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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**  
**NE PAS PRÊTER**

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1941**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

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

Dominion Statistician:  
In Charge Employment Statistics:

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GENERAL SUMMARY

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the tenth successive increase in employment was reported by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although the gain was considerable, it was the smallest indicated in the period since March, 1. The latest increase in employment was accompanied by the largest advance in the payrolls reported to the Bureau since the record of current earnings was commenced in March, 1941.

Employment at Nov. 1 in the period since 1920 has shown an increase in nine and a decline in eleven years, the average change being a slight reduction. The advance at the date under review is, therefore, contra-seasonal. It was, however, smaller than the gain reported at Nov. 1 in either 1939 or 1940; in those years, the advance at the beginning of November marked the close of a period of uninterrupted expansion extending in each case over seven months, rather than over ten months, as in 1941.

Statistics were received by the Bureau from 12,775 establishments whose staffs at Nov. 1, 1941, aggregated 1,676,193; this was an increase of 17,945 persons, or 1.1 p.c., over their working forces at Oct. 1. The crude index of employment, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 165.8 in the preceding month, to 167.6 at the beginning of November. This figure was over 20 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1940, index of 139.2, heretofore the highest for that date.

As already stated, the average change at Nov. 1 in preceding years has been a decline. The seasonally-corrected index at Nov. 1, 1941, therefore advanced, rising from 157.7 at Oct. 1, to 160.4 at the date under review. These two adjusted figures, like the corresponding crude index numbers, were the highest so far indicated in any month of the record.

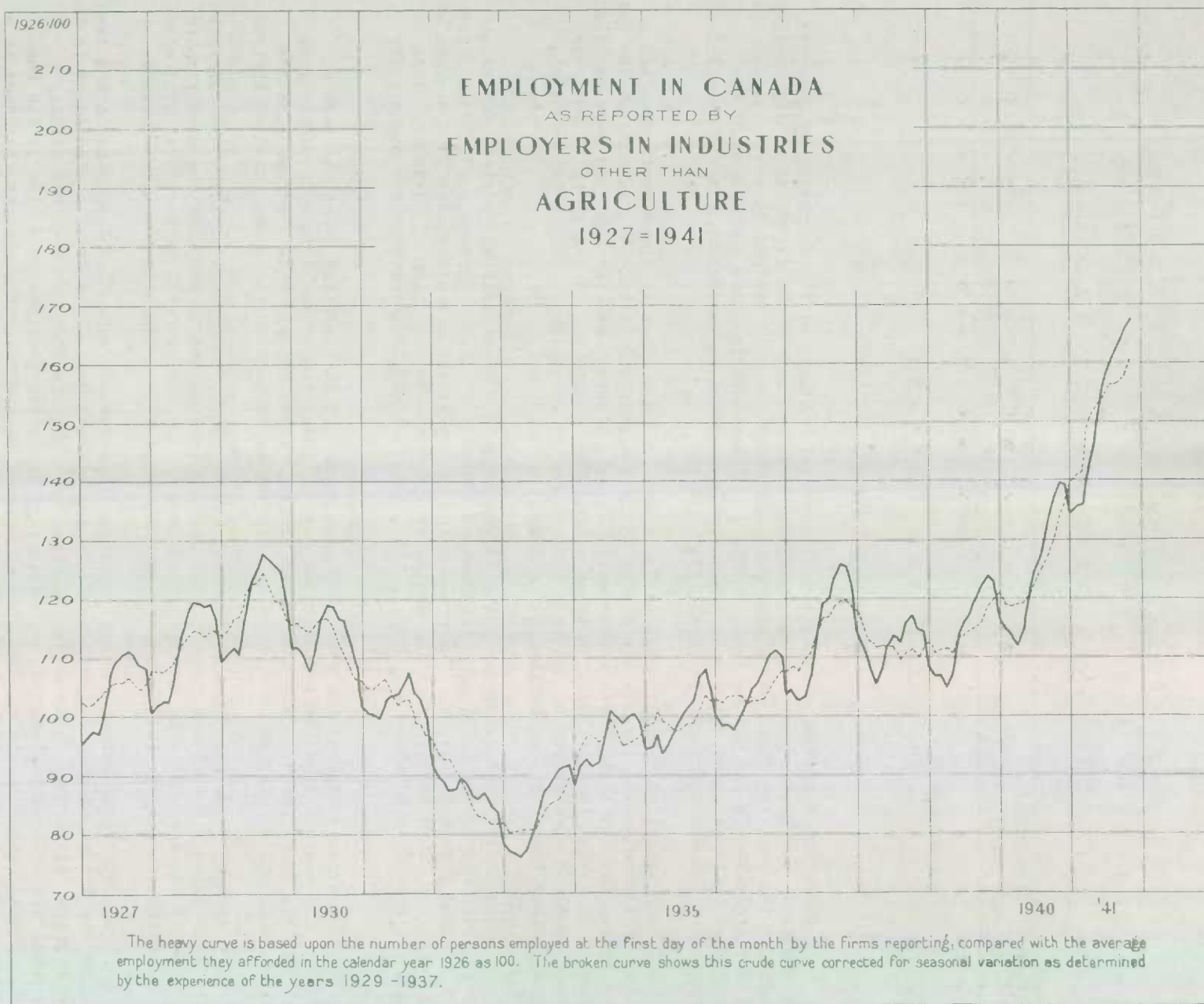
With only one exception in the last twenty years, employment on the whole has shown curtailment between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The average loss at the latter date has approximated two p.c. If the next bulletin on employment shows a decline, it will be the first time since the beginning of January, 1941, that the general trend in the Dominion has been downward.

Manufacturing showed further important improvement, some 12,750 persons having been added to the forces of the co-operating factories between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. The gains in the durables goods<sup>1</sup>/division were exceedingly large, particularly those in iron and steel. Pronounced seasonal curtailment in vegetable food factories resulted in a loss in the non-durable goods group as a whole. The general advance in manufacturing brought the index to a new high at Nov. 1, when it stood at 187.6 p.c. of the 1926 average; the Oct. 1, 1941, figure had been 185.0, and that at Nov. 1, 1940, was 144.6, previously the maximum for November in this record.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, building and retail trade afforded greater employment. While the gain in logging at Nov. 1, 1941, was important, it was not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in any of the last few years; this was

<sup>1</sup>/See footnote on Page 6.

Chart 1



probably due to a shortage of labour in some sections of the country. Seasonal contractions were shown at the date under review in communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Nov. 1, 1941, follows the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For Nov. 1, 1940, 12,392 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,364,720, an increase of some 28,500 persons, or 2.1 p.c., as compared with their Oct. 1 returns. Manufacturing had then shown considerable gains, and improvement had also been noted in the non-manufacturing classes with the exception of steam railway operation and construction work.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows (1926=100):- 1941, 167.6; 1940, 139.2; 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6 and 1937, 125.2. In 1929, when industrial employment on the whole was at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the Nov. 1 figure had been 124.6.

#### THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

In the first twenty-six months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown an unprecedented rise, the all-industries index increasing from 119.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 167.6 at the latest date, or by forty p.c. This gain appears particularly impressive when compared with the growth of employment in previous years. Thus from 1931 to 1940, the general index rose by some 21 p.c., while the increase from 1921 to 1940 approximated 40 p.c.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment have added some 480,200 persons to their working forces since the outbreak of hostilities. The additional personnel required by the smaller establishments must also have been considerable, while the extension of working hours, together with more effective use of plant and equipment under the spur of necessity, have no doubt greatly increased the general productive capacity of workers in the Dominion.

The enlistment of large numbers of men of working ages in the various branches of the armed services and the ancillary forces since the outbreak of war makes the record even more impressive, and tends further to emphasize the changes in the industrial, the sex and the age distribution of wage-earners by which the growth of employment has been accompanied. No information is available at present respecting the sex and the age distributions, and that regarding the industrial distribution is incomplete.

Under present circumstances, the figures for the manufacturing industries are probably more significant than those for industry as a whole. Between Sept. 1, 1939, and Nov. 1, 1941, the number employed by the co-operating manufacturers increased by approximately 376,000. The index of employment in factories rose in this period by almost 63 p.c., a proportion greatly exceeding that of 24 p.c. indicated from 1921 to 1930, and that of about 38 p.c. in the decade from 1931 to 1940.

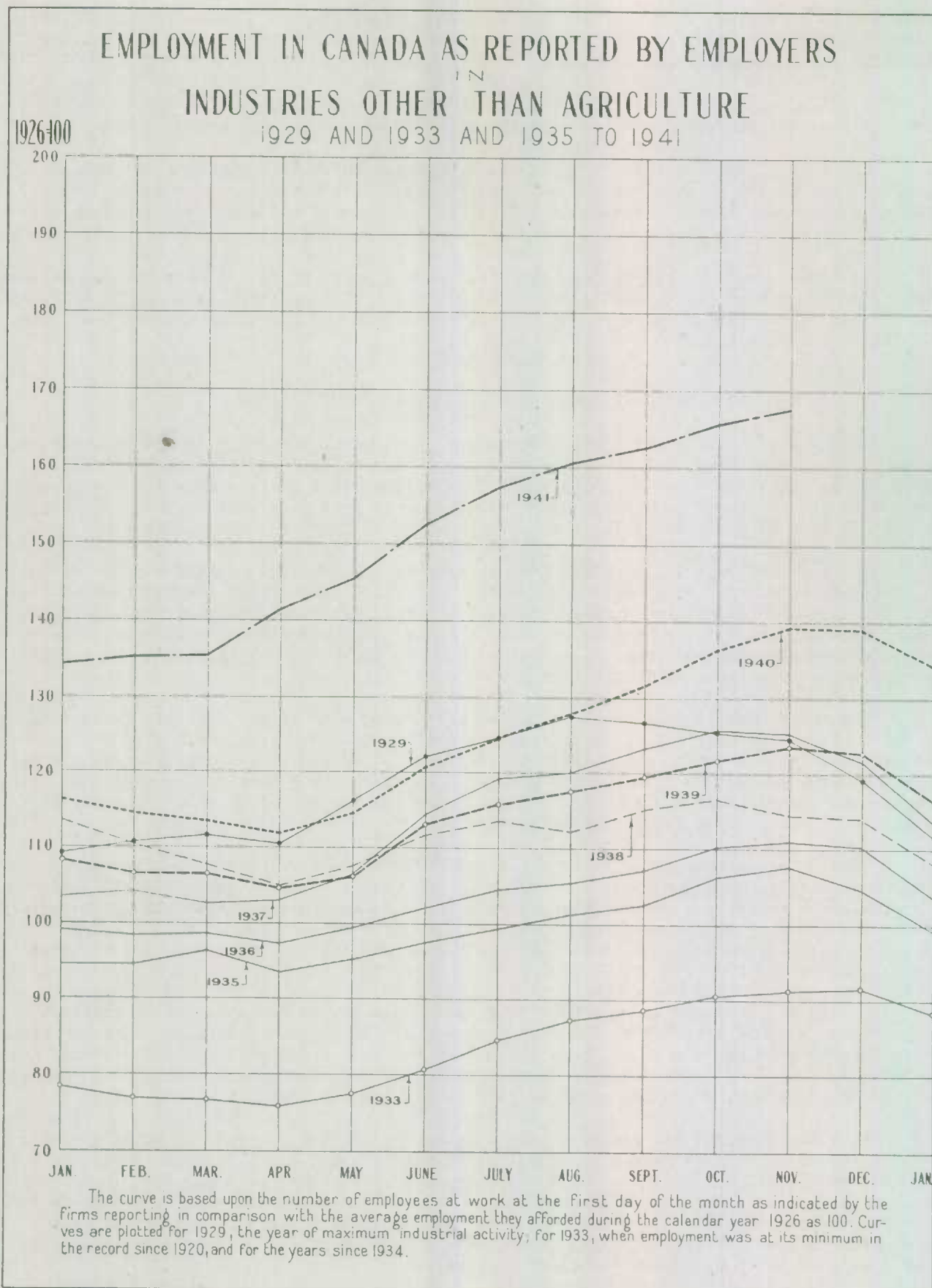
In the first twenty-six months of war, the index in the durable goods industries has advanced from 100.4 to 207.6 at Nov. 1, or by nearly 107 p.c. Smaller, but also important has been the increase of 36 p.c. in those engaged in the production of non-durable goods. At Sept. 1, 1939, some 40 p.c. of the workers reported in manufacturing were employed in the heavy industries, a proportion which had risen to over 50 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1941.

With the exception of construction, all branches of the non-manufacturing division have shown increases. These have been as follows:- mining, 10.1 p.c.; communications, 14.5 p.c.; transportation, 14.2 p.c.; services, 14.5 p.c.; trade 21.1 p.c. and logging, 264.2 p.c. The large gain in logging is to a considerable extent seasonal in character. The seasonal factor is also largely responsible for the decline of three p.c. in construction in the period from Sept. 1, 1939 to Nov. 1, 1941; this took place wholly in highway and railway work, building showing a gain of 108 p.c. in the twenty-six months.

The expansion in employment since the outbreak of war has extended in greater or less



Chart 2



degree to all parts of the country. The gains vary from that of 19.4 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces and 28.1 p.c. in British Columbia, to 49.1 p.c. in Ontario, and 54.3 p.c. in the Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the eight leading cities whose statistics are regularly segregated have also shown important advances; in each case, this has exceeded that noted in the province in which the city is situated. The increase in activity in the first twenty-six months of war has raised the index by 35.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, and by 39.1 p.c. in Vancouver; the improvement in the other six centres has been even more impressive, the gains ranging from that of 44.7 p.c. in Montreal, to 74.6 p.c. in Hamilton and 112.4 p.c. in Windsor. The concentration of the heavy industries in the last two municipalities is responsible for the unusually great expansion therein.

#### STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the eighth 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 1,676,193 men and women employed at Nov. 1 by the 12,775 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$45,279,584 for services they rendered in the final week in October. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,658,248 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in September had amounted to \$43,717,942. Thus a gain of 17,945 or 1.1 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by an advance of \$1,561,642, or 3.6 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls.

The per capita average earnings continued to rise; the gain of 65 cents shown in the weekly pay envelope in October as compared with September was the largest reported in the brief experience of the payroll statistics. This is partly due to the fact that a number of

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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 of their pay periods. 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 a monthly basis, and consequently are 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 months.

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 employers. 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 a danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

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

(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	
	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces.</u>						
Maritime Provinces	134,363	131,225	3,158,619	3,007,743	23.51	22.92
Prince Edward Island	2,190	2,351	50,312	49,938	22.97	21.24
Nova Scotia	79,897	78,574	1,923,833	1,825,341	24.08	23.23
New Brunswick	52,276	50,300	1,184,474	1,132,464	22.66	22.51
Quebec	516,492	507,253	12,950,653	12,466,947	25.07	24.58
Ontario	703,152	699,899	20,014,117	19,437,897	28.46	27.77
Prairie Provinces	184,190	181,871	5,128,870	4,935,038	27.85	27.13
Manitoba	85,338	84,705	2,390,588	2,296,664	28.01	27.11
Saskatchewan	37,275	35,634	985,130	919,558	26.43	25.81
Alberta	61,577	61,532	1,753,152	1,718,816	28.47	27.93
British Columbia	137,996	138,000	4,027,325	3,870,317	29.18	28.05
CANADA	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36
<u>(b) Cities.</u>						
Montreal	239,957	236,123	6,319,744	6,076,898	26.34	25.74
Quebec City	26,445	25,495	585,742	559,481	22.15	21.94
Toronto	215,143	209,763	6,036,914	5,819,534	28.06	27.74
Ottawa	21,655	21,222	550,090	519,747	25.40	24.49
Hamilton	57,985	56,741	1,700,269	1,673,022	29.32	29.49
Windsor	33,253	33,044	1,187,583	1,153,520	35.71	34.91
Winnipeg	55,531	54,426	1,452,420	1,363,106	26.16	25.05
Vancouver	57,464	56,394	1,601,994	1,519,530	27.88	26.94
<u>(c) Industries.</u>						
Manufacturing	975,544	962,797	26,916,095	25,795,172	27.59	26.79
Durable Goods 1/	481,392	468,132	14,590,368	13,792,933	30.31	29.45
Non-Durable Goods	475,073	475,366	11,689,782	11,377,923	24.61	23.94
Electric Light and Power	19,079	19,299	635,945	624,316	33.33	32.35
Logging	65,156	51,621	1,215,764	974,488	18.66	18.88
Mining	86,989	85,713	3,047,946	2,833,549	35.04	33.08
Communications	26,715	27,117	729,229	742,221	27.30	27.37
Transportation	129,576	131,312	4,392,651	4,308,489	33.90	32.81
Construction and Maintenance	185,513	195,243	4,454,001	4,616,810	24.01	23.65
Services	38,706	39,151	648,455	641,992	16.75	16.40
Trade	167,994	165,294	3,875,443	3,805,221	23.07	23.02
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36

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



more or less casual employees were laid off with the completion of seasonal work in certain industries. The payment of a cost-of-living bonus in many cases, and the raising of such allowances in others also contributed to the result, while overtime work likewise continued as a factor in certain establishments. The average pay envelope of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers was \$27.01 in the final week in October, as compared with \$26.36 in September and \$26.03 in August.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,657,326 employees reported by the 12,720 establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$43,694,382 in the last week in September; the per capita average was \$26.36. This average was not altered by the slight differences in the figures for some of the provinces, cities and industries. These revisions were due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent 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 main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while 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 November, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$45,279,584 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$43,717,942 in the last week in September, 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 \$38,373,951. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore, risen to 113.9 in the last week in September, and to 118.0 in the last week in October. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the index of earnings in the period of observation in June being 104.6, in July, 107.5 and in August, 110.5. 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, 108.4 at Oct. 1 and 109.7 at Nov. 1. The increase in earnings distributed in the last six months has, therefore, considerably exceeded that in the numbers on the payrolls, 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 increase in the amounts of such allowances, 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 increasingly larger 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, to 108.4 in July, 112.0 in August, 116.6 in September, and 121.6 in the period of observation in October. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 111.7 at Nov. 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show similar movements; from May 15 to Nov. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 14.9 p.c. and that of employment by 7.8 p.c.

The 975,544 persons employed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$26,916,095 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had

employed 962,797 persons at the beginning of October, and had disbursed \$25,795,172 in earnings in the last week in September. The increase of 1.3 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 4.3 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$26.79 in the last week in September to \$27.59 in the last week in October.

There was a further important advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, and the earnings in this class also rose steeply; the increase in the former was 2.8 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls, 5.8 p.c. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 0.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the reported earnings. This situation was partly due to the fact that many of those laid off were seasonal employees, whose work was irregular; their earnings consequently being relatively low; however, the payment of higher cost-of-living allowances, together with other factors, contributed to the discrepancy shown in the number of employees and the reported earnings in the non-durable goods group.

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 pulp and paper 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 and textile groups, in 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.

In logging, there was a considerably increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a slightly smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due in general to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$18.88 in the last week in September, to \$18.66 in the last week in October. 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 gain of 1.5 p.c. and there was an increase of 7.6 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, probably due in part to seasonal causes. The statistics show that 86,989 persons were paid \$3,047,946 for their services in the last week in October, a per capita figure of \$35.04. The average per employee in the last week in September had been \$33.06.

In communications, there was a seasonal decrease of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed, accompanied by a reduction of 1.8 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The decline in the latter was to some extent due to the fact that the data for the period of observation in September had included the payment of a retroactive cost-of-living allowance by one large organization, which could not separate such payments from the statement of the current wages and salaries paid. The average pay envelope contained \$27.30 in the period of observation in October, compared with \$27.37 in the same week in September.

The transportation industries reported at Nov. 1 an aggregate working force of 129,576 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,392,651. The former figure was lower by 1.3 p.c. than that at Oct. 1, but the reported earnings in the last week in October were higher by two p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in September. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$32.81 in the last week in September, to \$33.90 in the same period in October.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of five p.c. in the number of workers, and of 3.5 p.c. in the reported earnings. There was a reduction in employment in the railway and the highway construction and maintenance group, but building showed an advance.



The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$23.65 in the last week in September, to \$24.01 in the period of observation in October.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a moderate gain in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelopes increased from \$16.40 in September, to \$16.75 in the last week in October. 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 service industry.

In trade, there was a gain in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by a rather greater advance in the aggregate payrolls distributed; the former were higher by 1.6 p.c. and the latter by 1.8 p.c. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being \$23.07 in the last week in October as compared with \$23.02 in the last week in September.

In the financial group, 63,252 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,850,450 in the last week in October, a per capita average of \$29.26. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,978, and their earning, \$1,829,831, an average of \$29.06 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.09 in the last week in October, as compared with \$26.46 in the same period in September.

A review of the data for the various provinces shows generally increased employment except in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; in the former, a decline was noted, while in the latter the situation, on the whole, showed little change. In all nine provinces, however, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in October were greater than in the corresponding period in September. The average per capita earnings were therefore higher.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives 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 \$28.96 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in October and \$30.72 in the Prairie Provinces, to \$31.85 in Quebec, \$32.27 in Ontario and \$32.96 in British Columbia. The occurrence of varying proportions of overtime work contributes largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

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 \$20.35 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.11 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, in which the proportion 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 of those in mining are also relatively high.

Employment and payrolls advanced in each of the eight cities for which information is separately compiled. The gains in the aggregate earnings ranged from those of 1.6 p.c. in Hamilton and three p.c. in Windsor, to those of 5.8 p.c. in Ottawa and 6.6 p.c. in Winnipeg. In Montreal, the reported payrolls rose by four p.c. and in Toronto, by 3.7 p.c. from the period of observation in September to that in October.

Except in Hamilton, the average per capita earnings in the cities were also greater in the last week in October than in September. In that city, however, the increase in employment



was at a slightly higher rate than that in the reported payrolls; the per capita weekly earnings in October were \$29.32, compared with \$29.49 in September.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seven of the nine provinces shared, to a greater or less degree, in the upward movement indicated at Nov. 1. The exceptions were Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; the former showed a general reduction due to curtailment in construction, while in the latter there was on the whole no change in the situation. The largest percentage gains were those of 3.9 and 4.6 in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, respectively. Firms in Quebec reported the greatest number of additional employees, having taken on 9,239 extra workers; this was a gain of 1.8 p.c. The improvement in the provinces in which additions to staffs were reported resulted in most cases in the establishment of new, all-time high levels of industrial activity.

Maritime Provinces.- Increases in employment were recorded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the tendency was downward in Prince Edward Island. On the whole, there was a seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit. Returns were received from 922 employers in this area with 134,363 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 131,225 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in iron and steel and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonally slacker. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in construction, mining and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal gains in logging camps.

Greater improvement had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1940, by the 870 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 99,526 men and women; the index was then many points lower than the latest figure of 179.6, the maximum to date.

Quebec.- Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging and manufacturing. Building, steam railway operation, mining and retail trade also afforded rather more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in shipping, highway and railway construction and maintenance, communications and services. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber and vegetable food divisions reported a seasonal falling-off; there were, however, moderate increases in rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants, together with large gains in chemical and iron and steel works.

The 3,196 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 9,239 persons, bringing them to 516,492 at Nov. 1. This increase, of 1.8 p.c. brought the index to 177.1, a new all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1940, although a considerably larger advance had then been indicated in the 3,112 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 426,384.

Ontario.- The trend continued upward in Ontario, bringing employment generally in the province to a new high. The 5,525 firms whose data were tabulated reported 703,152 employees, or 3,253 more than in the preceding month. The average change from October to November in the twenty preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939 or 1940.

At the date under review, there were fairly large gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations; the difficulty of obtaining labour probably accounted for the fact that the increase was smaller than usual for the time of year. Metallic ore mining and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was further important expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel plants, which absorbed some 8,800 additional workers. Increased activity was also reported in the food, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Of these gains, those in chemical works were greatest. On the other hand, the vegetable food, beverage, electrical apparatus and lumber industries reported reductions in staffs, the seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries being particularly marked.

Transportation, construction and maintenance also released employees; the decline in the latter was considerable. The general index in Ontario at the latest date stood at 173.2, a new maximum; this figure was nearly 31 points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,361 employers with 569,654 men and women on their paylists. The advance then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Prairie Provinces.- There were substantial increases in employment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Nov. 1, 1941, together with a slight gain on the whole in Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,795 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 184,190 employees, as against 181,871 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining and building afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the improvement in manufacturing took place in food, chemical and iron and steel factories. The expansion in the Prairie Area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at Nov. 1 in thirteen of the twenty preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month of the record, standing at 136.1, compared with 119.7 at Nov. 1, 1940. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,751 establishments, employing 157,065 workers; this was an increase of 2,022 from their Oct. 1, 1940 payrolls.

British Columbia.- No general change in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,338 employers furnishing returns aggregated 137,996, practically the same number as in the preceding month. There were increases on the whole in manufacturing, mining and retail trade. Transportation, construction and logging, however, were quieter. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; the lumber and non-ferrous metal groups were also quieter. On the other hand, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants were brisker, the gain in iron and steel works being substantial.

Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,298 establishments had reported a total working force of 112,091 persons, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 126.3, as compared with 149.4 at Nov. 1, 1941; the latter figure (the same as that at Oct. 1) was higher than in any earlier month for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in each of the centres for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting <sup>heightened</sup> activity. The increases ranged from that of 0.6 p.c. in Windsor to 2.6 p.c. in Toronto and 3.7 p.c. in Quebec City. The volume of employment in each of these eight cities was greater than at the beginning of November of 1940, or indeed, than in any other month for which information has been tabulated.

Montreal.- Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 3,834 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,848 co-operating firms, who employed 239,957. Construction and manufacturing showed heightened activity. The increases in the latter took place mainly in iron and steel factories, but beverage, food and some other works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping was quieter, and there was little general change in services and trade. An increase had also been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than that of 158.2 at the latest date, when a new maximum was established. Statements for Nov. 1, 1940, had been received from 1,803 establishments, providing work for 193,685 men and women.

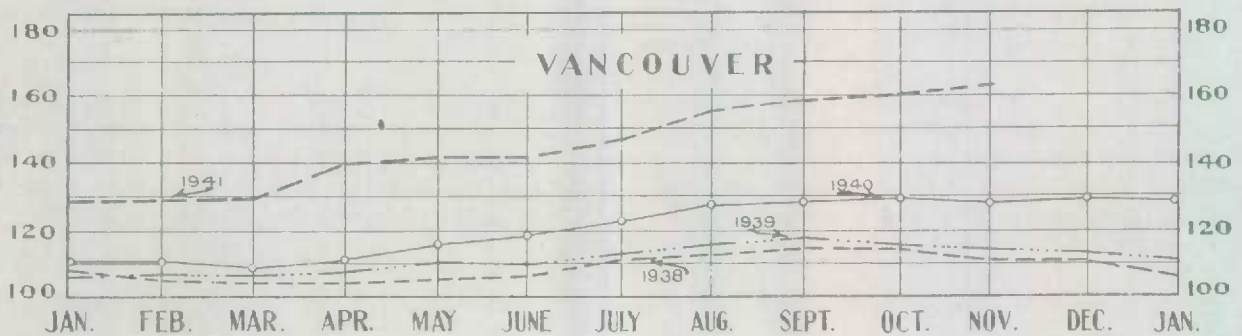
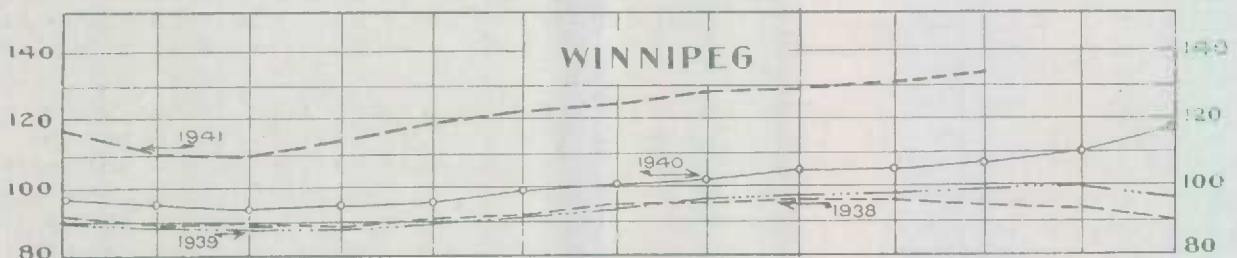
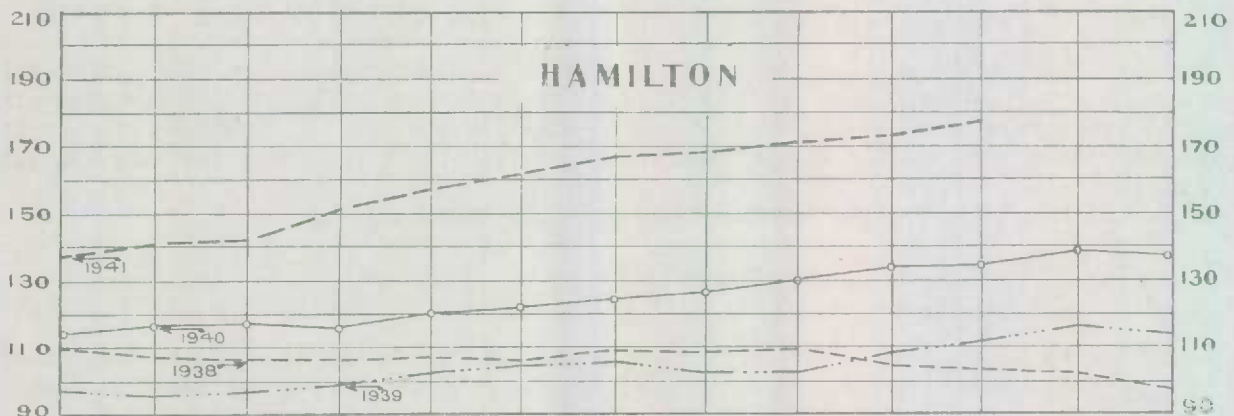
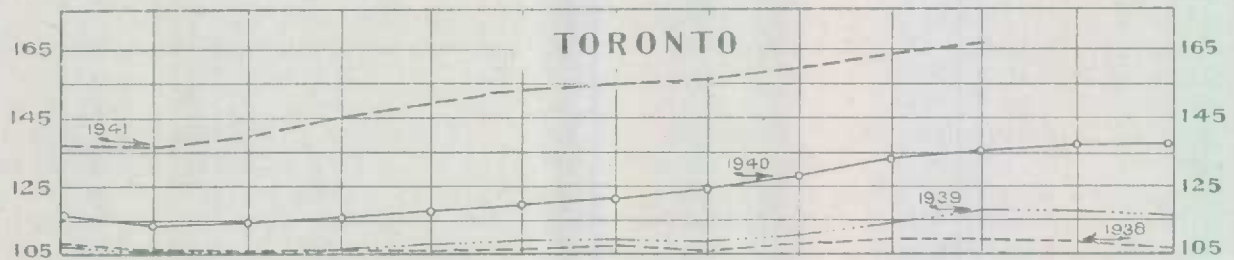
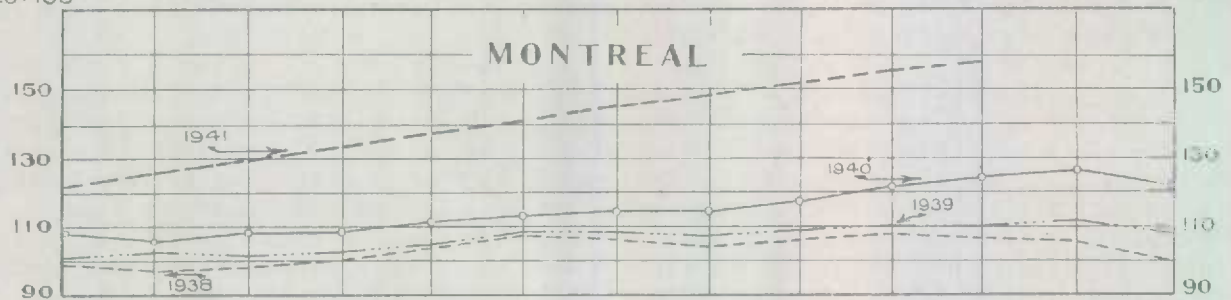
Quebec City.- In Quebec, 219 employers reported a staff of 26,445 persons, compared with 25,495 at Oct. 1. There was a slight increase in trade and a substantial gain in manufacturing, while construction and services were rather quieter. Employment on the whole was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidedly higher than at the beginning of November, 1940, when the 217 co-operating businessmen had employed 20,751 workers, compared with 20,156 in the preceding month.

Toronto.- There was an important increase in the payrolls of 1,903 firms in Toronto, who



## 1938-1941

1926:100





had 215,143 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 5,380 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, food, textile, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, chemical and other industries showed improvement, that in chemicals and iron and steel being most pronounced. Trade also afforded more employment, but transportation and construction were quieter. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then some 32 points lower; the 1,834 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1940, had reported staffs aggregating 175,804, compared with 173,017 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, where it took place mainly in lumber mills. Construction, however, was brisker. The 242 establishments furnishing data employed 21,655 persons, as against 21,222 at Oct. 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1940. The trend had then also been upward, according to information from 237 employers of 17,923 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1; the 340 co-operating firms reported 57,985 employees, as compared with 56,741 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. Moderate gains were also made in construction, services and trade. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, when the index was many points below the latest figure of 177.7. The Nov. 1, 1940, paylists of the 334 co-operating employers had included 43,854 men and women.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed further improvement; 201 establishments reported 33,253 persons in their employ, compared with 33,044 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the iron and steel industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slack. Although a larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1940, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 26,082.

Winnipeg.- Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 559 employers with 55,531 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 54,426 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the chemical, food and iron and steel divisions; construction also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation and services were quieter. The 538 concerns furnishing information for the first of November of last year had 47,035 men and women on their payrolls; the index of employment then stood at 107.5, compared with 133.2 at the date under review. This is the highest figure yet recorded.

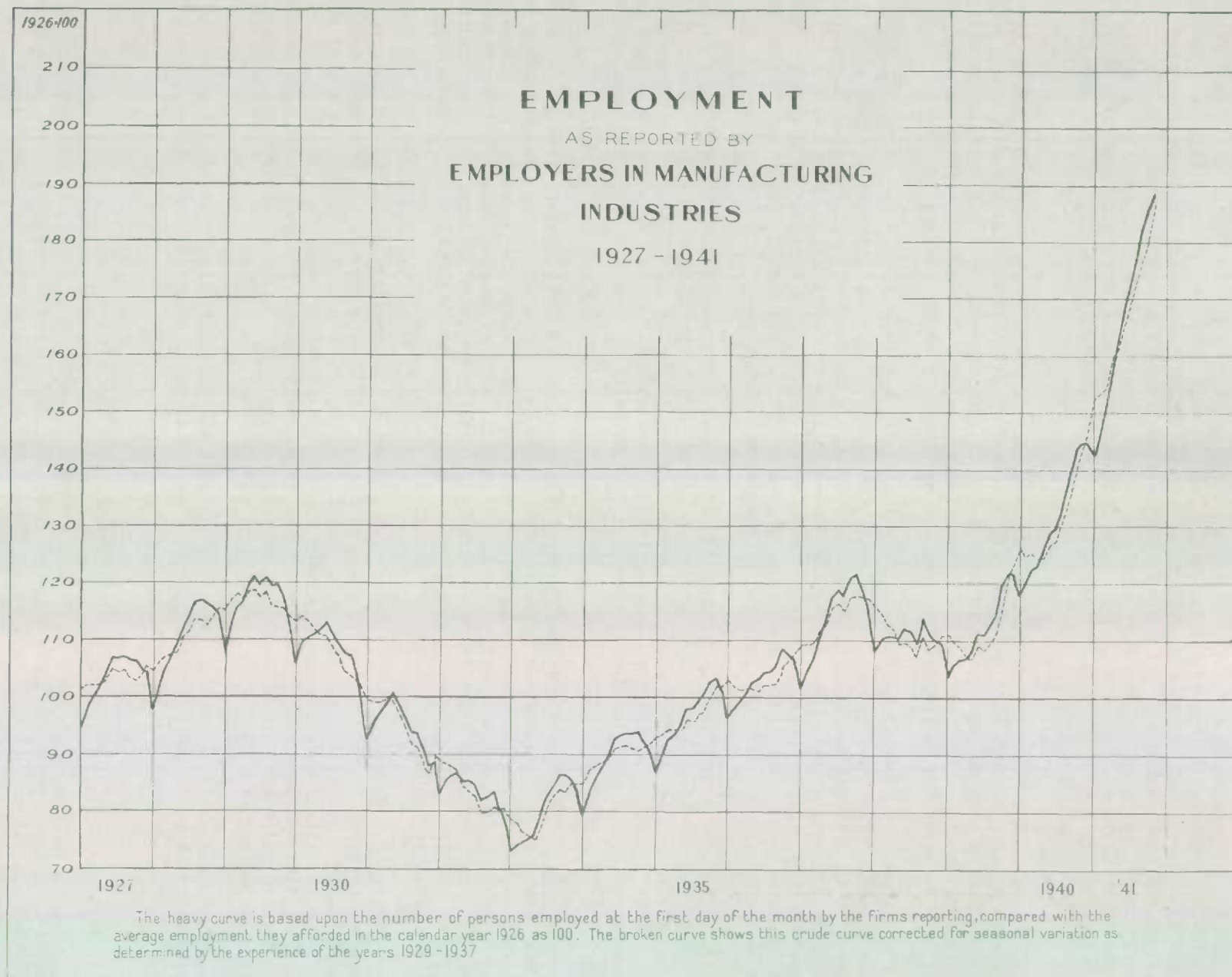
Vancouver.- There was a contra-seasonal expansion in Vancouver, where the 587 co-operating establishments had 57,464 persons on their staffs, or 1,070 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported an important gain, mainly in iron and steel plants, and trade also showed improvement, while construction was quieter and there were small losses in communications, transportation and services. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had been indicated by 568 firms, whose employees had numbered 43,500, a reduction of 557 from Oct. 1, 1940.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1938, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 showed its tenth consecutive increase, in the longest series of uninterrupted advances in the nearly twenty-one years during which the current surveys have been made. The latest gain was substantial, amounting to 1.3 p.c.; it was nevertheless the smallest in this period of continuous improvement. The trend of employment at Nov. 1 in fifteen of the years since 1920 has been downward, so that the expansion at the date under review is contra-seasonal. Considerably exceeding that indicated at Nov. 1, 1940, the latest increase provided employment for approximately the same number of persons as were added to the payrolls at Nov. 1, 1939; the percentage gain then, however, was greater, at

Chart 4



2.1 p.c. In the few other years since 1920 in which the movement at Nov. 1 has been favourable, the increases were slight.

The 7,038 manufacturers co-operating at the beginning of November, 1941, reported a combined working force of 975,544 men and women, or 12,747 more than in the preceding month. The unadjusted index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its previous maximum of 185.0 at Oct. 1, 1941, to a new high of 187.6 at Nov. 1. This figure was 29.7 p.c. above that of 144.6 at Nov. 1, 1940, until now the highest for November.

Since the gain at the date under review is contra-seasonal, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 179.3 at Oct. 1, to 185.9 at Nov. 1. These two figures, like the corresponding crude indexes, are the highest yet recorded.

As compared with the preceding month, there was a particularly large increase of 15,199 persons in iron and steel plants. This greatly exceeds that reported in any other November for which data are available, having indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. Employment in chemical factories also showed a further important expansion, while there were smaller advances in animal food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants; in the last-named, the gain took place mainly in the production of scientific instruments.

Seasonal declines at Nov. 1 as compared with October were reported in vegetable food factories, which released nearly 6,500 workers; in lumber mills there was also a considerable seasonal falling-off. Losses on a small scale took place in musical instrument, beverage and electrical apparatus plants and in central electric stations.

Employment in practically every branch of manufacturing was brisker at Nov. 1 than at the same date in any other year for which information is available.

For Nov. 1, 1940, 6,762 manufacturing establishments had reported 744,144 employees, compared with 740,073 in the preceding month.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing have been as follows at the beginning of November in the last few years:- 1941, 187.6; 1940, 144.6; 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9 and 1937, 119.0. In 1929, when industrial activity, on the average, was at its maximum in the pre-war period, the Nov. 1 index had been 117.2.

Logging.- Data were received from 442 firms employing 65,156 men, or 13,535 more than in the preceding month. The expansion was decidedly less than that reported at Nov. 1 in any recent year. It is probable that difficulty in securing help is largely responsible for the relatively small gain. The index, at 219.6, was lower than that of 258.6 at Nov. 1 of last year, and was also below the Nov. 1, 1937, figure of 306.3; with these exceptions, it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. There were advances in logging at the latest date in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, while quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining showed no general change. The forces of the 420 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 86,989 persons, compared with 85,713 at Oct. 1. A much smaller increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1940, and the index was then some eleven points lower. With infrequent exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available; the latest increase approximated the average for that date.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn, the decline being of normal proportions. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 26,715 workers in their employ, or 402 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was some ten points higher than at Nov. 1, 1940, when a smaller loss had been noted.



Transportation.- A seasonal decrease was reported by the 552 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 129,576, compared with 131,312 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation and storage showed reduced activity, while there was a slight gain in railway operation. The contraction in employment indicated in transportation at the beginning of November of a year ago was not so large, but the index was then nine points lower than that of 102.8 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment was recorded in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but building showed further improvement. Statements were received from 1,450 contractors employing 185,513 workers, compared with 195,343 at the beginning of October. This general reduction is seasonal, but the loss was slightly below average, according to the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 147.7 at Nov. 1, 1941, was higher than in any other November in the last decade.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, and there was a small decrease in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 616 firms in the service group reported 38,706 men and women in their employ, or 445 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 173.7, was considerably above that of Nov. 1, 1940, although a moderate increase in staffs had then been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,700 workers being added to the forces of the 2,196 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 167,994. The improvement occurred wholly in retail stores, wholesale houses being rather quieter. The index in this division, at 163.4 at Nov. 1, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The gain indicated at the beginning of November, 1940, had been on a smaller scale. The percentage advance this year was fractionally above the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920.

Finance.- The 760 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for Nov. 1 employed 63,252 men and women, as compared with 62,978 in their last report. The index stood at 122.5; in the preceding month it was 122.0, while at Nov. 1, 1940, the figure had been 112.8. The addition of the returns for this group to those already given for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings to 1,739,445 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,536 establishments and lowers the general index of 167.6 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 165.4. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for Oct. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 165.8 to 163.6. The index at Nov. 1, 1940, had stood at 139.2 without the figures for the finance group, and at 137.8 when they were included.

Index numbers in industries other than finance are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, employment in the United States showed a small decline between October 15 and November 15. The decrease was mainly due to seasonal recessions in manufacturing, transportation and in the finance and service groups. The contraction in manufacturing was less than usual for the time of year. There were continued large advances in shipbuilding and aircraft production, together with smaller gains in various other industries. These were offset, however, by seasonal losses in canning and in the clothing industries, and also by reductions in many establishments whose operations have been curtailed as a result of the prevailing shortage of raw materials. The index of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 15, 1941, was 134.5, compared with 135.3 in the preceding month and 114.7 at Nov. 15, 1940. In the durable goods industries, the index was 144.2 at Nov. 15, 144.0 at Oct. 15, 1941 and 115.5 in November, 1940. In the non-durable goods industries, the latest index was 125.2, as compared with 127.1 at Oct. 15 and 113.8 at Nov. 15, 1940. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the three years, 1923-1925.

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
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
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	103.1	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	112.6	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
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.2	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1941.  
100.0 8.0 .1 4.8 3.1 30.8 42.0 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 8.2

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



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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.4
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
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	122.3
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	128.3
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.3
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
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	177.7	244.7	133.2	163.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1941.								
	14.3	1.6	12.8	1.3	3.5	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.



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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Common- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
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	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	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	83.8	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, 1941	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
Nov. 1	167.6	187.6	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1941.

100.0      58.2      3.9      5.2      1.6      7.7      11.1      2.3      10.0

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	Nov.1 1941	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	58.2	187.6	185.0	144.6	122.1	110.9	119.0	107.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	185.8	182.3	172.1	149.0	133.4	138.2	132.8
Fur and products	.2	131.8	131.3	117.6	114.3	95.1	99.5	87.6
Leather and products	1.8	144.0	144.2	121.4	123.1	106.1	109.2	109.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	134.7	135.9	117.8	121.6	104.5	109.1	107.6
Lumber and products	3.8	119.5	123.0	104.1	88.2	77.7	89.0	81.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	109.0	114.5	95.6	76.0	66.5	77.4	72.5
Furniture	.6	118.2	117.2	105.0	90.8	88.8	93.5	88.8
Other lumber products	.9	160.4	160.9	134.0	126.0	104.8	121.4	103.7
Musical instruments	.1	86.2	90.5	78.2	58.4	53.5	56.8	55.9
Plant products	3.3	172.2	192.4	150.5	146.6	134.7	138.0	136.9
Pulp and paper products	5.1	136.1	135.3	121.1	113.9	107.5	113.9	105.8
Pulp and paper	2.3	127.9	126.8	115.4	102.3	96.9	109.0	98.3
Paper products	.9	130.2	187.7	149.7	146.7	136.0	139.0	127.1
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.3	128.4	118.7	117.6	111.7	111.7	108.4
Rubber products	1.1	145.3	143.5	120.1	115.6	106.1	115.1	101.5
Textile products	8.7	167.3	166.5	152.8	134.0	122.6	128.9	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	178.5	176.6x	162.0	144.1	130.4	140.9	132.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	133.1	132.0	121.0	109.5	96.7	104.1	94.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.8	191.0	184.5	156.6	129.9	144.9	145.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	585.9	591.6	529.4	478.8	497.1	530.4	512.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	147.2	146.1	139.2	136.9	124.9	129.2	128.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	166.6	167.2	151.6	126.0	118.7	123.3	113.5
Other textile products	1.0	168.4	167.2	150.3	123.3	107.1	98.8	101.3
Tobacco	.6	116.0	116.1	106.1	98.8	96.4	100.3	91.9
Beverages	.8	231.2	236.3	196.0	181.3	166.9	161.3	147.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.2	129.0	397.4	218.9	175.7	159.6	159.9	144.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	435.4	134.7	114.7	99.4	89.3	94.4	84.0
Electric light and power	1.1	149.9	151.6	146.8	143.6	137.9	129.6	121.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	227.0	231.3	173.5	138.8	136.0	158.6	126.3
Iron and steel products	19.3	238.6	226.4	151.6	107.6	93.9	109.3	89.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	233.3	227.4	179.3	151.7	115.4	144.3	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	233.5	227.5	165.8	123.4	113.7	134.9	109.4
Agricultural implements	.5	108.4	105.9	83.6	60.1	60.7	80.2	44.9
Land vehicles	7.6	202.0	191.2	131.6	94.8	84.6	98.0	83.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	253.4	230.7	200.0	139.9	132.5	151.9	127.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.5	549.8	526.4	287.3	62.4	72.0	68.2	63.7
Heating appliances	.3	171.6	169.6	157.0	142.7	139.5	135.0	126.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	255.1	251.1	185.6	131.6	96.8	130.4	89.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	261.4	251.5	162.7	124.4	106.3	120.6	102.1
Other iron and steel products	4.2	338.7	310.0	172.1	119.9	103.7	113.5	94.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	302.9	303.4	211.5	167.6	155.6	159.7	141.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	188.3	186.8	178.7	168.5	156.1	149.5	143.3
Miscellaneous	.6	255.4	246.0	159.6	152.3	146.0	139.8	133.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.9	219.6	174.0	258.6	206.4	130.8	306.3	206.9
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	185.0	182.3	174.0	171.0	163.4	161.1	151.8
Coal	1.6	99.4	95.9	95.8	94.4	92.9	93.2	95.5
Metallic ores	2.9	378.9	376.6	351.5	353.6	335.5	320.4	286.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	166.7	166.6	156.6	143.7	135.8	145.4	133.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	100.0	101.5	90.4	86.7	85.5	88.9	83.1
Telegraphs	.4	118.0	124.3	105.5	100.0	97.0	101.9	94.9
Telephones	1.2	95.1	95.3	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3	80.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.7	102.8	104.2	93.5	90.6	87.9	87.2	87.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	151.3	153.0	140.0	133.5	125.2	116.8	120.7
Steam railways	4.3	89.8	89.7	79.6	79.2	75.7	77.4	75.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	97.3	103.4	94.8	86.1	94.6	93.1	94.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	147.7	155.4	120.5	117.6	122.5	131.7	99.6
Building	4.3	167.8	164.6	137.8	85.1	80.4	85.3	61.0
Highway	4.7	198.4	208.7	157.6	209.1	238.2	250.8	165.1
Railway	2.1	81.2	97.5	66.0	64.5	56.3	66.2	77.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	173.7	175.7	148.8	135.2	132.8	131.0	124.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	166.5	169.0	140.5	129.0	126.5	125.0	119.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	186.2	187.3	163.4	145.9	143.3	141.1	133.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10.0	163.4	160.9	148.9	140.2	135.6	137.0	132.0
Retail	7.6	171.8	167.9	154.9	144.8	141.3	144.6	139.5
Wholesale	2.4	141.3	142.3	133.4	128.1	122.0	119.9	115.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	167.6	165.8	139.2	123.6	114.6	125.2	111.0

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.

x Revised.



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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	33.1	164.0	163.6	135.1	114.9	101.8	120.1	109.5
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.3	99.6	109.0	98.2	73.0	72.2	87.8	83.0
Pulp and paper	4.0	195.2	190.0	179.6	166.7	154.5	187.9	164.9
Textile products	3.3	120.5	118.4	113.4	96.3	83.4	91.0	84.4
Iron and steel	14.0	224.5	217.9	147.9	117.3	96.8	129.4	111.0
Other manufactures	8.5	145.3	148.5	137.1	127.2	114.8	119.5	116.0
Logging	5.3	303.3	227.5	276.5	225.5	148.3	365.7	290.7
Mining	13.0	115.7	112.6	113.4	114.8	112.9	110.9	110.6
Communications	1.7	108.0	109.8	97.1	100.6	95.7	98.3	95.3
Transportation	7.9	91.6	92.0	78.3	65.5	60.4	63.5	63.7
Construction	29.1	411.2	408.6	178.6	154.3	124.7	198.3	189.5
Services	1.7	262.3	266.7	207.0	172.9	173.5	168.0	156.7
Trade	8.2	178.4	168.1	163.1	142.3	134.8	132.9	127.9
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	179.6	175.4	133.8	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	63.1	195.8	193.2	147.0	123.1	112.0	119.1	105.9
Lumber products	2.8	132.6	135.4	111.2	97.0	83.9	96.9	83.6
Pulp and paper	6.2	132.9	133.0	119.0	108.3	103.4	109.8	99.6
Textile products	14.6	188.5	188.4	169.0	147.1	135.4	142.0	129.9
Iron and steel	17.2	261.3	251.0	140.4	94.5	81.2	98.1	78.8
Other manufactures	22.3	200.7	198.6	154.1	134.1	122.4	123.6	112.0
Logging	6.6	383.4	273.1	483.5	354.8	211.9	589.1	365.7
Mining	2.9	320.2	316.2	288.1	288.9	264.1	252.7	223.0
Communications	1.3	95.5	96.4	82.0	77.6	77.4	78.1	72.0
Transportation	7.1	102.6	104.0	93.8	87.0	89.2	89.1	88.1
Construction	9.9	126.2	136.6	124.3	140.2	136.6	103.7	73.5
Services	2.1	159.2	160.5	130.8	120.8	119.0	124.2	113.2
Trade	7.0	170.0	169.6	153.7	145.7	143.9	144.2	137.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	177.1	173.9	148.7	131.5	119.7	130.5	110.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.3	188.1	185.9	145.7	122.9	112.3	120.9	108.8
Lumber products	3.0	98.4	101.9	86.8	73.1	66.9	80.9	72.0
Pulp and paper	5.2	133.6	132.5	118.2	114.6	108.7	111.2	105.2
Textile products	8.5	148.0	146.5	138.2	123.3	112.2	118.9	115.4
Iron and steel	25.2	249.2	235.2	170.3	119.3	104.8	120.5	96.3
Other manufactures	25.4	195.9	200.6	152.5	140.3	130.4	134.9	126.0
Logging	2.0	150.4	131.2	186.3	171.5	94.6	227.8	155.1
Mining	4.4	315.6	315.2	296.4	289.8	265.1	258.6	244.1
Communications	1.4	90.9	91.7	85.4	78.9	78.4	85.4	78.3
Transportation	5.3	100.2	101.4	90.7	87.5	83.0	87.2	84.7
Construction	7.4	137.4	150.3	118.9	100.4	110.5	174.2	101.7
Services	2.4	203.4	205.2	173.5	157.7	157.7	152.1	147.0
Trade	9.8	168.9	165.0	155.1	146.5	140.1	144.6	138.8
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	173.2	172.4	142.5	124.4	115.0	130.4	112.8
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	34.7	161.7	155.5	124.4	113.4	103.7	109.2	107.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.4	149.5	148.1	117.5	98.3	88.8	103.2	89.4
Pulp and paper	2.3	107.1	110.3	99.9	103.1	97.8	97.5	96.0
Textile products	2.6	208.3	208.6	186.4	156.1	144.3	139.2	142.7
Iron and steel	11.6	123.5	118.9	89.4	81.2	72.1	79.7	77.1
Other manufactures	15.8	223.2	210.0	165.4	152.1	141.0	145.8	146.0
Logging	.7	79.4	57.5	104.2	44.6	42.5	47.3	37.5
Mining	7.4	153.6	148.8	141.7	131.8	126.8	134.2	126.7
Communications	2.4	115.4	118.3	98.5	97.4	98.0	98.2	93.6
Transportation	17.1	112.9	114.3	103.8	106.7	101.9	91.7	94.2
Construction	16.1	116.9	117.3	113.7	106.2	108.2	101.6	105.4
Services	3.0	145.9	148.0	129.9	117.8	113.3	105.9	105.8
Trade	18.6	140.7	141.3	131.2	124.6	121.3	118.6	118.2
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	136.1	134.3	119.7	112.7	108.1	106.2	106.0
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	49.5	192.5	190.2	154.7	126.9	110.8	115.5	107.5
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.0	142.6	145.7	125.1	108.2	89.7	93.1	92.9
Pulp and paper	5.2	157.3	152.3	131.6	116.3	102.7	122.5	116.2
Textile products	1.1	184.5	184.9	157.3	128.6	128.4	123.4	126.3
Iron and steel	12.3	363.1	327.4	170.7	93.1	86.3	83.6	75.7
Other manufactures	16.9	196.0	202.3	191.7	163.1	143.9	147.5	129.4
Logging	6.2	116.8	119.7	109.5	103.4	93.3	110.2	95.9
Mining	7.2	116.5	114.6	112.5	112.0	118.9	111.7	101.9
Communications	2.4	119.9	123.4	114.9	114.4	108.0	109.6	105.4
Transportation	9.5	99.6	101.8	92.8	97.5	94.6	94.7	98.3
Construction	9.6	109.6	115.4	77.8	87.9	90.8	97.1	96.8
Services	3.0	140.0	143.0	132.9	120.9	110.5	110.4	105.6
Trade	12.6	172.9	168.9	150.1	142.3	137.1	144.3	133.5
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	149.4	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5	111.5	105.4

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1941	Oct.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	72.8	183.2	179.8	136.9	115.8	105.1	111.4	98.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	158.1	152.8	147.1	141.2	133.6	130.8	119.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	132.0	131.9	116.2	117.7	109.9	110.3	106.3
Textiles	14.7	169.8	170.0	149.8	127.4	119.7	123.5	109.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	165.8	161.7	137.4	127.4	116.8	113.5	105.0
Iron and steel	24.6	237.1	227.6	133.0	93.7	79.9	92.9	75.0
Other manufactures	21.5	168.0	167.0	133.9	118.4	107.2	114.8	102.5
Communications	1.4	66.9	66.3	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2	62.4
Transportation	5.5	108.4	114.5	105.0	94.8	96.8	96.8	98.6
Construction	5.1	76.3	67.2	60.2	76.3	109.9	68.2	45.6
Trade	11.9	160.8	160.7	149.5	141.2	137.8	136.6	129.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	158.2	155.7	124.3	110.7	107.1	106.4	94.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	73.1	233.1	220.3	156.3	114.2	101.9	106.6	99.2
Leather products	10.7	110.4	111.3	92.2	97.2	92.2	92.0	102.4
Other manufactures	62.4	287.8	268.9	184.1	121.9	106.4	113.1	97.8
Transportation	3.5	70.0	71.1	87.1	95.2	102.9	94.2	92.5
Construction	7.2	161.6	169.6	235.7	99.6	276.2	89.9	81.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	190.7	183.8	149.0	111.6	119.1	103.8	97.1
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	71.2	184.9	178.4	141.4	118.1	109.5	111.5	103.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	173.1	163.3	138.3	132.8	120.3	121.5	118.1
Printing and publishing	7.5	159.7	159.1	136.4	134.9	128.3	129.6	123.1
Textiles	9.9	129.8	128.4	118.7	103.5	96.4	99.0	94.6
Iron and steel	19.7	288.5	270.6	174.9	109.4	95.2	103.1	85.3
Other manufactures	28.2	176.6	171.3	139.2	121.1	114.6	113.9	108.2
Communications	1.4	71.1	71.3	70.3	67.7	67.8	67.9	65.4
Transportation	3.5	108.2	110.5	103.6	100.1	94.2	96.3	95.9
Construction	2.7	96.2	106.2	90.4	76.5	61.3	90.6	66.3
Trade	17.5	155.5	151.9	142.9	134.4	128.9	133.0	130.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	167.6	163.4	135.2	117.4	109.6	112.7	105.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.7	158.6	161.5	130.9	107.3	97.5	101.7	95.3
Lumber products	2.7	54.9	74.9	82.2	75.3	46.3	54.6	46.7
Pulp and paper	15.9	125.0	121.1	109.8	100.5	94.7	98.7	90.6
Other manufactures	32.1	219.0	221.3	164.2	124.5	117.9	120.9	116.1
Construction	15.7	222.8	183.6	132.7	124.6	113.3	118.7	148.3
Trade	20.0	175.2	174.2	157.9	144.6	141.2	143.7	137.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.4	161.1	131.2	113.1	106.1	111.7	108.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.1	186.1	182.1	137.0	113.9	103.2	121.6	99.3
Textiles	13.7	124.0	120.3	108.6	96.8	88.3	94.4	92.3
Electrical apparatus	9.6	172.6	168.4	137.5	115.8	105.5	136.2	109.5
Iron and steel	43.3	247.9	239.6	155.6	114.4	95.8	129.6	90.1
Other manufactures	18.5	158.9	161.2	135.9	128.2	127.0	128.5	114.7
Construction	3.3	119.4	112.1	90.8	59.9	75.0	53.1	50.7
Trade	7.5	155.2	148.8	147.2	135.0	133.1	141.7	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	177.7	173.5	134.4	112.8	103.8	119.4	100.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	89.2	274.4	270.9	212.9	153.5	141.9	165.7	134.6
Iron and steel	74.4	296.9	290.3	218.8	147.5	135.1	167.8	133.9
Other manufactures	14.8	199.0	207.6	193.0	173.9	164.8	158.2	137.1
Construction	3.2	113.6	131.5	58.5	45.2	45.4	80.9	33.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	244.7	243.1	188.5	140.4	130.6	154.1	126.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	57.1	160.7	155.4	115.9	106.4	98.7	103.1	100.7
Animal products - edible	6.4	193.0	172.0	159.0	144.3	133.9	157.4	146.2
Printing and publishing	4.5	108.2	113.1	103.0	106.7	99.3	100.3	99.1
Textiles	7.0	213.4	214.2	187.9	160.0	147.8	142.4	152.7
Iron and steel	18.0	116.6	113.9	85.3	77.5	72.0	78.0	76.1
Other manufactures	21.2	226.7	216.1	136.0	125.7	117.4	117.2	111.9
Transportation	5.4	77.7	78.6	83.7	81.3	80.8	82.1	78.9
Construction	4.2	81.8	76.0	80.4	48.8	38.6	57.1	35.9
Trade	27.3	120.7	120.9	108.4	104.3	102.0	101.0	102.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.2	130.5	107.5	99.3	94.7	98.0	94.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	51.4	229.9	220.3	155.6	126.5	114.2	116.5	110.7
Lumber products	10.0	137.7	138.9	124.3	99.4	75.8	81.2	89.1
Other manufactures	41.4	274.3	259.9	170.6	139.1	117.7	132.5	120.6
Communications	4.2	113.7	116.0	112.6	112.6	107.0	107.9	102.9
Transportation	9.4	83.3	84.2	93.0	97.5	102.3	104.0	109.3
Construction	6.7	99.8	110.8	51.7	51.6	69.8	87.6	52.9
Services	5.0	134.0	135.7	134.4	124.4	111.8	113.4	104.6
Trade	23.3	172.4	167.6	152.6	143.4	137.2	144.2	134.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	163.0	160.0	127.9	114.8	110.4	115.0	107.0

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 Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate 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.)

I n d u s t r i e s	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in -		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in -	
	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	975,544	962,797	26,916,095	25,795,172	27.59	26.79
Animal products - edible	36,627	35,938	956,619	907,681	26.12	25.26
Fur and products	3,182	3,170	80,208	74,795	25.21	23.59
Leather and products	29,555	29,593	573,672	567,834	19.41	19.19
Boots and shoes	13,518	18,678	343,687	346,219	18.56	18.54
Lumber and products	63,981	65,850	1,496,126	1,474,786	23.38	22.40
Rough and dressed lumber	38,514	40,427	933,127	934,572	24.23	23.12
Furniture	10,470	10,377	244,618	229,559	23.36	22.12
Other lumber products	14,997	15,046	318,381	310,655	21.23	20.65
Musical instruments	2,460	2,583	63,345	62,748	25.75	24.29
Plant products - edible	55,293	61,784	1,217,489	1,294,559	22.02	20.95
Pulp and paper products	84,900	84,386	2,645,807	2,578,732	31.16	30.56
Pulp and paper	38,788	38,455	1,328,232	1,285,962	34.24	33.44
Paper products	15,268	15,066	385,412	373,403	25.24	24.78
Printing and publishing	30,844	30,865	932,163	919,367	30.22	29.79
Rubber products	18,707	18,482	481,772	492,503	25.75	26.65
Textile products	146,178	145,520	2,911,838	2,816,107	19.92	19.35
Thread, yarn and cloth	54,192	53,611	1,132,733	1,099,290	20.90	20.50
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,575	26,371	543,059	530,892	20.43	20.13
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,217	11,796	264,258	246,700	21.63	20.91
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,055	11,163	232,715	228,349	21.05	20.46
Hosiery and knit goods	24,037	23,860	438,380	424,286	18.24	17.78
Garments and personal furnishings	50,896	51,123	973,788	927,881	19.13	18.15
Other textile products	17,053	16,926	366,937	364,650	21.52	21.54
Tobacco	9,572	9,583	176,926	175,285	18.48	18.29
Beverages	12,765	13,046	381,847	387,898	29.91	29.73
Chemicals and allied products	53,638	49,708	1,511,595	1,358,267	28.18	27.32
Clay, glass and stone products	15,288	15,206	400,691	392,382	26.21	25.80
Electric light and power	19,079	19,299	635,945	624,316	33.33	32.35
Electrical apparatus	31,475	32,079	919,793	925,811	29.22	28.86
Iron and steel products	323,311	308,112	10,311,489	9,588,371	31.89	31.12
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,830	29,065	923,921	900,687	30.97	30.99
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,541	24,181	791,360	767,400	32.25	31.74
Agricultural implements	9,139	8,928	267,925	257,566	29.32	28.85
Land vehicles	127,640	121,086	4,182,907	3,808,630	32.77	31.45
Automobiles and parts	37,083	33,760	1,282,941	1,112,161	34.60	32.94
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	24,937	23,753	850,168	804,355	34.09	33.86
Heating appliances	5,622	5,556	151,221	150,235	26.90	27.04
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	16,513	16,251	561,505	535,972	34.00	32.98
Foundry and machine shop products	13,906	13,399	425,945	398,203	30.63	29.72
Other iron and steel products	71,183	65,894	2,156,537	1,965,323	30.30	29.63
Non-ferrous metal products	44,877	44,302	1,398,924	1,348,835	31.17	30.45
Non-metallic mineral products	14,375	14,256	501,838	486,079	34.91	34.10
Miscellaneous	10,281	9,900	250,171	238,183	24.33	24.06
<b>MINING</b>	65,156	51,621	1,215,764	974,488	18.66	18.88
<b>MINING</b>	86,989	85,713	3,047,946	2,833,549	35.04	33.06
Coal	27,307	26,336	885,157	779,407	32.42	29.59
Metallic ores	48,382	48,084	1,354,302	1,758,665	38.33	36.57
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,300	11,293	308,487	295,477	27.30	26.16
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	26,715	27,117	729,229	742,221	27.30	27.37
Telegraphs	6,773	7,133	186,485	201,688	27.53	28.28
Telephones	19,942	19,984	542,744	540,533	27.22	27.05
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	129,576	131,312	4,392,651	4,308,489	33.90	32.61
Street railways and cartage	36,349	36,782	1,091,190	1,069,474	30.02	29.08
Steam railways	71,608	71,555	2,677,728	2,601,965	37.39	36.36
Shipping and stevedoring	21,619	22,975	623,733	637,050	28.85	27.73
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	185,513	195,243	4,454,001	4,616,810	24.01	23.65
Building	72,713	71,368	2,057,701	1,997,630	28.30	27.99
Highway	77,920	81,964	1,597,095	1,690,968	20.50	20.63
Railway	34,880	41,911	799,205	929,212	22.91	22.17
<b>SERVICES</b>	38,706	39,151	648,455	641,992	16.75	16.40
Hotels and restaurants	23,546	23,903	367,938	367,193	15.63	15.36
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,160	15,248	280,517	274,799	18.50	18.02
<b>TRADE</b>	167,994	165,294	3,875,443	3,805,221	23.07	23.02
Retail	128,197	125,283	2,720,963	2,657,605	21.22	21.21
Wholesale	39,797	40,011	1,154,480	1,147,616	29.01	28.68
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,676,193	1,658,248	45,279,584	43,717,942	27.01	26.36
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,252	62,978	1,850,450	1,829,831	29.26	29.06
Banks and Trust Companies	35,809	35,650	947,223	949,007	26.45	26.62
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,455	1,464	49,843	49,244	34.26	33.64
Insurance	25,988	25,864	853,384	831,580	32.84	32.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,739,445	1,721,226	47,130,034	45,547,773	27.09	26.46

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Nov. 1 and Oct. 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.

(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	
		Nov. 1	Oct. 1	October	September	October	September
<b>Maritime</b>				\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Provinces</b>	All Manufacturing	44,486	44,370	1,093,261	1,090,582	24.56	24.56
	Lumber products	4,429	4,846	79,330	85,357	17.91	17.61
	Pulp and paper	5,396	5,251	157,221	155,990	29.14	29.50
	Iron and steel	18,839	18,282	545,614	537,513	28.96	29.40
	Logging	7,113	5,335	117,643	87,836	16.54	16.46
	Mining	17,457	16,985	510,896	436,850	29.27	25.70
	Transportation	12,607	10,650	334,180	330,979	31.51	31.08
	Construction	39,095	38,845	796,765	764,375	20.38	19.69
	Trade	11,021	10,380	224,304	212,957	20.35	20.52
<b>Maritimes</b>	All Industries	134,363	131,225	3,158,619	3,007,743	23.51	22.92
<b>Quebec</b>	All Manufacturing	325,692	321,549	8,347,847	8,026,236	25.63	24.96
	Lumber products	14,673	14,986	289,765	287,720	19.75	19.20
	Pulp and paper	31,823	31,248	975,168	959,106	30.65	30.12
	Textile products	75,448	75,446	1,417,224	1,363,021	18.78	18.07
	Chemical and allied products	23,753	22,650	642,175	598,906	27.04	26.44
	Iron and steel	88,777	85,363	2,827,493	2,658,053	31.85	31.14
	Logging	33,963	24,188	488,916	336,259	14.40	13.90
	Mining	14,689	14,506	470,650	447,193	32.04	30.83
	Communications	6,714	6,782	199,277	202,049	29.68	29.79
	Transportation	36,810	37,342	1,230,243	1,202,697	33.42	32.21
	Construction	51,327	55,574	1,225,657	1,275,535	23.88	22.95
	Services	11,026	11,122	175,406	174,711	15.91	15.71
	Trade	36,271	36,190	812,657	802,257	22.41	22.17
<b>Quebec</b>	All Industries	516,492	507,253	12,950,653	12,466,947	25.07	24.58
<b>Ontario</b>	All Manufacturing	475,221	467,892	13,680,611	13,164,917	28.91	28.14
	Lumber products	21,206	21,966	486,312	481,550	22.93	21.92
	Plant products - edible	29,578	35,108	659,249	744,323	22.29	21.20
	Pulp and paper	36,396	36,089	1,148,835	1,115,561	31.56	30.91
	Textile products	59,961	59,372	1,299,914	1,265,890	21.68	21.32
	Chemical and allied products	23,687	21,616	691,416	623,374	29.19	28.84
	Electrical apparatus	22,979	23,574	685,107	690,981	29.81	29.31
	Iron and steel	177,312	168,555	5,721,191	5,310,955	32.27	31.51
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,337	24,605	786,892	756,584	31.06	30.75
	Logging	14,137	12,327	277,045	234,004	19.60	18.98
	Mining	31,238	31,205	1,203,778	1,147,309	38.70	36.77
	Communications	9,915	10,000	275,054	278,092	27.74	27.81
	Transportation	37,541	38,012	1,282,089	1,247,067	34.15	32.81
	Construction	52,298	57,218	1,400,450	1,514,903	26.78	26.48
	Services	15,762	15,904	272,929	267,010	17.32	16.79
	Trade	69,040	67,341	1,617,161	1,584,595	23.42	23.53
<b>Ontario</b>	All Industries	703,152	699,899	20,014,117	19,437,897	28.46	27.77
<b>Prairie</b>	All Manufacturing	63,303	61,557	1,772,753	1,619,692	27.74	26.31
<b>Provinces</b>	Animal products - edible	9,291	8,351	262,483	224,654	28.25	26.90
	Lumber products	4,327	4,288	92,833	91,285	21.45	21.29
	Plant products - edible	5,303	5,047	126,865	111,597	23.92	22.11
	Textile products	4,789	4,796	89,042	83,708	18.59	17.45
	Iron and steel	21,399	20,678	657,378	602,900	30.72	29.16
	Mining	13,623	13,194	503,458	475,265	36.96	36.02
	Communications	4,428	4,540	114,756	118,792	25.92	26.17
	Transportation	31,462	31,861	1,115,431	1,095,280	35.45	34.38
	Construction	29,601	29,722	683,434	693,724	23.09	23.34
	Services	5,547	5,627	92,986	91,350	16.76	16.24
	Trade	34,248	34,373	825,744	825,869	24.11	24.03
<b>Prairies</b>	All Industries	184,190	181,871	5,128,870	4,935,038	27.85	27.13
<b>British Columbia</b>	All Manufacturing	68,242	67,429	2,021,623	1,893,745	29.62	28.09
	Animal products - edible	6,710	6,860	156,842	157,977	23.37	23.03
	Lumber products	19,346	19,764	547,886	528,874	28.32	26.76
	Plant products - edible	5,960	6,493	126,727	129,470	21.26	19.94
	Pulp and paper	7,077	6,852	234,484	219,261	33.13	32.00
	Iron and steel	16,984	15,234	559,813	478,950	32.96	31.44
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,562	4,872	171,534	168,898	37.69	34.67
	Logging	8,565	8,774	311,852	301,363	36.41	34.35
	Mining	9,982	9,823	354,164	326,932	35.48	33.28
	Transportation	13,156	13,447	430,708	432,466	32.74	32.16
	Construction	13,192	13,884	347,695	367,673	26.36	26.48
	Services	4,115	4,204	76,265	77,721	18.53	18.49
	Trade	17,414	17,010	395,577	379,533	22.72	22.31
<b>B.C.-</b>	All Industries	137,996	138,000	4,027,325	3,870,317	29.18	28.05



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