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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

APRIL, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in March.

(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.



OTTAWA
June 25, 1941

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

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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The prolonged delay in the publication of the bulletin on employment for April 1st is due to the inauguration of statistics of payrolls to complement the monthly surveys of employment. The need for such data, long recognized in the Dominion, has been intensified by war-time conditions. Accordingly, the Bureau was instructed in March to undertake the collection of statistics on earnings, not only to provide a general measurement of the intensity of the industrial war effort, but also because of the great value that such material possesses in connection with the prevention and the settlement of industrial disputes.

Despite the numerous demands for information now being made upon employers from many directions, the additional data have, on the whole, been cheerfully furnished by industrialists throughout the Dominion, particularly in the many cases where there exists a clear understanding of the value of current statistics of earnings, and the many practical uses to which they may be put. Following receipt of the instructions to undertake this work, the Bureau, where possible, gave employers notice of the impending change in the material required, in the hope of reducing the delays that were bound to occur in the initial preparation of current statistics of earnings. Nevertheless, the completion of the new questionnaires took more time than had been expected. This was especially so among the companies whose activities are widely dispersed; indeed, some employers had not succeeded in organizing the necessary routine when the tabulation, whose results are given in this bulletin, was made.

The compilation of the material in the Bureau has also taken longer than was anticipated, partly because of uncertainty regarding the material that could be expected, and partly because of the lack of any statistics by which the accuracy of the returns furnished could be judged, until the tabulation was well advanced and averages were calculated against which debatable cases could be measured. When this stage was reached, it was found necessary to query and to revise many reports, causing further delay. It is improbable that future bulletins on employment and earnings can be issued so early as when the inquiries were limited to the statistics of employment; nevertheless, when the time lost has eventually been made up, the current reports should be published within a reasonably short time of the date on which they were formerly issued. It is hoped that the value of the information on earnings, both as a barometric and also in connection with labour problems, will amply compensate for the delay in the date of publication of the returns.

Great care was taken in preparing the data for tabulation; as already indicated, the experience gained in only a few weeks made necessary the revision of many reports which at first sight had seemed to be in order. Frequently, explanations and confirmations had to be obtained from employers. In spite of all possible precautions to ensure accuracy, the figures of earnings published in this bulletin must be regarded as subject to revision.

The inclusion of the statistics of earnings has undoubtedly resulted in some changes in the employment data furnished as compared with preceding months. The questionnaire formerly used asked for a statement of employees as at a single date; the present form requires a statement of the number employed in the pay periods which fall nearest to the last day of the month, to correspond with the payrolls reported. The figures of employment prepared on the new basis are in most cases higher than those previously tabulated; it is not possible to measure the considerable effect of this difference in timing upon the comparability of the latest indexes with those for earlier months.

Although the Bureau has always asked establishments to include employees of all classes in their reports, the use of the new questionnaire revealed the fact that in many cases this request had not been complied with; the result was that discrepancies in the coverage of the returns became apparent. These differences were in the main due to the inclusion of part-time workers, salesmen, etc., to a greater extent than was formerly the case. Wherever possible, adjustment was made to correct inconsistencies due to this cause, but it was obviously impossible to detect all such instances, particularly where the numbers involved in individual establishments were relatively small, although in the aggregate, they might conceivably be of some importance.

Following the first tabulation of the data the many thousands of individual reports were carefully scrutinized a second time, and comparison was made with data for previous years and also with returns for May 1, 1941, to determine so far as possible, to what extent the coverage was altered by the use of the new questionnaire. This lengthy and laborious process was followed by adjustment where necessary. Continued efforts will be made to eliminate discrepancies arising from such differences in coverage, but in the meantime, this has probably been another factor contributing to the unusually large increase in employment noted in the present report.

Those especially interested in the figures for the cities will find a difference in the coverage of employment for April 1st as compared with previous months. The large railways formerly furnished statistics of employment for certain classes of workers for the leading cities, but their accounting methods prohibit in most cases the segregation of corresponding figures of payrolls. Since the two sets of data are to be tabulated at one operation, there is no alternative but to eliminate these classes from the city tabulations. Where necessary, the indexes for March 1st have been adjusted, but so far, it has not been possible to make corrections for earlier months. Neither the provincial nor the Dominion figures are affected.

For various reasons, statistics of earnings have not been tabulated in the present report for all the firms whose figures of employment are included in the index. However, the data on earnings are fully representative in respect of coverage, being available for over 94 p.c. of the total number of employees included in the present report, in the eight leading industries whose data are used in constructing the general indexes of employment. The information on earnings is as accurate as possible in the light of present experience, but nevertheless must be regarded as subject to revision.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Employment

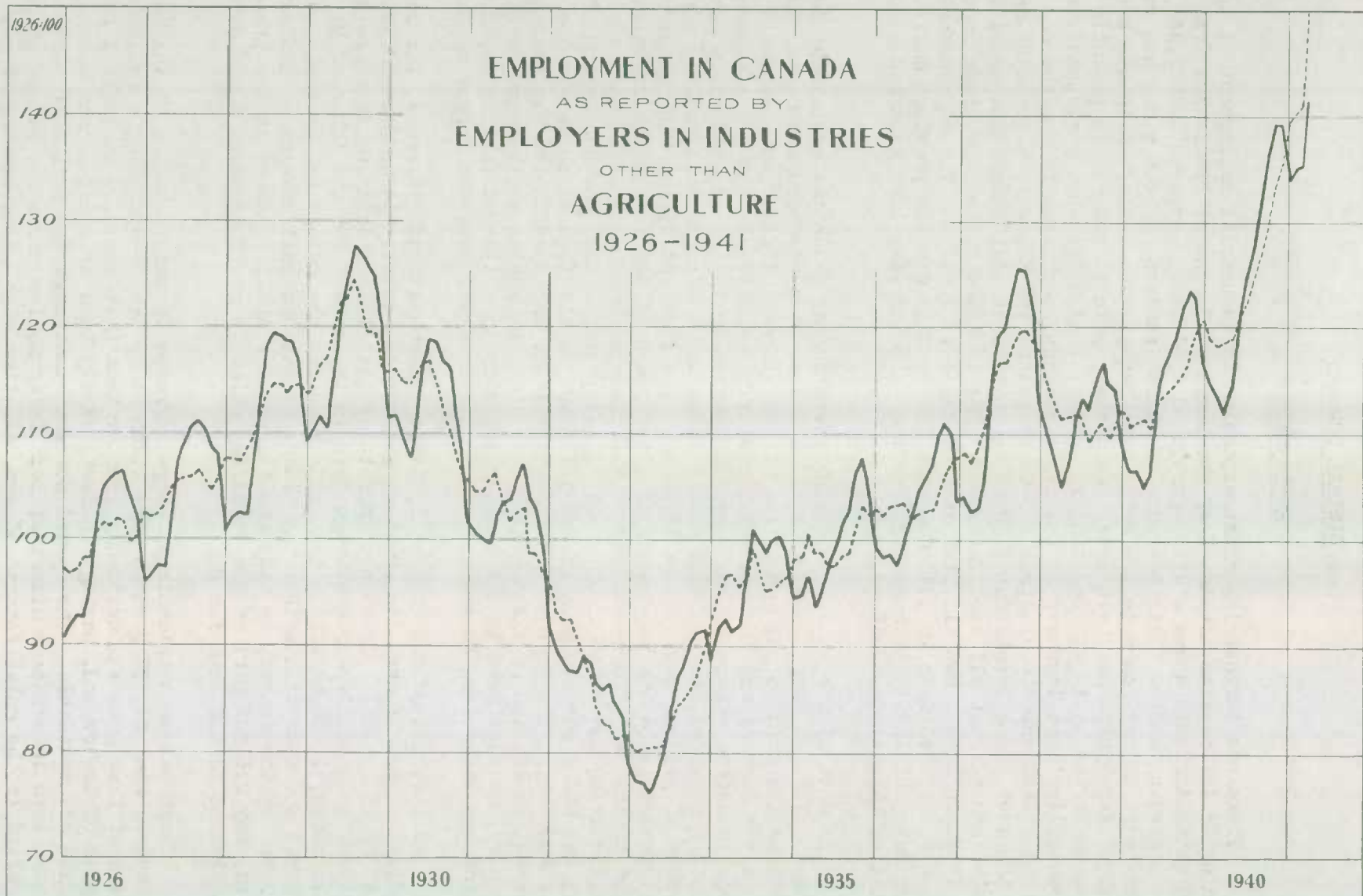
There was further important expansion in industrial employment at April 1, according to information tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,600 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,405,425, compared with 1,344,138 in the preceding month. This increase of 61,287 workers, or 4.6 p.c., has rarely been exceeded in any month in the more than twenty years during which the monthly surveys of employment have been made. As already pointed out, it is probable that the change in the basis of reporting is partly, though not wholly responsible for this unusually large increase in the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments at April 1. Great pains were taken to make adjustment where the need was evident, but it must be reiterated that it was not possible to determine and correct all such instances. The increase raised the crude index from 135.3 at March 1 to a new all-time high of 141.3 at April 1. The corresponding figure for the same date in 1940 had been 119.9; this was the previous maximum for the beginning of April. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

In most of the twenty preceding years during which the employment data have been collected, employment at April 1 has shown a downward movement. This has been due in the main to the completion of the winter's logging operations in many camps in the Eastern and Central Provinces, without sufficiently great expansion in those industries whose active seasons commence in the spring and early summer, to offset the curtailment in bush work. There was a considerable falling off in the number of persons employed in logging at the first of April, but the decrease was below-average in the experience of other years of the record, while intensification of the war effort resulted in the absorption of many additional workers in manufacturing and other industries. It is probable that the new method of reporting has had a particularly marked influence on the figures shown for the logging industry. The present returns cover those employed in the pay period falling nearest to the end of the month, rather than the number working on the day of the inquiry, as was formerly the case; especially in a time of falling employment, would the new basis tend to produce a much higher total than the former method.

As a result of the abnormally large contra-seasonal increase, the seasonally adjusted index showed its greatest advance on record, rising from 141.0 to 149.7 at April 1, 1941. It is not improbable that this pronounced increase will be followed by a smaller-than-average gain in the report for the first of May. In other words, it seems likely that in some cases the change in the basis on which the reports are made will affect the timing of the seasonal changes as indicated in other years of the record, so that the figures for April 1, shown in the present bulletin, may reflect part of the expansion which in previous years would have been indicated in the data for May 1.

There was an outstandingly large increase in manufacturing at the date under review, when 39,382 persons were taken on by the co-operating establishments. This gain of five p.c. was decidedly greater than that recorded at April 1 in any other year of the record, having, in fact, rarely been exceeded in any month for which data are available. The upward movement continued the series of advances which have been in evidence almost without interruption since the summer of 1939, and resulted in the establishment of new, all-time high index numbers of employment,

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.

both crude and seasonally adjusted. Practically all industries contributed to the gain; in iron and steel there were particularly important advances, associated with the production of war requirements. Marked expansion was also reported in chemical, textile, pulp and paper, food, lumber, leather, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products. In many cases these gains were seasonal in character, although they were unusually large for the time of year.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also shared in the upward movement. Many of the additions reported were seasonal, although here too, they were above the average. The exception to the generally favourable movement was logging, in which, as already stated, there was a considerable seasonal falling-off. It has also previously been stated that, partly as a result of the new basis of reporting, this decline was smaller than normal, although it exceeded the loss indicated at April 1 in many other years of the record.

EARNINGS.

The statistics of employment and payrolls include the number and the earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners in all categories, but do not include owners of businesses and their earnings. The questionnaire used asks firms to abstract from their records, the sums paid their employees, grouped according to the duration of their pay period, whether this be a month, half a month, a fortnight, or a week. The sums reported for these varying periods of time are then reduced in the Bureau by the appropriate fractions, to the sums which would be earned in one week in the month.

It is recognized that the preparation of data on a monthly basis would be valuable, but the variation in the length of the months, and the overlapping of pay periods between months, make it impossible, in a quickly prepared current survey, to tabulate information on a monthly basis. Accordingly, the average earnings paid for services rendered in the last week in the month will be the basis of the current information on earnings. In the United States, where such data are widely used, the statistics tabulated are those for the week including the fifteenth of the month.

It is probable that any revision made in the Canadian figures of earnings in the next few months will tend to lower the general per capita average. This is mainly because some of the larger employers of labour in the highway construction and logging groups were unable to furnish material on payrolls for March. The preparation of data for logging is greatly complicated by the methods of payment used, and by the scanty communication facilities frequently existing between the camps and the co-operating offices. In both the logging and the highway groups the reported earnings are usually below the general average; in the former, this is partly due to the fact that board and lodging are in many cases provided by the employers, while the current surveys necessarily cover only money payments. In both industries, a large proportion of more or less unskilled labour is involved. Consequently, the general and provincial averages will be lowered as information on earnings is obtained for a greater proportion of the reported employees in these industries. On the other hand little information has yet been furnished for the employees of banks, the inclusion of whose earnings will probably tend to raise the general average.

In addition to the revisions in the general data on earnings that are likely to result from the foregoing revisions, it must also be pointed out that

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Establishments furnishing data on the Earnings of their Employees, together with the Number of Employees and the Aggregate and Average, per capita Earnings reported for one week in March, 1941.

(The earnings figures are preliminary, and are subject to revision)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Establishments Reporting	Number of Employees Reported	Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported	Average Weekly Earnings
			\$	\$
<u>(a) Provinces</u>				
Maritime Provinces	794	95,814	2,237,118	23.35
Prince Edward Island	46	1,501	33,006	19.63
Nova Scotia	389	56,822	1,370,906	24.13
New Brunswick	359	37,311	833,206	22.33
Quebec	2,768	370,653	9,095,476	24.54
Ontario	4,993	592,975	16,111,357	27.17
Prairie Provinces	1,634	149,737	3,914,749	26.14
Manitoba	691	70,975	1,886,487	26.58
Saskatchewan	363	27,906	706,341	25.31
Alberta	580	50,856	1,321,921	25.99
British Columbia	1,204	112,730	3,121,394	27.69
CANADA	11,393	1,321,909	34,480,094	26.08
<u>(b) Cities</u>				
Montreal	1,587	174,579	4,335,340	24.83
Quebec City	187	18,847	421,826	22.38
Toronto	1,710	176,217	4,690,850	26.62
Ottawa	209	17,325	415,992	24.01
Hamilton	318	48,551	1,343,733	27.68
Windsor	181	29,623	1,069,083	36.09
Winnipeg	507	45,275	1,133,033	25.03
Vancouver	525	45,801	1,204,277	26.29
<u>(c) Industries</u>				
Manufacturing	6,356	781,042	20,541,170	26.30
Logging	423	42,280	784,851	18.56
Mining	390	79,762	2,527,094	31.68
Communications	59	24,397	666,323	26.76
Transportation	487	112,894	3,659,489	32.42
Construction and Maintenance	1,227	112,200	2,735,893	24.38
Services	527	30,594	479,620	15.68
Trade	1,924	138,240	3,085,654	22.32
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	11,393	1,321,909	34,480,094	26.08

further experience in completing the forms in the offices of the co-operating establishments, and in interpreting the data in the Bureau, will no doubt result in the correction of many inaccuracies which in the original tabulation have not been detected. Accordingly, in this first report on current payrolls, it was considered inadvisable to present the statistics in the detail in which it is hoped eventually to publish them, while it must be reiterated that the figures that are given are preliminary.

Statistics on earnings were tabulated from 11,393 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,321,909, or 94 p.c. of the total number included in the present survey. The amounts paid to these employees as earnings for one week in March amounted to \$34,480,094. This was a per capita average of \$26.08, a figure which, as already explained, cannot be regarded as final.

In manufacturing, reports on earnings were received for 95.1 p.c. of the total employees included in the survey. In communications, transportation and mining, the proportions were higher, at 99.8 p.c., 97.6 p.c. and 97.7 p.c., respectively. The proportions in trade, construction and maintenance, services and logging were below the general average; in these groups, data on earnings were received from, respectively 91.3 p.c., 89.4 p.c., 86.7 p.c., and 85.8 p.c. of the total number for whom information on employment is available. While the inequalities in these percentages may have affected to an unknown degree the per capita weekly average for all industries in this original tabulation, nevertheless the proportions are large enough in all cases to give assurance of the representative character of the figures for the various industrial divisions.

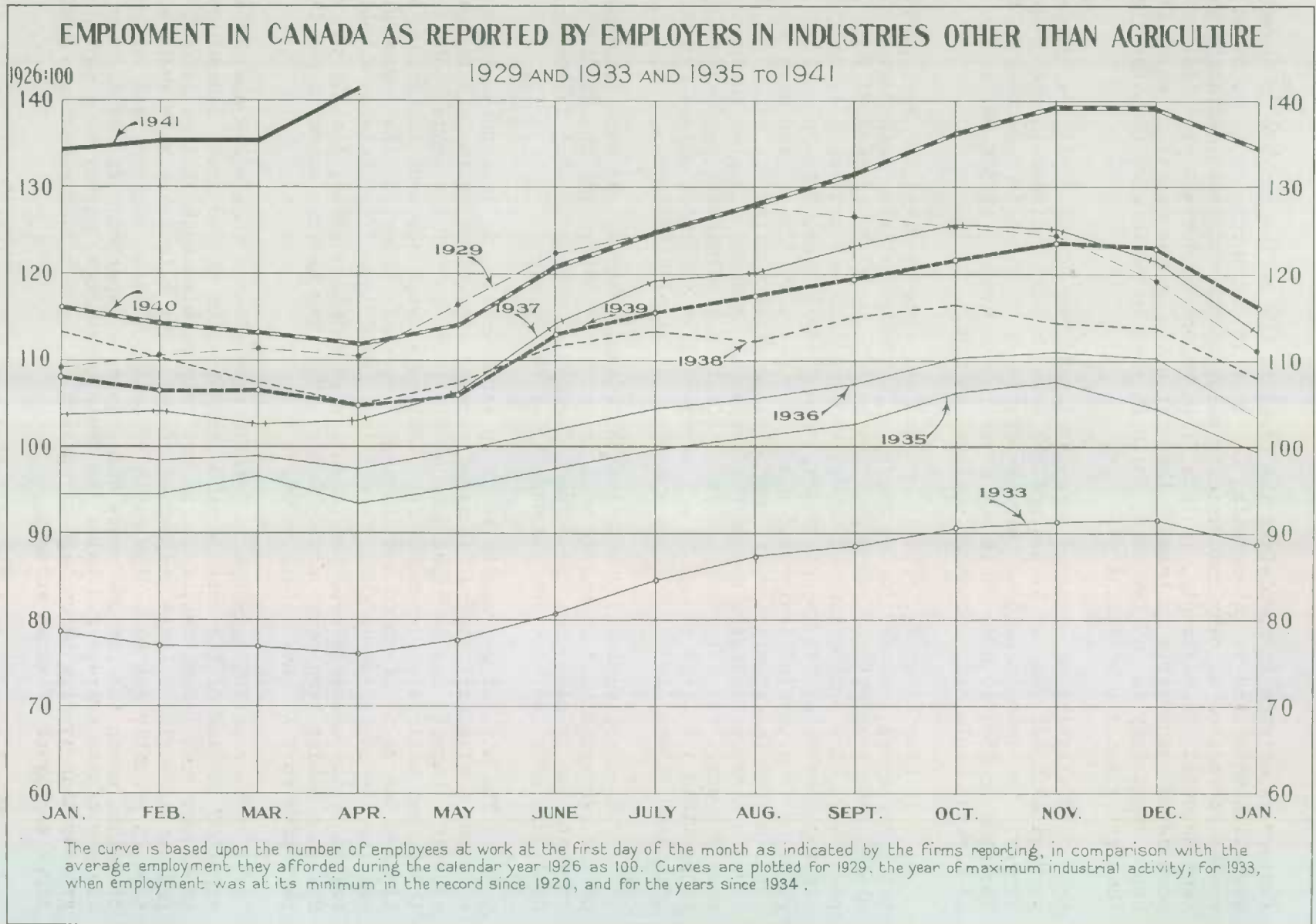
Greater familiarity with the individual returns, and more extensive study of the aggregates and averages, will be necessary before any but the most general comments can be made upon the current figures of earnings. The following notes deal only with the more obvious aspects of the data.

The highest per capita earnings were reported in transportation and mining, with the preliminary figure for manufacturing approximating the all-industries average. Logging and services come at the lower end of the scale; this is partly, though not entirely, due to the fact that no attempt was made to include in these figures the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration received by employees in these industries. The figure for trade as a whole is raised by the earnings reported in wholesale establishments, that in the retail division having been considerably lower. This was to some extent a result of part-time work in many retail stores.

The reported earnings in Ontario were greater than elsewhere, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration of the heavy industries in the province; such industries, of course, not only require much skilled labour, but also ordinarily employ a large proportion of men. The relatively high average in Manitoba is probably due to a high ratio of transportation workers, and consequently of males, among the persons whose earnings were reported. In Quebec, the preliminary per capita average was below the Dominion average, partly as a result of a greater-than-average percentage of workers in the textile industries, ordinarily large employers of women workers.

The sex and industrial distributions also contributed to the variations in these preliminary figures of per capita earnings for the cities. The largest were in Windsor and Hamilton, reflecting important concentrations of workers in the highly paid, heavy industries, in which also the payment of earnings for overtime was frequently reported.

Chart 2



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Industrial activity increased in all five economic areas at April 1. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, however, the tendency was downward. The general level of employment was higher than in any other spring for which data are on record.

The gains at the beginning of April in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were on a large scale; the upward movement was probably exaggerated by the fact that the data now represent the total number of persons on the payroll, rather than the number at work at a single date. This difference in the method of reporting had the effect of delaying part of the important decline in logging which is customarily indicated at the beginning of April, at the same time that it increases the coverage of the total employees of a number of firms. The difference in timing may to some extent adjust itself in subsequent tabulations. At the present, it is uncertain to what extent the comparability of the new data with the former statistics will be adversely affected by the change in the basis of reporting.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. A falling-off was reported in Prince Edward Island and in New Brunswick, while improvement was noted in Nova Scotia. The 886 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 100,857 persons at March 1 to 101,415 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 1,700 men being released from bush work. On the other hand, manufacturing reported gains, mainly in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel. Mining, shipping, communications and trade also showed advances. Employment generally was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of April, 1940, when a considerable loss had been reported; statements for April 1st of last year were received from 829 firms employing 82,874 workers, 3,156 fewer than at March 1st, 1940.

Quebec. - Manufacturing, communications, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade reported improvement in Quebec. The unusually large gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, being most pronounced in the iron and steel, chemical and textile groups. On the other hand, there were large, seasonal losses in logging.

Data were tabulated from 3,117 establishments in Quebec, with 413,456 employees, as against 397,702 at March 1st. The index at 143.1 at April 1, 1941, was many points higher than at the same date of last year, when curtailment had been indicated. The trend has been retrogressive in eighteen of the twenty preceding Aprils for which information is available; the increase at the latest date was, therefore, contra-seasonal, according to the experience of this period.

At April 1, 1940, statistics had been furnished by 2,963 employers, whose payrolls had included 320,894 men and women, as compared with 327,036 in the preceding month.

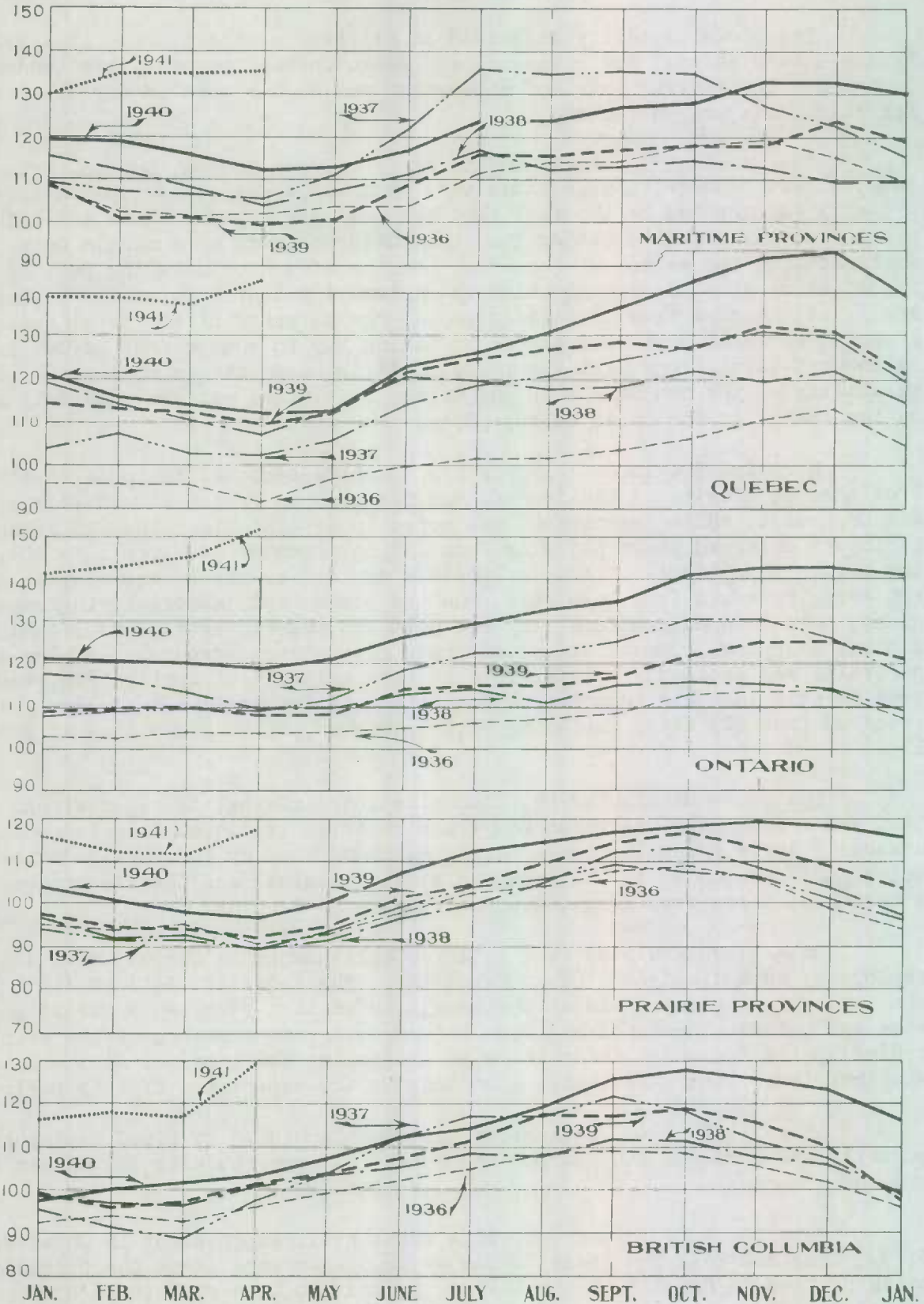
Ontario. - Employment showed a substantial improvement in Ontario, where 5,399 firms had enlarged their forces by 25,814 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 615,118 at April 1st. A loss had been registered by the 5,201 establishments making returns for the same date in 1940, when their staffs had aggregated 473,266. The index of employment then stood at 118.8, compared with 152.0 at the latest date.

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1941

1926=100



The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in seventeen of the twenty previous years for which data are available; the advance at the date under review was not only contra-seasonal, but was also exceptionally large.

Manufacturing reported greatly heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the most marked improvement being in iron and steel plants. The trend was also favourable in the lumber, pulp and paper, food, chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions. On the other hand, beverage factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, building, road and railway construction and maintenance and trade showed expansion. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and transportation was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces. - Employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole advanced at April 1; the gain was contra-seasonal. The Prairie index, at 116.7 at the latest date, was 20 points above that at April 1, 1940. Firms in Manitoba and Alberta reported improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, while a falling-off was shown in Saskatchewan. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the increase in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was ⁱⁿ manufacturing, transportation and construction, while logging and coal-mining were slacker. The working forces of the 1,789 co-operating employers aggregated 157,538 persons, compared with 149,758 at March 1.

The establishments furnishing information on employment at the same date of last year had numbered 1,698, with a personnel of 126,324.

British Columbia. - Seasonal expansion was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,305 firms with 117,898 employees, or 11,381 more than in their last report. The increase exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1st in previous years of the record, being also larger than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. The volume of employment reported was greater than at April 1, of 1940, or of any other year of the record.

There was an advance at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the lumber and iron and steel divisions, while pulp and paper products were decidedly ^{more} active. Logging, transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment.

At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,212 co-operating establishments had reported 90,572 employees, compared with 89,733 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1936, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Industrial activity substantially increased in each of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains in most of these cities resulted in the establishment of new all-time high index numbers of employment. In Winnipeg, however, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929.

Montreal. - There was a further upward movement in Montreal, according to 1,807 firms who reported 200,508 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 194,723 at March 1st. This increase, which was seasonal in character, was above the average for April 1st in earlier years of the record, although it has been exceeded by the gain indicated at the same date in several other springs. Manufacturing generally showed marked improvement at April 1, 1941, from the preceding month; chemical, textile and iron and steel plants reported the greatest increases in personnel. Transportation, services, construction and trade also afforded rather more employment. The 1,758 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1940, had reported 169,411 employees, compared with 168,363 in the preceding month; the index then was many points lower than that of 134.0 at the beginning of April, 1941, when a new maximum was established.

Quebec. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was quieter. There was an increase of 744 persons in the working forces of the 216 employers making returns, who had 20,839 on their payrolls at April 1st. A small loss had been indicated by the 209 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1940, whose staffs aggregated 15,008; the index was then decidedly lower than that of 151.2 at the latest date.

Toronto. - Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while trade was somewhat quieter. Within the manufacturing division, there were pronounced increases in iron and steel, food, textiles, chemical, electrical apparatus and some other classes. The working forces of the 1,870 employers furnishing statistics totalled 186,668 persons, compared with 178,764 at March 1st. Employment in Toronto in recent months has reached new all-time highs; the latest index was 145.4, compared with 139.3 at March 1, the previous maximum. At the first of April, 1940, the figure had been 115.9. Data were then received from 1,786 firms, whose staffs had included 152,209 men and women.

Ottawa. - An advance was indicated in Ottawa, there being gains in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in construction, services and trade. An aggregate staff of 18,709 workers was employed by the 237 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 17,288 in their last report. The index, at 142.3, was higher than that of 110.6 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 231 firms with 15,007 workers.

Hamilton. - Manufacturing showed further, important expansion, particularly in the iron and steel division, while there was an upward movement in construction. Returns were tabulated from 334 employers with 49,341 persons on their paylists, or 3,101 more than at March 1st. The level of employment reached a new maximum, the index rising from 141.7 at March 1, 1941 to 151.4 at the date under review. A decline had been indicated by the 332 establishments furnishing returns for April 1, 1940; their payrolls had included 37,949 men and women.

Windsor. - The trend in Windsor continued decidedly favourable, according to data received from 197 firms employing 30,391 workers, as against 29,016 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade and construction also showed some improvement. Employment generally was in greater volume than in any other month of the record. The 194 concerns reporting for April 1, 1940 had provided work for 21,445 persons.

Winnipeg. - Industrial activity increased in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 549 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 47,868, as compared with 46,080 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, and services and construction also reported an upward movement. Trade, however, was rather slacker. A gain, on the whole, had also been noted at April 1, 1940, when information had been received from 528 employers with a personnel of 41,630; the index was then decidedly lower, standing at 95.4, as compared with 114.8 at the date under review. The latter figure is the highest since late in 1929.

Vancouver. - Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 576 firms with a staff of 47,570, as compared with 44,036 in the preceding month. Most industrial divisions showed expansion, that in manufacturing being most pronounced; the greatest gains were made in lumber and iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also reported considerably heightened activity. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 139.9 at the latest date, compared with 111.5 at April 1, 1940, when the 533 co-operating establishments had reported 37,588 men and women on their paylists.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Further pronounced improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in manufacturing at the beginning of April, when the number reported as having work in these industries reached a new maximum. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,866 establishments which employed 821,669 operatives at the latest date, as compared with 782,287 at the beginning of March. The April 1st index (1926=100), stood at 158.2, as compared with the previous high of 150.8 at March 1, 1941, and with 123.4 at April 1st, 1940, previously the highest figure for April in the years since 1920. The increase of five p.c. at the latest date has not often been exceeded in any month of the record. The fact that the present report shows the number who were employed during the pay period falling nearest to the first of April, rather than the number at work on the single day, as in former reports, has undoubtedly had the effect of exaggerating the genuinely large increase in employment in manufacturing which took place at the first of April.

Reflecting the abnormally great advance in the period under review, the seasonally adjusted index substantially increased, rising from 154.0 at March 1, 1941, to 159.5 at the latest date. These two figures are the highest so far recorded.

The largest additions to the personnel indicated at the date under review were in lumber, textiles and iron and steel; these were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average gains reported at April 1st in the period, 1921-1940. Manufacturers of iron and steel products showed an increase of 17,500 employees, the majority of whom were employed in the production of vehicles for use on land or sea and in the air, in fire-arm manufacture, and in other industries directly or indirectly associated with the war effort. Chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, leather, beverage and food factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, the tobacco industry afforded less employment.

Chart 4



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

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1st in the years since 1927 (average, 1926=100):- 1941, 158.2; 1940, 123.4; 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5 and 1928, 106.6.

The 6,542 manufacturers furnishing statistics for April 1, 1940, had employed 633,847 workers, a moderate increase in comparison with their payrolls in the preceding month.

Logging. - Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in the logging camps, 483 of which reduced their payrolls from 62,258 men at March 1st to 49,276 at the date under review; the number laid-off was rather below average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, some improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a larger number of workers; the index then stood at 90.0, as compared with the April 1, 1941 figure of 166.2. As already stated, it is probable that the new method of reporting has a greater influence on the figures for logging than upon most other classes. This effect would undoubtedly be more pronounced in a period of seasonal change, such as the spring, than in any other time of year. Thus the present report, covering the payroll period falling nearest to March 31, no doubt includes as employed many men whose names appeared on the payroll in March, although at April 1st they may have been released from bush work.

Mining. - Coal-mining showed a slight increase on the whole; there was a considerable advance in the metallic division and in quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Four hundred and ten mine operators reported 81,612 employees, compared with 79,081 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available. Also in connection with these industries, and particularly in regard to the coal mining division, it should be emphasized that the number on the payroll is almost invariably greater than the number employed on any given day.

Communications. - Information was received from 61 communication companies and branches employing 24,938 workers, or 974 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both reported increased activity. The index number stood at 93.4 at the latest date, or 10.2 points higher than at April 1, 1940.

Transportation. - Employment in transportation showed a further advance at the beginning of April, when the shipping, steam railway and the street railway, cartage and storage divisions were more active. The working forces of the 536 co-operating employers aggregated 115,652 persons, compared with 111,059 in the preceding month. A moderate reduction, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of April, 1940, when the index was 11.5 points lower than the latest figure of 94.3.

The construction and maintenance industries reported further contra-seasonal improvement at the beginning of April, there being an upward movement in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,359 contractors with 125,514 employees, or 21,487 more than in their last return.

An increase had also been indicated at the beginning of April last year, but the index of employment in construction was then many points lower than that of 100.2 at April 1, 1941. The remarks made in connection with logging, mining and other industries are also particularly applicable to the construction group, so that it is highly probable the present large increase is partly a result of the new method of reporting.

Services. - Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a gain, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The 611 firms co-operating in the service division reported 35,304 employees compared with 33,484 at March 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1940, when the index was lower.

Trade. - There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,175 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 151,460 workers at April 1st, as compared with 147,978 at the beginning of March. The advance was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the average for the time of year in the experience of the period, 1921-1940. The index, at 149.1, was several points higher than that of 137.6 at April 1st of last year, when improvement had also been noted.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The total number of wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 17, 1941, was 364,308, of whom 159,638 were men, 13,022 were boys aged from 14 to 17, 165,319 were women over 18 years and 26,329 were girls aged from 14 to 17. The number temporarily stopped was 75,691 and the unemployed casual workers numbered 17,919. At February 10, 1941, the number wholly unemployed was 448,975, while the figure for March 11, 1940, had been 965,667.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to reports issued by the Department of Labor in Washington, total non-agricultural employment in the United States in April reached a new all-time peak, rising from 37,218,000 in March to 37,617,000 in the latter month; this exceeds the previous high recorded in September, 1929. Continued expansion of defence production together with rising production in non-durable goods resulted in an increase of 190,000 workers in manufacturing. The non-manufacturing industries with the exception of coal-mining also showed substantial improvement. The decrease in mining was largely due to a suspension of operations pending the signing of new contracts.

Based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing stood at 122.3; the highest on record. The index in the durable goods was 127.3, while that in the non-durable goods was 117.6. In March, the general figure had been 119.9; that in durable goods was 123.7 and in the non-durable goods, 116.3. In April, 1940, the corresponding indexes had been 103.2, 98.7 and 107.5, respectively.

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
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
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	107.8	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	142.7	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4

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

100.0 7.2 .2 4.2 2.8 29.4 43.8 11.2 5.3 2.1 3.8 8.4

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).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0 1/	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8 1/	109.9	129.5 1/
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9

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

Montreal	14.3	Quebec	1.5	Toronto	13.3	Ottawa	1.3	Hamilton	3.5	Windsor	2.2	Winnipeg	3.4	Vancouver	3.4
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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.

1/ Adjusted to exclude certain classes of railway employees formerly included in the city.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
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	83.7	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	83.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1

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

100.0	58.5	3.5	5.8	1.8	8.2	8.9	2.5	10.8
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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.

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.5	158.2	150.8	123.4	107.1	110.8	110.8	101.1
Animal products - edible	2.2	153.2	148.5	132.0	122.4	121.1	119.9	109.7
Fur and products	.2	113.0	110.6	110.1	95.1	91.2	92.5	88.6
Leather and products	1.9	132.9	126.9	124.9	112.7	109.2	117.3	111.6
Boots and shoes	1.2	127.7	123.2	122.8	115.1	113.3	120.9	115.9
Lumber and products	3.9	102.4	94.9	79.5	72.4	74.2	77.0	67.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	91.9	83.7	66.6	60.9	61.2	63.8	57.1
Furniture	.7	109.2	106.6	90.3	83.4	82.5	88.3	77.1
Other lumber products	.9	134.9	124.8	114.2	100.4	108.9	109.6	93.2
Musical instruments	.2	85.7	79.8	59.6	47.2	47.3	44.8	35.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	126.0	122.6	115.1	104.8	105.2	101.8	97.1
Pulp and paper products	5.4	122.5	117.9	110.8	104.5	105.4	105.6	97.6
Pulp and paper	2.4	112.2	106.9	97.5	90.1	95.4	95.4	85.8
Paper products	.9	159.2	152.0	139.8	130.2	131.0	133.1	117.6
Printing and publishing	2.1	123.2	120.3	117.8	114.0	109.8	109.6	106.2
Rubber products	1.2	128.6	125.4	109.3	105.4	100.4	102.1	96.1
Textile products	9.9	158.4	153.3	144.4	120.5	124.4	127.3	118.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	167.3	164.3	158.0	126.3	130.8	140.9	132.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	123.8	122.6	122.0	94.2	98.7	101.0	92.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	185.0	179.7	170.9	124.9	124.9	151.1	142.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	571.6	562.9	512.9	474.6	498.1	547.4	519.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	140.9	135.8	141.2	120.6	125.5	125.7	124.7
Garments and personal furnishing	3.4	157.2	151.4	136.3	118.0	123.6	120.3	108.9
Other textile products	1.2	163.5	154.8	132.8	110.2	106.1	110.3	98.2
Tobacco	.8	139.9	155.6	165.6	110.8	120.8	105.4	124.2
Beverages	.8	196.5	183.9	164.3	164.0	159.0	153.7	133.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	288.3	265.1	182.0	156.5	160.9	149.2	135.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	119.7	108.1	85.3	76.8	77.4	82.1	71.4
Electric light and power	1.3	140.1	137.5	130.6	123.5	119.0	111.3	112.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	196.7	188.5	142.3	124.5	135.8	133.7	116.0
Iron and steel products	18.3	190.8	178.7	118.9	95.8	105.8	106.6	93.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	206.2	193.9	148.7	119.1	132.2	137.8	113.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	206.8	183.9	131.0	114.0	124.6	123.7	99.5
Agricultural implements	.6	104.5	97.5	75.4	61.1	76.7	72.0	66.5
Land vehicles	7.7	172.7	162.9	112.0	90.5	99.7	101.8	94.8
Automobiles and parts	2.6	252.0	239.2	163.4	147.6	155.5	166.8	149.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	364.6	339.3	128.3	67.1	85.4	72.8	63.5
Heating appliances	.4	155.6	140.8	128.4	121.6	116.1	121.7	105.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	218.1	212.2	132.6	101.3	124.0	114.6	81.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	217.5	200.7	120.1	101.3	115.9	118.2	98.7
Other iron and steel products	3.3	216.1	198.6	124.3	99.6	103.2	105.2	88.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	255.3	244.1	173.0	154.7	155.1	148.9	131.5
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	167.1	173.8	161.7	146.1	149.8	140.9	130.8
Miscellaneous	.5	191.2	178.4	153.8	134.3	134.5	129.7	121.5
LOGGING	3.5	166.2	210.0	90.0	64.0	115.0	132.5	102.6
MINING	5.8	174.1	168.7	164.4	157.4	151.3	146.0	128.2
Coal	1.9	96.0	95.1	89.7	87.6	89.0	87.8	88.6
Metallic ores	3.3	363.6	349.2	350.2	333.6	307.6	290.7	237.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	132.4	125.8	124.8	119.1	118.3	118.3	92.0
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	93.4	89.7	83.2	81.2	82.5	81.4	77.7
Telegraphs	.4	102.7	99.9	89.8	89.2	90.8	90.0	86.0
Telephones	1.4	90.8	86.9	81.4	79.0	80.2	79.1	75.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.2	94.3	90.5	82.8	79.3	78.5	79.5	79.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	138.9	135.0	125.1	119.4	110.9	116.4	113.2
Steam railways	4.7	82.9	82.4	75.5	71.0	72.2	72.6	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	85.6	68.6	61.6	65.2	65.7	64.1	63.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.9	100.2	83.0	59.6	91.6	71.6	53.7	71.8
Building	3.8	122.2	104.7	45.9	43.4	43.9	36.3	52.2
Highways	2.9	105.6	79.4	78.3	182.7	116.6	69.3	111.9
Railway	2.2	73.1	62.9	56.3	55.5	57.5	56.8	54.8
SERVICES	2.5	158.3	150.2	133.4	131.4	129.8	122.7	118.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	151.9	143.2	127.1	125.7	123.0	114.2	111.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	169.5	162.6	144.6	141.2	141.4	134.6	127.6
TRADE	10.8	149.1	145.7	137.6	131.1	127.1	127.5	121.0
Retail	8.2	156.1	151.6	142.9	136.5	132.3	134.4	127.2
Wholesale	2.6	130.9	130.2	123.7	117.6	115.3	111.9	106.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	141.3	135.3	111.9	104.9	105.0	103.0	97.4

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.3	139.5	135.1	119.7	94.2	102.9	106.9	97.8	
	Lumber products	4.0	91.9	88.8	92.1	59.7	62.1	72.6	68.1	
	Pulp and paper	4.6	167.5	158.9	151.7	136.0	158.6	160.8	148.3	
	Textile products	4.3	117.2	113.1	109.5	79.7	84.8	86.6	87.2	
	Iron and steel	14.5	175.1	168.6	131.6	103.5	121.4	125.8	111.0	
	Other manufactures	9.9	129.1	127.6	116.7	96.0	96.5	97.9	87.7	
	Logging	4.6	199.1	273.3	118.5	67.0	80.0	180.1	92.2	
	Mining	17.3	116.4	113.4	111.2	110.2	113.3	108.1	105.0	
	Communications	2.1	96.8	91.1	87.9	86.2	85.4	84.5	81.9	
	Transportation	15.3	134.1	125.3	113.4	98.0	101.6	98.1	99.2	
	Construction	11.7	125.3	140.6	80.1	89.5	86.3	79.0	107.9	
	Services	1.9	223.3	210.8	183.2	165.3	166.0	160.1	154.5	
	Trade	9.8	161.5	150.2	138.5	125.8	123.1	121.5	113.4	
	Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	135.6	135.1	111.8	99.7	103.6	105.4	101.8	
	<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.1	162.0	154.4	127.0	109.6	113.6	111.5	101.0
		Lumber products	2.9	107.2	100.7	78.5	76.0	81.5	80.3	68.9
		Pulp and paper	6.8	118.1	114.0	104.6	99.6	99.4	98.2	89.8
Textile products		17.2	178.1	173.7	161.7	135.6	140.5	139.3	126.4	
Iron and steel		15.3	186.1	169.0	110.6	82.9	95.1	95.8	83.5	
Other manufactures		22.9	165.5	159.4	131.0	117.6	117.4	112.9	104.3	
Logging		4.4	206.0	273.9	118.6	57.9	185.6	216.9	136.0	
Mining		3.1	283.3	273.6	280.4	256.2	239.7	234.7	155.3	
Communications		1.5	89.4	83.1	77.7	74.0	74.4	73.4	69.8	
Transportation		6.7	82.5	79.2	73.4	70.2	68.8	68.8	67.7	
Construction		8.9	89.5	74.7	50.2	126.4	74.0	41.7	40.0	
Services		2.3	138.8	130.7	116.3	115.3	117.3	104.5	101.5	
Trade		8.0	157.6	155.1	146.4	139.3	135.9	134.2	129.7	
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	143.1	137.7	112.2	109.4	107.4	102.2	91.4	
<u>Ontario</u>		Manufacturing	66.8	163.6	155.7	125.6	108.4	112.4	113.6	103.8
		Lumber products	2.9	82.8	77.1	68.7	60.4	63.4	67.6	59.2
		Pulp and paper	5.4	120.8	117.1	111.3	106.1	106.3	106.0	98.7
	Textile products	9.2	140.2	134.7	129.7	108.7	111.5	118.5	114.0	
	Iron and steel	24.6	213.3	200.8	130.3	106.0	115.0	117.2	99.9	
	Other manufactures	24.7	167.3	160.5	138.5	122.6	124.6	122.4	115.4	
	Logging	2.1	137.6	197.5	48.0	35.8	73.6	94.2	96.7	
	Mining	4.8	303.7	291.6	286.0	265.0	246.9	236.8	206.0	
	Communications	1.5	86.9	86.8	78.1	76.5	80.2	78.9	74.1	
	Transportation	5.1	83.6	84.8	76.4	72.7	73.0	74.7	73.1	
	Construction	7.1	114.5	90.3	69.3	87.2	78.4	57.0	82.8	
	Services	2.3	185.4	178.0	156.4	155.5	154.0	146.1	143.0	
	Trade	10.3	156.8	153.6	143.9	138.2	133.4	134.5	128.3	
	Ontario - All Industries	100.0	152.0	145.7	118.8	108.0	109.6	108.8	103.4	
	<u>Prairie - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	32.8	130.8	126.5	109.1	100.2	102.5	101.8	95.8
		Lumber products	2.5	133.5	133.4	92.3	97.8	96.3	90.7	72.1
		Pulp and paper	2.6	104.5	100.6	101.6	100.8	94.1	98.0	90.4
Textile products		2.9	198.3	186.3	157.8	127.1	134.1	140.2	117.8	
Iron and steel		11.8	107.2	100.5	85.0	76.2	84.2	79.1	79.6	
Other manufactures		13.0	157.6	154.1	136.2	125.5	123.8	127.2	119.1	
Logging		3.1	285.5	339.7	117.4	93.3	109.2	71.7	90.3	
Mining		7.4	130.9	128.9	117.6	114.4	104.3	102.3	106.0	
Communications		2.4	99.9	94.0	86.8	86.3	86.0	84.7	83.3	
Transportation		18.0	101.5	98.6	91.6	87.1	84.1	86.3	86.6	
Construction		13.7	85.9	65.7	47.9	50.0	46.2	46.5	66.7	
Services		3.4	138.5	127.0	116.9	114.7	106.3	105.8	102.2	
Trade		19.2	124.9	124.1	120.3	114.0	110.0	111.9	105.6	
Prairies- All Industries		100.0	116.7	111.3	96.7	91.7	89.4	89.4	90.5	
<u>British Columbia</u>		Manufacturing	44.3	147.7	137.0	109.2	102.6	101.6	99.7	90.3
		Lumber products	14.6	126.9	112.5	91.0	87.8	85.1	88.4	79.1
		Pulp and paper	5.5	144.1	133.1	123.0	104.3	110.3	116.6	107.7
	Textile products	1.3	172.9	165.4	140.1	129.7	127.9	129.9	121.2	
	Iron and steel	8.5	221.4	196.3	96.9	83.8	88.5	82.4	71.3	
	Other manufactures	14.4	142.8	142.4	126.6	122.7	118.8	109.4	100.4	
	Logging	7.2	115.9	97.8	93.8	99.2	95.2	80.0	76.9	
	Mining	8.3	113.8	110.6	106.5	107.4	108.0	102.7	84.6	
	Communications	2.7	117.1	111.0	108.2	106.9	105.0	105.9	100.3	
	Transportation	10.8	105.5	87.6	88.7	89.5	87.4	90.6	86.5	
	Construction	10.3	101.0	76.5	68.3	71.5	82.5	79.6	128.2	
	Services	3.5	139.6	134.7	119.4	117.2	111.5	108.8	100.1	
	Trade	12.9	151.1	145.4	136.8	132.6	131.4	130.8	118.6	
	B.C. - All Industries	100.0	129.4	116.8	102.8	100.5	100.2	97.5	95.9	

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 at the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941	Mar.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	72.8	153.0	147.8	121.0	104.4	108.1	105.6	95.1
Plant products - edible	4.0	138.3	136.4	125.7	115.7	111.6	101.1	101.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	121.2	118.5	115.9	112.9	108.0	108.2	103.8
Textiles	16.5	159.2	154.4	143.9	121.2	126.1	118.3	104.7
Tobacco, distilld and malt liquors	4.5	140.9	136.9	121.0	112.7	115.1	109.9	105.2
Iron and steel	21.6	173.5	x165.6	107.9	81.5	92.6	93.6	81.7
Other manufactures	22.1	144.2	139.8	116.5	106.3	106.6	106.4	94.8
Communications	1.6	65.5	x 64.4	67.2	63.7	64.5	64.7	61.9
Transportation	4.0	76.7	x 75.6	78.3	75.4	72.0	75.3	73.2
Construction	4.7	58.6	57.2	41.8	89.9	64.7	46.8	34.7
Trade	13.4	153.0	152.1	142.1	134.6	128.8	126.1	124.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	134.0	x130.0	108.8	102.2	100.6	96.8	88.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	68.2	170.6	166.1	119.9	104.9	107.7	101.3	98.9
Leather products	12.9	104.8	100.0	95.9	103.8	103.9	104.8	110.1
Other manufactures	55.3	199.7	x195.5	130.4	105.3	109.3	99.7	93.7
Transportation	4.2	66.4	x 72.2	78.0	80.7	77.7	77.0	72.9
Construction	8.9	157.4	144.6	44.5	281.4	78.6	47.1	82.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	151.2	145.8	108.1	118.1	100.4	93.3	91.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	69.1	155.9	148.6	118.1	105.2	106.4	105.7	97.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	142.8	132.8	121.4	113.4	113.3	112.5	106.6
Printing and publishing	7.7	143.2	138.9	130.9	124.6	123.8	124.6	116.5
Textiles	10.6	121.3	114.1	105.9	92.3	94.1	98.3	91.1
Iron and steel	17.7	223.0	x211.2	120.8	95.9	99.6	96.2	82.9
Other manufactures	27.5	150.1	144.0	118.3	108.2	108.8	106.5	99.1
Communications	1.5	67.6	73.6	67.8	66.7	66.6	66.3	64.1
Transportation	3.8	100.8	x 92.3	95.4	92.5	93.0	93.8	89.9
Construction	3.0	91.9	68.7	47.2	47.3	52.2	47.2	52.9
Trade	18.6	142.3	143.2	134.8	128.2	123.8	127.6	121.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	145.4	139.3	115.9	106.1	106.0	105.8	98.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	51.0	143.6	134.6	105.6	92.8	93.5	93.8	91.2
Lumber products	3.5	56.2	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5	42.2	38.6
Pulp and paper	15.1	117.3	113.9	103.5	94.8	94.7	97.8	92.3
Other manufactures	32.4	198.1	x181.0	127.3	109.5	111.0	109.3	109.1
Construction	11.7	143.5	115.6	105.3	145.0	104.8	96.2	157.1
Trade	21.3	162.7	155.6	144.5	138.1	130.2	130.6	117.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	142.3	131.4	110.6	107.3	101.7	101.9	103.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.4	157.1	147.2	119.0	99.9	107.5	110.3	96.6
Textiles	13.9	106.4	104.6	100.5	86.1	90.2	92.4	89.7
Electrical apparatus	10.2	156.6	153.7	122.7	99.4	118.5	116.8	102.6
Iron and steel	40.9	199.0	178.9	125.3	98.8	110.0	113.1	91.7
Other manufactures	19.4	142.6	136.5	125.3	114.8	114.8	120.1	107.4
Construction	3.4	103.1	84.9	62.1	42.0	48.9	47.0	42.6
Trade	8.3	146.2	143.4	134.0	128.2	130.4	127.2	125.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	151.4	141.7	116.4	99.1	106.4	108.2	96.8
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	90.0	252.7	242.7	172.9	154.0	162.7	167.3	143.8
Iron and steel	75.1	276.0	263.5	176.1	152.4	167.2	173.5	148.5
Other manufactures	14.9	177.2	173.7	161.9	159.4	147.8	144.2	126.6
Construction	1.9	61.2	46.0	34.0	31.7	47.6	38.2	27.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	221.9	x211.8	155.1	139.1	148.9	151.4	131.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	52.2	126.9	x121.8	104.2	93.6	97.9	99.9	93.8
Animal products - edible	6.0	157.3	155.9	129.4	117.0	124.3	125.0	119.5
Printing and publishing	5.1	106.1	103.8	105.1	104.2	97.6	101.6	95.0
Textiles	7.6	201.4	190.8	162.1	135.7	137.7	146.4	123.4
Iron and steel	19.2	107.3	x102.1	81.2	69.5	80.7	81.0	77.5
Other manufactures	14.3	131.6	125.1	115.7	109.7	106.1	108.5	103.8
Transportation	5.6	69.8	x 69.2	76.0	75.7	76.7	79.4	73.2
Construction	8.0	136.2	106.4	32.2	24.4	25.8	29.0	53.2
Trade	27.7	105.6	106.7	102.0	96.4	94.0	96.0	91.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	114.8	109.9	95.4	88.3	89.6	91.6	88.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	47.2	175.0	x161.6	122.7	115.7	110.8	107.8	100.8
Lumber products	11.2	127.2	118.4	94.6	86.1	78.2	78.3	77.1
Other manufactures	36.0	198.3	181.9	136.0	129.1	125.6	121.2	111.7
Communications	5.2	115.1	x109.9	108.0	106.7	104.9	104.6	100.3
Transportation	11.5	104.1	x 85.1	93.5	97.9	94.8	100.2	99.1
Construction	5.1	63.4	58.3	46.1	44.8	49.4	48.3	63.9
Services	6.0	133.7	134.3	124.3	121.6	113.7	110.3	101.2
Trade	25.0	153.1	x146.3	141.1	134.2	134.7	136.4	123.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	139.9	x129.5	111.5	107.4	104.6	104.4	100.1

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

x Revised.

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