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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April.

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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



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T H E M A Y E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N

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- GENERAL SUMMARY -

Employment

Industrial activity at May 1 showed a continuation of the upward movement generally in evidence during many months, uninterruptedly so since the opening of the year; this has resulted in the establishment of new all-time high levels of employment at April 1 and again at May 1. The latest increase in the number employed was smaller than that indicated in the preceding month, but it nevertheless considerably exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in earlier years of the record.

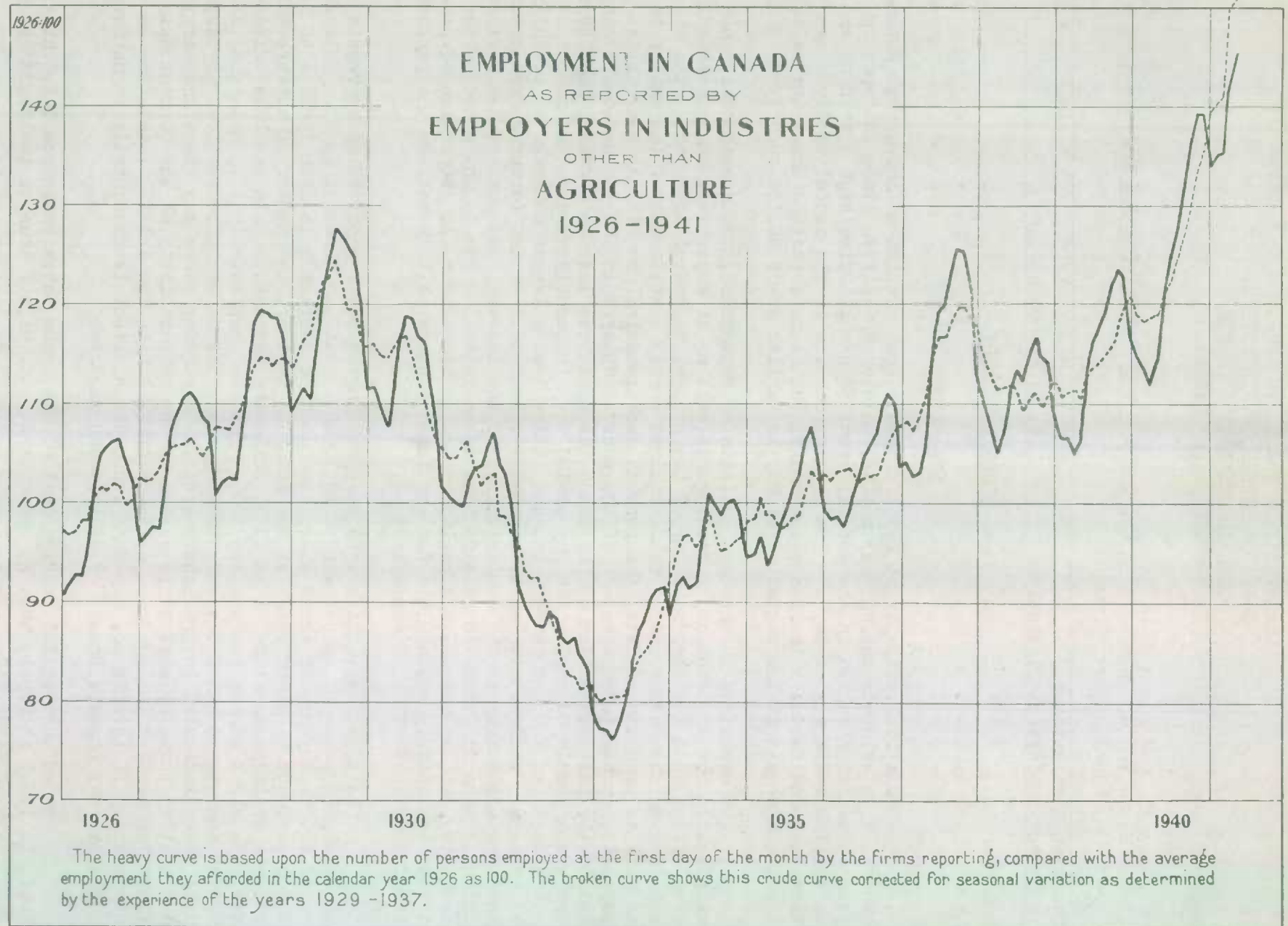
As explained in the last bulletin on employment, the questionnaire now in use, which calls for a statement of earnings as well as of employees, has undoubtedly had some effect upon the comparability of the present record of employment with the data obtained on the former card. This required merely a statement of the number of persons at work as at a single date; the present questionnaire, in calling for statistics of payrolls, necessitates a report of the number employed in the pay period falling nearest to the last day of the month, since the employees and the earnings must be related. The number employed during the pay period very frequently exceeds the number at work at a single date, for one reason, because it involves a larger coverage of casually employed workers. Their inclusion to a greater extent than in the former record produces the most serious danger to the comparability of the indexes, and constitutes a discrepancy which is more difficult to rectify than inconsistencies due to any other factor. Consequently, the industries ordinarily employing a considerable proportion of casual labour are chiefly responsible for any loss of comparability between the present and the former statistics of employment.

The 12,542 establishments co-operating at May 1 reported an aggregate staff of 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,138 at the first of April. This increase of 42,404 employees, or three p.c., exceeded the average gain from April 1 to May 1 in the experience of other years of the record. However, the number of workers taken on was not so large as at May 1 in 1929, while the percentage gain has been exceeded at May 1 in eight of the years since 1920. The new questionnaire, by enlarging the coverage of employees, has a tendency to exaggerate the current fluctuations as compared with those indicated in previous years; the foregoing facts may therefore carry the implication that the most serious loss in the comparability of the current data with those for earlier periods took place at April 1 with the initial tabulation on the new basis. If this is so, any such loss, whose extent is necessarily an unknown quantity, may perhaps become of diminishing importance.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 141.3 at April 1, 1941, to 145.5 at May 1, when it was over 27 p.c. higher than at the beginning of May, 1940. The previous high figure for May was that of 116.2 in 1929.

Since the general increase in employment was rather above the normal, the

Chart 1



seasonally adjusted index showed a further gain, rising from 149.7 at April 1, to 151.1 at May 1, 1941. These two figures are the highest on record.

The trend in manufacturing continued steeply upward; the index rose from its previous peak of 158.2 at Apr. 1, to 162.3 at the date under review. The latest figure is 29 p.c. higher than that for May 1, 1940. In the pre-war period, the highest indexes were recorded at Aug. 1, 1929, and Oct. 1, 1937, when the figures were 121.6 and 121.7, respectively.

The largest increases in employment at the date under review were in iron and steel works, which reported some 8,250 additional employees. The lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed greatly heightened activity. Improvement, which though on a smaller scale was nevertheless pronounced, took place in many other branches of manufacturing; the only exception to the generally favourable movement was the tobacco group, which reported a seasonal decline.

Following an active winter, logging camps showed unusually pronounced seasonal curtailment, some 17,300 men having been laid off since the preceding report. To some extent, the size of this decline is probably due to a difference in the timing of the seasonal changes as reflected in the current surveys of employment, consequent upon the use of the new questionnaire; this had tended to minimize the loss usually noted in the statistics for Apr. 1, with a corresponding enlargement of that normally indicated at the beginning of May. As already explained, the present form calls for a statement of the number employed in the last pay period in the month, while that formerly completed required a statement of the number at work on the given day. Despite the large decrease reported in the number employed in the bush at the beginning of May, the index in logging was higher than in the late spring of any other year since 1920.

Coal mining also showed a greater-than-average loss, resulting in a decline in mining which has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the period for which statistics are available. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, the trend was favourable. The largest increases in the personnel took place in trade, transportation and construction. In each case, these gains were considerably above normal, according to the experience of the last twenty years. It is probable that the genuinely large increases in employment due both to seasonal causes and also to the general industrial situation, have been augmented in some cases by those resulting from the use of the new questionnaire.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears following the text dealing with the employment in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For May 1, 1940, 11,970 firms had furnished data, showing that they employed 1,117,547 persons, as compared with 1,094,600 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in all industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows:-
1941, 145.5; 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Employees for whom Statistics of Earnings were reported, together with their Aggregate and Average, per capita Earnings in one week in March and in April, 1941.

(The earnings 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	
	April 1	May 1	March	April	March	April
<u>(a) Provinces</u>						
Maritime Provinces	97,440	98,386	2,285,490	2,142,105	23.46	21.77
Prince Edward Island	1,713	1,779	33,420	36,734	19.51	20.65
Nova Scotia	58,127	60,430	1,410,789	1,277,927	24.10	21.15
New Brunswick	37,600	36,177	841,281	827,444	22.37	22.87
Quebec	394,562	405,885	9,481,660	9,636,223	24.66	23.74
Ontario	605,075	622,811	16,262,951	16,781,077	26.88	26.95
Prairie Provinces	154,100	163,940	3,955,127	4,252,994	25.67	25.94
Manitoba	72,735	77,373	1,905,851	2,036,577	26.20	26.32
Saskatchewan	28,884	33,204	722,718	839,126	25.02	25.27
Alberta	52,481	53,363	1,326,558	1,377,291	25.28	25.81
British Columbia	116,044	119,375	3,139,756	3,211,468	27.06	26.73
CANADA	1,367,221	1,410,397	35,124,984	36,023,867	25.69	25.54
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	188,100	194,081	4,660,250	4,822,419	24.78	24.85
Quebec City	20,207	21,182	435,805	441,686	21.57	20.85
Toronto	130,410	186,012	4,770,675	4,959,677	26.49	26.66
Ottawa	17,727	18,169	419,271	430,075	23.60	23.67
Hamilton	49,164	51,120	1,450,541	1,407,016	27.47	27.52
Windsor	30,038	30,846	1,075,729	1,158,448	35.81	37.56
Winnipeg	46,859	48,710	1,163,152	1,218,114	24.82	25.00
Vancouver	47,980	48,885	1,222,442	1,252,816	25.48	25.63
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	803,931	825,251	20,831,289	21,331,608	25.91	25.91
Logging	45,939	29,373	838,987	601,686	18.26	20.48
Mining	80,686	81,055	2,506,220	2,388,510	31.06	29.47
Communications	24,897	24,737	671,593	679,773	26.97	27.48
Transportation	115,119	121,078	3,718,788	3,849,367	32.30	31.79
Construction and Maintenance	118,132	143,469	2,798,663	3,184,665	23.61	22.20
Services	33,571	35,149	523,177	562,639	15.58	16.01
Trade	144,946	150,235	3,246,267	3,375,569	22.40	22.46
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,367,221	1,410,397	35,124,984	36,023,867	25.69	25.54

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS

In the bulletin dealing with the employment situation at Apr. 1, it was emphasized that the statistics on earnings obtained in the first tabulation must be regarded as preliminary, and that the tabulation of the data for March with those for April would result in a lowering of the per capita figures as calculated from the original totals. The direction of the revision was considered probable in view of the fact that information would be available for a greater proportion of workers in certain industries, in which the earnings are below the general average. This expectation proved correct, for the reason given, and also because a study of the figures for April revealed certain errors and inconsistencies in the original data for March, which could not be detected until comparable statistics were available.

To ensure accuracy and comparability in the statistics of payrolls, it has been decided to calculate for each establishment a figure of per capita earnings, so that any unexplained deviation from the average, or any inconsistencies in the information supplied, may be checked and verified before tabulation. The process is lengthy and laborious, retarding the publication of the current reports, but is considered a necessary safeguard, at all events for the present. As further experience establishes the accuracy of the reported statistics of earnings, data will be issued in greater detail than at present seems advisable. In the meantime, however, the statistics of earnings must be regarded as subject to revision.

During one week in April, the 1,410,397 employees for whom information is available, earned \$36,023,867; in the corresponding week in March the same firms had employed 1,367,221 men and women, whose weekly earnings aggregated \$35,122,984. While the April total was 2.6 p.c. higher than that for the period of observation in March, the preliminary per capita average was slightly lower, standing at \$25.54 in the week in April, as compared with \$25.69 in the corresponding week in March. It will be recalled that the previously published figures for March showed that 1,321,909 persons had earned \$34,480,094, a per capita average of \$26.08; the reasons for the downward revision in this figure have already been indicated.

The number of employees for whom information on earnings was available constituted 97.2 p.c. of the total number included in the current survey of employment, whereas in the preceding month the percentage had been just over 94 p.c. of the total. The proportions in the various industries are still rather uneven, being as follows: logging, 92 p.c.; trade, services and construction, just over 95 p.c.; manufacturing, 98 p.c.; mining and transportation, 99 p.c., and communications, 100 p.c. Data for the finance group are not yet available, but it is hoped that within a month or two, the record for these and other industries will be complete.

While the above inequalities in the coverage of earnings are not particularly pronounced, they produce a slightly higher all-industries average than if data were complete for all industries. Assuming that the average for the main industrial groups would not be changed if information were on record for 100 p.c. of the employees included in the survey of employment for May 1, the general per capita weekly average for the eight leading industries would be lower by four cents in the one week in both April and March. On the other hand, statistics from financial organizations, when available, will no doubt tend to raise the figure of average earnings.

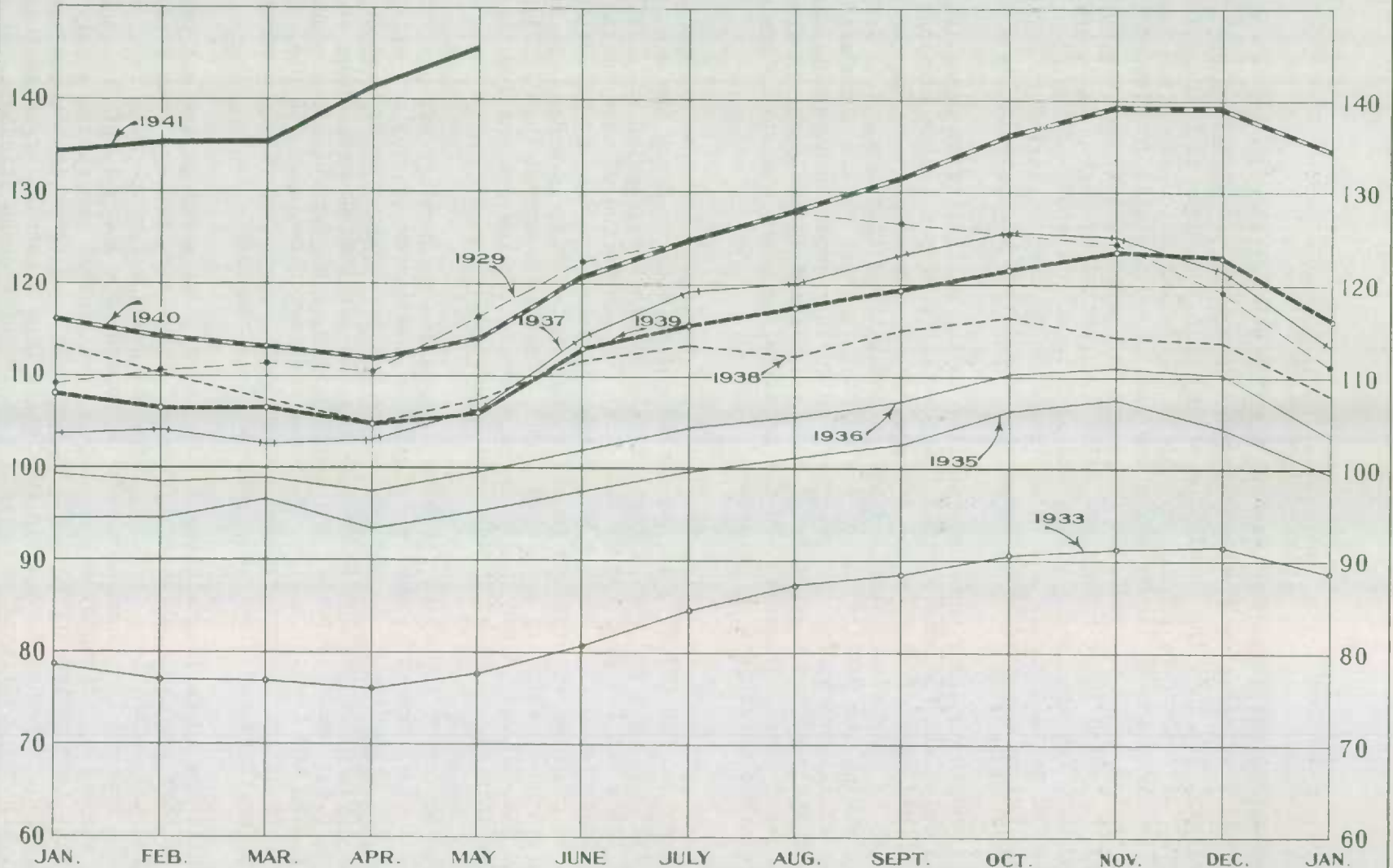
The per capita figure of weekly earnings was slightly less in April than in March. The difference came from several factors; the most important of these was probably associated with the reported increase of over three p.c. in the number of

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941



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

employees on the payrolls, those newly added to the staffs usually commencing at a lower rate of wages. The fact that the Easter holidays fell in some of the payrolls reported by those who pay fortnightly or semi-monthly, also tended slightly to reduce the per capita earnings in April. In an appreciable number of cases, firms reported a reduction in the amount of overtime work, although other establishments stated they had increased the working time. Finally, a considerable loss in earnings was reported as a result of industrial disputes, notably in coal mining.

In manufacturing, the reported aggregate earnings aggregated \$21,331,608, and were 2.7 p.c. higher than those paid by the same plants in the corresponding week in March. The per capita figure, at \$25.91, was higher by one cent.

In logging, the aggregate earnings of the 45,939 employees on the payrolls of the co-operating firms amounted to \$838,987 in the period of observation in March. The employees were reduced to 29,373 at the first of May and their earnings in one week in April, to \$601,686. The per capita figure, however, rose to \$20.48, or by \$2.22, as the earnings of the more steadily employed classes constituted an increasingly large proportion of the total wage disbursement of employers in the logging industry.

The employees of the mining operators furnishing information on earnings rose slightly, but there was a decline of some five p.c. in the aggregate earnings reported for one week in April as compared with one week in March. This was partly due to a considerable loss of working time in coal-mines as a result of industrial disputes, together with that due to a seasonal slackening in employment. The amount disbursed in the period of observation in March was \$2,506,220, as compared with \$2,338,510 in the corresponding week in April. The per capita earnings declined from \$31.06 in the former to \$29.47 in the latter week.

In communications, a moderate decrease in employment was accompanied by a 1.2 p.c. increase in the average earnings. The per capita figures rose from \$26.97 in one week in March, to \$27.48 in one week in April. Transportation showed a considerable increase in the number of persons employed and the aggregate earnings rose by 3½ p.c., but the per capita figure declined from \$32.30 to \$31.79. This probably reflects mainly the absorption of additional workers in the lower paid brackets.

A marked expansion in employment in construction and maintenance was accompanied by a gain of 14.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings. The per capita figure, however, was reduced from \$23.61 to \$22.20, largely due to an increase in the more or less casual labour employed on the highways. The collection of statistics of earnings for the highway construction group are complicated by a number of factors, of which probably the most important is the high rate of labour turnover. In most cases, the provincial authorities can furnish information on employment and earnings only for the calendar months, rather than for the shorter period which is preferred as minimizing the aggregation of employees, due to a high labour turnover. To offset this situation the earnings reported for the month are figured on the man-day basis, i.e., if the reported sums were earned by persons who on the average worked, say 16 days in the month, the proportion of the total figure included in the tabulation as one week's earnings would be 6/16 of the reported total, the standard working week being 6 days. Further experience with and study of the figures may result in the use of a more satisfactory method, but the above briefly describes that used in the preparation of the data for the period of observation in March and April.

As seasonal activity increased in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry cleaning establishments, there was a gain in the number of persons employed

and in the aggregate and the per capita earnings in the period reported for April, as compared with March. The reported payroll rose by 7.6 p.c., while the per capita figure increased from \$15.58 to \$16.01. In connection with the earnings in the service group, it must be recalled that the figures for hotels and restaurants exclude remuneration in the form of board and lodging.

In the trade group, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in the total of earnings disbursed by the 2,062 establishments furnishing returns; their weekly payroll in April amounted to \$3,375,569. The per capita earnings increased by six cents from the March average, to \$22.46 in the period of observation in April.

The tabulation of the data for March with those for April resulted in certain differences in the provincial aggregates and the per capita earnings as published in the last report; the reasons for these revisions were the same as in the case of the industrial figures.

The earnings reported for the one week in April were lower than in March in the Maritime Provinces, due largely to seasonal slackening in logging and transportation; the occurrence of an industrial dispute in the mining group in the week for which information was furnished also reduced the figures. In the remaining areas, however, the aggregate payrolls recorded for the last week in April were higher than in the corresponding period in March. In Quebec and British Columbia, the per capita weekly earnings were rather lower; in the former, this was chiefly due to the situation in transportation and construction, where there were marked gains in employment, but the per capita earnings showed a falling-off. In British Columbia, the decline took place largely in mining, in which the working time was seasonally lessened in a number of cases, and in construction, which employed many additional workers. In the other provinces, there were increases in the per capita averages.

In each of the cities for which statistics are segregated, the aggregate payrolls paid by the co-operating firms in one week in April exceeded those of the corresponding week in March. Except in Quebec City, the average per capita earnings were also higher. A large increase in employment in Quebec at May 1 was accompanied by a gain in the total weekly earnings in the last week in April, but the per capita figure declined, probably due to the fact that the accessions to the staffs came on at rates of pay below the average. As in the case of the other statistics of earnings, those for the cities are preliminary.

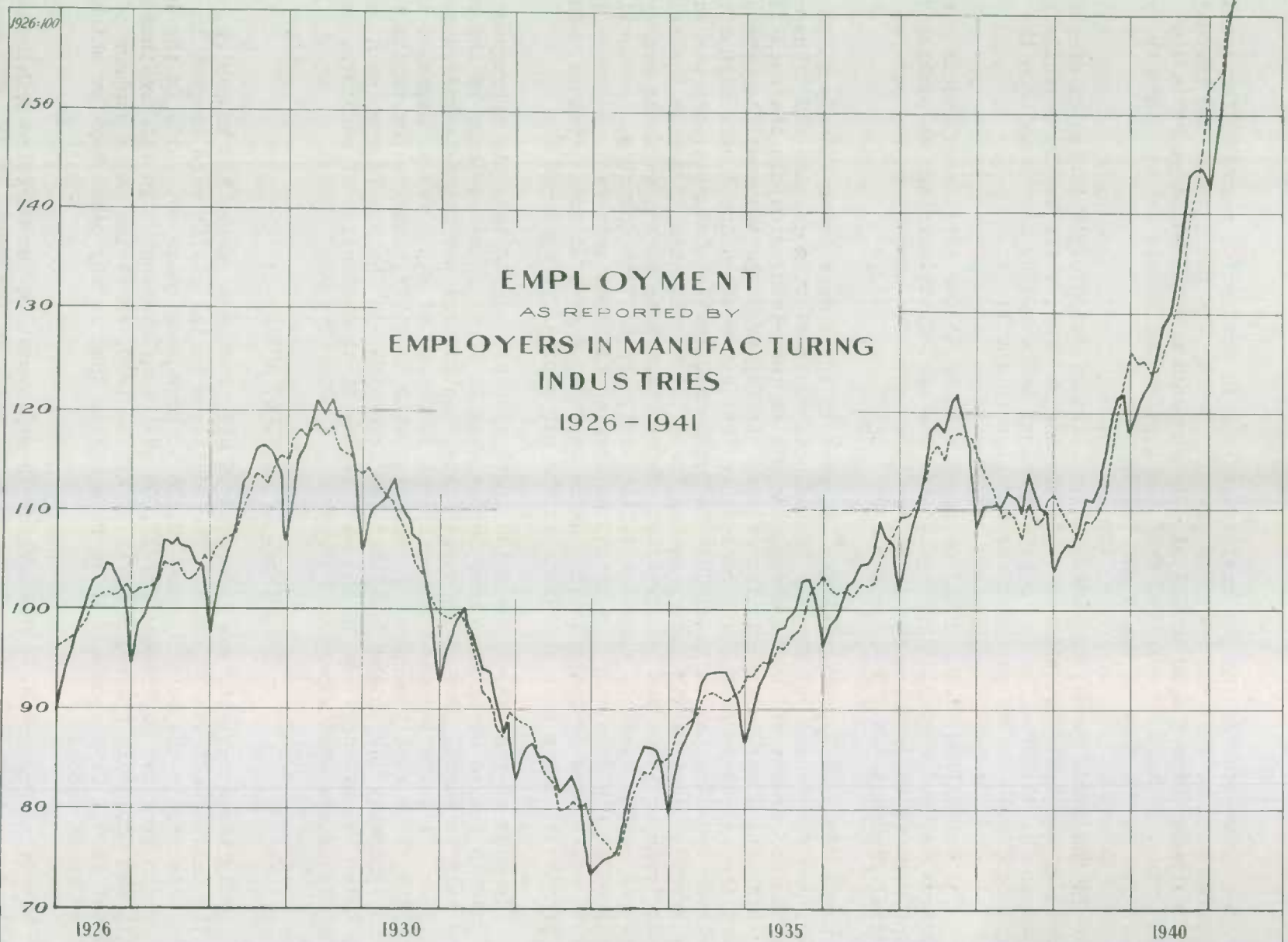
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Heightened activity was indicated in all provinces except New Brunswick, where the falling-off was seasonal. The additions to the staffs were largest in Quebec and Ontario; in the former, some 10,600 workers were taken on, while in the latter, the increase provided employment for 17,600 additional persons. In all provinces activity was decidedly above its level of May 1, 1940, while the index numbers of employment in all five economic areas were higher than in any other May for which information is on record.

Maritime Provinces. - The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain at May 1 in the years since 1920; nevertheless, the index was higher than in any other May of the record. Eight hundred and eighty-two firms reported 102,086 employees, or 946 more than at April 1, 1941. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the trend was upward, but in New Brunswick there was a decline on the whole.

Activity in these provinces taken as a unit was seasonally curtailed in logging

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.

camps and in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement, and mining, services and trade were rather brisker.

The 837 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 83,657 persons, being greater by 772 than at Apr. 1, 1940. The index then stood at 112.8, compared with 136.5 at May 1, 1941.

Quebec. - An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 3,121 employers of 424,278 men and women, as against 413,664 in the preceding month. This increase of 10,614 was larger than that noted at May 1, 1940; the number added was considerably above the average at that date in the experience of the last twenty years, but the percentage gain was smaller. However, the level of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which data are available.

Important improvement over Apr. 1, 1941, took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while animal food and tobacco factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, over 7,000 men being released in this industry, and building was also slacker. On the other hand, mining, transportation, railway and highway construction, services and trade showed greater activity, the gains in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being most pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,984 firms had reported 325,940 employees, or 5,022 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 113.9, many points lower than that of 146.8 at the date under review.

Ontario. - There was marked industrial expansion in Ontario, repeating the movement usually indicated at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal contractions were noted in logging. Communications also afforded less employment. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable gains in all divisions except textiles, which showed little general change, and tobacco, in which there was a large decline. The greatest gains were in iron and steel; lumber, food, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, chemical and pulp and paper plants showed substantial improvement.

The working forces of the 5,413 co-operating establishments included 633,790 persons, compared with 616,142 at Apr. 1. The latest index, (156.4), was higher than in any other month in the years since 1920.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1940, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,212 employers whose staffs aggregated 482,406. The index was then 121.0.

Prairie Provinces. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie Area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction and in steam railway operation; in the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and oil-refining divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker.

Statements were compiled from 1,804 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 158,028 at the beginning of April, to 167,881 at May 1. This advance

was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1940, having, indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the period for which data are available. It is possible that part of the unusually large increase resulted from the use of the new questionnaire on employment and earnings, which calls for a statement of the numbers employed in the payroll period rather than the number at work on a given day. This possibility is increased by the fact that much of the expansion at the beginning of May took place in the construction group, where employment frequently fluctuates considerably from day to day.

The index, standing at 124.1, was several points above that of 100.2 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other month of the record. Statistics for May 1, 1940, had been received from 1,704 establishments, providing work for 130,998 men and women.

British Columbia. - The situation in British Columbia showed further substantial improvement, this being on a scale above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. The latest index stood at 132.7, the maximum to date in this record of more than twenty years.

An aggregate payroll of 122,507 persons was reported by the 1,318 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, who had 119,174 on their staffs at April 1, 1941. Logging, mining, construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber, iron and steel and food factories. On the other hand, transportation was quieter.

For May 1, 1940, 1,233 firms had reported 94,546 workers, as compared with 90,697 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Important improvement was indicated in each of the cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity. Employment in each of these centres reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May.

Montreal. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staff were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,813 co-operating employers reported 206,840 persons on their payrolls, compared with 200,859 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded that noted at May 1, 1940; the percentage gain approximated the average at that date in preceding years of the record. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1940, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,770 establishments had resulted in an increase in their employees from 169,448 at Apr. 1 to 173,275 at the beginning of May.

Quebec. - Statements were tabulated from 216 firms with 21,823 employees, as against 20,849 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing and transportation, but other industries also reported an upward trend, with the exception of construction, which was quieter. The general gain was not so large as that recorded at May 1, 1940, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 158.6, was at its all-time maximum. The 209 employers furnishing

data had then had 16,044 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto. - Construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing reported heightened activity in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel showed most improvement, but increases were noted in many other branches. According to information obtained from 1,876 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 191,638, as compared with 186,030 at Apr. 1. This advance was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last spring, and also exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1940, when statistics had been received from 1,791 establishments employing 152,209 assistants, or 2,499 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 117.9, compared with 149.7 at the latest date.

Ottawa. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed a moderately upward movement in Ottawa; 240 employers reported staffs aggregating 19,191, compared with 18,749 in the preceding month. The index, at 145.8, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred and thirty-three firms had then made returns, and their employees had numbered 15,060, compared with 15,008 at Apr. 1, 1940.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 51,310 was indicated by the 337 co-operating establishments, as against 49,363 in their last report. Manufacturing and construction were considerably more active, while trade, transportation and services showed moderate improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 332 reporting employers, whose personnel included 39,175 men and women.

Windsor. - There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 195 firms with 31,199 workers, compared with 30,391 in the preceding month. The improvement was largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products. Construction and trade were also rather more active. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 194 industries reporting at May 1, 1940, when they employed 21,464 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 155.2, as compared with 227.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg. - Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 556 co-operating employers had a staff of 49,879, compared with 48,016 at Apr. 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been noted in the 534 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 42,245 men and women.

Vancouver. - The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased in Vancouver, mainly in iron and steel factories; trade and construction were also brisker, while transportation reported a falling off. According to data received from 582 firms in this city, they had an aggregate working force of 49,682 persons, compared with 48,775 at Apr. 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1940, although a larger advance had then been reported in the staffs of the 538 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 39,007.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1937, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Further marked expansion was recorded at the beginning of May in manufacturing operations; the increase has rarely been exceeded in any other month of the more than twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Returns were tabulated from 6,883 establishments with a combined payroll of 843,560 men and women, as compared with 822,225 in the preceding month. This increase of 21,335 employees raised the index from 158.2 at Apr. 1, to a new all-time peak of 162.3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1940 had been 125.7, while the previous high index for May was that of 119.8 in 1929. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

The improvement at the latest date, though seasonal in character, was above the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an increase, rising from 159.5 at Apr. 1 to 161.0 at the beginning of May.

The greatest additions were reported in iron and steel works, which had enlarged their personnel by some 8,250 workers. Lumber, chemical, electrical apparatus, food, and clay, glass and stone plants also recorded substantial gains, while somewhat smaller, but noteworthy improvement was indicated in textile, leather, beverage, non-ferrous metal, oil refining and other non-metallic mineral, and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, tobacco works were seasonally slacker.

For May 1, 1940, information had been received from 6,600 factories, employing 645,941 persons, an increase of 11,608 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1941, 162.3; 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Logging. - Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were decreases in all provinces except British Columbia, the largest being in Quebec. The 462 co-operating firms employed 31,996 men, or 17,330 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, at 107.9, was higher than at May 1 in 1940, or any other year since 1920.

Mining. - Returns were received from 411 mine operators with 81,956 persons in their employ, as against 81,612 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker, but improvement was shown in the extraction of metallic ores, and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was at its maximum for May 1 in the period, 1921-1940.

Communications. - A slight decrease was indicated in communications; telephones afforded more employment, but telegraphs showed curtailment in their staffs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase in activity had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 24,778 persons, compared with 24,938 at Apr. 1, 1941.

Transportation. - All three divisions of transportation - steam railway, local and water - afforded seasonally increased employment, the expansion in the group as a whole being substantially greater than the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. A personnel of 122,788 men and women was employed by the 544

companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 116,829 employees at April 1. The index stood at 99.2, as compared with 88.8 at the beginning of May, 1940. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance. - Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the highways and railroads being particularly pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 25,337 persons in the staffs of the 1,384 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 150,542. This gain considerably exceeded that noted at the same date in 1940, and was also above the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1940. The latest index, at 120.0, was higher than at the beginning of May last Spring and in many earlier years of the record.

Services. - Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 611 firms in these industries having 36,929 workers, as against 35,351 in their last report. Employment was at its maximum for the first of May in this record of over twenty years.

Trade. - Further additions to staffs were reported in retail and wholesale trade; the increase exceeded that noted at the same date last spring. The level of activity was higher than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,186, enlarged their forces by 5,341 persons to 157,993 at the date under review.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at Apr. 21 was 318,772, of whom 157,239 were males; those temporarily stopped numbered 75,373, while there were 16,366 unemployed casual workers. As compared with Mar. 17, 1941, there were declines of 45,536, 318 and 1,553, respectively, in the number of wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and unemployed casual workers. As compared with Apr. 15, 1940, there was a reduction of 521,255 in the first category, 14,809 in the second and 26,120 in the third class.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that total civil non-agricultural employment expanded sharply in May to reach a new all-time peak of 38,278,000; this total represents a gain of more than 600,000 workers over April, 1941, and of 3,115,000 workers since May, 1940.

A major part of the gain in civil employment over the month resulted from the resumption of operations in the bituminous coal industry, following shutdowns in April pending wage negotiations. Employment in manufacturing also expanded substantially and the only major classifications to show decreases from the preceding month were construction and trade. The decline in employment in trade was seasonal, while that in construction resulted from losses due to the completion of many new army cantonments, which more than offset increases in other types of building construction.

Employment in manufacturing again advanced contra-seasonally in May, with a gain of 1.6 p.c., while weekly payrolls showed a larger-than-seasonal increase of 5.3 p.c. These increases raised the index of employment for all manufacturing industries to 124.7

in May (1923-25=100), and the payroll index to 141.9, the highest levels on record. The typical April-May changes are a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in employment and an increase of 0.2 p.c. in payrolls. A comparison with May of last year shows factory employment up 21.7 p.c. and factory payrolls, up 45.1 p.c.

Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries, in which defence activity is largely concentrated, showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. over the month, and of 32.1 p.c. over the year. The gains in the non-durable goods group as a whole were not so pronounced, namely, 0.8 p.c. and 12.4 p.c., 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
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	-	-	-	100.6	104.5	99.0	-	-	-	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
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	93.4 ^{1/}	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

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

100.0	7.0	.1	4.3	2.6	29.3	43.7	11.6	5.5	2.3	3.8	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

1/ Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3

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

14.3 1.5 13.2 1.3 3.5 2.2 3.4 3.4

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

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	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

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

100.0 58.1 2.2 5.7 1.7 8.5 10.4 2.5 10.9

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	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936
Manufacturing	58.2	162.3	158.2	125.7	108.4	110.6	113.8	102.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	160.7	153.2	137.4	126.9	124.4	125.6	115.9
Fur and products	.2	121.2	113.0	115.9	94.1	94.4	97.9	91.4
Leather and products	1.9	134.8	132.9	122.5	111.1	108.5	117.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	1.2	129.3	127.7	120.5	113.1	112.7	120.1	116.5
Lumber and products	4.0	108.7	102.4	85.8	77.3	77.3	83.5	73.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	99.2	91.9	74.5	66.1	66.3	72.8	64.7
Furniture	.7	110.8	109.2	89.8	83.1	80.2	88.3	76.6
Other lumber products	.9	141.7	134.9	120.4	108.7	109.9	113.2	97.6
Musical instruments	.2	86.1	85.7	61.5	41.6	46.7	45.9	36.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	129.8	126.0	115.4	107.7	107.4	103.7	102.2
Pulp and paper products	5.4	124.8	122.5	112.9	105.1	103.0	107.4	99.2
Pulp and paper	2.4	115.1	112.2	101.6	90.7	90.9	98.7	88.8
Paper products	.9	162.8	159.2	139.9	130.3	129.5	133.0	119.1
Printing and publishing	2.1	124.3	123.2	118.1	114.9	109.8	110.1	106.0
Rubber products	1.2	131.0	128.6	108.4	105.5	100.5	104.6	96.0
Textile products	9.6	158.9	158.4	144.9	120.4	122.3	128.8	118.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	168.2	167.3	158.2	125.0	128.5	142.7	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	124.5	123.8	122.2	95.3	98.3	102.8	92.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	185.9	185.0	171.8	122.8	117.3	150.5	140.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	573.6	571.6	510.7	448.0	487.1	548.9	527.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	142.1	140.9	141.3	121.4	122.4	128.6	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	156.9	157.2	136.6	116.6	121.2	120.4	108.8
Other textile products	1.2	163.7	163.5	135.3	115.6	106.7	112.3	99.0
Tobacco	.7	116.5	139.9	134.5	91.2	101.0	101.7	108.3
Beverages	.8	202.2	196.5	171.6	163.9	162.3	154.3	139.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	306.7	288.3	190.4	159.8	166.4	154.6	140.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	128.9	119.7	95.5	82.2	82.4	89.7	79.7
Electric light and power	1.2	143.1	140.1	133.9	126.3	121.6	114.3	113.6
Electrical apparatus	1.9	201.8	196.7	143.8	125.5	136.8	138.7	117.3
Iron and steel products	18.3	196.8	190.8	122.2	97.3	104.5	109.4	94.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	203.8	206.2	151.6	123.8	124.5	141.0	115.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	215.1	206.8	132.9	115.0	123.2	128.3	100.9
Agricultural implements	.6	107.3	104.5	77.7	59.8	72.5	74.1	67.4
Land vehicles	7.7	176.9	172.7	112.3	92.3	99.4	103.4	94.9
Automobiles and parts	2.6	256.8	252.0	164.9	148.9	151.9	164.9	154.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	396.5	364.6	170.9	66.7	82.7	79.2	63.1
Heating appliances	.4	157.6	155.6	134.8	124.0	118.5	127.1	107.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	224.8	218.1	137.5	103.2	123.2	119.0	84.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	224.5	217.5	122.6	101.1	113.5	121.3	100.6
Other iron and steel products	3.3	225.3	216.1	129.6	100.3	103.0	109.1	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	260.7	255.3	175.9	154.6	156.6	151.9	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	172.8	167.1	165.2	150.1	156.9	146.2	133.1
Miscellaneous	.5	199.5	191.2	156.5	140.3	137.2	133.7	124.7
LOGGING	2.2	107.9	166.2	60.5	51.0	97.5	86.7	88.6
MINING	5.7	174.8	174.1	164.5	155.8	149.7	147.4	127.4
Coal	1.8	92.3	96.0	86.2	82.3	85.7	84.1	84.3
Metallic ores	3.2	367.2	363.6	353.1	334.0	306.1	296.5	243.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	145.9	132.4	135.0	123.4	123.4	131.5	93.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	92.8	93.4	83.8	82.0	82.5	82.9	78.4
Telegraphs	.4	109.9	102.7	90.0	90.6	90.1	93.9	86.3
Telephones	1.3	88.1	90.8	82.1	79.7	80.4	79.9	76.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	99.2	94.3	88.8	81.4	83.9	85.1	82.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	144.1	138.9	128.7	120.9	114.0	117.4	114.8
Steam railways	4.7	85.9	82.9	77.2	70.7	72.4	74.9	72.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	98.1	85.6	89.1	77.8	96.9	89.7	89.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.4	120.0	100.2	68.4	94.2	88.2	71.4	79.4
Building	3.8	127.2	122.2	54.0	46.2	45.8	45.2	55.6
Highway	3.9	142.8	105.6	91.7	182.9	160.9	106.3	124.0
Railway	2.7	91.8	73.1	61.4	60.3	61.9	65.2	62.1
SERVICES	2.5	165.6	158.3	138.2	133.2	131.9	125.2	120.4
Hotels and restaurant	1.5	156.2	151.9	130.4	125.6	124.1	116.1	111.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	182.0	169.5	151.8	146.3	144.2	139.6	132.3
TRADE	10.9	154.5	149.1	138.3	135.1	131.3	128.4	123.3
Retail	8.3	162.4	156.1	143.6	141.3	137.7	135.3	129.7
Wholesale	2.6	133.3	130.9	124.6	119.3	116.8	113.1	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	145.5	141.3	114.3	106.2	107.4	106.3	99.5

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	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	38.2	143.9	139.5	121.8	98.7	100.9	111.7	102.9	
	Lumber products	4.1	93.3	91.9	94.1	62.9	63.0	83.4	82.4	
	Pulp and paper	4.7	173.7	167.5	157.8	135.7	140.7	166.2	152.4	
	Textile products	4.3	118.4	117.2	110.1	84.9	82.6	89.6	87.4	
	Iron and steel	14.3	174.8	175.1	130.2	105.0	108.3	128.3	108.4	
	Other manufactures	10.8	141.2	129.1	121.8	105.6	109.7	102.4	98.9	
	Logging	3.1	134.7	199.1	75.0	58.5	174.8	119.0	101.9	
	Mining	17.6	119.1	116.4	111.7	109.7	113.2	109.4	102.9	
	Communications	2.2	102.4	96.8	89.3	86.3	87.0	85.2	83.3	
	Transportation	11.6	102.5	134.1	98.3	84.0	81.6	92.0	85.0	
	Construction	15.4	165.9	125.3	98.5	99.1	119.8	126.8	123.8	
	Services	2.0	240.2	223.3	184.4	170.2	168.0	163.3	158.8	
	Trade	9.9	163.4	161.5	138.0	127.2	127.4	122.1	114.5	
	All Industries	100.0	136.5	135.6	112.8	100.2	107.3	110.7	103.4	
	<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.2	166.4	162.0	129.8	110.5	113.6	114.9	102.6
		Lumber products	3.1	119.8	107.2	89.2	83.8	83.1	85.7	77.0
		Pulp and paper	6.8	119.8	118.1	108.0	100.0	96.7	101.2	92.5
Textile products		16.8	178.9	178.1	161.5	135.0	138.7	141.7	126.4	
Iron and steel		15.6	194.4	186.1	113.8	84.3	95.9	99.3	83.6	
Other manufactures		22.9	169.5	165.5	133.6	118.1	119.2	116.4	106.2	
Logging		2.7	126.8	206.0	61.7	37.3	127.6	114.8	130.8	
Mining		3.1	286.6	283.3	283.3	261.6	236.7	246.9	156.1	
Communications		1.5	90.5	89.4	77.9	74.6	74.8	74.7	70.2	
Transportation		7.6	96.2	82.5	82.7	76.5	85.6	80.3	85.0	
Construction		9.5	99.1	89.5	54.3	134.8	106.4	99.7	53.2	
Services		2.4	146.1	138.8	120.7	117.6	121.0	109.4	104.9	
Trade		8.0	161.9	157.6	148.3	142.0	141.9	134.4	132.7	
All Industries		100.0	146.8	143.1	113.9	111.6	112.6	105.2	96.4	
<u>Ontario</u>		Manufacturing	66.3	167.3	163.6	126.9	109.3	111.4	115.7	104.6
		Lumber products	3.1	89.2	82.8	73.1	65.8	66.6	72.9	62.2
		Pulp and paper	5.3	123.6	120.8	112.9	107.3	104.8	106.7	99.4
	Textile products	9.0	140.1	140.2	131.0	108.1	108.9	118.8	113.3	
	Iron and steel	24.6	219.7	213.3	133.7	108.2	113.5	119.3	101.9	
	Other manufactures	24.3	170.2	167.3	137.3	121.9	124.0	124.9	115.2	
	Logging	1.1	75.0	137.6	35.1	23.9	58.1	49.2	53.7	
	Mining	4.8	307.4	303.7	292.5	270.7	245.2	242.5	209.5	
	Communications	1.4	82.8	86.9	78.9	76.9	79.3	80.4	74.8	
	Transportation	5.5	93.7	83.6	84.5	76.6	80.1	82.4	75.6	
	Construction	8.0	133.5	114.5	74.9	73.9	82.7	70.1	82.9	
	Services	2.4	193.3	185.4	161.3	155.7	155.1	148.1	144.7	
	Trade	10.5	163.0	156.8	145.0	142.5	136.9	135.4	130.6	
	All Industries	100.0	156.4	152.0	121.0	107.9	109.9	111.2	103.4	
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	31.8	134.9	130.8	110.7	102.3	104.9	105.8	97.4
		Lumber products	2.3	134.0	133.5	91.5	99.4	97.2	101.6	76.9
		Pulp and paper	2.5	104.1	104.5	99.4	101.6	95.3	96.1	91.5
Textile products		2.7	200.9	198.3	156.7	133.7	134.2	141.6	126.6	
Iron and steel		11.3	109.3	107.2	86.5	75.3	84.4	83.4	78.0	
Other manufactures		13.0	166.7	157.6	140.1	131.0	129.8	131.5	122.9	
Logging		1.1	107.1	285.5	58.0	40.2	54.0	37.7	68.2	
Mining		6.4	120.3	130.9	106.7	99.8	97.7	90.4	98.2	
Communications		2.4	104.4	99.9	87.7	87.5	85.9	86.6	83.2	
Transportation		17.7	106.7	101.5	96.3	88.0	84.5	89.2	86.6	
Construction		18.5	122.6	85.9	67.1	65.3	55.5	62.6	78.1	
Services		3.3	145.9	138.5	120.9	117.2	109.4	107.2	102.8	
Trade		18.8	130.2	124.9	120.2	118.3	114.5	113.4	107.7	
All Industries		100.0	124.1	116.7	100.2	94.5	91.5	93.2	92.7	
<u>British Columbia</u>		Manufacturing	44.1	252.7	147.7	117.2	105.4	103.7	104.8	95.4
		Lumber products	14.4	130.4	126.9	99.6	90.9	90.5	95.7	84.2
		Pulp and paper	5.4	146.5	144.1	123.1	103.3	110.4	119.5	108.2
	Textile products	1.3	175.0	172.9	139.2	130.1	128.7	130.9	123.6	
	Iron and steel	8.6	233.0	221.4	115.3	84.5	89.9	86.2	77.3	
	Other manufactures	14.4	148.9	142.8	134.1	127.5	118.5	113.5	107.1	
	Logging	7.1	118.7	115.9	87.7	102.4	97.2	101.5	83.9	
	Mining	8.3	117.9	113.8	108.7	106.6	109.8	107.0	87.6	
	Communications	2.6	113.9	117.1	107.9	110.0	106.1	106.7	102.0	
	Transportation	11.1	103.3	105.5	92.6	91.9	92.2	90.7	87.9	
	Construction	10.5	106.2	101.0	74.8	74.8	85.4	89.7	125.3	
	Services	3.4	142.2	139.6	126.7	120.6	114.0	109.2	100.1	
	Trade	12.9	157.3	151.1	136.8	138.3	134.5	132.4	121.7	
	All Industries	100.0	132.7	129.4	107.2	103.3	102.8	103.4	99.0	

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	May 1 1941	April 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936
Montreal - Manufacturing	71.6	155.3	153.0	122.2	105.6	109.7	108.9	96.7
Plant products - edible	3.9	140.0	138.3	131.9	119.6	120.5	110.1	111.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	120.4	121.2	115.4	114.3	107.3	109.0	102.8
Textiles	16.0	159.5	159.2	142.1	121.8	125.3	121.1	105.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	141.6	140.9	123.6	112.2	117.9	111.1	107.5
Iron and steel	21.6	178.8	173.5	110.0	83.7	95.3	96.8	81.9
Other manufactures	21.8	146.8	144.2	118.3	106.9	107.8	110.1	97.2
Communications	1.6	65.5	65.5	66.8	64.3	65.0	64.6	62.0
Transportation	4.8	96.4	76.7	88.7	82.0	93.3	93.0	101.1
Construction	4.8	62.0	58.6	44.8	94.6	66.3	48.5	37.6
Trade	13.5	158.0	153.0	144.0	137.0	134.3	127.4	127.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	138.1	134.0	111.3	104.5	104.5	101.1	92.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	69.3	182.4	170.6	126.2	103.2	106.5	102.3	98.7
Leather products	12.3	105.2	104.8	95.3	94.9	101.5	101.0	108.7
Other manufactures	57.0	216.9	199.7	139.4	106.9	108.8	102.8	94.1
Transportation	4.7	76.3	66.4	83.6	116.3	91.7	89.1	89.1
Construction	7.4	136.9	157.4	69.7	290.2	97.1	64.4	91.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	158.6	151.2	115.6	122.8	103.8	97.6	95.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	69.0	159.7	155.9	119.8	106.0	105.5	106.8	98.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	145.9	142.8	118.6	112.0	109.5	112.2	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.7	147.8	143.2	133.3	125.6	123.7	124.9	117.6
Textiles	10.3	120.9	121.3	107.5	91.4	91.7	96.7	90.1
Iron and steel	17.9	231.6	223.0	125.5	98.6	97.2	97.7	84.5
Other manufactures	27.5	153.7	150.1	119.4	109.5	109.5	109.3	101.0
Communications	1.5	69.6	67.6	67.9	67.2	66.6	67.0	64.3
Transportation	3.6	100.4	100.8	99.3	94.7	97.1	96.4	93.1
Construction	3.3	104.3	91.9	58.3	51.1	56.9	58.6	56.9
Trade	18.4	147.2	142.3	134.7	131.6	126.8	128.6	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	149.7	145.4	117.9	107.6	106.3	107.4	100.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	50.4	145.3	143.6	106.3	95.9	94.9	96.9	93.5
Lumber products	3.5	57.6	56.2	50.8	45.6	46.9	43.1	39.8
Pulp and paper	14.4	114.4	117.3	103.6	96.1	90.8	98.6	94.0
Other manufactures	32.5	203.5	198.1	129.1	113.6	115.2	114.9	112.6
Construction	12.3	155.3	143.5	104.1	112.0	108.9	115.2	163.9
Trade	21.5	167.2	162.7	144.4	143.1	133.6	131.9	129.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	145.8	142.3	111.0	106.4	103.0	106.6	107.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.3	161.3	157.1	122.3	102.6	108.6	114.1	97.4
Textiles	13.3	106.0	106.4	102.8	85.5	88.4	94.4	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.0	159.9	156.6	127.8	101.3	118.1	121.0	102.6
Iron and steel	40.7	206.2	199.0	128.5	105.5	113.3	118.3	92.0
Other manufactures	19.3	147.2	142.6	129.0	114.7	116.0	123.1	110.6
Construction	4.5	141.1	103.1	71.8	47.9	50.8	49.9	48.1
Trade	8.1	148.6	146.2	136.1	132.0	136.3	124.7	123.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	157.4	151.4	120.1	102.3	107.2	111.9	98.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.8	259.3	252.7	172.3	155.0	162.8	167.3	149.3
Iron and steel	75.1	283.2	276.0	174.6	152.9	166.0	172.4	154.1
Other manufactures	14.7	181.3	177.2	164.6	162.1	152.3	148.4	131.9
Construction	2.0	68.1	61.2	39.9	37.8	46.3	50.2	36.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	227.9	221.9	155.2	140.8	148.9	152.9	136.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	51.7	130.8	126.9	105.5	94.4	99.8	101.9	94.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	161.8	157.3	130.5	122.1	126.3	131.7	118.7
Printing and publishing	4.8	105.3	106.1	104.0	103.4	97.9	98.7	95.2
Textiles	7.5	204.4	201.4	160.3	138.1	139.0	149.1	134.7
Iron and steel	19.2	111.3	107.3	82.7	68.7	82.3	83.4	76.3
Other manufactures	14.3	137.6	131.6	119.1	111.9	109.2	110.3	106.2
Transportation	5.4	69.8	69.8	76.9	74.7	75.8	81.6	72.9
Construction	8.7	152.9	136.2	40.7	29.4	31.1	29.1	29.5
Trade	27.8	110.0	105.6	101.5	100.4	96.3	97.8	92.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	119.4	114.8	96.6	90.0	91.6	93.5	87.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	46.3	179.0	175.0	130.6	117.4	109.9	109.9	104.4
Lumber products	10.9	128.1	127.2	97.8	85.0	72.4	84.7	78.6
Other manufactures	35.4	203.8	198.3	146.2	132.2	126.9	121.3	116.3
Communications	4.6	107.9	115.1	107.7	109.7	105.4	105.1	102.5
Transportation	12.0	93.3	104.1	96.8	99.5	100.0	96.4	98.8
Construction	6.2	79.5	63.4	50.5	45.0	49.5	53.2	61.0
Services	5.8	135.4	133.7	127.8	123.9	115.6	109.7	99.6
Trade	25.1	160.5	153.1	140.7	141.1	137.3	137.6	127.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	141.3	139.9	115.7	110.3	105.9	105.6	101.9

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.

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