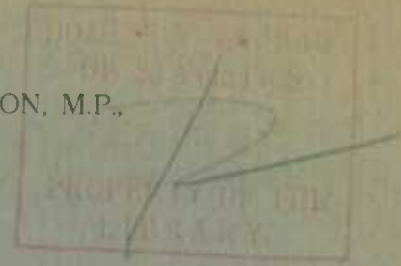


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+++

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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



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

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since the opening of the year, employment at July 1 showed an exceptionally large advance, which resulted in a new all-time maximum index. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 12,567 establishments employing 1,574,866 men and women, an increase of 46,946 persons, or 3.1 p.c., over the preceding month. As a result of this gain, the general index, (1926=100), rose from its previous high of 152.9^{1/2} at June 1, to 157.6 at the beginning of July. It was then over 26 p.c. above the figure of 124.7 indicated at July 1, 1940, when industrial activity was at a higher level than in any earlier July in the record.

The latest increase considerably exceeded the average at the same date in the experience of preceding years. Accordingly, the index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, further advanced, rising from 152.9^{1/2}, at June 1, to 154.6 at the first of July. These two figures are the highest on record.

Since the opening of 1941, the index number of employment has risen by 23 points, or 17.4 p.c., a gain which exceeds that reported in the same period in any earlier year of the record. In 1929, (the year of record activity in the pre-war period), the advance amounted to 15.6 points, or 14.3 p.c.

The acceleration in manufacturing in 1941 has been even more impressive; the workers taken on by the co-operating establishments from January to July numbered more than 158,000, while the index has risen by over 30 points, or 21.3 p.c. In 1940, the advance in the same period was 12 points, or 10.2 p.c. In 1929 and 1937, (when factory production attained its maximum volume in the pre-war period), there were gains of 13 points, or 12.1 p.c., and 16.6 points, or 13.3 p.c., respectively, from January to July; the levels between which employment fluctuated in those years were also very much lower.

The speed-up in the industries producing durable goods in recent months has been particularly outstanding, the index of employment rising from 145.1 at Jan. 1 to 190.6 at July 1, or by 31.4 p.c. This gain is substantially larger than that of 18.5 p.c. in the same part of 1940, also decidedly exceeding the 10^{1/2} p.c. improvement recorded from January to July in 1939, and that of 24 p.c. in 1937, when the expansion in the durable goods division was greater than in other pre-war years. That the increase in the present year has not been made at the expense of the production of consumers' goods is shown by the advance of 13.3 p.c. recorded in the non-durable class, in which the index rose from 140.3 at Jan. 1 to 159.0 at the beginning of July; in 1940, 1939 and 1937, the same industries had shown a rise of 4.9 p.c., 4.4 p.c., and 11.0 p.c., respectively, in this comparison, the increases being from much lower levels. The latest gains in this group of course reflect quickened demand for consumers' goods, not only for civilian use at home and abroad, but also for use by those in the armed forces in the Dominion and elsewhere.

The changing distribution of the industrial workers in the Dominion as a result of war-time production is emphasized in the following table, which showed an important growth in the index number of employment in the durable goods group, and also in the proportion of workers in these

1/ Revised.

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.

classes to the total number engaged in manufacturing operations:-

July 1	P.C. Distribution of Workers reported in		Index Numbers (1926=100)	
	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
1937	43.6	56.4	113.0	123.9
1938	42.3	57.7	103.0	118.2
1939	41.1	58.9	99.8	120.0
1940	44.1	55.9	125.6	133.8
1941	50.2	49.8	190.6	159.0

The number of workers reported at July 1, 1941, by manufacturers of durable goods was 441,776, a large proportion of whom are no doubt employed chiefly in the production of goods directly or indirectly required in connection with the war effort. It is quite likely that the recent growth of the durable goods class is rather larger than that indicated above, since many manufacturers of non-durable goods, as well as a number of employers in the non-manufacturing industries, are probably now producing commodities which, despite their destined use in the theatres of war, would be classed as durable goods. In many such cases, information is not available to permit the industrial reclassification of these firms.

In considering the foregoing in its relation to the war effort, the pronounced expansion in the production of chemicals since the outbreak of hostilities should be noted; these industries, which are largely engaged on war production, have contributed heavily to the increase in the non-durable goods. An index constructed for this class without the chemical industries would be 150.5 at July 1, as compared with 159.0 when they are included.

The figures used in this survey are, of course, based only upon a sample of industrial employment although the sample is very large. In 1939, (the latest year for which comparisons are available), the manufacturers furnishing current returns reported some 85 p.c. of the total number of employees reported to the Annual Census of Industry for the Dominion.

A brief review of the latest data on employment shows widely distributed improvement, both geographically and industrially, as compared with the preceding month. Operations in manufacturing continued greatly to increase, the index of employment rising to a new high of 172.9 at July 1. This was 32.7 p.c. above the previous July maximum of 130.3, in 1940. There were pronounced gains over June 1, 1941, in food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. The only general loss in employment in the latest month was in rubber factories, which showed a moderate decline.

The increase in activity in iron and steel plants resulted in the absorption of an additional 10,100 persons by the co-operating establishments. This was the 18th consecutive gain in as many months, during which the index has risen by nearly 94 p.c., to 210.7 at the latest date. Successive new all-time highs have been indicated in these industries month by month since August, 1940.

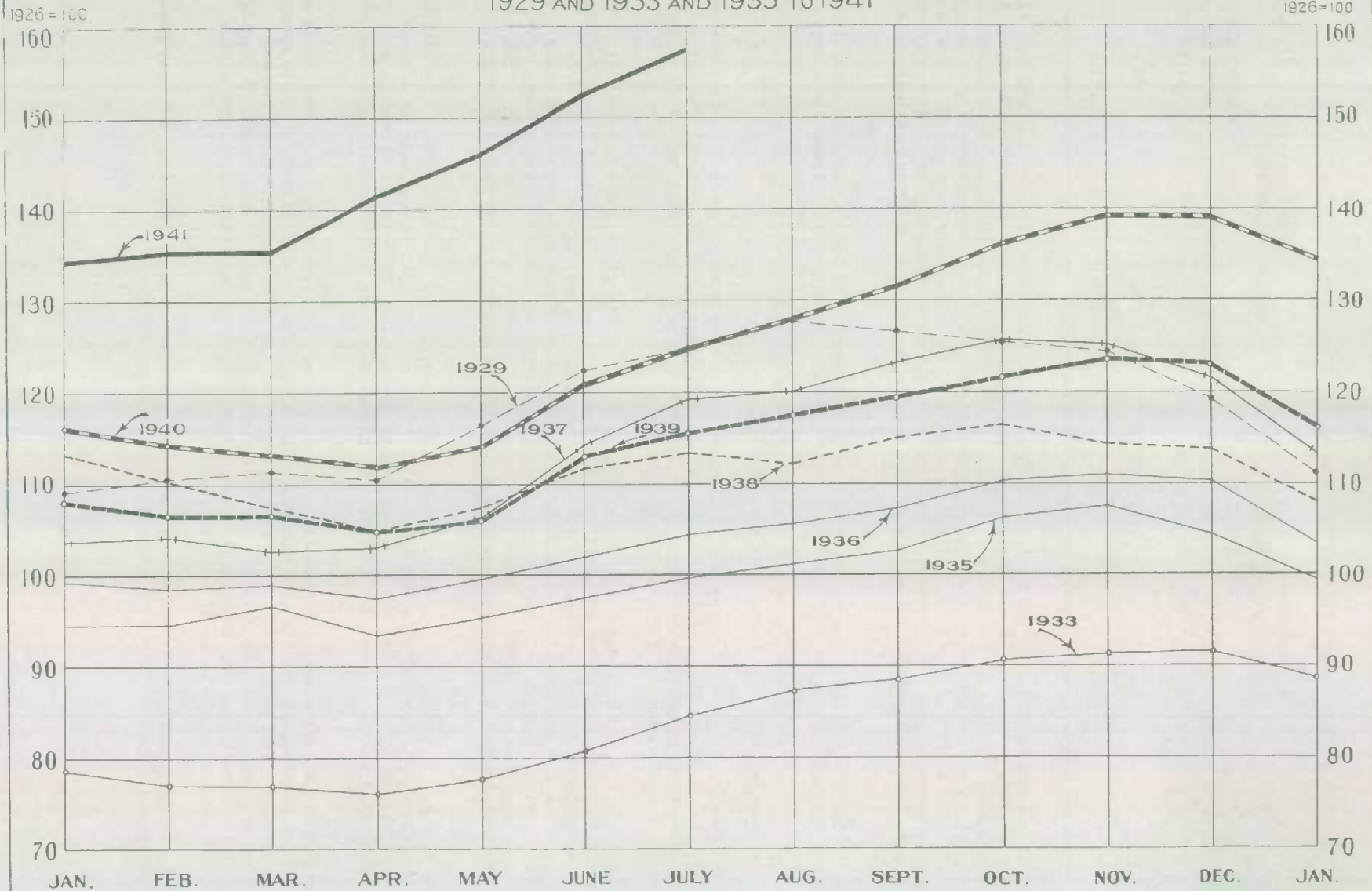
Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance reported considerable expansion. The advance in most of these groups exceeded the average indicated at July 1 in earlier years of the record. In construction and services, however, the seasonal improvement was below normal. The trend of employment in logging and mining at the latest date was downward; in the former, the loss was seasonal, but in mining, it was contrary to the usual course in the early summer.

An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the employment situation in the provinces and the leading cities.

Chart 2

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

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.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at July 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1941, 157.6; 1940, 124.7; 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 12,159, and their employees had aggregated 1,220,791, an increase of approximately 36,500 over their June 1, 1940, staffs. A generally favourable movement had then been indicated in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of employment collected from banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies show that at July 1, 893 firms and branches in these lines of business employed staffs aggregating 59,704 persons, compared with 59,959 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,634,570 in 13,460 establishments, and lowers the index of 157.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 155.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 152.9¹/₁ to 151.1¹/₁. The July 1, 1940, index stood at 124.7 without the figures from the financial institutions, and at 124.1 when they were included.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The data of payrolls published in this report are those obtained in the fourth tabulation of weekly earnings. Like those resulting from the previous tabulations, they must be regarded as subject to revision. The footnote on page 7 briefly describes the statistics of earnings, and their treatment in the Bureau.

In the last week in June, the earnings of the 1,574,866 persons employed at July 1 by the establishments furnishing information, amounted to \$40,246,036. This sum was higher by \$1,511,022 than that of \$38,735,014 reported as having been earned in one week in May by the 1,527,920 workers employed at June 1 by the same firms. The increase of 3.1 p.c. in the staffs was thus accompanied by a gain of 3.9 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, with the result that the average weekly earnings slightly advanced, rising from \$25.35 in May, to \$25.56 in the same week in June.

In the tabulation for May, shown in the last bulletin, the aggregate earnings of the 1,528,834 employees included in the survey were given as \$38,622,330, a per capita figure of \$25.26. The revised figures obtained in the present tabulation indicate, as already mentioned, an average of \$25.35 per employee. The revisions in the figures of employment are due to corrections in a few of the data previously furnished, which were queried in the light of the information supplied in the succeeding report, while those in the figures of earnings are partly due to this factor, but to a greater extent result from a different method of reckoning the weekly earnings reported for railroad employees who are paid semi-monthly. (See footnote on page 7.)

The tabulation on page 6 shows for the provinces, the eight leading cities and the main industrial groups, the number of persons employed at June 1 and July 1 by the 12,567 establishments furnishing data, together with their earnings in the last week in May and the last week in June. It is hoped before long to publish the weekly earnings in greater detail than at present seems advisable.

In the manufacturing industries, the 898,826 persons employed at July 1 by the co-operating establishments were paid \$23,219,826 for their services in one week in June. These plants had employed at the beginning of June 873,379 men and women, whose earnings in the period of observation in May were reported at \$22,424,804. The increase in the number of employees was 2.9 p.c., and that in the reported payrolls was 3.5 p.c. The average per capita figure rose from \$25.68 in May, to \$25.83 in June.

1/ Revised

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at June 1 and at July 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in May and One Week in June.

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

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	June 1	July 1	May	June	May	June
<u>(a) Provinces</u>			\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces	114,022	122,589	2,426,026	2,689,775	21.28	21.94
Prince Edward Island	2,079	2,108	44,712	45,437	21.51	21.55
Nova Scotia	67,707	73,871	1,475,916	1,589,181	21.80	21.51
New Brunswick	44,236	46,610	905,398	1,055,157	20.47	22.64
Quebec	459,025	471,187	10,755,176	11,180,223	23.43	23.73
Ontario	656,597	673,280	17,635,069	18,206,720	26.86	27.04
Prairie Provinces	173,529	179,271	4,546,309	4,665,082	26.20	26.02
Manitoba	81,689	84,499	2,166,238	2,226,214	26.52	26.35
Saskatchewan	35,307	37,044	892,238	917,752	25.27	24.77
Alberta	56,533	57,728	1,487,833	1,521,116	26.32	26.35
British Columbia	124,747	128,539	3,372,394	3,504,236	27.03	27.26
CANADA	1,527,920	1,574,866	38,735,014	40,246,036	25.35	25.56
<u>(b) Cities</u>						
Montreal	213,898	221,508	5,265,869	5,480,495	24.62	24.74
Quebec City	22,692	23,726	470,631	487,212	20.74	20.53
Toronto	196,511	198,718	5,206,137	5,347,968	26.49	26.91
Ottawa	19,811	20,246	457,712	474,621	23.10	23.44
Hamilton	52,705	56,424	1,448,363	1,581,361	27.48	28.03
Windsor	31,494	32,251	1,183,334	1,232,471	37.57	38.21
Winnipeg	50,932	52,066	1,284,021	1,302,523	25.21	25.02
Vancouver	50,019	51,943	1,282,794	1,332,740	25.65	25.66
<u>(c) Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	873,379	898,826	22,424,804	23,219,826	25.68	25.83
Logging	46,928	45,304	883,720	947,803	18.83	20.92
Mining	83,148	82,986	2,575,043	2,618,473	30.97	31.55
Communications	25,974	26,647	703,745	717,818	27.09	26.94
Transportation	124,657	130,323	3,942,606	4,164,373	31.63	31.93
Construction and Maintenance	175,157	188,239	3,954,106	4,194,990	22.57	22.23
Services	38,060	40,077	608,186	636,406	15.98	15.88
Trade	160,617	162,464	3,642,804	3,746,347	22.68	23.03
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,527,920	1,574,866	38,735,014	40,246,036	25.35	25.56

The number of persons employed in manufacturing constituted 57.1 p.c. of the total employees of the firms co-operating at July 1, while their aggregate earnings amounted to 57.7 p.c. of the total reported for the eight leading industries in the last week in June. The weekly average of \$25.83 in manufacturing was a few cents higher than the general per capita figure of \$25.56, but was exceeded by those reported in mining, communications and transportation. The earnings in many factories were substantially increased by overtime work. In all establishments, but particularly in manufacturing, a large proportion of firms reported the payment of cost-of-living allowances.

Within the manufacturing industries, the preliminary figures for one week in June indicate considerable variation in the current earnings. As in the case of the provincial and the city figures, the scale of earnings is partly determined by the sex and age distributions of the workers, as well as by the degree of skill and training required to manufacture the products turned out. The extent of overtime work is also an important factor at the present time. The highest per capita figures in the manufacturing division were reported in the petroleum, iron and steel and electric light and power industries, the average in these exceeding \$30.00 in the week of observation in June. The lowest figures were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile divisions, in which the average per employee approximated \$18 in the

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

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

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

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

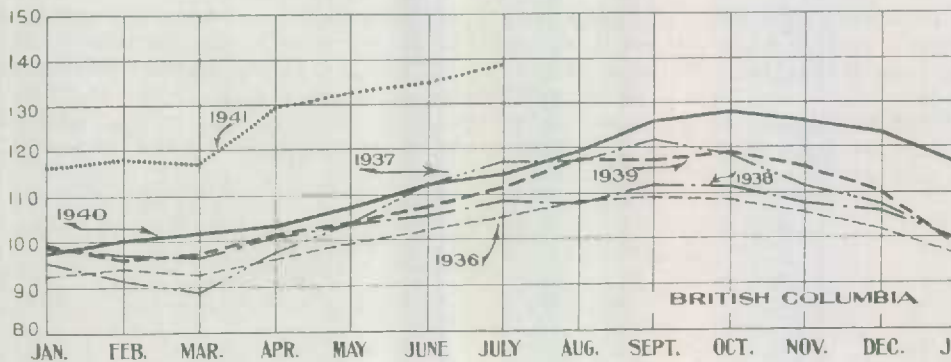
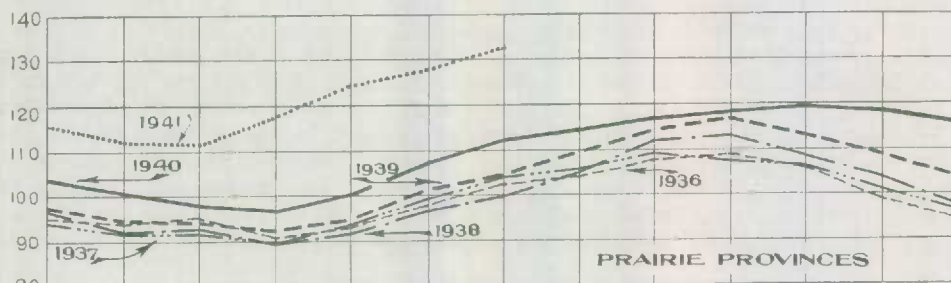
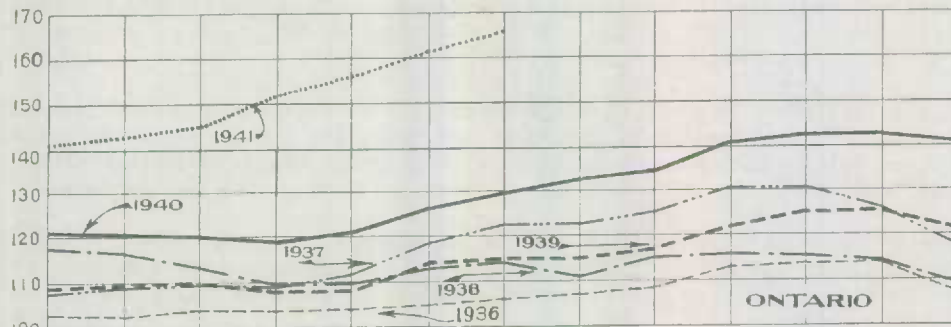
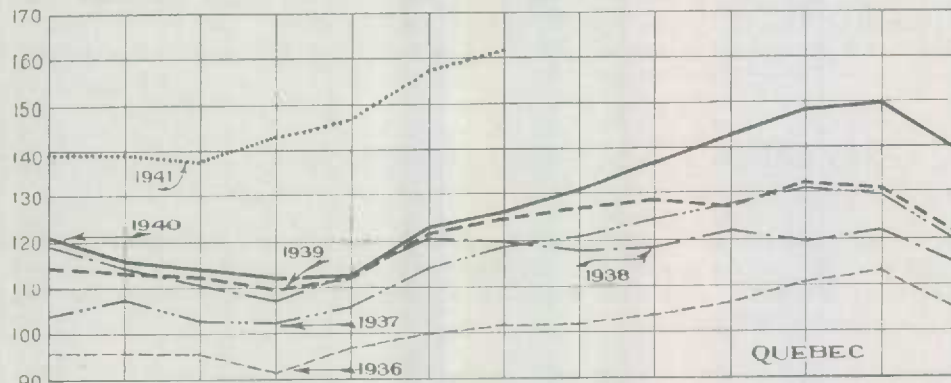
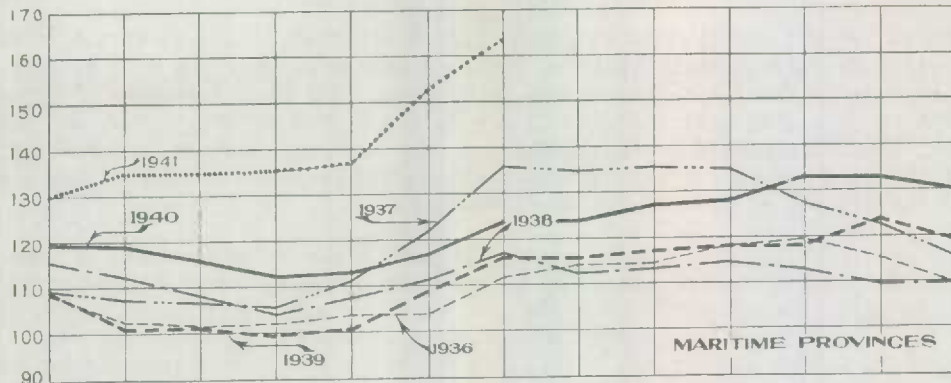
In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of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

An exception to these rules is made in the case of employees in those branches of the railroads where operations are continuous; for such workers, the proportion of the semi-monthly payroll included in the current tabulations is $7/15$. While railroad men ordinarily enjoy one day off in seven, the nature of their work engenders conditions differing considerably from those in other classes of employment. The $7/15$ proportion of the semi-monthly earnings is used in the present report because it results in a more consistent average of the current earnings than that derived from the use of other fractions, when an unknown proportion of the staffs are employed on every day of the week. It is possible that further investigations now underway, will be followed by the use of some other fraction. It is hoped that the experience now being gained will shortly permit the stabilizing of the procedure in regard to these points.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1936-1941

1926=100



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

week; these figures were probably influenced in some cases by seasonal inactivity, but to a greater extent, by the employment of a considerable proportion of female workers.

In logging, there was a seasonal decline in the number of persons employed, but the aggregate and the per capita earnings were higher, mainly as a result of the steadier work afforded those in employment. In connection with the earnings in this industry, it must be noted that the remuneration in many camps includes board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these surveys of current earnings.

There was a falling-off in employment in mining, but the reported earnings, at \$2,618,473, were higher by 1.7 p.c. The per capita figure rose from \$30.97 in May to \$31.55 in the last week in June.

An increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number working in the communications group at July 1 was accompanied by a rise of two p.c. in the aggregate payrolls disbursed. As a result of this disparity, the per capita figure slightly declined, from \$27.09 in the last week in May to \$26.94 in the last week in June.

In transportation, employment gained by 4.5 p.c., and there was an increase of 5.6 p.c. in the payrolls reported for the period of observation in June. The per capita average rose from \$31.63 in the former, to \$31.95 in the latter week.

The employers co-operating in the construction division enlarged their working forces by 7.5 p.c., while the aggregate earnings increased by \$240,884, or 6.1 p.c. The per capita figures declined from \$22.57 in the last week in May, to \$22.29 in the same period in June. This reduction was partly due to the fact that those newly added to the staffs are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, but variation in the working time was also a factor.

The number employed in services increased considerably with the approach of the tourist and holiday season, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The gain of 5.3 p.c. in the personnel reported at July 1, was accompanied by a 4.6 p.c. rise in the aggregate payrolls disbursed in the period of observation in June. The per capita figure therefore showed a small decrease, falling from \$15.98 in the last week in May to \$15.88 in June. In the hotel and restaurant division, and consequently in the service group as a whole, the earnings as reported are lower than they would be were allowance made in the statistics for the value of board and lodging, frequently part of the remuneration of workers in this industry.

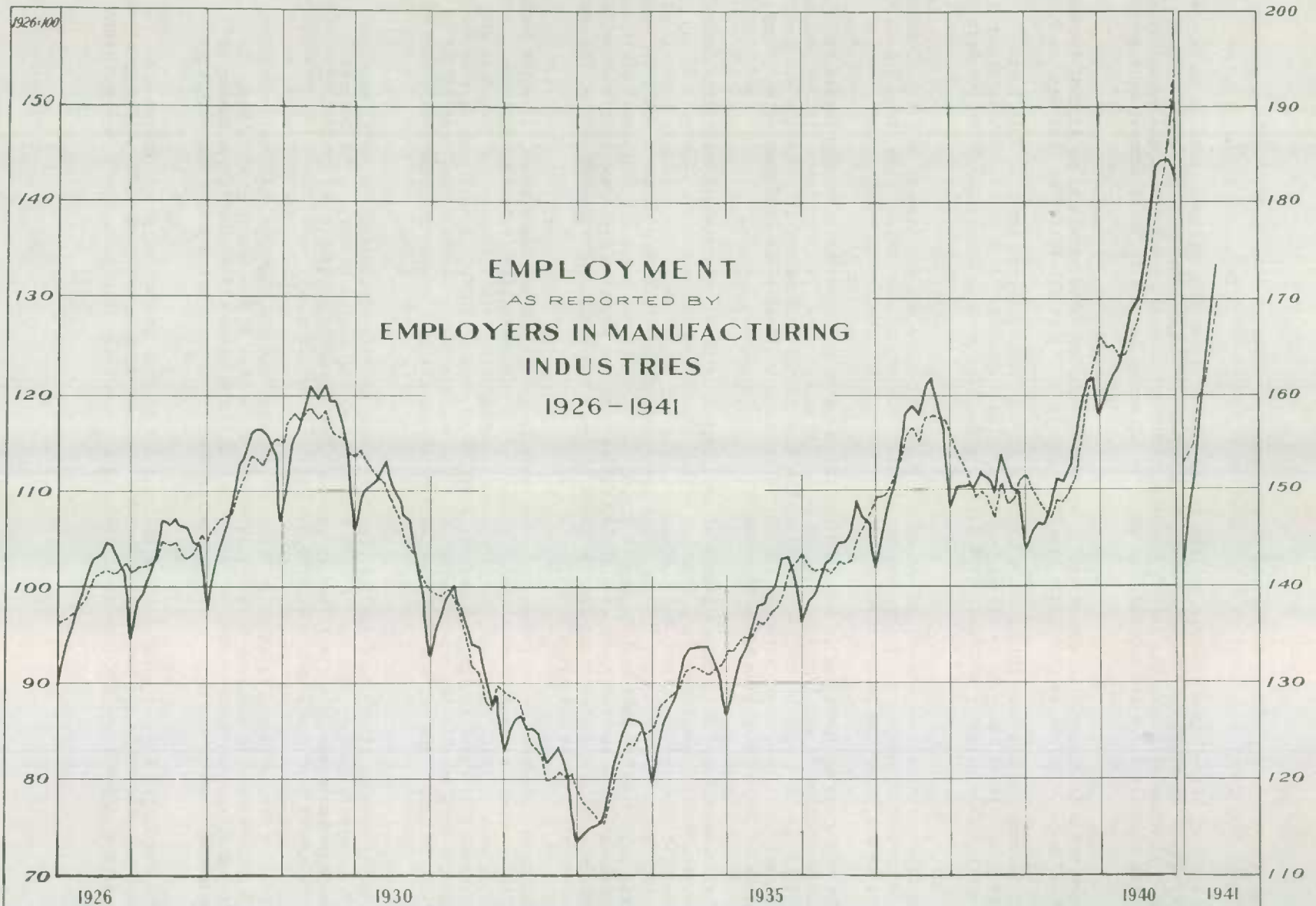
Continued increases in employment were reported in retail and wholesale trade, in which both aggregate and per capita earnings were higher in the period of observation in June than in the corresponding week in May. The 162,464 employees of merchandising establishments for whom data are available earned \$3,746,347 in the last week in June, an advance of \$103,543, or 2.8 p.c., over the payrolls in the same week in the preceding month. The average weekly earnings rose from \$22.68 in May, to \$23.06 in June. The payment of cost-of-living allowances in a number of cases contributed to this gain.

A brief summary of the data for the provinces shows general advances in the total earnings reported for one week in June as compared with the corresponding period in May. The largest proportionate increase was in the Maritime Provinces. The aggregate in Quebec was greater by \$425,047, or almost four p.c., and in Ontario, by \$571,651, or 3.2 p.c.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported higher per capita earnings in the last week in June than in the same period in May. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the percentage gains in the number of workers exceeded those in the aggregate earnings, so that the average per employee was slightly lower.

The statistics for the eight leading cities indicate that in each of these centres the total payrolls disbursed in the period of observation in June were higher than in May. The greatest improvement in employment and earnings was in Hamilton. Relatively larger increases in the numbers

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.

added to the staffs than in the aggregate wages were recorded in Quebec City and Winnipeg, where the indicated per capita averages were consequently rather lower than in the preceding period of observation.

To a considerable extent, the variations in the average earnings per employee shown in the statistics for the various cities reflect the influence of the industrial and the sex distribution of the workers therein. Thus, according to statistics of the Annual Census of Manufactures, there is an unusually large proportion of female workers in Quebec City, where the per capita earnings reported in the current surveys are lower than in the other centres for which data are segregated; on the other hand, Windsor, which indicates the highest weekly averages, recorded a very small proportion of women workers. The preponderance of the heavy industries in Windsor and Hamilton also results in higher-than-average earnings in those two cities, particularly at present, when a great deal of overtime work is reported in such plants.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend continued generally upward throughout the Dominion, the provincial gains in employment ranging from 1.4 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 2.1 p.c. in Alberta, to 5.4 p.c. in New Brunswick and 9.1 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Numerically, the largest additions to staffs were those of 12,162 in Quebec and 16,691 in Ontario; the increase in each case was about 2½ p.c. Employment in all five economic areas reached a new maximum; as compared with July 1, 1940, there were increases ranging from 17.9 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces to 32 p.c. in the Maritimes. In Quebec and Ontario the gains amounted to 28 p.c., and in British Columbia, to 21 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 888 establishments employing 122,589 men and women, as against 114,022 in the preceding month. This seasonal increase of 8,567 persons, which exceeds the average at the beginning of July in the years since 1920, brought the Maritimes' index to 163.9 at July 1, 1941; it was then some 32 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1940, when the improvement over the preceding month had not been so pronounced.

Highway construction and logging reported the greatest expansion in operations at the date under review. There were also additions to staffs in services, transportation and manufacturing. Mining, on the other hand, showed a falling-off. Within the manufacturing division, there was marked activity in food and iron and steel products, while other lines recorded gains on a smaller scale.

The 855 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for July 1, 1940, had reported 91,996 workers, as compared with 86,809 in the preceding month. The index was then 124.0.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed further important advances in Quebec, there being very general increases, the largest of which were in pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products; those in lumber and food factories were also noteworthy. In the non-manufacturing industries, transportation reported considerably heightened employment, and there was also improvement on a smaller scale in mining, communications, construction, services and trade. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally quieter.

The personnel of the 3,149 co-operating firms included 471,187 men and women; as compared with 459,025 at June 1, this was an increase of 12,162 workers, or 2.6 p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward at July 1 in fifteen of the preceding twenty years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province was at a new high level. Standing at 161.8 at the latest date, the index was nearly 28 points above that of 126.6 at July 1, 1940, when the 3,041 business enterprises making returns had employed 362,696 persons, or some 10,493 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were indicated in Ontario, where the 5,438 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 673,288 employees, or 16,691 more than at June 1. The movement at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, been upward, the average change being a moderate advance. The improvement at the date under review has only once been exceeded at that date in the period since 1920. With the increase at July 1, 1941, employment reached a new high level; the index was 28 p.c. above that for the beginning of July last summer.

The expansion at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the co-operating plants took on some 11,300 additional employees. Transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity, while communications, services and trade were also busier. Mining, on the other hand, was slacker. The outstandingly large gains in manufacturing were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other industries also afforded much more employment. Rubber factories, however, released some workers.

The 5,278 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1940, had a staff of 517,370, as compared with 505,550 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in the Prairie Area was in construction and maintenance and transportation, but manufacturing, mining, communications, services and trade also afforded more employment. Data were compiled from 1,776 firms with an aggregate working force of 179,271 persons at July 1, as against 173,529 in their last return. The number of persons added to the staffs (5,742), exceeded the usual increase at July 1, but the percentage gain was slightly below the average at the beginning of July in the period, 1921-1940. The index, at 132.5 at the date under review, was the highest for any month in the years since 1929, being some 18 p.c. above that of 112.4 at July 1, 1940. The 1,710 establishments then co-operating had reported 147,022 employees, as compared with 140,575 at June 1, 1940.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a staff of 128,539 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,316 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 124,747 employees at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was seasonally busier, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions; construction also reported considerable improvement, and there were smaller gains in transportation, services and trade. On the other hand, logging showed curtailment as compared with June 1, 1941; this is customary in the summer, as a result of the fire hazard. Employment reached a new high level, the index, at 139.2, being several points above the previous maximum figure of 134.9 at June 1, 1941. It was also 21.3 p.c. higher than the July 1, 1940, index of 114.8. The 1,274 establishments furnishing data for the beginning of July last year had employed 101,702 men and women, an increase of 2,551 over their staffs 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 in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity; the gains in employment were all considerably above the average for July 1 in the years since 1920. The greatest expansion was in Montreal and Hamilton. The improvement resulted in the establishment of a new high level of employment in each of these centres.

Montreal.- A further advance was noted in Montreal, mainly in manufacturing. Iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported especially large increases, while food, electrical apparatus, beverage, tobacco, lumber and many other divisions showed moderate gains. Among the non-manufacturing groups, transportation and building were also brisker. A combined working force of 221,508 men and women was recorded by the 1,827 co-operating employers, who had 213,898 workers at June 1. This advance was the largest ever indicated at the beginning of July.

An increase had also been noted at July 1, 1940, when 1,789 firms had reported a staff of 176,787; the index then was much lower, standing at 114.3, as compared with 146.2 at the latest date.

Quebec.- A steeply upward movement was indicated in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 218 establishments with 23,726 employees, compared with 22,692 in the preceding month. Employment in construction, services and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was decidedly above that at the beginning of July last summer, when the increase in personnel had been on a smaller scale. The 214 firms then furnishing data had reported an aggregate staff of 17,670.

Toronto.- There was further acceleration in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, services and trade were brisker. The largest gains in employment were in manufacturing, particularly in food and non-ferrous metal products. Iron and steel and textile factories, on the other hand, were rather slacker. The 1,888 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 2,207 workers to 198,718 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,810 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 1,957 persons, to 156,868; the July 1, 1940, index had stood at 121.4, compared with 155.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 241 establishments with 20,246 men and women on their pay-lists, or 435 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, other divisions showing little general change. A larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1940, when 236 firms had reported 16,830 employees. Employment then, however, was at a much lower level than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was an exceptionally pronounced advance in Hamilton, where 3,719 workers were added to the forces of the 338 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 56,424 at the beginning of July, 1941. Manufacturing showed continued expansion, notably in the textile and iron and steel divisions. Trade reported moderate gains, but construction was quieter. For July 1 of last year, 334 returns were tabulated, showing a combined staff of 40,540, compared with 39,918 at June 1, 1940; activity was then decidedly below its present level, the latest index being the highest ever recorded.

In Windsor, a contra-seasonal increase of 757 persons was reported in the payrolls of the 197 co-operating establishments, which had 32,251 in their employ at the date under review; the gain took place mainly in the food and iron and steel industries, but construction was also rather brisker. The index, at 235.6, was considerably higher than at July 1, 1940, when a contraction had been indicated. The personnel of the 194 firms then furnishing data had included 19,820 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Transportation, manufacturing and trade registered advances, while little general change took place in other industries. An aggregate force of 52,066 employees was reported by the 554 firms making returns; this was a gain of 1,134, or 2.2 p.c., over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had been on a smaller scale, and the index of employment then was many points lower than its all-time maximum of 124.9 at the latest date. The 537 statements tabulated for July 1, 1940, had shown a combined staff of 44,342.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to statistics from 589 establishments employing 51,943 persons, as against 50,019 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing and building construction being most pronounced; within the former, the largest additions to the payrolls were in food and iron and steel factories.

Expansion on a rather smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of July last year by the 553 concerns then co-operating; their employees had numbered 41,683. The index then, however, was almost 25 points lower than that of 147.4 at the latest date. This was the highest figure indicated in any month for which information is on record.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed continued expansion at July 1, when a staff of 898,826 men and women was reported by the 6,928 co-operating establishments, whose employees in the preceding month had numbered 873,379. This increase of 25,447 workers, which was considerably larger than usual for the time of year, raised the index, (1926=100), from 167.9 at June 1, 1941, to a new all-time high of 172.9 at the date under review. The previous maximum for July was last summer, when the figure had been 130.3.

The movement at the beginning of July had been downward in nine and upward in eleven of the twenty preceding years for which data are available, the average change from June to July in this period being a very slight advance. Since the improvement at the date under review substantially exceeded the average,

the seasonally-adjusted index showed an important increase, rising from 164.7 at June 1, to 169.4 at the first of July. Like the crude index, the seasonally-corrected figure established a new high.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1941, shows pronounced expansion in the vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups, with smaller gains in many other divisions. The only exception to the generally upward movement was in rubber products, in which employment was rather quieter than in the preceding month.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing have been as follows:- 1941, 172.9; 1940, 130.3; 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1940, had numbered 6,697, and their employees had aggregated 670,123, as compared with 664,512 in the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a seasonal decline in employment in logging, 1,624 men being laid off by the 415 reporting firms, who employed 45,304 at July 1. Improvement was shown in New Brunswick and Quebec, while curtailment was recorded in British Columbia, partly owing to the closing of camps during the season of acute danger from fire. A contra-seasonal increase had been recorded at the same date in 1940, but the index was then about 31 points lower; the latest figure was higher than that for the same month in previous years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 410 mine operators with 82,986 employees, as compared with 83,148 in their last report; this was a contra-seasonal falling-off of 162 workers. The extraction of coal afforded rather less employment, while that of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed improvement. The mining index stood at 176.8, compared with 167.2 at the beginning of July, 1940; an increase over the preceding month had then been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being large gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in stevedoring; 544 employers reported a combined working force of 130,323 persons, as against 124,657 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was greater than in the early summer of 1940, or any other year since 1930. The additions to staffs indicated at the same date of last summer had been much smaller than those at July 1, 1941. The latest gains were the greatest recorded at the beginning of July in any year since 1920. To some extent this may be due to the use of the new questionnaire, which calls for a statement of the number employed in the last pay period in the month, rather than the number at work on a given day.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 26,647 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 25,974 in the preceding month. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index in this division was then several points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Marked increases were again recorded in construction, although the general advance was below normal in the experience of the years since 1920. Data were received from 1,405 contractors whose employees aggregated 188,239, or 13,082 more than at June 1, 1941. In highway construction, some 8,000 additional men were reported on the staffs of the co-operating employers; the number engaged on such work, however, was considerably smaller than at July 1, 1940. There were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance work, both of which showed improvement over last summer. Construction as a whole was more active than at the beginning of July, 1940, although a larger increase had then been indicated. The latest index was the highest since 1930.

Services.- Continued activity was shown in the service group, according to returns from 615 employers with 40,077 persons on their staffs, as compared with 38,060 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the improvement, which was on a larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1940; the index then was several points lower than at the latest date.

Trade.— Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity; the general gain considerably exceeded the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, but was rather less than that reported at July 1 of last summer. Statements were tabulated from 2,187 establishments having 162,464 employees, as against 160,617 at the beginning of June, 1941. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at its maximum for July in the years since 1920.

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 June 16 was 243,656, of whom 121,562 were males; those temporarily stopped numbered 47,733, while there were 10,550 unemployed casual workers. As compared with May 12, 1941, there were declines of 46,656, 18,011 and 2,382, respectively, in the number of wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and unemployed casual workers. As compared with June 17, 1940, there was a reduction of 404,658 in the first category, 33,647 in the second and 26,591 in the third class.

Recent press dispatches state that the number of unemployed registered at July 14 was 277,780, including wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped and the unemployed casual workers. This was a decline of 24,659 from the June 16 figure of 301,939 for these three classes.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that over 380,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural establishments in July, 1941, than in June; of this number, some 210,000 workers were taken on in manufacturing plants, reflecting a further acceleration of defence production.

Substantial gains in employment over July, 1940, were shown by all major industrial groups. The largest increase was in manufacturing, where 2,150,000 more workers were employed over the twelve months. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities, Federal, State and local Government services also reported large increases in the numbers employed.

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole again advanced contra-seasonally in July. The index of employment rose to 130.5 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index to 152.2, the highest levels on record. Employment in durable goods industries was two p.c. higher than in June, and 40 p.c. above July of last year. Although payrolls in the durable goods industries declined slightly from June to July, they were 77 p.c. higher than last July. The 2.2 p.c. increase in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal, and employment in this group is now at a level of 14.6 p.c. above that of July, 1940. Payrolls in non-durable goods increased 2.0 p.c. during the month and were 31.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The 2.2 p.c. increase in the non-durable goods was largely seasonal, and employment in this group is now 14.6 p.c. greater than in July, 1940. Payrolls increased by two p.c. in July, 1941, as compared with the preceding month, and were 31.5 p.c. higher than in July of last year.

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
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	-	-	-	109.6	108.9	110.7	-	-	-	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	129.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
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	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9 x	152.4 x	107.1	167.9 x	134.9	157.3	161.9 x	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.6	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	166.0	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
	Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1941.											
	100.0	7.8	.1	4.7	3.0	29.9	42.8	11.4	5.4	2.3	3.7	8.1

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

x Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	96.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	109.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	172.9	235.6	124.9	147.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1941.								
	34.1	1.5	12.6	1.3	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.3

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
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	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	153.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9 ^x	168.0 ^x	158.3	177.2 ^x	97.2	99.2 ^x	139.5 ^x	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.6	172.9	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1941.									
	100.0	57.1	2.9	5.3	1.6	8.3	12.0	2.5	10.3

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

x Revised.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
MANUFACTURING	57.1	172.9	168.0 ^{2/}	130.3	111.3	111.8	119.0	104.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	175.1	172.9	151.6	143.2	139.0	142.3	134.4
Fur and products	.2	124.4	123.6	119.8	108.0	97.7	105.1	97.1
Leather and products	1.8	137.4	137.0	110.3	108.5	103.4	113.6	106.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	131.6	131.0	107.7	110.9	106.9	115.4	106.3
Lumber and products	4.2	124.1	120.9	102.6	93.1	89.9	99.4	86.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	118.3	115.7	98.3	88.7	84.6	94.8	81.3
Furniture	.6	113.9	111.9	91.8	81.7	81.6	89.3	81.8
Other lumber products	.9	155.2	148.5	127.0	116.6	113.6	121.9	108.2
Musical instruments	.2	95.6	94.3	63.9	51.2	52.8	56.4	44.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	147.8	133.8	126.8	119.1	120.9	119.4	112.7
Pulp and paper products	5.2	131.3	128.3	118.7	110.4	106.7	113.7	102.4
Pulp and paper	2.4	124.7	120.5	113.5	100.1	97.5	110.5	95.0
Paper products	.9	172.2	167.3	143.2	130.3	130.9	135.4	120.6
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.0	125.2	117.0	116.8	110.4	110.3	105.8
Rubber products	1.1	133.4	134.6	108.2	108.5	97.8	109.2	97.3
Textile products	8.9	160.1	159.4	139.7	115.5	116.0	126.0	115.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	173.5	169.9	154.4	121.4	124.1	140.3	131.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	130.7	125.8	121.7	94.8	95.4	105.4	94.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	188.2	186.3	167.6	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	582.9	585.6	474.7	386.6	425.5	523.1	507.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	142.8	143.0	136.7	121.5	118.9	127.6	122.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	154.9	155.6	131.8	109.5	112.3	118.3	104.4
Other textile products	1.1	163.2	166.0	123.7	105.8	98.6	103.1	95.7
Tobacco	.6	107.8	107.0	100.0	96.8	97.4	100.2	93.6
Beverages	.8	216.9	205.6	179.7	175.3	174.7	154.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	341.6	326.6 ^{2/}	198.5	159.1	155.6	154.6	139.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	135.2	133.3	107.3	97.4	94.9	101.5	87.9
Electric light and power	1.2	152.3	149.9	139.7	134.0	134.2	124.0	118.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	211.3	205.9	151.6	131.0	138.0	149.2	128.4
Iron and steel products	18.0	210.7	203.3	128.1	93.7	100.0	111.1	89.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	219.6	211.2	158.6	126.5	124.8	142.8	104.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	226.7	225.2	139.0	112.5	122.1	133.2	105.6
Agricultural implements	.6	107.8	107.9	80.9	53.0	67.4	76.6	63.1
Land vehicles	7.2	183.3	179.8	111.1	83.8	92.3	102.6	86.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	258.2	256.5	144.2	108.6	132.7	160.3	124.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.3	446.8	420.6	253.8	62.8	84.4	82.2	64.1
Heating appliances	.3	161.9	158.4	122.6	127.4	131.2	133.0	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	231.7	226.2	150.6	109.1	123.6	130.0	87.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	236.8	232.3	131.1	103.9	100.4	123.4	92.2
Other iron and steel products	3.5	265.0	242.3	140.9	102.2	99.6	111.9	90.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	288.3	273.9	185.6	156.4	156.2	161.3	135.1
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	184.5	179.7	173.7	160.5	160.0	155.5	142.2
Miscellaneous	.5	212.2	205.5	150.6	144.2	147.0	144.8	132.3
LOGGING	2.9	152.7	158.3	121.4	95.3	86.1	125.0	93.4
MINING	5.3	176.8	177.2 ^{2/}	167.2	164.1	154.5	153.6	134.1
Coal	1.6	89.8	91.5	85.8	82.5	85.1	83.3	83.6
Metallic ores	3.0	372.3	372.1 ^{2/}	352.8	349.8	318.4	312.9	258.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	160.7	161.0	155.9	151.2	137.3	146.3	115.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	99.7	97.2	89.4	86.0	87.2	88.0	82.4
Telegraphs	.4	122.0	115.5	103.3	98.7	100.9	99.9	94.7
Telephones	1.2	93.6	92.2	85.6	82.6	83.4	84.7	79.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	103.7	99.2 ^{2/}	93.7	87.6	86.3	89.4	87.1
Street railways and cartage	2.3	148.6	146.5	134.5	125.9	121.5	120.1	117.5
Steam railways	4.5	89.3	86.2 ^{2/}	81.8	75.0	73.4	78.1	76.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	106.6	94.9	93.2	93.9	98.6	100.6	98.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	149.9	139.5 ^{2/}	105.0	133.1	124.9	128.5	97.4
Building	4.1	148.1	141.1 ^{2/}	79.9	62.5	60.9	69.6	51.3
Highway	5.0	200.0	180.3	152.7	270.7	250.7	232.7	147.7
Railway	2.9	105.7	100.9	86.2	76.2	71.6	89.9	97.5
SERVICES	2.5	179.8	170.9	149.2	147.6	146.1	137.5	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	176.0	163.6	145.7	146.0	143.9	134.6	128.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	156.4	183.6	155.3	150.5	149.6	144.3	136.7
TRADE	10.3	158.5	156.8	142.8	137.4	133.3	133.4	127.3
Retail	7.8	156.3	164.6	148.6	143.4	139.4	140.6	134.4
Wholesale	2.5	137.6	136.2	127.8	121.3	118.9	117.1	111.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	157.6	152.9 ^{2/}	124.7	115.8	113.5	119.1	104.6

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.

2/ Revised.

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

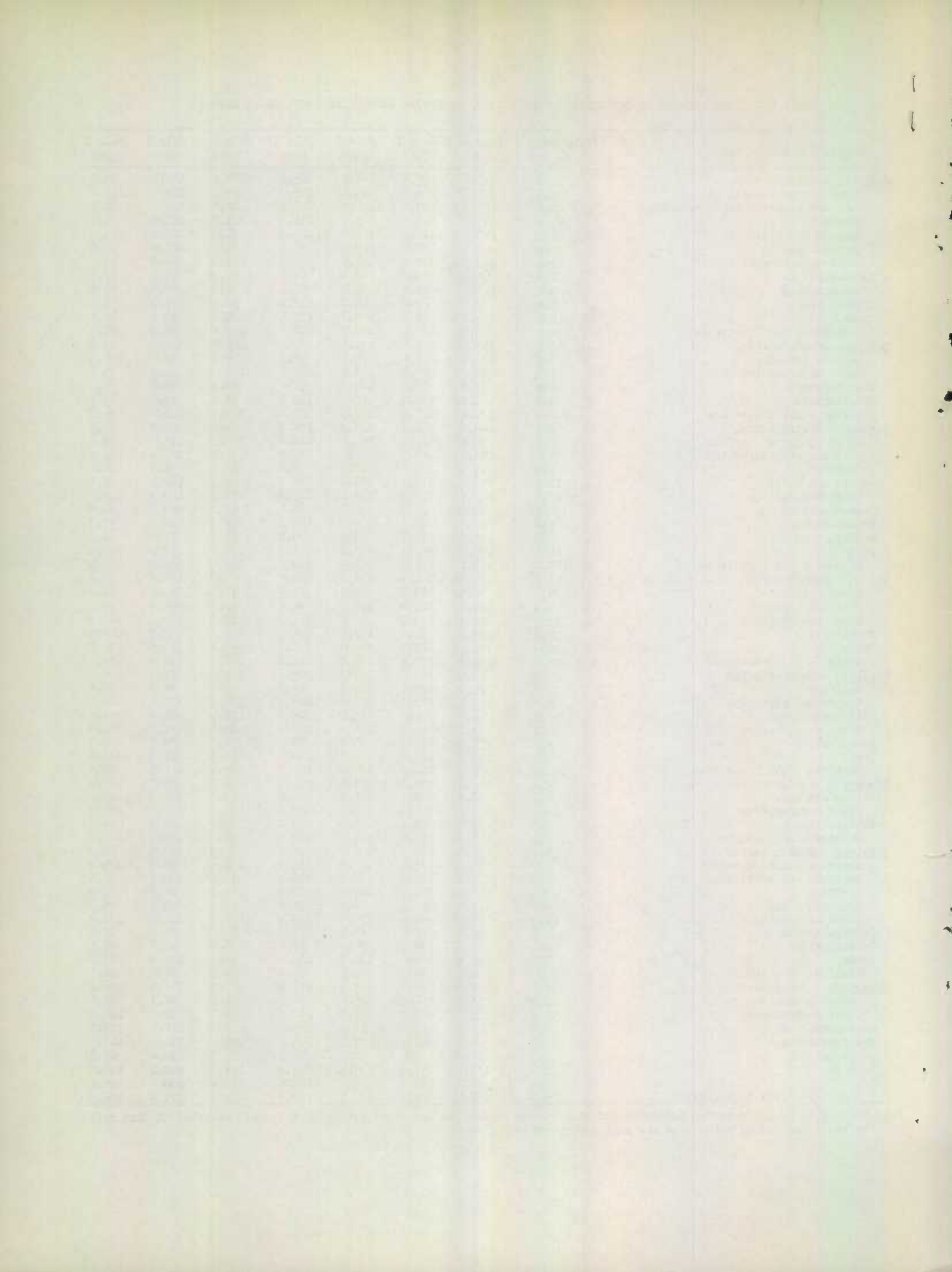
Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.1	154.5	152.2	129.8	112.6	109.5	121.1	104.2
	Lumber products	4.1	112.3	112.0	106.9	97.1	91.6	112.9	99.7
	Pulp and paper	4.3	188.8	187.1	172.9	160.5	153.5	180.7	156.1
	Textile products	3.5	118.2	118.5	109.1	86.2	76.7	92.9	83.4
	Iron and steel	12.9	189.6	183.1	142.2	117.3	114.1	126.0	101.5
	Other manufactures	9.3	145.8	145.3	124.0	111.9	115.4	113.9	101.9
	Logging	6.0	311.4	259.8	183.6	111.7	82.6	192.4	89.7
	Mining	14.2	115.5	118.9	113.8	113.1	113.4	109.9	107.3
	Communications	1.9	108.2	104.7	94.8	90.4	96.9	94.7	93.1
	Transportation	8.3	87.8	85.2	71.3	61.6	62.3	68.4	63.8
	Construction	24.8	320.9	252.9 x	157.4	182.3	204.7	298.6	197.4
	Services	2.1	295.5	258.7	223.8	215.5	215.2	212.7	201.2
	Trade	8.6	170.1	168.7	146.7	136.9	133.5	128.9	121.8
	All Industries	100.0	163.9	152.4 x	124.0	115.9	116.7	135.8	111.7
	<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	63.6	180.2	173.9	134.6	112.6	114.4	120.2
Lumber products		3.4	146.7	143.9	111.6	99.5	104.0	109.6	97.7
Pulp and paper		6.5	128.0	124.4	118.3	105.5	105.4	111.2	97.4
Textile products		15.3	179.8	179.6	154.8	129.1	130.2	138.9	125.4
Iron and steel		15.8	219.6	206.7	122.7	61.2	91.2	103.0	81.9
Other manufactures		22.6	185.6	177.0	138.7	124.8	122.3	122.9	108.9
Logging		3.9	205.6	228.0	170.0	100.0	113.1	187.4	137.3
Mining		2.9	299.7	294.7	294.7	287.4	254.5	256.3	184.6
Communications		1.4	93.4	91.5	81.2	76.9	76.2	78.7	71.5
Transportation		7.9	105.5	96.0	91.4	87.8	90.0	88.9	88.7
Construction		10.5	121.7	121.1	89.4	186.0	147.8	99.9	69.7
Services		2.3	154.0	148.5	128.9	128.0	132.1	120.7	114.4
Trade		7.5	166.1	165.1	151.0	143.8	143.4	139.7	136.3
All Industries		100.0	161.8	157.3	126.6	124.0	119.9	118.0	101.6
<u>Quebec - Ontario</u>		All Manufacturing	65.8	176.1	171.6 x	129.5	110.9	111.2	119.7
	Lumber products	3.3	103.2	100.0	89.5	81.0	77.2	88.7	76.8
	Pulp and paper	5.2	128.7	125.7	114.7	110.3	105.2	110.1	101.2
	Textile products	8.6	142.3	140.9	126.7	104.0	105.2	115.5	109.5
	Iron and steel	24.2	229.5	223.9	137.8	101.8	107.1	120.2	94.3
	Other manufactures	24.5	181.2	175.5 x	138.7	128.6	127.3	132.0	119.6
	Logging	1.5	110.1	110.8	104.7	81.2	77.3	79.8	79.3
	Mining	4.6	312.6	313.9 x	292.0	288.6	251.8	254.3	217.5
	Communications	1.5	91.3	89.9	84.1	79.4	81.7	83.0	76.8
	Transportation	5.5	99.0	95.3	92.6	84.2	84.1	88.5	83.9
	Construction	8.8	155.2	148.2	116.2	104.5	112.8	135.6	89.8
	Services	2.3	202.7	195.7	168.9	165.3	164.3	153.1	150.2
	Trade	10.0	166.3	165.1	149.3	144.4	138.9	140.8	133.7
	All Industries	100.0	166.0	161.9 x	129.6	114.7	114.0	122.2	106.2
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	31.2	141.4	139.2	116.4	105.5	105.6	111.8
Lumber products		2.3	143.7	141.0	111.0	105.5	102.9	111.5	94.6
Pulp and paper		2.4	107.6	106.1	101.3	102.8	96.6	96.5	92.2
Textile products		2.5	194.3	196.9	152.0	127.1	118.9	139.9	118.4
Iron and steel		10.9	113.2	110.7	86.6	74.5	81.6	86.7	79.9
Other manufactures		13.1	179.3	176.3	152.6	140.9	136.3	143.0	133.2
Logging		.6	64.0	78.3	41.2	33.0	14.9	13.4	10.8
Mining		6.1	123.7	121.6	108.8	98.9	99.4	97.0	94.2
Communications		2.5	115.9	110.5	98.5	97.0	97.6	95.3	92.4
Transportation		17.8	114.4	110.5	105.5	96.6	89.7	93.8	93.6
Construction		19.7	139.1	130.8	104.5	95.8	86.9	96.4	106.8
Services		3.8	179.3	162.7	142.9	141.8	137.3	130.1	123.2
Trade		18.3	135.2	131.8	125.3	120.7	117.2	117.5	112.9
All Industries		100.0	132.5	128.3	112.4	104.0	99.8	104.0	101.9
<u>British Columbia</u>		All Manufacturing	45.6	165.3	158.5	130.6	114.0	112.9	114.8
	Lumber products	14.7	139.0	134.4	113.4	103.5	95.8	101.5	88.4
	Pulp and paper	5.3	150.1	148.6	126.1	112.9	103.3	123.6	113.5
	Textile products	1.2	171.0	172.4	142.1	111.8	122.4	126.8	114.9
	Iron and steel	9.4	263.1	245.7	137.5	82.5	92.7	86.2	71.9
	Other manufactures	15.0	163.0	155.0	148.9	136.8	141.3	134.6	131.7
	Logging	6.5	113.7	121.4	83.2	117.5	75.0	110.7	77.5
	Mining	7.9	118.5	117.7	112.0	113.0	117.9	114.4	96.8
	Communications	2.6	120.1	116.5	114.5	116.7	114.5	115.8	108.9
	Transportation	10.6	103.7	101.5	98.1	101.8	98.2	104.1	100.9
	Construction	10.9	116.3	104.9	81.3	78.0	97.7	132.0	116.3
	Services	3.4	147.5	143.0	130.8	134.6	121.9	118.3	109.3
	Trade	12.5	160.4	158.8	141.4	137.0	129.9	135.3	124.6
	All Industries	100.0	139.2	134.9	114.8	111.0	108.0	117.1	104.8

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. x Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.1	165.0	159.5	124.3	105.3	106.4	110.4	96.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	147.6	144.0	135.3	128.0	124.0	109.7	113.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	125.8	123.6	116.2	115.2	108.6	106.5	102.3
Textiles	14.8	157.5	158.9	133.0	113.1	115.2	117.0	101.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.3	147.3	141.6	128.4	119.5	121.7	110.0	105.6
Iron and steel	22.3	198.5	187.6	119.8	81.5	89.9	101.0	80.0
Other manufactures	22.0	158.3	151.8	121.1	110.3	107.0	114.8	99.2
Communications	1.4	65.2	65.0	68.0	64.9	64.9	66.2	62.4
Transportation	6.4	117.1	101.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	98.8	95.8
Construction	5.1	70.4	67.2	51.2	117.8	98.1	69.0	50.7
Trade	12.5	156.8	156.3	145.7	137.9	135.8	133.1	129.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	146.2	141.1	114.3	108.3	106.4	105.5	93.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	69.1	197.6	188.1	131.1	107.2	109.3	109.0	97.0
Leather products	11.8	109.2	107.4	79.1	95.1	96.8	102.4	104.5
Other manufactures	57.3	236.7	224.1	153.6	112.7	115.0	111.9	93.6
Transportation	4.0	70.9	69.0	124.5	97.6	97.9	90.6	91.4
Construction	8.4	170.2	158.0	110.7	329.6	98.5	98.7	73.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	171.1	163.9	127.3	127.4	109.1	106.4	94.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	68.6	164.6	162.7	123.0	107.5	105.6	107.8	99.3
Plant products - edible	5.7	155.2	149.0	122.5	116.2	114.1	115.4	108.4
Printing and publishing	7.6	150.8	149.5	131.2	129.9	123.8	126.1	116.8
Textiles	9.9	119.5	120.0	102.5	85.6	87.6	91.3	86.4
Iron and steel	17.7	237.7	238.7	139.6	98.2	95.3	100.1	81.8
Other manufactures	27.7	160.6	157.2	123.1	113.8	111.9	112.2	106.7
Communications	1.5	70.8	70.9	70.3	68.2	67.8	68.1	64.5
Transportation	3.8	107.7	103.9	105.7	100.1	102.7	102.1	93.7
Construction	4.0	132.0	135.5	69.3	60.2	66.6	71.6	60.7
Trade	18.1	149.9	147.3	137.8	131.7	127.4	132.1	125.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	155.1	153.3	121.4	109.4	107.4	109.5	101.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	51.3	156.3	149.9	116.2	100.7	97.6	104.7	99.4
Lumber products	4.4	76.3	60.5	80.0	71.3	51.4	68.1	64.2
Pulp and paper	14.8	124.4	116.4	102.7	94.6	92.7	98.8	94.0
Other manufactures	32.1	212.3	210.7	140.1	116.2	117.8	122.1	116.2
Construction	12.0	159.0	161.4	161.4	142.6	123.0	150.3	144.2
Trade	20.9	171.2	172.4	149.4	140.8	139.9	134.9	134.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	153.8	150.6	124.0	111.8	106.8	114.9	110.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.0	180.9	165.6	127.2	105.6	111.2	118.7	98.1
Textiles	13.8	121.2	107.5	106.5	85.3	87.9	94.5	89.5
Electrical apparatus	9.4	164.1	161.9	126.9	105.7	122.0	130.6	104.1
Iron and steel	43.6	243.3	213.2	135.2	109.8	116.5	121.9	92.5
Other manufactures	18.2	152.1	151.4	134.5	117.9	120.3	131.3	111.5
Construction	3.3	115.9	152.9	63.7	58.0	56.3	52.9	49.7
Trade	7.7	155.8	151.8	140.3	134.3	137.8	131.2	129.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	172.9	161.9	124.2	105.7	109.9	116.3	99.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	89.4	266.8	258.6	155.9	121.2	138.2	159.3	119.2
Iron and steel	73.4	286.3	282.3	150.8	110.0	130.6	160.7	113.0
Other manufactures	16.0	203.6	181.3	173.1	158.6	163.7	153.9	141.9
Construction	2.5	85.5	68.3	45.6	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	235.6	229.9	143.4	114.7	128.8	149.8	113.0
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	51.7	136.4	134.4	108.7	98.6	99.5	108.5	98.7
Animal products - edible	6.2	175.3	193.5	142.6	136.5	132.4	145.5	129.8
Printing and publishing	4.8	110.0	106.9	106.4	106.3	99.6	100.8	96.6
Textiles	7.0	198.4	201.0	156.2	128.9	132.2	145.7	132.0
Iron and steel	18.8	114.3	111.2	84.0	71.8	77.7	89.0	79.3
Other manufactures	14.9	149.1	140.6	125.5	119.5	116.0	121.5	112.4
Transportation	5.6	75.4	72.5	85.3	79.0	81.0	85.9	78.5
Construction	8.4	154.2	154.7	54.7	39.0	55.8	40.3	46.3
Trade	2.8	115.9	111.6	104.9	102.6	99.5	101.0	97.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	124.9	122.2	101.3	94.3	95.2	99.2	92.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	47.7	193.0	185.4	143.1	119.0	117.1	116.9	106.8
Lumber products	10.8	133.5	131.2	105.5	90.7	82.9	88.3	75.6
Other manufactures	36.9	222.0	211.8	161.2	132.2	132.7	130.0	121.0
Communications	4.6	111.6	108.7	111.8	115.3	113.0	112.3	107.3
Transportation	10.5	84.4	83.7	97.1	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.7
Construction	7.3	98.3	79.2	58.3	43.1	61.5	80.4	67.6
Services	5.7	139.0	137.0	133.8	135.8	118.2	118.0	105.5
Trade	24.2	161.7	160.4	145.0	140.4	132.4	140.4	128.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	147.4	141.9	122.9	112.6	111.0	114.8	106.0

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



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