67	26.65
Animal products	18.92	19.63	21.12	22.89	21.83	22.47	24.44	26.38
Textile products	17.02	18.42	19.54	21.58	18.66	19.13	20.51	21.92
Wood and paper products	21.96	23.17	24.35	26.06	25.38	26.56	28.00	29.37
Iron and steel products	25.19	28.40	30.92	33.88	29.89	31.24	34.15	36.36
Non-ferrous metal products	25.75	26.79	28.52	31.02	27.45	29.02	31.55	33.08
Non-metallic mineral products	25.42	26.40	28.27	30.50	28.58	29.43	31.57	33.37
Chemical products	26.87	26.85	25.92	27.77	26.35	27.08	28.47	30.42
Miscellaneous manufactures	20.42	21.44	22.40	23.28	22.33	23.30	26.70	29.40
All manufactures (based on 52 weeks of work)	21.57	23.23	25.31	28.04	25.53	26.53	29.10	31.43
All manufactures (based on 50 weeks of work)	22.42	24.16	26.32	29.16				

railway maintenance-of-equipment workers from the current figures, since the Annual Census secures returns from the railways covering mainly the employees engaged in the production of new equipment, excluding many of the workers employed on repairs and maintenance work on locomotives and cars.

Since the monthly statistics of payrolls commenced only in 1941, and the latest Census of Industry figures are those for 1942, the period in which direct comparisons of the two series can be made is extremely short. In 1941, the current data are available only in the last seven months, during which there were very substantial gains in employment, the level in the months in which the payroll statistics were collected being considerably above the average for the 12 months. The Order-in-Council making mandatory the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the great majority of the workers of whose employment there is current record became effective from the autumn of 1941. These and other factors make it extremely likely that the payrolls generally distributed in the latter part of the year will have exceeded those disbursed in the earlier months of 1941, quite apart from any seasonal movements which may be revealed in longer experience with the monthly payroll statistics. The value of a comparison of the 1941 monthly figures and those of the Census is therefore limited by these factors, comparisons based on the 1942 data being, so far, the only ones possible without reservation in regard to time.

As was pointed out in the 1942 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, it is anticipated that, in general, there will be a tendency for the establishments furnishing monthly returns to disburse disproportionately large shares of the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing; to a considerable extent, this is due to the fact that the smaller establishments excluded from the current statistics belong mainly in the industries producing consumers' goods, in which earnings frequently are relatively low. While it is unsatisfactory to base any conclusions upon experience so brief as the present, this supposition is nevertheless borne out by the fact that in 1942, the annual salaries and wages estimated for the year from the monthly figures constitute some 93 p.c. of the total reported to the Annual Census, whereas the employees of whom there is current record comprise about 89 p.c. of the total personnel shown by the Census. It is probable that the 1942 proportions would be slightly lowered under peacetime conditions.

Table VI gives the weekly average earnings in nine broad groups of manufactures for the years 1939-1942, as compiled by the Census of Industry, together with averages of the figures collected monthly in 1941, 1942 and 1943; the June 1, 1941, averages are also given, since it is felt that possibly these might be more typical of the annual average for that year than are the averages for the seven months for which data were available in 1941. The Census of Industry per capita figures are obtained by dividing the annual average of salaries and wages by 52; it is unlikely, however, that even when a state of full employment exists, employees in general will receive their annual earnings in 52 weekly instalments, and it may probably be assumed with confidence that the average worker would lose a week or two during the year, owing to holidays, sickness, other types of absenteeism, etc. Accordingly, the table gives, for the general figures of the Census of Industry, per capita averages calculated on 50 weeks of work as well as on 52 weeks of work. The general averages of the current data are arrived at by adding the items for one week in each month, and dividing the result by 12.

On the basis of the 52-week average, the 1942 figure of the Census would be \$28.04, an amount which is lower by \$1.06 than the average of the currently-tabulated figures; on the basis of a 50-week average, the figures practically coincide. There appears justification for the opinion that the 50-week average would be equally, or more typical than the 52-week average, particularly when absenteeism has been so important a factor as in recent months, but it would require greater study than has been possible to determine which is more accurate. As already stated, it is highly probable that, under ordinary conditions, the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys, in general, pay rather higher salaries and wages than are paid by the establishments which are excluded.

In the different groups of industries, the averages (which are computed on the basis of 52-weeks of work) show some variations in comparison with the currently-tabulated per capita figures. Only in the case of the textile division is the 1942 mean of the latter lower than the Census average. Among the other divisions, the averages obtained in the monthly surveys are higher, by sums ranging from 27 cents a week in iron and steel products, 52 cents in vegetable products and 53 cents in non-ferrous metals, to \$1.07 in non-metallic minerals and \$3.42 in miscellaneous manufactures. The large difference in the last-named is wholly due to the figures reported by one important firm; excluding its data from both sets of figures, the average of the Census would be \$23.82, while that of the monthly figures would be \$23.86.

Judging from the experience in 1942, it would appear that, on the whole, the averages in the main industrial divisions are sufficiently comparable to afford a reasonably safe basis for measuring the increases in average earnings of the typical employee in manufacturing since 1939, as shown in Table VI. This would indicate a rise of over 45 p.c. in the general average during the first five years of the war. The important degree of dilution of labour taking place as a result of wartime conditions makes this increase extremely significant.

The distributions of the men and women in recorded employment, as shown by the statistics of the annual Census of Industry and the current surveys of employment and payrolls, are given in Table VII; as already stated, the groupings used in the latter 1/ have been adjusted to conform industrially with those of the former. The persons of whose employment there was current record in 1942 constituted 89.4 p.c. of the total reported by all establishments co-operating in the annual Census of Industry.

1/ Excluding certain railway workers employed on maintenance of equipment, who in Table II are included in the total for iron and steel and all manufacturing industries.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939=100

1939 - 1943

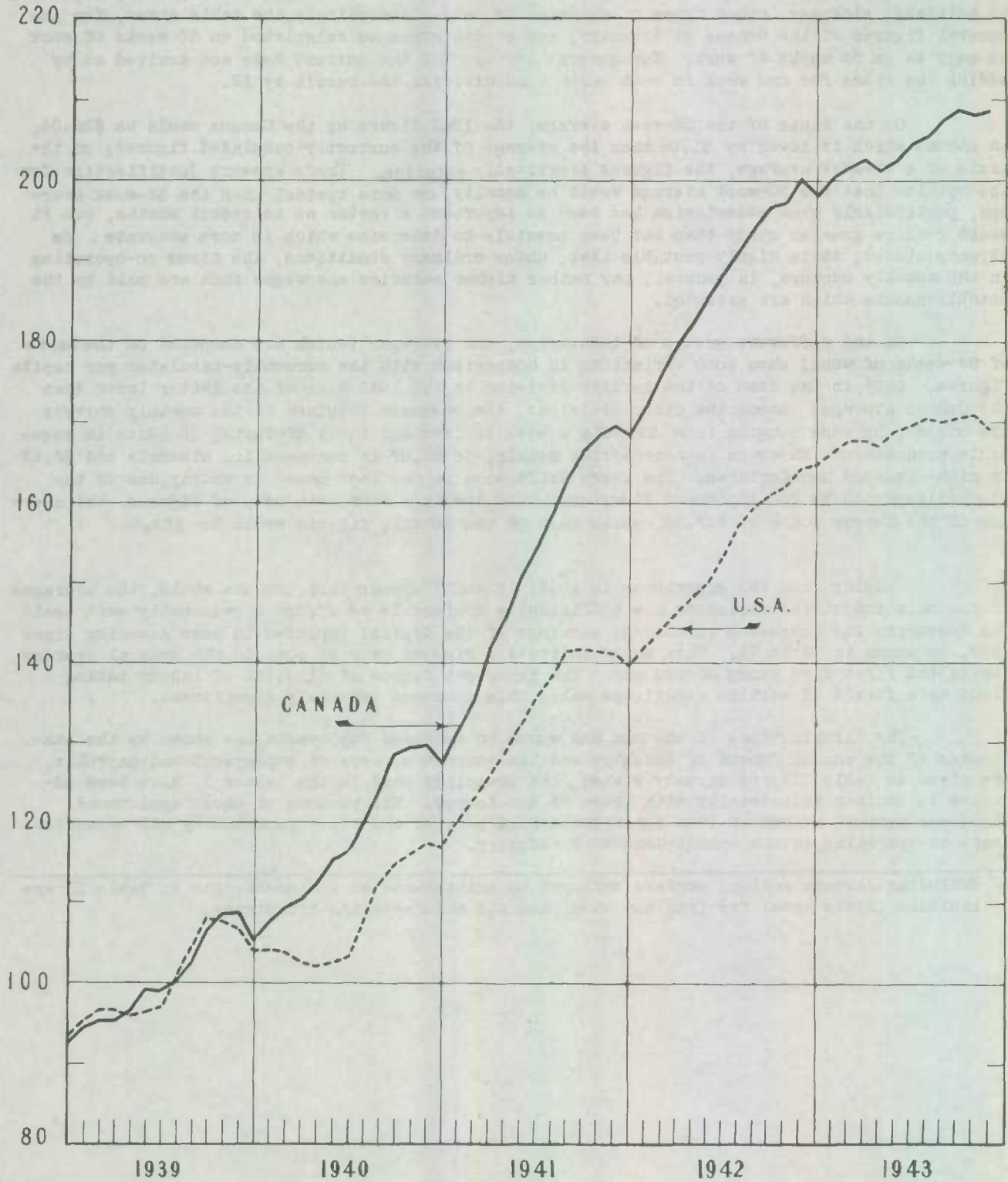


Table VII. - No. of Employees Reported to the Annual Census of Industry, 1942, and in the Monthly surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial groups	Annual Census, Average No. of Employees 1942	Current Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1942 and 1943.	
		Average Number of Employees. 1942	1943
Vegetable Products	115,476	90,397	89,207
Animal "	87,038	65,945	69,072
Textile "	165,478	145,436	139,465
Wood & Paper "	186,106	145,063	144,138
Iron & Its "	362,845	362,473 1/	468,349 2/
Non-ferrous Metal "	90,937	91,236	111,474
Non-metallic Mineral "	30,707	29,819	31,134
Chemical & allied "	93,030	87,686	89,845
Miscellaneous Manufactured "	22,474	15,049	19,889
All Manufactures	1,154,091	1,033,104 1/	1,162,573 2/

The proportions which the employees of the firms furnishing monthly data constitute of the totals enumerated by the annual Census of Industry, show considerable variations, due mainly to the size of the unit of production usual among the various industries making up the group. The concentration of production in the larger establishments under wartime influences has probably resulted in increasingly large coverages of total employment in the monthly surveys, which in general are limited to plants having a minimum of 15 employees. Even in the groups with relatively small coverage, however, the size of the sample is adequate to ensure a correspondence in the general trends indicated in the annual and the monthly data.

13. - Comparison of the Course of Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.

Monthly statistics of employment in manufacturing have been published over a lengthy period in the United States, as in the Dominion. In this country, however, the collection of the payroll data was commenced only in 1941, whereas the American record of payrolls was established simultaneously with that of employment many years ago. The scope of the surveys, the methods followed in compiling the information, the dates to which the returns relate, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for general manufacturing 3/ are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 152 manufacturing industries; these reports cover more than 65 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries of the country, and about 80 p.c. of all wage-earners in the 152 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and in 1942, included some 89 p.c. of the total number employed in manufacturing, according to the Annual Census of Industry for that year. They include salaried employees as well as wage-earners, so that they probably take in a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the individual co-operating establish-

1/ See footnote on page 51.

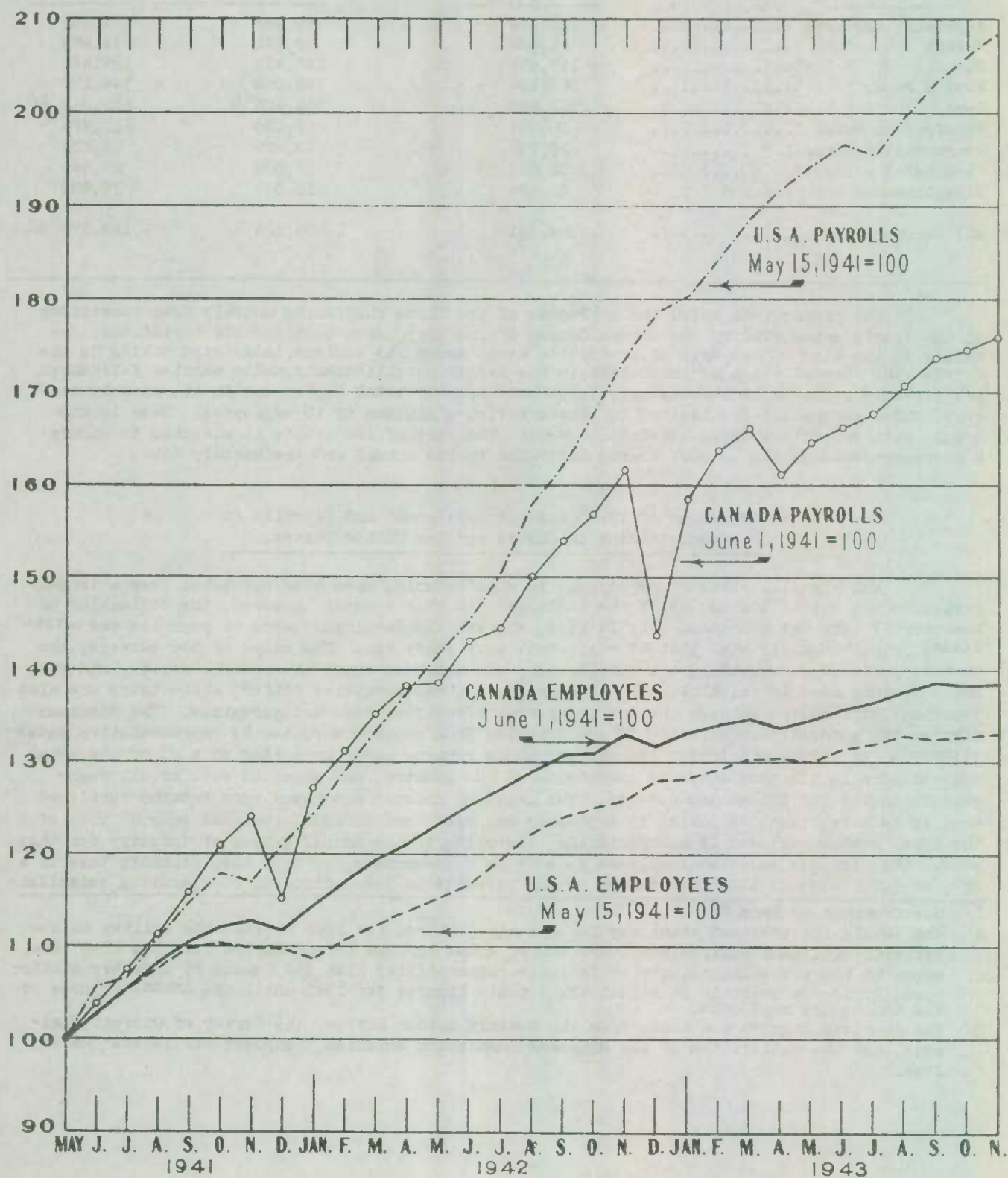
2/ The totals for iron and steel and for all manufactures for 1943 include the railway maintenance-of-equipment workers mentioned above, whose numbers were deducted from the 1942 data, shown in the preceding column, to increase comparability with the Census of Industry statistics; it is not possible to adjust the monthly figures for 1943 until the Annual figures of the Census are available.

3/ The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labour Review, the Survey of Current Business, and the publication of the Manpower Commission entitled "Manpower Statistics", March, 1944.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

MAY 1941

NOV. 1943



ments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes; the importance of this factor therefore cannot be gauged. While there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, enough correspondence undoubtedly exists to give interest and significance to comparisons of the general trends.

The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of this comparison. Since the index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published.

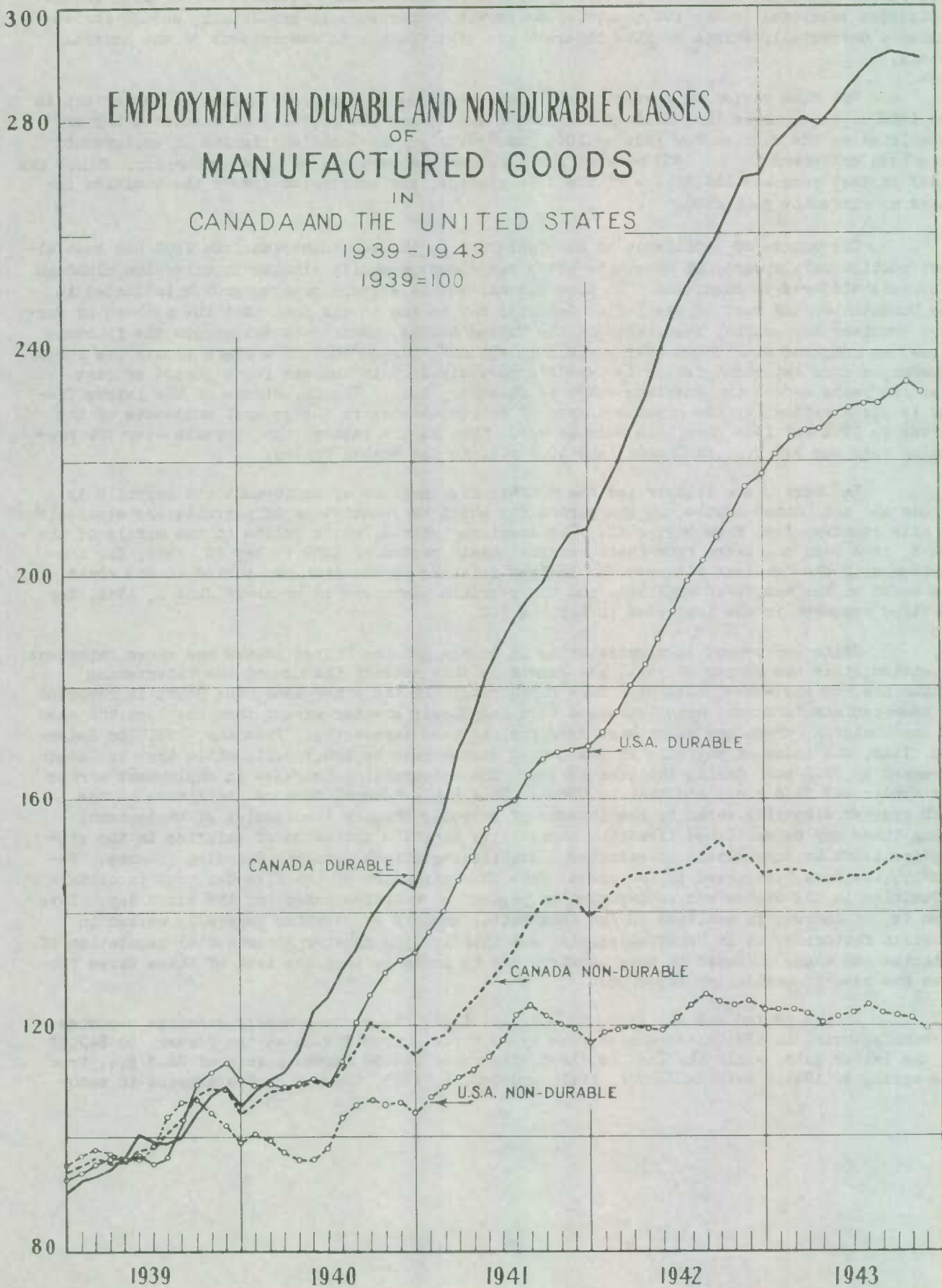
The course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 has been almost continuously upward, in movements which have been generally similar in direction although they have differed in magnitude. To some extent, the relatively greater growth indicated in the Dominion during most of the period depicted may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, tending to exaggerate the fluctuations, as compared with those taking place in the much larger body of workers across the border. However, a more important factor is Canada's participation in the war for a period of just over two years before the American entry in December, 1941. The importance of the latter factor is plainly shown by the greater degree of correspondence in the general movements of the curves in 1942 and 1943 when both were at war. Thus in the latter, the increase over the preceding year was 9.8 p.c. in Canada, and 10.6 p.c. in the United States.

In Chart 16 are illustrated the monthly fluctuations of employment and payrolls in Canada and the United States, in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for comparison with the Canadian figures; the latter, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees and the payrolls disbursed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May, as 100.

While employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States has shown important expansion since the spring of 1941, the growth in this country throughout the intervening months has, on the whole, been at a more rapid rate. On the other hand, the payrolls reported by American manufacturers have increased to a relatively greater extent than has been the case in the Dominion, where the gains have nevertheless been impressive. From May, 1941, to December, 1943, the index of payrolls in the United States rose by 103.7 p.c., while that in Canada advanced by 75.8 p.c. during the same period. The accompanying increase in employment across the border was 31.6 p.c., and that in Canada, 38.4 p.c. Several factors contribute to the much greater disparity shown by the indexes of payrolls than by the figures of employment; among these may be mentioned first the possibility that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes. Secondly, the fact, (reported in the press) that the suspension of the five-day week in certain industries in the States was accompanied by payment at overtime rates for the sixth day. This item is, of course, in addition to the substantial amounts of overtime generally worked in American factories, as in Canadian plants, and thirdly, the greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages enforced in this country. It is probable that the last of these three factors has been of particular importance.

In the period May 15, 1941, to Nov. 15, 1943, the average weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in the United States rose by 54.5 p.c., from \$29.34 at the former, to \$45.32 at the latter date, while the Dec. 15, 1943, figure of \$44.68 showed a gain of 52.3 p.c. from the spring of 1941. Between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita average in manu-

Chart 17



facturing in Canada 1/ advanced by 23.5 p.c., or by little more than half as much. The magnitude of this difference lends weight to the belief that the regulation of salaries and wages in the Dominion, in conjunction with the maintenance of the ceilings on prices, is proving highly effective in the fight against inflation.

The increases in the average earnings in the production of durable and the non-durable goods in the two countries from January, 1942, to the end of 1943 may be summarized in the following table, which shows the earliest American figures available in this Bureau for the two classes:-

Table VIII. - Weekly Average Earnings Reported in the Manufacture of Durable and Non-Durable Goods and in all Manufacturing, in the United States and Canada, January, 1942 - December, 1943.

		Durable Goods		Non-Durable Goods		All Manufacturing	
		U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada
January, 2/ 1942	\$	38.98	31.38	26.97	25.04	33.40	28.28
December, 1943	\$	50.50	36.13	35.61	28.33	44.68	32.81
Increase	\$	11.52	4.75	8.64	3.29	11.28	4.53
Increase p.c.		29.6	15.1	32.0	13.1	33.8	16.0

In the period of approximately two years, the rates of increase in the average weekly earnings reported in Canada and the United States show striking differences, in the heavy and also in the light manufacturing industries. The much greater similarity in the rates in the two classes in this country, than is shown by the comparable American figures, is no doubt due in large measure to the general regulations imposed on salaries and wages in Canada.

Chart 17 depicts the course of employment in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods in the United States and the Dominion from 1938. The movement in the former division in both countries has been very sharply upward, but the wartime rate of expansion in Canada has generally been greater. Thus, on the 1939 average, the index of employment in the manufacture of durable goods in this country had risen at Dec. 1, 1943, to 291.1, while that in the United States at Dec. 15 was 232.5. In 1943, however, the increase over 1942 was approximately the same in the two countries.

There has also been considerable similarity in the curves of employment for the non-durable manufactured goods since 1938; this is particularly the case in the more recent period. Although the level in this country has been higher throughout the war, the general movements have more or less paralleled those of the American curve; in both cases, a degree of stability seems to have been reached in 1943, when the American index showed, on the whole, an increase of 0.5 p.c. from 1942, while that in the Dominion was higher by 0.3 p.c.

- 1/ Another interesting comparison is that between average earnings in the United Kingdom and the Dominion in recent months. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette for February, 1944, the average weekly earnings of wage-earners in a selected list of industries, mostly manufacturing, rose from 75 s. 10 d. in July, 1941, to 93 s. 7 d. in July, 1943, or by 23.4 p.c. In the same period, weekly earnings in manufacturing in Canada advanced by 22.8 p.c., while the average in the eight leading industries showed a gain of 21.5 p.c. The American weekly average earnings in manufacturing in the two years ending in July, 1943, increased by 44.4 p.c.
- 2/ The American figures in this table are those of Jan. 15, while the Canadian averages relate to Feb. 1 rather than to Jan. 1, since the latter are not typical, due to loss of time during the year-end holidays. If the United States figures for Feb. 15 had been used, the percentages would have differed slightly, being 27.2 p.c. in durable manufactured goods plants, 29.5 p.c. in non-durable goods and 31.2 p.c. in all manufacturing.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1943.

		Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average		103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average		106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average		114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average		118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average		108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.6	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average		92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average		85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average		101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average		103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average		109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average		121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average		111.6	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average		110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average		122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Jan.	1	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0	134.2
Feb.	1	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0	135.2
Mar.	1	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8	135.3
Apr.	1	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4	141.3
May	1	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	146.6
June	1	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9	152.9
July	1	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	166.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2	157.4
Aug.	1	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6	160.6
Sept.	1	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8	162.7
Oct.	1	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4	165.6
Nov.	1	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4	167.6
Dec.	1	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5	168.8
Average - 1941		155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	138.6	152.3
1942 - Jan.	1	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6	165.8
Feb.	1	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5	165.4
Mar.	1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr.	1	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6	165.2
May	1	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.8	158.8	167.4
June	1	166.1	107.0	186.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	135.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July	1	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9	176.7
Aug.	1	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3	177.8
Sept.	1	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4	179.3
Oct.	1	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6	181.3
Nov.	1	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec.	1	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.5
Average - 1942		174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Jan.	1	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2	183.7
Feb.	1	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4	181.2
Mar.	1	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4	181.4
Apr.	1	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0	180.6
May	1	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2	178.2
June	1	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6	181.2
July	1	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.6	191.9	183.7
Aug.	1	194.6	120.9	224.9	180.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8	185.9
Sept.	1	187.6	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct.	1	190.9	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4	187.5
Nov.	1	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8	188.7
Dec.	1	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7	190.5
Average - 1943		182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1943.													
		7.9	.1	4.8	3.0	32.0	40.1	10.6	4.9	2.0	3.7	9.4	100.0

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1943.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.5	96.9	97.6	102.2	92.6	116.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.6	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Jan. 1	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.6	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Average - 1941	142.7	167.6	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Jan. 1	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.6	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.6
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	232.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	160.5	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	187.6	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	276.0	194.6	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	262.4	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	284.6	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.8	139.2	245.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1944.								
	15.6	2.1	13.6	1.2	3.1	2.1	3.2	4.7

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100)

Note: 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 reporting at December 1, 1943.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	158.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	151.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
Feb. 1	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
Mar. 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
Apr. 1	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.6
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	105.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
Aug. 1	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Oct. 1	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
Nov. 1	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	185.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Average - 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4	165.8
Feb. 1	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8	163.4
Mar. 1	193.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	169.8	174.1	103.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3	179.3
Oct. 1	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5	181.3
Nov. 1	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.3	186.5
Average - 1942	206.5	196.5	171.5	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8	183.7
Feb. 1	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3	181.2
Mar. 1	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	149.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8	180.6
May 1	223.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	178.2
June 1	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6	181.2
July 1	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4	183.7
Aug. 1	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8	185.9
Sept. 1	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0	186.2
Oct. 1	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.8	182.6	153.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2	188.7
Dec. 1	230.9	240.2	156.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	190.5
Average - 1943	228.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	128.8	189.8	155.1	184.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1943.

83.0 3.8 3.8 1.5 7.9 8.4 2.3 9.3 100.0

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1943. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 4 3						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	219.6	222.1	223.4	224.3	222.9	224.2	64.4
Animal products - edible	178.5	172.8	171.8	170.5	177.3	184.9	2.0
Fur and products	121.7	124.4	126.3	128.4	128.0	127.1	.2
Leather and products	137.5	142.5	142.4	143.0	141.4	140.6	1.6
Boots and shoes	123.5	127.5	127.6	128.5	127.2	126.4	1.0
Lumber and products	108.3	107.5	109.2	110.3	109.4	117.3	3.4
Rough and dressed lumber	90.2	88.7	90.1	90.0	88.2	93.4	1.9
Furniture	108.0	107.8	109.4	109.2	107.8	106.6	.5
Other lumber products	176.6	178.0	180.6	188.0	190.6	198.2	1.0
Musical instruments 1/	43.4	45.7	46.5	46.9	49.6	51.2	.1
Plant products - edible	140.4	137.6	136.6	136.5	135.8	133.1	2.4
Pulp and paper products	126.0	125.9	126.0	126.7	126.6	129.2	4.4
Pulp and paper	114.5	113.6	113.7	115.1	115.3	120.2	2.0
Paper products	184.8	185.7	185.0	188.8	188.0	189.2	.8
Printing and publishing	120.5	121.3	121.8	120.6	120.2	120.5	1.6
Rubber products	128.2	127.9	128.9	129.4	127.7	126.7	.9
Textile products	161.6	165.3	165.5	165.4	162.5	161.5	7.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	170.4	170.8	169.8	169.5	164.2	161.5	2.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	125.1	125.0	124.5	123.6	121.4	119.8	1.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	196.9	197.5	197.0	197.4	180.4	171.7	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	553.7	558.8	551.9	557.8	547.5	552.5	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	134.3	138.8	138.4	138.0	141.2	143.5	1.2
Garments and personal furnishings	164.3	170.7	172.0	171.0	167.8	167.9	2.8
Other textile products	170.3	174.6	176.2	179.6	174.1	169.5	.9
Tobacco	173.2	174.8	174.5	180.6	133.1	131.6	.6
Beverages	235.1	223.8	218.5	214.3	211.8	211.8	.6
Chemicals and allied products 1/	702.9	699.0	695.2	696.1	687.2	676.1	4.7
Clay, glass and stone products	134.7	133.7	129.1	130.1	132.0	131.5	.8
Electric light and power	136.5	135.1	134.0	135.3	137.1	140.3	1.0
Electrical apparatus	282.3	284.0	289.2	292.2	292.3	296.2	2.3
Iron and steel products 1/	328.8	335.7	340.5	342.3	340.4	341.2	25.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	258.8	255.0	259.1	254.8	257.8	252.3	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	255.3	256.7	255.5	253.5	248.1	247.6	1.5
Agricultural implements	129.8	132.8	135.6	135.3	133.7	134.2	.8
Land vehicles and Aircraft	272.4	277.5	279.1	281.7	282.4	285.3	9.9
Automobiles and parts	310.1	317.7	316.3	313.8	311.1	308.7	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1429.1	1497.2	1579.2	1480.9	1479.8	1517.9	4.4
Heating appliances	160.3	162.4	161.7	161.9	168.4	167.4	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	329.1	329.2	334.5	335.5	328.7	315.9	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	321.2	332.0	332.6	287.1	256.7	262.1	.7
Other iron and steel products 1/	451.3	463.4	467.5	470.5	463.9	449.2	5.1
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	466.4	478.3	476.3	483.6	486.9	483.1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	198.8	202.5	205.0	204.6	203.2	205.1	.9
Miscellaneous	380.8	388.7	394.3	399.2	405.4	363.9	1.0
LOGGING	249.6	233.8	231.1	189.0	131.8	146.9	2.4
MINING	162.4	161.4	162.2	160.6	157.8	156.2	4.0
Coal	93.6	93.5	93.4	92.4	99.9	89.0	1.3
Metallic ores	319.2	317.7	320.5	315.7	308.8	303.2	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	152.1	149.0	149.4	151.5	154.6	158.0	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.5	103.6	1.5
Telegraphs	128.6	129.6	130.2	132.3	131.5	131.5	.4
Telephones	96.3	95.8	95.4	94.3	94.6	96.0	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	107.8	106.5	107.1	109.4	111.7	114.8	8.0
Street railways and cartage	162.7	164.9	161.6	162.9	165.5	166.5	2.2
Steam railways	97.6	97.4	99.5	100.3	101.2	102.3	4.5
Shipping and stevedoring	84.4	69.4	74.7	83.2	92.4	102.8	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	132.1	125.7	122.6	118.8	115.7	126.3	8.8
Building	190.9	180.3	174.1	171.3	159.4	157.0	3.8
Highway	117.5	98.1	92.9	96.3	101.7	131.3	2.9
Railway	85.9	95.8	97.9	85.2	84.3	90.7	2.1
SERVICES	180.2	179.6	180.0	181.2	182.7	192.0	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	174.7	174.2	173.7	173.5	174.9	188.2	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	189.7	188.9	190.9	194.6	196.2	198.4	.9
TRADE	189.8	149.3	147.1	148.8	151.7	150.6	8.6
Retail	185.1	156.9	153.9	155.7	160.0	157.9	6.5
Wholesale	129.5	129.3	129.1	130.6	130.0	131.8	2.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	183.7	181.2	181.4	180.6	178.2	181.2	100.0
FINANCE	123.3	122.3	122.7	122.5	122.4	122.6	-
Banks and Trust Companies	128.5	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.7	-
Brokerage and Stock Markets	99.8	103.0	106.1	109.0	111.0	111.9	-
Insurance	117.6	117.4	118.2	117.6	117.2	117.8	-
TOTAL, Including Finance	180.7	178.3	178.5	177.8	175.5	178.3	-

1/ Revised as a result of changes in classification.

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1943. (1926=100) Cont'd.

Note: For the relative importance in 1943 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	July 1	1 Aug. 1	9 Sept. 1	4 Oct. 1	3 Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	226.5	227.7	229.9	231.4	230.8	230.9	226.2
Animal products - edible	194.4	196.1	201.0	197.2	202.3	209.4	188.0
Fur and products	127.3	124.7	125.1	123.0	124.8	125.6	123.5
Leather and products	140.5	136.2	137.8	136.3	136.7	137.1	139.5
Boots and shoes	126.6	125.2	125.1	123.5	123.6	123.1	125.7
Lumber and products	122.6	125.8	126.7	124.1	120.7	117.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	103.9	106.1	107.9	105.2	98.4	91.6	96.6
Furniture	106.2	107.6	107.5	107.7	108.1	110.2	109.0
Other lumber products	208.2	217.1	215.5	210.6	216.6	221.3	200.1
Musical instruments 1/	52.1	51.8	52.4	50.1	51.5	33.8	47.9
Plant products - edible	147.3	153.7	162.5	185.6	170.3	166.9	150.9
Pulp and paper products	132.2	135.2	135.9	134.2	135.0	134.8	130.6
Pulp and paper	122.3	126.7	126.6	124.0	122.0	120.2	119.5
Paper products	196.7	200.4	201.3	201.2	210.4	214.0	195.5
Printing and publishing	123.0	124.0	125.8	124.3	127.2	127.9	123.1
Rubber products	126.3	124.8	126.4	131.8	135.7	139.5	129.4
Textile products	158.7	156.6	157.0	156.8	156.0	157.6	160.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	159.9	158.4	157.8	156.2	156.7	158.7	162.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	117.0	115.3	113.6	112.6	112.8	114.8	118.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	173.3	171.5	171.0	169.9	169.5	171.6	181.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	554.0	553.7	563.6	556.3	561.7	564.2	556.3
Hosiery and knit goods	143.6	142.3	143.0	143.3	144.0	146.9	141.4
Garments and personal furnishings	162.2	157.3	157.6	159.5	158.2	158.7	163.9
Other textile products	167.9	170.9	174.7	170.7	171.1	167.4	172.3
Tobacco	126.7	119.5	124.4	126.8	133.1	134.8	142.8
Beverages	218.1	230.3	233.7	243.6	238.4	237.8	226.4
Chemicals and allied products 1/	658.5	636.3	631.8	627.9	630.0	631.0	664.4
Clay, glass and stone products	132.6	134.1	133.8	137.7	137.6	139.6	133.9
Electric light and power	143.9	148.5	150.0	146.2	145.0	142.6	141.2
Electrical apparatus	302.7	310.2	318.3	323.4	328.0	333.0	304.3
Iron and steel products 1/	342.1	346.0	349.2	351.1	351.1	351.4	343.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	265.5	267.3	267.6	265.4	266.1	265.7	262.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	244.3	243.9	241.7	239.5	239.0	231.0	246.3
Agricultural implements	135.6	136.0	130.3	128.0	128.5	130.1	132.5
Land vehicles and Aircraft	285.7	288.3	292.2	300.2	303.4	309.3	288.1
Automobiles and parts	306.2	306.6	304.5	301.9	298.4	306.4	308.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1570.6	1667.8	1691.2	1667.0	1654.5	1633.5	1572.4
Heating appliances	170.3	169.8	172.6	168.2	168.5	170.1	166.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	316.8	316.6	326.3	316.8	310.1	302.9	322.0
Foundry and machine shop products	259.6	261.4	268.2	274.3	275.6	281.3	284.3
Other iron and steel products 1/	439.8	431.7	431.9	431.5	432.5	426.2	446.6
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	502.5	493.9	494.8	500.0	503.3	504.2	489.4
Non-metallic minerals products	212.2	214.9	217.0	213.4	213.0	213.6	208.6
Miscellaneous	376.1	364.2	371.9	371.5	372.9	373.2	380.2
LOGGING	148.2	136.1	129.5	146.0	182.6	240.2	180.4
MINING	156.5	159.1	158.1	154.1	155.4	158.1	158.5
Coal	88.8	92.9	93.4	94.0	97.5	100.4	93.2
Metallic ores	302.0	300.8	295.6	285.7	283.8	286.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	162.9	166.1	166.8	155.5	154.0	155.1	157.1
COMMUNICATIONS	104.8	107.1	107.4	106.4	105.3	104.6	104.5
Telegraphs	133.2	137.3	134.4	133.2	130.3	128.2	131.7
Telephones	97.0	98.9	100.0	99.1	98.4	98.2	97.1
TRANSPORTATION	117.2	119.7	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.7	114.4
Street railways and cartage	168.2	171.0	172.7	174.3	176.2	179.6	168.7
Steam railways	102.2	105.4	105.1	106.1	105.3	105.3	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	111.3	114.9	116.8	109.8	107.4	105.3	97.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.6	144.3	138.3	136.9	135.3	128.3	129.8
Building	159.5	159.5	153.5	145.9	140.8	130.9	160.3
Highway	149.9	179.8	166.1	169.1	173.3	165.4	136.8
Railway	92.3	96.2	97.4	98.4	94.9	91.6	92.6
SERVICES	193.0	196.2	196.3	198.5	200.4	197.4	189.8
Hotels and restaurants	187.3	192.9	195.1	199.0	202.5	197.3	186.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	202.7	202.0	198.3	197.5	196.8	197.8	196.2
TRADE	151.4	151.8	152.0	156.3	162.2	169.9	155.1
Retail	158.3	157.9	157.8	163.6	171.3	181.8	163.4
Wholesale	133.8	136.2	137.2	137.7	138.9	139.4	133.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	183.7	185.9	186.2	187.5	188.7	190.5	184.1
FINANCE	122.6	124.8	124.9	125.6	125.4	125.5	123.7
Banks and Trust Companies	126.8	130.2	130.0	129.8	129.7	129.8	128.2
Brokerage and Stock Markets	115.0	120.4	126.7	124.7	125.4	126.3	114.9
Insurance	117.4	117.8	118.0	120.0	119.5	119.7	118.2
TOTAL, Including Finance	180.7	183.0	183.2	184.5	185.6	187.3	181.1

1/ Revised.

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1945.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	123.1	137.2	159.7	162.1	163.1	169.0	176.0
Animal products - edible	111.5	112.0	122.8	118.3	124.6	130.1	147.5
Fur and products	102.8	106.4	114.8	110.4	113.4	110.1	117.0
Leather and products	112.2	109.2	121.8	123.9	120.8	121.6	125.3
Boots and shoes	107.9	104.6	117.5	121.4	119.5	118.6	119.3
Lumber and products	107.0	113.0	118.4	113.0	119.0	123.9	127.7
Rough and dressed lumber	102.0	110.6	110.6	101.2	107.4	123.0	107.9
Furniture	118.8	107.2	118.7	113.3	108.4	110.9	117.0
Other lumber products	113.1	125.0	142.1	146.4	161.7	124.4	194.9
Plant products - edible	120.5	107.2	125.9	115.4	117.0	131.3	139.7
Pulp and paper products	112.9	107.8	109.7	108.5	109.7	115.9	116.4
Pulp and paper	113.4	111.7	109.4	107.5	112.5	119.0	114.7
Paper products	121.6	115.3	132.0	123.5	119.8	128.5	133.5
Printing and publishing	109.2	100.1	105.5	104.7	102.3	107.4	112.3
Rubber products	120.2	104.3	114.9	116.6	116.1	120.0	140.9
Textile products	111.9	114.8	121.3	122.7	117.2	116.4	119.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.9	112.2	120.0	120.1	115.4	113.3	118.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.1	111.3	116.3	117.5	112.3	104.7	111.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	119.2	116.0	123.3	121.6	114.2	119.4	123.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	108.7	107.9	121.2	121.0	122.2	123.4	126.7
Hosiery and knit goods	113.7	108.9	113.6	112.9	108.1	108.1	116.8
Garments and personal furnishings	110.4	121.4	127.1	131.2	123.7	123.5	123.4
Other textile products	107.7	112.1	119.0	120.3	116.0	119.7	119.3
Tobacco	113.8	118.0	168.2	189.4	133.5	141.3	139.6
Beverages	118.7	122.7	131.6	116.9	118.9	132.7	134.2
Chemicals and allied products 1/	155.8	203.1	230.4	227.3	223.9	211.0	214.3
Clay, glass and stone products	111.2	111.8	125.0	117.1	120.8	124.1	133.8
Electric light and power	99.4	103.4	103.9	99.1	103.6	109.6	107.0
Electrical apparatus	122.6	131.9	159.8	163.9	166.8	175.2	186.4
Iron and steel products 1/	132.0	160.1	198.0	207.2	209.8	217.5	224.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	118.6	124.5	137.9	137.5	137.3	141.4	145.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	114.7	119.7	132.9	132.8	128.1	128.3	127.1
Agricultural implements	116.0	143.8	147.9	133.3	148.2	148.2	152.4
Land vehicles and Aircraft	127.6	148.5	175.2	185.3	189.9	193.3	210.4
Automobiles and parts	101.0	118.9	133.7	137.0	136.4	134.1	136.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	160.5	277.9	440.1	433.6	309.8	380.0	337.6
Heating appliances	108.8	102.0	118.4	118.6	117.8	127.7	132.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.6	145.4	177.9	183.9	176.0	175.2	168.5
Foundry and machine shop products	129.6	140.8	178.7	181.5	144.6	156.1	169.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	159.0	207.3	268.8	276.4	269.1	265.2	266.7
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	133.3	153.0	187.3	196.5	199.5	202.8	211.2
Non-metallic mineral products	109.4	116.9	121.9	127.7	127.9	134.4	137.7
Miscellaneous	135.3	186.6	231.0	241.9	222.3	234.5	234.0
LOGGING	151.7	118.0	168.1	174.9	117.2	118.6	188.7
MINING	113.4	108.7	105.0	107.7	101.9	101.0	105.8
Coal	144.9	120.7	137.6	140.8	137.6	130.9	133.0
Metallic ores	101.9	103.4	91.2	94.9	89.3	85.4	86.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.4	113.7	114.3	111.2	118.9	128.6	118.1
COMMUNICATIONS	103.1	110.4	113.8	112.6	115.5	122.3	119.9
Telegraphs	110.6	115.6	128.1	124.9	129.8	134.3	124.6
Telephones	103.3	108.8	112.0	108.8	111.0	118.6	117.9
TRANSPORTATION	116.2	117.4	123.3	123.9	131.4	134.8	135.9
Street railways and cartage	104.5	112.9	122.0	126.4	129.6	134.9	140.3
Steam railways	119.7	118.4	124.8	128.3	131.4	132.2	134.4
Shipping and stevedoring	122.0	121.3	118.7	99.7	136.4	146.2	138.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.2	101.5	134.6	114.5	117.5	131.1	120.8
Building	127.9	104.4	167.4	147.5	134.7	136.3	119.8
Highway	105.1	86.5	106.6	69.7	91.8	124.4	119.3
Railway	88.4	120.7	112.3	120.3	124.3	131.2	125.7
SERVICES	104.6	113.6	121.4	120.5	130.1	134.7	126.6
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	119.0	127.7	127.0	140.3	148.5	147.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.6	107.1	113.6	112.6	117.7	117.4	120.3
TRADE	109.2	104.1	112.0	103.8	106.4	107.2	117.2
Retail	110.2	105.3	113.9	103.8	105.8	103.7	115.1
Wholesale	106.7	105.7	107.4	106.1	107.8	110.6	113.2
RIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	112.4	123.3	144.0	143.0	143.4	148.7	153.4
FINANCE	107.5	110.9	114.4	114.6	114.0	116.4	118.2
Banks and Trust Companies	112.4	117.1	118.6	120.2	119.3	122.9	122.9
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	103.9	97.6	92.2	96.0	104.6	115.1	118.1
Insurance	102.6	105.3	111.3	110.0	108.9	109.9	113.4
TOTAL	118.8	124.7	142.3	141.8	142.1	147.3	151.9

1/ Revised as a result of changes in classification.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES,
DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926-100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	112.1	122.6	132.0	133.0	133.5	136.8	137.4
Animal products - edible	103.1	101.2	105.5	99.4	106.9	116.3	121.1
Fur and products	103.4	99.7	100.2	102.2	102.8	101.2	101.6
Leather and products	105.2	101.2	102.4	103.9	102.6	100.6	100.1
Boots and shoes	102.2	98.2	96.9	97.4	96.5	95.5	94.0
Lumber and products	93.0	99.4	93.1	90.3	97.0	104.8	97.1
Rough and dressed lumber	86.6	95.0	86.0	77.9	85.0	93.3	79.2
Furniture	105.8	99.7	97.4	97.8	95.3	96.1	98.6
Other lumber products	108.0	112.4	113.9	121.6	133.6	145.1	149.0
Plant products - edible	118.3	102.6	113.6	102.1	103.2	121.4	124.7
Pulp and paper products	104.9	104.0	99.8	98.2	100.7	105.9	106.1
Pulp and paper	103.0	104.2	97.3	94.4	99.8	105.1	99.8
Paper products	114.6	113.0	111.8	110.6	113.1	120.3	127.9
Printing and publishing	102.9	99.4	97.3	97.3	96.2	100.5	102.2
Rubber products	110.1	93.7	96.4	96.8	94.1	93.9	103.6
Textile products	103.9	106.0	104.2	103.8	101.3	98.5	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.7	104.1	102.6	99.9	95.1	92.9	93.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	102.8	102.5	100.6	99.0	95.2	90.3	91.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.1	109.1	106.4	105.7	92.2	91.8	92.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	99.2	101.3	94.2	94.3	96.2	95.3
Hosiery and knit goods	103.4	101.0	95.7	96.8	100.3	100.0	102.7
Garments and personal furnishings	105.5	111.0	110.6	110.5	107.9	101.3	102.0
Other textile products	100.4	104.1	102.3	106.1	102.1	105.2	100.8
Tobacco	108.6	119.8	161.1	163.1	123.0	116.3	126.0
Beverages	114.4	114.5	117.7	106.3	103.0	113.7	115.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	147.8	194.0	204.1	198.2	192.7	180.1	179.9
Clay, glass and stone products	102.3	100.2	101.7	96.8	98.6	100.4	104.7
Electric light and power	98.1	96.9	93.1	89.4	93.6	100.1	95.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	108.1	119.4	132.6	135.7	139.0	149.4	156.3
Iron and steel products 1/	119.5	141.6	164.8	171.1	171.6	175.6	176.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	112.5	116.2	122.4	122.7	124.2	126.7	125.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	108.4	112.5	113.5	113.5	109.9	107.3	102.6
Agricultural implements	101.7	128.4	119.2	125.7	124.4	120.8	120.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	117.0	131.4	148.6	155.2	158.7	162.6	172.0
Automobiles and parts	102.4	110.8	120.4	123.3	119.6	118.7	119.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	141.4	231.5	346.2	375.5	360.9	402.1	388.4
Heating appliances	103.4	98.2	100.7	102.1	105.7	109.0	107.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.8	128.8	145.4	147.9	140.1	144.3	133.9
Foundry and machine shop products	111.6	121.1	138.4	143.2	112.8	115.5	121.1
Other iron and steel products 1/	137.4	176.5	212.4	217.6	209.1	201.1	198.4
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	115.9	133.3	155.6	162.6	164.8	168.8	172.0
Non-metallic mineral products	102.1	109.6	109.7	114.1	114.1	120.6	118.9
Miscellaneous 1/	117.2	148.7	161.2	170.3	167.4	172.1	168.6
LOGGING	158.1	106.8	149.2	146.0	92.8	81.8	151.7
MINING	103.6	97.7	91.4	91.6	88.1	89.2	89.2
Coal	110.6	100.8	101.1	102.1	97.3	102.1	109.7
Metallic ores	99.2	86.0	85.3	86.1	81.6	79.4	77.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.3	100.4	97.7	92.8	98.1	103.6	96.3
COMMUNICATIONS	103.6	106.9	107.0	105.8	106.6	110.5	107.6
Telegraphs	101.3	104.2	111.9	112.7	113.9	116.4	111.0
Telephones	104.2	107.7	106.2	103.6	104.1	108.5	106.5
TRANSPORTATION	104.9	107.3	110.3	108.0	115.7	121.3	120.7
Street railways	101.9	104.4	110.6	110.3	113.7	117.9	122.6
Steam railways	106.6	109.9	113.0	115.4	118.7	121.9	122.2
Shipping and stevedoring	106.0	103.6	100.7	78.7	108.3	123.1	111.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	102.8	88.4	108.5	87.9	90.5	99.1	92.0
Building	118.6	98.4	145.7	123.4	111.3	108.8	92.8
Highway	107.0	75.0	89.6	61.5	72.8	92.1	91.7
Railway	73.4	95.8	86.1	97.0	89.9	96.5	90.6
SERVICES	99.7	105.7	106.5	105.3	112.3	114.9	115.5
Hotels and restaurants	99.5	105.9	106.8	106.2	115.0	119.3	120.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.1	105.4	106.0	104.0	108.1	108.0	107.7
TRADE	106.6	98.0	104.9	93.8	96.0	96.9	108.4
Retail	108.5	97.8	107.5	93.5	95.9	95.9	110.4
Wholesale	98.7	98.6	96.5	94.8	96.8	100.7	102.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	110.4	112.3	122.0	118.6	118.6	121.8	124.6
FINANCE	105.0	105.8	106.7	105.7	106.6	107.6	108.1
Banks and trust companies	110.8	112.9	115.6	113.9	113.8	116.8	116.1
Brokerage and stock market operation	94.7	88.1	81.7	86.1	90.8	102.8	102.4
Insurance	98.4	97.6	97.1	98.6	96.3	96.5	97.9
TOTAL	110.1	112.0	121.3	118.1	117.9	121.2	123.9

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 6 . - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1943.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part. 1 - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
Maritime - Provinces	Manufacturing	121.7	137.4	163.4	164.1	181.3	189.7	198.6
	Lumber products	94.6	125.2	132.7	110.7	123.6	147.3	163.7
	Pulp and paper	113.9	115.2	117.7	109.2	128.2	131.8	127.1
	Iron and steel	140.3	163.5	216.1	226.3	247.7	260.0	273.7
	Logging	160.7	94.2	218.9	221.6	109.2	90.7	202.6
	Mining	132.9	114.4	116.6	114.3	109.3	107.8	130.3
	Transportation	152.7	173.9	180.6	192.7	231.0	219.8	216.5
	Construction	181.3	124.5	165.4	106.1	112.0	161.6	168.4
	Trade	120.4	106.5	115.8	105.9	107.9	106.1	125.9
	- All Industries	138.6	130.6	154.9	144.5	152.2	162.4	176.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	128.1	140.4	167.6	171.7	175.5	182.9	189.2
	Lumber products	104.5	113.5	125.2	112.2	123.0	150.2	133.2
	Pulp and paper	113.5	107.6	105.4	104.5	107.8	115.0	115.6
	Textile products	110.4	119.3	122.3	126.0	120.9	117.0	122.2
	Chemicals	157.7	211.1	250.2	247.6	249.2	232.5	233.8
	Iron and steel	141.3	168.6	216.0	229.6	239.1	260.4	271.6
	Logging	190.5	129.4	210.2	219.5	105.6	106.2	234.9
	Mining	112.2	112.6	112.2	118.9	116.1	115.1	118.9
	Communications	101.9	108.6	110.5	106.8	109.4	116.7	114.4
	Transportation	116.6	114.8	115.1	116.3	121.3	126.0	125.2
	Construction	119.4	107.9	155.4	133.7	114.9	125.6	116.4
	Services	106.2	123.4	131.6	132.1	144.2	146.0	149.1
	Trade	104.3	103.4	112.3	105.6	107.9	108.0	116.7
	- All Industries	123.3	131.0	154.4	154.9	153.1	159.3	166.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	120.8	130.7	148.9	151.0	148.3	151.7	156.1
	Lumber products	106.5	109.2	114.9	115.8	126.7	144.2	135.5
	Plant products - edible	123.1	107.6	120.4	113.5	116.0	127.0	134.0
	Pulp and paper	113.9	108.8	111.5	111.3	109.8	116.7	115.8
	Textile products	114.9	109.6	119.8	118.6	112.2	115.0	116.0
	Chemicals	135.5	180.3	196.0	194.9	188.1	180.7	185.7
	Electrical apparatus	122.3	130.3	146.7	149.1	147.3	158.7	167.4
	Iron and steel	124.4	143.6	171.2	175.7	171.1	172.0	177.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	132.1	145.3	166.9	173.3	174.5	172.3	177.1
	Logging	167.8	115.5	179.3	210.4	108.9	106.1	176.7
	Mining	99.5	102.4	90.5	91.4	87.0	82.2	79.3
	Communications	104.0	108.9	111.6	107.6	111.5	119.3	118.3
	Transportation	112.4	115.0	122.7	117.9	124.2	128.9	132.1
	Construction	99.9	84.4	103.2	96.6	101.3	108.5	96.8
	Services	107.8	111.6	116.0	118.5	127.6	132.0	132.1
	Trade	108.2	102.5	107.0	100.3	103.0	102.5	110.9
	- All Industries	116.2	121.1	135.7	135.9	134.0	136.9	140.5
Prairie - Provinces	Manufacturing	127.0	136.4	152.5	149.1	152.7	165.5	167.7
	Animal products - edible	121.7	117.0	146.3	135.9	142.7	148.7	163.6
	Lumber products	106.1	111.5	108.8	111.2	113.7	118.0	111.6
	Plant products - edible	121.2	104.4	140.1	119.1	124.7	139.7	158.9
	Textile products	101.6	116.4	124.7	129.2	122.7	123.2	118.3
	Iron and steel	132.7	152.9	174.7	176.9	185.4	186.8	199.2
	Mining	138.1	124.3	144.5	146.2	133.5	141.8	162.1
	Communications	106.0	109.7	112.3	108.9	111.9	115.4	116.0
	Transportation	111.5	108.9	115.2	117.1	122.6	125.9	129.1
	Construction	88.6	103.9	99.8	78.2	99.1	115.2	113.7
	Services	94.6	104.9	108.7	108.5	114.3	119.2	120.8
	Trade	111.7	104.9	114.9	103.7	107.3	110.7	123.5
	- All Industries	114.5	117.5	126.6	122.1	126.2	132.0	139.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	126.3	164.0	209.9	213.0	217.3	235.7	230.2
	Animal products - edible	101.9	110.5	118.3	121.5	115.5	166.7	145.2
	Lumber products	111.1	114.7	117.3	111.6	109.6	116.1	115.6
	Plant products - edible	117.4	106.9	165.2	126.7	128.7	179.9	187.2
	Pulp and paper	107.3	105.2	115.7	113.1	107.9	115.3	119.5
	Iron and steel	179.2	356.5	517.7	548.3	579.2	607.3	586.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	111.3	103.5	131.7	128.1	116.8	120.5	123.4
	Logging	99.9	112.3	106.8	81.9	133.5	143.1	151.2
	Mining	110.0	100.0	86.7	98.7	90.3	92.9	94.9
	Transportation	111.9	113.3	127.1	131.0	133.5	138.8	136.0
	Construction	103.7	118.6	236.5	222.1	247.3	242.6	178.9
	Services	103.2	110.0	127.1	123.5	128.6	140.2	138.1
	Trade	112.7	109.7	120.7	114.0	114.7	119.1	128.3
	- All Industries	116.1	135.8	169.6	157.9	176.2	186.9	179.6

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment

Areas and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
Maritime	- All Manufacturing	108.7	116.9	128.8	126.6	136.5	143.1	142.3
Provinces	Lumber products	82.1	104.6	106.2	93.4	106.3	113.2	105.4
	Pulp and paper	100.2	100.5	103.2	97.6	106.8	111.7	107.3
	Iron and steel	127.4	143.7	174.8	179.5	188.1	200.4	201.0
	Logging	154.5	82.9	172.5	163.1	76.6	59.4	149.4
	Mining	98.6	92.7	85.1	82.3	82.3	84.4	89.3
	Transportation	141.0	149.5	164.7	167.0	191.4	188.3	189.7
	Construction	151.5	100.4	141.5	72.2	86.4	118.5	122.3
	Trade	114.3	101.7	115.6	94.9	98.5	96.6	115.4
Maritimes -	All Industries	123.4	109.0	128.2	110.5	115.0	123.2	131.0
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	113.5	123.2	135.3	137.8	140.8	142.7	143.1
	Lumber products	84.4	90.5	88.1	80.6	89.4	101.0	86.9
	Pulp and paper	105.1	103.4	97.0	95.9	99.4	105.2	103.2
	Textile products	103.6	108.1	105.9	106.1	104.5	100.3	101.7
	Chemical and allied products 1/	151.0	202.4	218.9	214.3	214.9	196.1	193.5
	Iron and steel	124.8	145.2	173.6	186.6	194.7	204.4	207.5
	Logging	186.2	108.5	165.7	149.1	91.4	74.2	173.9
	Mining	108.3	103.4	103.9	100.2	106.5	106.0	107.8
	Communications	105.4	112.0	108.7	107.7	107.5	110.9	108.1
	Transportation	104.6	107.2	102.5	97.8	106.8	114.6	110.9
	Construction	108.5	90.7	121.5	102.4	95.1	100.9	96.0
	Services	102.7	113.7	114.2	113.2	120.6	121.1	123.8
	Trade	105.9	97.9	105.9	97.7	98.2	99.5	112.2
Quebec -	All Industries	114.3	116.2	128.5	126.4	125.7	127.6	132.4
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	110.7	118.5	125.5	126.3	124.1	126.2	127.2
	Lumber products	93.4	98.4	92.1	96.3	106.5	117.8	107.1
	Plant products - edible	122.1	104.2	108.2	100.9	103.7	121.6	124.2
	Pulp and paper	105.9	104.8	100.5	99.5	101.3	106.3	106.3
	Textile products	104.2	102.2	100.9	100.0	96.2	95.3	95.0
	Chemicals and allied products 1/	127.3	169.3	178.0	171.2	161.7	156.3	157.7
	Electrical apparatus	109.6	116.3	122.9	124.6	127.9	137.3	141.6
	Iron and steel 1/	114.1	130.6	145.1	148.0	143.8	142.3	143.4
	Non-ferrous metal products 1/	113.0	123.4	137.0	139.1	137.0	137.5	140.6
	Logging	158.7	114.7	151.6	167.0	84.0	74.6	131.2
	Mining	94.5	93.3	82.4	79.8	76.0	73.8	68.4
	Communications	101.2	104.3	100.9	98.9	100.2	103.0	102.4
	Transportation	103.5	107.6	111.0	104.9	113.0	120.7	121.3
	Construction	87.5	75.2	85.5	80.5	79.7	83.4	74.6
	Services	102.9	105.1	105.0	102.5	112.1	114.3	113.7
	Trade	103.9	96.1	99.3	90.1	92.1	92.1	101.9
Ontario -	All Industries	107.5	110.3	116.2	115.1	113.0	114.9	116.5
Prairie	- All Manufacturing	116.8	123.1	131.6	130.9	131.6	136.4	142.0
Provinces	Animal products - edible	112.0	108.9	127.5	119.6	130.3	133.9	159.1
	Lumber products	99.9	99.4	87.1	90.9	92.3	91.0	89.9
	Plant products - edible	118.0	104.4	136.2	114.4	118.5	136.6	151.0
	Textile products	101.9	119.1	116.7	116.7	116.2	110.3	105.5
	Iron and steel	115.6	128.8	146.3	151.5	151.3	156.7	160.1
	Mining	128.6	114.2	123.1	120.4	111.8	122.7	129.2
	Communications	104.8	103.0	105.2	103.3	106.6	112.5	107.4
	Transportation	100.5	101.6	105.8	107.1	110.6	115.1	115.2
	Construction	82.0	91.3	80.0	60.3	77.4	86.6	80.7
	Services	88.8	97.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	104.5	107.0
	Trade	108.8	99.8	108.7	95.1	98.4	100.7	112.2
Prairies -	All Industries	105.6	107.1	110.6	105.5	108.0	113.3	117.1
British	- All Manufacturing	115.6	143.5	167.6	166.1	167.6	183.5	179.7
Columbia	Animal products - edible	110.2	102.9	108.4	99.9	108.3	135.0	123.0
	Lumber products	102.5	106.5	95.8	90.4	90.5	93.6	93.0
	Plant products - edible	115.9	100.0	147.1	102.1	108.2	157.6	158.6
	Pulp and paper	104.6	106.3	107.5	102.0	102.3	106.6	109.0
	Iron and steel	157.9	288.6	399.0	417.2	423.6	456.6	442.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	104.6	111.9	109.9	104.7	109.3	109.7
	Logging	94.2	104.6	95.1	80.6	119.9	127.2	129.3
	Mining	99.1	92.0	80.1	87.9	83.3	83.8	83.7
	Transportation	99.8	94.9	105.3	106.9	109.0	111.5	112.6
	Construction	93.5	107.1	170.3	162.3	162.2	156.6	123.9
	Services	96.7	99.6	107.1	104.9	110.7	116.8	114.6
	Trade	109.7	100.1	111.0	97.7	100.4	103.7	113.6
B. C. -	All Industries	107.1	120.0	138.9	135.2	139.1	147.4	143.7

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the Co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	127.1	141.1	172.7	178.7	180.6	187.9	197.4
Plant Products - edible	114.2	107.9	116.0	111.2	110.4	114.6	121.8
Pulp and paper	111.2	104.8	112.8	114.1	108.8	114.9	124.6
Textiles	108.8	121.9	122.2	127.7	120.2	115.2	119.6
Tobacco	117.9	116.7	164.4	153.9	145.4	148.5	159.1
Iron and steel	146.0	173.2	220.0	235.1	242.8	259.3	271.2
Communications	103.3	109.0	108.6	108.3	110.8	115.2	114.5
Transportation	121.1	113.5	100.2	92.0	107.1	114.1	111.6
Construction	130.4	116.5	144.4	141.2	108.5	97.7	110.3
Services	104.5	118.8	128.4	129.9	138.0	137.3	150.6
Trade	103.3	103.2	114.0	107.9	109.9	109.2	118.0
Montreal - All Industries	123.0	132.2	156.9	159.8	160.7	165.4	173.9
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	136.4	173.1	215.1	226.4	255.3	272.8	294.2
Chemicals	205.7	246.5	377.1	396.7	439.5	410.6	402.2
Iron and steel	134.7	237.1	276.0	309.0	393.5	505.3	607.1
Transportation	105.6	117.2	120.0	132.1	123.4	128.1	131.6
Construction	117.3	95.7	213.4	126.9	144.1	166.2	150.6
Services	105.8	123.2	115.3	120.5	131.8	139.7	134.7
Trade	103.2	104.8	111.8	105.3	109.9	113.3	126.6
Quebec - All Industries	128.3	154.6	192.4	192.7	214.8	229.6	245.2
TORONTO - Manufacturing	128.2	138.6	165.0	169.2	167.2	175.3	177.7
Plant products - edible	118.0	107.2	108.9	106.1	105.0	110.4	114.4
Pulp and paper	114.3	104.3	109.7	108.9	104.4	112.1	116.2
Textiles	119.2	113.8	128.2	128.1	121.6	124.6	123.4
Chemicals	155.3	183.7	218.0	226.5	220.8	233.3	234.0
Electrical apparatus	119.2	129.8	151.4	161.1	161.1	171.1	181.0
Iron and steel	133.6	174.9	228.0	237.5	234.9	242.4	249.3
Communications	104.4	108.7	111.8	108.1	112.2	114.5	115.9
Transportation	101.5	116.1	124.7	126.1	129.3	136.4	138.1
Construction	73.7	62.3	93.9	86.0	82.0	87.6	92.8
Services	106.4	109.8	116.1	114.8	127.7	129.5	135.0
Trade	112.0	104.9	111.0	102.5	105.3	102.9	112.7
Toronto - All Industries	120.7	127.0	148.6	149.7	149.1	153.5	158.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	117.2	117.6	131.9	134.5	134.1	142.3	148.2
Pulp and paper	111.2	107.1	113.2	118.9	117.0	120.5	124.6
Iron and steel	129.8	125.3	146.7	155.4	154.8	160.6	177.0
Construction	193.7	108.0	115.9	121.0	107.4	116.8	98.2
Services	117.8	131.0	139.0	138.5	144.1	152.0	152.9
Trade	101.3	102.8	113.5	110.7	112.5	114.0	125.8
Ottawa - All Industries	122.7	113.2	125.3	126.5	126.4	133.5	136.6
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	125.8	132.5	150.4	149.8	156.1	158.2	141.5
Textiles	115.1	107.2	115.4	112.1	103.0	108.1	111.5
Electrical apparatus	131.4	146.5	163.0	159.6	145.8	157.2	170.8
Iron and steel	130.8	142.7	166.6	166.8	148.9	147.6	149.0
Construction	87.7	72.8	111.3	98.0	93.0	99.7	87.1
Trade	107.7	103.1	109.2	102.6	101.4	102.1	108.8
Hamilton - All Industries	122.1	126.9	144.9	143.0	131.5	134.0	136.7
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	105.4	129.5	146.2	151.9	148.7	144.0	147.3
Iron and steel	104.5	132.3	149.6	156.3	152.2	146.0	149.3
Construction	157.8	121.3	201.1	162.1	146.3	172.5	164.8
Trade	93.9	96.5	104.0	99.8	100.8	110.9	116.1
Windsor - All Industries	106.1	128.2	145.7	150.4	147.3	143.8	146.8
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	128.5	136.0	149.4	144.8	150.4	151.1	164.1
Animal products - edible	115.6	109.3	141.9	123.2	137.3	142.4	177.1
Textiles	98.4	116.5	123.7	130.4	121.8	120.2	115.0
Chemicals	831.2	914.7	826.8	702.7	618.4	555.4	590.0
Iron and steel	119.7	134.6	149.5	155.1	170.9	169.0	184.0
Communications	96.0	102.2	103.2	95.3	96.2	94.1	104.4
Transportation	107.7	114.0	110.8	121.6	120.8	135.1	133.0
Construction	34.3	38.5	48.4	46.3	44.0	48.3	34.5
Services	105.1	114.2	116.2	115.5	120.6	125.5	128.3
Trade	116.6	107.2	118.2	105.5	108.5	109.7	128.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	112.6	115.5	126.3	120.9	124.5	126.6	137.3
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	140.9	219.7	289.8	306.0	318.7	328.4	324.1
Lumber products	115.3	101.5	106.1	96.8	99.5	105.6	112.4
Iron and steel	189.3	412.8	591.7	638.0	669.1	678.8	657.1
Communications	111.7	116.3	116.8	119.5	118.5	125.8	115.9
Transportation	110.6	108.5	119.9	135.1	130.0	135.1	130.2
Construction	124.0	133.9	243.4	219.0	160.4	189.2	189.5
Services	104.4	111.2	133.2	128.3	132.6	145.8	143.1
Trade	112.8	109.8	120.9	115.1	115.4	119.1	131.5
Vancouver - All Industries	127.1	163.8	215.9	223.0	225.2	234.6	233.5

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2. - Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries		Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	116.2	124.8	138.5	143.2	146.3	148.5	151.5
	Plant products - edible	109.5	100.8	102.6	97.2	95.1	95.6	99.4
	Pulp and paper	107.8	106.9	109.0	109.5	106.4	110.9	114.6
	Textiles	104.3	112.0	107.7	108.4	107.1	99.9	101.6
	Tobacco	111.2	117.2	136.0	126.7	123.8	112.0	112.9
	Iron and steel	128.8	150.8	171.9	190.5	199.1	207.2	211.1
	Communications	104.9	109.8	106.0	105.4	104.9	108.5	105.5
	Transportation	107.6	101.1	86.2	73.7	90.7	105.1	93.7
	Construction	122.3	108.8	117.7	118.2	93.9	87.2	86.9
	Services	101.7	108.3	109.4	109.2	113.5	109.9	123.9
	Trade	106.0	97.7	107.2	99.6	99.4	100.4	114.6
	Montreal - All Industries	113.3	118.2	128.8	130.2	132.4	134.4	138.8
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	125.6	150.4	175.1	189.1	199.6	198.6	206.0
	Chemicals	169.4	210.8	268.0	282.4	292.7	255.9	246.5
	Iron and steel	113.2	189.9	237.6	302.1	343.1	417.0	467.0
	Transportation	103.6	108.0	109.3	112.9	113.3	117.2	117.1
	Construction	108.0	86.6	135.9	81.6	103.4	113.4	100.4
	Services	104.8	112.8	103.2	107.6	114.6	122.7	115.6
	Trade	103.6	98.3	105.7	96.8	100.6	102.9	110.2
	Quebec - All Industries	118.7	134.2	156.2	168.6	168.6	169.4	173.8
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	116.7	127.3	138.7	141.4	139.3	141.1	143.1
	Plant products - edible	117.2	105.1	100.0	98.7	98.9	103.2	114.0
	Pulp and paper	106.5	101.6	98.5	97.8	97.7	104.3	107.6
	Textiles	108.8	104.8	106.2	105.9	103.3	100.2	98.7
	Chemicals 1/	146.0	178.6	199.0	191.9	190.5	198.1	194.3
	Electrical apparatus	108.7	121.4	133.2	139.5	145.4	154.4	160.4
	Iron and steel 1/	126.1	167.4	186.8	194.1	188.0	186.6	187.7
	Communications	101.8	106.3	103.4	99.9	101.7	103.0	103.0
	Transportation	101.3	107.1	113.7	109.3	115.0	123.0	125.2
	Construction	72.3	58.7	86.9	77.3	75.1	80.1	78.8
	Services	101.7	104.0	105.9	102.2	114.3	115.1	118.5
	Trade	108.2	98.6	103.3	93.0	95.0	93.8	106.7
	Toronto - All Industries	111.9	117.2	127.4	126.5	126.1	127.6	131.4
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	106.1	105.3	111.4	111.8	113.1	120.7	123.3
	Pulp and paper	106.8	107.6	107.6	110.3	111.0	118.8	117.8
	Iron and steel	100.6	89.8	100.7	101.3	102.2	107.9	117.3
	Construction	137.6	102.7	90.2	99.5	90.5	90.6	77.2
	Services	108.9	114.5	117.4	119.9	117.6	123.5	124.0
	Trade	104.2	100.2	108.3	102.1	103.8	104.4	113.8
	Ottawa - All Industries	109.2	104.7	108.4	108.8	109.4	114.0	115.7
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	113.1	119.7	124.8	123.7	118.2	117.5	116.4
	Textiles	104.3	101.0	97.2	95.3	91.0	92.7	96.4
	Electrical apparatus	116.2	117.5	123.6	121.2	120.1	126.6	127.0
	Iron and steel	119.4	133.9	142.6	143.4	133.6	128.0	124.4
	Construction	74.1	66.3	83.1	73.5	72.6	71.7	63.1
	Trade	104.5	95.5	100.5	92.3	93.9	94.1	99.7
	Hamilton - All Industries	110.3	114.8	120.3	118.1	113.8	113.7	112.9
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	106.1	123.9	137.6	138.9	135.3	132.4	132.8
	Iron and steel	105.5	125.6	140.4	143.1	137.9	133.0	134.1
	Construction	153.4	109.7	162.2	133.2	118.7	137.9	140.3
	Trade	98.3	97.5	103.7	94.1	98.0	112.7	116.9
Windsor	- All Industries	106.2	121.4	135.5	135.6	132.4	131.1	131.5
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	119.3	124.4	128.9	127.9	131.3	134.6	139.7
	Animal products - edible	102.0	96.8	116.3	103.5	120.7	122.7	141.8
	Textiles	101.1	119.9	116.1	117.8	121.1	112.2	105.0
	Chemicals	811.8	836.8	701.6	629.7	480.8	458.3	497.0
	Iron and steel	106.0	114.7	123.7	131.5	141.1	149.0	152.7
	Communications	106.2	97.4	97.2	93.2	95.9	98.9	96.7
	Transportation	103.9	104.4	102.9	105.7	107.9	115.2	117.7
	Construction	41.9	42.5	46.3	42.3	42.7	43.8	32.4
	Services	112.5	118.2	116.5	105.2	109.2	111.9	114.0
	Trade	112.2	101.3	111.7	96.1	99.0	99.3	114.3
	Winnipeg - All Industries	108.8	108.7	114.0	109.1	111.8	114.5	120.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	126.8	179.3	226.1	229.2	234.1	248.0	244.4
	Lumber products	104.7	95.7	86.2	77.1	85.3	88.5	93.4
	Iron and steel	157.8	327.8	466.0	486.6	494.2	519.9	501.6
	Communications	102.3	107.2	108.7	110.8	107.2	112.4	108.9
	Transportation	109.9	95.1	104.7	114.2	111.5	113.0	114.9
	Construction	112.2	126.0	202.9	176.4	132.4	153.4	142.0
	Services	97.2	100.4	112.8	108.8	115.0	122.3	120.3
	Trade	109.4	99.8	110.2	96.9	99.8	101.9	114.0
	Vancouver - All Industries	116.8	139.3	170.8	168.7	169.3	178.6	179.0

1/ Revised, mainly as a result of changes in industrial classification.

TABLE 8.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1945.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date No.	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		(Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
				Employment	Payrolls	
				Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
MARITIME PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	140,618	3,552,030	25.70	187.9	123.5	158.6
June 1, 1942	124,585	3,146,252	25.29	166.1	109.0	150.6
Dec. 1, "	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.1	128.0	154.9
Mar. 1, 1943	126,237	3,566,610	23.25	168.4	110.5	144.5
June 1, "	152,717	3,811,995	23.72	175.5	115.0	152.2
Sept. 1, "	142,264	4,066,854	23.59	187.8	125.2	152.4
Dec. 1, "	151,188	4,418,854	29.23	199.6	151.0	173.2
QUEBEC						
Dec. 1, 1941	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	180.0	114.4	123.3
June 1, 1942	554,157	14,120,477	26.44	182.7	116.1	131.0
Dec. 1, "	591,583	16,735,335	28.29	202.2	128.5	154.4
Mar. 1, 1943	581,989	16,856,206	23.96	198.6	126.4	154.9
June 1, "	581,006	16,791,558	23.90	197.8	125.7	153.1
Sept. 1, "	590,705	17,589,880	29.78	200.7	127.6	159.3
Dec. 1, "	614,047	18,443,155	30.04	208.5	132.4	168.5
ONTARIO						
Dec. 1, 1941	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
June 1, 1942	724,510	21,314,965	29.42	178.5	110.5	121.1
Dec. 1, "	764,444	24,026,808	31.45	188.2	116.2	135.7
Mar. 1, 1943	757,252	24,095,461	31.82	186.4	115.1	135.9
June 1, "	745,257	23,785,738	31.98	182.9	113.0	134.0
Sept. 1, "	755,518	24,354,710	32.19	186.1	114.9	136.9
Dec. 1, "	767,379	25,052,970	32.65	188.6	116.5	140.5
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	185,506	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
June 1, 1942	185,888	5,295,278	28.49	137.4	107.1	117.5
Dec. 1, "	191,853	5,723,491	29.82	141.8	110.5	126.6
Mar. 1, 1943	183,412	5,527,639	30.14	135.4	108.5	122.1
June 1, "	187,617	5,724,407	30.51	138.5	109.0	126.2
Sept. 1, "	196,746	5,994,928	30.47	145.3	113.3	132.0
Dec. 1, "	203,752	6,349,542	31.16	150.5	117.1	139.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Dec. 1, 1941	135,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
June 1, 1942	149,946	4,600,403	30.68	161.9	120.0	135.8
Dec. 1, "	173,717	5,843,152	33.64	187.4	138.9	160.6
Mar. 1, 1943	169,781	5,827,749	34.33	182.4	135.2	167.9
June 1, "	174,642	6,171,476	35.34	187.6	139.1	176.2
Sept. 1, "	185,082	6,567,059	35.48	198.8	147.4	186.9
Dec. 1, "	180,362	6,351,406	35.10	193.7	143.6	179.8
CANADA						
Dec. 1, 1941	1,688,298	46,132,238	27.32	169.8	110.4	118.4
June 1, 1942	1,718,862	48,477,375	28.20	171.7	112.5	125.3
Dec. 1, "	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.0
Mar. 1, 1943	1,818,651	55,875,685	30.72	181.4	118.6	143.0
June 1, "	1,819,259	58,265,170	30.93	181.2	118.6	143.4
Sept. 1, "	1,871,315	58,573,431	31.30	186.2	121.6	148.7
Dec. 1, "	1,916,728	60,596,603	31.61	190.8	124.6	153.4

TABLE 9.-SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES,
AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employ- ees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment	Index Con- verted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)		
MONTREAL						
Dec. 1, 1941	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	160.1	113.5	123.0
June 1, 1942	253,106	6,975,624	27.56	166.3	118.2	132.2
Dec. 1, "	275,959	8,325,268	30.17	181.7	128.8	156.8
Mar. 1, 1943	279,280	8,534,632	30.56	183.7	130.2	159.9
June 1, "	285,697	8,712,715	30.50	186.8	132.4	160.7
Sept. 1, "	291,045	9,066,088	31.15	189.6	134.4	163.4
Dec. 1, "	300,095	9,695,327	31.97	195.1	138.5	173.9
QUEBEC CITY						
Dec. 1, 1941	27,025	608,012	22.50	193.8	118.2	128.5
June 1, 1942	31,155	736,228	23.63	218.3	133.2	154.6
Dec. 1, "	36,367	919,286	25.28	254.2	155.1	192.3
Mar. 1, 1943	37,186	928,820	24.98	259.7	158.5	192.7
June 1, "	39,560	1,055,361	26.17	276.3	168.6	214.8
Sept. 1, "	39,919	1,112,321	27.96	277.7	169.4	229.6
Dec. 1, "	40,996	1,194,673	29.14	284.8	173.8	246.2
TORONTO						
Dec. 1, 1941	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
June 1, 1942	230,939	6,613,594	28.64	179.7	117.2	127.0
Dec. 1, "	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.5
Mar. 1, 1943	249,619	7,867,599	31.52	194.0	126.5	149.7
June 1, "	248,720	7,837,273	31.61	193.3	126.1	149.1
Sept. 1, "	251,909	8,100,172	32.16	195.6	127.6	153.5
Dec. 1, "	259,776	8,410,829	32.58	201.5	131.4	158.6
OTTAWA						
Dec. 1, 1941	21,673	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
June 1, 1942	20,783	512,273	24.65	157.7	104.7	113.2
Dec. 1, "	21,551	570,358	26.46	183.2	108.4	126.3
Mar. 1, 1943	21,644	576,889	26.84	185.9	108.9	126.5
June 1, "	21,754	578,724	26.80	184.7	109.4	126.4
Sept. 1, "	22,672	611,851	26.99	171.7	114.0	135.5
Dec. 1, "	23,024	625,761	27.18	174.3	115.7	136.6
HAMILTON						
Dec. 1, 1941	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.5	122.1
June 1, 1942	60,705	1,839,183	30.30	185.9	114.8	126.9
Dec. 1, "	63,613	2,104,010	33.08	194.3	120.3	144.9
Mar. 1, 1943	62,459	2,077,851	33.26	191.2	118.1	143.0
June 1, "	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	184.2	113.8	131.5
Sept. 1, "	60,106	1,948,006	32.41	184.0	113.7	134.0
Dec. 1, "	59,869	1,994,456	33.31	182.8	112.9	136.7
WINDSOR						
Dec. 1, 1941	33,179	1,254,703	37.62	244.1	106.2	106.1
June 1, 1942	37,940	1,516,684	39.98	270.2	121.4	128.2
Dec. 1, "	42,311	1,727,910	40.84	311.3	135.4	145.8
Mar. 1, 1943	42,371	1,784,141	42.11	311.8	135.8	150.4
June 1, "	41,388	1,749,042	42.26	304.5	132.4	147.3
Sept. 1, "	41,036	1,712,854	41.73	301.3	131.1	143.8
Dec. 1, "	41,166	1,750,095	42.51	302.3	131.5	146.8
WINNIPEG						
Dec. 1, 1941	55,555	1,444,964	26.10	132.7	108.6	112.6
June 1, 1942	55,569	1,481,383	26.75	132.8	108.7	115.5
Dec. 1, "	58,077	1,622,260	27.93	139.3	114.0	126.2
Mar. 1, 1943	55,658	1,557,868	27.99	133.3	109.1	120.9
June 1, "	57,044	1,606,470	28.16	136.6	111.8	124.6
Sept. 1, "	58,790	1,643,979	27.96	139.9	114.5	126.8
Dec. 1, "	61,854	1,781,362	28.80	147.2	120.5	137.2
VANCOUVER						
Dec. 1, 1941	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	185.7	116.8	127.1
June 1, 1942	69,983	2,105,092	30.06	197.7	139.3	163.8
Dec. 1, "	66,122	2,811,612	32.64	241.8	170.4	216.9
Mar. 1, 1943	85,558	2,914,474	34.07	259.4	168.7	223.0
June 1, "	85,894	2,955,565	34.41	240.2	169.3	225.2
Sept. 1, "	90,612	3,085,977	34.17	255.4	178.8	234.6
Dec. 1, "	90,893	3,086,188	34.06	254.0	179.0	233.5

TABLE 10.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AT SPECIFIED DATES DEC. 1, 1941, TO DEC. 1, 1943.

	Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services Rendered in Week Preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings Paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
					Employment	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms to their Staffs at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
		No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)		
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	973,856	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	125.1
	June 1, 1942	1,072,476	50,807,096	28.73	205.8	122.6	157.2
	Dec. 1, "	1,155,684	56,026,596	31.17	221.8	152.0	169.7
	Mar. 1, 1943	1,184,502	56,667,809	31.49	225.4	155.0	162.1
	June 1, "	1,170,935	57,027,356	31.62	224.2	155.5	165.1
	Sept. 1, "	1,200,545	58,450,889	32.03	229.9	156.8	169.0
	Dec. 1, "	1,206,751	59,656,350	32.86	230.9	157.4	174.0
<u>LOGGING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	74,284	1,551,095	17.92	250.5	158.1	151.7
	June 1, 1942	50,128	1,035,186	20.65	169.0	106.8	118.0
	Dec. 1, "	70,067	1,476,110	21.07	256.2	149.2	169.1
	Mar. 1, 1943	69,151	1,562,206	22.59	251.1	146.0	174.9
	June 1, "	45,970	1,080,649	24.58	146.9	92.8	117.2
	Sept. 1, "	58,756	1,097,266	28.51	129.5	81.8	113.6
	Dec. 1, "	71,911	1,752,761	24.37	240.2	151.7	168.7
<u>MINING</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	86,285	2,924,207	55.89	185.5	105.6	115.4
	June 1, 1942	80,887	2,788,088	55.47	173.1	97.7	108.7
	Dec. 1, "	75,771	2,714,875	55.85	162.0	91.4	104.9
	Mar. 1, 1943	75,850	2,795,007	26.84	162.2	91.5	107.7
	June 1, "	75,056	2,655,254	56.55	156.2	96.1	101.9
	Sept. 1, "	73,918	2,640,792	55.73	158.1	89.2	101.0
	Dec. 1, "	75,730	2,755,509	57.57	158.1	89.2	105.8
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	26,879	739,475	27.51	100.6	105.5	105.1
	June 1, 1942	27,745	777,108	28.01	103.9	106.9	110.4
	Dec. 1, "	27,775	815,242	29.35	104.0	107.0	115.8
	Mar. 1, 1943	27,475	792,757	28.86	102.8	105.8	112.6
	June 1, "	27,677	812,821	29.57	103.6	106.6	115.5
	Sept. 1, "	28,684	860,867	30.01	107.4	110.5	122.5
	Dec. 1, "	27,950	844,052	30.20	104.6	107.6	119.9
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	151,675	4,697,415	54.94	104.4	105.2	116.2
	June 1, 1942	154,125	4,645,675	54.64	106.4	107.5	117.4
	Dec. 1, "	157,992	4,831,158	55.57	109.4	110.5	125.5
	Mar. 1, 1943	155,247	4,920,508	56.59	107.1	108.0	125.9
	June 1, "	145,005	5,228,716	56.06	114.8	115.7	151.6
	Sept. 1, "	151,927	5,374,471	55.59	120.5	121.5	154.8
	Dec. 1, "	151,234	5,420,851	55.84	119.7	120.7	155.9
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	180,194	4,549,018	24.14	145.4	102.8	112.2
	June 1, 1942	155,519	5,955,270	25.55	125.4	98.5	101.5
	Dec. 1, "	180,677	5,591,881	28.25	151.5	108.6	154.6
	Mar. 1, 1943	154,709	4,689,578	29.87	122.6	87.9	114.5
	June 1, "	159,494	4,711,580	29.54	126.5	90.5	117.5
	Sept. 1, "	174,478	5,257,410	30.15	158.5	99.1	151.1
	Dec. 1, "	181,862	4,809,156	29.71	128.5	92.0	120.0
<u>SERVICES</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	57,968	856,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
	June 1, 1942	40,250	691,101	17.17	180.6	105.7	115.6
	Dec. 1, "	40,548	759,744	18.24	182.0	106.6	121.4
	Mar. 1, 1943	40,175	756,014	18.52	180.0	105.5	120.5
	June 1, "	42,895	794,976	18.55	192.0	112.5	150.1
	Sept. 1, "	45,986	825,555	18.77	196.5	114.9	154.7
	Dec. 1, "	44,402	842,458	18.97	197.4	116.6	155.6
<u>TRADE</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	171,279	5,976,009	25.21	166.9	106.4	109.2
	June 1, 1942	167,754	5,795,851	24.05	155.7	98.0	104.1
	Dec. 1, "	169,129	4,101,775	24.25	164.4	104.8	112.0
	Mar. 1, 1943	151,548	5,810,024	25.14	147.1	96.8	105.8
	June 1, "	156,209	5,954,018	25.51	150.6	96.0	106.4
	Sept. 1, "	159,021	4,086,201	25.57	162.0	96.9	107.2
	Dec. 1, "	178,908	4,514,650	25.25	169.9	106.4	117.2
<u>FINANCE</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	62,947	1,854,470	29.46	121.9	105.0	107.4
	June 1, 1942	65,590	1,915,755	30.19	122.8	105.8	110.9
	Dec. 1, "	65,976	1,975,758	30.88	125.9	106.7	114.4
	Mar. 1, 1943	65,567	1,979,114	31.25	122.7	106.7	114.9
	June 1, "	65,525	1,967,516	31.07	122.6	105.6	114.0
	Sept. 1, "	64,505	2,009,250	31.15	124.9	107.6	116.4
	Dec. 1, "	64,819	2,040,707	31.48	125.5	108.5	118.2

TABLE 11. - PER CAPITA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1943.

I n d u s t r i e s	Per Capita Averages						
	Dec. 1 1941	June 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1943	June 1 1943	Sept. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	28.16	28.73	31.17	31.49	31.62	32.03	32.86
Animal products - edible	26.35	27.37	28.90	29.63	29.01	29.54	30.52
Fur and products	24.80	26.66	28.66	27.92	28.76	28.37	30.04
Leather and products	19.60	19.85	22.45	22.60	22.33	22.64	23.16
Boots and shoes	18.77	18.96	21.50	22.19	22.04	21.86	22.32
Lumber and products	23.19	23.04	26.20	26.88	26.47	26.72	27.52
Rough and dressed lumber	23.93	23.63	27.01	26.87	26.15	27.41	28.41
Furniture	23.82	22.63	25.79	26.12	24.53	26.50	26.23
Other lumber products	20.96	21.87	24.75	24.46	24.68	25.96	26.74
Plant products - edible	22.84	23.46	25.03	25.53	25.66	24.56	25.51
Pulp and paper products	31.39	30.31	32.14	32.34	31.88	32.09	32.50
Pulp and paper	34.30	33.28	34.95	35.39	35.04	35.16	35.72
Paper products	25.51	24.68	26.38	26.93	25.76	26.15	25.75
Printing and publishing	30.78	29.42	31.73	31.52	31.14	31.39	32.31
Rubber products	26.60	27.32	29.22	29.76	30.02	30.94	32.61
Textile products	20.11	20.24	21.85	22.25	21.79	22.40	23.03
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.11	20.77	22.28	22.91	22.58	22.70	23.57
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.59	20.20	21.49	22.22	22.06	21.69	22.87
Woolen yarn and cloth	22.11	21.10	23.30	23.17	22.23	23.34	23.99
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.04	21.32	22.06	23.67	23.89	23.74	24.36
Hosiery and knit goods	18.62	18.23	20.66	20.21	20.23	20.36	21.37
Garments and personal furnishings	19.18	19.99	21.13	21.88	21.23	22.57	22.71
Other textile products	21.82	22.06	24.34	23.93	23.22	23.68	24.70
Tobacco	18.86	17.71	20.00	20.88	20.30	21.92	22.86
Beverages	30.48	31.49	32.95	32.41	34.10	34.45	34.26
Chemicals and allied products 1/	27.78	27.80	29.74	30.39	30.80	31.04	31.81
Clay, glass and stone products	26.00	26.69	29.44	28.96	29.35	29.66	31.26
Electric light and power	32.60	34.31	35.90	35.75	35.69	35.31	36.27
Electrical apparatus 1/	30.09	29.65	32.42	32.57	32.18	31.66	32.86
Iron and steel products 1/	32.97	33.70	35.90	36.26	36.59	37.13	38.06
Crude, rolled and forged products	32.56	33.11	34.87	34.66	35.21	35.51	36.52
Machinery (other than vehicles)	32.55	32.31	35.49	35.55	34.91	35.55	36.85
Agricultural implements	30.77	30.76	33.63	33.09	32.48	33.46	34.44
Land vehicles	33.87	35.05	36.58	37.15	37.33	37.12	38.19
Automobiles and parts	36.69	39.48	40.86	40.89	41.99	41.61	42.11
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34.61	36.18	38.78	37.82	39.58	41.00	41.38
Heating appliances	26.70	26.56	29.99	29.62	28.87	30.44	32.72
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	34.52	35.08	37.93	38.64	38.50	37.14	39.26
Foundry and machine shop products	31.29	31.18	35.19	35.05	34.36	35.89	37.02
Other iron and steel products 1/	31.54	31.56	34.66	34.76	34.87	35.61	36.19
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	31.59	31.37	33.14	33.27	33.73	33.68	34.43
Non-metallic mineral products	35.19	35.33	36.71	37.04	37.08	36.83	38.37
Miscellaneous	21.58	24.97	29.15	28.90	29.36	29.94	30.87
LOGGING	17.92	20.65	21.07	22.59	24.58	28.31	24.27
MINING	33.89	34.47	35.83	36.84	36.35	35.73	37.37
Coal	32.62	29.84	33.89	34.37	33.07	32.41	35.39
Metallic ores	36.36	38.68	38.82	40.09	40.04	39.33	40.90
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	26.73	28.03	29.37	30.34	30.79	31.52	30.44
COMMUNICATIONS	27.51	28.01	29.35	28.86	29.37	30.01	30.20
Telegraphs	27.58	27.96	28.85	27.94	28.73	29.14	28.76
Telephones	27.50	28.02	29.54	29.20	29.61	30.33	30.71
TRANSPORTATION	34.94	34.64	35.37	36.38	36.06	35.38	36.84
Street railways and cartage	29.26	30.90	31.55	32.77	32.70	32.67	32.93
Steam railways	39.45 ^{2/}	37.89	38.81	39.07	38.89	38.12	38.70
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	29.67	29.86	32.08	31.92	30.59	31.10
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	24.14	25.33	28.25	29.67	29.54	30.13	29.71
Building	29.08	28.40	33.01	34.34	34.78	36.10	36.56
Highway	19.98	22.61	23.32	26.53	24.71	26.48	25.47
Railway	22.78	24.38	25.29	23.98	26.78	26.31	26.82
SERVICES	16.75	17.17	18.24	18.32	18.53	18.77	18.97
Hotels and restaurants	15.72	16.28	17.33	17.33	17.65	18.17	18.18
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.34	18.55	19.66	19.88	19.98	19.90	20.37
TRADE	23.21	24.05	24.25	25.14	25.31	25.57	25.23
Retail	21.34	22.08	22.20	23.01	23.15	23.40	22.98
Wholesale	29.62	30.30	31.65	31.85	32.03	31.93	32.78
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.32	28.20	30.06	30.72	30.83	31.30	31.61
FINANCE	29.45	30.19	30.88	31.23	31.07	31.15	31.48
Banks and trust companies	26.49	27.05	26.78	27.57	27.42	27.49	27.53
Brokerage and stock market operation	34.13	33.84	34.43	34.05	35.18	34.21	35.18
Insurance	33.33	34.46	36.75	36.41	36.17	36.42	37.07
ALL INDUSTRIES	27.40	28.27	30.08	30.74	30.93	31.30	31.61

1/ Averages in these industries for 1941 and 1942 revised as a result of changes in industrial classification.

2/ Included some retroactive cost-of-living allowance; the Oct. 1, 1941, figure was \$36.36.

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