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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.



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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.O., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its ninth consecutive advance in the longest period of uninterrupted expansion ever indicated in the record of nearly twenty-one years. The increase of 1.8 p.c. at Oct. 1 was larger than that reported at Sept. 1, although it was smaller than the gain in any of the five months immediately preceding. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 12,720 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,657,326 persons at the date under review, as compared with 1,627,645 in the beginning of September. This increase of 29,681 workers considerably exceeded the average at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920, but was smaller than at that date in 1940.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 162.7 at Sept. 1, to a new high of 165.8 at Oct. 1, when it was nearly 22 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1940, figure of 136.2, the previous maximum for October. Since the expansion at the latest date was above the average at Oct. 1 in the period, 1921-1940, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further gain, rising from 156.4 at Sept. 1, 1941, to a new all-time maximum of 157.7 at Oct. 1, 1941.

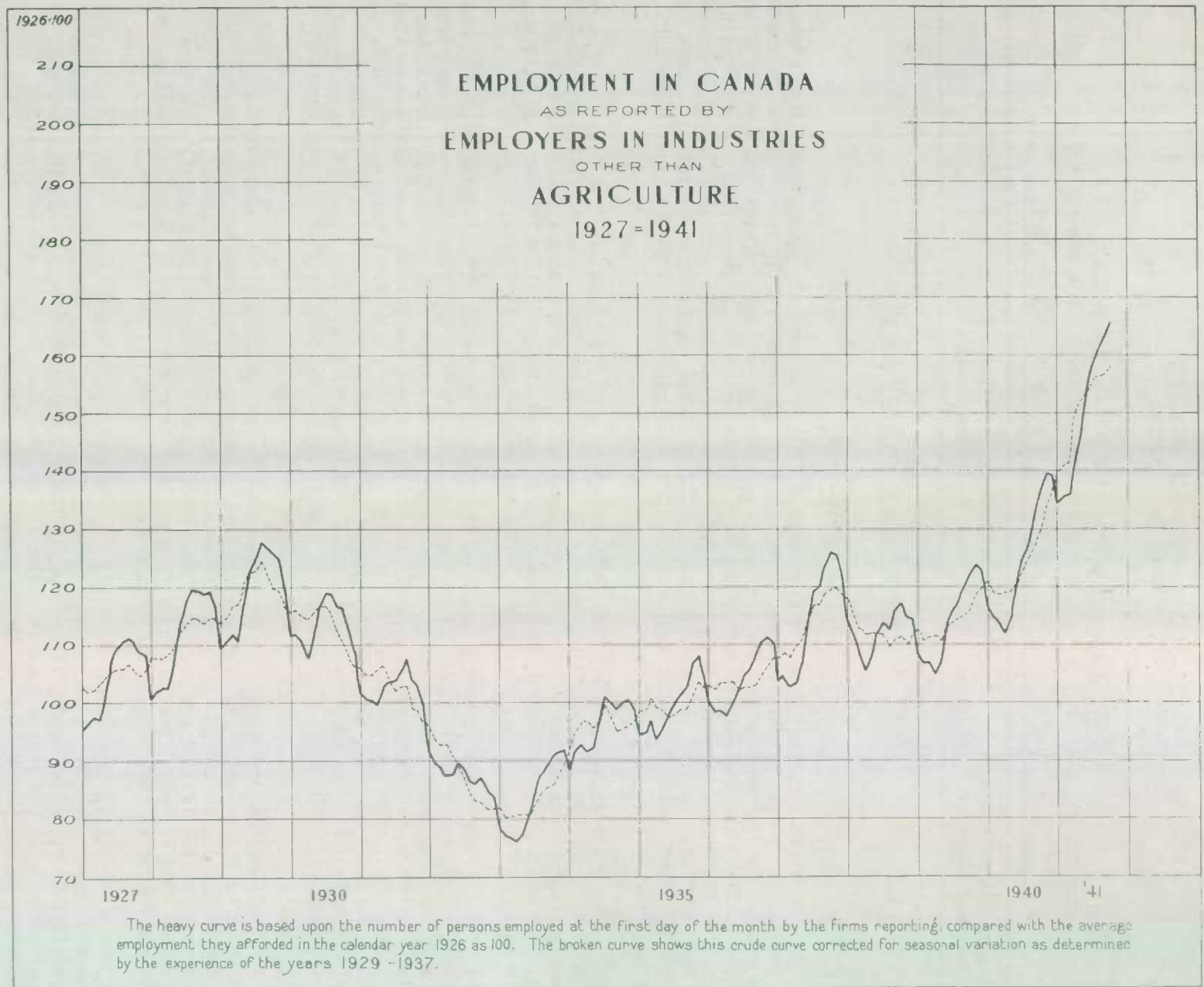
In eleven of the preceding years of the record, the trend of employment at Nov. 1 has been downward, due to curtailment in the canning, construction and other seasonal industries. In the remaining years, when buoyancy in other divisions offset such downward movements, the gains, on the whole, have been relatively small, with three exceptions, namely, those in 1940, 1939, and 1935. The average change at the beginning of November in the period since 1920, has been a small decline, succeeded by larger losses at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1. It is therefore quite probable that the next report will show a stoppage in the upward climb of the curve of employment, or at any rate, a considerable diminution in the rate at which it has recently risen.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was further pronounced expansion in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturing establishments, which absorbed an additional 18,000 employees. Although this general increase was considerably above normal in the experience of the last twenty years, it was not so large as that reported at the same date in either 1939 or 1940. The latest gain, which was the ninth recorded in as many months, was, with one exception, the smallest in this series; the exception is that at Mar. 1.

The greatest improvement at Oct. 1 over the preceding month was in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, in which the reported increases in the working forces aggregated approximately 7,400 and 6,500, respectively. Other large gains were in textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products. On the other hand, there were seasonal reductions in the animal food and lumber manufacturing industries. A comparison of the statistics for the durable¹ and the non-durable¹ classes shows that the employment in the

¹The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making this division, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

Chart 1



former advanced by 1.5 p.c., while that in the latter increased by 2.6 p.c. The gain in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported an important increase, which, however, was considerably smaller than that indicated at the beginning of October in either 1939 or 1940. This may have been due in some areas to inability to obtain the required labour. In mining, trade and building and highway construction, the trend was definitely upward, while communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and services reported curtailment. Except in transportation, these declines were of a seasonal character.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in rather greater detail, following the sections dealing with employment in the provinces and cities.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The trend of employment in the months since the outbreak of hostilities has been almost uninterruptedly favourable, the only exceptions to the general expansive movement being the seasonal losses indicated in the winter of 1939-40, and the smaller reductions reported at Dec. 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941. While the growth of manufacturing has been particularly impressive in point of numbers absorbed into industry, the non-manufacturing classes have also shared in the general activity. The index numbers of employment at the first of October, 1941, show increases in the twenty-five months, ranging from that of two p.c. in construction to that of 188.6 p.c. in logging. In manufacturing, the advance amounted to 60.5 p.c., and represented the addition of some 363,000 persons to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In addition, considerable numbers will also have been taken on by the smaller companies not included in these current surveys. The extension of working hours in many cases has also added substantially to the productive capacity of industry.

Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy growth in employment has been in the durable goods class, in which the co-operating producers have slightly more than doubled their personnel. The proportion that workers in this category constitute of the total number employed in all manufacturing industries has risen from 400 per thousand at the opening of the war, to 496 per thousand at the beginning of October.

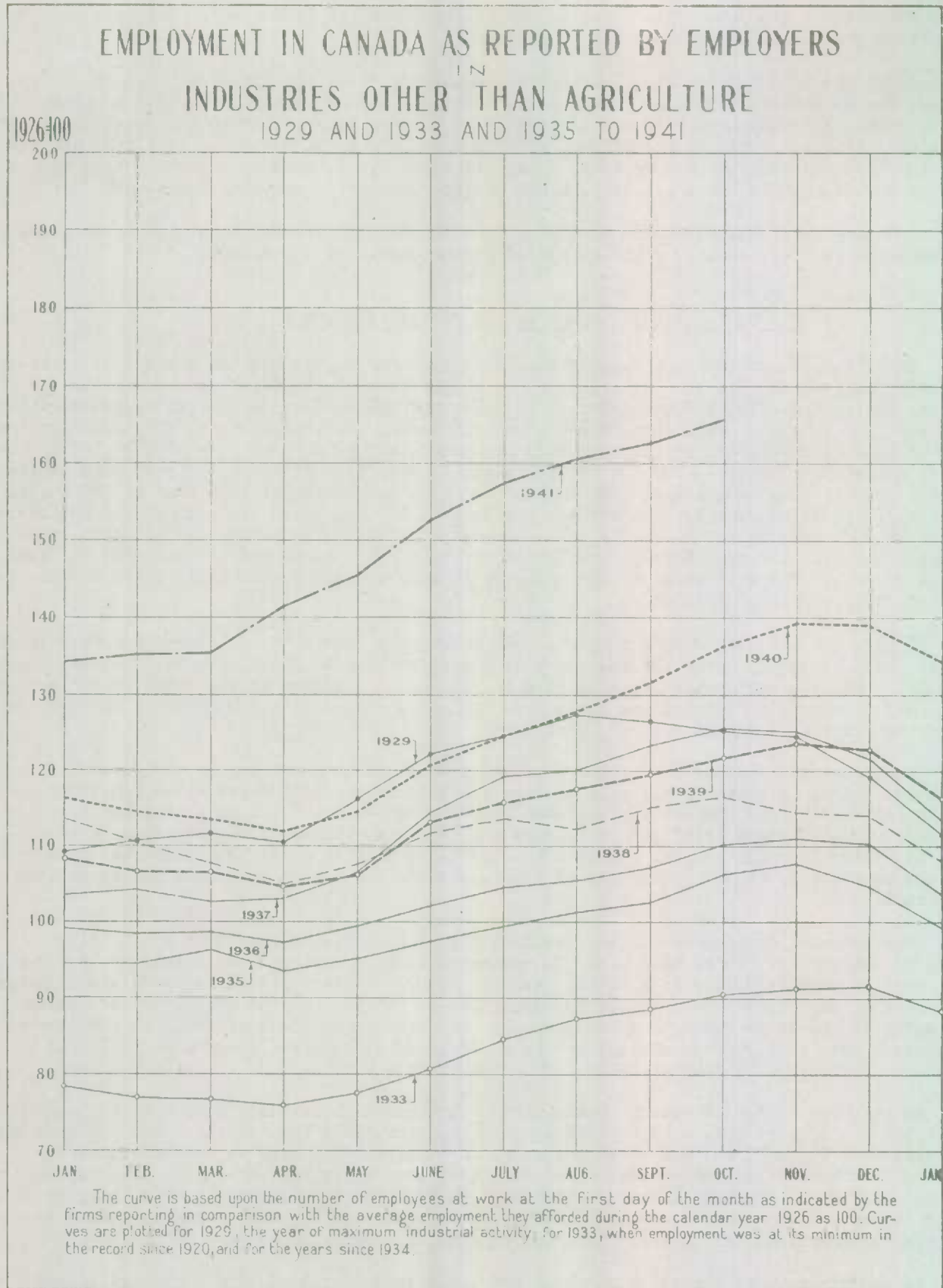
The non-durable goods have shown a growth in employment amounting to just over 36 p.c. in the two years. A considerable part of this increase is due to the prevailing activity in the chemical industries, directly associated with the war effort. The gain in other branches of the non-durable class is of course largely due to the expanding demand for consumers' goods resulting from the general increase in current purchasing power, but there has also been a substantially higher production of such goods for the use of the armed forces at home and abroad.

The general increase in the non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-five months of the war amounts to 16.6 p.c. In transportation, there has been a gain of 15.8 p.c., while that in communications is slightly larger. Despite a slackening in work on the highways, employment in construction has gained by approximately two p.c. The number of persons on the staffs of the co-operating logging companies is about three times as great as that reported in the autumn of 1939. In mining, services and trade there have been gains of 8.5 p.c., 15.8 p.c. and 19.3 p.c., respectively, in the twenty-five months.

An analysis of the situation in the various provinces shows that, except in Saskatchewan, industrial activity at Oct. 1, 1941, was at a much higher level than in the first month of war. The gains have ranged from that of 22.6 p.c. in Alberta, to 55.1 p.c. in Nova Scotia; in Quebec and Ontario, the co-operating firms have increased their staffs by 35.3 p.c. and 48.4 p.c. respectively. In Saskatchewan, curtailment in work on the highways has been largely offset by improvement in other industrial groups, there being, on the whole, little change in the level of employment at Oct. 1, 1941, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939.

In the cities, the expansion has been particularly impressive. The increases in the index numbers have ranged from almost 33 p.c. in Winnipeg to 111 p.c. in Windsor, while in Hamilton, likewise a centre of production in the heavy industries, the figure has risen by over 70 p.c. In each case the growth is very largely due to intensified war production.

Chart 2



The proportion of workers in the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, to that in the Dominion as a whole has increased from 40^{p.c.} in 1939, to 41.8^{p.c.} in 1941.

The centralization of manufacturing production in these eight cities has resulted in an increase of 69.5 p.c. in the index in manufacturing, as compared with that of 60.5 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. In these centres were employed just over one-half of all those reported in factories at Oct. 1. On the other hand, the non-manufacturing industries have shown an increase slightly below the gain in the Dominion as a whole; that in the eight leading centres amounts to just over 13 p.c., while the general increase in the Dominion is 16.6 p.c.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the seventh tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of this page gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,657,326 men and women employed at Oct. 1 by the 12,720 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$43,694,382 for services they rendered in the final week in September. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,627,645 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in August had amounted to \$42,371,821. Thus a gain of 29,681, or 1.8 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by an advance of \$1,322,561, or 3.1 p.c., in the aggregate payrolls. The payment of a cost-of-living bonus in many cases, and the enlargement of such allowances in others, contributed to the general gain in the reported earnings; overtime was also a factor in certain industries. The average pay envelope of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers rose from \$26.03 in the last week in August to \$26.36 in the period of observation in September.

Note - The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

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 for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

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

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

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

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As previously 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 the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and at Sept. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in September and One Week in August.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	131,210	122,801	3,007,679	2,784,956	22.92	22.68
Prince Edward Island	2,351	2,529	49,938	55,020	21.24	21.76
Nova Scotia	78,564	73,497	1,825,347	1,699,916	23.23	23.13
New Brunswick	50,295	46,775	1,132,394	1,030,020	22.52	22.02
Quebec	506,876	495,256	12,463,503	12,068,700	24.59	24.37
Ontario	699,476	686,904	19,420,456	18,773,958	27.76	27.33
Prairie Provinces	181,764	184,296	4,932,377	4,911,169	27.14	26.65
Manitoba	84,699	85,601	2,296,664	2,285,049	27.12	26.69
Saskatchewan	35,634	36,693	919,558	940,989	25.81	25.64
Alberta	61,431	62,002	1,716,155	1,685,131	27.94	27.18
British Columbia	138,000	138,388	3,870,367	3,833,038	28.05	27.70
CANADA	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.36	26.03
(b) Cities						
Montreal	235,901	229,604	6,070,391	5,842,423	25.73	25.45
Quebec City	25,495	25,821	559,481	555,955	21.94	21.53
Toronto	209,574	204,766	5,812,704	5,487,471	27.74	26.80
Ottawa	21,222	20,616	519,747	482,659	24.49	23.41
Hamilton	56,605	55,696	1,664,595	1,577,261	29.41	28.32
Windsor	33,038	33,208	1,153,340	1,184,660	34.91	35.67
Winnipeg	54,420	54,027	1,363,106	1,349,717	25.05	24.98
Vancouver	56,394	56,175	1,519,580	1,512,834	26.95	26.93
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	962,317	944,298	25,784,186	24,755,219	26.79	26.22
Durable Goods	467,715	461,049	13,784,491	13,213,654	29.47	28.66
Non-Durable Goods	475,303	463,492	11,375,379	10,925,852	23.93	23.57
Electric Light and Power	19,299	19,757	624,316	615,713	32.35	31.16
Logging	51,621	41,421	973,083	798,079	18.85	19.27
Mining	85,713	85,385	2,833,549	2,816,061	33.06	32.98
Communications	27,117	27,259	742,221	720,586	27.37	26.43
Transportation	131,292	133,369	4,308,748	4,371,398	32.82	32.78
Construction and Maintenance	195,244	193,364	4,616,766	4,499,741	23.65	23.27
Services	39,151	40,978	641,992	654,107	16.40	15.95
Trade	164,871	161,571	3,793,837	3,756,630	23.01	23.25
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.36	26.03

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,627,055 employees reported at Sept. 1 by the establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$42,285,225 in the last week in August, a per capita average of \$25.99. There were slight revisions in the figures for most of the provinces, cities and industries, due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent only by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

The table on page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the eight main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, including the financial group for which statistics are not shown on page 6. Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of October, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$43,694,382 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$42,371,821 in the last week in August, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,361,819. An index number based upon this figure had therefore risen to 110.5 in the last week in August, and to 113.9 in the last week in September. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the index of earnings in the period of observation in June being 104.6 and in July, 107.5. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.5 at Sept. 1 and 108.4 at Oct. 1. The increase in payrolls distributed in the last five months has therefore considerably exceeded that in the numbers on the staffs, in spite of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers who presumably are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. This situation results of course from several factors. The growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the extension of the system of paying wartime cost-of-living allowances, the increases in the amounts paid, and the extensive use of overtime work, have contributed in varying degree to the growth in earnings, which is also probably seasonal in character.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing show even greater gains than those in all industries, despite the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers; from 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 104.7 in June, 108.4 in July, 112.0 in August and 116.6 in the period of observation in September. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 110.2 at the latest date. A comparison of these data with those prepared by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to Sept. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 13.2 p.c., and that of employment by 8.7 p.c.; at Oct. 15, the increase in the former was 15.8 p.c., and in the latter, 8.2 p.c. from May, 1941.

The 962,317 persons employed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$25,784,186 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had reported 944,298 employees at the beginning of September, and had disbursed \$24,755,219 in earnings in the last week in August. The increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by one of 4.2 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$26.22 in the last week in August, to \$26.79 in the last week in September.

For the second consecutive month, the growth in the number of employees reported by producers of non-durable goods was greater at the first of October than that shown in the

production of durable goods, but the contrary was the case in the indicated earnings; the former, with an increase of 2.5 p.c. in employment, showed a 4.1 p.c. advance in the earnings distributed, while in the durable goods group, an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls reported.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and printing and publishing industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather, textile and vegetable food groups, in most of which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry. An illustration of this is found in the fruit and vegetable canneries, where the work, depending upon the supply of the foods to be processed, is irregular and the earnings are consequently below the general average in the food industries.

In logging, there was a considerable increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a rather smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; in this period of seasonal expansion, it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$19.27 in the last week in August, to \$18.85 in the last week in September. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a moderate gain, and there was a somewhat larger growth in the aggregate earnings, probably due to seasonal causes; the percentage increases were 0.3 and 0.6, respectively. The statistics show that 85,713 persons were paid \$2,833,549 for their services in the final week in September, a per capita figure of \$33.06. The average per employee in the last week in August had been \$32.98.

In communications, there was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. in the number employed, but the payrolls disbursed were higher by three p.c., partly due to the payment of a retroactive cost-of-living bonus, statistics for which could not be separate from the regular salary and wage payments. The average pay envelope contained \$27.37 in the period of observation in September, compared with \$26.43 in the same week in August.

The transportation industries reported at Oct. 1 an aggregate working force of 131,292 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,308,748. These figures were lower by 1.5 p.c. and 1.4 p.c., respectively, than in the last return. As a result of this slight discrepancy in the percentages, there was a further small increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$32.78 in the final week in August, to \$32.82 in the same period in September.

Construction, on the whole, was more active, there being a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the number of workers, while the earnings showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. There was a reduction in employment in the railway construction and maintenance group, but building and roadwork showed an advance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$23.27 in the last week in August, to \$23.65 in the period of observation in September.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a large seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a small loss in the aggregate earnings reported, those laid off being probably the lower paid members of the staffs, and the least regularly employed. The contents of the average pay envelope increased from \$15.96 in August, to \$16.40 in the last week in September. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 61 p.c. of those in the services industry.

In trade, there was a gain in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by a rather smaller rise in the aggregate payrolls distributed; the former were higher by 1.8 p.c., and the latter by one p.c. The reported per capita earnings therefore decreased, being \$23.01 in the last week in September, as compared with \$23.25 in the last week in August.

In the financial group, 62,983 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,829,954 in the last week in September, an average of \$29.05. In the last bulletin, the reported employees had aggregated 63,201, and their earnings, \$1,811,126, an average of \$28.66 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.46 in the last week in September, from \$26.13 in the same period in August.

A review of the data for the various provinces shows increased employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and in these provinces the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in September were greater than in the corresponding period in August; consequently the per capita earnings also rose. The trend of employment in the remaining provinces was downward; in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the aggregate payrolls were also lower in the period of observation in September than in August, while in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the disbursements in salaries and wages were higher, despite the declines in employment. In each of the Western Provinces the per capita earnings showed an increase.

Table 8 at the end of this report give preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note the similarity in the levels of the ^{average} earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in iron and steel the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for manufacturing, being also higher than in most other classes of factory production, as well as exceeding the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from \$29.17 in the Prairie Provinces in the last week in September, to \$31.20 in Quebec, \$31.46 in British Columbia and \$31.53 in Ontario. The occurrence of varying proportions of overtime work is largely responsible for the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

The textile industries are listed in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The per capita earnings were \$17.45 in the last-named, \$18.07 in Quebec and \$21.33 in Ontario. These relatively low figures are largely due to the employment of considerable proportions of female workers, and consequently of workers in the younger age groups.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures, in general, are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In trade, the earnings in the last week in September varied from \$20.52 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.02 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, where the ratio of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time workers. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings in mining are also relatively high.

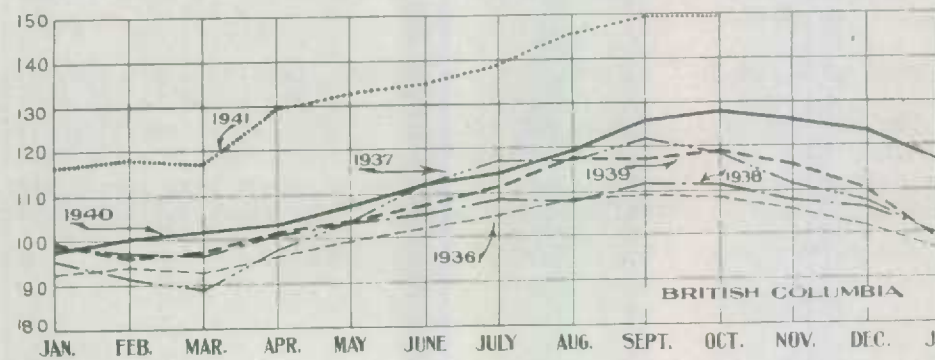
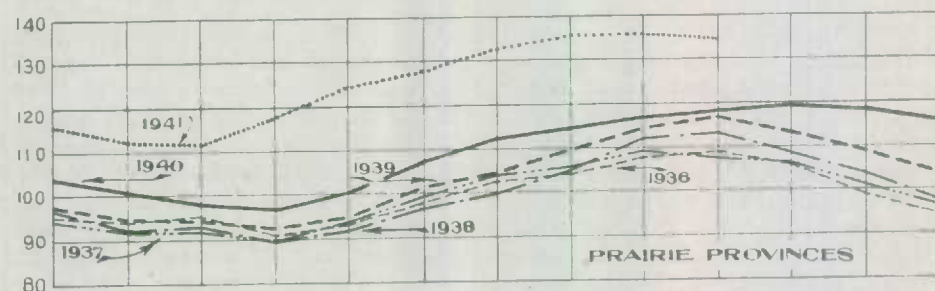
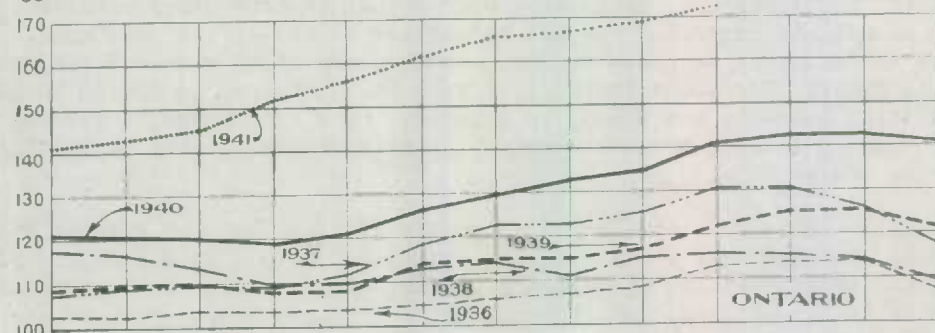
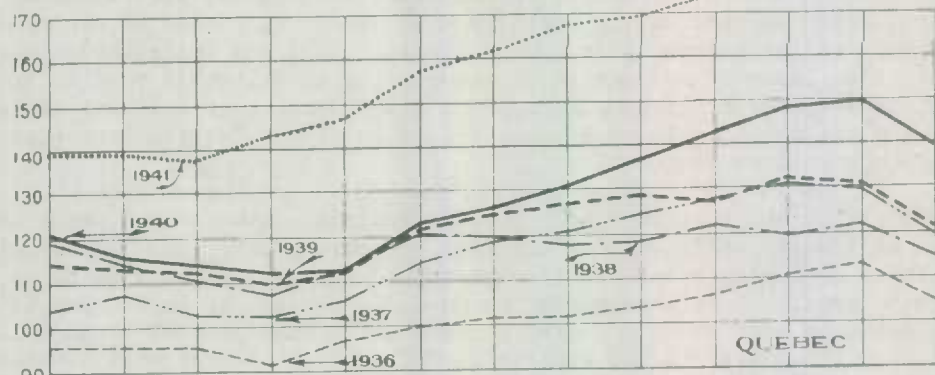
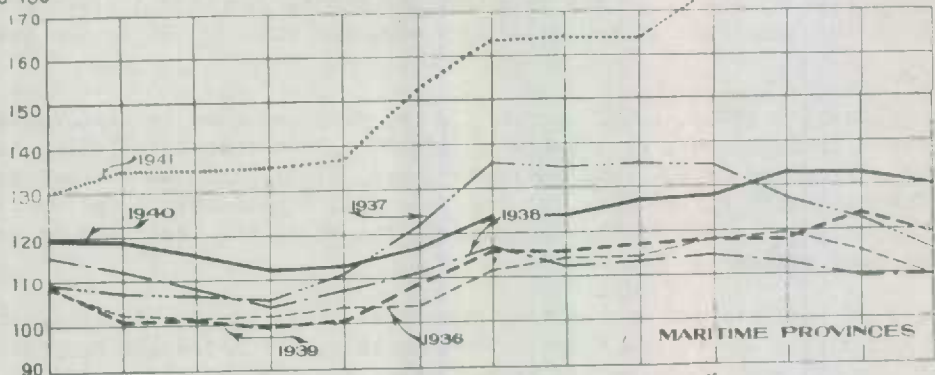
Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, in each of which, as well as in Quebec City, there were increases in the payrolls disbursed. Higher average earnings were accordingly reported in these cities in the last week in September than in the same period in August. In Windsor, on the other hand, the number of employees and the aggregate and per capita earnings were lower; the losses in earnings were mainly due to curtailment in manufacturing, construction and services.

Chart 3'

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1941

1926=100



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and the four Western Provinces, much of the loss taking place in construction. On the other hand, important improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The additions to staffs in Ontario were largest, amounting to 12,572 persons, but the greatest proportionate gain was that of nearly eight p.c. in New Brunswick. Employment in every province was at a higher level than at Oct. 1, 1940. The improvement in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario resulted in new all-time high index numbers in those provinces. In British Columbia the latest figure was exceeded only by that recorded in the preceding month, while in the Prairie Area the volume of industrial employment at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 was greater than in any earlier month since the latter part of 1929.

Maritime Provinces.- A pronounced expansion was indicated in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island; the movement in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was distinctly upward. The 917 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 122,801 persons at Sept. 1, to 131,210 at the beginning of October. This gain of 8,409 workers was larger than that indicated at the same date in any earlier autumn of the record; the trend has frequently been downward at Oct. 1, there being, on the average, a slight decline at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 175.4 at the latest date, was some 47 points above that at Oct. 1, 1940; it was also the highest figure yet recorded.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel. Vegetable food, and some other plants were also busier, while animal foods reported seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, transportation and construction afforded more employment; the increase in the last-named was particularly noteworthy.

The 863 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1940, had employed 95,346 men and women, or 685 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Another important gain was reported in Quebec, where industrial activity reached a new maximum. There were large increases in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products; food, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and other divisions also reported greatly heightened activity. Lumber, clay, glass and stone plants, however, were seasonally slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, construction and maintenance, mining, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded considerably more employment. On the other hand, shipping reported a large decline. Statistics were compiled from 3,182 establishments in Quebec with 506,876 workers, compared with 495,256 at the beginning of September. The index rose from 169.9 at Sept. 1, 1941, to 173.9 at the date under review, as compared with 142.8 at Oct. 1, 1940. Returns were then tabulated from 3,083 firms having 409,310 persons in their employ, a gain of 18,204 over their preceding report.

Ontario.- The trend continued decidedly upward in Ontario, according to 5,498 employers of 699,476 men and women, or 12,572 more than at the beginning of September. These additions to the staffs were smaller than those reported at Oct. 1 in 1940, but exceeded the average at that date in the years for which statistics are available. The index rose from 169.2 in the preceding month, to 172.4 at the date under review; this figure, which constituted a new high, was over 22 p.c. above that at Oct. 1, 1940.

There were further important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1941, in which most industrial groups shared. The largest gains were in the vegetable food and iron and steel division, but there was also heightened activity in textile, leather, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. On the other hand, lumber and animal food products showed some slackening.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade recorded decided improvement, but there were contractions in mining, shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning businesses and in building and highway and railway construction and maintenance.

For Oct. 1, 1940, 5,332 establishments had reported a staff of 562,807, as compared with 538,831 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 140.9, substantially below the latest figure of 172.4; this was the maximum to date.

Prairie Provinces.- Following six months of uninterrupted gains, there was a reduction in the Prairie Area, where all three provinces reported curtailment. An analysis of the returns by industry in this area shows heightened activity in manufacturing, mainly of vegetable food, textile, chemical and iron and steel products. Mining and retail trade also recorded improvement. On the other hand, transportation, hotels and restaurants, construction and wholesale trade released employees. The losses in construction were the largest. Statistics for the date under review were received from 1,789 firms with an aggregate working force of 181,764 persons, compared with 184,296 at Sept. 1. The index, at 136.1 at Sept. 1, fell to 134.3 at the latest date, but was otherwise the highest in any month since September, 1929. It was 16 points above that of 118.1 at the beginning of October in 1940, when the 1,730 co-operating employers had reported 154,883 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 153,482 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The trend of employment at the beginning of October was downward in British Columbia, for the first time in seven months. The loss was seasonal, but was smaller than that indicated in fifteen of the other seventeen years since 1920 in which there has been curtailment at Oct. 1.

Manufacturing on the whole showed little change; animal food plants released employees as the peak of seasonal activity was passed, but vegetable food and metal-using factories reported considerable improvement. Logging, coal-mining and trade afforded more employment among the non-manufacturing classes, while transportation, construction and services were quieter. The reductions in personnel were largely seasonal in character.

Data were tabulated from 1,334 firms, while staffs were reduced from 138,388 at Sept. 1, to 138,000 at the beginning of October. An advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1940, but the index, at 127.8, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 149.4, about half a point lower than in the preceding month. An aggregate working force of 113,359 men and women was reported by the 1,296 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1940; this was an increase of 909 from their Sept. 1, 1940 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1938.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while there were moderate declines in Quebec City and Windsor. Employment in each of these eight centres was decidedly more active than at Oct. 1, 1940, and in most cases, was also in greater volume than in any other month for which statistics are available; the exceptions are Quebec and Windsor, where the latest index numbers are slightly lower than in the preceding month, but are otherwise the highest on record.

Montreal.- There was a further large increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,842 co-operating establishments employed 235,901 persons, or 6,297 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was much brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, beverage, leather, lumber, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Construction, services and trade also afforded more employment, while transportation was quieter.

Improvement on a rather larger scale had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index stood at 122.4, compared with 155.7 at the latest date; this is the highest figure recorded up to the present. For Oct. 1, 1940, statistics had been furnished by 1,795 firms having 190,684 employees, as against 183,480 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- For the first time since January, there was a slackening in industrial activity in Quebec City, according to information from 219 employers whose staffs declined from 25,821

at Sept. 1 to 25,495 at the beginning of October. There were losses in construction, services, and transportation, but manufacturing afforded more employment. The increase in the last-named took place mainly in tobacco and chemical plants. The index, at 183.8, was many points higher than at the beginning of October, 1940, although the 218 establishments then reporting had added to their working forces. They had employed 20,156 men and women.

Toronto.- Further improvement was indicated in Toronto, resulting in a new all-time high index of employment. Statements were tabulated from 1,894 firms employing 209,574 workers, compared with 204,766 in their last return. Manufacturing showed very marked gains, particularly in the iron and steel division; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, chemical, textile, vegetable food and printing establishments also afforded decidedly more employment. The trend in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was downward. Transportation, services and wholesale trade were brisker, but building released a fairly large number of workers. Somewhat larger additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when 1,828 employers had reported a combined working force of 172,986 persons; the index had stood at 133.0, many points below the latest figure of 163.4.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing, construction and trade were rather brisker, while the changes in other industries were relatively slight. The forces of the 243 establishments furnishing data aggregated 21,222^{or 500} more than at Sept. 1, 1941. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1940 by the 237 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 17,335 workers; the index of employment was then considerably lower than the latest figure of 161.1, which was the highest on record.

Hamilton.- Further important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where the improvement was largely in food and iron and steel factories. Transportation, services and trade were also rather busier, while construction released a small number of persons. Statements were tabulated from 339 businessmen with 56,605 employees, compared with 55,696 in the preceding month. A substantial increase in personnel had also been reported at Oct. 1 of last year by the 335 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had a staff of 43,478. The index calculated from their returns was decidedly lower than that of 173.5 at the date under review, when it reached a new maximum.

Windsor.- There was a slackening in Windsor, where manufacturing, construction and services reported small declines. One hundred and ninety-nine concerns employed 33,038 persons, as against 33,208 at Sept. 1. An advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 195 co-operating establishments had 24,558 employees. The index of 177.6 at Oct. 1, 1940, was many points lower than that of 243.1 at the date under review; the latter index and that of 244.4 in the preceding month, were the highest on record for Windsor.

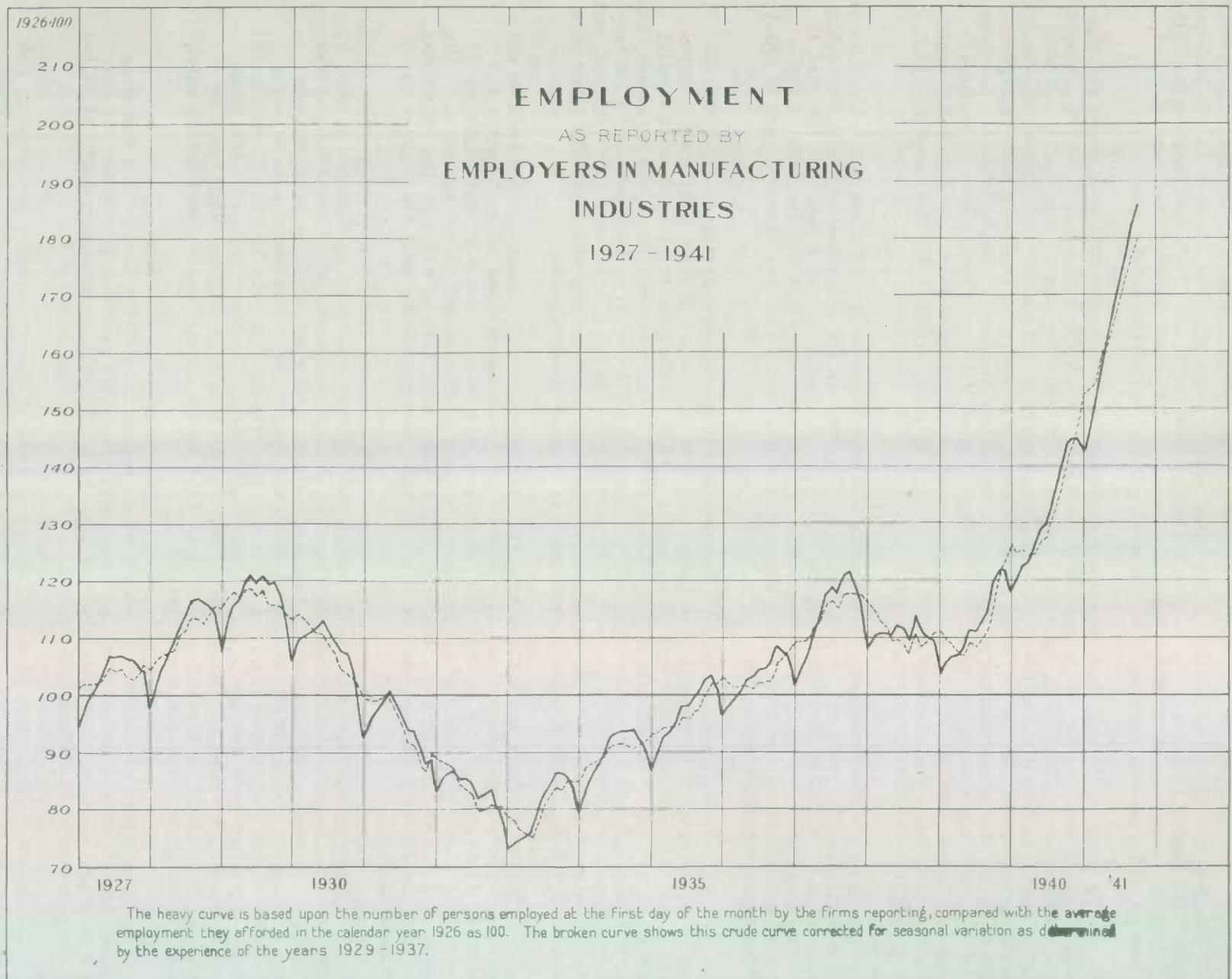
Winnipeg.- Another advance in industrial activity was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 558 firms furnishing data employed 54,420 men and women, or 393 more than at the first of September. Manufacturing, retail trade and some other division afforded more employment, but construction, wholesale trade and communications released some workers. Curtailment had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 537 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 46,107 workers on their paylists; the index then, however, was several points lower, standing at 105.3, as compared with 130.5 at Oct. 1, 1941. This is the highest figure to date in the nearly twenty years during which data for Winnipeg have been segregated.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was brisker than in the preceding month, establishing a new maximum for the period since 1922 when the record for the city was commenced. Information was tabulated from 585 firms with an aggregate staff of 56,394 persons, compared with 56,175 at Sept. 1.

Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, reported improvement, and trade also afforded more employment; transportation, construction and services, however, showed moderate curtailment. A general advance had also been indicated at the beginning of October, 1940, when the index stood at 129.5, as compared with 160.0 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 563 establishments, whose employees had numbered 44,035.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

Chart 4



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in employment in factories at Oct. 1, when the 7,001 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 962,317 persons, or 18,019 more than in the preceding month. This increase was with one exception the smallest recorded in any month of the present year, in which the trend has been uninterruptedly favourable since the beginning of January.

The number added to the working forces, though less than at Oct. 1 in 1940 or 1939, was larger than in any earlier October for which data are on record, greatly exceeding the average for that month in the years since 1920.

The unadjusted index, based on the 1926 average as 100, reached a new high level at the beginning of October, when it stood at 185.0, as compared with 181.5 at Sept. 1, 1941, and with 143.8 at Oct. 1, 1940, previously the maximum for that date in the period since 1920. In recent years, the index numbers at Oct. 1 were as follows:- 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5 and 1937, 121.7. The 1937 figure was the highest in the pre-war years; the Oct. 1, 1929, index had been 120.2.

The index of employment at Oct. 1 was 28.7 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940, and 54.6 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1939, figure. In the former comparison, the increase represents the employment of some 214,500 additional persons, while that over 1939 indicated a gain of approximately 340,000 men and women in the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. While there has been an upward movement in practically all branches of manufacturing in the months since the outbreak of war, the most impressive increases have naturally been those in the heavy industries, notably in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus and machinery manufacturing; the expansion in the production of chemicals has also been outstandingly large.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the last twenty years has shown only a slight advance, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in eleven of these autumns. The greater-than-normal increase at Oct. 1, 1941, accordingly resulted in a further important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from its previous high of 176.5 at Sept. 1, 1941, to 179.3 at Oct. 1.

As compared with the preceding month, the greatest improvement at the beginning of October was in vegetable food and iron and steel, the persons added to the reported payrolls of firms in these industries aggregating 6,464 and 7,419, respectively; these gains, though above-average for Oct. 1, were smaller than those indicated at the same date in 1940. Heightened activity was also reported in the textile, leather, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing divisions. In the edible animal products and lumber groups, there were substantial seasonal declines, while slight losses were noted in clay, glass and stone, musical instrument and petroleum product factories. Central electric stations also released some employees.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,744, had employed 739,945 men and women, compared with 712,281 in the preceding month. Very marked gains had then also been reported in vegetable food and iron and steel factories.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 426 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 10,200 men to 51,621 at Oct. 1. This seasonal expansion was on a decidedly smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of 1940, possibly due to the difficulty existing in certain areas in obtaining workers; however, the latest increase exceeded the usual gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 174.0 at Oct. 1, 1941, was several points lower than at Oct. 1 in 1940; it was also lower than in 1937, but was otherwise the highest October figure in the years since 1920.

Mining.- Improvement was reported in the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals, while metallic ore mining showed a small decline. The working forces of the 419 co-operating mine operators included 85,713 persons, compared with 85,385 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1940, being also less-than-average in the experience of the last twenty years. Nevertheless, the index of employment at the latest date was higher than in any other October in the record.

Communications.-- There were seasonal reductions in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 27,117 workers, compared with 27,259 at Sept. 1. The index, at 101.5, was some eleven points higher than at the beginning of October in 1940, when a larger decrease had been noted in communications as a whole.

Transportation.-- Employment in all three main branches of transportation showed a falling-off, that in shipping being most extensive. Statistics were received from 552 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 131,292 men and women on their staffs, as against 133,369 in their last return. The reduction was contra-seasonal. The index of employment in transportation, at 104.2, was considerably higher than at Oct. 1, 1940, being also higher than in any other October in the years since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a contraction in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and road work afforded greater employment. A combined force of 195,244 persons was employed by 1,449 co-operating contractors, who had 193,364 on their payrolls in the preceding month. No general change had been recorded in construction at Oct. 1 of a year ago, and employment was then in smaller volume. The latest index, at 155.4, was some 34 points higher than that at the beginning of October of last autumn. All three main branches reported improvement over the twelve months.

Services.-- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staff of the 616 firms whose returns were received totalled 39,151 at Oct. 1, as compared with 40,978 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved many more workers, and the index was then over 28 points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 175.7.

Trade.-- There was a substantial increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,196 trading establishments reported 164,871 employees, compared with 161,571 in the preceding month. This advance was not equal to that recorded at Oct. 1 in either 1939 or 1940, but was much greater than the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the period since 1920. The index, at 160.9 at the latest date, was some 12 points higher than at Oct. 1 of last autumn.

Finance.-- For Oct. 1, 764 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 62,983 persons, compared with 63,201 in the preceding month. The index stood at 122.0, compared with 122.4 at the beginning of September, and with 113.6 at Oct. 1, 1940. The addition of the figures for financial institutions to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,720,309 in 13,484 establishments, and lowers the general index of 165.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Sept. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 162.7 to 160.7. The Oct. 1, 1940, index had stood at 136.2 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 135.1 when they were included.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain at Sept. 15 was 196,594, of whom 87,638 were men of 18 years and over, 12,410 were boys aged from 14 to 17, 78,854 were women of 18 and over, and 17,692 were girls between 14 and 17. At Aug. 11, the number totally unemployed had been 219,771, of whom 98,737 were men and 82,208 were women 18 years and over, the remainder being boys and girls aged 14 to 17. At Sept. 16, 1940, the number totally unemployed was 613,671, of whom 318,234 were men and 227,293 were women, the remainder being adolescents.

In addition to the numbers totally unemployed, 23,973 persons were temporarily stopped at Sept. 15, 1941, of whom 7,828 were men and 15,465 were women. These numbers were smaller than in the preceding month, when 37,950 persons had been temporarily unemployed. They were also substantially smaller than at Sept. 16, 1940, when 185,000 persons had been temporarily unemployed.

The number of unemployed casual workers at Sept. 15 was 10,054, of whom 9,495 were men. At Aug. 11, 1941, the total number of unemployed casual workers was 12,568 and at Sept. 16, 1940, 31,175.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to statistics issued by the Washington Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in manufactures showed virtually no change between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, although payrolls advanced by more than the usual seasonal amount. The durable goods industries continued to increase their personnel, particularly in shipbuilding and aircraft establishments. On the other hand, there were seasonal declines in the canning and preserving industry, and these reduced employment in the non-durable goods group as a whole. As a result, the total number employed in manufacturing declined by 14,000 workers, or 0.1 p.c.

The index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, was 135.1 in October, while the payroll index was 166.7. The general index of employment in September, 1941, was 135.3, and that of payrolls was 163.0, while in October, 1940, the figures were 113.8 and 116.2, respectively. During the last year there has been a considerably greater increase in payrolls than in employment, as a result of expansion in working hours, overtime payments and increases in wage rates.

In the non-manufacturing industries, there were increases in employment between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1941, in coal-mining, wholesale and retail trade and construction. On the other hand, employment in quarries and in the oil fields was slightly curtailed. There were also declines in services, and in transportation and public utilities.

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	122.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1/	130.2	182.1/	143.8/	169.9/	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.4	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1941.

100.0 7.9 .2 4.7 3.0 30.6 42.2 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 8.3

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

1/ Revised.

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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	170.7	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	173.5	243.1	130.5	160.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1941.

14.2 1.5 12.6 1.3 3.4 2.0 3.3 3.4

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

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	103.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	83.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	83.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.3	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	185.0	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1941.									
	100.0	58.1	3.1	5.2	1.6	7.9	11.8	2.4	9.5

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.1	185.0	181.5	143.8	119.7	112.5	121.7	109.0
Animal products - edible	2.2	182.3	192.1	170.9	151.2	134.4	143.7	129.0
Fur and products	.2	131.3	124.3	117.8	110.3	96.5	98.2	87.3
Leather and products	1.8	144.2	142.0	121.0	119.5	113.3	117.0	112.4
Boots and shoes	1.1	135.9	134.7	119.4	120.3	115.8	118.8	114.3
Lumber and products	4.0	123.0	128.0	107.9	91.1	82.5	96.2	85.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	114.5	121.7	102.9	83.0	72.9	88.9	79.2
Furniture	.6	117.2	116.2	102.0	86.0	86.3	94.5	87.3
Other lumber products	.9	160.9	161.9	131.0	121.7	110.0	120.5	102.9
Musical instruments	.1	90.5	92.9	76.1	58.2	58.3	55.5	56.0
Plant products - edible	3.7	192.4	172.2	171.3	160.3	146.9	161.1	161.4
Pulp and paper products	5.1	135.3	133.6	121.9	111.8	108.2	115.3	104.7
Pulp and paper	2.3	126.8	126.5	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3	97.6
Paper products	.9	187.7	181.4	149.5	138.3	135.8	138.6	125.5
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.4	126.5	117.8	116.0	110.6	111.0	106.8
Rubber products	1.1	143.5	139.1	118.5	114.7	104.4	113.9	103.2
Textile products	8.8	166.5	163.8	152.0	126.5	123.0	129.9	122.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	173.1	176.1	161.9	135.0	129.9	141.6	132.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	132.0	132.3	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0	93.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	191.0	189.9	183.7	147.3	130.7	148.4	146.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	591.6	591.9	525.1	443.5	493.1	544.7	516.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	146.1	144.2	138.8	127.5	122.5	129.1	126.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	167.2	161.8	149.6	121.0	121.0	124.9	115.0
Other textile products	1.0	167.2	164.9	151.1	115.8	109.1	110.8	103.1
Tobacco	.6	116.1	112.9	106.0	99.1	96.3	101.3	91.9
Beverages	.8	236.3	222.1	190.5	186.9	173.2	156.6	141.8
Chemicals and allied products	3.0	397.4	383.5	213.1	168.7	159.4	159.4	141.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	134.7	135.4	112.4	97.8	91.7	99.9	87.5
Electric light and power	1.2	151.6	155.2	148.5	141.7	136.6	129.5	123.2
Electrical apparatus	1.9	231.3	225.1	169.4	136.1	137.5	157.0	126.3
Iron and steel products	18.5	226.4	220.8	144.3	101.5	92.4	107.0	87.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	227.4	226.4	175.1	145.3	109.4	145.0	113.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	227.5	223.4	158.1	119.9	116.4	134.6	109.0
Agricultural implements	.5	105.9	104.8	83.2	51.2	54.2	72.5	45.3
Land vehicles	7.3	191.2	190.1	123.6	88.4	82.4	93.5	79.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	230.7	247.9	180.0	114.7	115.9	129.8	111.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.4	526.4	494.6	288.0	74.7	71.8	70.9	65.8
Heating appliances	.3	169.6	165.0	151.0	139.5	143.5	137.6	121.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	251.1	246.8	177.9	120.8	107.4	133.1	90.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	251.5	241.8	160.4	114.6	106.1	118.6	94.8
Other iron and steel products	3.9	310.0	291.7	159.0	113.7	101.7	113.5	94.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	303.4	297.5	207.8	166.3	157.4	162.7	142.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	186.8	189.2	179.7	163.6	160.2	153.6	145.9
Miscellaneous	.6	246.0	237.7	155.0	150.3	149.8	147.5	134.9
LOGGING	3.1	174.0	139.6	180.2	115.6	78.8	208.5	141.7
MINING	5.2	182.3	181.6	172.3	170.3	160.8	163.9	147.9
Coal	1.6	95.9	94.9	93.1	92.2	91.9	96.1	92.7
Metallic ores	2.9	376.6	377.5	350.3	352.0	331.8	323.4	281.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	166.6	164.2	158.3	150.7	128.5	147.6	128.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	101.5	102.0	90.7	87.5	87.2	90.5	84.6
Telegraphs	.4	124.3	126.5	106.9	101.4	101.2	105.6	97.1
Telephones	1.2	95.3	95.4	86.3	83.7	83.4	86.4	81.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.9	104.2	105.9	94.3	94.8	90.1	90.4	88.3
Street railways and cartage	2.2	153.0	153.2	139.1	133.9	127.9	120.8	122.7
Steam railways	4.3	89.7	90.0	81.3	84.3	77.9	78.8	77.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	103.4	111.4	93.9	91.2	96.1	103.5	91.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	155.4	153.9	121.1	131.5	143.5	144.3	103.9
Building	4.3	164.6	158.2	127.2	82.0	77.8	86.3	61.4
Highway	5.0	208.7	203.4	156.3	245.3	289.3	280.3	159.5
Railway	2.5	97.5	104.3	80.5	75.3	73.1	74.8	95.0
SERVICES	2.4	175.7	183.9	147.3	136.1	136.1	135.4	127.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	169.0	181.5	142.7	131.2	131.9	131.1	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.3	188.1	155.5	144.6	142.8	143.6	135.4
TRADE	9.9	160.9	157.5	146.8	138.6	134.5	133.4	129.6
Retail	7.5	167.9	163.2	152.2	142.6	139.5	139.7	136.1
Wholesale	2.4	142.3	142.3	132.7	127.8	122.8	119.3	114.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.8	162.7	136.2	121.7	116.7	125.7	110.1

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1941	Sept.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	33.8	163.6	161.9	135.6	113.9	100.9	123.2	107.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.7	109.0	109.9	109.5	81.8	77.4	106.8	90.7
	Pulp and paper	4.0	190.0	195.0	184.1	160.3	168.8	188.5	167.2
	Textile products	3.3	118.4	118.1	112.3	88.4	83.2	92.3	84.0
	Iron and steel	13.9	217.9	207.4	148.9	117.2	87.2	128.5	108.6
	Other manufactures	8.9	148.5	151.6	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5	106.4
	Logging	4.1	227.5	136.5	147.5	76.0	50.8	235.1	162.7
	Mining	12.9	112.6	114.7	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0	109.0
	Communications	1.8	109.8	112.1	99.2	101.3	100.0	101.8	96.3
	Transportation	8.1	92.0	87.8	74.3	68.4	62.0	66.2	62.8
	Construction	29.6	408.6	345.2	175.1	191.0	218.9	267.3	219.4
	Services	1.8	266.7	306.3	208.0	176.0	181.7	178.3	168.5
	Trade	7.9	168.1	167.2 ^{2/}	154.2	140.9	136.2	129.1	124.1
<u>Maritimes</u>	All Industries	100.0	175.4	164.1 ^{2/}	128.2	117.9	114.5	134.9	117.9
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	63.4	193.2	190.1	146.1	120.9	114.1	122.6	107.9
	Lumber products	3.0	135.4	151.8	116.3	99.9	94.7	106.9	89.8
	Pulp and paper	6.3	133.0	129.8	120.0	107.0	105.6	112.8	100.5
	Textile products	14.9	188.4	184.5	168.8	140.5	135.9	144.0	130.9
	Iron and steel	16.8	251.0	241.7	132.2	92.0	81.2	100.8	79.3
	Other manufactures	22.4	198.6	195.9	154.8	133.8	125.1	127.4	115.3
	Logging	4.8	273.1	218.6	322.2	182.6	113.1	385.6	245.4
	Mining	2.9	316.2	309.1 ^{2/}	287.6	292.4	256.0	252.0	218.5
	Communications	1.3	96.4	95.6	81.7	77.9	76.5	79.0	72.5
	Transportation	7.4	104.0	107.9	95.0	89.9	90.4	93.1	88.7
	Construction	10.9	136.6	134.1	120.9	148.4	163.6	108.2	61.2
	Services	2.2	160.5	158.2	130.9	122.0	124.1	128.4	113.3
	Trade	7.1	169.6	163.1	152.4	144.2	142.0	140.5	135.1
<u>Quebec</u>	All Industries	100.0	173.9	169.9	142.8	126.4	121.6	127.3	106.0
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	66.9	185.9	181.4	144.7	119.6	113.4	122.3	110.1
	Lumber products	3.2	101.9	104.1	89.9	78.4	72.2	85.8	76.2
	Pulp and paper	5.2	132.5	131.0	118.6	112.0	106.8	111.5	102.3
	Textile products	8.5	146.5	145.7	137.0	114.5	112.4	119.3	115.6
	Iron and steel	23.9	235.2	232.1	161.4	109.3	101.6	115.1	91.6
	Other manufactures	26.1	200.6	191.4	156.5	142.4	135.3	141.9	132.8
	Logging	1.7	131.2	102.8	137.9	87.7	58.8	148.4	98.6
	Mining	4.4	315.2	317.2	293.8	286.6	259.4	264.8	236.1
	Communications	1.5	91.7	91.9	85.0	79.6	80.3	85.9	78.6
	Transportation	5.4	101.4	101.7	90.5	90.0	83.7	89.3	86.4
	Construction	8.2	150.3	154.3	124.4	112.6	121.5	184.8	107.1
	Services	2.3	205.2	207.7	169.0	155.8	157.5	153.5	148.5
	Trade	9.6	165.0	162.0	152.5	144.3	139.2	139.5	136.4
<u>Ontario</u>	All Industries	100.0	172.4	169.2	140.9	121.4	115.8	130.4	112.6
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	33.8	155.5	151.8	120.9	110.9	105.9	108.7	104.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	148.1	152.2	119.9	94.5	91.0	106.8	90.7
	Pulp and paper	2.4	110.3	108.5	100.2	101.6	99.3	96.9	93.1
	Textile products	2.6	208.6	194.7	182.9	151.7	145.0	137.8	137.4
	Iron and steel	11.3	118.9	117.1	86.5	81.3	78.0	78.0	76.7
	Other manufactures	15.1	210.0	203.3	158.7	146.7	139.3	146.0	139.7
	Logging	.5	57.5	60.9	41.5	16.5	10.1	7.8	21.4
	Mining	7.3	148.8	143.7	134.1	128.2	120.5	129.4	121.4
	Communications	2.5	118.3	119.8	100.5	101.0	100.7	100.9	98.2
	Transportation	17.5	114.3	116.5	106.9	115.1	105.6	94.8	97.8
	Construction	16.4	117.3	129.4	115.0	125.0	132.6	110.6	123.2
	Services	3.1	148.0	176.2	129.5	118.9	118.2	114.3	113.0
	Trade	18.9	141.3	139.1	130.2	122.7	120.1	116.9	115.6
<u>Prairies</u>	All Industries	100.0	134.3	136.1	118.1	116.4	113.2	107.6	108.6
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	48.9	190.2	190.2	157.9	128.0	114.3	125.5	112.6
	Lumber products	14.4	145.7	147.6	127.1	106.6	89.2	98.8	93.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	152.3	153.0	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.8	114.6
	Textile products	1.1	184.9	172.5	160.6	126.8	129.2	126.4	127.0
	Iron and steel	11.0	327.4	308.1	166.6	90.2	89.9	87.9	74.5
	Other manufactures	17.4	202.3	208.7	199.3	169.6	153.3	168.0	144.6
	Logging	6.4	119.7	111.0	105.5	106.0	86.1	110.4	94.3
	Mining	7.1	114.6	113.7	113.8	114.3	119.4	114.6	100.6
	Communications	2.5	123.4	125.8	115.9	112.9	113.0	114.6	110.6
	Transportation	9.7	101.8	105.2	94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0	96.6
	Construction	10.1	115.4	120.1	78.9	99.2	105.8	106.1	105.0
	Services	3.0	143.0	156.1	133.7	127.8	116.8	116.2	106.5
	Trade	12.3	168.9	165.5	149.8	142.7	135.6	141.3	131.7
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	149.4	149.8	127.8	118.7	111.3	117.9	108.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936
Montreal - Manufacturing	72.7	179.8	175.0	134.1	113.1	106.2	113.0	99.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	152.8	151.1	144.6	136.6	125.3	129.8	120.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	131.9	126.0	114.6	116.0	109.2	108.7	104.4
Textiles	15.0	170.0	164.4	149.5	123.2	122.3	126.4	112.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	161.7	156.3	140.5	127.8	117.9	113.3	105.4
Iron and steel	24.0	227.6	219.0	126.4	90.3	79.7	95.7	75.0
Other manufactures	21.8	167.0	165.7	131.1	117.0	110.5	116.0	103.6
Communications	1.4	66.3	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7	66.0	62.5
Transportation	5.9	114.5	119.6	105.5	96.4	97.2	98.0	99.2
Construction	4.6	67.2	61.8	60.3	88.2	115.4	69.6	49.2
Trade	12.0	160.7	154.0	147.7	139.1	135.3	133.2	128.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	155.7	151.6	122.4	110.2	108.2	107.4	95.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	71.7	220.3	216.9	154.4	111.4	107.0	110.1	100.9
Leather products	11.2	111.3	111.5	93.1	98.3	103.5	101.1	108.6
Other manufactures	60.5	268.9	264.0	181.0	117.3	108.6	114.1	97.3
Transportation	3.7	71.1	75.4	83.7	97.2	100.3	95.5	94.1
Construction	7.8	169.6	213.4	198.5	112.9	214.5	93.4	79.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	183.8	186.2	144.7	111.5	117.1	107.2	98.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	70.6	178.4	171.8	138.1	114.0	109.1	112.4	104.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	163.3	159.9	138.4	128.5	118.4	123.3	124.0
Printing and publishing	7.6	159.1	156.0	135.2	130.6	126.0	129.6	120.5
Textiles	10.0	128.4	126.6	116.9	96.2	96.5	99.7	95.5
Iron and steel	19.2	270.6	253.0	166.7	105.2	94.6	100.9	83.4
Other manufactures	28.1	171.3	165.9	136.2	118.8	114.7	116.5	108.8
Communications	1.4	71.3	71.2	70.9	68.8	67.5	67.9	65.7
Transportation	3.7	110.5	109.5	103.9	100.2	97.0	99.0	96.4
Construction	3.1	106.2	118.1	108.0	73.7	65.6	83.3	65.4
Trade	17.4	151.9	151.6	139.3	132.2	128.5	129.9	127.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	163.4	159.5	133.0	114.1	109.4	112.6	105.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	50.6	161.5	159.2	126.7	104.7	98.7	105.1	97.1
Lumber products	3.7	74.9	86.4	91.5	73.7	49.5	71.7	61.7
Pulp and paper	13.8	121.1	117.9	109.2	98.0	95.7	95.5	89.4
Other manufactures	33.1	221.3	219.6	153.2	121.3	118.5	124.2	115.4
Construction	13.2	183.6	162.1	130.7	125.0	129.9	139.6	159.2
Trade	20.3	174.2	170.6	153.0	140.9	137.0	136.3	131.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.1	156.8	127.8	111.1	108.3	114.4	110.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.3	182.1	179.2	136.4	108.6	104.0	120.3	96.8
Textiles	13.6	120.3	119.5	109.0	88.0	87.5	93.7	90.1
Electrical apparatus	9.6	168.4	168.2	137.3	111.2	111.4	136.3	111.1
Iron and steel	42.9	239.6	235.4	152.7	109.9	99.4	130.1	86.8
Other manufactures	19.2	161.2	157.3	137.6	124.4	122.8	123.6	111.1
Construction	3.2	112.1	113.3	82.0	57.7	68.8	45.4	45.9
Trade	7.4	148.8	146.3	145.4	133.9	132.3	131.6	128.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	173.5	170.7	133.2	108.2	104.1	117.3	98.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.6	270.9	271.2	198.3	134.3	136.9	154.8	127.9
Iron and steel	72.7	290.3	292.5	202.1	123.9	125.0	150.2	121.9
Other manufactures	15.9	207.6	202.0	185.8	169.2	177.0	171.9	150.0
Construction	3.7	131.5	143.5	62.2	42.8	43.7	93.5	34.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	243.1	244.4	177.6	124.8	126.7	146.2	120.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	56.3	155.4	152.4	111.3	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6
Animal products - edible	5.8	172.0	173.9	136.5	130.8	129.6	151.6	130.5
Printing and publishing	4.8	113.1	110.0	103.7	104.4	102.1	99.5	96.0
Textiles	7.2	214.2	199.8	185.8	154.8	150.4	141.7	147.1
Iron and steel	17.9	113.9	114.9	84.3	77.8	74.4	78.0	75.5
Other manufactures	20.6	216.1	208.7	128.1	123.9	119.9	119.0	113.6
Transportation	5.6	78.6	76.4	85.4	85.1	83.7	87.0	83.7
Construction	3.9	76.0	101.5	77.8	52.9	54.1	55.0	58.2
Trade	27.9	120.9	117.7	108.0	103.3	100.0	100.4	100.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	130.5	129.6	105.3	98.8	96.3	97.6	95.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50.2	220.3	215.3	158.5	123.7	120.5	121.6	114.6
Lumber products	10.4	138.9	139.5	124.9	96.5	79.5	87.7	87.4
Other manufactures	39.8	259.9	252.1	174.4	136.4	139.1	137.0	126.9
Communications	4.4	116.0	115.9	112.8	110.0	110.2	113.0	108.3
Transportation	9.7	84.2	85.6	96.2	102.7	107.7	108.4	104.1
Construction	7.6	110.8	117.8	52.0	59.7	73.3	86.7	65.8
Services	5.1	135.7	147.1	136.1	129.3	115.3	116.6	104.0
Trade	23.0	167.6	165.3	152.0	143.6	138.3	142.5	133.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	160.0	159.4	129.5	115.8	114.7	117.9	109.1

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

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and one week in September.

(The Payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

INDUSTRIES	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate weekly earnings for one week in -		Average per Capita Earnings in one week in -	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August
			\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	952,317	944,298	25,784,186	24,755,219	26.79	26.22
Animal products - edible	35,938	37,972	907,687	937,646	25.26	24.69
Fur and products	3,170	3,000	74,795	75,044	23.59	25.01
Leather and products	29,590	29,151	567,834	552,918	19.19	18.97
Boots and shoes	18,675	18,502	346,219	341,027	18.54	18.43
Lumber and products	65,896	68,422	1,478,683	1,484,640	22.39	21.70
Rough and dressed lumber	40,427	42,967	934,304	963,309	23.11	22.42
Furniture	10,377	10,291	229,559	218,878	22.12	21.27
Other lumber products	15,092	15,164	311,820	302,453	20.66	19.95
Musical instruments	2,583	2,651	62,748	62,471	24.29	23.57
Plant products - edible	61,784	55,520	1,254,559	1,145,574	20.95	20.73
Pulp and paper products	84,386	83,364	2,577,732	2,488,649	30.55	29.83
Pulp and paper	38,455	38,354	1,285,952	1,256,258	33.44	32.75
Paper products	15,066	14,596	373,403	349,724	24.78	23.95
Printing and publishing	30,865	30,414	918,367	882,657	29.75	29.02
Rubber products	18,467	17,905	492,266	449,086	26.56	25.08
Textile products	145,496	143,263	2,816,659	2,723,594	19.36	19.01
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,554	53,475	1,099,220	1,051,913	20.92	19.67
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,371	26,423	530,892	500,186	30.13	18.93
Woollen yarn and cloth	11,791	11,721	246,630	240,546	20.92	20.52
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,163	11,159	328,349	221,910	20.45	19.87
Hosiery and knit goods	23,860	23,541	424,264	403,681	17.78	17.15
Garments and personal furnishings	51,094	49,462	928,076	911,924	18.16	18.44
Other textile products	16,336	16,785	365,077	356,076	21.56	21.21
Tobacco	9,583	9,312	175,285	171,378	18.29	18.40
Beverages	13,046	12,261	387,898	368,066	29.73	30.02
Chemicals and allied products	49,687	47,935	1,356,402	1,291,515	27.30	26.94
Clay, glass and stone products	15,206	15,287	392,382	379,523	25.80	24.53
Electric light and power	19,299	19,757	624,315	615,713	32.35	31.16
Electrical apparatus	32,198	31,543	929,890	885,299	28.88	28.26
Iron and steel products	306,855	299,436	9,558,063	9,103,039	31.15	30.40
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,055	28,949	901,483	862,757	31.02	29.80
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,153	23,811	771,367	731,072	31.94	30.70
Agricultural implements	8,928	8,831	257,566	250,914	28.85	28.41
Land vehicles	120,700	119,899	3,800,964	3,762,668	31.49	31.38
Automobiles and parts	33,601	35,947	1,107,060	1,259,176	32.95	35.03
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	23,707	22,326	803,190	717,770	33.88	32.15
Heating appliances	5,556	5,405	150,235	141,109	27.04	26.11
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,251	16,066	535,972	515,127	32.98	32.25
Foundry and machine shop products	13,378	12,861	392,203	357,091	29.77	27.77
Other iron and steel products	65,117	61,288	1,939,083	1,761,531	29.78	28.74
Non-ferrous metal products	44,977	43,910	1,365,725	1,297,692	30.36	29.55
Non-metallic mineral products	14,255	14,440	485,079	493,119	34.10	34.15
Miscellaneous	9,900	9,569	238,183	228,263	24.06	23.85
LOGGING	51,621	41,421	973,083	798,079	18.85	19.27
MINING	85,713	85,385	2,833,549	2,816,061	33.06	32.98
Coal	28,336	26,057	779,407	742,328	29.59	28.49
Metallic ores	48,084	48,201	1,758,665	1,777,865	36.57	36.89
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,293	11,127	295,477	295,768	26.16	26.68
COMMUNICATIONS	27,117	27,259	742,221	720,586	27.37	26.43
Telegraphs	7,133	7,259	201,688	186,842	28.28	25.74
Telephones	19,984	20,000	540,533	533,744	27.05	26.19
TRANSPORTATION	131,292	133,369	4,308,748	4,371,398	32.82	32.78
Street railways and cartage	36,782	36,793	1,069,733	1,065,643	29.10	28.95
Steam railways	71,555	71,817	2,601,965	2,613,727	36.36	36.39
Shipping and stevedoring	22,975	24,759	637,050	692,028	27.73	27.95
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	195,244	193,364	4,616,766	4,499,741	23.65	23.27
Building	71,365	68,620	1,998,498	1,873,545	27.98	27.30
Highway	81,964	79,889	1,690,968	1,667,047	20.63	20.87
Railway	41,915	44,855	929,300	959,149	22.17	21.38
SERVICES	39,151	40,978	641,992	654,107	16.40	15.95
Hotels and restaurants	23,903	25,564	367,193	380,223	15.36	14.82
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,248	15,314	274,799	273,884	18.02	17.88
TRADE	164,871	161,571	3,793,837	3,756,630	23.01	23.25
Retail	124,856	121,523	2,646,221	2,619,980	21.19	21.54
Wholesale	40,015	39,948	1,147,616	1,136,650	28.68	28.45
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,657,326	1,627,645	43,694,382	42,371,821	26.35	26.03
FINANCE	62,983	63,201	1,829,954	1,811,126	29.05	28.66
Banks and Trust Companies	35,650	35,872	949,007	945,618	26.62	26.36
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,469	1,450	49,367	46,082	33.61	31.78
Insurance	25,864	25,879	831,580	819,426	32.15	31.66
TOTAL	1,720,209	1,690,846	45,524,336	44,182,947	26.46	26.13

Table 3.- Number of Persons Employed at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1941, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in September and One Week in August.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in		
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	September	August	September	August	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<u>Maritime</u>	-All Manufacturing	44,365	43,954	1,090,518	1,050,332	24.58	23.90
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4,846	4,885	85,357	86,491	17.61	17.71
	Pulp and paper	5,251	5,390	156,990	156,202	29.90	28.98
	Iron and steel	18,282	17,467	537,513	490,714	29.40	28.09
	Logging	5,335	3,201	87,836	52,242	16.46	16.32
	Mining	16,985	17,310	436,850	443,873	25.72	25.64
	Transportation	10,640	10,159	330,979	308,259	31.11	30.34
	Construction	38,845	32,801	764,975	631,945	19.69	19.27
	Trade	10,380	10,326	212,957	213,650	20.52	20.69
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	131,210	122,891	3,007,679	2,784,956	22.92	22.68
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	321,355	316,055	8,026,790	7,696,887	24.98	24.35
	Lumber products	14,986	16,800	287,720	304,567	19.20	18.13
	Pulp and paper	31,848	31,087	958,106	904,947	30.08	29.11
	Textile products	75,426	73,831	1,363,021	1,329,200	18.07	18.00
	Chemical and allied products	22,631	22,272	597,397	574,423	26.40	25.79
	Iron and steel	85,296	82,181	2,661,116	2,482,887	31.20	30.21
	Logging	24,188	19,367	336,259	287,232	13.90	14.83
	Mining	14,506	14,182	447,193	442,338	30.83	31.19
	Communications	6,782	6,727	202,049	195,644	29.79	29.08
	Transportation	37,342	38,743	1,202,697	1,240,419	32.21	32.02
	Construction	55,574	54,596	1,275,535	1,245,799	22.95	22.82
	Services	11,122	10,959	174,711	169,625	15.71	15.48
	Trade	36,007	34,627	798,269	790,756	22.17	22.84
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	506,876	495,256	12,463,503	12,068,700	24.59	24.37
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Manufacturing	467,724	456,782	13,156,376	12,553,838	28.13	27.48
	Lumber products	21,966	22,254	481,282	472,057	21.91	21.21
	Plant products - edible	35,108	30,049	744,323	618,739	21.20	20.59
	Pulp and paper	36,089	35,732	1,115,561	1,081,399	30.91	30.26
	Textile products	59,373	59,090	1,266,512	1,213,516	21.33	20.54
	Chemical and allied products	21,614	20,849	623,018	604,578	28.82	29.00
	Electrical apparatus	23,693	23,131	695,060	659,780	29.34	28.52
	Iron and steel	167,524	165,384	5,281,684	5,102,758	31.53	30.85
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,365	24,643	773,474	723,599	30.49	29.56
	Logging	12,327	9,663	232,599	186,956	18.87	19.35
	Mining	31,205	31,401	1,147,309	1,161,716	36.77	37.00
	Communications	10,000	10,025	278,092	271,198	27.81	27.05
	Transportation	38,012	38,096	1,247,276	1,257,106	32.81	33.00
	Construction	57,207	58,723	1,514,585	1,505,002	26.48	25.63
	Services	15,904	16,096	267,010	268,608	16.79	16.69
	Trade	67,097	66,118	1,577,209	1,569,534	23.51	23.74
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	699,476	686,904	19,420,456	18,773,958	27.76	27.33
<u>Prairie</u>	-All Manufacturing	61,452	60,097	1,616,943	1,564,348	26.31	26.03
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	8,351	8,342	224,654	221,482	26.90	26.55
	Lumber products	4,288	4,407	91,285	92,742	21.29	21.04
	Plant products - edible	5,047	4,675	111,597	110,498	22.11	23.64
	Textile products	4,796	4,476	83,708	80,470	17.45	17.98
	Iron and steel	20,270	20,270	600,151	572,665	29.17	28.25
	Mining	13,194	12,744	475,265	446,774	36.02	35.06
	Communications	4,540	4,597	118,792	115,365	26.17	25.10
	Transportation	31,851	32,478	1,095,280	1,107,417	34.39	34.10
	Construction	29,726	32,776	693,812	747,533	23.34	22.81
	Services	5,627	6,701	91,390	99,845	16.24	14.90
	Trade	34,377	33,847	825,869	813,944	24.02	24.05
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	181,764	184,296	4,932,377	4,911,169	27.14	26.65
<u>British</u>	-All Manufacturing	67,421	67,410	1,893,559	1,889,814	28.09	28.03
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	6,860	8,144	157,977	183,810	23.03	22.57
	Lumber products	19,810	20,076	530,039	528,783	26.76	26.34
	Plant products - edible	6,493	6,142	129,470	123,907	19.94	20.17
	Pulp and paper	6,852	6,881	219,261	222,423	32.00	32.32
	Iron and steel	15,180	14,134	477,599	454,015	31.46	32.12
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,872	4,604	168,898	164,090	34.67	35.64
	Logging	8,774	8,134	301,363	255,706	34.35	31.44
	Mining	9,823	9,748	326,932	321,360	33.28	32.97
	Transportation	13,447	13,893	432,516	458,197	32.16	32.98
	Construction	13,892	14,468	367,859	369,462	26.48	25.54
	Services	4,204	4,588	77,721	83,115	18.49	18.12
	Trade	17,010	16,653	379,533	368,746	22.31	22.14
<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	138,000	138,388	3,870,367	3,833,038	28.05	27.70

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