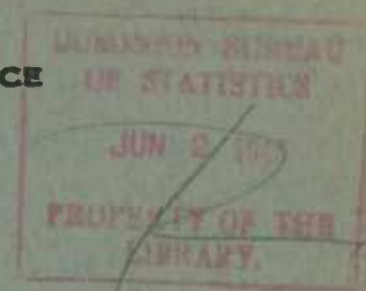
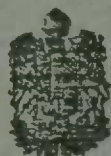


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1944



OTTAWA
1945

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A P P R E C I A T I O N .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing monthly statistics on employment, payrolls and man-hours. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of these subjects. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

S. A. Cudmore,
Dominion Statistician.

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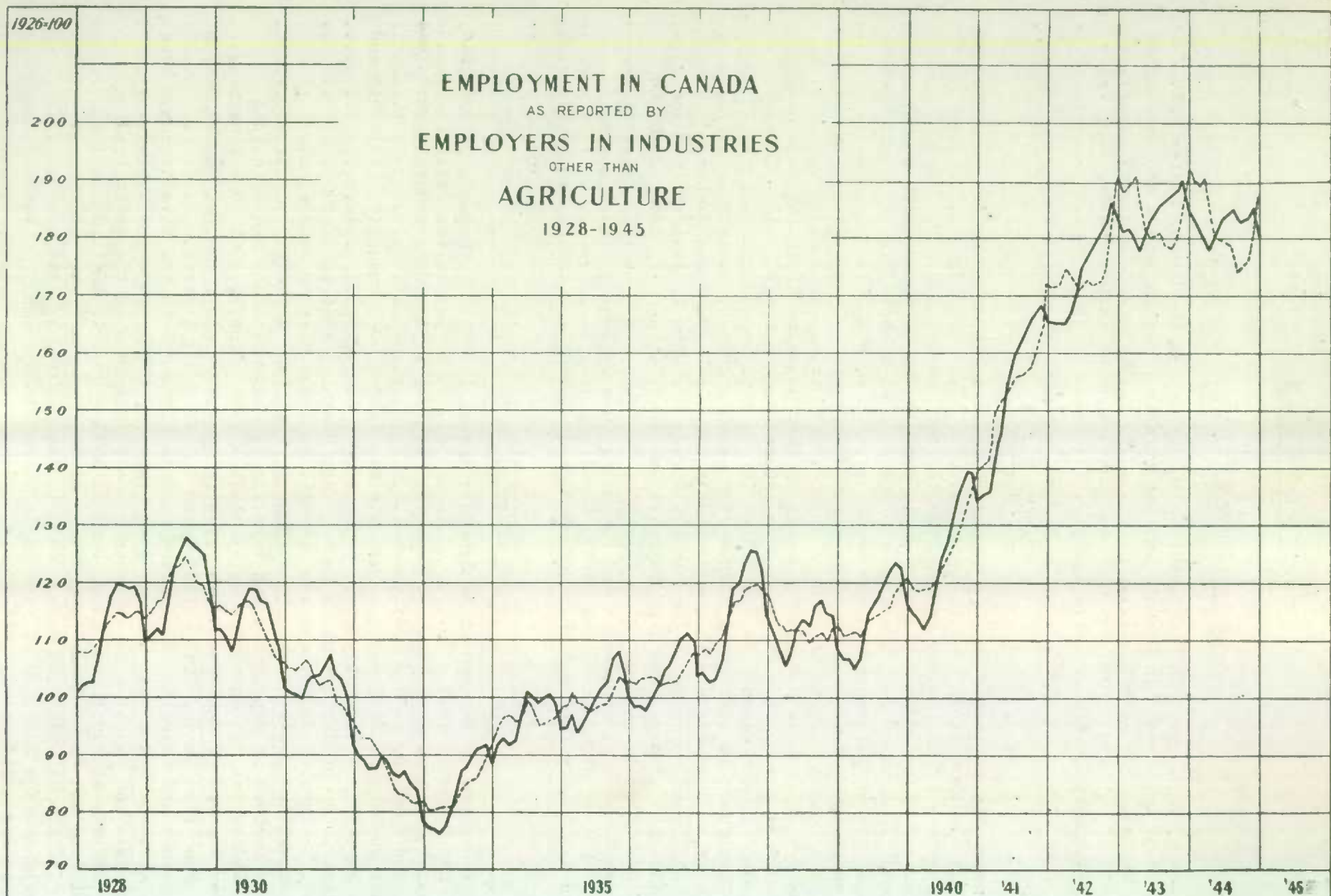
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
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Part 1.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year 1944 was characterized by a greater degree of stability in industrial employment as a whole than has been indicated in any earlier year for which statistics of employment are on record, i.e., since 1920. This situation is an obvious development in view of the stage reached in the progress of the war itself, and in production for military needs, and in consequence of the heavy drains made on the man-power of the Dominion since the outbreak of hostilities. Pre-war experience shows that in general, the trend from the beginning of January to the end of the year is favourable, there normally being a gain of over six p.c. in this comparison, while in the period, 1939 - 1943, the seasonally buoyant movements were inflated by war-time demands on industry. As a result, the rise in employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in these years has been extremely pronounced; in 1944, however, the indexes of employment at those two dates coincided, and were the highest figures in the 12 months.

There were six general increases and an equal number of decreases during the year under review, when the variation between the low and the high index numbers was 7.5 points; in 1943, the range had been 12.3 points, while that in 1942 was 21.4 points. The normal variation, according to the experience of the years, 1929 - 1937, used in calculating the factors for seasonal adjustment, amounts to nearly eleven points. In the first quarter of 1944, industrial employment was at a higher level than in the same months of any earlier year; in subsequent months, this superior position was lost, the disparity between the indexes for the same dates in 1943 and 1944 increasing as the year progressed, until at Dec. 1, 1944, the index was lower by 2.5 p.c. than at the same date in 1943. The level was also slightly below that at the beginning of December in 1942. The annual index for 1944, however, at 183.0 p.c. of the 1926 average, was very little lower than the 1943 mean of 184.1, and was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 years. Increasingly acute shortages of labour during 1944 were reflected in the employment of important numbers of female workers, many of whom were engaged on a part-time basis. The growth of the number of women in recorded employment in the year under review, however, was not so pronounced as that previously indicated.

The course of employment in Canada during a period of many years is depicted in Chart 1, and that in more recent years in Chart 2. These illustrate clearly the tremendous expansion in industrial activity taking place in the Dominion in the months following the fall of France in 1940; in 1942, there was a perceptible slackening in the rate of expansion, succeeded by a more pronounced slowing in 1943, while the movement in 1944 became slightly retrogressive. In spite of the falling-off in the last year shown in these charts, employment nevertheless continued at an exceptionally high level.

Table I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1943 and 1944.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1 9 4 3					1 9 4 4				
	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Indexes of		Annual Averages of		Average 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
	No.	\$	\$			No.	\$	\$		
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	137,530	3,380,631	23.19	113.5	155.5	139,207	4,221,515	30.33	120.1	167.1
Prince Edward Island	2,235	55,767	24.01	107.1	121.5	2,686	70,031	26.06	124.0	152.4
Nova Scotia	83,302	2,444,115	29.31	121.0	158.9	82,675	2,636,254	31.88	118.7	168.6
New Brunswick	51,993	1,582,751	26.60	118.3	151.4	53,846	1,515,200	29.16	122.6	155.3
Quebec	587,302	17,073,442	29.06	127.1	155.6	581,401	17,536,413	30.22	124.9	157.5
Ontario	755,301	24,030,135	31.82	114.8	135.3	755,792	24,773,469	32.78	114.3	138.2
Prairie Provinces	191,580	5,812,019	30.32	110.2	128.1	201,152	6,355,928	31.59	114.6	138.0
Manitoba	90,193	2,837,129	29.90	110.3	124.6	93,313	2,993,952	31.05	113.8	133.3
Saskatchewan	36,585	1,061,876	29.07	103.6	120.5	38,988	1,181,208	30.29	108.6	130.9
Alberta	64,802	2,053,014	31.65	114.4	137.6	68,846	2,275,758	33.05	119.3	148.9
British Columbia	176,821	6,107,721	34.52	140.8	174.5	173,299	5,999,722	34.63	137.7	169.2
CANADA	1,848,534	56,903,973	30.78	120.4	144.9	1,850,851	58,917,047	31.84	119.8	148.2
(b) Cities										
Montreal	296,830	8,736,429	30.50	133.0	131.5	299,550	9,156,612	31.64	133.1	135.1
Quebec City	38,987	1,033,435	26.58	165.9	215.0	33,752	1,137,795	29.37	153.7	232.0
Toronto	251,322	7,948,006	31.62	127.3	150.9	255,483	8,306,722	32.51	128.9	156.0
Ottawa	22,188	591,437	26.65	111.6	129.3	22,021	610,195	27.70	110.7	132.8
Hamilton	61,008	1,979,404	32.45	115.3	136.1	59,289	1,932,229	33.10	111.7	134.4
Windsor	41,579	1,723,959	41.61	132.9	145.3	39,714	1,694,969	42.53	133.8	142.0
Winnipeg	58,320	1,633,235	28.00	113.9	126.3	61,166	1,757,093	28.73	118.5	134.6
Vancouver	87,886	2,933,994	33.43	173.2	223.5	86,993	2,914,753	33.52	171.0	218.2
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	848,120	26,612,899	31.38	132.0	156.8	852,973	27,542,368	32.29	131.0	160.9
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,180,550	37,210,309	31.50	134.6	163.9	1,175,415	38,389,906	32.66	132.6	167.3
Durable Goods 1/	663,878	22,955,869	34.40	156.0	193.1	644,747	23,080,788	35.82	151.3	193.3
Non-Durable Goods	498,695	13,607,108	27.28	115.2	133.4	512,624	14,637,484	28.55	117.9	141.9
Electric Light and Power	17,977	645,782	35.92	94.2	105.0	18,044	671,634	37.23	94.6	109.2
Logging	53,994	1,311,963	24.78	114.0	143.6	64,579	1,702,502	26.54	136.3	182.4
Mining	74,070	2,672,498	36.09	89.4	102.7	72,427	2,755,156	39.05	87.2	105.3
Communications	27,910	819,563	29.36	107.5	116.5	29,072	895,754	30.81	111.8	127.1
Transportation	144,463	5,178,413	35.86	115.3	130.2	154,304	5,724,559	37.07	122.3	142.0
Construction and Maintenance	163,809	4,853,782	29.64	93.0	121.1	132,596	3,935,209	29.74	75.1	87.7
Services	42,457	769,158	16.58	111.1	128.7	46,216	896,978	19.41	113.3	140.9
Trade	181,281	4,068,287	25.23	98.9	108.7	176,242	4,617,003	26.21	104.7	117.3
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,848,534	56,903,973	30.78	120.4	144.9	1,850,851	58,917,047	31.84	119.8	148.2
Finance	63,892	1,994,764	31.19	106.5	115.5	65,329	2,116,334	32.55	105.9	120.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,912,426	58,898,742	30.79	119.8	143.7	1,916,180	61,033,381	31.85	116.3	147.1

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.

During 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics compiled a total of 175,700^{1/} returns on employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries as follows; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade. The average number of reports received monthly was 14,641;^{2/} the staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 1,850,851, ranging from 1,796,340 at May 1 to 1,887,752 at the beginning of December. In 1943, the 13,756 establishments furnishing data had reported a monthly average of 1,848,534, varying from a minimum of 1,788,320 at the first of May, to a maximum of 1,916,588 at Dec. 1. Increased coverage of industry as a result of growth in the number of respondents accounts for the apparently higher number in recorded employment in 1944, a factor for which adjustment is made in the index. Standing at 183.0, this was 0.6 p.c. below the 1943 mean. The latest average, however, was 5.4 p.c. above that of 173.7 in 1942, and exceeded by 60.7 p.c. the 1939 annual index of 113.9. The pre-war high figure was that of 119.0 in 1929.

Payrolls.— Although there was in 1944 a minor decline from 1943 in the general index of employment, a moderate increase in the same comparison was shown in the reported payrolls. In the eight leading industries the amounts distributed in one week in each month averaged \$58,917,047, indicating the disbursement of some \$3,063,686,000 during the year by the larger employers in the eight leading industries. The sums reported represented an average earned income of \$31.84 per week for the typical individual in recorded employment, as compared with \$30.78 in 1943, \$28.56 in 1942, and \$26.17 in the seven months of 1941 for which statistics are available.

In addition to the data just given for the eight leading industries (enumerated in an earlier paragraph), information was furnished by 800 financial institutions and branches, with staffs averaging 65,329 per month. The weekly payrolls of these persons were stated as \$2,116,334, a mean of \$32.35 per employee during 1944, as compared with \$31.19 in 1943 and \$30.20 in 1942. When these figures are included with those for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the total labour force of whose employment and weekly earnings there is current record aggregated 1,916,180. The weekly payrolls in the nine industrial

1/ Including statistics from financial institutions; the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in 1944 aggregated 185,300, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,916,180.

2/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. 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; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments without any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1 of 1943 and 1944, together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1943.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1943			1944			Change from 1943 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	971	137,630	182.1	1,058	139,207	183.1	87	1,677	1.0	0.5
Prince Edward Island	55	2,235	114.7	59	2,686	132.8	4	451	18.1	15.9
Nova Scotia	486	83,302	203.1	536	82,675	199.3	50	- 627	- 3.2	- 1.9
New Brunswick	430	51,993	159.6	463	53,846	165.4	33	1,853	5.8	3.6
Quebec	3,552	587,302	200.0	3,843	581,401	196.4	291	-5,901	- 3.6	- 1.8
Ontario	5,893	755,301	195.8	6,180	755,792	194.7	287	491	- 1.1	- 0.6
Prairie Provinces	1,853	191,580	141.4	1,978	201,152	147.0	125	9,572	5.6	4.0
Manitoba	783	90,193	137.5	809	93,319	141.9	26	3,125	4.4	3.2
Saskatchewan	416	36,585	132.0	442	38,988	138.3	26	2,403	6.3	4.9
Alberta	654	64,802	153.9	727	68,846	160.5	73	4,044	6.6	4.3
British Columbia	1,487	178,821	190.0	1,582	173,299	185.7	95	-3,522	- 4.3	- 2.3
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES)	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	885	2,317	- 1.1	- 0.6
(b) Cities										
Montreal	2,075	236,830	197.6	2,269	289,550	187.8	194	2,720	0.2	5.1
Quebec City	242	38,987	271.9	252	39,762	268.4	10	- 235	- 3.5	- 1.3
Toronto	2,091	251,322	195.2	2,192	255,483	197.7	111	4,161	2.5	1.3
Ottawa	355	22,189	168.0	262	22,021	166.7	7	- 167	- 1.3	- 0.8
Hamilton	361	61,008	186.7	376	59,289	180.8	15	-1,719	- 5.9	- 3.2
Windsor	217	41,579	305.6	228	39,714	291.0	11	-1,865	-14.6	- 4.8
Winnipeg	578	58,320	139.2	600	61,156	145.2	22	2,846	6.0	4.3
Vancouver	639	87,886	245.8	676	86,898	242.6	37	- 888	- 3.2	- 1.3
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING CITIES)	6,448	848,120	196.0	6,856	952,973	195.9	407	4,855	- 0.1	- 0.1
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING	7,692	1,190,550	226.2	8,111	1,175,415	224.5	419	-5,135	- 1.7	- 0.8
Durable Goods	3,076	663,878	284.8	3,241	644,747	276.3	165	-19,131	- 8.5	- 3.0
Non-durable Goods	4,513	498,695	180.6	4,766	512,624	194.7	253	13,929	4.1	2.3
Electric Light and power	103	17,977	141.2	104	18,044	141.7	1	67	0.5	0.4
Animal Products - edible	366	37,239	188.0	419	45,043	223.7	53	7,804	35.7	19.0
Fur and its products	89	3,036	125.5	92	2,983	125.9	3	- 53	0.4	0.3
Leather and its products	374	28,797	139.5	386	29,424	137.4	12	- 373	- 2.1	- 1.5
Lumber and its products	1,086	62,644	116.6	1,161	65,633	121.4	75	2,994	4.8	4.1
Plant products - edible	588	48,522	150.9	624	55,263	169.7	36	6,741	19.8	12.5
Pulp and paper products	733	81,494	130.6	748	84,935	135.8	15	3,441	5.2	4.0
Rubber products	60	18,533	129.4	53	20,553	162.9	- 7	4,020	33.5	25.9
Textile products	1,412	139,465	180.4	1,511	136,429	167.1	99	-3,037	- 3.3	- 2.1
Tobacco	45	11,779	142.8	47	11,011	133.4	1	- 768	- 9.4	- 6.8
Beverages	148	12,373	226.4	162	13,502	247.6	14	1,129	21.2	9.4
Chemical and allied products	401	84,753	660.7	414	77,652	607.2	13	-7,101	-53.5	- 8.1
Clay, glass and stone products	229	15,178	133.9	231	15,552	135.8	2	374	1.9	1.4
Electrical apparatus	159	43,515	304.3	166	47,853	328.0	8	4,338	23.7	7.9
Iron and steel products	1,302	469,349	343.3	1,378	451,369	330.8	76	-16,980	-12.7	- 3.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	208	182,043	288.1	226	192,362	303.4	19	10,319	15.3	6.3
Non-ferrous metal products	287	73,061	489.4	272	63,620	442.6	6	- 9,431	-46.9	- 9.6
Non-metallic mineral products	108	16,956	208.6	114	16,269	212.7	6	313	4.1	2.0
Miscellaneous	222	19,889	271.6	239	21,276	266.0	17	1,397	- 5.6	- 2.1
LOGGING	503	53,994	180.4	557	64,579	215.8	54	10,585	35.4	19.6
MINING	457	74,070	158.5	484	72,427	154.5	27	- 1,643	- 4.0	- 2.5
Coal	116	25,614	93.2	134	26,798	97.3	19	1,174	4.1	4.4
Metallic ores	221	37,967	303.3	224	34,693	274.1	3	- 3,174	-29.2	- 9.6
Non-metallic minerals	121	10,589	168.3	126	10,946	163.8	5	357	7.5	4.9
COMMUNICATIONS	60	27,910	104.5	61	29,072	108.6	1	1,162	4.1	3.9
TRANSPORTATION	589	144,463	114.4	608	154,304	121.2	19	9,841	6.8	5.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	345	41,228	160.7	364	45,480	184.5	19	4,232	18.8	9.4
Steam railway operation	98	81,544	102.4	97	85,589	106.3	- 1	4,045	3.9	3.8
Shipping and stevedoring	146	21,691	97.7	147	23,255	104.8	1	1,564	7.1	7.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,542	163,809	129.8	1,578	132,596	104.6	36	-31,213	-25.2	-19.4
Building	1,078	65,966	160.3	1,110	41,721	95.3	32	-28,145	-65.0	-40.5
Highway	435	54,126	136.8	437	51,732	130.8	2	- 2,394	- 6.0	- 4.4
Railway	29	39,817	92.6	31	39,143	90.0	2	- 674	- 2.6	- 2.8
SERVICES	631	42,457	189.8	689	46,216	202.2	58	3,759	12.4	6.5
Hotels and restaurants	385	26,440	186.1	437	29,452	202.3	52	3,012	16.2	8.7
Laundering and dry cleaning	246	16,017	196.2	252	16,764	201.9	6	747	5.7	2.9
TRADE	2,282	161,281	155.1	2,553	176,242	164.2	271	14,961	9.1	5.9
Retail	1,503	122,609	163.4	1,678	131,894	171.7	175	9,386	8.3	5.1
Wholesale	779	38,673	133.8	875	44,248	145.1	96	5,575	11.5	8.6
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	13,756	1,848,534	184.1	14,641	1,850,851	183.0	885	2,317	- 1.1	- 0.6
FINANCE	754	63,892	123.7	800	65,329	126.4	46	1,437	2.7	2.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	14,510	1,912,426	181.1	15,441	1,916,180	180.2	931	3,754	- 0.9	- 0.5

1/ Apparent decrease in employment is due to a change in industrial classification made in 1944; the index numbers for the two years are comparable.

divisions in the year under review averaged \$61,033,381, representing an estimated annual payroll of approximately \$3,173,735,800 disbursed in salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The per capita weekly figure in the nine industries in 1944 was \$31.85, as compared with \$30.79 in 1943 and \$28.61 in 1942. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls exceeded that of the preceding year by over two p.c. The average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment were 3.4 p.c. higher than in 1943, and 11.3 p.c. above the 1942 mean.

The current record of salaries and wages commences only with the data for June 1, 1941. Based upon the disbursements of the co-operating firms at that date as 100 p.c., the index of aggregate payrolls rose in 1944 to an average of 148.2, while the index of employment, calculated on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c., averaged 119.8 in the same 12 months. As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, factors contributing to the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees are as follows:- (1) The concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries and in other war industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were enlarged on more than one occasion before their absorption in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grad-ing of employees as they gained experience and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases. With the changing situation in the European War, these factors may become of diminishing importance, the peak of payrolls probably having been reached in the year under review, as the high point in employment was recorded in 1943.

The Situation in 1944.

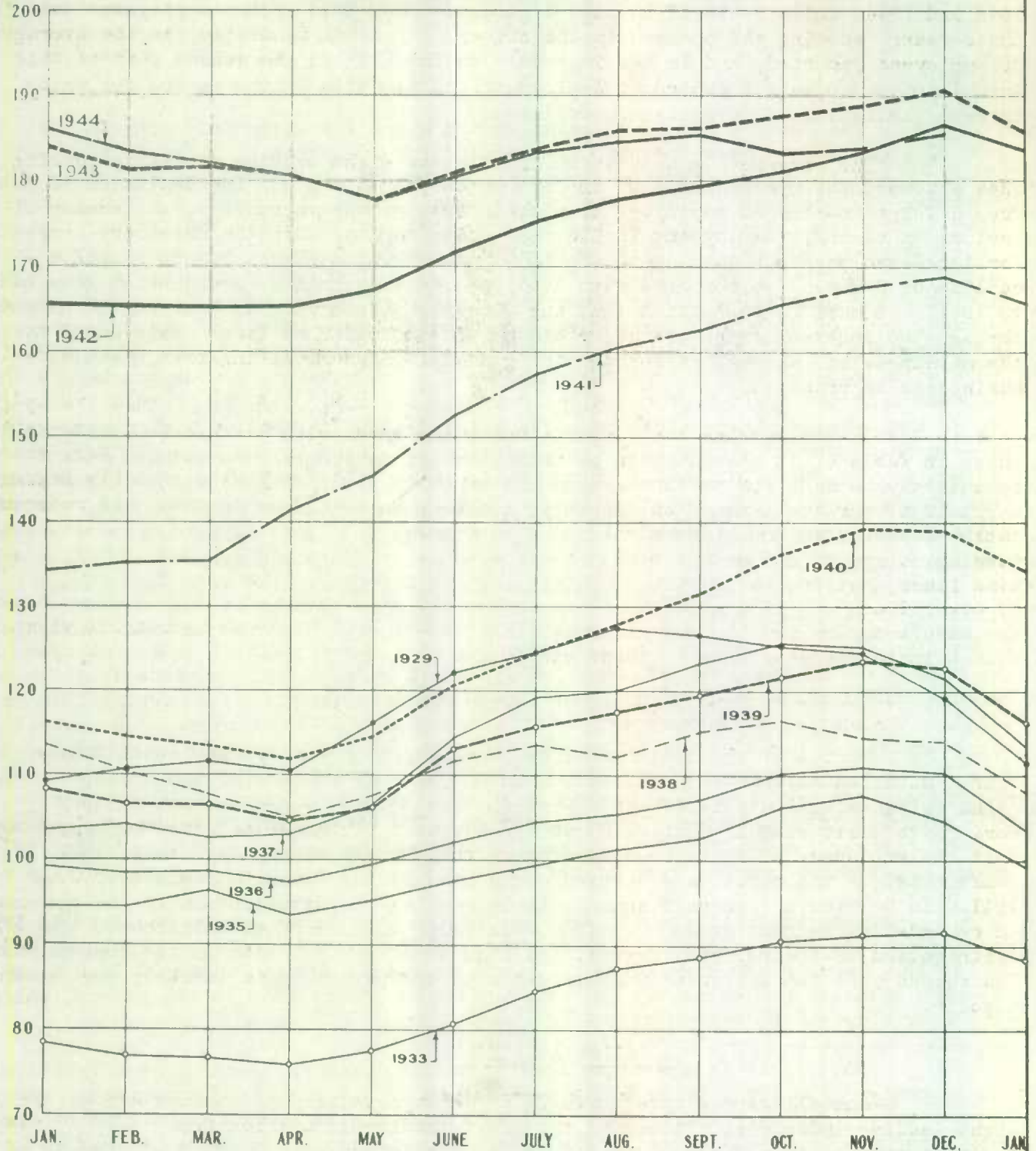
A brief review of the situation during 1944 from the industrial viewpoint shows a moderate contraction in manufacturing as a whole; most of this took place in the production of heavy manufactured goods, there being a small advance in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. Expansion was also reported during 1944 in logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance. In several of these divisions, new all-time highs were established. On the other hand, mining was quieter, due largely to continued curtailment in the metallic ore group; construction and maintenance afforded considerably less employment as a result of increasing shortages of labour and supplies. The index in this group was lower than in any earlier year of the war except 1940. The payrolls reported in each of the main industrial groups except construction were higher in 1944 than in any preceding year of the record.

Geographically, employment during the year under review declined in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the remaining provinces activity during 1944 reached new high levels. In all provinces except British Columbia, the reported salaries and wages, on the whole, were at the maximum in the record, which goes back only to the spring of 1941.

Employment in the eight leading cities taken as a unit showed relatively little change from 1943, there being a reduction of 0.1 p.c. in the composite index. In most cases, however, there was a decided slackening in the latter months of the year under review, Winnipeg being the exception. On the whole, activity was reduced in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, the annual indexes in 1944 reached new peaks. The index of payrolls in the eight cities as a whole in 1944 was 160.9, 2.6 p.c. higher than the 1943 figure of 156.8. Only in Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were the disbursements in the year under review lower than in the preceding 12 months. In all eight cities, the general

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

1926=100



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

average earnings per person in recorded employment reached new high levels.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1943 and 1944, 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 X in the second part of this Annual Review appears a record of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The returns^{1/} tabulated monthly in the eight leading industries during 1944 exceeded the number compiled in 1943 by 885, or 6.4 p.c. The inclusion of data from a larger number of employers results in an apparent increase in the number of persons in recorded employment in the year under review; when the necessary correction for increased coverage is made in the index numbers, the latest figure showed a decline of 0.6 p.c. as compared with 1943, the maximum in the record which goes back to 1921. It must be emphasized that the comparison from year to year should be made through the indexes, which 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 have been and are now turning out parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peacetime 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 1944 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

Part 1 of the 1944 Annual deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The matter of sex distribution of workers is dealt with in Section 6, while Section 7 discusses briefly the proportion that the employees of firms co-operating in the monthly survey at June 1, 1941, constituted of the total wage-earners enumerated at the Decennial Census of June 1, 1941. In Section 8 appears a summary table showing the distribution of the persons in recorded employment at Apr. 1, 1944, according to size of establishment; the distribution of the reported payrolls is also briefly dealt with in the same Section. The second part is particularly concerned with the payroll data in their more general aspects.

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 1944, together with monthly figures since 1941, appear in Table 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 1944. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

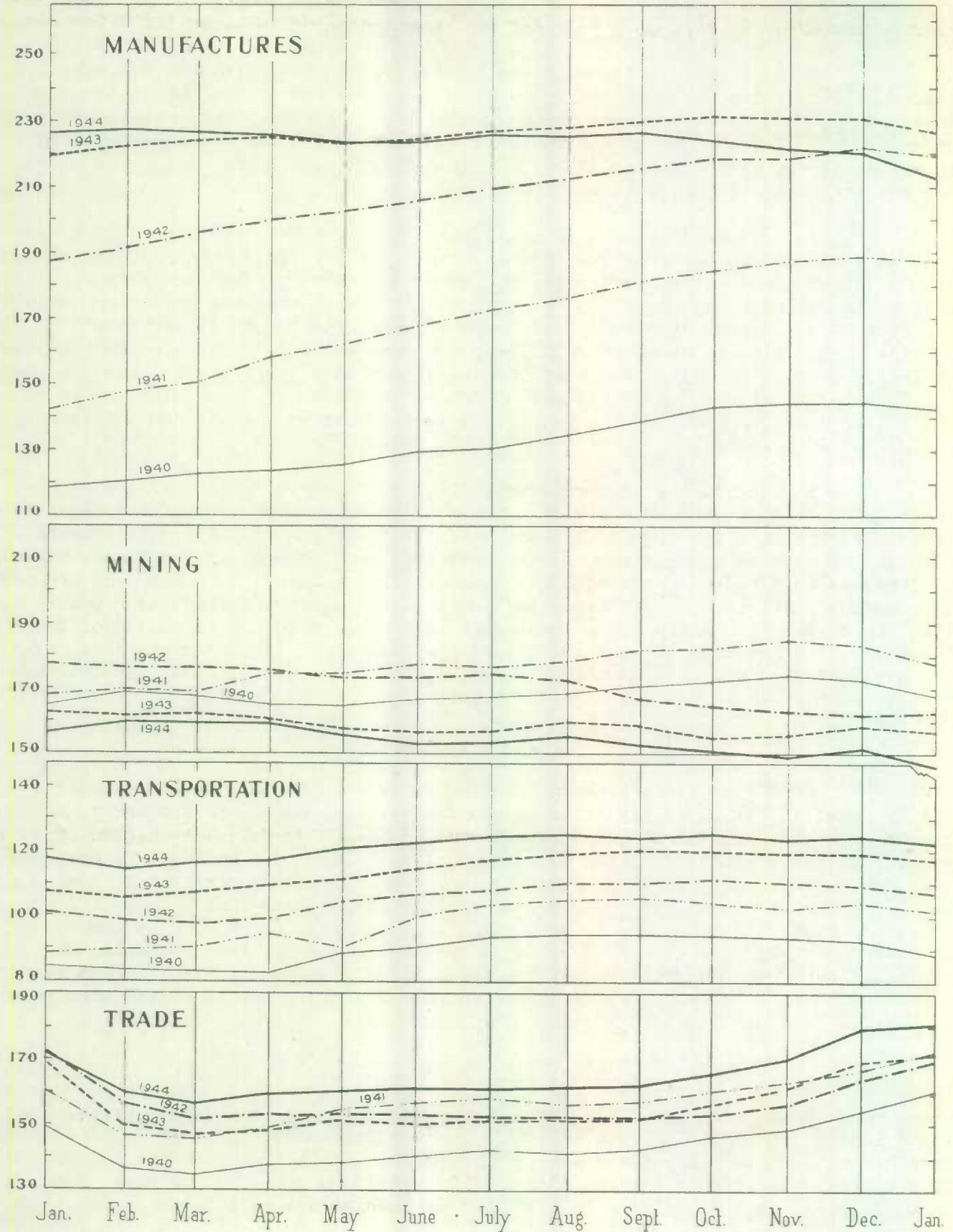
^{1/} See footnote on page 3.

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1926=100

1940-1944



In Tables 5 to 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 in the Dominion, the per capita weekly earnings indicated at specified dates in the last four years. Summary tables (notably Table 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.

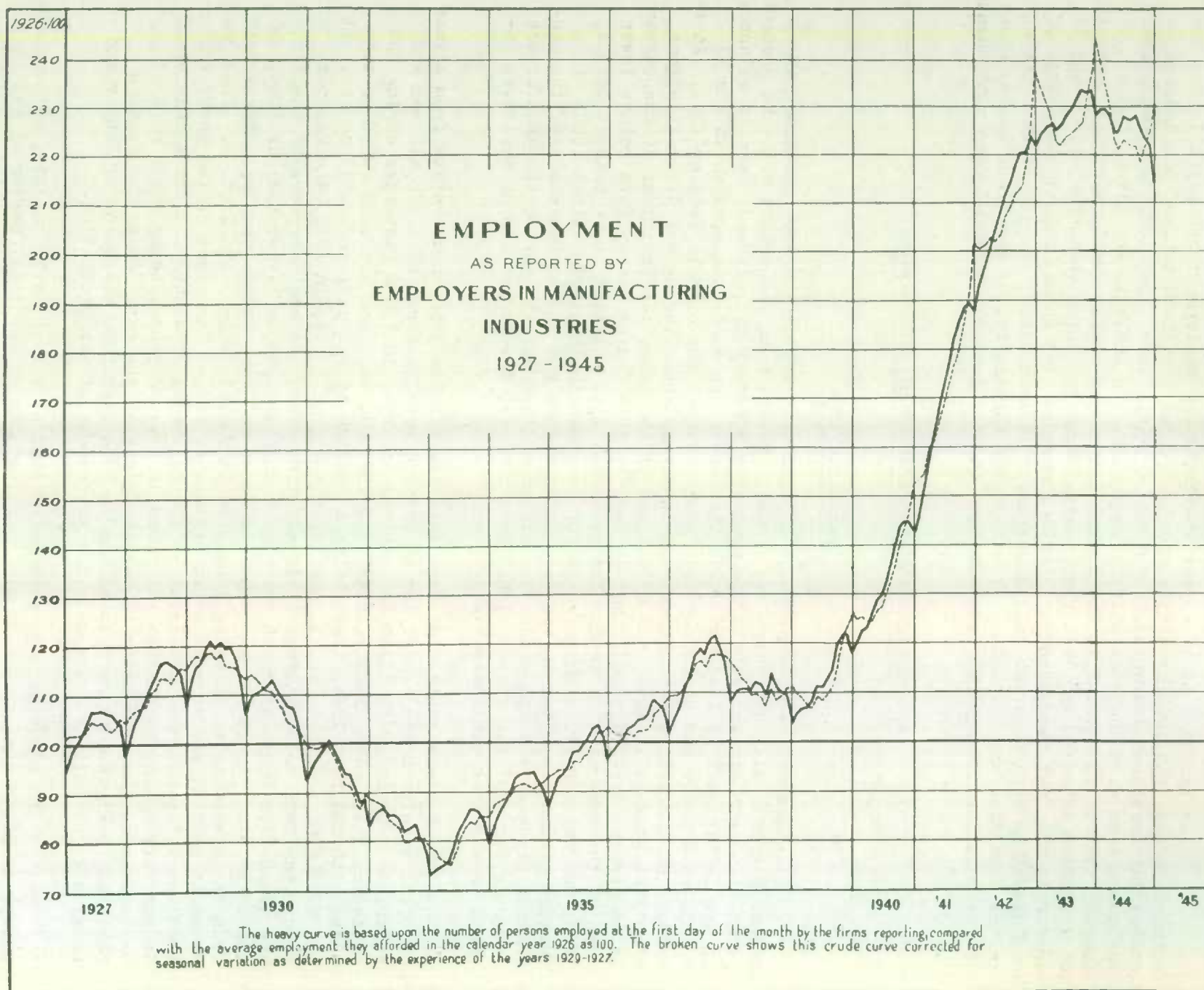
2. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

The volume of employment in manufacturing during 1944 continued abnormally great, although there was a small recession in comparison with the preceding year. A slight curtailment in the expansive movement had, indeed, been in evidence in the latter part of 1943, in which the general rate of acceleration in the 12 months as a whole was decidedly less than had been the case in 1942 or 1941. At the opening of the year under review, the index in manufacturing was 3.1 p.c. higher than that at Jan. 1, 1943, but by the end of the year, the positions of the curves of employment were reversed, that at Dec. 1, 1944, being nearly five points lower than at the same date in 1943. The index was also a little lower than at Dec. 1, 1942, but was otherwise the highest for December in the period since 1920. A feature of the situation in the year under review was the commencement of the conversion process from the production of commodities for the war to the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption. Nevertheless, the proportion of employees engaged on war work continued high.

Monthly statistics were tabulated in the year under review from a mean of 8,111 manufacturers, employing an average working force of 1,175,415 men and women, as compared with 1,180,550 persons employed in 7,692 factories during the preceding year. The index, (based on 1926=100), had then averaged 226.2 as compared with 224.5 in 1944, there being a decline of 0.8 p.c. in the 12 months. At the 1944 high point at Feb. 1, the index stood at 227.3; in 1943, the maximum figure had been 231.4 at Oct. 1, an all-time high. In earlier years of the war, the trend from month to month was almost uninterruptedly favourable; in 1944, on the other hand, there was an upward tendency on only three occasions, improvement from the preceding month being indicated at Feb. 1, July 1 and Sept. 1. Thus the movement in 1944 was generally retrogressive, and at the close of the year, employment was 2.8 p.c. below its level at the beginning of January. Such a falling-off is contrary to the usual seasonal trend in pre-war years, being still more at variance with the experience of earlier years of the war. Among the factors obviously contributing to this situation were continued shortages of labour and of materials, as well as changes in the programmes of war production.

The employment of women continued at a high level in 1944, although the growth in their numbers and in their proportions of the total personnel was less than in earlier phases of the expansive movement generated by wartime conditions. Thus at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio of women to the aggregate workers in recorded employment was 260 per 1,000, rising to 282 per 1,000 twelve months later, while the Oct. 1, 1944, proportion was 286 per 1,000. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with that of 220 per 1,000, on the average, in all manufacturing in 1939,



according to the records of the Annual Census of Industry. Another noteworthy fact is that whereas manufacturing generally had afforded employment for 66 p.c. of all the females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, the proportion a year later had fallen to 63.6 p.c. It may further be noted that there was a decline in the number and proportion of women engaged in the durable manufactured goods division in the latter part of 1944 as compared with the autumn of 1943, while the ratio in the production of non-durable goods was likewise rather lower.

The slight curtailment in employment in manufacturing generally in 1944 was accompanied by increases in the amounts distributed in salaries and wages, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those indicated in 1943 or 1942; (it will be recalled that the current record of payrolls commenced only in 1941). The average weekly disbursements of the 8,111 co-operating manufacturers in the year under review amounted to \$38,389,906, representing a mean of \$32.66 for each of the persons in recorded employment in factories. The index number of payrolls advanced by 2.4 p.c. as compared with 1943, while the typical worker included in the monthly surveys received an average of \$1.16, or 3.7 p.c. more in the week than he had been paid in the preceding year.

During 1944, employment in the durable goods industries showed a curtailment of three p.c., while that in the production of non-durable goods increased by 2.3 p.c. The direction of these changes reverses those indicated in the preceding year, when there had been a rise of 18 p.c. in employment in the production of heavy manufactured goods, accompanied by a gain of only 0.4 p.c. in employment in the light manufacturing industries as compared with 1942. In spite of the slackening during the year under review as compared with the preceding 12 months, the durable goods industries were more active than in any preceding period of the record; employment in the production of non-durable goods reached a new all-time high in 1944.

The largest losses in employment as compared with 1943, took place in non-ferrous metals, iron and steel products, (notably land vehicles and aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm factories), chemicals and textiles. On the other hand, animal and vegetable foods, electrical apparatus, rubber and pulp and paper products employed considerably larger staffs. Although the percentage increases were generally moderate, they sufficed in many cases to bring the 1944 indexes to the highest point in the record.

From the geographical viewpoint, employment in manufacturing showed a recession during 1944 in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; on the average, there were small gains in the Maritime and Prairie Areas, but as the year progressed the 12 months' comparisons in these provinces also became unfavourable. Activity in the leading industrial cities as a whole was likewise at a lower level than in 1943; the exceptions were Winnipeg and Toronto, in which there were slight gains in the average, but here too the indexes in the latter part of the year were lower than in the same period of 1943. The general rate of curtailment in manufacturing in the eight largest centres was rather greater than that indicated in the Dominion as a whole.

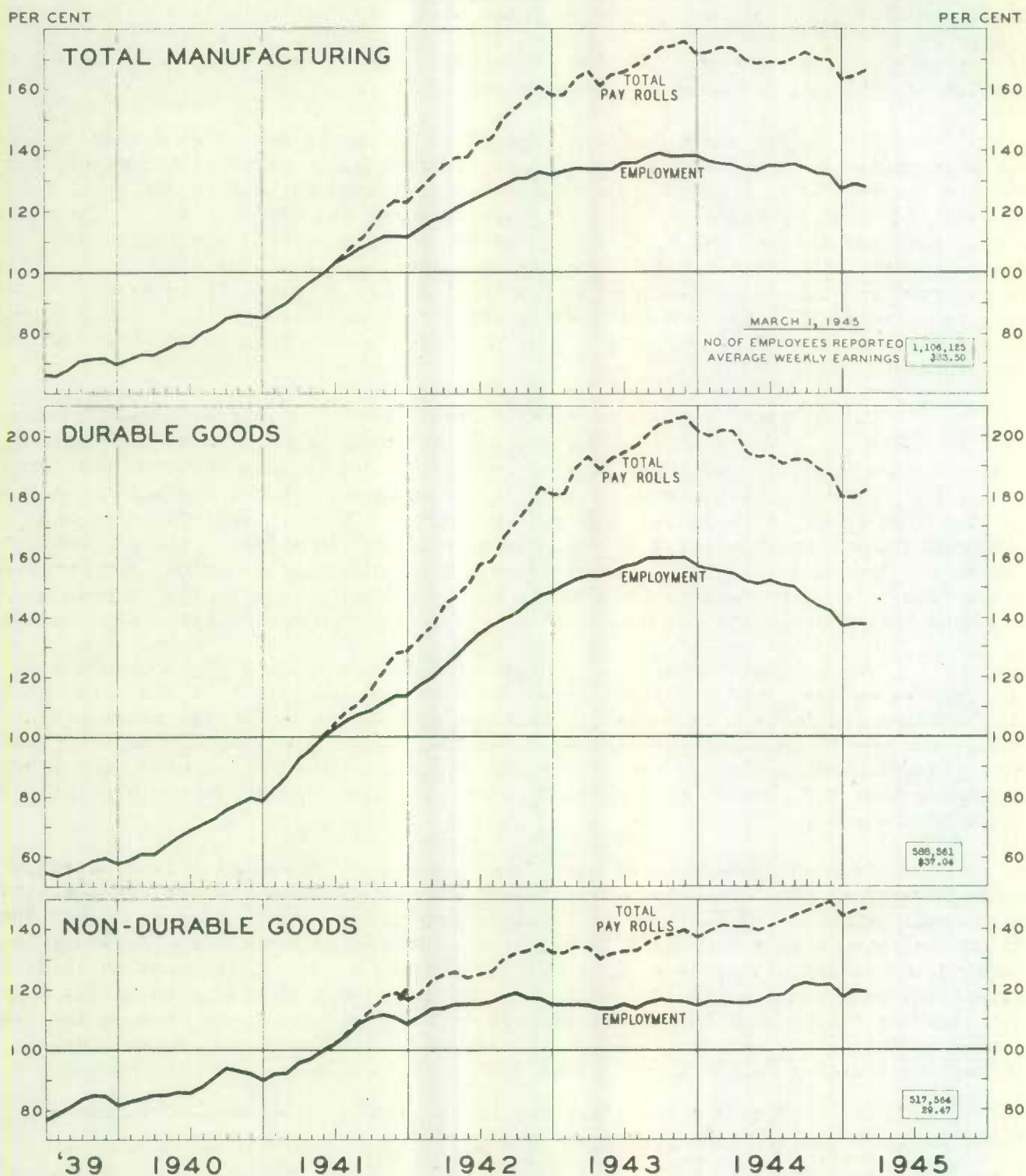
The following table shows the index numbers of employment in manufacturing as a whole in the period since 1929.

Table III - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing (1926=100).

1929.....117.1	1933.....80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934.....90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....206.5
1931.....95.3	1935.....97.1	1939.....112.3	1943.....226.2
1932.....84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3	1944.....224.5

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941 = 100



"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS", INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- As already stated, the payrolls reported in manufacturing during 1944 reached a new maximum, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaging \$38,389,906. This would indicate an annual payroll of \$1,996,275,000 disbursed by the 8,111 plants furnishing monthly data. Based on the amounts distributed by the same firms at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls in manufacturing averaged 167.8 during the year, when it was 2.4 p.c. higher than in 1943, and 19.9 p.c. higher than in 1942. Although there was an increase on the whole in the year under review, the indexes in the last four months were lower than in the same period of 1943, the all-time peak having been indicated at Dec. 1, 1943. A year later, there was a decline of 3.4 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, accompanying that of 4.7 p.c. in employment. The decline in the aggregate payrolls in the latter months of 1944 was due to three main causes (1) lessened employment (2) curtailment in the amount of overtime worked and (3) some change in the industrial distribution of the persons employed in manufacturing. In illustration of the last factor, it may be pointed out that at Dec. 1, 1943, some 57.1 p.c. of all the employees reported by manufacturers, (exclusive of central electric stations) were engaged in the production of heavy manufactured goods, in which earnings are generally high, while at Dec. 1, 1944, this proportion had fallen to 55.7 p.c. The importance of changes in industrial distribution may be expected to increase in the period of conversion from war-time to peace-time production.

The average weekly earnings in manufacturing during 1944 were \$32.66, being 3.7 p.c. higher than the 1943 mean, and 12 p.c. above that in 1942. A rough indication of the increase in the average earnings taking place during the war is given by a comparison with the data of the Annual Census of Industry; this showed that the average weekly earnings of the persons employed in all manufacturing in 1939 were \$21.56, on the basis of 52 weeks of work, or \$22.42 on the basis of 50 weeks of work per person; the latter is probably closer to the actual earnings. As was explained in the 1943 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, these figures are not entirely comparable with those currently prepared owing to differences in the coverage, and to the fact that the weekly average of the census figures can be obtained only by dividing the annual average earnings by the number of weeks in the year.

Although overtime employment has been reduced in more recent months, it nevertheless continued in much greater volume during 1944 than in pre-war years. The granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases by the National and Regional War Labour Boards has also continued a factor in raising the average earnings to increasingly high levels.

As was pointed out in the 1943 Annual, the influence exerted on the general wage-bill by war-time changes in the industrial distribution of workers has been a matter of considerable importance, owing to existing variations in the wage levels in different industries. Normally, the production of heavy manufactured goods in Canada provides work for fewer wage-earners than the light manufactured goods industries; thus in 1939, the proportions of the total in recorded employment were 20.4 p.c. in the former, and 30.1 p.c. in the latter class. In 1944, however, there ratios showed important changes, 34.8 p.c. of the workers in recorded employment belonging in the industries turning out durable manufactured goods, while 27.7 p.c. were classed in the non-durable goods division. In the five years, recorded employment in the heavy industries has risen by 179.1 p.c.; despite the reduction in the proportion of workers in the light manufacturing industries, there has been an increase of 50.8 p.c. in the index of employment therein during the war. In view of the fact that the 1944 average weekly earnings in plants turning out durable manufactured goods were \$35.82, as compared with \$28.55 in the industries producing non-durable goods, the pronounced effect that changes in the present proportions of workers in the two classes will have upon the aggregate payroll in manufacturing is obvious.

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

Animal Products - Edible.- Further expansion was shown, on the whole, in the animal food industries in 1944, when employment therein reached new high levels. The 419 employers co-operating in the year under review had a personnel of 45,043, as compared with 37,239 reported in the preceding 12 months by 366 establishments. The latest annual index, at 223.7, was 19 p.c. above that of 188.0 in 1943. Heightened activity was indicated in the year under review in meat and fish-processing plants and in dairies.

The indicated weekly payrolls in 1944 averaged \$1,351,218, a per capita figure of \$30.00, as compared with \$29.34 in 1943, and \$27.57 in 1942. The index of payrolls, at 152.9, was 19.2 p.c. higher than that in 1943.

Leather and Products.- A slight falling-off was indicated in the manufacture of leather products in 1944 as compared with 1943, when the index averaged 139.5, as compared with 137.4 in the year under review. The employees of the 386 plants co-operating in the latter averaged 28,424; the 1943 mean had been 28,797. Footwear factories showed only slight changes, on the whole, during 1944, while rather lowered activity was reported in tanneries and plants producing other leather goods.

The establishments furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$666,811, being \$23.46 per employee; the latter exceeded the per capita figures of \$22.30 indicated in 1943 and \$22.50 in 1942. The index of payrolls in the year under review averaged 125.3, as compared with 120.1 in the 12 months preceding.

Fur and Fur Products.- Somewhat greater activity was indicated in fur manufacturing during 1944, notwithstanding continued difficulty in the matter of securing labour. Data were tabulated from 92 employers with an average staff of 2,983, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$87,721. The per capita figure was \$29.40, as compared with \$28.50 in 1943, and \$26.37 in 1942. The latest index of employment, at 125.9, was fractionally higher than that of 125.5 in 1943, while the payroll index showed a gain of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Lumber Products.- Employment in the lumber industries was generally maintained at a higher level than in 1943, or immediately preceding years. The index varied from 113.4 at Jan. 1, to 132.6 at Sept. 1, averaging 121.4 in the year; in 1943, the mean was 116.6. The working forces of the 1,161 plants furnishing information ranged from 60,909 at the beginning of January, to 71,757 at Sept. 1, averaging 65,638 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1943 mean of 62,644 employed in 1,086 establishments. There was a moderate gain in rough and dressed lumber and in furniture manufacturing during 1944; the improvement in the latter was probably due in part to the execution of war contracts, not necessarily entirely for furniture. The manufacture of wooden aircraft parts and wooden vessels afforded less employment than in 1943.

The payrolls distributed by the lumber firms co-operating in the monthly surveys averaged \$1,814,448 in the year under review, a per capita figure of \$27.63; that in 1943 had been \$26.00. The latest annual index of payrolls was 130.9, as compared with 120.9 in the preceding year.

Plant Products - Edible.- Considerably more employment was reported in the various branches of vegetable food manufacturing during 1944; partly as a result of more satisfactory crops for preserving, the greatest gains took place in fruit and vegetable canneries. Numerous cases of labour shortages were reported,

however, and the employment of part-time workers and of women continued factors of importance in the situation. The personnel of the 624 establishments whose returns were tabulated in the year under review averaged 55,263. In 1943, information was furnished by 588 firms, whose employees had averaged 48,522. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index in 1944 was 169.7, as compared with 150.9 in the preceding 12 months. The variations in employment in the year under review were more marked than had been the case in 1943, the reported employees fluctuating in number from 48,570 at Apr. 1, to 70,076 at the beginning of October, when 42 p.c. of the workers were women.

The persons in recorded employment in 1944 were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,414,842. This represented an average pay envelope of \$25.68, a sum which was rather higher than that of \$25.23 in 1943 and \$23.48 in 1942. The annual index of payrolls in 1944 was 142.3, being 13.5 p.c. above the 1943 mean of 125.4.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper and paper-using industries in 1944 reported a higher level of activity than in 1943 or any earlier year. The staffs of the 748 employers making returns averaged 84,935, ranging from 82,880 at Feb. 1 to 87,439 at Sept. 1. The annual index stood at 135.8, exceeding the 1943 mean of 130.6; the 1942 figure, previously the maximum, had been 132.3. The firms furnishing information in 1943 had numbered 733 and their employees had averaged 81,494. Of the personnel in the 12 months under review, 37,080 workers were employed in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 16,510 in paper products, and 31,345 in printing and publishing establishments. There was a moderate advance in activity in each of these categories in the year under review.

An average of \$2,812,128 per week was distributed in salaries and wages by the firms furnishing returns. This was a mean of \$33.10 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$31.92, and that in 1942, \$31.08. The annual index of payrolls in 1944 was 119.5, being 7.7 p.c. higher than the 1943 average of 111.0.

Rubber Products.- Rubber factories reported a decidedly greater volume of employment in 1944 than in 1943 or any earlier year; data were compiled from 53 establishments whose working forces averaged 20,553 in the year under review, as compared with 16,533 in the preceding twelve months. The latest annual index was 162.9, exceeding by 25.9 p.c. that of 129.4 in 1943. Activity advanced from month to month with rare interruptions, the all-time maximum of employment having been reached at Dec. 1, 1944.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating plants aggregated \$666,140, as compared with \$494,839 in 1943. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.91 in that year, to \$32.39 in the year under review. The 1942 average had been \$27.57. The latest index of payrolls, at 163.6, was 38.2 p.c. higher than that of 118.4 in the preceding 12 months.

Textile Products.- Further curtailment in employment in textiles was indicated in the year under review, when the index averaged 157.1, as compared with 160.4 in 1943 and 166.6 in 1942, the highest in the record. The persons in recorded employment averaged 136,423, a decline of over two p.c. from the 1943 average of 139,465 workers in 1,412 plants. Labour turnover and absenteeism continued seriously to affect the situation in 1944, when the reported employees varied from a minimum of 133,251 at Aug. 1 to a maximum of 139,782 at Apr. 1. Employment generally in cotton, woollen, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group continued moderately to decline in 1944; activity in silk and hosiery and knitting mills, on the other hand, was rather greater.

The co-operating textile manufacturers reported the disbursement of an

average weekly payroll of \$3,157,694 during 1944, when the average earnings per employee stood at \$23.14, as compared with \$21.92 in 1943 and \$20.51 in 1942. The payroll index in the year under review was 119.4, as compared with 116.7 in 1943.

Tobacco.- Tobacco manufacturing reported a lower level of employment in 1944, the 47 establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys having an average working force of 11,011, as compared with 11,779 in 1943. The latest annual index was 133.4, 6.6 p.c. lower than the 1943 mean of 142.8.

The workers in recorded employment received an average of \$255,465 in weekly salaries and wages, being \$23.25 per employee; in 1943, the per capita figure was \$20.90, while that in 1942 had been \$18.17. The index number of payrolls averaged 160.5 in the year under review, as compared with 153.9 in the preceding 12 months. In comparing these averages with those 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, factors tending in each case to reduce the average earnings; at Oct. 1, 1944, 666 per thousand of the reported employees were women, as compared with 668 per thousand a year earlier.

Beverages.- The volume of employment in the beverage industries during the year under review was greater than in 1943 or any earlier year. Data were compiled from 152 firms employing an average of 13,502 men and women, as compared with 12,373 in 1943. The latest annual index was 247.6, exceeding by 9.4 p.c. that of 226.4 in 1943. Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements, as 100 p.c. the index of payrolls in the year under review was 140.8, as compared with 125.4 in 1943. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$466,803, or \$34.58 per employee, a sum which was \$1.02 above the 1943 mean of \$33.56.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- The falling-off in employment in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products noted in 1943 continued during 1944, when the declines were on a somewhat smaller scale. The working forces of the 414 establishments furnishing data averaged 77,652, as compared with 84,753^{1/} in 401 establishments in 1943, and 83,445 in 384 plants in 1942. Considerable variation was indicated during 1944, but at the close of the year the index was only slightly lower than it had been at Jan. 1. A large proportion of the persons engaged in chemical works continued to produce for the war.

The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,490,124, a mean of \$32.07 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$30.69, and that in 1942, \$28.55. The index of payrolls in the year under review, at 206.0 p.c. of the payments reported at June 1, 1941, was lower than that of 221.4 in 1943; this decrease of 6.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 8.1 p.c. in the number of employees.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Rather greater activity was shown in the clay, glass and stone products industries in 1944 than in 1943, when employment had also been unusually brisk. The annual index of employment was 135.8, as compared with 133.9 in 1943. The working forces of the 231 plants furnishing data averaged 15,552 in the year under review, a rise of 1.4 p.c. in the 12 months. At \$478,923 per week, the reported salaries and wages were higher by 4.7 p.c.; the mean index of payrolls in 1944 was 128.1. The weekly earnings averaged \$30.80, as compared with \$29.36 in 1943 and \$27.43 in 1942.

Electric Light and Power.- Employment in this division showed little general change in 1944, the employees of the 104 co-operating establishments averaging 18,044, as against 17,977 in 1943. The latest annual index was 141.7, fractionally higher

^{1/} Changes in the industrial classification of certain firms has resulted in a revision of the figure published in the 1943 annual.

than that of 141.1 in the year before.

The weekly average of salaries and wages amounted to \$671,634 in the year under review; those reported in 1943 had averaged \$645,782. The per capita figures were \$37.23 in 1944 and \$35.92 in the preceding 12 months. There was a moderate advance in the index of payrolls in the year under review, when it rose to 109.2, from 105.0 in 1943.

Electrical Apparatus.- Some curtailment was noted in the electrical apparatus division as the year progressed, although the level of employment in 1944 was higher, on the average, than in any earlier year of the record. An aggregate staff of 47,853 men and women was reported by 166 employers during 1944, as compared with the mean of 43,515 in 1943, when the annual index was 304.3, considerably below the latest figure of 328.0. At Dec. 1, 1944, however, the index was 319.9, as compared with 329.0 at Jan. 1 and 332.8 at Aug. 1, the maximum in the record.

The persons in recorded employment in electrical apparatus plants in 1944 received a weekly payroll of \$1,562,699, an average of \$32.66 per employee. The 1943 per capita figure was \$31.86. The increase of 7.8 p.c. in the index of employment during the year under review, as compared with 1943, was accompanied by that of 9.4 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls.

Iron and Steel.- The volume of employment in the iron and steel group was rather less than in 1943, when the all-time high was indicated. The trend from month to month during 1944 was almost uninterruptedly retrogressive, the only general advance in the year taking place at July 1. At Dec. 1, there was a reduction of approximately 50,000, or nearly five p.c. in the reported working forces as compared with Jan. 1. The latest annual average was 451,369 employees, in 1,378 plants; in 1943, the 1,302 co-operating establishments had reported 468,349 men and women, on the average. The 1944 index of employment, at 330.6, was lower by 3.7 p.c. than that of 343.3 in the preceding year, the highest in the record.

There were widespread losses in employment in the various branches of the iron and steel group during 1944; only in the structural iron and steel divisions was general improvement recorded. Reversing the situation which had been indicated in the preceding 12 months, the greatest declines during the year under review took place in shipyards and aircraft plants. In the latter, however, the marked activity prevailing in the early months resulted in a higher average for the year as a whole than in 1943 or any earlier period; in the comparison between Dec. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1944, on the other hand, there was a falling-off of practically 13 p.c. in employment in aircraft factories. The firearm, agricultural implement, machinery, crude, rolled and forged, automobile and other divisions also reported curtailment.

As was the case among male workers, the number of females engaged in the iron and steel plants reached its recorded peak in the autumn of 1943; nevertheless, the employment of women in 1944 continued **decidedly** above the pre-war level. According to the Annual Census of Industry, the proportion of 60 per thousand workers in 1939 had risen to 127 per thousand by 1942; the semi-annual enquiries into sex distribution, made in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, showed a ratio of 167 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, and of 163 per thousand a year later.

There was a slight reduction, on the whole, during 1944 in the aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating manufacturers of iron and steel products; these were given as \$17,002,549. The index of payrolls averaged 208.6, as compared with 209.6 in 1943. The average weekly earnings were \$37.69, exceeding by 6.2 p.c. the mean of \$35.50 in 1943. The 1942 per capita figure had been \$34.03.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in the non-ferrous metal group showed a recession in 1944, there being a loss of 9.6 p.c. in the index, which fell from 489.4 in the year before, to 442.6 in the year under review. The 272 firms furnishing data reported a combined working force of 63,620 persons, as compared with 73,051 in 1943. There were important losses in the aluminum and the firearms divisions in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls reported by the establishments making returns averaged \$2,203,985 in 1944, a per capita figure of \$34.68. In 1943, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$33.04. The latest annual index of payrolls was 187.6, as compared with 207.6 in 1943.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Activity in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products continued at a high level in 1944, when the reported personnel averaged 16,269, and the establishments, 114; in 1943, the 108 firms furnishing data had employed 15,956 men and women. The index was then 208.6, rising to 212.7 in the year under review. Oil refineries and other branches of the non-metallic mineral division afforded greater employment.

The weekly salaries and wages reported averaged \$619,602, representing a mean of \$38.10 for each of the persons in recorded employment. The 1943 average had been \$37.15, and that in 1942, \$35.70. The annual payroll index was 135.7, being 4.1 p.c. higher than that of 130.4 in 1943.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- Curtailment in employment in the group of miscellaneous manufactured goods was noted in 1944, according to statistics from 239 firms employing 21,276 workers. The index averaged 266.0, as compared with 271.6 in 1943. Since then, changes have been made in the industrial classification of certain firms, so that the numbers of employees shown for the two years in Table II are not comparable, although the indexes are comparable.

The weekly payrolls distributed during 1944 by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls amounted to \$667,120; the index of payrolls, at 238.1, exceeded by 1.8 p.c. the 1943 figure of 233.9. The average earnings per employee also showed an advance, rising from \$29.32 in the preceding year to \$31.35 in 1944.

2. LOGGING.

Employment as reported by logging operators having 15 or more persons in their employ reached a higher level in 1944 than in any earlier year for which data are available. Information was received from an average of 557 firms or branches whose staffs ranged from 46,362 at Sept. 1, to 90,095 at Dec. 1, averaging 64,579 in 12 months. In 1943, the 503 co-operating employers had reported a mean of 53,994; the annual index was then 180.4, rising to 215.8 in the year under review. Previously, the maximum had been 196.5 in 1942, while the pre-war high figure was that of 189.3 in 1937.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed, on the average, were given as \$1,702,502, a mean of \$26.54 per employee. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$24.78, and that in 1942, \$20.70. The latest average is thus the highest in the record, although for a number of 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 with-

holding 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 more recent situation in several provinces, notably British Columbia, had been the payment of a special bonus to workers on completion of stated periods of service with the same employers. As a result of this fairly general practice, and several other factors, (notably differences in the methods of production), 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 complexities 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 into the situation.

3. MINING.

Further curtailment of employment was noted during 1944 in the mining industries, in which the index in each month was lower than had been the case in either 1943 or 1942. The annual average fell from 158.5 in the preceding 12 months to 154.5 in the year under review, when the variations were generally on the smaller scale. A combined working force of 72,427 was reported in 1944 by the 484 mining operators furnishing data, who disbursed a weekly average of \$2,755,156 in salaries and wages. This represents \$38.05 per employee. In 1943, the 457 co-operating employers had indicated a staff of 74,070, whose weekly payrolls had averaged \$2,672,498; the per capita figure had then been \$36.09, while that in 1942 was \$34.81. The annual index of payrolls was 105.3 in the year under review, as compared with 102.7 in 1943. Thus a decline of 2.5 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a rise of 2.5 p.c. in the payrolls.

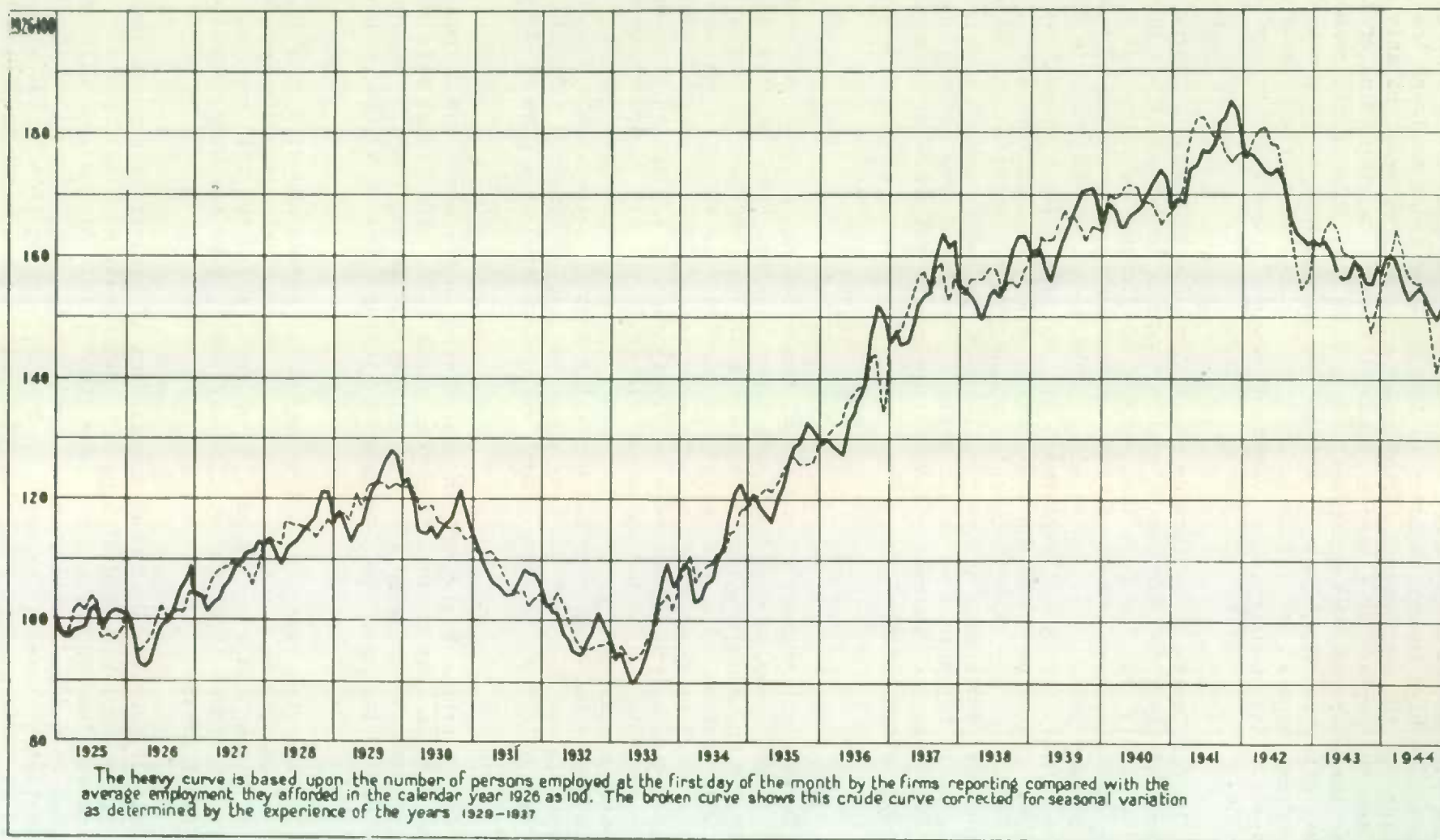
Coal-Mining.- Employment in coal-mining on the whole was in rather greater volume than in 1943 or any other year since 1930. Statistics were received from 134 operators whose employees averaged 26,788; the annual index of employment was 97.3. In 1943, 115 employers had indicated a working force of 25,614, while the annual index was 93.2.

The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$989,370 per week, a per capita figure of \$36.95. In 1943, the typical worker in recorded employment in coal mining had averaged \$33.18 per week, while the 1942 mean had been \$31.09. The latest annual index of payrolls was 154.3, substantially exceeding the 1943 average of 134.5.

Metallic Ores.- Continued curtailment of activity was noted in metallic ore mining, particularly gold mining; the 1944 index, at 274.1, was lower than in 1943, or, indeed, than in any earlier year since 1936. At the 1941 all-time high, the mean had been 366.2, while that in 1943 was 303.3. Information tabulated from 224 employers showed a personnel of 34,693, varying from 32,329 at Oct. 1, to 36,512 at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns averaged \$1,411,020, a per capita of \$40.68; in the year before, the

Chart 6

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1944



payrolls were reported as \$1,502,469, and the average earnings as \$39.70.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal.- Slightly greater activity was noted in the production of non-metallic minerals other than coal, according to data furnished by 126 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,946, as compared with 10,589 in 1943, when 121 employers had furnished returns. The salaries and wages reported averaged \$354,766 per week, a sum which gave an average of \$32.34 per employee. In 1943, the mean had been \$30.84. The 1944 index of employment stood at 163.8, 4.8 p.c. higher than that of 156.3 in 1943; in the same comparison, there was a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Asbestos mining and certain other divisions of the group continued active, but quarrying and some other branches were quieter.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

Employment in the transportation industries reached a new high level in 1944, when the index, at 121.2, was 5.9 p.c. higher than in 1943, previously the maximum. The transportation and storage companies co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls numbered 608, and their staffs averaged 154,304; in the preceding 12 months, the reported personnel had averaged 144,463, while the number of firms and branches furnishing data was 589. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in 1944 averaged \$5,724,559, as compared with \$5,178,418 in 1943. The latest per capita figure was \$37.07, being \$1.21 higher than the 1943 figure of \$35.86. In connection with these figures, attention should be drawn to the adjustment in the wage rates of railway employees made in July, 1944, by the National War Labour Board, retroactive to September, 1943. It was not possible to adjust the 1943 statistics of aggregate and average earnings to include these adjustments. The index of payrolls averaged 142.0 in 1944, as compared with 130.2 in 1943, and 116.6 in 1942.

Steam Railways.- The employees reported in the operation departments of steam railways averaged 85,589 in 1944, as compared with 81,544 in 1943. The index, at 106.3, was higher by 3.8 p.c. than that of 102.4 in 1943, previously the maximum in the years since 1929. The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,471,214, or \$40.53 per employee, as compared with \$38.79 in 1943, when the figure would have been rather higher had it reflected the increase in wage rates authorized by the National War Labour Board in July, 1944, retroactive to September, 1943. The 1944 index of payrolls was 8.5 p.c. higher than that in 1943.

Activity in the street railways, cartage and storage group was greater than in any earlier year, according to statistics furnished by 364 firms whose working forces averaged 45,460, as compared with 41,228 in 1943. The index rose from 168.7 in the latter, to 184.5 in the year under review. The salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$1,519,873 per week, giving each of the workers in recorded employment in these industries an average of \$33.43. The per capita figure in 1943 had been \$32.59. The index of payrolls rose from 130.9 in that year to 145.3 in 1944.

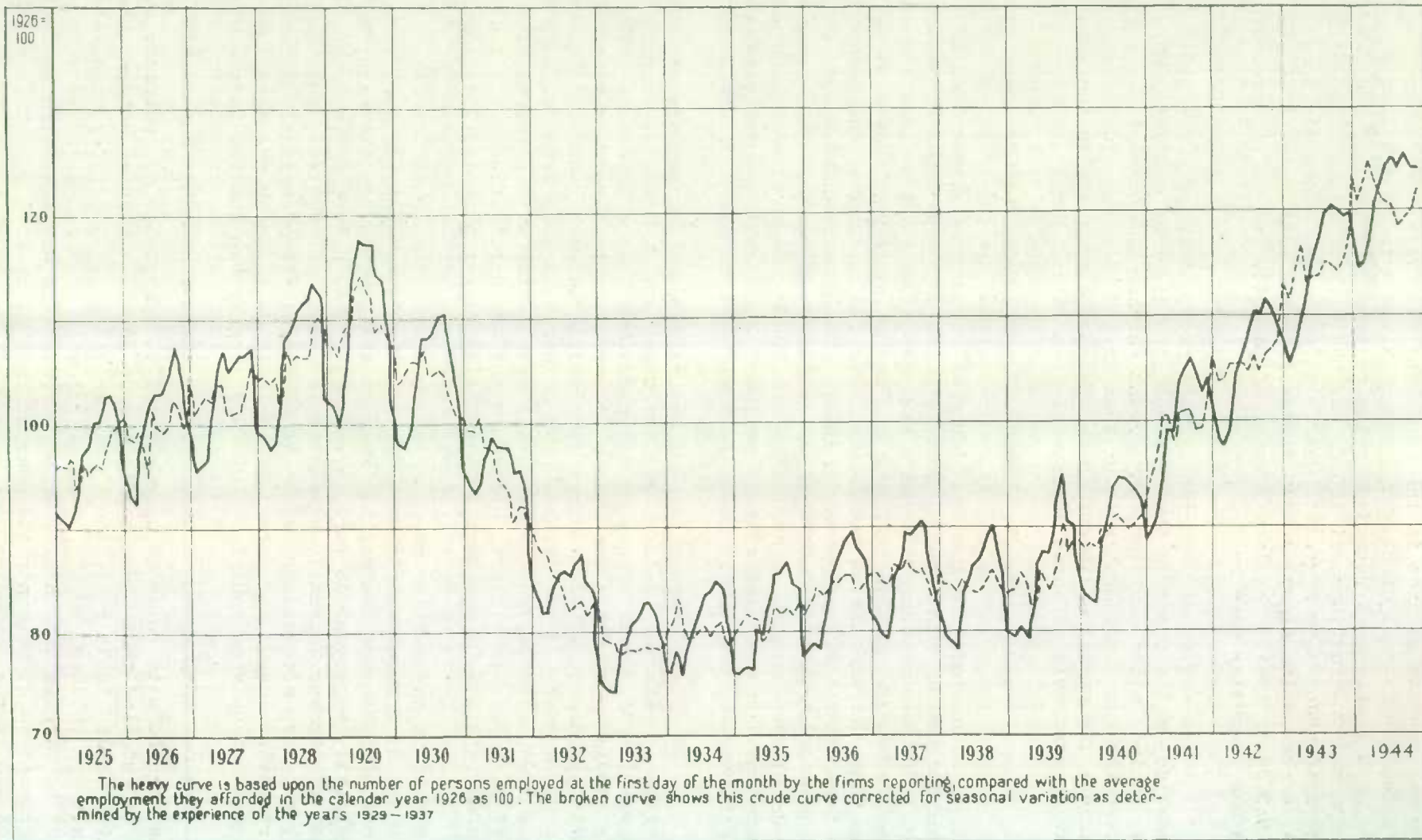
In shipping and stevedoring information was received from 147 companies whose employees averaged 23,255, earning a mean of \$733,472 in weekly payrolls. These figures compared favourably with those of 21,691 workers, and weekly salaries and wages of \$672,078 in 1943, when the average earnings amounted to \$31.04. The latest per capita figure was \$31.48. The index of payrolls rose by 8.1 p.c. in 1944 as compared with 1943, while there was a gain of 7.3 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Further expansion in employment in communications was noted in 1944,

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1944



and there was also an advance in the aggregate and average earnings; the reporting employers had a personnel of 29,072, of whom 7,457 were on the strength of telegraph companies, and 21,615 were reported in the telephone division. The latest index of employment in communications, at 108.6, was the highest since 1930, being 3.9 p.c. above the 1943 mean. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$895,734, a per capita figure of \$30.81, as compared with a total of \$819,563 and a mean of \$29.36 in 1943. The latest index of payrolls was 127.1, exceeding that of 116.5 in the preceding year by 9.1 p.c.

The employees reported by telegraph companies during 1944 showed a slight decline, while those on the personnel of telephone companies were rather more numerous; in the latter division, employment reached its highest level since 1931. It was nevertheless considerably lower than in 1928-30, the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division in the intervening years having adversely affected employment in this industry.

6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction^{1/} as a whole was lower than in 1943, or immediately preceding years, as a result of continued shortages of labour and materials. The co-operating employers having staffs of 15 persons and over in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, showed curtailment during 1944, when the working forces averaged 132,596, a figure considerably lower than the mean of 163,809 indicated in 1943. The latest annual index, at 104.6, was 19.4 p.c. below that of 129.8 in the preceding 12 months. The accompanying loss in the index of payrolls was 19.3 p.c. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$3,935,209, as compared with \$4,853,782 in 1943: the per capita figures were \$29.64 in that year, and \$29.74 in 1944.

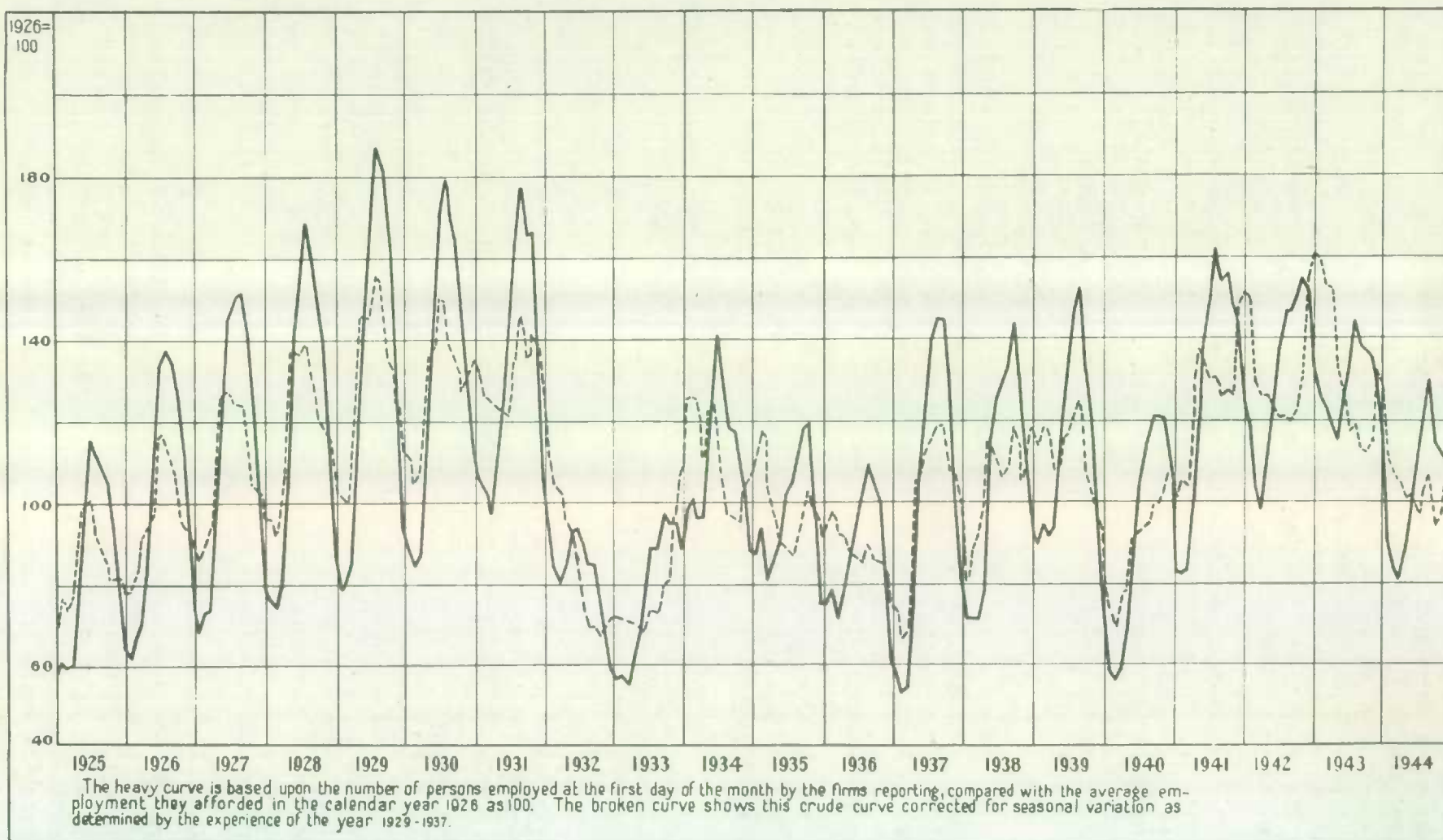
Building Construction - Although there were moderate monthly increases in employment in general building on seven occasions in 1944, as compared with only one such advance in 1943, the volume of employment in the year under review was considerably smaller than in the preceding 12 months. An average staff of 41,721 persons was reported by the 1,110 contractors furnishing data, as compared with 69,866 employees reported by 1,078 firms in 1943. The index fell from 160.2 in that year to 95.3 in 1944. The payrolls disbursed in the latter were reported as \$1,422,315, an average of \$34.12 per worker. In 1943, the per capita figure was \$34.85; the payroll index, at 137.0, was then substantially higher than the 1944 annual index of 79.8.

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 war-time 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, and completion, particularly when labour and materials are in short supply; much of the work authorized in one year may therefore not be carried out until a later period. (The MacLean Building Review gives the aggregate value of contracts awarded in 1944 as \$291,961,800, as compared with \$206,103,900 in the preceding year.)

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS 1925-1944



Road construction and maintenance, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1943; 437 employers reported a combined working force of 51,732, as compared with 54,126 in the preceding 12 months, when the index, at 136.8, was 4.4 p.c. above the latest figure of 130.8. Employment in the year under review continued to reflect work on defence projects, although to a much lesser extent than was the case earlier in the war.

The employers furnishing data disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,425,697, a sum which exceeded by 2.3 p.c. the salaries and wages reported in 1943. The weekly earnings of the individual worker had then averaged \$25.73, whereas the per capita figure in the year under review was \$27.73.

Railway construction and maintenance. There was a decline in employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railroads in 1944. A personnel of 39,143, was reported by the 31 employers and branches furnishing information in 1944, as compared with 39,817 in the preceding 12 months. The latest index stood at 90.0, showing a falling-off of 2.8 p.c. from 1943, when the index, at 92.6, was higher than in any other year since 1930.

The workers in recorded employment in the year under review received an average of \$1,087,197 in weekly salaries and wages; the index of payrolls in 1944 was 3.9 p.c. higher than that in 1943. The average earnings per employee rose from \$26.01 in that year to \$27.73 in 1944.

7. SERVICES

The employment afforded by the co-operating firms in the service division reached a new maximum in the year under review. Statistics were compiled from 689 employers having an average staff of 46,216 men and women, as compared with 42,457 workers in 631 establishments in 1943. The index advanced by 6.5 p.c., to 202.2 in 1944. This increase was accompanied by a gain of 9.5 p.c. in the average index of payrolls. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$896,978, a per capita figure of \$19.41; the mean in 1943 had been \$18.58. The use of considerable numbers of part-time workers in these industries constitutes one of several factors tending to lower the average earnings in the service division; another is the employment of large proportions of female employees, particularly under war-time conditions. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1944, women made up 582 per thousand workers in recorded employment, as compared with ratios of 580 at the same date in 1943, and 516 in 1942. In the hotel and restaurant division, the fact that employees frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging (for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls) is likewise a factor of considerable weight.

8. TRADE

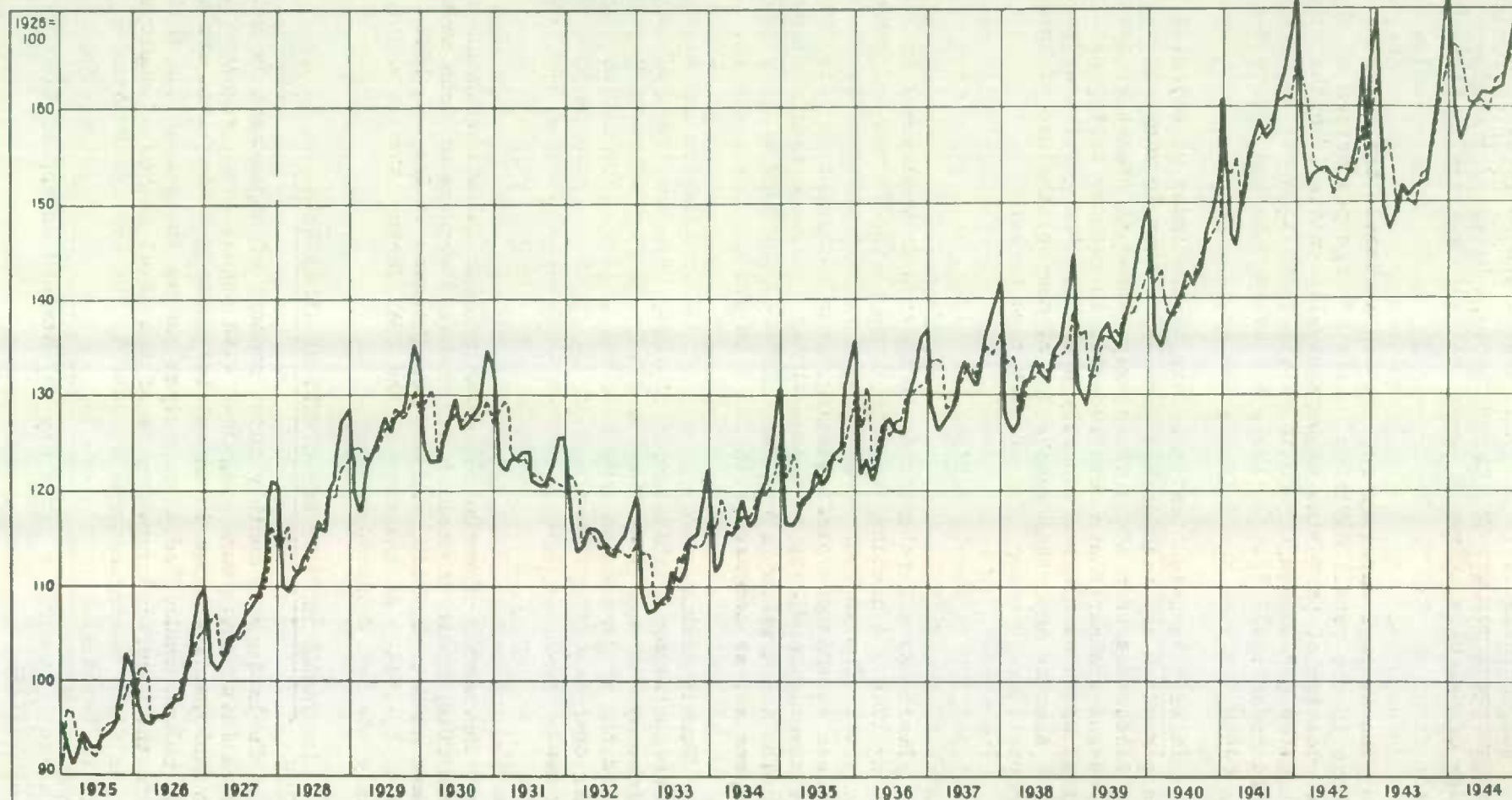
Increases in the numbers in recorded employment in trading establishments were indicated in ten months of 1944, the tendency being downward only at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1. On the average, a personnel of 176,242 was reported by the 2,553 firms making returns; in 1943, data were furnished by 2,282 employers whose staffs had averaged 161,281. The latest annual index, at 164.2, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than that in the preceding 12 months. The gain is no doubt due to some extent to the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers, particularly in retail establishments.

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.

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1944



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 indicated salaries and wages averaged \$4,617,003 in 1944, when the average per employee was \$26.21, as compared with \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The index of payrolls averaged 117.3, exceeding by almost eight p.c. the 1943 figure of 108.7.

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 greater extent. The per capita figure in retail establishments in 1944 was \$24.03, and in wholesale houses, \$32.79. In 1943, the average in the former was \$23.08, and in the latter, \$32.07.

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 contributing factor has been the increasingly marked shortages of consumers' durable goods in more recent months; these have resulted in reduced employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. Another important factor is, of course, the use of increasingly large numbers and proportions of women, and of part time workers.

9. FINANCE.

There was a further moderate advance in employment in financial institutions during 1944. A combined working force of 65,329 men and women was reported in that year. The increase continues to reflect the employment of additional workers to replace experienced staff leaving their positions to join the Armed Forces, or for other reasons, as well as to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 126.4 in the year under review, as compared with 123.7 in 1943.

Weekly disbursements of \$2,116,334 in salaries and wages were reported by the co-operating establishments in 1944, when the index of payrolls, at 122.4, was higher by six p.c. than that in 1943. The latest weekly average per employee was \$32.35, while that in 1943 had been \$31.19. The former figure was somewhat higher than the general average of \$31.85 in the nine leading industries, but was a few cents below the mean of \$32.66 in manufacturing in the year under review.

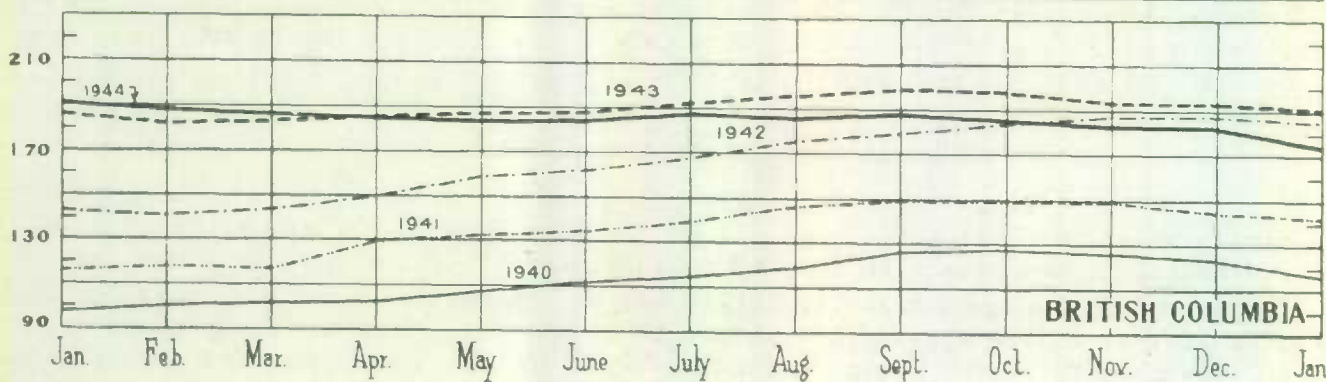
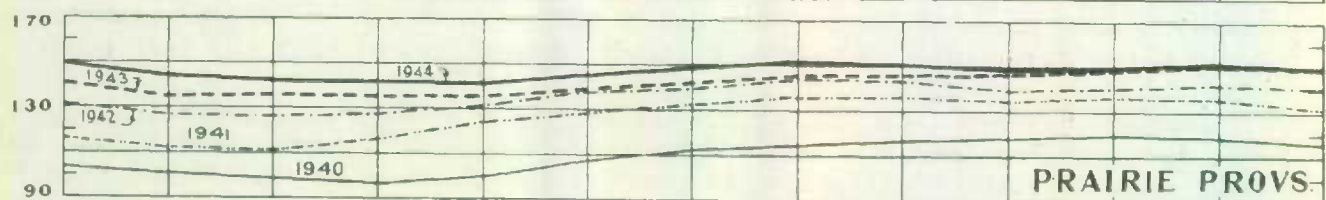
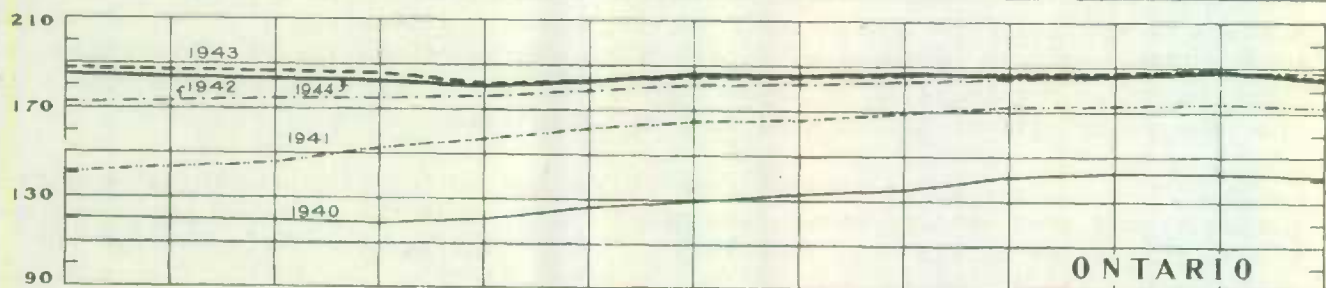
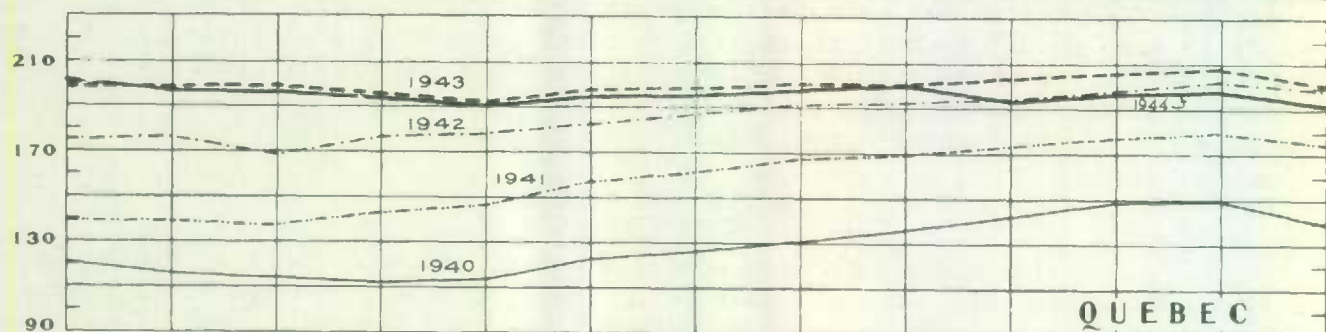
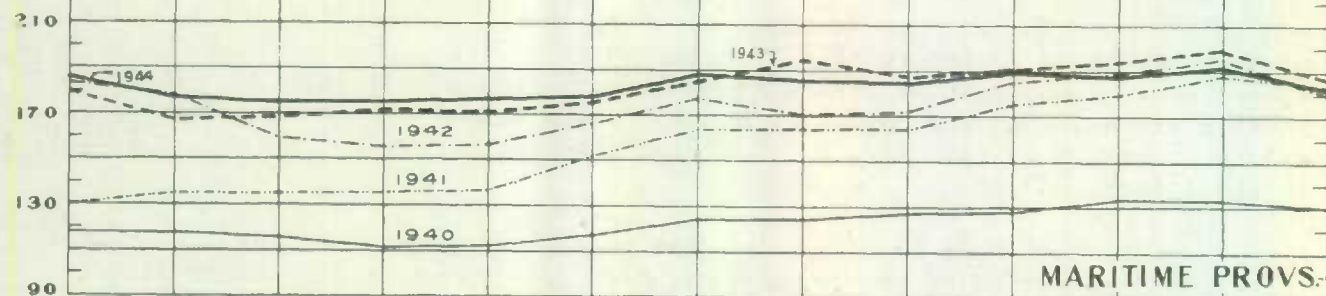
The number of women employed in financial institutions showed continued gains in 1944; their proportion per thousand workers of both sexes rose from 449 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, and 508 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 539 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944. At the date of the 1941 Census, female employees had constituted only 343 per thousand workers.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1944 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 average numbers employed in 1944 are shown in Table II.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1940-1944

1926 =
100

3. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The volume of employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was lower in 1944 than in 1943, although activity continued at a higher level than in any preceding year. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces, the situation was more favourable than in any earlier year of the record. The losses among the first-named group of provinces ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Ontario to 2.3 p.c. in British Columbia, while among the provinces showing heightened activity, the improvement over 1943 varied from 3.2 p.c. in Manitoba to 4.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 15.8 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. In all provinces except British Columbia, the reported payrolls reached higher totals than in any earlier year for which data are available. The curtailment of employment in the heavy manufacturing industries and also in the amount of overtime worked in British Columbia had an adverse effect upon the salaries and wages in that province.

On the whole, manufacturing in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter in 1944 than in 1943; nevertheless, activity generally was maintained at exceptionally high levels in these provinces, while in the Maritime and Prairie Areas employment in factories reached new peaks in the year under review. The non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of construction and mining, were also more active in most of the provinces.

In general, the payrolls disbursed by the firms co-operating during 1944 were higher, on the average, than in the preceding year in all provinces except British Columbia. However, in many cases the reported aggregate salaries and wages in the latter months of the year were lower than they had been 12 months previously, although the per capita earnings generally continued higher.

1. Maritime Provinces.

There were general declines in employment in the Maritime Provinces in seven months of 1944, as compared with only four monthly decreases in 1943; in that year, the index rose by 10.9 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, while the gain in the same comparison in the year under review amounted only to three p.c. The annual index, at 183.1, was very slightly higher than that of 182.1 in 1943, previously the maximum in the record.

Information was furnished by 1,058 firms with a combined staff of 139,207 men and women, as compared with 137,530 in 1943, when the reporting establishments had numbered 971. The general situation in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed improvement in 1944 over 1943, but in Nova Scotia there was some curtailment.

In the first seven months of 1944 manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was in greater volume than in the same period in 1943, but commencing with Aug. 1, this situation was reversed; although the indexes of employment from then on were lower than they had been 12 months earlier, they nevertheless exceeded those reported at the same dates in preceding years of the record. The annual index in manufacturing rose from 206.8 in 1943, to 211.8 in 1944. Activity was lower in the latter year in pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants, while improvement was shown in lumber, food and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction afforded decidedly less employment; there was little general change in transportation, while logging, mining, communications, services and trade reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding 12 months.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed to those in recorded employment in 1944 were stated at \$4,321,515, an average of \$30.33 per worker, as compared

with the 1943 mean of \$28.19, and that of \$25.34 in 1942. The index of payrolls in the Maritime Area rose by 7.5 p.c., from 155.5 in 1943 to 167.1 in the year under review, when there was an advance of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison.

Prince Edward Island.- The 59 firms in this province whose statistics were tabulated reported a staff of 2,686, ranging from 2,421 at May 1 to 2,844 at the beginning of August. The index number averaged 132.8, exceeding by 15.8 p.c. that of 114.7 in 1943, previously the maximum. The payrolls averaged \$70,061, being \$26.06 per person in recorded employment. The latter figure compared favourably with that of \$24.01 in 1943, when the index of payrolls was lower by 25.4 p.c. than in the year under review.

Nova Scotia.- The level of employment in Nova Scotia during 1944 was somewhat below that of 1943, although it continued higher than in any earlier year. Statements were received from 536 establishments with an aggregate working force of 82,675 employees, as compared with 83,302 reported by 466 firms in 1943. The loss of 1.9 p.c. in the index of employment in the year under review was accompanied by a gain of 6.1 p.c. in the payroll index. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers in Nova Scotia during 1944 were given as \$2,636,254, representing a mean of \$31.88 for the persons in recorded employment. This was considerably higher than the 1943 per capita figure of \$29.31, also exceeding the 1942 mean of \$26.11. The latest general average in Nova Scotia was four cents above the Dominion figure of \$31.84, largely as a result of relatively high proportions of workers in the iron and steel and mining industries.

New Brunswick.- In this province, the 463 respondents indicated a personnel of 53,846 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,515,200 during 1944, representing a per capita figure of \$28.16. This was considerably higher than that of \$26.60 in the preceding 12 months; the 1942 average had been \$24.25. The fact that the per capita earnings in New Brunswick are relatively low is due in the main to the employment of unusually large proportions of workers in logging and lumbering and certain other industries in which rates frequently tend to be below the average; as has previously been stated, the figures of payrolls in the former industries do not include the value of board and lodging often provided for workers in the lumbering industries.

2. Quebec.

Although employment in Quebec was in rather smaller volume than in 1943, it was nevertheless at a higher level than in any preceding year, according to data furnished by 3,843 establishments with a personnel of 581,401. In 1943, statements had been compiled from 3,552 firms and branches employing 587,302 persons; the index then stood at 200.0, slightly higher than the latest annual figure of 196.4. The range in the index in the year under review was from 190.4 at May 1, to 201.3 at Jan. 1; this variation was not so great as that indicated in 1943, when the index had stood at 192.1 at the minimum, and at 208.3 at the maximum.

During 1944, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed had averaged \$17,566,413, a mean of \$30.22 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1943 had been \$29.06, and that in 1942, \$26.70. In spite of the decline of 1.8 p.c. reported in the index number of employment in Quebec, there was a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The average earnings per employee were higher by four p.c. The latter increase exceeded the general advance of 3.4 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole.

As in earlier years for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec in 1944 formed a larger proportion of the Dominion total than their payrolls constituted of the indicated total of weekly salaries and wages in all provinces. Thus in 1944, firms in Quebec employed 31.4 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate in the eight leading industries, while the earnings of these workers made up only 29.8 p.c. of the reported total of payrolls in the Dominion. To a considerable extent, this disparity was due to the industrial distribution of workers within the province, there being unusually large numbers of wage-earners in logging and in lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are relatively low.

Some curtailment in manufacturing was noted in Quebec during the year under review, when the index, at 239.5, was 1.8 p.c. below that of 244.0 in 1943. Nevertheless, employment in relation to the 1926 level continued higher than in most other provinces. Lumber and pulp and paper mills showed improvement in Quebec, but employment in many other divisions of manufacturing declined from the 1943 level, although it continued in greater volume than in earlier years of the record. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance again showed reduced activity, and logging and mining also afforded less employment. On the other hand, communications, transportation, services and trade were brisker.

3. Ontario.

Employment in Ontario during 1944 showed comparatively little change on the whole; the annual index stood at 184.7, as compared with 185.8 in the preceding year. There was an upward movement in five of the 12 months under review; at the end of the year, the index was less than three points higher than it had been at Jan. 1. However, this relatively slight advance exceeded that which had been indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in 1943.

The firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in 1944 numbered 6,180, and their employees averaged 755,792, in the preceding year, 5,893 establishments had reported a staff of 755,301. When adjustment is made for the increase in the reporting employers, the index, as already stated, was slightly lower than that of 1943, the maximum in the record. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, showed an advance, the index of payrolls rising from 135.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, to 138.2 in 1944, when the reported disbursements averaged \$24,773,469 per week. This represented \$32.78 per week for each of the persons in recorded employment in the year under review. The 1943 mean had been \$31.82 and that in 1942, \$29.88. The average per employee in Ontario was above that in the Dominion as a whole, being exceeded only by the per capita weekly figures in Alberta and British Columbia. The unusually large proportions of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries was partly responsible for the higher-than-average weekly earnings in Ontario; these are particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that firms in that province reported greater proportions of women workers than was the case in any other province.

There was a moderate contraction in employment in manufacturing during 1944, the annual index of 214.2 being slightly below the 1943 figure of 215.8. The disparity in the indexes was generally slight, but increased as the year advanced; the greatest difference was at Dec. 1, when the 1944 figure was 2.5 p.c. below that indicated 12 months earlier. As in 1943, employment in manufacturing showed relatively little change from month to month, there being only a fractional decline between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1944; however, it should be noted that a falling-off between these two dates is contra-seasonal. Iron and steel plants reported decided curtailment as compared with 1943, although employment therein continued at a high level in comparison with earlier years. Textile factories also showed reduced activity. Little change, on the whole, was indicated in lumber mills, while pulp and paper,

paper-using and printing and publishing plants reported larger numbers of employees; in the case of the last two classes, this may have been due in part to the use of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, transportation, services and trade reported greater employment in the year under review than in 1943, while mining and construction showed curtailment.

4. Prairie Provinces.

On the whole, the volume of industrial employment in the Prairie Area reached a maximum in 1944, when the index was four p.c. above that of 1943. The staffs of the 1,978 co-operating employers averaged 201,152, as compared with 191,580 workers in 1,853 establishments in the preceding 12 months. There were six monthly increases in 1944; at the close of the year, the index was only 1.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

An average of \$6,355,928 was distributed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data during 1944, representing a mean of \$31.59 per employee; as in the preceding year, this average was closer to the Dominion figure of \$31.84 than that indicated in any other area. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$30.32, and that in 1942, \$28.80. The latest index of payrolls was 7.7 p.c. higher than in 1943, a gain which accompanied that of four p.c. in employment.

In the year under review, the indicated employees in the Prairie Provinces and their payrolls constituted relatively even percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.9 p.c. of the number of employees, and 10.8 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken together. The inclusion of data for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

Manufacturing showed a recession as the year advanced, the index therein being 2.3 p.c. lower at Dec. 1 than at Jan. 1; the annual figure, however, was 3.9 p.c. above that of 1943, previously the maximum. Animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills reported increased activity, but there were declines in the iron and steel, textile and certain other manufacturing divisions. With the exception of construction and maintenance, the non-manufacturing industries showed improvement, employment in logging, mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants and other services reaching a higher level in the year under review. On the other hand, there was a further, moderate reduction in construction.

Manitoba.- Information was received from 809 employers in this province, employing an average of 93,318 men and women in the year under review. In 1943, 783 establishments had reported 90,193 workers; the latest index, at 141.9, was 3.2 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. This gain was smaller than that of seven p.c. shown by the index of payrolls in the same comparison. The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1944 averaged \$2,898,962, a per capita figure of \$31.06. The average in the preceding 12 months had been \$29.90, while the 1942 mean was \$28.71. The firms co-operating in Manitoba reported five p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in 1944, and disbursed 4.9 p.c. of the reported payrolls; in view of the unusually large proportions of workers in trade in this province, the similarity of these two percentages is rather remarkable.

Saskatchewan.- A combined working force of 38,988 was employed by the 442 establishments furnishing data in Saskatchewan in 1944, when the index of employment was 4.8 p.c. above the 1943 figure; this gain exceeded that indicated in any other province except Prince Edward Island. The payrolls rose by 8.6 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly disbursements averaged \$1,181,208, while the typical employee in recorded employment received an average of \$30.29 per week in the year

under review, as compared with \$29.07 in 1943 and \$27.58 in 1942.

Alberta.- In Alberta, the co-operating firms numbered 727, with an average staff of 68,846 men and women, as compared with 64,802 employees in 654 establishments in 1943. The index rose from 153.9 in that year to 160.5 in the period under review, or by 4.3 p.c. This gain was accompanied by an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. These averaged \$2,275,758, a mean of \$33.05 per employee. The 1943 weekly per capita figure had been \$31.65, and that in 1942, \$29.62. The payrolls reported in Alberta constituted a rather larger proportion of the total indicated in the Prairie Area in 1944 than was the case in the number employed; thus 34 p.c. of the men and women in recorded employment in the area belonged in the province, in which were distributed 36 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

5. British Columbia.

The trend in British Columbia was very generally downward, only three monthly increases being indicated during the year under review, when the annual index, at 185.7, was 2.3 p.c. below that in 1943, the maximum in the provincial record. Data were compiled from 1,582 firms employing an average of 173,299 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$5,999,722. This represented a per capita figure of \$34.63, which slightly exceeded the 1943 mean of \$34.52. From June 1, 1944, however, the weekly averages per employee were lower than at the same dates in the preceding year. This largely resulted from curtailment of employment and of overtime work in the more-highly paid heavy manufacturing industries. The index of payrolls during the year under review was lower by three p.c. than in the preceding 12 months.

Manufacturing generally in British Columbia showed curtailment, the indexes in the last five months being substantially lower than they had been a year earlier; the latest annual figure was 271.4, as compared with 273.9 in 1943. The decline took place very largely in the iron and steel industries. By Dec. 1, recorded employment in this division had fallen by 25.8 p.c. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed heightened activity, there being moderate advances in lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and other industries.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, transportation, services and trade afforded more employment in the year under review than in the preceding 12 months. On the other hand, mining and communications showed some falling-off and there was a considerable decline in construction and maintenance.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

For many years, monthly statistics have been prepared showing the trends of employment in the eight largest cities^{1/} with populations in excess of 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The firms furnishing data in these centres employed 46.1 p.c. of the total number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries in 1944, and disbursed 46.7 p.c. of the average weekly payrolls reported in the same year. The former ratio is very slightly greater than that of 45.9 p.c. of the employees in 1943, while the latter is a trifle lower than the 1943 proportion of 46.8 p.c. of the total payrolls.

There was relatively little change, on the whole, in employment in the eight leading cities in the year under review, as compared with the preceding 12 months. The composite index was 195.9, as compared with 196.0 in 1943. It will be recalled that the decline in the Dominion index in the same comparison was 1.1 points, a loss which exceeded that of less than one tenth of one p.c. in the average

^{1/} As from June 1, 1944, statistics have been published monthly for the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000, to 100,000. Since the data available for the year under review are incomplete, the present Annual Review does not deal with the situation in these medium-sized cities.

for the eight leading cities. (It should again be mentioned that agriculture is excluded from the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls). The year 1944 was the third in succession in which employment generally in the above-named cities was maintained at a higher level than was the case in other parts of the Dominion; in the nine years preceding, however, activity in the largest cities in relation to the 1926 average was at a lower level than elsewhere in Canada.

Table IV gives for the years since 1929, index numbers of employment in the eight leading cities, and elsewhere, in comparison with those for the Dominion as a whole. From this table, it appears that, on the whole, employment in the larger centres fluctuates to a greater extent than is the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Thus the depression of the 1930's apparently had a more adverse effect upon industrial activity in the leading cities than upon that in other parts of Canada. In illustration of this point, it may be pointed out that the index for the eight leading cities in 1934, at 88.2, was 13.9 points lower than in other parts of the Dominion. In part, this situation was due to the fact that the production of heavy manufactured goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more seriously curtailed than that of consumers' goods, whose manufacture is more widely distributed. Work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely centered outside the cities, while another contributing factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, continued during the depression at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, than was the case in many other industries.

This disparity in the index numbers of employment for the larger cities and those for the remaining centres of population, in favour of the latter, diminished in the first three years of the war, falling from 11 points in 1939 to six points in 1941; from then on, however, the situation was reversed, and the levels recorded in the leading cities in 1942, 1943 and 1944 were increasingly higher than those indicated in the remaining centres and the rural areas. In the year under review, the cities' index was higher by 22.6 points, or 13 p.c., than that for the remainder of the country. The extraordinarily large volume of employment in manufacturing in the leading industrial centres, despite efforts to disperse war industries, materially contributed to this situation.

As has previously been pointed out, the concentration of women workers in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 is very pronounced, some 59 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, having been situated therein, a ratio which substantially exceeded that of 41 p.c. for male employees at the same date; workers of both sexes in these cities then constituted 45.8 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment in Canada.

In 1944 as compared with 1939, there was a rise of 60.7 p.c. in the general index of employment in the Dominion; the increase in the leading cities in this comparison was 81.7 p.c., and that in the remaining centres of population, 45.9 p.c. This decidedly greater growth in the larger cities will constitute a factor of importance in the post-war period.

The index of employment in manufacturing in the eight leading cities taken as a unit averaged 238.9 in 1944, when the figure was 6.4 p.c. above that for the Dominion. As compared with 1943, there was a decline of 1.3 p.c. in manufacturing in the cities and of 0.8 p.c. in Canada as a whole. Activity in construction, on the other hand, declined to a much smaller extent in the larger centres during the year under review than was the case in the other areas, while services and trade showed more pronounced expansion. Nearly 54 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion in 1944, were reported by firms in the eight leading cities; this ratio was practically the same as in the preceding year. It is interesting to note that the number of females in factories in the eight

leading cities at Oct. 1, 1944, made up almost three-fifths of the Dominion total of females in the manufacturing group as reported by firms having 15 or more employees.

TABLE IV.- 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 - 1944.
(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
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3

The following table shows index numbers of employment in certain industries in 1942, 1943 and 1944, in the eight leading cities and the Dominion as a whole, (1926=100):-

TABLE V.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion and in the Leading Industrial Cities as a whole, in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1 9 4 2</u>		<u>1 9 4 3</u>		<u>1 9 4 4</u>	
	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	213.0	206.5	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5
Communications	83.5	103.7	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6
Construction	94.0	130.3	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6
Building	116.8	158.0	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3
Services	167.1	178.8	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2
Trade	147.1	156.1	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2
Eight Leading Industries	177.7	173.7	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0

In the year under review, the weekly earnings of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the centres of 100,000 population and over averaged \$32.29, as compared with \$31.38 in 1943. The latest annual per capita figure for Canada as a whole was \$31.84, an amount which was higher by \$1.06 than the average in the preceding year. Firms in the eight leading cities reported 46.1 p.c. of the Dominion total of employees, and disbursed 46.7 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls.

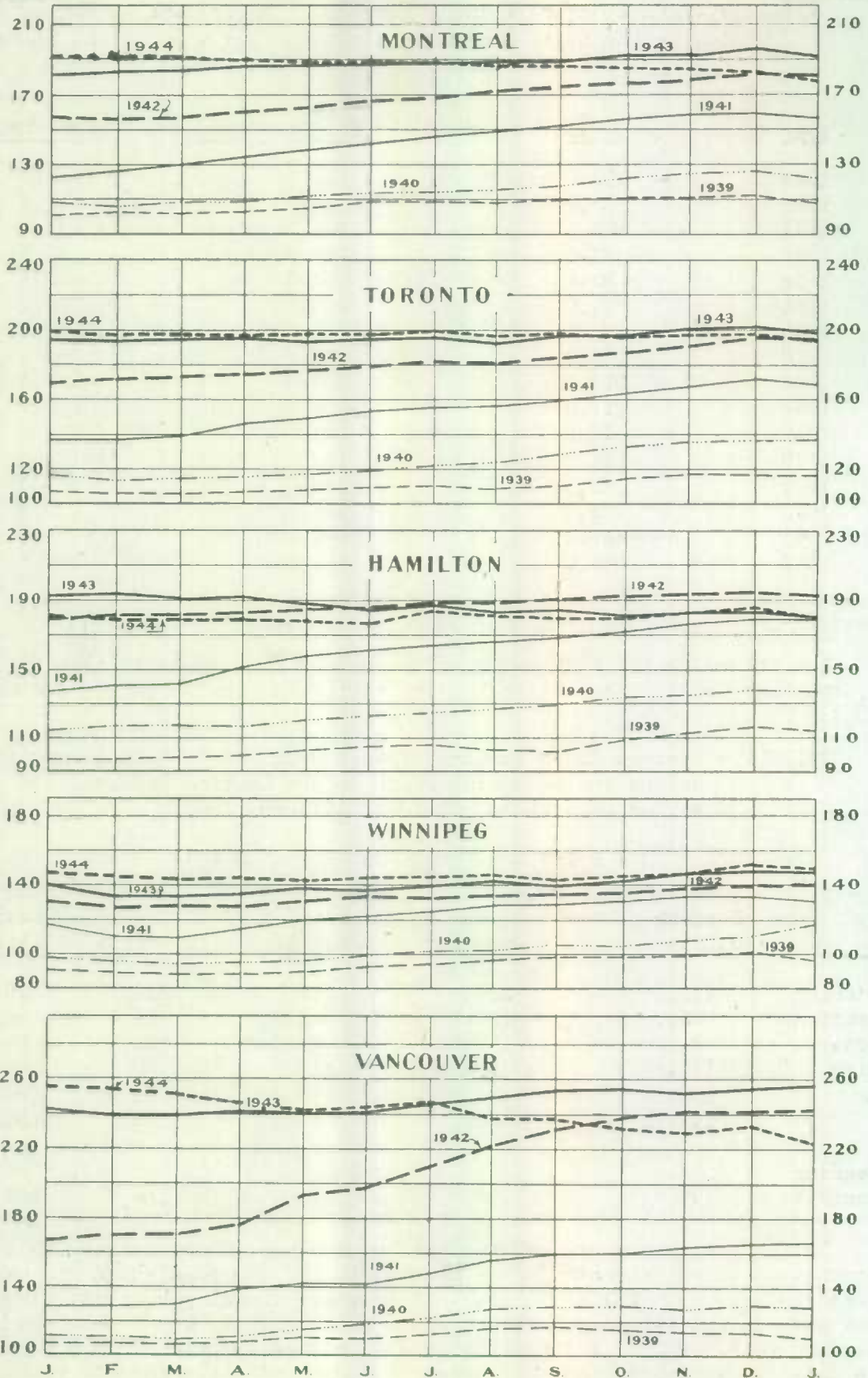
Chart II

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1939 - 1944

1926=100

1926=100



In view of the fact that rents and other living costs are usually 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.

1. MONTREAL.

Employment in Montreal during 1944 showed an unfavourable trend during most of the year. Nevertheless, the volume of employment continued high, the index averaging 187.8, practically the same as in the preceding 12 months. The Dec. 1 index of 182.8, however, was 6.3 p.c. below that of 195.1 at the same date in 1943, the all-time maximum.

The personnel of the 2,269 reporting establishments averaged 289,550; the highest figure indicated in the 12 months was that of 294,036 at Jan. 1, and the lowest, 282,689 at Dec. 1. In 1943, activity had risen steadily from the opening of the year to the beginning of December. An average staff of 286,830 had then been reported by the 2,075 firms making returns.

Employment in manufacturing declined uninterruptedly in the last eight months of 1944, when the index stood at 230.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, as compared with 233.2 in 1943. The loss of just over one p.c. slightly exceeded that shown in manufacturing generally throughout the country. Nevertheless, employment in these industries in Montreal continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than was the case in the Dominion as a whole; the index in the city was somewhat lower than the general provincial figure for manufacturing.

Food and printing and publishing and paper-using plants reported some improvement in the year under review as compared with 1943, but reduced activity was shown in textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel, chemical and other branches of manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction was quieter, but communications, transportation, trade and services afforded more employment. In the last two industries, considerable numbers of part-time workers were employed.

The weekly payrolls distributed to those in recorded employment in Montreal during 1944 averaged \$9,158,612, a per capita figure of \$31.64; this exceeded by 3.7 p.c. the average of \$30.50 per week indicated in 1943. The 1942 per capita figure had been \$27.97. The payroll index averaged 165.1, as compared with 161.5 in 1943; these figures represent a relatively greater growth in the period for which statistics of payrolls are available (i.e. since June 1, 1941), than was shown in the Dominion as a whole, where the 1944 index of payrolls was 148.2, and that in 1943, 144.9.

The persons in recorded employment in Montreal in 1944 constituted 15.6 p.c. of the total reported by firms in the eight leading industries throughout the Dominion, while the salaries and wages paid these workers formed 15.5 p.c. of the aggregate reported disbursements. In 1943, the proportion of employees was 15.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, 15.4 p.c.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

There was a slackening in employment in Quebec during 1944, according to data received from 252 establishments with a combined working force of 38,752 men

and women. In the preceding 12 months, 242 reporting firms had reported an average of 38,987. The latest index was 268.4, as compared with 271.9 in 1943, the high figure in the city's record of 21 years.

The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 357.7; this was several points below the 1943 mean of 368.0, but was otherwise the highest in the record. Activity in manufacturing in this city declined to a rather greater extent than in the Dominion as a whole. Transportation afforded more employment in 1944 than in 1943, while construction was quieter.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by employers in Quebec averaged \$1,137,795. This represented an average of \$29.37 per employee, as compared with \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. The gain of 10.5 p.c. in the per capita figure in 1944 over 1943 exceeded that reported in any other city, being also greater than that indicated in the province, or in the Dominion as a whole. This experience repeats that of 1943, when the rise in the average weekly earnings in Quebec City was also unusually large. The latest index of payrolls in Quebec was 232.0, 7.9 p.c. higher than that of 215.0 in 1943, when the number in recorded employment had been lower by 1.3 p.c.

3. TORONTO.

On the whole, there was a little change in employment in Toronto during 1944, the index being the same at Dec. 1 as it had been at Jan. 1; at the peak at July 1, the figure was only 1.1 p.c. above the average for the 12 months. The latter figure stood at 197.7, 1.3 p.c. above the 1943 mean of 195.2. Information was received from 2,192 firms employing an average of 255,483 men and women. In 1943, 2,081 employers had indicated a working force of 251,322 persons.

The sums distributed in weekly earnings to those in recorded employment in the year under review were given as \$8,306,722, or an average of \$32.51 per employee, as compared with \$31.62 in the preceding 12 months. In both cases, the average exceeded the Dominion per capita figure. This is an interesting fact, particularly when the unusually high proportion of female labour in Toronto is considered. Thus, at Oct. 1, 1944, 408 per thousand of the persons in recorded employment were women, as compared with the Dominion figures of 261 per thousand. The latest index of aggregate payrolls was 156.0, while that in 1943 was 150.9.

During 1944, the workers reported by the co-operating firms in Toronto constituted 13.8 p.c. of the Dominion total, and received 14.1 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the eight leading industries; in the year before, the proportions had been 13.6 p.c. of the personnel, and 14 p.c. of the reported payrolls.

Employment in manufacturing in Toronto continued at practically the same level in 1944 as in 1943, when the index was only fractionally lower than the latest figure of 229.0. Nevertheless, the situation deteriorated as the year advanced, the Dec. 1 index being 1.7 p.c. below that at Jan. 1; this movement was contra-seasonal. Curtailment was noted in textile, chemical and iron and steel plants, while the paper-using and other divisions showed improvement; part-time employment continued a factor in these industries. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction was slacker, but transportation, communications, services and trade reported heightened activity.

4. OTTAWA.

A minor falling-off in industrial employment was indicated in Ottawa during the year under review, according to data tabulated from 262 establishments with an average staff of 22,021 persons; in 1943, the men and women on the payrolls of the

255 reporting firms had numbered 22,188. The annual index in 1944 was 166.7, only slightly below that of 168.0 in the preceding 12 months. The index of payrolls, on the other hand, was 2.7 p.c. higher in the year under review, when the reported salaries and wages had averaged \$610,195. The per capita figure advanced from \$26.65 in 1943, to \$27.70 in 1944. The difference represented an increase of 3.9 p.c., a larger gain than was indicated in any other of the eight leading cities with the exception of Quebec. However, the average in Ottawa in the year under review was the lowest among the cities having a population of 100,000 and over.

Manufacturing showed a reduction during 1944, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other factories affording rather less employment than in 1943. Construction was also quieter, while trade reported some improvement, no doubt due in part to the employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers.

In addition to the workers on the staffs of industrial firms in Ottawa, the Dominion Government employed 33,890 men and women in September, 1944, as compared with 32,191 in the same month in 1943, 29,210 in 1942, 22,293 in 1941, 17,514 in 1940 and 11,934 in 1939. The persons employed in September, 1944, were paid \$4,495,864 in monthly salaries and wages, a weekly average of \$30.61, as compared with \$4,176,773 in September, 1943, the mean was then \$29.94. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON

The trend of employment in Hamilton was retrogressive in 1944, when the annual index, at 180.8, was 3.2 p.c. lower than in 1943. The working forces of the 376 co-operating establishments averaged 59,289, ranging from 58,439 at June 1, to 60,900 at the beginning of December. A combined staff of 61,008 had been reported by 361 firms in 1943.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the employers making returns during the year under review averaged \$1,962,229; the index of payrolls was lower by 1.2 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, but the average earnings per employee were higher by two p.c., the per capita figure rising from \$32.45 in 1943 to \$33.10 in 1944; the latter was exceeded only by the average in Windsor and Vancouver. The relatively favourable position of workers in Hamilton in this comparison is mainly due to the employment of unusually large proportions of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in 1944, 3.2 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading industries were reported by firms in this city, in which the indicated payrolls constituted 3.3 p.c. of the total salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion.

6. WINDSOR

There was a general contraction in employment in Windsor in 1944, the movement being favourable on only four monthly occasions in the year. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index declined by 3.2 p.c., while the annual index, at 291.0, was 4.8 p.c. below the 1943 figure, the maximum in the record. A combined working force of 39,714 was reported by the 228 firms whose statistics were tabulated; in the preceding 12 months, 217 employers had indicated a staff of 41,579. The persons in recorded employment in 1944 were paid the sum of \$1,694,969 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls stood at 142.0, being lower by 2.3 p.c. than in 1943. On the other hand, the average earnings per employee rose from \$41.61 in the preceding year, to \$42.68 in 1944. This figure is the highest for any city in Canada, greatly exceeding the Dominion mean of \$31.84 in 1944. The marked concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively favourable position of workers in Windsor in this respect, thus at Dec. 1, the persons

employed in iron and steel plants in that city constituted 73.4 p.c. of the total in recorded employment, as compared with proportions of 27.6 p.c. in Ontario, and 22.4 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually high proportions of males in Windsor, where over 81 p.c. of the reported workers at Oct. 1, 1944, were men, as compared with the Dominion-wide ratio of not quite 74 p.c.

Manufacturing in Windsor showed a considerable recession in 1944; this took place mainly in iron and steel plants, in which the index, at 359.9, was lower by 7.3 p.c. than in the preceding year. Other branches of manufacturing, however, were more active. Construction continued relatively slack.

7. WINNIPEG.

Further expansion in industrial activity was indicated on the whole in Winnipeg, where the 600 co-operating establishments reported an average staff of 61,166 persons; in the preceding year, the 578 firms furnishing data had had 58,320 employees, on the average. The index had then stood at 139.2, as compared with 145.2 during the year under review. Although this gain of 4.3 p.c. was at variance with the movement generally indicated in the larger cities, it must nevertheless be noted that industrial activity in Winnipeg continued at a lower level in relation to the 1926 experience than was the case in any other of the eight leading centres. This was largely a result of the industrial distribution in the city, in which were reported particularly high proportions of workers in trade, and relatively low proportions in manufacturing; for obvious reasons, the growth of employment in manufacturing during the war has been extraordinarily marked, while trade in general has had a low priority in respect of labour procurement.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment in Winnipeg during 1944 averaged \$1,757,093, representing a mean of \$28.73 per worker. In 1943, the per capita figure had been \$28.00, and that in 1942, \$27.06. The latest index of aggregate payrolls stood at 134.6, being 6.6 p.c. above that in the preceding 12 months.

Activity in manufacturing in Winnipeg moderately increased in the year under review, the index of employment reaching a new high, at 184.8, as compared with 177.8 in 1943. Animal food, printing and publishing and chemical factories reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in iron and steel and textile plants. Transportation and trade afforded more employment, but construction continued quiet.

8. VANCOUVER.

Employment in Vancouver was curtailed during 1944, there being a decline of 9.2 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1; the average index, at 242.6, however, was only 1.3 p.c. below the 1943 mean, the highest in the record. Lumber mills reported heightened activity, but there was an important recession in the iron and steel division. The general index of employment in manufacturing averaged 424.3, as compared with 440.1 in 1943. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, services and trade were brisker, but construction showed a decrease.

The staffs of the 676 reporting firms averaged 86,998, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$2,914,753 in 1944, when the pay envelope of the typical worker in recorded employment contained \$33.62 per week. In 1943, the 87,886 persons on the strength of the 639 co-operating employers had received an average of \$33.43. The latest index of salaries and wages was lower by 2.4 p.c. than in 1943, a loss which was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. the number of employees. It is interesting to note, however, that the index of payrolls in Vancouver, at 218.2, was decidedly higher than in any other of the larger cities, with the exception of Quebec.

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.

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

The trends of industrial employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, in comparison with those in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 12 in the period from 1925. These show considerable similarity in the course of the curves for the different areas during many of the years in the period of observation; in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country this similarity possesses a good deal of interest.

The buoyant movement which reached its peak in all areas in 1929 was followed by equally widespread contractions; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was reached in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in the preceding year.

Manufacturing from East to West then showed steady, though moderate recovery until 1937, in which was indicated the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation. There was a general slackening in 1938, extending into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of hostilities in September of the latter year brought with it decided expansion in industrial activity in all areas. This upward movement gathered momentum in succeeding months until extremely high levels were reached in all provinces; in the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943 when the disparity in the curves in the various areas was more pronounced than in earlier years. A divergence in trend characterized the situation in this regard in 1944, there being slightly downward movements in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while a continuation of the upward tendency was noted in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These divergencies in the trend nevertheless served to bring closer together the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole.

6. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment
at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944.

In response to wartime demands for relatively up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution^{1/} of the persons in recorded employment, the Bureau of Statistics undertook enquiries into the sex distribution of the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments as at Oct. 1, in 1942 and 1943, and commencing with Apr. 1, 1944, established the surveys of sex distribution on a semi-annual basis, the dates of which are fixed as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. The current statistics of employment and payrolls relate to extremely large proportions of workers in the industries included therein, so that the results of the investigations into the sex distribution may be considered as depicting with considerable accuracy the situation generally existing at the dates of the enquiries. It may be added that for the industries covered, these dates probably represent the annual low and high levels of employment among females.

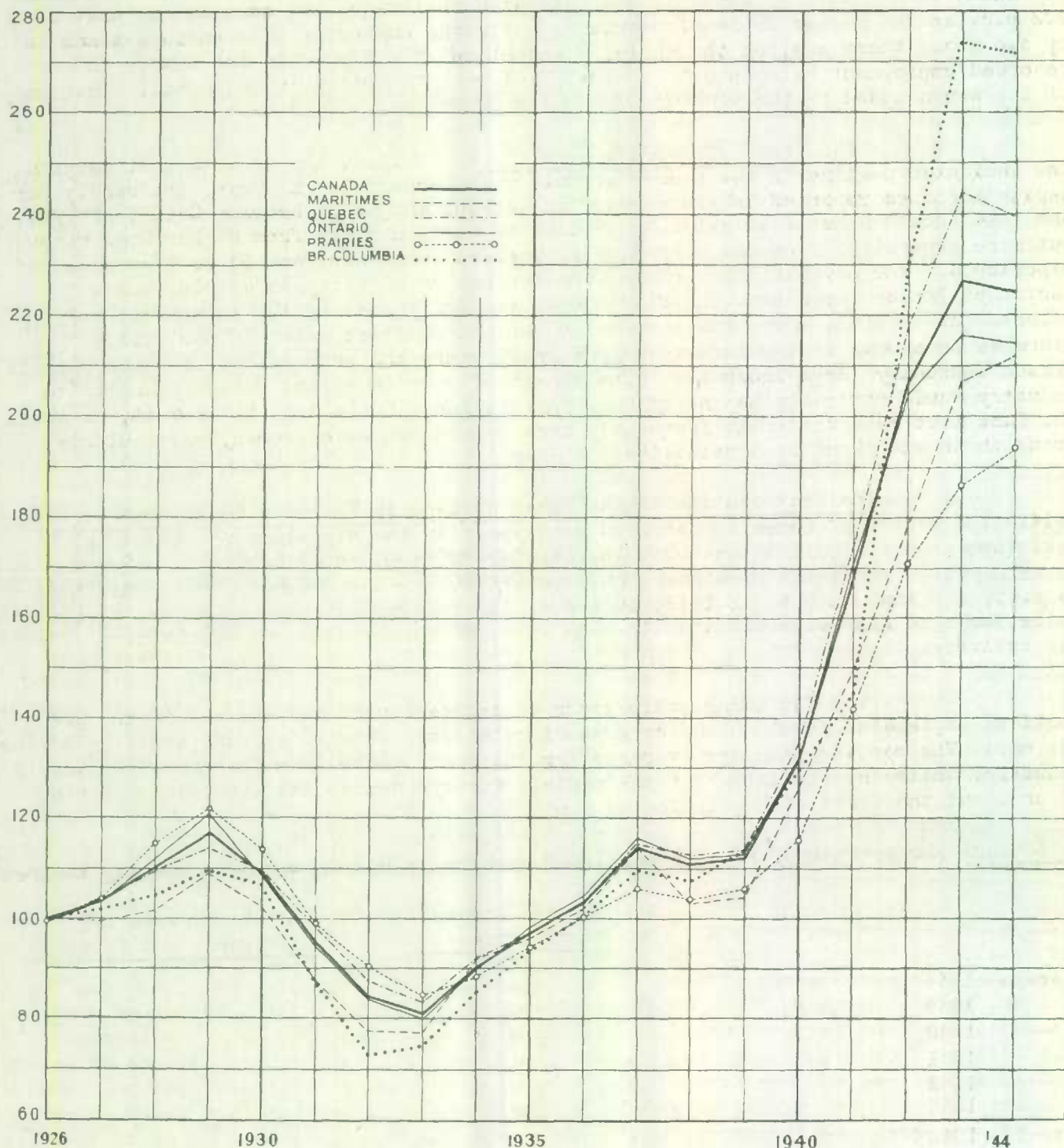
^{1/} For further information, see the bulletin "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944", issued as a supplement to the Oct. 1, 1944, bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.

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 - 1944

1926=100



At Oct. 1, 1944, a total of 1,928,111 persons was reported by the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups, of whom 1,406,132 were men or boys, and 521,979 were women or girls. The latter number constituted 271 per thousand workers of both sexes, a ratio which slightly exceeded that of 270 at Apr. 1, 1944, and was also higher than the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion of 262. In the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1944, it was estimated that there had been an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number of female workers, while the number of male employees had fallen by 3.3 p.c.; there was, on the whole, a reduction of 2.1 p.c. in the number in recorded employment between Oct. 1, 1943, and Oct. 1, 1944. It is probable that many of the women added to the working force were part-time workers.

The Trend of Average Earnings.- It is worthy of note that despite the indicated decline in the number of male wage-earners in the year, the weekly per capita earnings reported in the various industries and areas between Oct. 1 of 1943 and 1944 showed widespread gains, resulting in certain cases from higher wage rates, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they acquired experience. The movement of workers from low-pay to high-pay industries was a factor of lesser importance in 1944 than in earlier phases of the industrial war effort. As in 1943, there was a tendency for the smallest gains in the weekly averages to appear in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers showed unusually large increases. The length of service of the female recruits to industry would obviously be one of many factors contributing to this result, as would the fact that absenteeism is frequently more pronounced among women, particularly among those with home responsibilities.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944:- The number of women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at Oct. 1, 1944, was 521,979, of whom 332,180, or 63.6 p.c. belonged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio had been 66 p.c., and that at Oct. 1, 1942, 66.4 p.c. In trade were reported 88,732 females, while those in financial institutions and services numbered 35,854 and 27,659, respectively.

The following table gives an indication of the changes in the proportions of females per thousand workers of both sexes engaged in manufacturing during the war. The earlier data are averages for the year, taken from the Annual Census of Industry, while the statistics of the monthly surveys depict the situation existing on or about the first of the indicated month.

TABLE VI.- Proportions of Females per 1,000 workers in Manufacturing According to the...

	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
Average 1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Apr. 1, 1944	-	283
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286

The data of the Annual Census relate to all manufacturing establishments irrespective of size, whereas the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to returns from establishments employing 15 persons and over. Thus the two sets of statistics are not entirely comparable in their coverage, apart from the differences

which may exist due to the fact that the Census figures are averages for the year, while the figures currently obtained depict the proportions at dates when the employment of women probably reaches its annual low point in the early spring and its peak in the autumn. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to depict with reasonable accuracy the war-time trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

From 214 per thousand employees in 1938, the proportion of females in the factory employment rose to 220 per thousand in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per thousand workers in 1941, and to 257, on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per thousand workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, it is probable that the employment of women ordinarily reaches its peak in the autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per thousand workers continued to rise in 1943 and 1944, when Oct. 1 figures were 282 and 286 per thousand, respectively. From 1939 to the autumn of 1944, therefore, there was an increase of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per thousand employees of both sexes engaged in manufacturing.

Without exception, there were highly important increases in the number and proportions of female workers in the various manufacturing industries between 1939 and Oct. 1, 1944. Extremely marked expansion was indicated in the aircraft industry, where the ratio rose from 30 per thousand of both sexes in 1939, to 291 in the latter part of 1944, while the number of females employed therein increased by many thousand-fold. In shipbuilding, the advance was from 14 per thousand in 1939, to 68 at Oct. 1, 1944. At that date, as in 1939, the tobacco and textile industries reported the highest proportions of female workers indicated in 1944; the growth in the proportion of women in the last two industries during the war, however, was not so great as in many other lines.

Examining the figures from another angle, it is interesting to note that the textile industries, which in 1939 had provided work for nearly 43 p.c. of all those reported by the firms furnishing returns to the Census of Industry, employed only about 24 p.c. of the total at Oct. 1, 1944. On the other hand, the iron and steel division, which had accounted for five p.c. of the total women employed in manufacturing according to the Annual Census for 1939, reported no less than 21.6 p.c. of the total included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1944. The majority at the latter date belonged in the firearm and aircraft industries.

7. - Comparison of the Number of Persons in Recorded Employment
at June 1, 1941, with the Number of Wage-Earners
Enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941.

In studying the statistics of employment and payrolls published in the monthly bulletins, the question of coverage of total employment is obviously of considerable importance in determining the extent to which the current data are generally representative of the situation in particular industries. Under ordinary circumstances, a count of wage-earners in employment is made only when the Decennial Censuses are taken, so that only on infrequent occasions are data available to serve as a yard stick against which may be measured the current statistics of employment. For several obvious reasons, the census enumeration is not entirely satisfactory for this purpose, being based upon data from individuals rather than from establishments; nevertheless, the census material constitutes the only possible basis of comparison.

1. Industrial Coverage in the Dominion.

In the bulletin entitled "An Estimate of Total Employment on October 1, 1943, in Industries Reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment" prepared in 1944

by Mr. A. H. LeNeveu, of the Census Branch, appeared a comparison of the numbers of employees reported at June 1, 1941, by the firms furnishing statistics in the monthly survey, with the number of persons reporting themselves as wage-earners at the census date. Table VII, taken from this study, shows separately the industries included in the monthly surveys, and the industries excluded therefrom, the exclusion being mainly due to the impracticability of obtaining monthly data from the small units of operation generally characteristic of such industries. It will be recalled that the monthly statistics are limited, in general, to returns from firms employing 15 persons and over in the following main industrial groups:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The table shows that the coverage in the various industries ranges from 41.3 p.c. in the services included, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments) and 43.8 p.c. in wholesale trade, to 95.5 p.c. in

Table VII.- Number of Wage-Earners Employed on June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census, and Number of Persons Employed at the same date by the Establishments Furnishing Data to the Monthly Survey of Employment and Payrolls.

Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Enumerated At June 1, 1941	Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1941, by firms Co-operating in the Monthly Survey of Employment	P. C. Col.(2) is of Col.(1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total all industries.....	2,693,119	1,587,879	58.96
[*] Industries included in Monthly Survey.....	1,999,833	1,587,879	79.40
Logging.....	77,459	46,928	60.58
Mining.....	85,847	83,148	96.86
Manufacturing.....	914,753	873,318	95.47
Construction.....	166,600	131,765	79.09
Transportation and communications	242,417	194,023	80.04
Trade and finance.....	420,410	220,576	52.47
Trade.....	340,271	160,617	47.20
Retail.....	253,037	122,381	48.36
Wholesale.....	87,234	38,236	43.83
Finance.....	80,139	59,959	74.82
Service - personal.....	92,347	38,121	41.28
[*] Industries not included in Monthly Survey.....	693,286	-	-
Agriculture.....	172,353	-	-
Fishing and trapping.....	7,358	-	-
Service (pt. not included above)	513,575	-	-
Professional.....	177,941	-	-
Public.....	136,092	-	-
Recreational.....	13,475	-	-
Business.....	9,227	-	-
Personal.....	176,840	-	-
Domestic.....	162,062	-	-

* Wage-earners employed in unspecified industries on the census date, June 1, 1941, have been distributed on a proportional basis among the industry groups shown in this table.

manufacturing and 96.9 p.c. in mining; in the last two, the extremely high coverage is no doubt due in part to differences in the industries in which individual workers and the establishments were classified, respectively. It is also a fact that considerable numbers of persons engaged in the distribution of commodities are included in the reports furnished by manufacturers for their more-numerous factory employees. Not all of these establishments find it convenient, or possible, to show separately their distributive staffs. Accordingly, the apparent coverage in manufacturing is unduly high, while that in trade appears unduly low. Nevertheless, the extremely large numbers of small trading establishments, as of small restaurants and other industries in the service division, inevitably constitute important obstacles to the collection of satisfactory statistics at frequent intervals for substantial proportions of the employees therein. In regard to this matter, it may be mentioned that at the date of the Decennial Census in 1931, the coverage of the workers enumerated as belonging in trade and services were 35.3 and 32 p.c., respectively; between June 1, 1931, and June 1, 1941, the number of trading establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys* rose by nearly 165 p.c., while in services the increase exceeded 122 p.c. In spite of these impressive increases in the number of reports tabulated, the coverage of the total wage-earners had risen by 1941 to only 41.3 p.c. in the case of services, and to 47.2 p.c. in the case of wholesale and retail trade, taken as a unit. It would, therefore, appear unlikely that a much higher coverage in these two industries can be obtained.

The bulletin mentioned in the second paragraph in this section discusses changes in employment by size of establishment, particularly in those industries in which the coverage of the monthly surveys is low; the studies made along these lines provide evidence that the trends of employment in the smaller establishments in trade and services will not radically differ from the trends in the larger establishments. It thus appears that, in general, the monthly surveys of employment serve adequately to portray the current fluctuations in employment and payrolls in all industries represented therein.

2.- Provincial Coverage.

Table VIII contains a provincial comparison of the statistics reported by the firms furnishing data at June 1, 1941, with the number of wage-earners enumerated in the Census taken June 1, 1941.

The percentages given in Column 5 of this table indicate a relatively low coverage of the total number of wage-earners in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in all of which the working population is largely agricultural. In the other provinces, the firms furnishing monthly data at June 1, 1941, employed from just over one-half to nearly two-thirds of the total wage-earning population in all industries at the Census date.

In the more valid comparison for the industries included in the monthly surveys, the percentage variations in the coverage are much smaller. In this case also, the representation in the small, highly agricultural province of Prince Edward

*Adjustment is made in the index numbers of employment and payrolls for the increases in the number of reporting employers. It may be estimated that as a result of the increases in the co-operating establishments between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944, the coverage of total wage-earners in the included industries will have risen to 78 p.c. at the latter date.

Island nevertheless tends to be low. The coverage in Saskatchewan^{1/} for much the same reason, was also below the general average. In the remaining provinces, the establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at June 1, 1941, employed proportions of the total wage-earners in the included industries which ranged from 72 p.c. in New Brunswick, to 83.9 p.c. in Ontario and 85 p.c. in Manitoba.^{2/} Thus in these more highly industrialized provinces, the

Table VIII.- Number of Wage-Earners Employed at June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census, and Number of Employees Reported at June 1, 1941, by the Establishments Furnishing Data to the Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls.

Provinces	Wage-Earners Employed at June 1, 1941, as Enumerated in the Decennial Census			Number of Employees in the monthly survey for June 1, 1941	Per- centage Col.4 is of Col.1	Per- centage Col.4 is of Col.2
	Total Wage- Earners in all industries	Wage-Earners in industries included in the monthly surveys	Wage-Earners in industries excluded from the monthly surveys			
	(Col.1)	(Col.2)	(Col.3)		(Col.5)	(Col.6)
P. E. I.	12,303	5,829	6,474	2,307	18.75	39.58
N. S.	125,806	92,524	33,282	69,460	55.21	75.07
N. B.	87,716	63,038	24,678	45,403	51.76	72.02
Que.	777,169	613,018	164,151	476,054	61.25	77.66
Ont.	1,061,032	815,133	245,899	684,426	64.51	83.96
Man.	151,309	100,826	50,483	85,721	56.65	85.02
Sask.	121,543	58,337	63,206	37,453	30.81	64.20
Alta.	134,316	79,920	54,396	58,774	43.76	73.54
B. C.	221,925	171,208	50,717	128,281	57.80	74.93
CANADA	2,693,119	1,999,833	693,286	1,587,879	58.96	79.40

1/ Another factor in Saskatchewan is the absence of any large urban centre; thus in 1941, the cities of Regina and Saskatoon together accounted for 11.3 p.c. of the total population in Saskatchewan, and for only 34 p.c. of the total urban population in the province.

2/ The high figure in Manitoba is largely due to the concentration of population in Winnipeg, which as the centre of distribution for the entire Prairie Area, contains many large-scale establishments. The population of the Greater Winnipeg Area formed 39.8 p.c. of the provincial population, and 90.3 p.c. of the total urban population in Manitoba in 1941.

percentage coverage shows less variation than is found in that for the different industries shown in Table VII, the low figure in New Brunswick being some seven points below the Dominion proportion, while the high percentage in Manitoba was about six points above. It is evident from these comparisons, therefore, that the Canadian method of obtaining current statistics from establishments having upwards of 15 employees results in a wide coverage of wage-earners, in the industrial and geographical aspects. In the latter respect, particularly, the coverage is not only high, but is relatively even in the various provinces, despite the diversified industrial distributions of wage-earners therein.

8.- Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944,
and of the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Distributed to these
Employees at that Date, According to
Size of Establishment.

The distribution of employment by size of establishment is a matter which attracts considerable interest. For specific purposes, a breakdown of the monthly returns received at Apr. 1, 1944, from employers ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, was made by size of establishment; the results of this special tabulation are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs. The data are summarized in Table IX.

To some extent, the distribution by size of establishment will vary in accordance with seasonal movements. The fact that the analysis was made when employment was at a high level as a result of production for the war undoubtedly will also have an effect upon the distribution, since in many cases the relatively small establishments in the consumers' goods industries and other divisions having low "priority" ratings in the matter of obtaining help in times of labour scarcity, have lost employees during the war to the establishments engaged more directly on war production or services. Nevertheless, the results of this special tabulation are interesting as depicting the situation existing under wartime labour conditions.

The table shows that the firms employing fewer than 15* persons provided work for not quite one p.c. of the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees in recorded employment at Apr. 1, 1944. Establishments having from fifteen to forty-nine workers at the first of April

* Although a staff of 15 employees or over is ordinarily required for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, firms reducing their staffs to a number below this for seasonal or other reasons are not necessarily excluded from the statistics.

reported $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total; in the 50 to 99 class belonged 9.4 p.c. of the total; in the 100 to 199 class, 10.7 p.c.; in the 200 to 499 class, 16.5 p.c., while employers having in excess of 500 persons reported 53.9 p.c. of the aggregate number in recorded employment at the first of April. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments showed a somewhat similar range, as follows: persons working

Table IX. - Statistics of Employment and Payrolls in Canada at Apr. 1, 1944, Arranged in Six Groups According to Size of Establishment.

Establishments Reporting	Aggregate No. of Employees No.	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls \$	Average Earnings Per Employee \$
1 - 14 Employees	18,617	575,144	30.89
15- 49 "	162,347	4,628,589	28.51
50- 99 "	178,801	5,123,444	28.65
100-199 "	205,339	6,021,885	29.33
200-499 "	315,080	9,823,243	31.18
500 or more	1,028,700	35,719,697	34.72
	1,908,884*	61,892,002	32.42

in establishments having under 15 employees earned 0.9 p.c. of the total amount distributed at the first of April: those in the class 15 to 49 earned 7.5 p.c.; the 50 to 99 group were paid 8.3 p.c. of the aggregate payroll; in the 100 to 199 group, the salaries and wages constituted 9.7 p.c. of the total; in the 200 to 249 range the earnings made up 15.9 p.c. of the combined salaries and wages, while establishments employing over 500 men and women disbursed 57.7 p.c. of the total amounts reported as having been paid in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1, 1944. In the last group, considerable overtime work in war industries will have tended to raise the proportion of the earnings.

The table shows that the lowest average earnings per employee at the first of April, 1944, were paid by firms employing from 15 to 49 persons, where the mean was \$28.51. The per capita figures showed progressive rises in the remaining classes until the maximum average of \$34.72 was indicated in establishments employing over 500 persons. This figure was over seven p.c. higher than the mean of \$32.42 for all establishments.

PART 2.

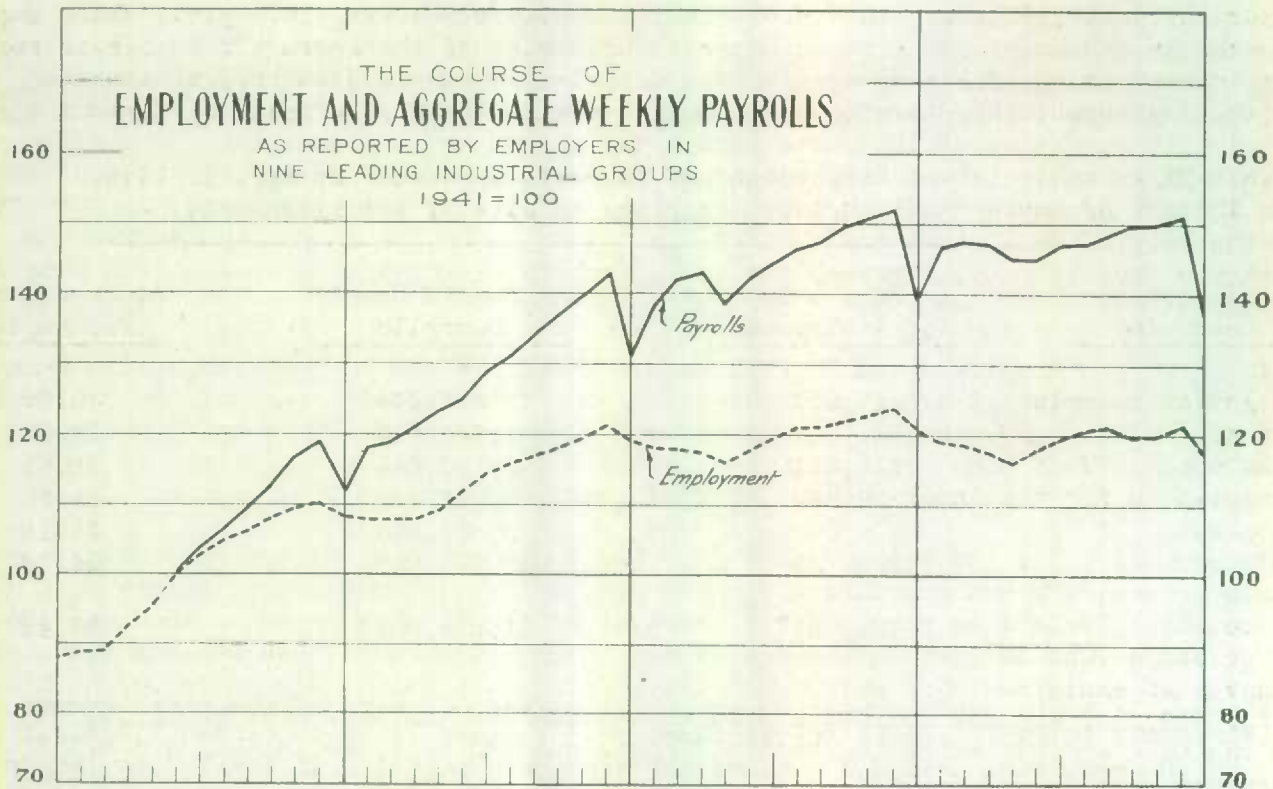
9. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

Introduction.

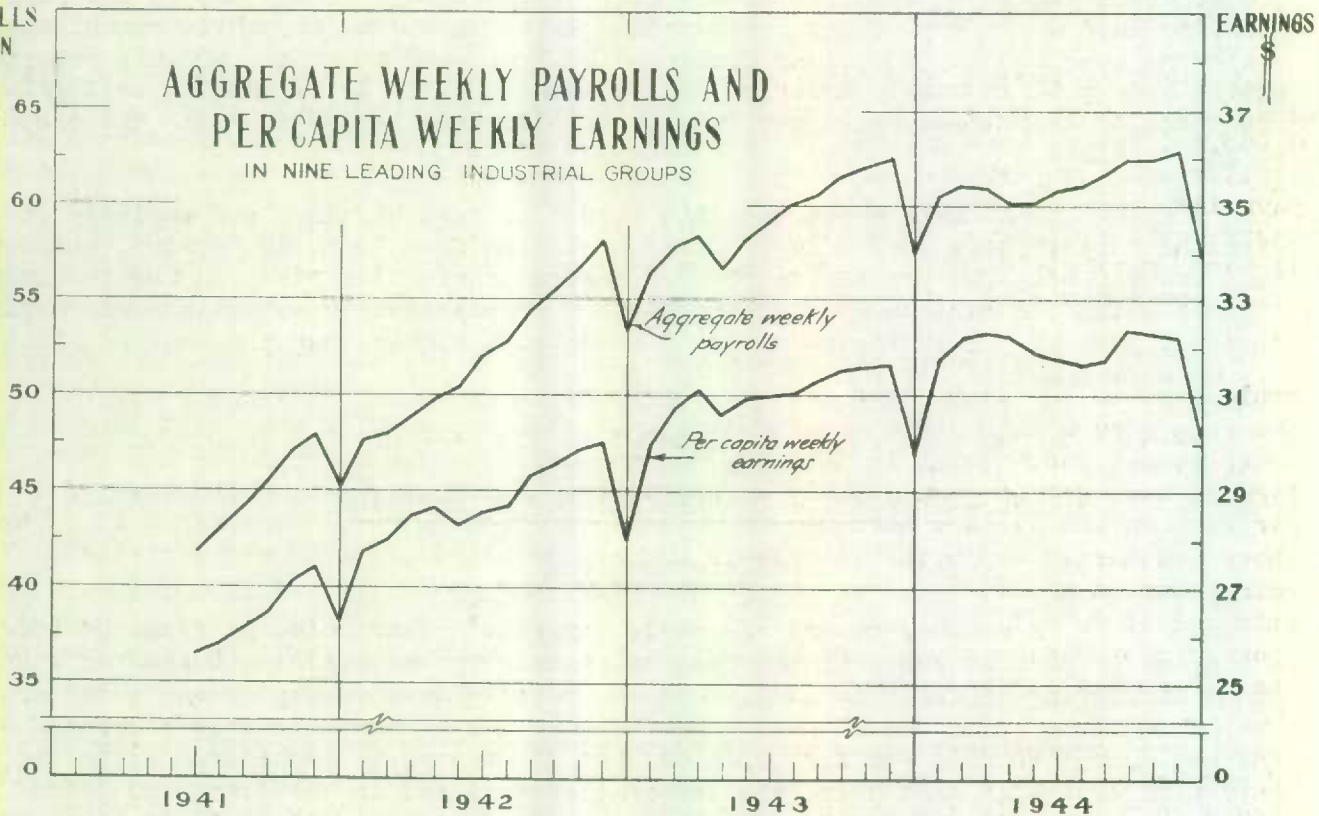
A monthly record of weekly payrolls* distributed by firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over has been maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since the spring of 1941, to complement the monthly data on employment which are available since 1920. The first current statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, but the record is considered as beginning only with June 1 of that year, the information obtained in the first and second inquiries having been incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon

* Includes 26,562 employees in establishments in industries for which statistics are not published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls.

* Commencing at Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau established a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners.



PAYROLLS
MILLION



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 all general purposes apart from comparison with the payroll data, however, 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 1943 and 1944, by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table X are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 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 the index numbers of payrolls and per capita weekly earnings in the Dominion, the economic areas and the larger cities at specified dates in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

During 1944, the employees of the establishments in the eight leading industries co-operating in the current surveys of employment and payrolls averaged 1,850,851, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$58,917,047. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the persons in recorded employment averaged 1,916,180, and the payrolls, \$61,033,381 per week; the latter indicates an annual payroll of \$3,173,735,800 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

The weekly per capita earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups amounted to \$31.84 in 1944, while in the nine groups, the average was \$31.85; in 1943, the mean in the eight leading industries was \$30.78, and in the nine leading divisions, \$30.79, while the 1942 figures were \$28.56 and \$28.61, respectively. There was thus an increase of \$1.06 per week in the average earnings of persons employed by the larger firms (i.e. by those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over) in 1944 as compared with 1943. The gain amounted to 3.4 p.c. In the period since the statistics of payrolls were instituted at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the aggregate weekly payrolls advanced by over 52 p.c., accompanying the gain of 21.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The per capita figures rose by 27.5 p.c. in the same comparison.

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 workers and persons on commission), 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 normally be the case.

TABLE X. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100,
TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Month	Nine Leading Industries			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	
1941 June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.8	103.6	25.60	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	104.8	107.0	25.79	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.3	109.4	26.13	106.4	109.9	26.04	108.0	110.9	26.22
Oct. 1	108.2	112.8	26.46	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.4	116.7	27.10	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.1	119.8	27.40	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15
1942 Jan. 1	108.2	112.0	26.27	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	107.9	117.9	27.73	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	107.8	118.8	27.99	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.96
Apr. 1	107.9	120.9	28.47	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.3	123.2	28.66	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	28.19
June 1	112.0	124.7	28.27	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.5	128.7	28.55	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.13
Aug. 1	115.8	130.8	28.68	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	116.8	134.2	29.31	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.1	136.8	29.65	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.13
Nov. 1	119.3	139.5	29.85	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	121.3	142.8	30.08	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Average (12 months)	113.2	127.5	28.61	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	139.9	29.17
1943 Jan. 1	119.6	130.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	30.00	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	30.74	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	31.13	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	116.1	138.5	30.60	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	30.93	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	119.5	144.3	30.99	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	31.08	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.6	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	31.30	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.0	149.4	31.52	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	31.59	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	31.61	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86
Average (12 months)	119.8	143.7	30.79	120.4	144.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	31.50
1944 Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	29.77	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	31.76	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	32.28	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	32.37	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	32.27	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	31.83	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	119.5	147.0	31.75	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	31.66	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	31.72	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	32.36	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	32.30	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	32.20	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35
Average (12 months)	119.3	147.1	31.85	119.8	148.2	31.84	133.6	167.8	32.66

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.

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, those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

10. - The Trends of Employment and Payrolls in Canada in the years, 1941-1944.

Index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight and the nine leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the last three years are given in Table 1, which shows that from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the rise in the general index of employment (i.e. that for the eight leading industries) was 21.6 p.c., while the increase in the payrolls was 52.1 p.c. In the same comparison, there was an advance of 31 p.c. in recorded employment in manufacturing, and of 68 p.c. in the payrolls therein. The general per capita weekly earnings advanced between June 1, 1941 and Dec. 1, 1944, by \$6.94, or 27.5 p.c., and those in manufacturing, by \$7.78, or 30.4 p.c.

During 1944, the average increase in the eight leading industries as compared with June 1, 1941, was 19.8 p.c. in employment and 48.2 p.c. in payrolls. In manufacturing, the gain of 33.6 p.c. in the former was accompanied by that of 67.8 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 1941 basic date averaged 1.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, 21.6 p.c. The marked degree of stimulation in manufacturing as a result of the war is clearly shown in these figures; nevertheless, the situation in all industries has been affected to an important extent by wartime conditions.

11. - The Distribution of the Average Weekly Payrolls and of the Persons in Recorded Employment in 1943 and 1944.

Table I on page 2 of this review indicates in most cases a relatively even distribution of employees and payrolls during 1944, as was also the case in 1943; in general, the variations existing 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. Still another factor is the amount of overtime and short time which may be reported, while 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; for instance, in Nova Scotia, disputes in the coal-mining areas have had an important effect upon the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the eight leading cities for which statistics have been segregated for a lengthy period, the greatest discrepancy in the proportions of employees and payrolls in 1944, as in 1943, was in Windsor; in the year under review, the co-operating establishments in that city provided work, on the average, for 2.1 p.c. of the total wage-earners in recorded employment, and disbursed 2.9 p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 46.7 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 46.1 p.c. of the aggregate staff of the firms furnishing data in 1944; in the preceding 12 months, 45.9 p.c. of the employees were situated in the eight larger centres, and their earnings had constituted 46.8 p.c. of the total reported payrolls. The weekly earnings in these cities in the year under review averaged \$32.29, as compared with the Canada mean of \$31.84. In view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the difference of 45 cents in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected; in 1943, the disparity was rather greater, at 60 cents. That the differences are comparatively small, is probably due in the main to the influence of the relatively high wages paid in transportation and mining.

The third section of the table, dealing with the industrial aspect, shows that manufacturing provided work for 63.5 p.c. of the total personnel reported in 1944, when such industries distributed 65.2 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls of the co-operating establishments; in 1943, 63.9 p.c. of the staffs were employed in

factories, which paid 65.4 p.c. of the recorded salaries and wages. The small declines in these proportions are largely accounted for, in the case of employment, by reductions in the number engaged on war production, and in the case of payrolls, by curtailment in the amount of overtime work in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with some degree of transfer from the latter group to the generally lower-paid light manufacturing industries. In 1943, the production of durable manufactured goods provided work for 35.9 p.c. of all persons in recorded employment, and disbursed 40.3 p.c. of the total payrolls; in the year under review, however, 34.8 p.c. of the reported employees belonged in these industries, where the aggregate salaries and wages constituted 39.2 p.c. of the total in the eight leading industries. On the other hand, the proportion in the class of non-durable manufactured goods advanced from 27 p.c. of the employees, and 23.9 p.c. of the payrolls distributed in the eight leading industries in 1943, to 27.7 p.c. and 24.8 p.c., respectively, in 1944. In 1939, the heavy manufacturing industries had employed just over 20 p.c. of the total working force reported in the monthly surveys.

Although employment in the production of durable goods as a result of the war has already diminished, the existing concentration of workers therein nevertheless continues as a problem of extreme difficulty to be solved in the post-war period. The effect of this concentration upon the general purchasing power of the wage-earning population also is worthy of comment. Thus, if the 1944 labour force were maintained after the war at its present level 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 \$66 millions than in the year under review, due to the difference in the average earnings generally indicated in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries.

As in 1943, mining and transportation reported payrolls in 1944 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 received somewhat 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 1944, these two groups employed over 68.5 p.c. of the number reported in construction as a whole. The peculiar circumstances affecting the statistics in logging have been dealt with in section 2, page 18. 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 co-operating establishments in the service division. In communications, the ratios of employees and payrolls were quite similar, the industry employing in 1944, 1.6 p.c. of the personnel of all reporting firms in the eight leading industries, and disbursing 1.5 p.c. of the indicated salaries and wages.

12. - Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, by Industries, in the Dominion, the Economic Areas and the Leading Cities, at selected Dates, Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls at specified dates from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, 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. In 1944, as in 1943 and 1942, the reported salaries and wages generally showed considerably greater gains in the period of observation than was the case among the personnel; in the relatively few instances where employment and payrolls have declined since 1941, it will be noted that the loss in the personnel invariably has exceeded that in the reported earnings, so that the index numbers of payrolls have continued at levels substantially above those of the numbers employed. Factors contributing to this result are the widespread distribution of war work and the governmental regulation of salaries and wages. It will be recalled that the imposition of a ceiling on salaries and wages from 1940 was accompanied by the payment of cost-of-living allowances proportioned to the rise in living costs of wage-earners, as depicted in the cost-of-living index prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cost-of-living bonus was absorbed into the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944. While there have been many upward revisions of wage-rates in particular cases, these have tended to remove existing inequalities in the rates in different areas and trades, and hence have assisted in promoting a higher degree of uniformity than previously existed.

In Table 5 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls for a considerable list of industries. In manufacturing as a whole, the highest index of payrolls in the months shown in the table was that for Dec. 1, 1943; a year later the index had fallen by 3.4 p.c. On the other hand, among the non-manufacturing classes, with the exception of construction and maintenance, the indexes at the end of 1944 were higher than at Dec. 1, 1943, also exceeding those in most of the earlier months for which statistics are shown.

In each of the economic areas, according to Table 6, employment in manufacturing was curtailed at Dec. 1, 1944, as compared with that date in 1943, and in all areas except the Prairie Provinces, the index of payrolls were also slightly lower; the falling-off therein, however, was on a smaller scale than that indicated in the number of workers. In the Prairie Area, there was a slight advance in the payrolls in this comparison. Many of the non-manufacturing classes in all provinces showed increases during the year in employment and in payrolls.

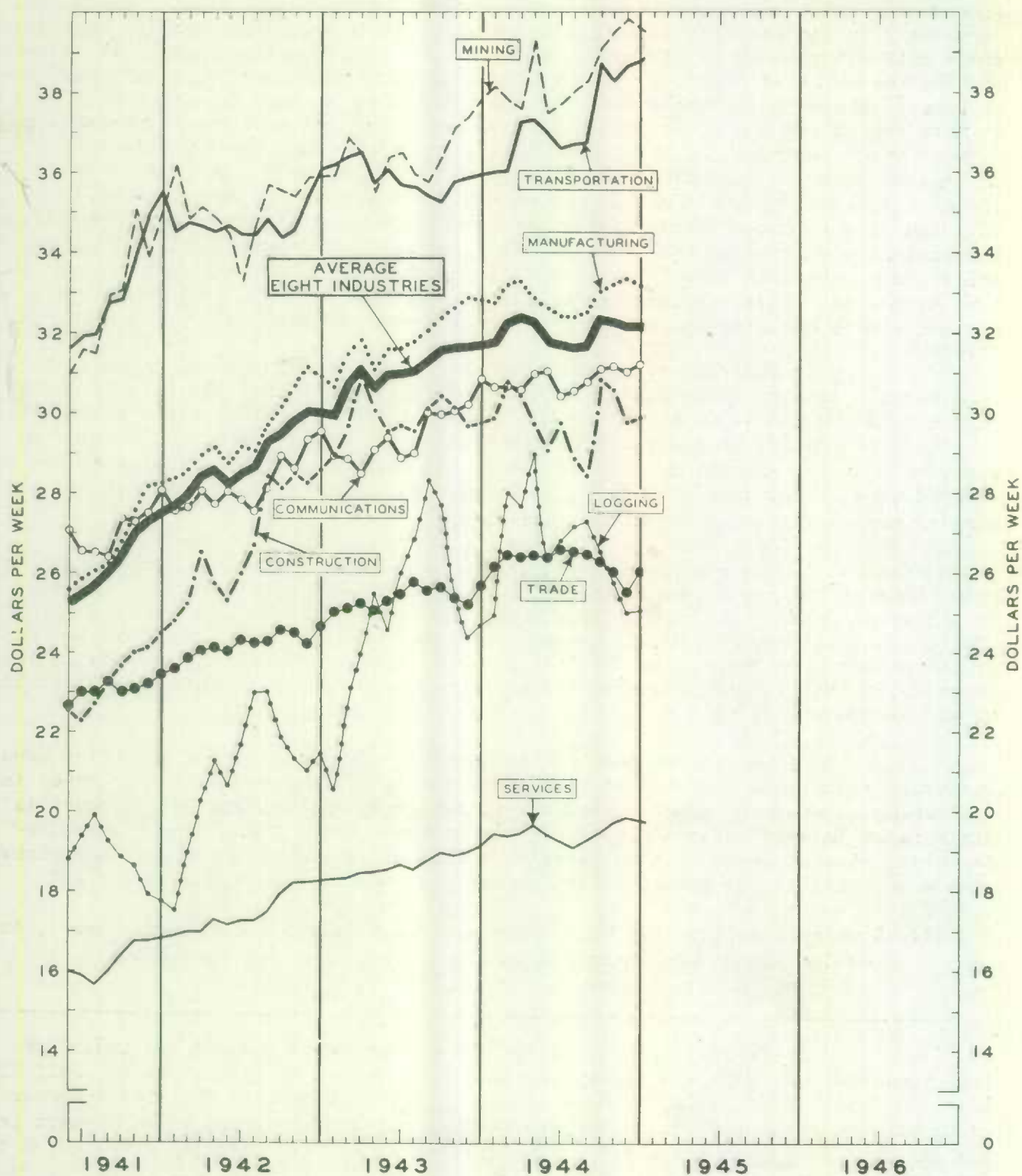
Table 7 gives data for the larger industrial cities, in which manufacturing operations also tended to decline moderately during 1944; the losses in employment were accompanied by smaller reductions in the amounts of the payrolls distributed in most cases. Also as in the economic areas, many of the non-manufacturing classes in the cities reported a greater volume of employment and higher weekly payrolls at the end of 1944 than had been the case at the close of 1943.

13.- Summary Statistics of Employment and Payrolls for the Economic Areas, the Leading Cities and Leading Industrial Groups, at Selected Dates,
Dec. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1944.

In Tables, 8, 9 and 10 are given statistics showing the number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at certain dates in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944, by firms in the nine leading industrial groups, the five economic areas and the eight largest cities, respectively. Index numbers of employment on the original 1926 base are also given, together with these figures converted to the June 1, 1941, base as 100, to provide comparisons of the index numbers of employment and payrolls. Table I on page 2 contains the 1943 and 1944 averages of employees, aggregate weekly payrolls and per capita weekly earnings.

The marked expansion in employment and payrolls that has taken place since 1941 in all the main industrial groups except construction and mining and in

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



DATA: D.B.S.

RESEARCH DIVISION, W.P.T.B. NO. B-10

the various provinces and the eight largest cities, is clearly shown in these tables. In many cases, however, the increases in the period Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, were smaller than those which had been indicated up to Dec. 1, 1943. The moderate declines noted in some cases in the payrolls and the average earnings at Dec. 1 of 1944 as compared with 12 months earlier were partly due to curtailment of overtime work, and partly to a diminution in the numbers employed in the higher-paid heavy manufacturing industries. These factors particularly affected the situation in the province of British Columbia and in the city of Vancouver.

14. - Average Weekly Earnings Reported Quarterly in 1944, with
comparisons from 1941, 1942 and 1943.

The weekly average earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries quarterly during 1944, with comparative figures for Dec. 1 in 1941 and 1942, and June 1 and Dec. 1, in 1943, are given in Table 11. Chart 14 on page 56 depicts the trends of the per capita earnings in the eight leading industries monthly from the summer of 1941. With relatively few exceptions, the weekly earnings of the typical individuals employed in the industries listed in Table 11 have shown a steady advance. It may again be noted that in most cases the rise between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, considerably exceeded that shown in the 12 months ending Dec. 1, 1943, being also greater than the gain in succeeding 12 months. Another point that is important is the fact that the increases in the averages in the earlier stages of the war effort took place in a period of rapidly rising employment, with a high degree of dilution of labour; in the year under review, on the other hand, the upward movement in employment was checked, and in many instances, curtailment was indicated. Since the contractions in general will no doubt have affected first the least efficient and consequently the lower-paid workers, the increases in the last 12 months are perhaps less noteworthy than those in the preceding years. As has been pointed out in previous bulletins on employment and payrolls, the factors largely contributing to the increases during the war in the average weekly earnings have been as follows:- (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, particularly in manufacturing; (2) the use of incentive bonuses and overtime payments and (3) the granting of many 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 the average weekly salaries and wages in manufacturing as a whole at Dec. 1, 1942, over Dec. 1, 1941, had amounted to \$3.02 per week; the gain in the subsequent 12 months was \$1.69, while from Dec. 1, 1943, to Dec. 1, 1944, the increase was 49 cents. There was thus an advance of 18.5 p.c. in the average earnings of persons employed in manufacturing from Dec. 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944. In the eight leading industries, the gain between these two dates was 17.8 p.c., the average having risen by \$4.87. These percentages greatly exceed the rise of 2.3 p.c. in the cost-of-living index between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944; 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 the advance in the standard of living possible under war time 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 1,175,415 employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers during 1944, over 55 p.c. belonged in fairly broad industrial groups in which the average weekly earnings were equal to or exceeded the all-manufacturing figure of \$32.66; these divisions were as follows: pulp and paper manufacturing, beverages,

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939 - 1944

1939=100

220

200

180

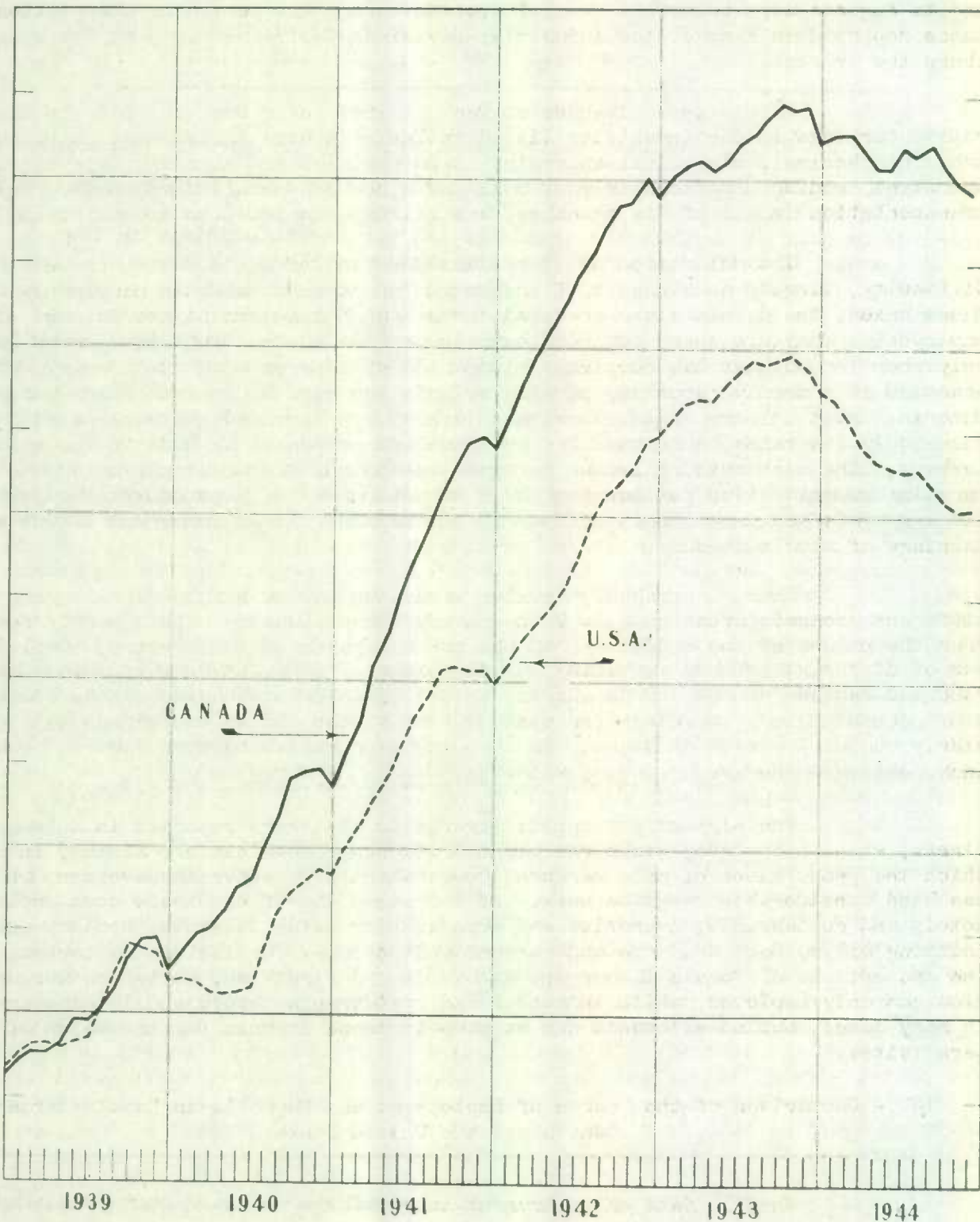
160

140

120

100

80



sugar, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products; miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and central electric stations. In the classes where the per capita earnings were relatively low, the employment of large proportions of female workers was one of the factors producing this result; other causes are absenteeism, high labour turnover, absence of 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, 1944, over Dec. 1, 1943, in the per capita earnings in the industries listed in Table 11 were in leather, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, land vehicles and aircraft, structural iron and steel, mining, (particularly of coal and other non-metallic minerals), telegraphs, transportation in all of its branches, and railway construction and maintenance.

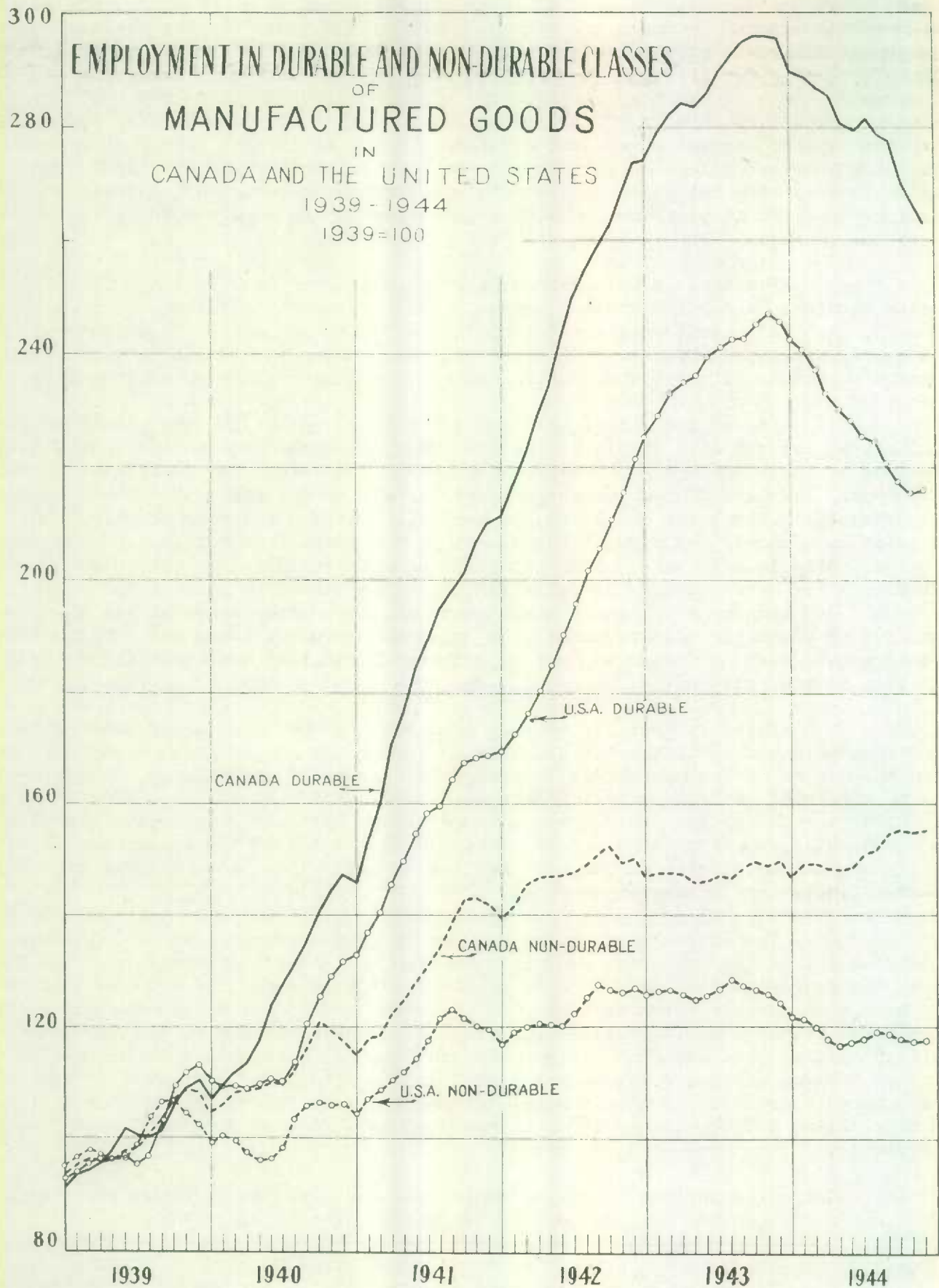
The collection of statistics for the logging industry presents unusual difficulty, largely as a result of the method of payments used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, final settlement being made only when 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, 1944, the averages reported ranged from \$20.50 in Quebec, to \$43.18 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 highest per capita figures in 1944 were reported in automobile plants, steel shipyards, steam railway operation 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, boot and shoe and garment and personal furnishings 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.

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

Monthly data on employment in manufacturing have been published for a great many years in the United States, as in the Dominion. In the latter, however, the collection of monthly statistics of payrolls was commenced only in 1941, whereas



the American record of payrolls was established at the same time as that of employment. 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; there are also important variations in the two industrial classifications and groupings. The American figures for general manufacturing* are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 154 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 154 industries covered. The Canadian indexes are based upon returns furnished monthly by establishments having 15 employees and over, and in 1942 included some 90 p.c. of the total number of salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing, according to the Annual Census of Industry for that year. The American statistics of employment and payrolls in manufacturing cover wage-earners only. Since the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes, the importance of this factor cannot be assessed. 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.

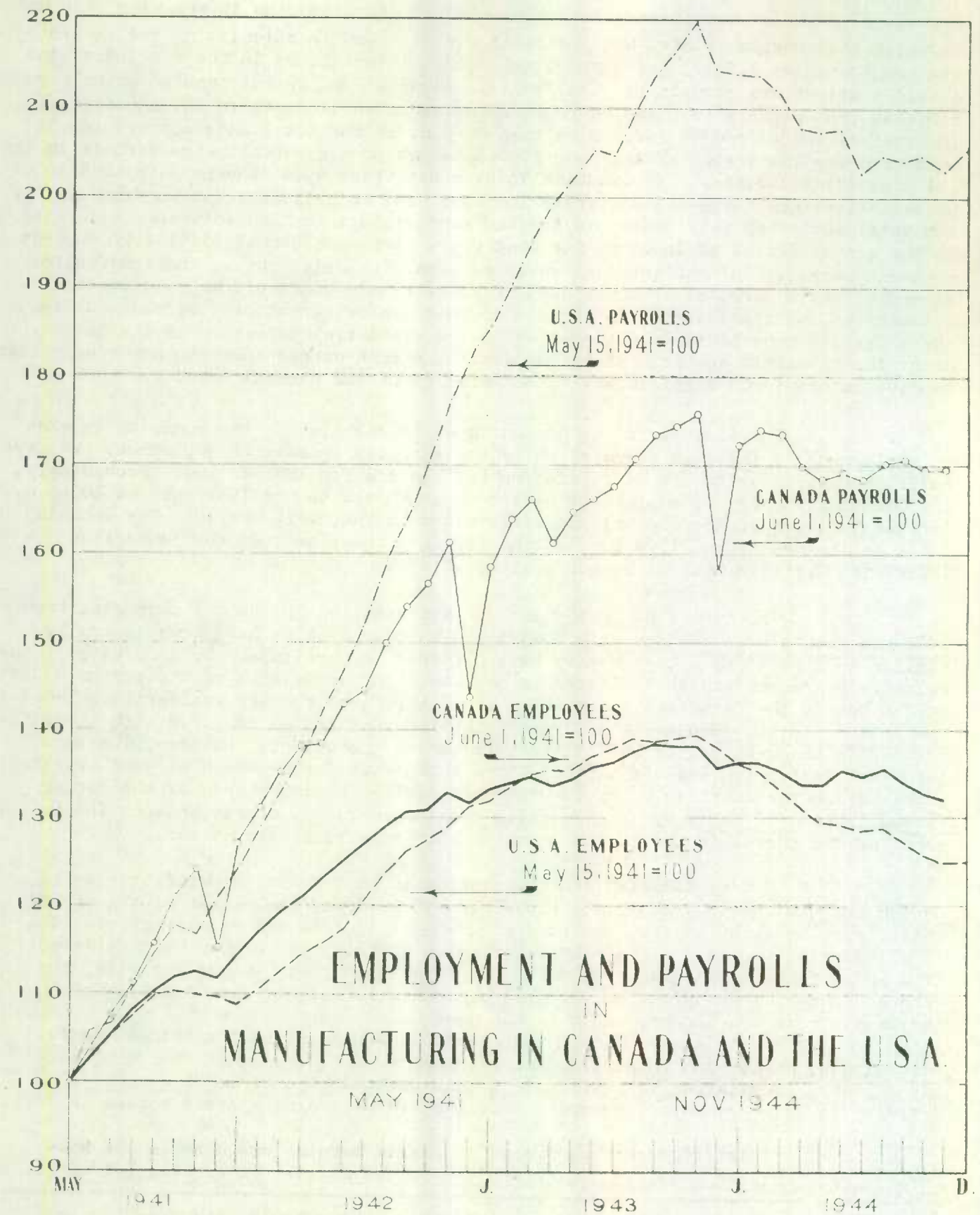
The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing are calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures of employment have been converted to the 1939 base as 100 p.c. for the purposes of the comparisons illustrated in Charts 15 and 16. The Canadian index in that year was 111.8 p.c. of the 1926 averages, so that 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 indicated 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 generally greater degree of correspondence in the movements of the curves in the period in which both countries were at war.

Extraordinarily great expansion in employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States took place between 1939 and the latter months of 1943, while, also in each country, the general movement in 1944 was retrogressive. Chart 15 illustrates the trends in manufacturing as a whole, the curves being plotted from index numbers calculated on the 1939 averages as 100. In the Dominion, the general increases up to the end of 1943 were on a relatively larger scale than was the case across the border, while in the year under review the shrinkage which was noted in both countries was not so pronounced in Canada as in the United States.. Accordingly, employment in manufacturing in the Dominion remained at a decidedly higher level in relation to that in 1939 than was the case across the border. Activity in both countries, however, continued in exceedingly great volume in 1944...

Chart 16 shows the trends in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods in Canada and the United States. A substantial degree

* The American figures are taken from the Monthly Labour Review and from the press letters issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



of similarity in the course of employment in the two groups is shown, particularly in the period, 1941 - 1943. In 1944, on the other hand, there was some divergence in the curves for the light manufacturing industries, that for Canada rising slightly, while the American curve showed a moderately downward movement.

Chart 17 illustrates 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 as already stated, 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 week preceding as 100 p.c.

As was shown in Chart 15, employment in manufacturing in Canada has reached a generally higher level during the war than was indicated in the States. Thus in 1943, when activity in both countries reached the maximum, the Canadian index averaged 204.2, as compared with the American average of 175.7 on the same base (1939=100). Measured from the spring of 1941, however, there was a slightly more rapid growth in the States in 1943 than in Canada, where the annual index was 135.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, while the American average was 136.6 p.c. of the May 15, 1941, index. (These movements are depicted in Chart 17). During 1944, on the other hand, the volume of employment in this country was better maintained, there being a falling-off of only 0.7 p.c. from 1943 in the Canadian index for manufacturing, as compared with the decline of 5.1 p.c. in the same comparison in the American index.

Coming now to the trends of payrolls in the two countries, also depicted in Chart 17, it is evident that the growth in employment in each case has been accompanied by extremely large increases in the payrolls. The gains reported by American manufacturers, however, have been relatively much greater than those in the Dominion, where the expansion has nevertheless been impressive. The average index of wage-earner payrolls in the United States showed a rise of 107.2 p.c. from May 15, 1941, while the Canadian index of payrolls for salaried employees and wage-earners was higher by 69.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. The increase in employment in the same period in American factories was 29.6 p.c., while that in manufacturing in the Dominion was 34.6 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 probability that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes. Secondly, the fact that in many American establishments, work in excess of 40 hours per week is regarded as overtime and paid accordingly, and thirdly, the greater governmental regulation of salaries and wages enforced in the country. It is likely that the last of these three factors has been of particular importance.

In the period May 15, 1941, to Nov. 15, 1944, the average weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in the United States rose by 59.7 p.c., from \$29.34 at the former, to \$46.86 at the latter date, while the Dec. 15, 1944, figure of \$47.45 showed a gain of 61.7 p.c. from the spring of 1941. Between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1944, the Canadian per capita figure in manufacturing, (exclusive of central electric stations), advanced by the substantially smaller proportion of 30.4 p.c. 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 ceiling on prices, has proved highly effective in the fight against inflation.

The following table prepared by the Economics and Statistics Branch of

the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, shows the trends of average earnings in Canada and the United States from 1939 to 1944. The Canadian averages for 1939, 1940 and 1941 are based upon Annual Census of Industry data; although they are not entirely comparable with the statistics obtained for subsequent years in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, they are sufficiently similar in trend to provide a reasonably accurate basis of comparison.

Table XI.- Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing in Canada and the United States.

YEAR	DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURED GOODS		ALL MANUFACTURING	
	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.	CANADA	U. S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939	23.75	26.50	21.65	21.78	22.42	23.86
1940	26.26	28.44	22.75	22.27	24.16	25.20
1941	29.01	34.04	24.13	24.92	26.32	29.58
1942	32.23	42.73	25.52	29.13	29.14	36.65
1943	34.40	49.30	27.28	34.12	31.43	43.14
1944	35.82	52.07	28.55	37.12	32.59	46.08

These figures show clearly the much greater advances taking place during the war in the average weekly earnings of persons employed in manufacturing in the United States than in Canada. From 1939 to 1944, the increases in this country were as follows:- in manufacturing as a whole, 45.4 p.c., in the durable goods industries, 50.8 p.c. and in the non-durable goods industries, 31.9 p.c. The gains in the United States in the same comparison were:- manufacturing as a whole, 93.1 p.c., durable goods industries, 96.5 p.c. and non-durable goods industries, 70.4 p.c.

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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, 1944.

	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	106.5	106.3	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	111.6	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.6	102.6
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.6	87.5
1933 - Average	86.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	98.0
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	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	106.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.6	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	106.9	106.8	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 - Average	156.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	167.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	136.6	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	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	106.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr. 1	156.6	92.0	175.0	136.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	126.5	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	118.6	141.9	158.9	167.4
June 1	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.6	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July 1	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	136.3	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	137.6	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	194.6	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	186.2	140.2	138.0	136.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec. 1	196.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.6
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	131.6	161.3	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	186.8	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	160.8	191.9	183.7
Aug. 1	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	166.4	196.8	185.9
Sept. 1	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8	186.2
Oct. 1	190.8	125.5	218.4	169.8	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	199.6	126.2	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	186.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	163.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7	180.5
May 1	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	206.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	186.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1	185.5
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.6	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.6	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	186.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0

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

7.7 .1 4.6 3.0 31.1 41.1 11.1 5.1 2.2 3.8 9.0 100.0

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, 1944.

	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	103.2	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	111.9	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	129.6	107.6	109.9
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	32.3	27.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	74.4	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	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	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	107.5	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 - Average	142.7	167.9	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	156.9	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.9	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	187.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.9	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.9	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.3	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Jan. 1	180.5	250.0	194.3	154.9	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	311.9	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	187.9	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	187.9	278.0	194.3	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Average - 1943	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	249.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	247.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	179.2	247.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.9	161.5	179.7	245.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	244.4	142.4	247.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	248.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	248.5	144.3	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	249.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	244.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.5	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	244.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	246.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	195.0	172.8	185.5	249.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	187.8	269.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	241.0	145.2	242.6

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

15.0 1.9 13.6 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.4 4.4

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, 1944.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	102.4	109.3	107.0	103.9	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.9	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.9	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	109.0	117.8	119.9	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	90.1	107.7	104.7	95.2	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	94.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	68.5	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	79.9	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	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	131.3	166.9	168.4	97.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	90.9	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	176.3	100.2	98.2	119.1	167.0	156.8	165.4
Mar. 1	196.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	203.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	159.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	206.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	168.2	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.9	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	192.4	152.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	198.2	152.3	179.3
Oct. 1	219.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.8	195.1	153.5	181.3
Nov. 1	219.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	192.6	156.5	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5	186.5
Average - 1942	204.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.6	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Jan. 1	219.8	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	190.2	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	122.8	180.0	147.1	181.4
Apr. 1	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.9	181.2	148.9	180.6
May 1	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7	179.2
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	156.1	107.1	116.7	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	148.0	164.1	106.4	120.0	136.0	199.5	156.3	187.5
Nov. 1	230.3	182.6	156.4	106.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	152.2	182.7
Dec. 1	230.0	240.2	159.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9	180.5
Average - 1943	224.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.0	199.9	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	224.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.9	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.9	154.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9	183.2
Mar. 1	228.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	195.9	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	225.6	240.5	159.1	106.5	117.1	91.9	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	97.2	200.7	160.4	179.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.9	122.4	101.3	202.2	151.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.9	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.9	207.1	162.0	185.5
Oct. 1	223.7	161.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	182.9
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.9	154.5	108.2	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1944.									
	61.1	4.8	3.7	1.6	8.5	7.4	2.6	10.4	10.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1944 (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.

Industries	1944						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	226.4	227.3	226.5	225.5	223.2	223.1	64.1
Animal products - edible	206.9	210.5	207.4	209.9	215.0	226.1	2.5
Fur and products	121.4	120.9	122.9	125.6	127.9	125.9	.2
Leather and products	135.1	135.6	140.0	140.2	139.3	137.1	1.6
Boots and shoes	122.0	124.3	125.4	127.7	127.2	126.3	1.0
Lumber and products	113.4	113.6	115.8	115.4	115.7	120.9	3.6
Rough and dressed lumber	87.1	86.5	89.8	90.8	92.2	99.2	1.9
Furniture	110.5	111.5	123.1	123.7	123.3	125.3	.6
Other lumber products	215.0	217.4	205.9	198.8	196.7	198.3	1.1
Musical instruments	34.2	34.4	30.4	29.5	29.3	28.8	.3
Plant products - edible	154.1	155.7	152.4	150.6	151.3	152.8	2.7
Pulp and paper products	133.0	132.9	133.2	133.0	133.3	134.5	4.6
Pulp and paper	117.7	117.0	117.4	117.4	118.9	122.5	2.0
Paper products	211.5	211.2	208.3	209.0	206.8	204.7	.9
Printing and publishing	127.1	127.5	128.4	127.7	127.3	126.9	1.7
Rubber products	141.3	149.5	153.6	159.5	163.7	164.4	1.1
Textile products	153.5	157.7	159.9	151.4	159.7	157.5	7.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	156.5	159.0	158.3	160.4	159.0	156.5	2.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.9	114.0	113.9	113.9	112.2	110.1	1.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	168.3	171.7	172.8	171.9	170.2	167.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	561.0	579.4	579.7	599.0	600.7	595.5	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	145.1	147.5	149.7	151.3	150.0	148.7	1.3
Garments and personal furnishings	150.9	157.5	160.7	162.5	160.7	159.3	2.7
Other textile products	165.1	170.5	175.3	177.4	173.9	169.1	.9
Tobacco	144.1	153.1	151.5	140.4	130.8	125.5	.6
Beverages	237.3	233.4	230.9	230.3	236.3	241.4	.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	618.0	621.5	610.3	587.9	585.1	590.9	4.1
Clay, glass and stone products	137.5	147.8	137.3	137.5	135.6	136.6	.8
Electric light and power	137.5	135.4	135.3	134.9	135.6	140.0	1.0
Electrical apparatus	329.0	327.4	329.5	330.9	329.9	329.5	2.7
Iron and steel products	345.9	345.5	343.3	341.6	334.2	330.7	24.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	252.1	248.2	249.5	250.2	249.3	247.9	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	229.2	226.7	224.6	221.8	222.6	220.6	1.3
Agricultural implements	129.6	133.7	135.9	122.2	121.7	122.1	.5
Land vehicles & aircraft	312.9	315.2	314.9	312.6	305.5	302.4	10.5
Automobiles and parts	304.1	302.9	300.9	294.6	286.5	282.7	2.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	1567.5	1545.4	1518.5	1552.1	1519.9	1497.2	3.9
Heating appliances	166.3	168.7	168.2	164.0	164.3	164.1	.3
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	297.9	297.2	297.0	292.6	288.9	288.9	1.3
Foundry and machine shop products	278.7	281.2	283.1	279.4	267.6	260.1	.7
Other iron and steel products	409.5	405.5	396.3	398.0	383.4	379.5	4.4
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	489.9	475.9	459.0	453.9	454.1	453.9	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products	212.6	212.6	212.8	209.4	207.5	211.4	.9
Miscellaneous	372.3	368.2	367.3	371.4	371.6	372.4	1.1
LOGGING	260.7	271.8	270.4	240.5	162.4	175.9	2.9
MINING	155.1	159.5	158.3	159.1	155.4	152.9	3.9
Coal	98.1	101.7	101.1	99.2	97.0	94.8	1.4
Metallic ores	285.9	291.4	292.3	292.5	283.3	273.3	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	152.7	151.0	150.0	156.2	156.7	152.2	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	105.1	105.1	104.9	105.5	106.1	107.8	1.6
Telegraphs	129.2	129.5	128.9	129.1	128.2	128.8	.4
Telephones	98.5	98.4	98.3	99.0	100.1	102.1	1.2
TRANSPORTATION	117.5	114.2	114.8	117.1	120.8	122.4	8.5
Street railways and cartage	178.8	178.1	177.7	179.9	182.0	185.4	2.5
Steam railways	105.4	104.2	104.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	4.6
Shipping and stevedoring	83.5	79.3	82.3	90.9	110.3	111.7	1.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.8	90.9	85.3	81.8	87.2	101.3	7.0
Building	113.8	100.0	90.4	83.0	83.9	86.2	2.0
Highway	119.3	87.2	81.4	79.7	99.8	132.1	2.9
Railway	85.2	85.0	83.7	82.5	78.9	88.1	2.1
SERVICES	194.3	195.9	196.8	198.9	200.7	202.2	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	195.5	195.3	195.7	195.6	197.2	199.7	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	191.9	197.0	198.8	203.0	205.8	206.6	.9
TRADE	172.0	159.9	155.5	159.4	160.4	161.5	9.6
Retail	184.8	168.1	162.0	166.4	167.7	168.6	7.1
Wholesale	139.1	138.9	140.3	141.4	142.1	142.7	2.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	195.7	193.2	191.7	190.5	174.2	160.5	100.0
Finance	125.6	125.7	125.8	125.4	125.4	125.4	-
Bank and trust companies	129.9	129.8	129.8	129.9	129.9	129.8	-
Brokerage and stock market operations	124.7	129.9	133.0	135.7	136.1	136.3	-
Insurance	119.9	119.7	119.7	118.6	119.7	118.7	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES (including finance)	182.6	180.4	179.0	177.8	175.6	177.8	-

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

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1944. (1926=100) Cont'd.

Notes: 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	1944						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	225.8	225.0	226.2	221.7	221.3	220.1	224.5
Animal products - edible	235.3	239.1	234.9	229.1	232.6	239.0	232.7
Fur and products	126.9	127.6	128.3	126.9	129.1	134.9	126.9
Leather and products	137.5	136.4	138.1	134.6	138.7	136.8	137.4
Boots and shoes	126.3	126.4	128.2	124.6	133.6	124.6	125.3
Lumber and products	194.0	191.3	182.6	179.1	173.3	120.7	121.4
Rough and dressed lumber	197.4	190.0	112.1	104.4	130.2	96.3	98.0
Furniture	121.9	129.3	129.2	124.9	126.5	129.2	125.9
Other lumber products	203.4	213.2	213.0	209.1	207.2	204.2	206.9
Musical instruments	30.1	28.4	29.3	28.8	27.7	29.3	30.0
Plant products - edible	163.1	170.1	136.7	214.1	169.9	135.0	159.7
Pulp and paper products	137.2	138.9	139.7	137.7	138.1	132.4	136.3
Pulp and paper	125.2	126.0	128.6	125.3	124.0	122.0	122.1
Paper products	208.6	206.7	212.5	209.4	212.3	214.1	209.6
Printing and publishing	128.9	130.3	130.3	130.3	131.7	133.7	129.5
Rubber products	121.2	123.4	120.7	121.2	123.9	121.2	122.9
Textile products	156.5	153.2	153.4	154.9	157.7	159.2	157.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.6	157.3	155.3	154.9	156.8	159.0	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	110.7	110.5	108.7	108.1	109.0	111.6	111.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.5	167.9	167.0	165.7	166.6	167.7	168.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	591.1	592.4	591.5	599.2	594.4	615.2	593.5
Hosiery and knit goods	146.6	143.2	143.3	141.6	140.2	147.5	146.9
Garments and personal furnishings	157.8	150.4	152.6	155.7	158.6	159.6	157.2
Other textile products	167.4	165.1	157.1	170.4	175.6	177.0	171.2
Tobacco	123.5	123.4	120.9	124.5	131.2	132.2	123.4
Beverages	246.7	253.9	261.7	263.4	269.4	281.9	247.6
Chemicals and allied products 1/	604.8	608.6	614.4	611.7	616.5	615.0	607.2
Clay, glass and stone products	133.0	136.9	134.4	130.9	131.6	133.0	135.8
Electric light and power	145.7	149.2	150.6	147.3	145.1	144.2	141.7
Electrical apparatus	332.1	332.8	327.8	323.1	323.6	317.9	329.0
Iron and steel products	331.6	326.8	325.8	312.9	313.2	309.4	330.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	252.7	250.1	248.4	245.5	246.9	250.1	249.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	223.0	222.9	222.0	219.2	219.1	222.3	222.6
Agricultural implements	126.9	126.8	127.3	128.1	130.6	132.4	128.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	303.0	302.1	301.1	296.4	298.9	285.4	303.4
Automobiles and parts	292.9	294.7	293.1	291.0	291.3	292.7	294.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	1508.7	1412.7	1359.0	1341.1	1330.8	1274.3	1452.4
Heating appliances	167.2	168.0	173.6	173.2	178.1	181.8	169.2
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	291.1	291.5	295.9	289.6	289.9	294.7	292.9
Foundry and machine shop products	232.9	230.7	234.0	234.0	236.1	235.2	234.4
Other iron and steel products	377.9	374.3	377.1	361.8	347.4	340.5	379.3
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	445.9	435.7	427.2	411.9	402.3	399.9	442.6
Non-metallic mineral products	220.6	221.2	216.3	212.1	207.5	208.9	212.7
Miscellaneous	376.3	374.6	360.3	350.9	356.5	359.8	366.1
LOGGING	175.4	155.6	155.0	131.0	239.8	300.9	215.8
MINING	153.1	155.1	152.4	150.6	149.2	151.5	154.5
Coal	95.9	96.0	95.4	95.5	95.7	97.4	97.3
Metallic ores	269.9	268.6	262.7	257.6	253.2	258.1	274.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	165.4	161.3	175.2	173.5	171.3	171.4	163.9
COMMUNICATIONS	110.0	112.9	113.1	111.6	110.7	110.6	108.6
Telegraphs	131.3	133.0	133.1	129.9	129.1	129.5	130.0
Telephones	104.2	107.4	107.6	106.6	105.6	105.4	102.6
TRANSPORTATION	124.4	125.2	124.1	125.2	123.9	124.2	121.2
Street railways and cartage	186.8	199.7	189.3	188.7	198.6	189.5	184.5
Steam railways	106.7	107.7	107.8	107.9	107.5	108.0	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	119.2	117.3	111.6	118.0	112.3	111.2	104.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110.8	124.5	130.8	114.2	112.7	106.5	104.6
Building	90.7	94.3	99.5	100.0	102.8	98.8	95.3
Highway	151.3	185.6	199.2	149.0	144.0	141.1	130.8
Railway	93.9	98.9	100.4	97.2	94.6	91.3	90.0
SERVICES	207.7	207.9	207.1	205.4	204.6	204.6	202.2
Hotels and restaurants	206.6	209.9	210.2	207.9	205.7	206.4	202.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	209.6	204.5	200.9	201.3	202.6	201.4	201.9
TRADE	161.2	161.7	162.0	165.7	170.3	179.5	164.2
Retail	167.5	167.4	166.7	171.2	177.7	190.6	171.7
Wholesale	145.3	147.3	150.0	150.5	151.6	151.9	145.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	133.5	134.3	135.5	133.3	135.8	135.7	133.0
FINANCE	125.7	126.1	126.1	128.5	128.6	129.5	126.4
Banks and trust companies	130.0	130.3	130.1	132.7	132.9	132.7	130.7
Brokerage and stock markets	139.9	146.1	146.7	149.2	150.0	148.9	139.6
Insurance	110.1	119.4	119.4	121.7	121.5	121.6	119.8
WINE, BEERING INDUSTRIES (including finance)	180.7	191.5	122.6	180.6	181.1	182.9	150.2

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

TABLE 5. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944.
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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	123.1	159.7	163.1	174.0	172.2	166.7	168.6	168.0
Animal products - edible	111.3	122.8	124.6	147.5	144.3	153.7	155.0	167.1
Fur and products	102.8	114.2	115.4	117.0	107.5	116.4	115.8	130.0
Leather and products	112.2	121.8	120.8	123.3	127.1	123.7	125.4	129.8
Boots and shoes	107.9	117.5	119.5	119.3	125.2	122.1	123.2	126.6
Lumber and products	107.0	118.4	119.0	127.7	126.2	128.2	143.0	133.1
Rough and dressed lumber	102.0	110.6	107.4	107.9	106.1	114.1	129.8	114.3
Furniture	118.8	118.7	108.4	117.0	121.7	122.5	126.5	131.4
Other lumber products	113.1	142.1	161.7	194.9	192.4	177.5	199.3	194.1
Plant products - edible	120.5	125.9	117.0	139.7	131.9	130.7	158.2	156.4
Pulp and paper products	112.9	109.7	109.7	116.4	117.1	118.6	123.7	123.8
Pulp and paper	113.4	109.4	112.5	114.7	114.2	120.0	127.5	121.4
Paper products	121.6	122.0	119.8	133.5	135.4	130.5	134.1	140.1
Printing and publishing	109.2	105.5	102.3	112.3	114.2	112.5	115.3	121.1
Rubber products	120.2	114.9	116.1	140.9	159.8	164.9	170.4	180.4
Textile products	111.9	121.3	117.2	119.5	123.1	118.0	117.4	125.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.9	120.0	115.4	118.2	121.4	114.8	117.0	123.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.1	116.3	112.3	111.5	114.5	104.1	106.6	112.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	119.2	123.3	114.2	123.1	123.8	116.9	119.0	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	108.7	121.2	122.2	126.7	132.7	133.4	136.4	144.0
Hosiery and knit goods	113.7	113.6	108.1	116.8	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.9
Garments and personal furnishings	110.4	127.1	123.7	122.4	125.9	121.9	118.4	126.3
Other textile products	107.7	119.0	116.0	119.3	124.7	119.2	119.9	130.3
Tobacco	113.8	168.2	138.5	159.6	180.9	151.6	151.9	171.6
Beverages	118.7	131.6	118.9	134.2	129.4	138.2	150.6	148.9
Chemicals and allied products 1/	155.7	228.2	221.5	212.3	212.5	199.4	205.5	213.5
Clay, glass and stone products	111.2	125.0	120.8	133.8	129.0	128.9	126.5	130.3
Electric light and power	99.4	103.9	103.6	107.0	105.9	107.9	114.9	110.5
Electrical apparatus	122.6	159.8	165.8	188.4	188.2	182.1	184.1	187.4
Iron and steel products	132.0	198.0	209.8	224.1	220.7	209.0	206.4	201.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	118.6	137.9	137.5	145.6	136.3	136.4	136.0	139.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	114.7	132.9	128.1	127.1	123.7	115.4	119.2	123.2
Agricultural implements	116.0	147.9	148.2	152.4	163.7	154.2	156.0	163.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	127.6	175.2	189.9	210.4	222.1	208.8	203.7	197.9
Automobiles and parts	101.0	133.7	136.4	136.6	138.6	129.0	130.7	133.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	160.6	440.1	509.6	557.6	490.1	481.8	467.7	449.0
Heating appliances	108.8	118.4	117.8	132.9	130.4	121.8	133.1	142.3
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	126.6	177.9	176.0	168.5	163.0	167.4	162.1	168.0
Foundry and machine shop products	129.6	178.7	144.6	168.9	171.8	155.8	170.3	170.4
Other iron and steel products	159.0	268.8	269.1	266.7	252.3	229.3	230.5	214.0
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	132.8	188.2	201.2	213.1	197.0	192.0	180.5	171.5
Non-metallic mineral products	109.4	121.9	127.9	137.7	133.7	134.9	138.0	136.1
Miscellaneous	135.5	231.0	222.3	234.0	246.1	243.9	229.9	237.1
LOGGING	151.7	168.1	117.2	198.7	244.1	149.2	134.4	239.1
MINING	113.4	105.0	101.9	105.8	107.7	102.5	104.4	108.0
Coal	144.9	137.6	127.6	153.0	156.1	144.1	156.9	168.5
Metallic ores	101.9	91.2	89.5	86.2	88.2	82.3	78.2	79.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	112.4	114.3	118.9	118.1	116.2	132.8	146.6	143.3
COMMUNICATIONS	105.1	115.8	115.5	119.9	122.1	127.3	132.2	130.4
Telegraphs	110.6	128.1	129.8	126.6	125.1	128.3	133.5	135.0
Telephones	103.3	112.0	111.0	117.9	121.2	127.0	131.8	129.0
TRANSPORTATION	116.2	123.3	131.6	135.9	130.8	142.8	143.8	151.4
Street railways and cartage	104.5	122.0	129.6	140.3	136.9	145.8	148.7	149.9
Steam railways	119.7	124.8	131.4	134.4	134.4	140.8	142.4	152.6
Shipping and stevedoring	122.0	118.7	136.4	133.9	103.4	145.7	141.3	149.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	112.2	134.6	117.5	120.0	82.6	92.5	117.2	102.7
Building	127.8	167.4	134.7	117.8	78.5	71.5	82.9	82.2
Highway	109.1	106.6	91.8	119.2	67.2	98.8	144.0	106.7
Railway	86.4	112.5	124.3	125.7	116.7	126.8	145.3	139.9
SERVICES	104.6	121.4	130.1	135.6	137.3	140.7	143.1	145.2
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	127.7	140.3	147.7	150.4	151.7	158.3	159.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.6	113.6	117.7	120.3	120.5	126.6	123.7	127.0
TRADE	109.2	112.0	106.4	117.2	112.8	115.7	117.0	125.2
Retail	110.2	113.9	105.8	118.1	111.6	114.9	114.9	125.5
Wholesale	108.7	107.4	107.8	115.2	115.6	117.4	121.6	124.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.4	144.0	143.4	153.4	149.1	146.0	149.6	152.1
FINANCE	107.5	114.4	114.0	118.2	120.1	122.6	122.6	124.5
Banks and Trust Companies	112.4	118.6	119.5	122.9	124.0	126.9	126.8	132.7
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	105.9	92.2	104.8	118.1	123.5	135.4	138.4	140.8
Insurance	102.6	111.5	108.9	113.4	116.0	117.5	117.5	115.3
TOTAL	118.8	142.8	142.1	151.9	147.8	145.1	149.5	151.0

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, 1944. (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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	112.1	132.0	133.5	137.4	134.9	132.9	134.6	131.0
Animal products - edible	103.1	105.5	106.9	121.1	120.0	130.9	135.9	137.7
Fur and products	103.4	100.2	102.9	101.6	99.4	101.9	101.4	109.1
Leather and products	105.2	102.4	102.6	100.1	102.2	100.1	99.3	99.9
Boots and shoes	102.2	96.9	96.5	94.0	95.7	96.4	95.6	95.1
Lumber and products	93.0	93.1	97.0	97.1	95.3	100.0	109.7	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber	86.5	85.0	85.0	79.2	77.6	85.7	96.9	83.2
Furniture	105.8	97.4	95.3	98.5	110.0	112.0	115.5	115.5
Other lumber products	103.0	113.9	133.5	149.0	138.9	133.5	143.4	137.5
Plant products - edible	118.3	113.5	103.2	124.7	114.2	114.2	147.0	138.3
Pulp and paper products	104.9	99.8	100.7	105.1	103.3	104.9	108.9	107.9
Pulp and paper	103.0	97.3	99.8	99.8	97.4	101.7	106.7	101.7
Paper products	114.6	111.8	113.1	127.9	124.5	122.4	127.0	128.0
Printing and publishing	102.9	97.3	96.2	102.2	102.6	101.4	104.1	106.8
Rubber products	110.1	96.4	94.1	103.6	114.1	122.1	126.8	133.1
Textile products	103.9	104.2	101.3	98.9	100.3	98.8	96.2	99.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.7	102.6	95.1	93.4	93.8	92.1	91.4	93.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	102.8	100.6	95.2	91.3	90.5	87.5	86.4	88.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.1	106.4	92.2	92.1	92.8	89.6	89.6	90.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	101.3	94.3	96.3	99.0	101.7	101.0	105.1
Hosiery and knit goods	103.4	95.7	100.3	102.7	104.7	104.0	100.2	103.1
Garments and personal furnishings	105.5	110.6	107.9	102.0	103.3	102.4	98.1	102.6
Other textile products	100.4	102.3	102.1	100.8	105.6	101.9	100.7	106.6
Tobacco	108.6	151.1	123.0	126.0	141.7	117.3	113.0	123.6
Beverages	114.4	117.7	103.0	115.7	112.3	117.4	127.3	127.3
Chemicals and allied products 1/	146.7	201.9	190.7	178.1	173.1	167.7	174.3	174.8
Clay, glass and stone products	102.3	101.7	98.6	104.7	103.0	102.5	100.8	99.8
Electric light and power	98.1	93.1	93.6	95.1	90.3	93.4	100.5	96.2
Electrical apparatus	108.1	132.6	139.0	156.3	154.6	154.6	153.9	150.1
Iron and steel products	119.5	164.8	171.5	176.6	172.5	166.2	163.7	155.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	112.5	122.4	124.2	125.8	118.1	117.4	116.7	118.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	108.4	113.5	109.9	102.6	99.7	98.0	98.6	98.7
Agricultural implements	101.7	119.2	124.4	120.6	125.9	113.2	118.4	122.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	117.0	148.6	158.7	172.0	175.1	168.2	167.5	158.7
Automobiles and parts	102.4	120.4	119.6	119.5	117.3	110.2	114.3	114.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	141.4	346.2	360.9	388.4	361.0	356.0	339.5	318.3
Heating appliances	103.4	100.7	105.7	107.4	106.2	103.6	109.6	114.8
Iron and steel fabrication 1/(n.e.s.)	113.3	145.4	140.1	133.9	131.3	127.7	130.8	130.3
Foundry and machine shop products	111.6	138.4	112.8	121.1	121.9	112.0	100.7	101.2
Other iron and steel products	137.4	212.4	209.1	198.4	184.5	176.7	175.6	158.5
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	116.8	157.5	166.3	173.7	158.3	156.2	147.0	137.6
Non-metallic mineral products	102.1	109.7	114.1	118.9	118.4	117.6	120.4	115.7
Miscellaneous	117.2	161.2	167.4	168.6	167.6	169.5	164.5	164.1
LOGGING	158.1	149.2	92.8	151.7	170.8	111.1	97.9	190.1
MINING	103.6	91.4	88.1	89.2	89.9	86.3	86.0	85.5
Coal	110.6	101.1	97.3	109.7	110.5	103.6	104.5	106.4
Metallic ores	99.2	85.3	81.5	77.0	78.6	73.4	70.6	68.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.3	97.7	98.1	96.3	93.2	100.7	108.8	105.8
COMMUNICATIONS	103.5	107.0	106.6	107.6	107.9	110.9	116.4	113.8
Telegraphs	101.3	111.9	113.9	111.0	111.6	111.5	115.2	112.1
Telephones	104.2	105.2	104.1	106.5	106.6	110.7	116.7	114.3
TRANSPORTATION	104.9	110.3	115.7	120.7	115.7	123.4	125.5	125.7
Street railways	101.9	110.6	113.7	122.6	121.3	126.6	129.2	129.4
Steam railways	106.6	113.0	118.7	122.2	121.2	123.0	125.5	125.7
Shipping and stevedoring	106.0	100.7	108.3	111.0	86.7	117.7	117.6	117.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	102.8	108.5	90.5	92.0	64.1	72.6	94.1	78.9
Building	118.6	145.7	111.3	92.8	64.1	61.1	70.6	70.2
Highway	107.0	89.6	72.8	91.7	45.1	73.3	110.5	79.3
Railway	73.4	86.1	89.9	90.8	83.0	87.3	100.0	91.4
SERVICES	99.7	106.5	112.3	115.5	115.2	118.3	121.2	119.7
Hotels and restaurants	99.5	106.8	115.0	120.6	119.6	122.1	128.9	126.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.1	106.0	108.1	107.7	108.3	112.5	109.4	109.7
TRADE	106.6	104.9	96.0	108.4	99.8	102.9	103.3	114.5
Retail	108.6	107.5	95.9	110.4	98.9	102.4	101.3	115.8
Wholesale	98.7	96.5	96.8	102.3	103.0	104.8	110.1	111.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	110.4	122.0	118.5	124.6	118.8	118.1	121.5	121.6
FINANCE	105.0	106.7	105.6	108.1	108.4	108.0	108.6	110.7
Banks and trust companies	110.8	115.6	113.8	116.6	116.7	116.6	113.9	119.2
Brokerage and stock market operation	94.7	81.7	90.8	102.4	107.9	110.5	119.0	120.8
Insurance	98.4	97.1	96.3	97.9	98.0	97.1	97.6	99.4
TOTAL	110.1	121.3	117.9	123.9	118.4	117.6	121.0	121.2

1/ Revised, 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, 1944.

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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	121.7	163.4	181.3	198.6	194.1	194.6	186.7	198.4
	Lumber products	94.6	132.7	123.6	153.7	155.9	164.9	200.5	149.7
	Pulp and paper	113.9	117.7	128.2	127.1	125.6	130.0	129.8	128.5
	Iron and steel	140.3	216.1	247.7	273.7	265.5	261.1	239.9	267.0
	Logging	160.7	218.9	109.2	202.6	268.0	111.3	103.3	257.0
	Mining	132.9	116.6	109.3	130.3	129.7	127.9	142.4	152.3
	Transportation	152.7	180.6	231.0	216.5	217.6	213.7	179.8	211.8
	Construction	181.3	165.4	112.0	168.4	86.3	118.3	175.5	137.7
	Trade	120.4	115.8	107.9	125.9	119.0	124.4	126.0	140.7
	- All Industries	138.6	154.9	152.2	176.2	161.2	161.5	167.2	177.0
Quebec	- Manufacturing	126.1	167.6	175.5	189.2	183.5	178.0	180.0	176.9
	Lumber products	104.5	125.2	123.0	133.2	132.7	139.6	162.1	146.1
	Pulp and paper	113.5	105.4	107.9	115.6	117.2	121.7	129.8	124.8
	Textile products	110.4	122.3	120.9	122.2	126.5	121.0	121.7	129.9
	Chemical and allied products	157.7	250.2	249.2	233.8	239.8	229.3	234.6	240.7
	Iron and steel	141.3	216.0	239.1	271.6	257.8	243.6	241.1	228.1
	Logging	190.5	210.2	105.6	234.9	319.0	160.5	133.5	301.7
	Mining	112.2	112.2	116.1	118.9	119.8	114.1	112.2	112.6
	Communications	101.9	110.5	109.4	114.4	119.0	122.8	125.4	124.6
	Transportation	116.6	115.1	121.3	125.2	114.8	132.9	139.1	145.3
	Construction	119.4	155.4	114.9	116.4	75.1	86.6	124.2	96.7
	Services	106.2	131.6	144.2	149.1	150.1	152.7	155.1	156.6
	Trade	104.3	112.3	107.9	116.7	116.3	116.7	114.8	122.2
	- All Industries	123.3	154.4	153.1	166.3	160.0	155.3	159.9	160.8
Ontario	- Manufacturing	120.8	148.9	148.3	156.1	157.3	151.9	155.7	155.1
	Lumber products	106.5	114.9	126.7	135.5	128.2	128.3	142.0	134.5
	Plant products - edible	123.1	120.4	116.0	134.0	126.2	126.6	157.0	146.4
	Pulp and paper	113.9	111.5	109.8	115.8	116.6	114.9	118.7	121.9
	Textile products	114.9	119.8	112.2	116.0	118.7	113.2	111.2	118.9
	Chemical and allied products	135.5	196.0	188.1	185.7	178.2	159.7	168.1	179.7
	Electrical apparatus	122.3	146.7	147.3	167.4	167.3	163.9	167.6	172.2
	Iron and steel	124.4	171.2	171.1	177.3	179.1	171.1	172.4	170.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	132.1	166.9	174.5	177.1	179.2	177.0	168.0	165.7
	Logging	167.8	179.3	108.9	178.7	276.1	142.9	162.9	316.4
	Mining	99.5	90.5	87.0	79.3	83.1	79.5	75.7	78.7
	Communications	104.0	111.6	111.5	118.3	121.9	129.0	132.6	129.2
	Transportation	112.4	122.7	124.2	132.1	124.9	134.9	139.3	144.6
	Construction	99.9	103.2	101.3	96.8	75.4	77.3	89.9	89.5
	Services	107.8	118.0	127.5	132.1	131.6	135.6	136.6	139.6
	Trade	108.2	107.0	103.0	110.9	106.4	109.7	111.4	118.1
	- All Industries	116.2	135.7	134.0	140.5	139.9	136.1	139.2	142.2
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	127.0	152.5	152.7	167.7	169.1	164.5	162.8	169.4
	Animal products - edible	121.7	146.3	142.7	183.6	186.6	195.7	184.4	215.3
	Lumber products	106.1	108.8	113.7	111.6	124.2	119.2	133.5	123.8
	Plant products - edible	121.2	140.1	124.7	158.9	159.2	142.9	154.2	165.3
	Textile products	101.6	124.7	122.7	118.3	125.6	128.3	127.6	131.6
	Iron and steel	132.7	174.7	185.4	199.2	200.0	181.4	173.0	176.8
	Mining	138.1	144.5	133.5	152.1	149.7	142.6	153.5	161.6
	Communications	106.0	112.3	111.9	116.0	116.0	118.4	124.9	125.1
	Transportation	111.5	115.2	122.6	129.1	125.6	139.4	142.3	147.8
	Construction	88.6	99.8	99.1	113.7	77.2	95.3	112.4	102.2
	Services	94.6	108.7	114.3	120.8	124.2	127.4	132.0	132.9
	Trade	111.7	114.9	107.3	123.5	114.0	117.9	120.5	131.0
	- All Industries	114.5	126.6	126.2	139.5	132.9	136.4	140.4	145.3
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	126.3	209.9	217.3	230.2	222.6	212.4	217.7	205.9
	Animal products - edible	101.9	118.3	115.5	145.2	119.7	133.3	159.9	167.7
	Lumber products	111.1	117.3	109.6	115.6	115.7	116.8	124.5	123.0
	Plant products - edible	117.4	165.2	128.7	187.2	144.6	156.0	234.8	234.4
	Pulp and paper	107.3	115.7	107.9	119.5	119.2	121.4	127.1	128.8
	Iron and steel	179.2	517.7	579.2	586.3	573.0	514.9	492.9	438.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.2	126.4	111.0	119.0	113.0	106.4	105.0	106.7
	Logging	99.9	106.8	133.5	151.2	143.5	150.8	129.8	142.3
	Mining	110.0	86.7	90.3	94.9	99.6	88.2	87.9	95.3
	Transportation	111.9	127.1	133.5	136.0	143.5	150.9	149.6	155.4
	Construction	103.7	236.5	247.3	178.9	146.5	136.9	142.6	133.0
	Services	103.2	127.1	128.6	138.1	143.6	148.5	154.3	153.8
	Trade	112.7	120.7	114.7	128.3	126.1	129.2	134.4	141.6
	- All Industries	116.1	169.6	176.2	179.8	173.8	168.7	170.0	166.1

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

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

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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	- All Manufacturing	108.7	128.8	136.5	142.3	139.3	139.6	137.5	139.5
	Lumber products	82.1	106.2	106.3	106.4	106.8	120.1	136.7	103.6
	Pulp and paper	100.2	103.2	106.8	107.3	102.5	103.0	104.6	101.9
	Iron and steel	127.4	174.8	188.1	201.0	193.5	190.7	179.7	188.4
	Logging	154.6	172.5	76.8	149.4	170.9	76.0	66.8	168.9
	Mining	98.6	85.1	82.3	89.3	88.9	89.3	89.4	88.6
	Transportation	141.0	164.7	191.4	189.7	186.5	182.7	152.0	175.0
	Construction	151.5	141.5	86.4	122.3	84.6	85.5	121.9	100.4
	Trade	114.3	115.6	98.5	115.4	100.5	106.7	106.8	125.3
	- All Industries	123.4	128.2	115.0	131.0	114.9	117.0	121.1	125.9
Quebec	- All Manufacturing	113.5	135.3	140.8	143.1	141.7	138.1	138.0	132.4
	Lumber products	84.4	88.1	89.4	88.9	88.3	94.0	108.2	95.5
	Pulp and paper	106.1	97.0	99.4	103.2	102.0	106.9	111.3	106.2
	Textile products	103.6	105.9	104.5	101.7	103.3	102.3	98.9	103.4
	Chemical and allied products	151.0	218.9	214.9	193.5	192.0	147.2	196.1	195.4
	Iron and steel	124.8	173.6	194.7	207.5	199.6	192.8	188.2	171.7
	Logging	186.2	165.7	91.4	173.9	174.3	107.9	85.7	201.8
	Mining	108.3	103.9	106.5	107.8	107.4	101.4	99.8	97.2
	Communications	105.4	108.7	107.5	108.1	109.5	112.3	117.5	116.7
	Transportation	104.6	102.6	106.8	110.9	101.3	114.8	122.2	119.7
	Construction	108.5	121.5	95.1	96.0	58.2	71.0	112.3	76.4
	Services	102.7	114.2	120.6	123.8	124.2	125.9	130.4	125.1
	Trade	105.9	105.9	98.2	112.2	106.2	118.5	102.7	112.7
	- All Industries	114.3	128.5	125.7	132.4	125.3	123.5	127.1	125.6
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	110.7	125.5	124.1	127.2	125.2	123.3	126.8	124.1
	Lumber products	93.4	92.1	106.6	107.1	100.8	102.1	114.3	105.6
	Plant products - edible	122.1	108.2	103.7	124.2	113.0	116.0	155.1	134.4
	Pulp and paper	105.9	100.5	101.3	108.3	105.1	104.4	107.8	109.8
	Textile products	104.2	100.9	96.2	95.0	95.9	93.3	91.6	94.5
	Chemical and allied products	127.3	178.0	161.7	157.7	147.1	132.9	143.1	148.2
	Electrical apparatus	109.6	122.9	127.9	141.6	138.7	142.4	143.9	142.9
	Iron and steel	114.1	145.1	143.8	143.4	140.9	137.9	138.8	134.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	113.0	137.0	137.0	140.6	137.7	135.5	129.1	126.2
	Logging	158.7	151.6	84.0	131.2	188.4	119.0	119.3	226.5
	Mining	94.5	82.4	76.0	68.4	71.7	69.5	68.1	68.3
	Communications	101.2	100.9	100.2	102.4	104.2	108.2	113.2	110.5
	Transportation	103.5	111.0	113.0	121.3	111.8	121.3	124.6	123.3
	Construction	87.5	85.5	79.7	74.6	59.2	63.0	70.7	70.6
	Services	102.9	105.0	112.1	113.7	111.3	115.6	116.2	117.1
	Trade	103.9	89.3	92.1	101.9	94.6	97.6	98.4	108.4
	- All Industries	107.5	116.2	113.0	115.5	113.6	112.5	115.6	116.6
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing	116.8	131.6	131.6	142.0	141.5	138.6	139.2	138.6
	Animal products - edible	112.0	127.5	130.3	159.1	160.2	178.1	169.9	183.5
	Lumber products	99.9	87.1	92.3	89.9	101.2	94.8	105.6	94.3
	Plant products - edible	116.0	136.2	116.5	151.0	129.7	132.7	145.1	157.0
	Textile products	101.9	116.7	116.2	105.5	112.4	116.0	113.2	114.5
	Iron and steel	115.6	146.3	151.3	160.1	157.9	141.3	138.9	132.1
	Mining	128.6	123.1	111.8	129.2	125.7	117.4	122.3	125.7
	Communications	104.8	105.2	106.6	107.4	105.6	109.4	115.2	111.2
	Transportation	100.6	105.8	110.6	116.2	114.7	119.9	125.3	122.8
	Construction	82.0	80.0	77.4	80.7	56.3	70.2	81.7	72.7
	Services	88.8	96.7	99.8	107.0	108.9	112.6	117.8	115.8
	Trade	108.8	108.7	98.4	112.2	100.4	105.9	108.1	121.2
	- All Industries	105.6	110.6	108.0	117.1	110.9	113.2	117.1	118.4
British Columbia	- All Manufacturing	115.6	167.6	167.6	179.7	173.4	169.0	174.1	163.7
	Animal products - edible	110.2	108.4	108.3	123.0	95.6	102.2	133.6	132.6
	Lumber products	102.5	95.8	90.5	93.0	92.2	95.2	98.4	96.5
	Plant products - edible	115.9	147.1	108.2	158.6	109.4	123.2	204.0	196.7
	Pulp and paper	104.6	107.5	102.3	109.0	108.9	109.0	112.8	112.2
	Iron and steel	157.9	399.0	423.8	442.1	433.5	403.7	379.1	335.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	88.7	114.1	105.5	112.4	106.7	102.3	100.4	99.6
	Logging	94.2	95.1	119.9	129.3	122.2	128.3	124.3	129.5
	Mining	99.1	80.1	83.3	83.7	83.9	78.5	77.3	72.1
	Transportation	99.8	105.3	109.0	112.6	121.2	122.7	123.9	123.5
	Construction	93.5	170.3	162.2	123.9	106.1	102.2	105.6	99.2
	Services	96.7	107.1	110.7	114.6	116.4	119.9	123.4	124.1
	Trade	109.7	111.0	100.4	113.6	103.7	107.3	112.3	122.2
	- All Industries	107.1	138.9	139.1	143.7	138.1	136.1	139.4	135.3

1/ Revised 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, 1944.

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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	127.1	172.7	180.6	197.4	152.5	183.7	184.1	181.9
	Plant Products - edible	114.2	116.0	110.4	121.8	126.8	123.0	125.3	131.6
	Pulp and paper	111.2	112.8	108.8	124.6	128.2	125.4	129.1	135.7
	Textiles	108.8	122.2	120.2	119.6	126.5	122.6	120.4	127.9
	Tobacco	117.9	164.4	145.4	159.1	164.5	160.7	160.4	173.3
	Iron and steel	146.0	220.0	242.8	271.2	261.1	241.2	244.0	232.2
	Communications	103.3	108.6	110.8	114.5	120.0	123.3	123.5	123.7
	Transportation	121.1	100.2	107.1	111.6	81.9	124.3	134.5	137.3
	Construction	130.4	144.4	108.6	110.3	115.1	94.8	113.7	111.0
	Services	104.5	128.4	138.0	150.6	153.1	156.1	152.8	160.4
	Trade	103.3	114.0	109.9	118.0	117.5	117.2	114.9	123.4
	- All Industries	123.0	156.9	160.7	173.9	168.6	164.3	165.7	165.6
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	136.4	215.1	255.3	294.8	275.7	288.4	290.3	241.3
	Chemicals	205.7	377.1	439.5	402.2	403.5	378.1	394.3	360.3
	Iron and steel	134.7	276.0	393.5	407.1	532.7	593.0	569.4	390.7
	Transportation	105.6	120.0	123.4	131.6	131.6	140.9	151.9	148.6
	Construction	117.3	213.4	144.1	160.6	135.5	140.7	161.8	151.9
	Services	105.9	115.3	131.8	134.7	141.5	148.5	159.9	161.7
	Trade	103.2	111.8	109.9	126.6	123.8	134.1	129.3	134.0
	- All Industries	128.3	192.4	214.8	245.2	230.5	241.7	244.8	210.7
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	128.2	165.0	167.2	177.7	181.4	174.6	173.3	171.9
	Plant products - edible	118.0	108.9	105.0	114.4	113.2	112.0	120.7	124.7
	Pulp and paper	114.3	109.7	104.4	116.2	118.2	115.5	117.8	124.1
	Textiles	119.2	128.2	121.6	123.4	126.6	119.5	115.9	124.8
	Chemicals	155.3	218.0	220.8	234.0	238.4	200.9	205.7	219.3
	Electrical apparatus	119.2	151.4	161.1	181.0	182.3	180.5	181.0	187.5
	Iron and steel	133.6	228.0	234.9	249.3	255.7	243.8	244.8	226.8
	Communications	104.4	111.8	112.2	115.9	122.3	124.7	128.0	123.7
	Transportation	101.5	124.7	129.3	138.1	132.6	139.4	142.6	148.9
	Construction	73.7	93.9	82.0	92.8	85.1	78.9	83.2	93.5
	Services	106.4	118.1	127.7	135.0	137.1	139.6	136.0	142.9
	Trade	112.0	111.0	105.3	112.7	107.7	110.6	111.4	118.7
	- All Industries	120.7	148.6	149.1	158.6	158.7	155.8	155.3	156.3
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	117.2	131.9	134.1	148.2	139.8	143.0	144.4	151.6
	Pulp and paper	111.2	113.2	117.0	124.6	126.1	121.3	125.3	132.1
	Iron and steel	129.8	146.7	154.9	177.0	149.5	168.9	167.7	184.0
	Construction	193.7	115.9	107.4	98.2	78.2	84.4	98.9	95.4
	Services	117.8	139.0	144.1	152.9	154.6	149.9	150.9	157.6
	Trade	101.3	113.5	112.6	125.8	123.2	122.6	125.2	130.5
	- All Industries	122.7	125.3	126.4	136.8	128.8	132.1	135.3	140.3
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	125.9	150.4	136.1	141.5	143.1	135.8	137.0	142.7
	Textiles	118.1	115.4	103.0	111.5	113.8	108.0	100.8	116.3
	Electrical apparatus	131.4	163.0	145.8	170.2	169.9	161.1	175.3	181.8
	Iron and steel	130.8	166.6	148.9	149.0	150.5	139.9	140.1	142.0
	Construction	87.7	111.3	93.0	87.1	83.4	60.0	68.0	84.8
	Trade	107.7	109.2	101.4	108.8	107.8	112.0	113.2	126.0
	- All Industries	122.1	144.9	131.5	136.7	136.7	130.9	132.7	139.1
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	105.4	146.2	148.7	147.3	152.2	142.6	143.2	144.1
	Iron and steel	104.5	149.6	152.2	149.3	155.0	143.6	142.9	143.9
	Construction	157.8	201.1	146.3	164.8	118.1	142.3	164.0	183.6
	Trade	93.9	104.0	100.8	116.1	108.6	112.6	119.1	120.6
	- All Industries	106.1	145.7	147.3	146.8	150.3	142.3	143.2	144.7
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	128.5	149.4	150.4	154.1	167.7	164.0	158.9	167.8
	Animal products - edible	115.6	141.9	137.3	177.1	179.7	186.6	178.7	212.8
	Textiles	98.4	123.7	121.8	113.0	120.8	123.2	121.2	124.9
	Chemicals	831.2	826.8	618.4	590.0	617.6	671.5	667.6	640.7
	Iron and steel	119.7	149.5	170.9	184.0	190.9	174.2	157.0	169.6
	Communications	98.0	103.2	96.2	104.4	98.1	98.5	103.4	110.4
	Transportation	107.7	110.8	120.8	133.0	131.1	135.4	140.0	144.2
	Construction	34.3	48.4	44.0	34.5	25.5	32.9	35.4	38.6
	Services	105.1	118.2	120.6	128.3	132.5	140.8	141.7	143.7
	Trade	116.6	118.2	108.5	128.7	114.0	119.0	118.3	134.8
	- All Industries	112.6	126.3	124.5	137.2	134.2	134.9	131.7	142.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	140.9	289.8	318.7	324.1	323.6	297.5	284.7	264.1
	Lumber products	115.3	106.1	99.5	112.2	113.3	115.1	120.1	126.5
	Iron and steel	189.3	591.7	669.1	857.1	658.0	583.3	536.4	475.2
	Communications	111.7	116.8	118.5	115.9	116.5	124.9	137.5	135.4
	Transportation	110.6	119.9	130.0	130.2	147.3	150.1	144.7	157.4
	Construction	124.0	243.4	160.4	189.5	139.6	129.0	147.2	146.2
	Services	104.4	133.2	132.6	143.1	149.2	153.1	158.9	156.3
	Trade	112.8	120.9	115.4	131.3	129.2	130.8	134.4	144.6
	- All Industries	127.1	215.9	225.2	233.5	232.1	219.2	214.8	207.4

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	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	115.2	138.5	146.3	151.5	148.7	146.3	142.3	137.4
	Plant products - edible	109.5	102.6	95.1	98.4	101.3	97.8	99.0	103.1
	Pulp and paper	107.9	109.0	108.4	114.6	118.5	115.8	118.7	120.3
	Textiles	104.3	107.7	107.1	101.6	105.9	104.6	97.7	104.0
	Tobacco	111.2	136.0	123.8	112.9	117.2	114.9	109.1	114.8
	Iron and steel	128.8	171.9	199.1	211.1	203.6	197.7	193.3	176.4
	Communications	104.9	106.0	104.9	105.5	107.6	111.7	116.2	116.5
	Transportation	107.6	86.2	90.7	93.7	75.2	103.3	116.3	108.3
	Construction	122.3	117.7	93.9	86.9	95.9	78.6	90.6	88.2
	Services	101.7	109.4	113.5	123.9	125.6	127.8	126.2	127.6
	Trade	106.0	107.2	99.4	114.6	108.4	107.4	104.5	115.7
	- All Industries	113.3	128.8	132.4	138.3	134.9	133.9	132.0	129.6
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	125.6	175.1	199.6	206.0	195.7	190.7	190.9	168.5
	Chemicals	169.4	268.0	292.7	246.5	238.8	229.0	231.5	202.3
	Iron and steel	113.2	237.6	343.1	467.0	432.7	400.2	390.6	297.4
	Transportation	103.4	109.3	113.3	117.1	113.5	122.3	127.4	123.3
	Construction	108.0	135.9	103.4	100.4	93.2	90.1	101.6	99.6
	Services	104.8	103.2	114.8	115.6	120.6	125.0	132.5	133.1
	Trade	103.6	106.7	100.6	110.2	103.6	112.9	113.2	123.2
	- All Industries	118.7	155.2	168.6	173.8	165.5	163.6	165.6	151.2
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	116.7	138.7	139.3	143.1	142.5	141.0	141.4	137.9
	Plant products - edible	117.2	100.0	98.9	114.0	110.4	111.5	123.2	124.4
	Pulp and paper	106.5	98.5	97.7	107.6	106.7	104.7	108.2	112.4
	Textiles	108.8	106.2	103.3	98.7	99.6	96.8	94.0	98.5
	Chemicals	145.0	199.0	190.5	194.3	194.3	166.8	175.5	183.5
	Electrical apparatus	108.7	133.2	145.4	160.4	155.4	158.0	158.0	157.3
	Iron and steel	126.1	186.8	188.0	187.7	187.2	187.4	187.7	170.0
	Communications	101.8	103.4	101.7	103.0	105.1	108.7	110.3	108.7
	Transportation	101.3	113.7	115.0	125.2	122.2	126.6	127.4	127.7
	Construction	72.3	86.9	75.1	78.8	74.7	68.1	73.4	82.5
	Services	101.7	105.9	114.3	118.5	118.1	119.9	114.7	120.1
	Trade	108.2	103.3	95.0	106.7	97.6	100.7	101.0	110.7
	- All Industries	111.9	127.4	128.1	131.4	129.2	128.2	129.2	129.2
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	105.1	111.4	113.1	123.3	112.9	114.2	118.2	116.8
	Pulp and paper	105.8	107.6	111.0	117.8	114.7	109.4	111.8	112.3
	Iron and steel	100.6	100.7	102.2	117.3	98.6	110.6	116.7	116.6
	Construction	137.6	90.2	90.3	77.2	60.9	70.5	79.9	75.2
	Services	108.9	117.4	117.6	124.0	121.7	123.6	124.7	126.0
	Trade	104.2	108.3	103.8	113.8	107.0	110.7	111.1	122.9
	- All Industries	109.2	108.4	109.4	115.9	106.7	109.7	113.5	114.7
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	113.1	124.8	118.2	116.4	115.3	114.3	114.6	116.1
	Textiles	104.3	97.2	91.0	96.4	96.8	94.5	90.1	95.5
	Electrical apparatus	116.2	123.6	120.1	127.0	130.0	129.4	133.5	132.5
	Iron and steel	119.4	142.6	133.6	124.4	121.8	118.4	117.6	116.5
	Construction	74.1	83.1	72.6	63.1	48.0	44.2	53.6	65.4
	Trade	104.5	100.5	93.9	99.7	97.0	100.3	100.4	117.2
	- All Industries	110.3	120.3	113.8	112.9	110.5	110.4	111.4	114.6
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	106.1	137.6	135.3	132.8	131.5	126.1	126.0	125.8
	Iron and steel	105.5	140.4	137.9	134.1	133.3	125.9	124.4	124.3
	Construction	153.4	162.2	118.7	140.3	97.2	112.2	116.5	142.2
	Trade	98.3	103.7	98.0	116.9	112.0	118.4	121.3	129.3
	- All Industries	106.2	135.5	132.4	131.5	129.2	125.3	125.4	125.9
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	119.3	128.9	131.3	139.7	140.9	138.3	135.0	137.6
	Animal products - edible	102.0	116.3	120.7	141.8	144.8	163.5	157.9	170.3
	Textiles	101.1	116.1	121.1	105.0	114.2	117.9	112.9	113.8
	Chemicals	811.8	701.6	480.8	497.0	503.7	565.0	561.0	521.2
	Iron and steel	106.0	123.7	141.1	152.7	153.8	137.1	130.2	130.3
	Communications	106.2	97.2	95.9	96.7	93.8	98.8	103.3	102.4
	Transportation	103.9	102.9	107.9	117.7	117.0	122.2	125.5	128.8
	Construction	41.9	46.3	42.7	32.4	23.1	29.1	33.4	34.8
	Services	112.5	116.5	109.2	114.0	118.2	125.4	127.1	128.9
	Trade	112.2	111.7	99.0	114.3	100.3	108.0	106.7	124.4
	- All Industries	108.8	114.0	111.8	120.5	116.5	118.1	117.0	123.8
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	126.8	226.1	234.1	244.4	246.2	232.5	219.5	205.6
	Lumber products	104.7	86.2	85.3	93.4	95.0	98.1	98.2	103.4
	Iron and steel	167.8	466.0	494.2	501.6	506.3	461.3	411.0	367.1
	Communications	102.3	108.7	107.2	108.9	105.2	110.5	114.8	114.8
	Transportation	109.8	104.7	111.5	114.9	137.3	138.9	132.7	138.8
	Construction	112.2	202.9	132.4	142.0	101.5	100.8	114.1	114.8
	Services	97.2	112.8	115.0	120.3	121.2	124.5	127.7	128.0
	Trade	109.4	110.2	99.8	114.0	103.8	107.5	111.5	122.6
	- All Industries	116.8	170.4	155.3	179.0	177.3	171.6	167.3	163.9

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, 1944

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 Published Index (1926=100)	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)
MARITIME PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	187.9	123.4	138.6
Dec. 1, 1942	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.1	128.2	154.9
June 1, 1943	132,717	3,811,995	28.72	175.3	115.0	152.2
Dec. 1, "	151,188	4,418,854	29.23	199.6	131.0	176.2
Mar. 1, 1944	132,580	4,046,046	30.52	175.1	114.9	161.2
June 1, "	135,435	4,076,269	30.10	178.2	117.0	161.5
Sept. 1, "	140,939	4,244,244	30.11	184.5	121.1	167.2
Dec. 1, "	146,469	4,495,125	30.69	191.8	125.9	177.0
QUEBEC						
Dec. 1, 1941	524,932	13,266,708	25.27	180.0	114.3	123.3
Dec. 1, 1942	591,583	16,733,335	28.29	202.2	128.5	154.4
June 1, 1943	581,006	16,791,556	28.90	197.8	125.7	153.1
Dec. 1, "	614,047	18,443,155	30.04	208.3	132.4	166.3
Mar. 1, 1944	582,468	17,813,643	30.58	197.1	125.3	160.0
June 1, "	574,048	17,289,679	30.12	194.3	123.5	155.3
Sept. 1, "	593,042	17,844,099	30.09	200.0	127.1	159.9
Dec. 1, "	586,627	17,974,124	30.63	197.6	125.6	160.8
ONTARIO						
Dec. 1, 1941	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
Dec. 1, 1942	764,444	24,028,808	31.43	188.2	116.2	135.7
June 1, 1943	743,257	23,765,736	31.98	182.9	113.0	134.0
Dec. 1, "	767,379	25,052,970	32.65	188.6	116.5	140.5
Mar. 1, 1944	748,087	24,984,133	33.40	183.9	113.6	139.9
June 1, "	742,721	24,342,633	32.77	182.1	112.5	136.1
Sept. 1, "	767,819	25,070,019	32.65	186.5	115.6	139.2
Dec. 1, "	775,337	25,654,503	33.10	188.0	116.6	142.2
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Dec. 1, 1941	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
Dec. 1, 1942	191,953	5,723,491	29.82	141.9	110.6	126.6
June 1, 1943	187,617	5,724,407	30.51	138.5	108.0	126.2
Dec. 1, "	203,752	6,349,342	31.16	150.3	117.1	139.5
Mar. 1, 1944	193,173	6,063,396	31.39	142.3	110.9	132.9
June 1, "	198,705	6,283,018	31.62	145.2	113.2	136.4
Sept. 1, "	206,596	6,500,111	31.46	150.3	117.1	140.4
Dec. 1, "	209,108	6,738,516	32.23	151.9	118.4	145.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Dec. 1, 1941	133,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
Dec. 1, 1942	173,717	5,843,132	33.64	187.4	138.9	169.6
June 1, 1943	174,642	6,171,476	35.34	187.6	139.1	176.2
Dec. 1, "	180,362	6,331,406	35.10	193.7	143.7	179.8
Mar. 1, 1944	173,569	6,139,893	35.37	186.3	138.1	173.8
June 1, "	171,504	5,968,957	34.80	183.6	136.1	168.7
Sept. 1, "	176,780	6,056,189	34.45	188.1	139.4	170.0
Dec. 1, "	170,870	5,931,748	34.71	182.5	136.3	166.1
CANADA						
Dec. 1, 1941	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.4
Dec. 1, 1942	1,867,843	56,147,176	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.0
June 1, 1943	1,819,239	56,265,170	30.93	181.2	118.5	143.4
Dec. 1, "	1,916,728	60,596,603	31.61	190.5	124.6	153.4
Mar. 1, 1944	1,829,857	59,047,111	32.27	181.7	118.8	149.1
June 1, "	1,822,413	57,960,556	31.80	180.5	118.1	146.0
Sept. 1, "	1,884,176	59,714,662	31.69	185.5	121.5	149.6
Dec. 1, "	1,888,411	60,794,016	32.19	186.7	121.6	152.1

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, 1944.

	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 Published Index (1926=100)	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)
<u>MONTREAL</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	No. 242,762	\$ 8,472,592	\$ 26.66	169.8	113.5	123.0
	Dec. 1, 1942	275,959	8,325,266	30.17	181.7	128.8	166.9
	June 1, 1943	286,697	8,712,715	30.50	186.8	132.4	160.7
	Dec. 1, "	300,095	9,595,327	31.97	195.1	138.3	173.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	292,898	9,340,351	31.89	190.3	134.9	168.6
	June 1, "	291,179	9,109,990	31.29	188.9	133.9	164.3
	Sept. 1, "	287,473	9,207,457	32.03	186.2	132.0	165.7
	Dec. 1, "	282,747	9,214,264	32.59	182.8	129.6	165.6
<u>QUEBEC CITY</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
	Dec. 1, 1942	38,367	919,286	25.28	254.3	155.2	192.4
	June 1, 1943	39,560	1,035,661	26.17	276.5	168.6	214.6
	Dec. 1, "	40,996	1,194,673	29.14	284.8	173.8	245.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	39,036	1,127,315	28.88	271.2	165.5	230.5
	June 1, "	38,795	1,187,075	30.60	268.1	163.6	241.7
	Sept. 1, "	39,334	1,201,317	30.54	271.4	165.6	244.6
	Dec. 1, "	35,803	1,035,790	28.93	247.8	151.2	210.7
<u>TORONTO</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.6
	June 1, 1943	248,720	7,837,273	31.51	193.3	126.1	149.1
	Dec. 1, "	259,776	8,410,829	32.38	201.5	131.4	158.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	255,500	8,439,061	33.03	198.0	129.2	158.7
	June 1, "	255,125	8,292,216	32.50	197.5	128.2	155.8
	Sept. 1, "	256,184	8,282,557	32.33	198.0	129.2	155.3
	Dec. 1, "	256,469	8,353,641	32.57	198.0	129.2	156.3
<u>OTTAWA</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	21,676	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	21,551	570,338	26.46	163.2	108.4	124.3
	June 1, 1943	21,754	578,724	26.80	164.7	109.4	126.4
	Dec. 1, "	23,024	625,761	27.18	174.5	115.9	136.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	21,196	589,640	27.82	160.7	106.7	128.8
	June 1, "	21,788	606,979	27.86	165.2	109.7	132.1
	Sept. 1, "	22,565	622,098	27.57	170.9	113.5	135.3
	Dec. 1, "	22,916	647,466	28.25	172.8	114.7	140.3
<u>HAMILTON</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	63,613	2,104,010	33.08	194.7	120.3	144.9
	June 1, 1943	60,179	1,911,857	31.77	184.2	115.8	131.5
	Dec. 1, "	59,869	1,994,435	33.31	182.8	112.9	136.7
	Mar. 1, 1944	58,613	1,994,690	34.05	178.9	110.5	136.7
	June 1, "	58,601	1,911,000	32.61	178.7	110.4	130.9
	Sept. 1, "	59,166	1,939,330	32.78	180.3	111.4	132.7
	Dec. 1, "	60,900	2,035,084	33.42	185.5	114.6	139.1
<u>WINDSOR</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	42,311	1,727,910	40.84	311.4	135.5	145.7
	June 1, 1943	41,388	1,749,042	42.26	304.5	132.4	147.8
	Dec. 1, "	41,166	1,750,095	42.51	302.3	131.5	146.8
	Mar. 1, 1944	40,443	1,791,677	44.30	297.0	129.2	150.3
	June 1, "	39,298	1,698,434	43.22	288.0	125.3	142.3
	Sept. 1, "	39,346	1,709,179	43.44	288.4	125.4	143.2
	Dec. 1, "	39,810	1,731,486	43.49	289.5	125.9	144.7
<u>WINNIPEG</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	55,355	1,444,964	28.10	132.9	106.8	112.6
	Dec. 1, 1942	58,077	1,622,260	27.93	139.3	114.0	126.3
	June 1, 1943	57,044	1,606,470	28.16	136.6	111.8	124.5
	Dec. 1, "	61,854	1,781,362	28.80	147.2	120.5	137.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	59,939	1,751,658	29.22	142.4	116.5	134.2
	June 1, "	60,810	1,761,471	28.97	144.3	116.1	134.9
	Sept. 1, "	60,267	1,719,012	28.52	143.0	115.0	131.7
	Dec. 1, "	63,787	1,862,363	29.20	151.3	123.8	142.5
<u>VANCOUVER</u>	Dec. 1, 1941	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	66,122	2,811,012	32.64	241.8	170.4	215.9
	June 1, 1943	85,894	2,955,565	34.41	240.2	169.3	225.2
	Dec. 1, "	90,893	3,096,183	34.06	254.0	179.0	233.5
	Mar. 1, 1944	90,119	3,092,572	34.32	251.6	177.3	232.1
	June 1, "	87,261	2,928,396	33.56	243.5	171.6	219.2
	Sept. 1, "	85,126	2,877,337	33.80	237.4	167.3	214.8
	Dec. 1, "	83,778	2,794,052	33.35	232.6	163.9	207.4

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, 1944.

	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		Payrolls (Amounts Disbursed by Reporting Firms at June 1, 1941, for Services in Last Week in May=100)
					Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base, June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Payroll Index	
		No.	\$	\$			
MANUFACTURING	Dec. 1, 1941	978,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	1,155,684	36,026,395	31.17	221.8	132.0	159.7
	June 1, 1943	1,170,935	37,027,356	31.62	224.2	133.5	163.1
	Dec. 1, " "	1,206,731	39,656,330	32.86	230.9	137.4	174.0
	Mar. 1, 1944	1,183,981	39,341,757	33.23	226.5	134.8	172.2
	June 1, " "	1,168,425	38,137,105	32.64	223.1	132.8	166.7
	Sept. 1, " "	1,185,449	38,589,087	32.55	226.2	134.6	168.6
	Dec. 1, " "	1,153,926	38,468,916	33.35	220.1	131.0	168.0
LOGGING	Dec. 1, 1941	74,264	1,331,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	161.7
	Dec. 1, 1942	70,067	1,476,110	21.07	236.2	149.2	168.1
	June 1, 1943	43,970	1,080,649	24.58	146.9	92.8	117.2
	Dec. 1, " "	71,111	1,752,761	24.37	240.2	151.7	188.7
	Mar. 1, 1944	80,933	2,265,300	27.99	270.4	170.8	244.1
	June 1, " "	62,600	1,383,791	26.31	175.9	111.1	149.2
	Sept. 1, " "	46,362	1,265,428	27.29	155.0	97.9	134.4
	Dec. 1, " "	90,095	2,255,908	26.04	300.9	190.1	239.1
MINING	Dec. 1, 1941	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	183.5	103.6	113.4
	Dec. 1, 1942	75,771	2,714,873	35.63	162.0	91.4	105.0
	June 1, 1943	73,056	2,655,254	36.35	156.2	88.1	101.9
	Dec. 1, " "	73,730	2,755,509	37.37	158.1	89.2	106.8
	Mar. 1, 1944	74,315	2,805,902	37.78	159.3	89.9	107.7
	June 1, " "	71,794	2,688,386	37.45	152.9	86.3	102.5
	Sept. 1, " "	71,631	2,739,608	38.25	152.4	88.0	104.4
	Dec. 1, " "	71,255	2,835,514	39.79	151.5	85.5	106.0
COMMUNICATIONS	Dec. 1, 1941	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.6	103.5	105.1
	Dec. 1, 1942	27,775	815,242	29.55	104.0	107.0	115.8
	June 1, 1943	27,677	812,821	29.37	103.6	106.6	115.5
	Dec. 1, " "	27,950	844,052	30.20	104.6	107.6	119.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	28,025	859,388	30.67	104.9	107.9	122.1
	June 1, " "	28,925	898,129	31.05	107.8	110.9	127.3
	Sept. 1, " "	30,306	932,360	30.76	113.1	116.4	132.2
	Dec. 1, " "	29,640	919,967	31.04	110.6	113.8	130.4
TRANSPORTATION	Dec. 1, 1941	131,573	4,597,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	137,992	4,881,158	35.37	109.4	110.8	123.3
	June 1, 1943	145,005	5,228,716	36.06	114.8	115.7	131.6
	Dec. 1, " "	151,234	5,420,831	35.84	119.7	120.7	135.9
	Mar. 1, 1944	145,097	5,225,313	36.01	114.8	115.7	130.8
	June 1, " "	154,540	5,706,660	36.93	122.4	123.4	142.8
	Sept. 1, " "	159,753	5,866,069	36.72	124.1	125.6	143.8
	Dec. 1, " "	160,159	6,186,558	38.63	124.2	125.7	151.4
CONSTRUCTION	Dec. 1, 1941	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	190,877	5,391,981	28.25	151.3	108.5	134.6
	June 1, 1943	159,494	4,711,380	29.54	126.3	90.5	117.5
	Dec. 1, " "	161,862	4,809,156	29.71	128.3	92.0	120.0
	Mar. 1, 1944	107,633	3,311,941	30.77	85.3	61.1	82.6
	June 1, " "	127,842	3,719,410	29.09	101.3	72.6	92.5
	Sept. 1, " "	186,867	4,745,213	29.44	130.8	94.1	117.2
	Dec. 1, " "	139,698	4,158,032	29.76	109.5	78.8	102.7
SERVICES	Dec. 1, 1941	37,968	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
	Dec. 1, 1942	40,548	739,744	18.24	182.0	106.5	121.4
	June 1, 1943	42,893	794,976	18.53	192.0	112.3	130.1
	Dec. 1, " "	44,402	842,458	19.97	197.4	115.5	135.6
	Mar. 1, 1944	44,309	858,546	19.38	196.8	115.2	137.8
	June 1, " "	46,031	892,573	19.39	202.2	119.3	140.7
	Sept. 1, " "	47,902	924,254	19.29	207.1	121.2	143.1
	Dec. 1, " "	47,541	942,091	19.82	204.6	119.7	145.2
TRADE	Dec. 1, 1941	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	106.6	109.2
	Dec. 1, 1942	169,129	4,101,775	24.25	164.5	104.9	112.0
	June 1, 1943	156,209	3,954,018	25.31	150.6	98.0	106.4
	Dec. 1, " "	178,908	4,514,630	25.23	169.9	108.4	117.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	165,564	4,378,964	26.45	156.5	99.8	112.8
	June 1, " "	172,256	4,535,502	26.33	161.3	102.9	115.7
	Sept. 1, " "	175,906	4,652,643	26.45	162.0	103.3	117.0
	Dec. 1, " "	196,097	5,007,030	25.53	179.5	114.5	125.2
FINANCE	Dec. 1, 1941	62,947	1,854,470	29.46	121.9	106.0	107.5
	Dec. 1, 1942	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	123.9	106.7	114.4
	June 1, 1943	63,325	1,967,516	31.07	122.6	105.6	114.0
	Dec. 1, " "	64,819	2,040,707	31.48	125.5	108.1	118.2
	Mar. 1, 1944	64,949	2,073,274	31.92	125.8	108.4	120.1
	June 1, " "	64,773	2,117,101	32.68	125.4	108.0	122.6
	Sept. 1, " "	65,304	2,124,465	32.53	126.1	108.6	122.6
	Dec. 1, " "	66,485	2,155,397	32.42	128.5	110.7	124.5

TABLE II. - PER CAPITA AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AT SPECIFIED DATES, DEC. 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1944.

Industries	Per Capita Averages							
	Dec. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1942	June 1 1943	Dec. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	June 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	28.15	31.17	31.62	32.86	33.23	32.64	32.55	33.35
Animal products - edible	26.35	28.90	29.01	30.52	30.55	29.81	29.01	30.82
Fur and products	24.80	28.66	28.76	30.04	28.06	30.01	29.50	31.33
Leather and products	19.60	22.45	22.33	23.16	23.43	23.14	23.65	24.34
Boots and shoes	18.77	21.60	22.04	22.32	22.75	22.23	22.63	23.37
Lumber and products	23.19	26.20	25.47	27.52	27.90	27.20	27.88	28.34
Rough and dressed lumber	23.93	27.01	26.15	28.41	28.82	28.04	28.24	29.04
Furniture	23.82	25.70	24.53	26.23	26.27	26.24	26.27	27.35
Other lumber products	20.96	24.75	24.68	26.74	27.37	26.22	27.42	27.71
Plant products - edible	22.84	25.03	25.66	25.51	26.35	26.14	24.64	25.81
Pulp and paper products	31.39	32.14	31.88	32.50	33.10	33.16	33.33	33.70
Pulp and paper	34.30	34.95	35.04	35.72	36.56	36.83	37.09	37.06
Paper products	25.51	26.38	25.75	25.75	26.42	25.90	26.04	27.01
Printing and publishing	30.78	31.73	31.14	32.31	32.70	32.57	32.50	33.29
Rubber products	26.60	29.22	30.02	32.61	33.68	32.39	32.20	32.49
Textile products	20.11	21.85	21.79	23.03	23.45	22.79	23.29	23.96
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.11	22.28	22.58	23.57	24.13	23.24	24.24	24.93
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.39	21.49	22.06	22.87	23.65	22.24	23.82	24.45
Woolen yarn and cloth	22.11	23.30	22.23	23.99	23.96	23.40	23.85	24.82
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.04	22.08	23.99	24.36	25.00	24.54	25.25	25.64
Hosiery and knit goods	18.62	20.66	20.23	21.37	21.51	20.94	20.61	21.65
Garments and personal furnishings	19.18	21.13	21.23	22.71	23.23	22.73	23.09	23.59
Other textile products	21.82	24.34	23.22	24.70	24.77	24.19	24.69	25.25
Tobacco	18.86	20.00	20.30	22.86	23.02	23.32	24.24	25.04
Beverages	30.48	32.95	34.10	34.26	34.02	34.80	35.03	34.67
Chemical and allied products 1/	28.03	29.88	30.90	31.72	32.76	31.98	31.69	32.85
Clay, glass and stone products	26.00	29.44	29.35	31.26	30.65	30.75	30.75	32.03
Electric light and power	32.80	35.90	35.69	36.27	37.81	37.24	36.88	37.05
Electrical apparatus	30.00	32.42	32.16	32.66	32.98	32.12	32.64	34.04
Iron and steel products	32.97	35.90	36.59	38.06	38.36	37.70	37.82	38.86
Crude, rolled and forged products	32.56	34.87	35.21	36.62	36.50	36.80	36.93	37.45
Machinery (other than vehicles)	32.55	35.49	34.91	36.65	36.73	34.83	35.67	36.78
Agricultural implements	30.77	33.63	32.48	34.44	35.52	35.02	33.88	34.33
Land vehicles and aircraft	33.87	36.58	37.33	38.19	39.59	38.76	38.43	39.69
Automobiles and parts	36.69	40.88	41.99	42.11	43.47	43.05	43.13	44.13
Steel shipbuilding and repairing 1/	34.81	38.78	39.58	41.38	38.99	39.45	40.55	41.51
Heating appliances	26.70	29.99	28.87	32.72	32.47	31.09	32.15	32.84
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	34.52	37.93	38.30	39.26	38.72	39.17	38.72	40.27
Foundry and machine shop products	31.29	35.19	34.36	37.02	37.59	37.01	37.75	37.64
Other iron and steel products	31.54	34.66	34.57	36.19	36.87	35.29	35.71	36.72
Non-ferrous metal products 1/	31.34	33.01	35.65	34.36	34.88	34.77	34.71	35.25
Non-metallic mineral products	35.19	36.71	37.08	38.37	37.42	38.09	36.12	39.20
Miscellaneous	21.58	29.15	29.36	30.87	32.24	31.61	30.65	31.81
LOGGING	17.92	21.07	24.58	24.37	27.99	26.31	27.29	25.04
MINING	33.89	35.83	35.35	37.37	37.78	37.45	38.25	39.79
Coal	32.62	33.89	33.07	35.39	35.87	35.39	38.15	40.28
Metallic ores	36.36	38.82	40.04	40.90	41.06	40.44	39.99	41.52
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	26.73	29.37	30.79	30.44	30.98	32.74	33.48	33.62
COMMUNICATIONS	27.51	29.35	29.37	30.20	30.67	31.05	30.76	31.04
Telegraphs	27.54	28.85	28.73	28.76	28.28	29.02	29.22	30.37
Telephones	27.50	29.54	29.61	30.71	31.53	31.75	31.29	31.26
TRANSPORTATION	34.94	35.37	36.06	35.84	36.01	36.93	36.72	38.63
Street railways and cartage	29.25	31.55	32.70	32.92	32.59	33.33	33.48	33.71
Steam railways	39.45	38.81	38.89	38.70	38.96	40.35	40.07	42.67
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	29.86	31.92	31.10	30.73	31.92	30.96	32.88
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	24.14	28.25	29.54	29.71	30.77	29.09	28.44	29.76
Building	29.05	33.01	34.78	36.56	35.29	33.77	33.94	33.95
Highway	19.98	23.32	24.71	25.47	29.19	26.42	25.52	26.72
Railway	22.78	25.29	26.76	26.82	27.22	28.09	28.21	29.47
SERVICES	16.75	18.24	18.53	18.97	19.38	19.39	19.29	19.82
Hotels and restaurants	15.72	17.33	17.65	18.18	18.81	18.65	18.55	19.08
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.34	19.66	19.98	20.37	20.36	20.65	20.65	21.14
TRADE	23.21	24.25	25.31	25.23	26.45	26.33	26.45	26.53
Retail	21.34	22.20	23.15	22.98	24.59	24.13	24.29	23.20
Wholesale	29.62	31.55	32.03	32.78	32.89	32.86	32.47	32.84
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.32	30.06	30.93	31.61	32.27	31.80	31.69	32.19
Finance	29.46	30.88	31.07	31.48	31.92	32.68	32.53	32.42
Banks and trust companies	26.49	26.78	27.42	27.53	27.74	28.40	28.33	29.07
Brokerage and stock market operations	34.13	34.43	35.18	35.18	34.92	37.39	35.43	35.60
Insurance	33.33	38.75	36.17	37.07	37.88	38.72	38.49	37.14
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	27.40	30.08	30.93	31.61	32.26	31.83	31.72	32.20

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

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