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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
February 11, 1942

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

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

Acting Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:-In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment showed further expansion at the beginning of December, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since January, 1941. The gain, which was smaller than any recorded in immediately preceding months, was contra-seasonal in character, the trend at Dec. 1 in nineteen of the twenty earlier years of the record having been retrogressive. In this period, the average decline at the beginning of December was almost two p.c.

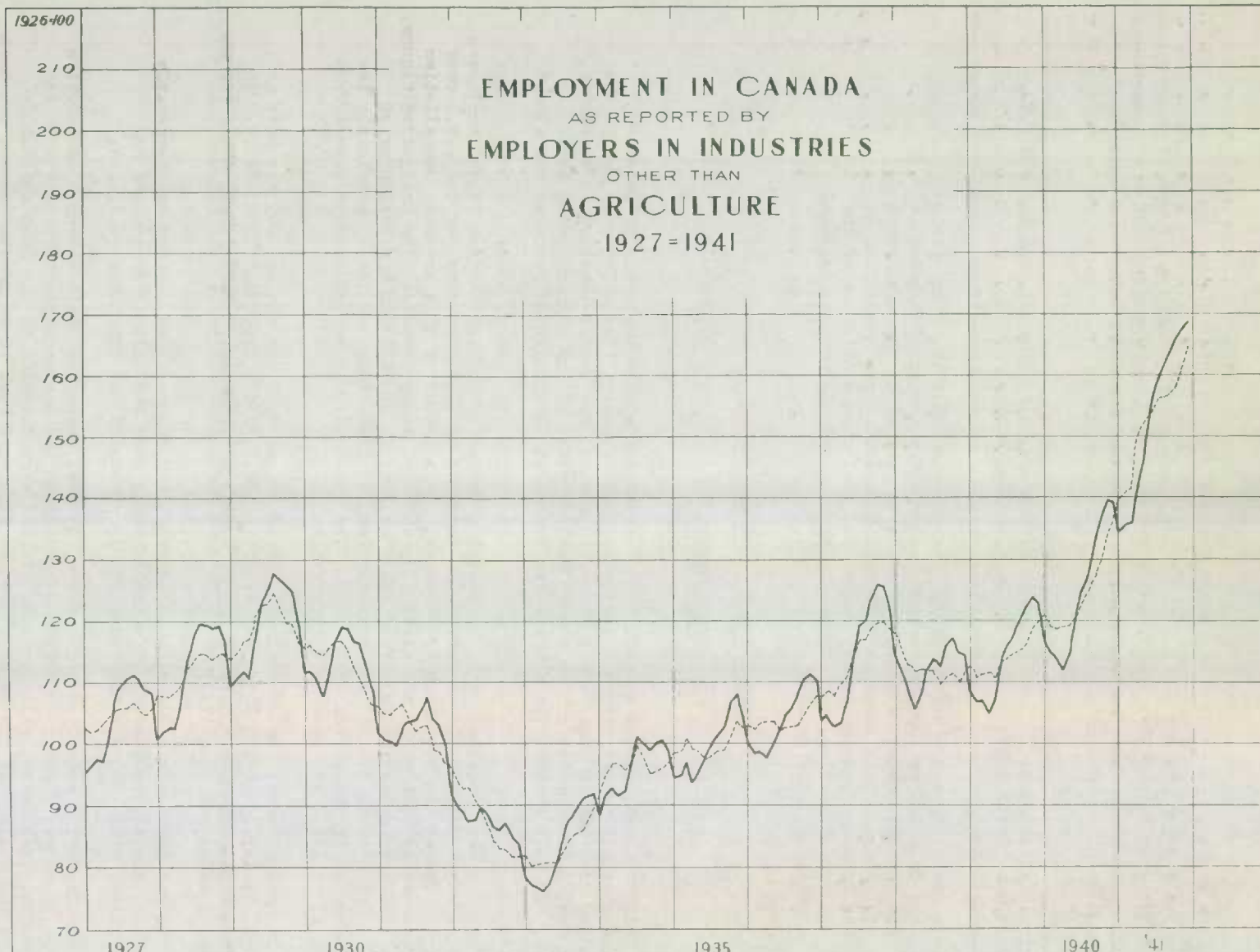
Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,795 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,688,005 at Dec. 1, an increase of 12,360 persons, or 0.7 p.c., over their working forces at the beginning of November. As a result of this advance, new all-time highs were recorded by both crude and seasonally-adjusted index numbers. The unadjusted figure, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 167.6 at Nov. 1, to 168.8 at the beginning of December; this was over 21 p.c. higher than the Dec. 1, 1940, index of 139.1, previously the highest for December in the period since 1920. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 160.4 at Nov. 1, to 164.8 at the date under review.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1:- 1941, 168.8; 1940, 139.1; 1939, 122.7; 1938, 144.0 and 1937, 121.6. In 1929, when industrial employment was, on the whole, at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the Dec. 1 index had been 119.1.

In the last twenty years, employment at the beginning of January has invariably showed a decline, due to the closing of establishments over the holiday season and for inventory, repairs, etc. The average reduction in personnel has approximated $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Manufacturing establishments at Dec. 1, 1941, reported their eleventh consecutive monthly gain. There was further important expansion in the number employed in the iron and steel and chemical industries, while seasonal losses were recorded in the food and lumber divisions. On the whole, the number added to the working forces in manufacturing was not large, amounting only to some 4,600 persons; it is, however, of particular significance in that it is contra-seasonal. In sixteen of the preceding years since 1920 the trend at Dec. 1 has been downward; the advances indicated in three of the other four years in this period were exceedingly small, while that reported at Dec. 1, 1931, approximated the latest gain.

Chart 1



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

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, transportation and trade showed considerable improvement. The largest of these increases was in logging, in which it was rather below normal according to the experience of past years. This was probably due to the difficulty in securing labour, reported in some areas. The additions in trade were also on a somewhat smaller scale than in December in any recent year. The trend of employment in the remaining industries was downward; mining, services and construction and maintenance released employees. The decline in construction was largest; it was, however, considerably below average.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups as at Dec. 1, 1941, is given in the pages following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The staffs of the 12,444 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had aggregated 1,364,348, a reduction of 798 persons from the preceding month. Mining, transportation, communications, services and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while manufacturing had shown a small advance, and logging and trade had afforded decidedly more employment.

A review of employment during the year 1941, in some detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

Industrial employment in the first twenty-seven months of the war has shown almost continuous expansion, on a scale unparalleled in any earlier period. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 1, 1941, the index has risen by 41 p.c., a gain whose magnitude is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose by approximately 28 p.c.

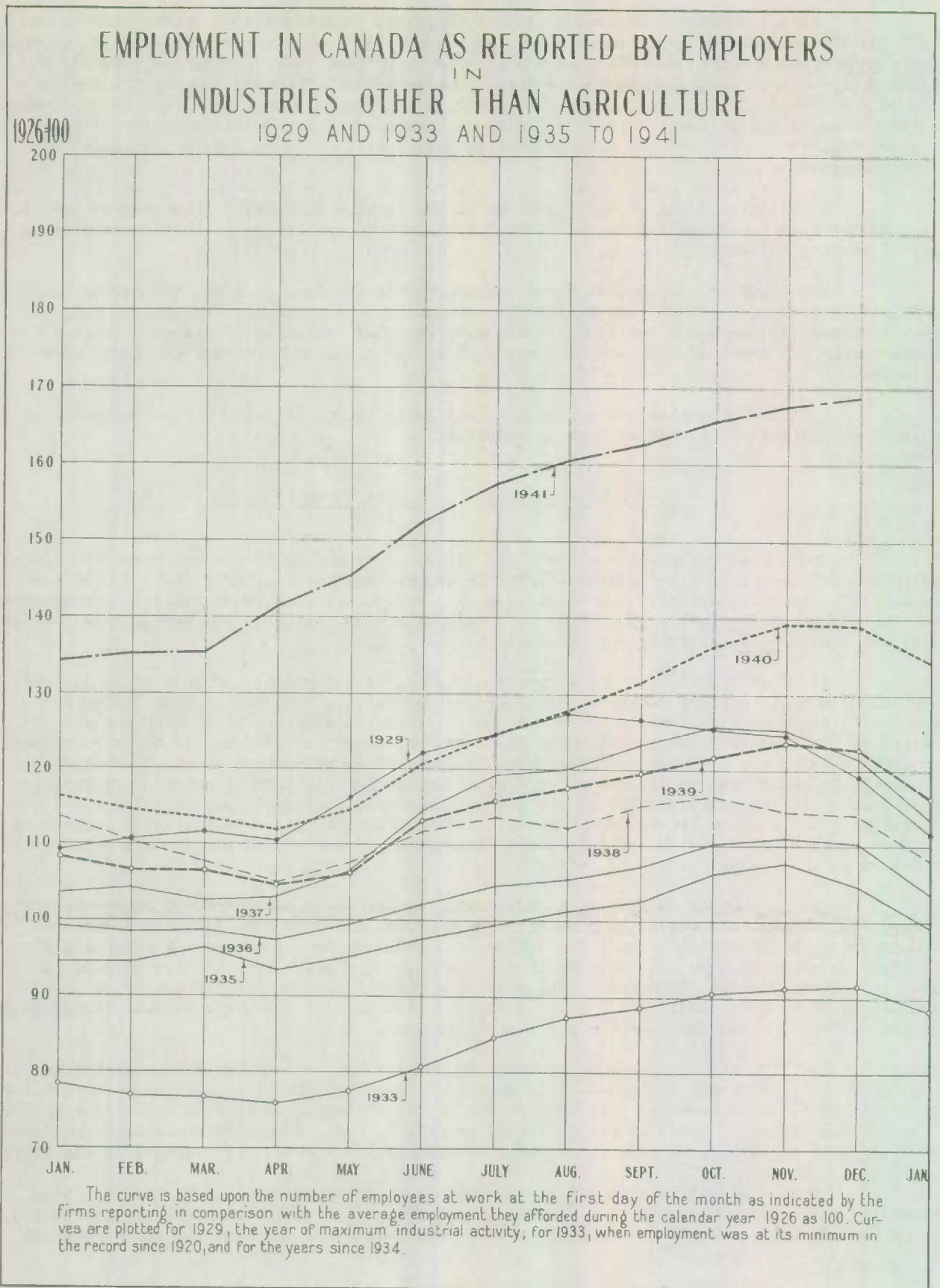
It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by 492,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to Dec. 1. This figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must certainly also have added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing in recent months has of course been greater than that in the other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 1, 1941, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 380,300. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 63 p.c. in the twenty-seven months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 41 p.c. given above for all industries; it is also substantially larger than the increase of not quite 39 p.c. indicated in the period from the low point of the depression, in 1933, to 1939.

The expansion in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100.4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index number in this class has risen to 212.1 at the latest date, or by some 111 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 51 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1941, a proportion substantially in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The increase in employment in the production of non-durable goods has also been impressive, the index rising by 34.6 p.c. in the first twenty-seven months of warfare, to 170.4 at the latest date. The effect of recent events upon this class is minimized in the present

Chart 2



comparison by the fact that there is normally a seasonal falling-off in activity in this class between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1. Within the durable and the non-durable goods groups, the increases have been of varying importance, but every branch of manufacturing has shared to some degree in the general expansion. In the former class, the outstanding advance has been in iron and steel and other metal divisions, and in the latter, in chemical plants. In both cases, the gain is directly a result of wartime production.

The improvement in the non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-seven months of war has also been considerable, although it has not been comparable in extent with that in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of December is also complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gain shown in logging, as well as for a decline of nearly six p.c. in construction at Dec. 1, 1941, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-seven months has increased by nine p.c., in communications by 15.2 p.c., in transportation by 15.7 p.c., in services by 12.3 p.c., and in trade by 23.9 p.c. The falling-off already mentioned in construction took place in highway and railway work, while building showed a substantial increase. The gain of 111.8 p.c. in the last-named is largely due to construction of buildings required in the conduct of the war.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-seven months of war, the gains varying from about 20 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, to 61.6 p.c. in the Maritimes; in Quebec, the index number in this period rose by almost 40 p.c., while that in Ontario was 49.7 p.c. higher at Dec. 1, 1941, than when war was declared.

Each of the eight cities for which data are segregated has shown substantial increases, exceeding those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong. The greatest advances have been in Hamilton and Windsor, as a result of the concentration of the heavy manufacturing industries in those centres; the gains therein amounted to 75 p.c. and 112 p.c., respectively. In Montreal, there has been an increase of 46 p.c., in Quebec City, of 52 p.c., in Toronto, of 55 p.c., in Ottawa, of 51½ p.c., in Winnipeg, of 35 p.c. and in Vancouver, of 41 p.c.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the ninth 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 Page 7 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,688,005 men and women employed at Dec. 1 by the 12,795 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$46,128,842 for services they rendered in the final week in November. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,675,645 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in October had amounted to \$45,272,064. An increase of 12,360, or 0.7 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of \$856,778, or 1.9 p.c., in the aggregate payrolls. These advances follow those of 1.1 p.c. in the personnel, and 3.6 p.c. in the earnings shown in the last bulletin.

There was a further advance in the per capita earnings, which rose by 31 cents to \$27.33 in the last week in November. Despite the continued dilution of labour, the weekly earnings of the average wage-earner have recently shown steady gains. In the last week in August, the per capita was \$26.03, in September, \$26.36, and in October, \$27.01.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,676,193 employees reported by the 12,775 establishments whose return were then tabulated had amounted to \$45,279,584 in the last week in October, a per capita average of \$27.01. The present report shows slight revisions in some of the figures previously issued, due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported data which became

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

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

(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	
	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	November	October
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces.						
Maritime Provinces	140,767	134,256	3,326,887	3,156,445	23.63	23.51
Prince Edward Island	2,282	2,190	47,643	50,313	20.88	22.97
Nova Scotia	82,610	79,789	2,029,773	1,921,657	24.57	24.08
New Brunswick	55,875	52,277	1,249,471	1,184,475	22.36	22.66
Quebec	524,467	516,920	13,258,581	12,961,805	25.28	25.08
Ontario	705,857	702,193	20,458,013	19,996,728	28.98	28.48
Prairie Provinces	183,389	184,159	5,160,526	5,128,561	28.14	27.85
Manitoba	84,899	85,338	2,387,349	2,390,960	28.12	28.02
Saskatchewan	36,726	37,288	991,260	985,068	26.99	26.42
Alberta	61,764	61,533	1,781,917	1,752,533	28.85	28.48
British Columbia	133,525	138,117	3,924,835	4,028,525	29.39	29.17
CANADA	1,688,005	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02
(b) Cities.						
Montreal	242,327	239,905	6,466,933	6,310,359	26.69	26.30
Quebec City	26,985	26,445	605,446	585,742	22.44	22.15
Toronto	220,245	215,150	6,282,520	6,037,631	28.53	28.06
Ottawa	21,675	21,655	553,982	550,060	25.56	25.40
Hamilton	58,287	57,218	1,770,257	1,683,392	30.37	29.42
Windsor	33,179	33,255	1,254,703	1,187,583	37.82	35.71
Winnipeg	55,418	55,549	1,446,780	1,453,458	26.11	26.17
Vancouver	58,414	57,464	1,627,284	1,601,994	27.86	27.88
(c) Industries.						
Manufacturing	979,881	975,246	27,585,494	26,909,158	28.15	27.59
Durable Goods 1/	491,766	481,756	15,270,758	14,598,577	31.05	30.30
Non-Durable Goods	469,386	474,411	11,704,231	11,674,636	24.94	24.61
Electric Light and Power	18,729	19,079	610,505	635,945	32.60	33.33
Logging	74,264	65,157	1,325,952	1,215,766	17.85	18.66
Mining	86,283	86,989	2,924,207	3,051,250	33.89	35.08
Communications	26,879	26,715	739,473	729,229	27.51	27.30
Transportation	131,177	129,594	4,594,147	4,393,207	35.02	33.90
Construction and Maintenance	180,125	185,531	4,347,559	4,454,358	24.14	24.01
Services	37,968	38,706	636,001	648,455	16.75	16.75
Trade	171,428	167,707	3,976,009	3,870,641	23.19	23.08
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,688,005	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02

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.

apparent only by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

The table on the opposite page 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.

Index numbers of earnings:- 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 December, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$46,128,842 in salaries and wages for the final week in November, as compared with \$45,272,064 in the last week in October, 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 \$38,584,139. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore,

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. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

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

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

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

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

risen to 117.3¹/₂ in the last week in October, and to 119.6 in the last week in November. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the revised index numbers of earnings in the period of observation in June being 103.9 in July, 106.8, in August, 109.7 and in September, 113.2. 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, 109.7 at Nov. 1 and 110.4 at Dec. 1. The reported payrolls in the last seven months have, therefore, increased at a higher rate than the numbers on the payrolls, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers whose earnings are usually lower than those having longer service. Among the factors contributing to this situation may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of wartime cost-of-living allowances, frequently at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

In manufacturing, preliminary index numbers of payrolls show even more pronounced gains than those in all industries, although large numbers of inexperienced workers are still being added to the personnel. From 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 103.7¹/₂ in June, 107.3¹/₂ in July, 110.9¹/₂ in August, 115.5¹/₂ in September, to 120.4¹/₂ in October and 123.5 in the period of observation in November. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 112.1 at Dec. 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to Dec. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 17.9 p.c. and that of employment by 7.4 p.c.

Earnings by Industries:- The 979,881 persons employed at Dec. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$27,585,494 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 975,246 persons at the beginning of November, and had disbursed \$26,909,158 in earnings in the last week in October. The increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$27.59 in the last week in October, to \$28.15 in the last week in November.

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 2.1 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls, 4.6 p.c. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in employment was accompanied by an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the reported earnings. This disparity in these figures is 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 by 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 substantial increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a 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 \$18.66 in the last week in October, to \$17.85 in the last week in November. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging,

1/ Revised.

frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a decline of 0.8 p.c. and there was a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, most of which was in the metallic ore division. The statistics show that 86,283 persons were paid \$2,924,207 for their services in the last week in November, a per capita figure of \$33.89. The average per employee in the last week in October had been \$35.08. The difference largely results from an industrial dispute.

In communications, there was a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the number employed, and of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained \$27.51 in the period of observation in November, compared with \$27.30 in the same week in October.

The transportation industries reported at Dec. 1 an aggregate working force of 131,177 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,594,147. The former figure was higher by 1.2 p.c. than that at Nov. 1 and the reported earnings in the last week in November were higher by 4.6 p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in October. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$33.90 in the last week in October to \$35.02 in the same period in November. Part of the increase was due to the payment of retroactive cost-of-living allowances to certain classes of steam railway employees.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the number of workers, and of 2.4 p.c. in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. In building the payrolls were also lower, but those reported in the railway and highway divisions were higher. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from \$24.01 in the last week in October, to \$24.14 in the period of observation in November.

The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore unchanged, being \$16.75 in the final week in both October and November. 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 some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

In trade, there was a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by an advance of 2.7 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being \$23.19 in the last week in November as compared with \$23.08 in the last week in October.

In the financial group, 62,947 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,855,591 in the last week in November, a per capita average of \$29.48. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,252, and their earnings, \$1,850,450, an average of \$29.26 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.40 in the last week in November, as compared with \$27.10 in the same period in October.

Earnings by Provinces:- A review of the data for the various areas shows generally increased employment in six of the provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia being the exceptions. Of these three, Manitoba and British Columbia also reported declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. In Prince Edward Island also, the total earnings were lower in the last week in November than in the same period in October. In the remaining six provinces, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in November were greater than in October. The average per capita earnings were generally higher except in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; the falling-off in the latter is due to the fact that most of the gain in employment in that province took place in logging, where, as already stated, the earnings are usually below the average.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various 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 pulp and paper and iron and steel, which are important in the industrial distribution in most of the areas, the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for the majority of manufacturing classes, as well as being higher than in manufacturing as a whole; they also exceeded the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from \$29.95 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in November and \$30.91 in the Prairie Provinces to \$32.14 in Quebec, \$33.30 in British Columbia and \$33.50 in Ontario. In the pulp and paper division, the range was from \$29.95 in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, to \$32.67 in British Columbia. The extent of overtime work contributed largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures in most provinces 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 British Columbia, however, the earnings reported in bush work are above the provincial average. In trade, the earnings in the last week in November varied from \$20.91 in the Maritime Provinces to \$24.28 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 employees. 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.

Earnings by Cities:- Increases in the number of employees and in the aggregate payrolls were reported in six of the eight centres for which data are segregated. The following showed improvement in both cases; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Windsor and Winnipeg, the trend of employment was downward. In the former, however, the reported payrolls were higher, while in the latter, the earnings decreased moderately, but nevertheless by a rather larger proportion than was shown in the number of employees. As a result, the per capita average earnings in Winnipeg were slightly lower, falling from \$26.17 in the last week in October, to \$26.11 in the last week in November. The average in Vancouver, at \$27.86, was also lower, by two cents. In the other cities above enumerated, the per capita weekly earnings were higher in November.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees in eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the last week in the months March-November, 1941:-

March	97.5	June	102.3	September	110.4
April	99.8	July	106.5	October	115.4
May	100.0	August	109.5	November	118.5

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the trend of employment at Dec. 1 was upward, the largest of the gains being in Quebec. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, however, there was a seasonal contraction, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally was at a higher level than in December of any other year for which information is available.

Maritime Provinces.- In this area, improvement was indicated in textile and iron and steel manufacturing, and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. The seasonal increases in transportation and logging were greatest. On the other hand, construction was quieter, and there was a minor decline in services. Returns were furnished by 924 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 140,767 workers, as against 134,258 at Nov. 1. This advance of 6,511 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 188.1, was the highest figure in the record.

At Dec. 1, 1940, the 874 reporting establishments had 99,157 employees, as compared with 99,554 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed further substantial improvement, continuing the uninterrupted favourable movement indicated since March; the latest gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at Dec. 1. Statements were received from 3,198 employers of 524,467 persons, or 7,547 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 177.1 in the preceding month, to a new maximum of 179.8 at Dec. 1, 1941, when it was some 30 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940.

Manufacturing showed moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1941. Large gains were reported in iron and steel plants and there was improvement on a smaller scale in the non-ferrous metal, chemical and rubber division. Pulp and paper, lumber textile, food and a few other classes were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Transportation and services also released employees, but the reductions were not pronounced. On the other hand, logging, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment; the increase in logging was greatest. It was, however, on a smaller scale than that recorded at Dec. 1 in 1940.

Statistics for the same date in 1940 had been tabulated from 3,125 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 429,149 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 2,756 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further moderate advance at Dec. 1, 1941; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in chemical and iron and steel plants, although there were also gains in leather, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, contractions were reported in lumber, food and pulp and paper. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade afforded increased employment. Mining, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in construction being considerable. The 5,532 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1941, had a staff of 705,857, compared with 702,193 at the beginning of November. The index, at 174.0, compared favourably with that of 142.7 at the same date in 1940. The 5,373 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 570,326 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there was moderate improvement in Alberta at the date under review, the 1,802 co-operating firms reported that they had released 770 workers, reducing their staffs to 133,389. This decrease was below the average for the beginning of December in the period, 1921-1940. Manufacturing, mining, logging and retail trade showed improvement, while there were seasonal losses in transportation and construction; the decline in the latter was considerable. Within the manufacturing division, increased activity was indicated in iron and steel, chemical and

animal food factories; the gains in these were partly offset by seasonal curtailment in the lumber, textile and vegetable food divisions. Industrial activity generally at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year for which data are available; the Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 index numbers of 136.1 and 135.5, respectively, were the highest indicated in any month of the record.

Data for Dec. 1, 1940, were received from 1,771 establishments with 155,996 employees, compared with 157,214 at the first of November, 1940.

British Columbia.- Contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December. There were moderate gains in shipping and retail trade, and, within the manufacturing division, in iron and steel factories. However, the trend in manufacturing as a whole was downward, due to seasonal losses in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups. Logging and construction were also quieter. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1940, when the index was many points below the latest figure, which is higher than in any other December for which information is available. The 1,339 firms making returns for the date under review had 133,525 employees, as compared with 138,117 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1940, 1,300 employers had reported a staff of 109,720 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Windsor and Winnipeg. In Ottawa, there was little general change in the situation, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver; these gains ranged from 0.1 p.c. in Ottawa, to 2.4 p.c. in Toronto. Employment in each of these eight cities was decidedly more active than in any other December in the record.

Montreal.- There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,848 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,422 persons to 242,327 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement, mainly in iron and steel, but also in non-ferrous metals and a number of other classes. Textile plants, on the other hand, released employees. Construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment, while services were quieter, and other non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change. Expansion had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then decidedly below that of 159.8 at the latest date, when it was at its high point for this record of twenty-one years.

The 1,804 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had reported 197,680 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a further upward movement, according to the 219 employers whose returns were received, and who had 26,985 employees at Dec. 1. There was continued improvement in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical, iron and steel and textile groups; trade and construction were also busier. No general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1940, when the index was much lower than the latest figure of 194.6; this was the highest to date. The previous maximum was that of 190.7 at Nov. 1, 1941. Statements for Dec. 1, 1940, had been received from 218 concerns with 20,753 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,912 co-operating firms, who employed 220,245 workers, as compared with 215,150 at the beginning of November. Manufacturing showed noteworthy improvement, the greatest gains being in iron and steel and chemical plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were also busier, while transportation released some employees. An increase had been registered at Dec. 1, of the year before, but the index of employment then was many points lower than that of 171.6 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1940, 1,843 establishments had made returns, showing

that they employed 177,350 men and women, compared with 175,858 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- No general change in industrial activity was indicated in Ottawa, where manufacturing showed moderate curtailment; trade, however, was seasonally busier. Within the manufacturing division, there were losses in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Two hundred and forty-three firms recorded a combined payroll of 21,675 workers, as against 21,665 in their last report. Employment was at a much higher level than at the beginning of December, 1940, when a decline had been indicated by 239 employers, with 17,655 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.- A further gain was made in Hamilton. An aggregate force of 58,287 employees was reported by the 343 firms furnishing data, being an increase of 1,069 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was more active, the improvement taking place largely in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction released employees, while trade showed a seasonal gain. The index, at 178.6 was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when greater expansion had been reported by the 333 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 45,072 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further slight decline in Windsor, mainly in construction works, while other divisions showed little change on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 199 employers with 33,179 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 33,255 in the preceding month. A small gain had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1940, when information had been received from 196 firms with 26,136 employees. The index then was many points lower than that of 244.1 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Following eight months of uninterrupted gains, employment in Winnipeg showed a small decline, according to data received from 561 establishments employing 55,418 persons, or 131 fewer than at Nov. 1. Improvement was recorded in trade, but construction and services were not so active, while there was little general change in manufacturing. The general index, at 132.9, was nearly 23 points higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been reported by the 540 employers furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 48,245.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver continued to expand, according to 586 employers of 58,414 workers, as compared with 57,464 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a further advance, mainly in iron and steel products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Construction, however, was quieter. A small gain, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, when the 571 co-operating firms had employed 44,145 men and women; the index then was 36 points lower than that of 165.7 at the latest date.

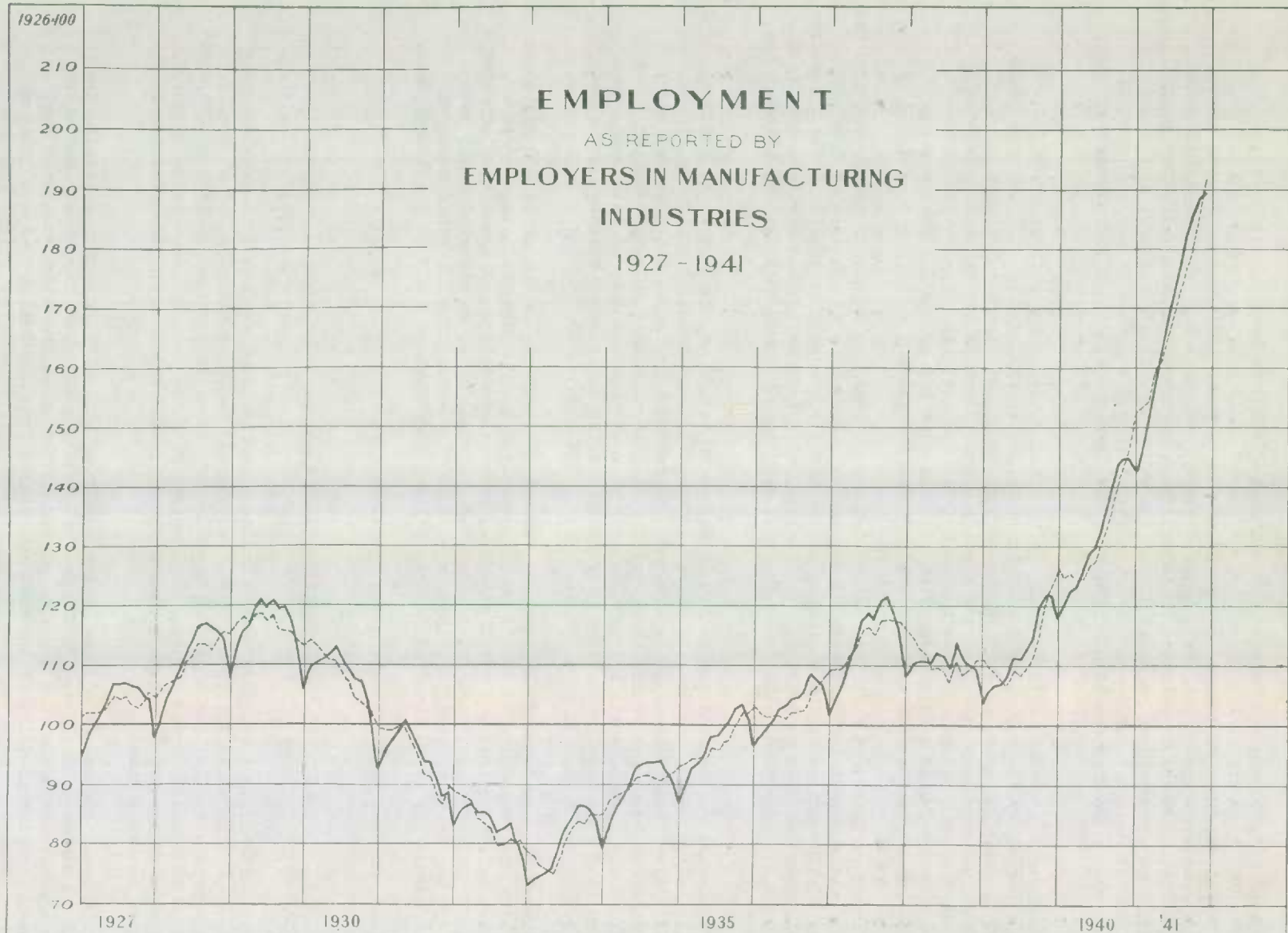
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 7,055 of which employed 979,881 operatives, compared with 975,246 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this moderate gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from its previous maximum of 187.6 at Nov. 1, to 188.4 at the date under review. As compared with the Dec. 1, 1940, index of 144.7, there was an increase of over 30 p.c., representing employment for some 227,400 additional workers over the twelve months.

As already stated, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore continued its upward movement, (the twenty-third in succession), rising from 185.9 at Nov. 1, to 190.6 at the beginning of December. Like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum in the period since 1920.

Chart 3



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

Curtailement, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, improvement was reported in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel factories, whose staffs were enlarged by over 12,400 persons, bringing them to the highest figure ever recorded.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years; 1941, 188.4; 1940, 144.7; 1939, 122.2; 1938, 100.1 and 1937, 116.3.

For Dec. 1, 1940, 6,794 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a force of 744,885 men and women, compared with 744,394 in the preceding month. The index, at 144.7, was then decidedly lower than that of 188.4 at Dec. 1, 1941

Logging.- There were continued advances in logging, according to 456 companies with 74,264 persons in their employ, or 9,107 more than in the preceding month. The increase was below the average at Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, being also smaller than that noted at the same date in 1940. This probably resulted to a considerable extent from the difficulty experienced by some camps in obtaining the required labour. The index at the latest date was 250.3; this was considerably lower than that of 303.6 at Dec. 1, 1940, when employment in the bush was exceptionally active. The largest gains at the date under review were in Quebec, but there were also important increases in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining.-Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and the mining of other non-metallic minerals also showed slight improvement. The extraction of metallic ores, however, afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a moderate decrease in employment in the mining group. This falling-off slightly exceeded the small reduction which has been the average change in mining at Dec. 1 in the last twenty years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 420 mine operators, whose forces included 86,283 workers, or 706 fewer than at Nov. 1. A slight loss had also been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then nearly eleven points lower than that of 183.5 at the latest date.

Communications.- A small increase in personnel was noted in communications, in which 164 additional persons were reported. The co-operating companies and branches had 26,879 employees at the date under review. The latest index was several points higher than in the early winter of 1940, when there had been a moderate reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation afforded more employment according to returns from 554 employers of 131,177 workers, compared with 129,594 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage reported curtailment, but employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring was more active. Curtailement had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, and the index then was nearly 12 points lower than that of 104.1 at the latest date. The general increase at Dec. 1, 1941, was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1940.

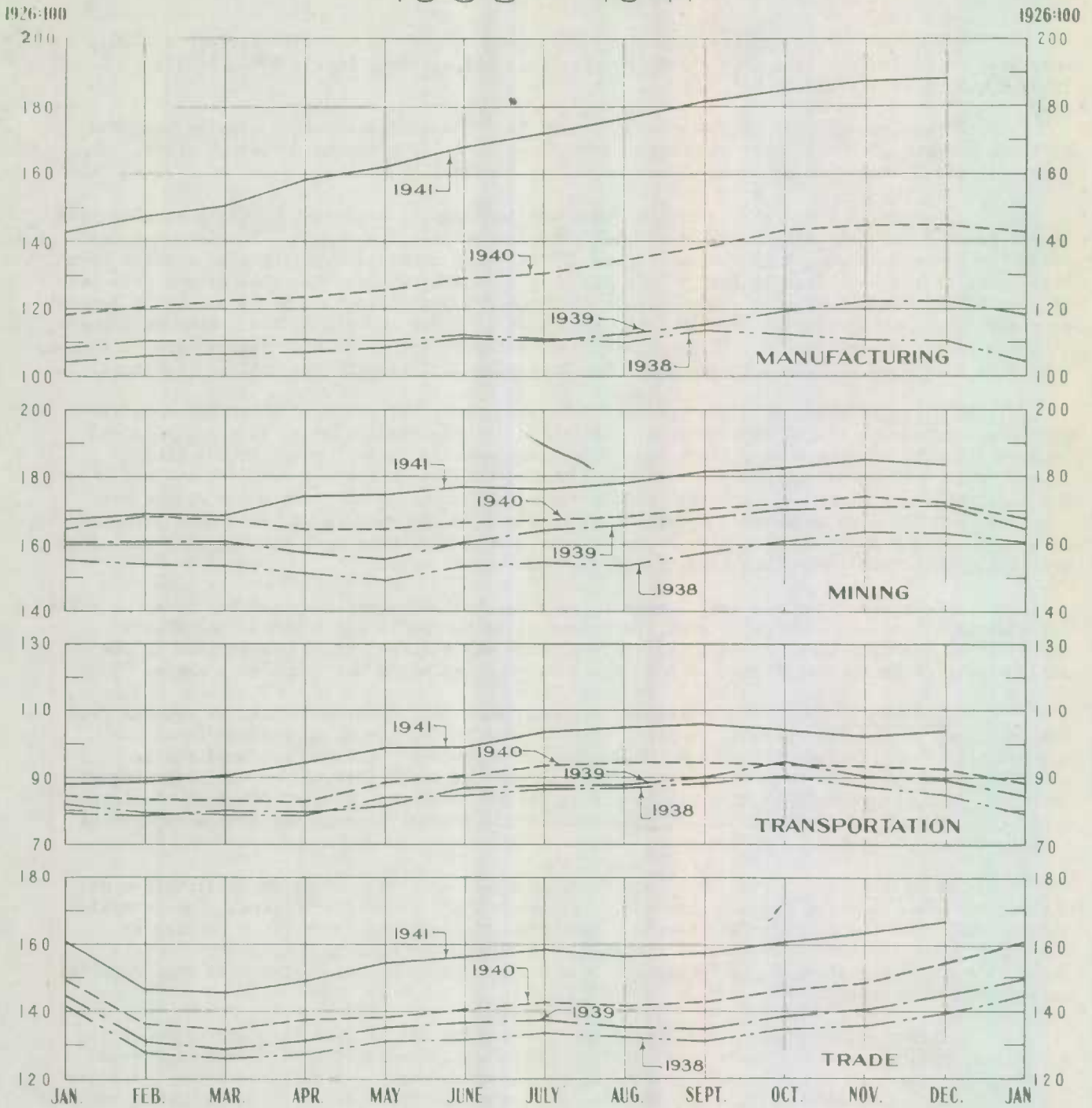
Construction and Maintenance.- There were seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, losses being shown in the building, railway and highway divisions. The general decline was below the average for Dec. 1. The forces of the 1,440 contractors furnishing data aggregated 180,125 employees, as compared with 185,531 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in much greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1940, the contraction then reported having been much larger.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants was quieter. Returns were compiled from 614 establishments with 37,968 men and women on their payrolls, or 738 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off on a smaller scale had been shown at Dec. 1, 1940, but the index then was lower than at the beginning of December, 1941.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

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wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain in trade was smaller than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1940, but employment then was not so active. The 2,195 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 171,428 persons in their employ at Dec. 1, 1941, or 3,721 more than in the preceding month.

Finance.- The 761 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for Dec. 1 employed 62,947 men and women, as compared with 63,252 in their last report. The index stood at 121.9; in the preceding month it was 122.5, while at Dec. 1, 1940, the figure had been 112.7. 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 1,750,952 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,556 establishments, and lowers the general index of 168.8 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 166.5. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for Nov. 1, 1941, the general index was lowered from 167.6 to 165.4. The index at Dec. 1, 1940, had stood at 139.1 without the figures for the finance group, and 137.8 when they were included.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of wholly unemployed in Great Britain numbered 171,984 at Nov. 17, 1941; of these, 86,173 were men and 64,093 were women, the remaining 21,718 being boys and girls under eighteen. In the preceding month, the total of unemployed was 185,850, of whom 85,598 were men and 72,789 were women. At Nov. 11, 1940, the number wholly unemployed was 603,241; of these, 286,790 were men, 255,055 were women, and 62,396 were adolescents.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the Secretary of Labor, non-agricultural employment in the United States reached a new all-time peak of 40,940,000 in December; this is a gain of 2,800,000 over the preceding year, and 5,000,000 since December, 1929. The increase from mid-November to mid-December results largely from a seasonal rise in trade. Employment in manufacturing, for the third successive month, showed a decline of less than the usual seasonal proportions. Activity in automobile plants was sharply reduced owing to the curtailment of production of passenger cars, while there was a greater-than-seasonal drop in canning and preserving. These losses were partly offset by increases in war industries and in slaughtering and meat-packing. Establishments in many industries reported reductions in staffs as a result of inability to obtain raw materials. The mining, transportation and public utilities, construction, finance and service groups afforded less employment in December than in November.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in December stood at 134.0 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index at 169.8. At Nov. 15, 1941, the index of employment was 134.7 and that in payrolls was 165.2, while at Dec. 15, 1940, the index of employment was 116.2, and that of earnings, 122.4. In the durable goods industries, the index of employment was 143.9 at Dec. 15, compared with 144.6 in the preceding month, and 117.7 at Dec. 1, 1940. In the non-durable goods class, the indexes were as follows:- Dec. 15, 1941, 124.6; Nov. 15, 1941, 125.3 and Dec. 15, 1940, 114.8.

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
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
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	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	107.3	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	120.5	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	115.0	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	173.0x	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	183.1	117.5	204.8	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5

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

100.0 8.3 .1 4.9 3.3 31.1 41.8 10.9 5.0 2.2 3.6 7.9

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.
x Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
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	103.8	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	110.0	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	145.4	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	164.0x	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8x	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4x	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2x	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3x	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7

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

14.4	1.6	13.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.5
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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.

x Revised.

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

	<u>All Industries</u>	<u>Manu- facturing</u>	<u>Logging</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Communi- cations</u>	<u>Trans- portation</u>	<u>Con- struction</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	55.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
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	187.5x	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1

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

100.0	58.0	4.4	5.1	1.6	7.8	10.7	2.2	10.2
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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.

x Revised.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.0	188.4	187.5x	144.7	122.2	110.1	116.3	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.1	178.4	185.8	165.6	144.0	133.8	136.8	128.4
Fur and products	.2	127.8	131.8	118.8	114.2	96.5	93.4	95.5
Leather and products	1.7	144.1	144.0	121.3	125.7	105.0	102.8	106.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.8	134.7	116.2	123.9	103.2	101.3	103.2
Lumber and products	3.6	112.9	119.5	97.5	84.1	72.2	79.9	77.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	99.9	109.0	85.7	69.6	59.5	63.8	67.2
Furniture	.6	118.4	118.2	106.3	91.6	88.4	92.0	90.3
Other lumber products	.9	156.2	160.4	131.9	125.5	99.8	120.3	100.8
Musical instruments	.1	86.1	86.2	75.6	56.2	50.3	52.2	50.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	158.3	172.2	139.7	138.5	121.5	122.3	122.5
Pulp and paper products	5.0	134.6	136.1	119.1	113.1	107.2	111.8	105.5
Pulp and paper	2.2	124.1	127.9	110.3	99.4	93.6	103.8	96.7
Paper products	.9	191.5	190.2	149.6	147.4	136.4	138.8	127.9
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.8	128.3	119.9	118.8	114.6	113.0	109.5
Rubber products	1.1	148.0	145.3	119.5	116.0	105.6	111.6	101.2
Textile products	8.6	165.6	166.4x	151.4	135.7	120.0	126.6	120.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	176.2	175.9x	162.6	149.8	131.2	143.2	136.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	129.4	129.1x	121.4	115.2	97.2	105.5	97.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	199.4	197.8	182.1	160.6	132.0	150.2	150.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	582.9	585.9	542.9	495.1	494.8	535.2	517.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	147.8	147.2	139.8	140.8	122.7	128.7	128.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	164.0	166.6	147.5	124.1	112.7	116.9	109.0
Other textile products	1.0	167.3	168.4	148.2	119.7	104.3	102.0	97.7
Tobacco	.6	116.1	116.0	104.9	100.5	141.5	141.5	119.5
Beverages	.8	235.2	231.2	198.8	173.1	168.9	161.6	157.2
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	447.0	429.0	225.8	179.4	157.3	157.4	143.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	136.4	135.4	111.5	94.6	85.0	92.9	82.3
Electric light and power	1.1	147.1	149.9	145.6	139.8	131.7	128.4	117.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	230.4	227.0	178.0	139.8	130.8	125.9	125.0
Iron and steel products	19.9	248.0	238.6	158.5	111.7	97.2	108.7	92.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	237.7	233.3	180.2	156.0	113.5	139.2	120.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	241.1	233.5	182.5	124.7	116.9	133.3	110.4
Agricultural implements	.5	110.2	108.4	87.3	63.2	61.6	74.4	51.8
Land vehicles	7.9	210.0	202.0	138.7	101.4	91.3	100.0	87.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	260.0	253.4	202.9	154.9	159.0	159.1	140.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.6	587.9	549.8	291.4	70.9	80.5	79.9	61.0
Heating appliances	.3	163.8	171.6	153.8	139.7	129.8	126.8	121.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	257.4	255.1	192.8	132.4	100.3	123.4	85.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	258.5	261.4	170.9	122.0	106.7	120.0	104.7
Other iron and steel products	4.5	360.8	338.7	179.7	121.4	103.3	112.3	95.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	306.6	302.9	218.9	169.2	155.3	158.3	140.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	185.0	188.3	177.0	165.7	152.3	151.4	142.5
Miscellaneous	.6	257.2	255.4	162.9	154.2	139.1	133.2	133.5
LOGGING	4.4	250.3	219.6	303.6	263.6	166.4	355.4	265.7
MINING	5.1	183.5	185.0	172.6	171.3	163.3	162.3	150.3
Coal	1.6	101.2	99.4	97.4	96.0	95.2	98.3	96.2
Metallic ores	2.8	369.1	378.9	349.5	354.4	332.3	316.7	283.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	167.4	166.7	144.8	138.8	131.1	140.2	126.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.6	100.0	90.0	85.5	84.0	85.9	81.7
Telegraphs	.4	117.0	118.0	102.3	96.8	93.8	95.6	92.0
Telephones	1.2	96.1	95.1	86.6	82.4	81.3	83.3	79.0
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	104.1	102.8	92.5	89.7	85.0	84.1	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	149.5	151.3	141.2	135.0	124.1	113.5	119.8
Steam railways	4.3	91.9	89.8	79.0	77.0	71.9	75.0	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	98.7	97.3	89.1	88.0	93.6	87.5	95.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	143.4	147.7	105.9	93.8	112.8	104.2	80.1
Building	4.3	167.3	167.8	125.9	75.2	69.5	75.4	51.5
Highway	4.5	192.8	198.4	132.2	158.1	227.5	182.5	133.5
Railway	1.9	74.1	81.2	59.0	52.1	48.9	59.4	59.4
SERVICES	2.2	170.4	173.7	147.8	132.9	131.7	130.6	122.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	162.7	166.5	140.1	127.6	126.0	126.1	115.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	183.8	186.2	161.2	142.3	141.5	138.7	132.9
TRADE	10.2	167.1	163.4	154.4	144.7	139.7	139.6	136.0
Retail	7.9	177.8	171.8	162.6	151.8	148.0	149.0	145.3
Wholesale	2.3	138.5	141.3	132.8	126.0	119.7	118.5	114.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	168.8	167.6	139.1	122.7	114.0	121.6	110.1

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.
x Revised.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec. 1 1940	Dec. 1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
Maritime - Manufacturing	31.9	165.5	164.0	131.2	117.7	97.7	117.1	107.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.9	91.9	99.6	86.1	76.7	60.3	77.4	79.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	187.5	195.2	172.5	161.8	142.0	175.0	156.3
Textile products	3.2	123.2	120.5	113.3	97.5	84.5	93.6	85.9
Iron and steel	13.9	233.3	224.5	148.0	129.1	99.3	129.9	113.2
Other manufactures	8.2	146.8	145.3	133.1	123.5	108.3	117.8	111.0
Logging	6.7	401.4	303.3	376.8	360.1	225.7	386.7	390.2
Mining	12.5	117.1	115.7	112.5	113.8	112.8	116.7	111.2
Communications	1.7	112.6	108.0	95.9	98.8	93.1	94.9	90.4
Transportation	9.9	120.1	91.6	77.9	67.5	61.5	62.8	64.2
Construction	27.2	403.2	411.2	156.7	147.3	151.0	154.2	133.5
Services	1.6	260.2	262.3	204.6	169.7	171.0	167.7	154.0
Trade	8.5	192.9	178.4	172.7	151.9	141.6	136.4	137.3
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	188.1	179.6	133.2	123.0	109.8	122.5	115.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.5	197.3	195.8	148.2	123.5	109.9	115.5	104.8
Lumber products	2.6	121.4	132.6	103.1	93.4	71.6	84.5	79.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	130.7	132.9	116.3	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.0
Textile products	14.0	186.1	188.5	168.9	149.2	132.2	138.7	129.4
Iron and steel	17.9	275.9	261.3	148.9	97.2	81.7	96.3	78.4
Other manufactures	22.0	200.9	200.7	155.2	133.9	120.7	120.7	110.2
Logging	7.2	424.6	383.4	551.5	455.6	262.0	662.8	465.9
Mining	2.8	319.2	320.2	283.9	290.9	256.3	252.8	224.6
Communications	1.3	96.4	95.5	82.3	76.5	76.3	77.2	71.4
Transportation	6.9	100.4	102.6	92.1	87.4	85.7	86.3	88.5
Construction	10.2	131.4	126.2	111.2	104.9	150.0	97.2	70.9
Services	2.0	152.5	159.2	128.3	117.2	115.5	122.0	107.9
Trade	7.1	174.8	170.0	158.7	151.4	150.3	147.7	143.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	179.8	177.1	149.7	130.3	121.7	129.6	112.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.7	189.9	187.8x	146.9	123.6	112.7	119.3	109.3
Lumber products	2.9	93.4	98.4	81.7	69.4	63.0	71.4	66.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	133.1	133.6	116.7	114.4	108.7	110.8	105.7
Textile products	8.4	146.8	146.0x	135.7	125.0	110.4	117.6	114.8
Iron and steel	25.9	256.4	249.2	178.2	123.9	109.0	120.5	100.5
Other manufactures	25.4	196.8	195.9	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7	125.3
Logging	2.3	175.8	150.4	217.8	209.0	119.8	285.9	214.4
Mining	4.3	304.1	315.6	291.2	291.2	265.3	256.3	239.0
Communications	1.4	91.0	90.9	85.3	78.4	77.3	81.8	78.0
Transportation	5.2	98.6	100.2	90.1	86.1	81.4	84.0	83.5
Construction	7.0	129.7	137.4	101.7	85.6	93.5	124.0	84.8
Services	2.2	201.3	203.4	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7	146.3
Trade	9.9	171.5	168.9	159.3	150.1	144.0	147.3	141.7
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	174.0	173.0x	142.7	124.5	114.4	125.8	112.9
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	35.0	162.6	161.7	125.4	113.1	104.3	106.2	104.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	140.8	149.5	115.0	95.2	83.6	94.0	85.9
Pulp and paper	2.3	107.5	107.1	101.0	105.7	100.7	98.3	96.3
Textile products	2.5	200.6	208.3	180.9	150.2	133.2	128.5	134.4
Iron and steel	12.1	128.0	123.5	91.4	83.1	78.0	78.2	76.6
Other manufactures	15.9	223.2	223.2	166.9	149.9	137.9	142.5	140.7
Logging	1.3	134.3	79.4	225.4	129.9	96.0	131.5	91.6
Mining	7.6	156.4	153.6	142.0	135.1	134.2	136.4	125.0
Communications	2.4	115.8	115.4	97.8	96.3	94.2	93.3	89.3
Transportation	16.9	111.0	112.9	102.8	104.0	94.1	88.5	92.7
Construction	14.8	107.2	116.9	93.3	75.7	82.5	71.4	66.7
Services	3.0	144.4	145.9	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1	104.3
Trade	19.0	143.4	140.7	137.5	130.1	124.2	120.6	121.4
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	135.5	136.1	118.8	108.9	103.5	100.5	98.6
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	48.7	183.2	192.5	144.1	118.9	108.2	108.5	103.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.0	137.7	142.6	118.3	100.5	89.3	88.0	92.3
Pulp and paper	5.2	155.5	157.3	130.7	118.7	103.3	123.3	117.3
Textile products	1.2	186.0	184.5	161.3	128.2	125.4	121.7	119.6
Iron and steel	13.5	387.9	363.1	179.8	91.8	89.2	85.4	78.0
Other manufactures	14.8	165.4	196.0	165.2	148.2	136.0	132.2	119.1
Logging	6.3	114.4	116.8	109.0	101.9	108.2	118.7	95.9
Mining	7.5	116.6	116.5	112.9	110.2	114.4	107.9	99.8
Communications	2.5	118.9	119.9	112.3	110.6	109.0	107.1	104.7
Transportation	10.0	101.3	99.6	91.5	96.4	96.5	89.6	97.3
Construction	8.8	98.1	109.6	85.6	75.9	77.3	90.9	80.7
Services	3.0	138.3	140.0	131.7	117.6	112.2	111.0	102.4
Trade	13.2	174.2	172.9	156.9	141.0	136.3	144.4	134.9
B.C.-- All Industries	100.0	144.5	149.4	123.6	110.0	105.8	107.5	101.5

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	Dec.1 1941	Nov.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936
Montreal - Manufacturing	72.4	183.8	183.2	139.6	116.5	103.8	108.4	97.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	157.7	158.1	146.2	144.8	133.0	128.3	116.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	133.2	132.0	116.6	118.1	113.1	109.9	106.9
Textiles	14.2	165.7	169.8	146.6	127.1	114.7	117.4	106.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	168.6	165.8	141.9	125.6	117.5	114.5	114.2
Iron and steel	24.9	241.7	237.1	142.8	96.6	79.1	91.5	74.5
Other manufactures	21.3	168.1	168.0	135.6	118.1	106.5	111.1	100.5
Communications	1.4	68.2	66.9	67.0	64.4	63.9	65.1	62.6
Transportation	5.5	108.8	108.4	104.5	98.3	96.2	95.5	99.8
Construction	5.4	82.2	76.3	65.6	82.5	103.6	64.0	79.6
Trade	12.1	165.7	160.8	153.4	147.5	143.5	141.5	136.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	159.8	158.2	126.9	112.7	106.2	104.3	98.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	72.6	236.2	233.1	158.8	111.6	101.3	99.7	96.9
Leather products	10.3	108.2	110.4	90.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5
Other manufactures	62.3	293.3	287.8	188.6	118.1	107.3	110.5	97.1
Transportation	3.5	71.5	70.0	87.4	91.4	97.1	93.8	99.9
Construction	7.4	170.6	161.6	202.3	113.3	285.5	88.1	70.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	194.6	190.7	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3	95.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	71.4	189.9	184.9	143.1	117.9	107.4	110.2	103.0
Plant products - edible	5.8	174.6	173.1	138.2	130.2	119.0	124.9	116.6
Printing and publishing	7.3	159.2	159.7	137.8	135.9	129.1	132.4	125.1
Textiles	9.7	130.6	129.8	114.8	101.8	91.3	93.9	90.6
Iron and steel	20.3	304.4	288.5	181.7	110.9	96.4	101.9	86.5
Other manufactures	28.3	181.4	176.6	141.8	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2
Communications	1.4	72.2	71.1	71.0	67.0	67.2	67.8	65.3
Transportation	3.3	105.2	108.2	103.3	98.0	95.4	96.1	94.2
Construction	2.7	97.9	96.2	80.2	73.1	59.5	76.5	59.4
Trade	17.5	159.4	155.5	145.5	138.3	131.8	137.2	134.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	171.6	167.6	136.3	117.7	108.8	111.9	105.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.4	157.6	158.6	128.6	104.2	96.0	99.7	92.8
Lumber products	2.4	49.2	54.9	57.4	49.2	45.6	47.8	37.7
Pulp and paper	13.7	123.2	125.0	110.6	103.9	97.4	98.1	92.1
Other manufactures	32.3	220.1	219.0	167.8	125.0	113.1	119.5	113.1
Construction	15.6	222.1	222.8	112.9	101.5	112.4	91.4	120.6
Trade	20.5	179.7	175.2	164.2	147.6	144.6	140.8	134.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.5	164.4	129.2	109.5	105.6	105.2	104.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.3	187.3	183.1x	140.1	117.9	100.7	117.8	100.0
Textiles	12.4	112.1	111.9x	104.2	103.2	87.9	93.1	93.1
Electrical apparatus	10.4	188.2	172.6	141.2	122.4	103.9	134.5	104.9
Iron and steel	44.3	254.6	247.9	165.6	120.7	93.7	125.2	92.8
Other manufactures	18.2	157.6	158.9	135.4	125.5	121.5	122.4	114.6
Construction	3.1	113.2	119.4	104.9	57.8	81.1	47.7	56.9
Trade	7.6	158.6	155.2	154.0	133.8	134.9	142.3	134.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.6	175.3x	138.1	116.1	102.4	116.2	101.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.4	274.5	274.4	212.7	163.4	164.0	166.8	140.0
Iron and steel	74.8	297.7	296.9	222.5	164.2	163.2	169.0	138.4
Other manufactures	14.6	196.2	199.0	179.8	160.9	166.8	158.7	145.7
Construction	2.9	104.8	113.6	59.7	43.5	43.2	54.9	28.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	244.1	244.7	188.8	147.9	148.2	153.1	129.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	57.1	160.4	160.7	116.0	105.5	96.9	99.3	98.3
Animal products - edible	6.5	197.4	193.0	160.6	142.4	130.7	146.7	138.0
Printing and publishing	4.5	109.8	108.2	104.7	111.9	104.7	101.9	99.4
Textiles	6.7	203.2	213.4	181.4	153.1	135.0	131.7	143.5
Iron and steel	18.3	117.9	116.6	88.2	77.2	71.7	75.7	75.7
Other manufactures	21.1	224.8	226.7	132.1	123.7	114.2	113.2	109.3
Transportation	5.2	75.3	77.7	81.0	78.4	77.5	77.7	82.4
Construction	3.2	63.3	81.8	89.5	38.8	31.8	37.5	31.4
Trade	28.4	125.2	120.7	117.0	113.7	108.3	105.8	106.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	132.9	133.2	110.2	100.6	94.6	95.4	94.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51.6	235.1	229.9	157.7	122.2	114.5	111.0	109.3
Lumber products	9.8	137.4	137.7	122.7	94.8	78.6	74.1	89.7
Other manufactures	41.8	282.2	274.3	174.5	135.0	130.8	127.8	118.3
Communications	4.1	111.2	113.7	111.2	109.7	108.6	106.6	103.3
Transportation	10.2	92.0	83.3	93.4	100.4	109.6	96.3	107.5
Construction	5.9	88.9	99.8	51.2	49.8	55.7	69.3	45.2
Services	4.8	133.2	134.0	133.7	121.6	113.4	114.5	103.3
Trade	23.4	175.4	172.4	158.1	145.9	138.4	145.3	139.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	165.7	163.0	129.7	113.7	110.6	109.5	106.0

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.

x Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(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 -	
	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	November	October
			\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	979,881	975,246	27,585,494	26,909,158	28.15	27.59
Animal products - edible	35,229	36,684	928,206	957,319	26.35	26.10
Fur and products	3,086	3,182	76,535	80,208	24.80	25.21
Leather and products	29,578	29,555	579,653	573,672	19.60	19.41
Boots and shoes	18,397	18,518	345,299	343,687	18.77	18.56
Lumber and products	60,455	63,997	1,401,510	1,495,786	23.18	23.37
Rough and dressed lumber	35,303	38,485	844,357	931,993	23.92	24.22
Furniture	10,483	10,470	249,697	244,618	23.82	23.36
Other lumber products	14,669	15,042	307,456	319,175	20.96	21.22
Musical instruments	2,424	2,415	63,606	62,551	26.24	25.90
Plant products - edible	50,845	55,293	1,161,471	1,217,489	22.84	22.02
Pulp and paper products	83,958	84,900	2,641,785	2,645,807	31.47	31.16
Pulp and paper	37,626	38,788	1,290,396	1,328,232	34.30	34.24
Paper products	15,370	15,268	392,155	385,412	25.51	25.24
Printing and publishing	30,962	30,844	959,234	932,163	30.98	30.22
Rubber products	19,065	18,714	507,098	481,866	26.60	25.75
Textile products	144,697	145,419	2,910,076	2,896,640	20.11	19.92
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,484	53,409	1,132,588	1,115,540	21.18	20.89
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,836	25,792	527,165	525,866	20.40	20.39
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,320	12,217	272,341	264,258	22.11	21.63
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,000	11,055	234,896	232,715	21.35	21.05
Hosiery and knit goods	24,151	24,053	449,460	438,636	18.61	18.24
Garments and personal furnishings	50,118	50,896	957,956	973,552	19.11	19.13
Other textile products	16,944	17,061	370,072	368,912	21.84	21.62
Tobacco	9,582	9,572	180,712	176,926	18.86	18.48
Beverages	12,985	12,765	395,821	381,847	30.48	29.91
Chemicals and allied products	55,888	53,645	1,571,443	1,510,848	28.12	28.16
Clay, glass and stone products	15,315	15,288	400,288	400,508	26.00	26.20
Electric light and power	18,729	19,079	610,505	635,945	32.60	33.33
Electrical apparatus	31,943	31,475	961,274	919,793	30.09	29.22
Iron and steel products	336,123	323,704	11,002,032	10,321,115	32.73	31.88
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,391	29,830	989,553	923,921	32.56	30.97
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,442	24,641	827,974	794,585	32.54	32.25
Agricultural implements	9,248	9,139	284,571	267,925	30.77	29.32
Land vehicles	132,632	127,602	4,491,882	4,181,203	33.87	32.77
Automobiles and parts	37,987	37,045	1,393,687	1,281,237	36.69	34.59
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	26,668	25,376	922,963	859,824	34.61	33.88
Heating appliances	5,367	5,622	143,301	151,221	26.70	26.90
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,659	16,513	575,068	561,505	34.52	34.00
Foundry and machine shop products	13,751	13,798	430,291	423,769	31.29	30.71
Other iron and steel products	75,965	71,183	2,336,429	2,157,162	30.76	30.30
Non-ferrous metal products	45,426	44,877	1,442,048	1,398,924	31.74	31.17
Non-metallic mineral products	14,122	14,375	496,899	501,838	35.19	34.91
Miscellaneous	10,351	10,307	254,532	250,076	24.59	24.26
LOGGING	74,264	65,157	1,325,952	1,215,766	17.85	18.66
MINING	86,283	86,989	2,924,207	3,051,250	33.89	35.08
Coal	27,809	27,307	907,109	885,157	32.62	32.42
Metallic ores	47,127	48,382	1,713,748	1,854,302	36.36	38.33
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,347	11,300	303,350	311,791	26.73	27.59
COMMUNICATIONS	26,879	26,715	739,473	729,229	27.51	27.30
Telegraphs	6,713	6,773	184,872	186,485	27.54	27.53
Telephones	20,166	19,942	554,601	542,744	27.50	27.22
TRANSPORTATION	131,177	129,594	4,594,147	4,393,207	35.02	33.90
Street railways and cartage	35,912	35,367	1,050,508	1,091,776	29.25	30.02
Steam railways	73,322	71,608	2,892,580	2,677,698	39.45	37.39
Shipping and stevedoring	21,943	21,619	651,059	623,733	29.67	28.85
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	180,125	185,531	4,347,559	4,454,358	24.14	24.01
Building	72,553	72,731	2,108,998	2,058,058	29.07	28.30
Highway	75,739	77,920	1,513,365	1,597,095	19.98	20.50
Railway	31,833	34,880	725,196	799,205	22.78	22.91
SERVICES	37,968	38,706	636,001	648,455	16.75	16.75
Hotels and restaurants	23,004	23,546	361,587	367,938	15.72	15.63
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,964	15,160	274,414	280,517	18.34	18.50
TRADE	171,428	167,707	3,976,009	3,870,641	23.19	23.08
Retail	132,688	128,235	2,828,462	2,722,298	21.32	21.23
Wholesale	38,740	39,472	1,147,547	1,148,343	29.62	29.09
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,688,005	1,675,645	46,128,842	45,272,064	27.33	27.02
FINANCE	62,947	63,252	1,855,591	1,850,450	29.48	29.26
Banks and Trust Companies	35,777	35,809	947,656	947,223	26.49	26.45
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,446	1,455	49,349	49,843	34.13	34.26
Insurance	25,724	25,988	858,586	853,384	33.38	32.84
TOTAL	1,750,952	1,738,897	47,984,433	47,122,514	27.40	27.10

Table 5.- Number of Persons Employed at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(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	
		Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	November	October
				\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Maritime -</u>	All Manufacturing	44,879	44,378	1,126,403	1,091,085	25.10	24.59
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4,057	4,429	72,068	79,330	17.63	17.91
	Pulp and paper	5,182	5,396	155,191	157,221	29.95	29.14
	Iron and steel	19,575	18,731	586,205	543,438	29.95	29.01
	Logging	9,412	7,114	146,165	117,643	15.53	16.54
	Mining	17,667	17,457	542,929	510,896	30.73	29.27
	Transportation	13,894	10,607	434,326	334,180	31.26	31.51
	Construction	38,339	39,095	745,191	736,765	19.44	20.38
	Trade	11,912	11,021	249,078	224,306	20.91	20.35
<u>Maritime-</u>	All Industries	140,767	134,256	3,326,887	3,156,445	23.63	23.51
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	328,079	326,102	8,522,835	8,355,033	25.98	25.62
	Lumber products	13,433	14,629	261,303	288,696	19.45	19.73
	Pulp and paper	31,281	31,813	965,311	975,168	30.86	30.65
	Textile products	74,489	75,456	1,404,128	1,416,753	18.85	18.78
	Chemical and allied products	24,163	23,760	657,675	641,428	27.22	27.00
	Iron and steel	93,741	89,216	3,012,577	2,837,149	32.14	31.80
	Logging	37,610	33,963	536,943	488,916	14.28	14.40
	Mining	14,647	14,689	456,789	473,954	31.19	32.27
	Communications	6,782	6,714	204,544	199,277	30.16	29.68
	Transportation	36,012	36,810	1,253,847	1,230,243	34.82	33.42
	Construction	53,478	51,345	1,285,359	1,226,014	24.04	23.88
	Services	10,568	11,026	169,133	175,406	16.00	15.91
	Trade	37,291	36,271	829,131	812,962	22.23	22.41
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	524,467	516,920	13,258,581	12,961,805	25.28	25.08
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Manufacturing	477,653	472,587	14,185,954	13,669,732	29.70	28.93
	Lumber products	20,173	21,251	466,417	487,106	23.12	22.92
	Plant products - edible	27,623	29,578	639,934	659,249	23.17	22.29
	Pulp and paper	36,263	36,396	1,163,402	1,148,835	32.08	31.56
	Textile products	59,500	59,194	1,318,407	1,302,320	22.16	22.00
	Chemical and allied products	25,288	23,687	729,394	691,416	28.87	29.19
	Electrical apparatus	23,537	22,979	710,285	685,107	30.18	29.81
	Iron and steel	182,581	177,412	6,116,631	5,725,043	33.50	32.27
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,884	25,337	823,668	786,892	31.82	31.06
	Logging	16,523	14,137	314,897	277,045	19.06	19.60
	Mining	30,106	31,238	1,083,008	1,202,778	35.97	38.70
	Communications	9,924	9,915	278,642	275,054	28.08	27.74
	Transportation	36,948	37,541	1,308,309	1,282,088	35.41	34.15
	Construction	49,358	52,298	1,362,618	1,400,450	27.61	26.78
	Services	15,604	15,762	268,233	272,929	17.19	17.32
	Trade	69,736	68,715	1,656,352	1,610,652	23.75	23.44
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	705,857	702,193	20,458,013	19,996,728	28.98	28.48
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	64,261	63,915	1,792,040	1,772,689	27.89	27.73
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	9,671	9,291	270,169	262,486	27.94	28.25
	Lumber products	4,076	4,340	87,551	92,768	21.48	21.78
	Plant products - edible	4,835	5,303	123,582	126,865	25.55	23.92
	Textile products	4,613	4,789	83,423	89,042	18.00	18.59
	Iron and steel	22,165	21,399	685,142	657,176	30.91	30.72
	Mining	13,869	13,623	490,594	503,458	35.37	36.96
	Communications	4,445	4,428	116,011	114,756	26.10	25.92
	Transportation	30,938	31,462	1,154,744	1,115,401	37.32	35.45
	Construction	27,148	29,601	637,979	683,434	23.50	23.09
	Services	5,492	5,547	92,142	92,986	16.78	16.76
	Trade	34,906	34,248	847,683	826,117	24.28	24.12
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	183,389	184,159	5,160,526	5,128,561	28.14	27.85
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	65,004	68,263	1,958,262	2,020,616	30.13	29.60
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	5,206	6,767	124,516	157,539	23.92	23.28
	Lumber products	18,686	19,348	514,171	547,886	27.52	28.32
	Plant products - edible	4,353	5,960	96,158	126,727	22.09	21.26
	Pulp and paper	6,995	7,077	223,496	234,484	32.67	33.13
	Iron and steel	18,061	16,946	601,477	558,109	33.30	32.93
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,121	4,562	168,119	171,934	40.80	37.69
	Logging	8,389	8,609	298,614	312,442	35.60	36.29
	Mining	9,994	9,982	350,887	354,164	35.11	35.48
	Transportation	13,385	13,174	442,921	431,295	33.09	32.74
	Construction	11,802	13,192	316,412	347,695	26.81	26.36
	Services	4,066	4,115	75,658	76,265	18.61	18.53
	Trade	17,583	17,452	393,765	396,604	22.39	22.73
<u>B.C.-</u>	All Industries	133,525	138,117	3,924,835	4,028,525	29.39	29.17

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