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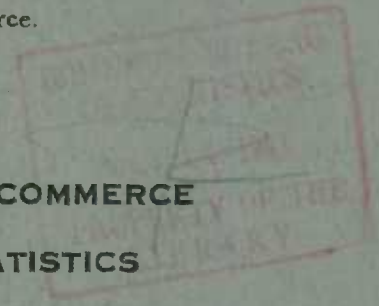
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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



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

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician;
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GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of August showed a further important gain, partly seasonal in character, but substantially exceeding the average at Aug. 1 in the experience of the last twenty years. The increase was the seventh recorded in as many months, in each of which the expansion was above normal for the time of year. The latest gain was smaller than that in any of the preceding four months; however, it exceeded the usual mid-summer advance by about the same proportion as was indicated in the reports for May, June and July.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns for Aug. 1 from 12,577 establishments employing 1,605,580 persons, an increase of 32,090, or two p.c., over the number reported at the first of July. The index number advanced from 157.4⁺ in the preceding month to 160.6 at the latest date. The latter figure constituted a new all-time high, being 25.6 p.c. above that of 127.9 at Aug. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for midsummer.

Since the number of employees added to the staffs at the beginning of August exceeded the average, there was a further increase in the seasonally adjusted index, which rose from 154.4⁺ at July 1, to 166.3 at the beginning of August. These two figures are the highest on record in the period of more than twenty years during which the current surveys have been made.

The expansion in manufactures contributed materially to the general gain recorded at Aug. 1, when the number of workers absorbed by such establishments was decidedly above average, and constituted an unusually large proportion of the increase in all industries. Thus, in the experience of past years, the gain in employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 has averaged roughly one-seventh of the total, while at the latest date it was over 70 p.c.

The distribution of the workers included in the current surveys as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions have shown considerable differences in recent months. The following table illustrates these variations as indicated by the data for the beginning of August in 1941 and immediately preceding years:-

	P.C. Distribution of Workers at Aug. 1		Indexes of employment at Aug. 1 (1926=100)		
	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Non- Manufacturing</u>	<u>Manu- facturing</u>	<u>Non-Manu- facturing</u>	<u>All Industries</u>
1937	52.5	47.5	118.1	122.2	120.0
1938	52.2	47.8	110.0	114.3	112.1
1939	50.5	49.5	112.8	122.7	117.5
1940	55.2	44.8	134.4	120.7	127.9
1941	57.3	42.7	176.9	143.0	160.6

⁺Revised.



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

The effect of war-time conditions upon the industrial pattern is further shown in the distribution of the workers added to the staffs of manufacturing establishments at Aug. 1 in 1940 and 1941, as compared with the changes indicated at that date in the three preceding years. Incidentally, the number added to the working forces in manufacturing at midsummer in 1941 was rather larger than in any other year of the record, although the percentage gain was lower than at Aug. 1, 1940.

Percentage Change in Number of Employees reported at Aug. 1
as compared with July 1 in:-

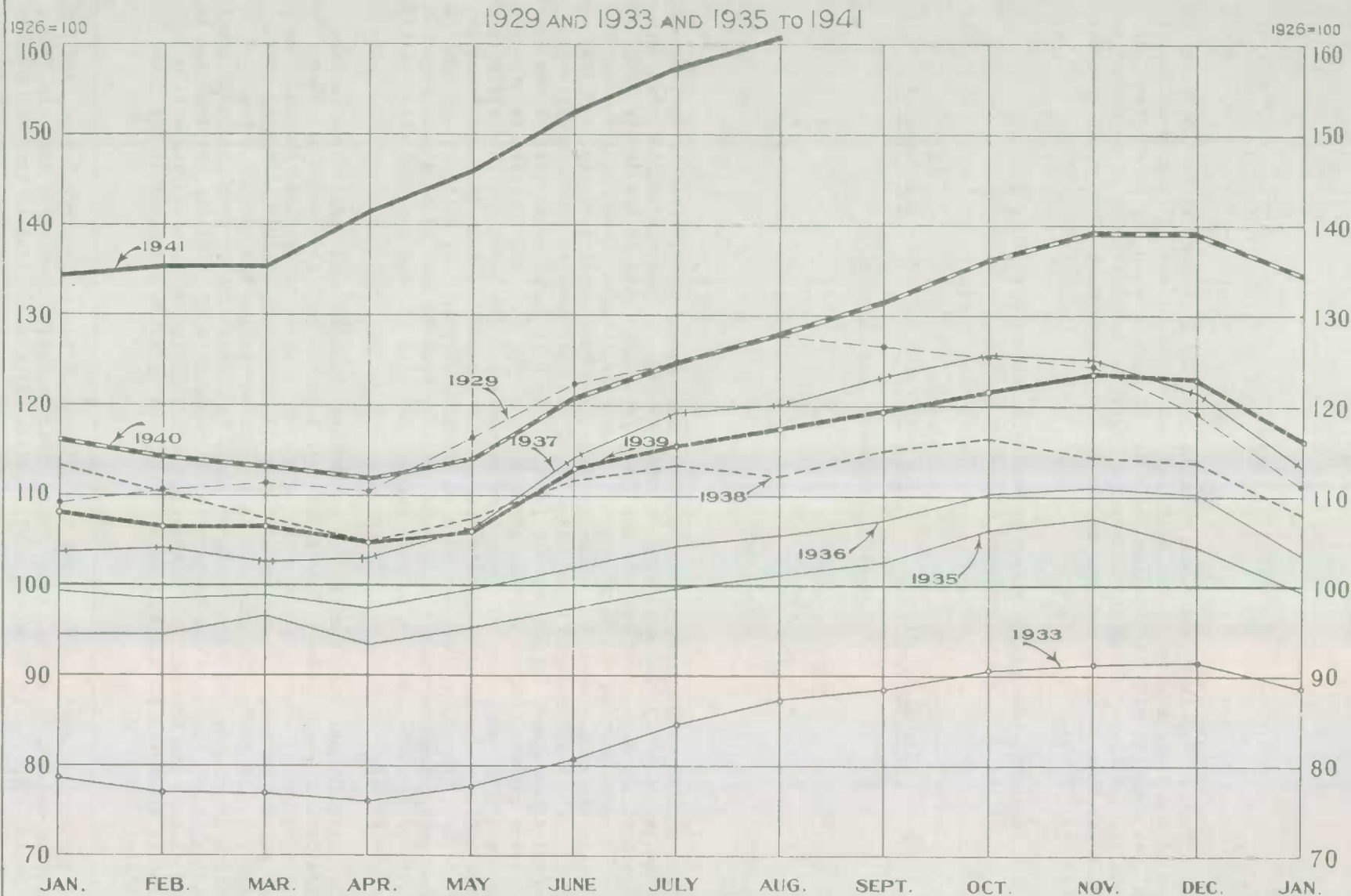
	<u>Durable</u> <u>Goods Manufacturing</u>	<u>Non-Durable</u> <u>Goods Manufacturing</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Manufactures</u>
	(decrease indicated by the minus sign)		
1937	- 2.7	2.4	- 0.8
1938	- 5.1	2.6	- 1.6
1939	- 0.4	2.5	1.3
1940	3.8	2.6	3.1
1941	2.8	2.4	2.6

Prior to 1940, employment in the durable class¹ had almost invariably declined at midsummer. The number of additional employees reported at Aug. 1, 1940, was smaller than that of 12,300 indicated at the date under review, the lower percentage gain at the latter being due to the expansion in employment in the durable goods industries. Where these had accounted for just over 40 p.c. of the number employed by the manufacturers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, and 44 p.c. at Aug. 1, 1940, they employed more than half of the much greater number of factory operatives reported at midsummer of the present year. No doubt a large proportion of the nearly 452,000 men and women reported in the durable goods class at the date under review is employed, directly or indirectly, in connection with war-time production. The index for this division at Aug. 1, 1941, was 194.9, compared with 130.4 in 1940, 99.2 in 1939, 97.7 in 1938 and 109.9 in 1937. Thus in the last two years there has been an increase of 96.5 p.c. in those employed in the durable goods group; this percentage gain substantially exceeds that of 32.4 p.c. reported in the non-durable goods class, being also much larger than that of 56.8 p.c. indicated in all manufactures in the 24 months.

The insignificant variation in the percentage gains in employment shown in the production of non-durable goods between July 1 and Aug. 1 in the last five years has been accompanied by a substantial growth in the number employed in these industries; the index at midsummer of the present year was 162.9, compared with 137.3 at Aug. 1, 1940, 123.0 in 1939, 119.3 in 1938 and 124.5 in 1937. The increase during the war period has been 32.4 p.c. reflecting partly a growing demand for consumers' goods in Canada arising from generally greater civilian purchasing power, but also due in part to the production of goods for personal use in the armed forces at home and abroad. The noteworthy expansion in the chemical industries in response to war-time needs has also had an important effect upon the situation in the non-durable goods class.

¹ The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures; iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making these calculations, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

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



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.

A further brief analysis of the data shows growth in each of the economic areas in the proportion of workers in the durable goods division, the index numbers in all cases having shown important advances since the outbreak of war. These gains have been as follows: Maritime Provinces, 53.5 p.c.; Quebec, 132.9 p.c.; Ontario, 100.1 p.c.; Prairie Provinces, 40.3 p.c.; and British Columbia, 67 p.c. Over 53 p.c. of those employed in the durable goods group at Aug. 1, 1941, were situated in Ontario, while Quebec reported 27.4 p.c. of the total number employed in those industries.

The expansion in the production of non-durable goods in the same period of 24 months has in each of the economic areas been on a much smaller scale, and the range has been much narrower, from 19 p.c. in British Columbia, to 36.4 p.c. in Quebec. Firms in the latter province reported 40.3 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing consumers' goods at Aug. 1; this fact, closely associated with an unusually high proportion of female labour, is probably largely responsible for the lower-than-average per capita earnings indicated in Quebec.

Returning to the comparison of employment at Aug. 1 and July 1, the statistics show further expansion in manufacturing, a continuation of the upward movement shown in 22 of the last 24 months; this has resulted in the establishments of successive new all-time highs in the last six months. The latest figure, at 176.9, was 31.6 p.c. higher than that of 134.4 indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, until now the midsummer maximum. Very general improvement was shown at the latest date in employment in factories, that in iron and steel, food, lumber and chemical plants being most extensive.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services reported increased activity. The gains in construction were greatest. Seasonal declines were recorded in trade and logging; these slightly exceeded the average losses at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920.

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

As already stated, the unadjusted index of employment in all industries, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 160.6 at the beginning of August, 1941, compared with revised figure of 157.4 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude indexes have been as follows: 1940, 127.9; 1939, 117.6; 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1940, 12,214 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,252,934 persons, compared with 1,221,316 in the preceding month. Improvement had then been noted in manufacturing, and in many non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of employment collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators, show that at Aug. 1, 883 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 60,028 persons, compared with 59,700 in the preceding month. On the 1926 base as 100, the index stood at 118.3 at the beginning of August. 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 Aug. 1 survey of employment to 1,665,603 in 13,460 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 160.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 158.5; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations were included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 157.4 to 155.4. The Aug. 1, 1940 index had stood at 127.9 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 127.2 when they were included.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

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

(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	
	July 1	August 1	June	July	June	July
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	122,669	122,789	2,622,207	2,723,605	21.38	22.18
Prince Edward Island	2,114	2,614	45,120	54,394	21.34	20.81
Nova Scotia	73,918	74,405	1,591,588	1,674,617	21.53	22.51
New Brunswick	46,637	45,770	985,499	994,594	21.13	21.73
Quebec	471,518	488,670	11,172,005	11,676,198	23.69	23.89
Ontario	671,207	675,166	18,146,550	18,331,106	27.04	27.15
Prairie Provinces	179,410	183,498	4,659,071	4,876,032	25.97	26.57
Manitoba	84,506	85,839	2,223,275	2,329,931	26.31	27.14
Saskatchewan	37,185	37,203	915,945	937,244	24.63	25.19
Alberta	57,719	60,456	1,519,851	1,608,857	26.33	26.61
British Columbia	128,688	135,457	3,609,963	3,723,683	27.28	27.49
CANADA	1,573,490	1,605,580	40,109,796	41,330,624	25.49	25.74
(b) Cities						
Montreal	221,486	224,990	5,478,162	5,640,787	24.73	25.07
Quebec City	23,717	24,835	487,181	515,870	20.54	20.77
Toronto	198,790	200,750	5,349,858	5,369,238	26.91	26.75
Ottawa	20,246	20,677	476,092	485,251	23.52	23.47
Hamilton	54,247	54,819	1,501,664	1,520,867	27.68	27.74
Windsor	32,251	31,393	1,232,784	1,187,507	38.22	37.83
Winnipeg	52,070	53,612	1,300,788	1,370,976	24.26	26.33
Vancouver	51,978	54,847	1,333,481	1,456,821	25.65	26.56
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	896,752	919,689	23,148,603	23,959,995	25.81	26.05
Durable Goods	439,680	451,863	12,378,144	12,867,660	28.15	28.48
Non-Durable Goods	437,681	448,151	10,159,280	10,476,031	23.21	23.38
Logging	45,304	39,410	878,346	783,859	19.39	19.89
Mining	82,986	83,566	2,618,473	2,631,867	31.55	31.49
Communications	26,647	27,149	708,344	719,452	26.58	26.50
Transportation	130,911	132,305	4,176,220	4,317,203	31.90	32.63
Construction and Maintenance	188,330	201,790	4,196,595	4,582,293	22.28	22.71
Services	40,077	40,997	635,708	641,242	15.86	15.64
Trade	162,483	160,874	3,747,507	3,694,713	23.06	23.00
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,573,490	1,605,580	40,109,796	41,330,624	25.49	25.74

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The data on earnings given in the present report result from the fifth tabulation of weekly earnings. As in the case of the statistics previously published, they must be regarded as preliminary. A brief explanation of the current information on earnings, and its treatment in the Bureau, is given in the note below.

The 12,577 establishments furnishing statistics reported that their employees, numbering 1,605,580 at Aug. 1, were paid \$41,330,624 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was an increase of \$1,220,828 over the sum of \$40,109,796 earned by the 1,573,490 persons employed by these establishments at July 1. An increase of two p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by a gain of three p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, so that the per capita earnings gained slightly, rising from \$25.49 in the last week in June, to \$25.74 in the last week in July.

In the last bulletin on employment and earnings, it was stated that 1,574,866 workers employed at July 1 had been paid \$40,246,036 in the last week in June, a per capita average of \$25.56. There were some revisions in practically all provinces, cities and industries, due to the detection of errors made possible only when the figures for the succeeding month became available.

A summary of the data is given in the table on the next page, statistics being given for the provinces, the eight leading cities and the main industrial groups. It is hoped shortly to publish the figures in much greater detail than at present seems advisable.

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 month.

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

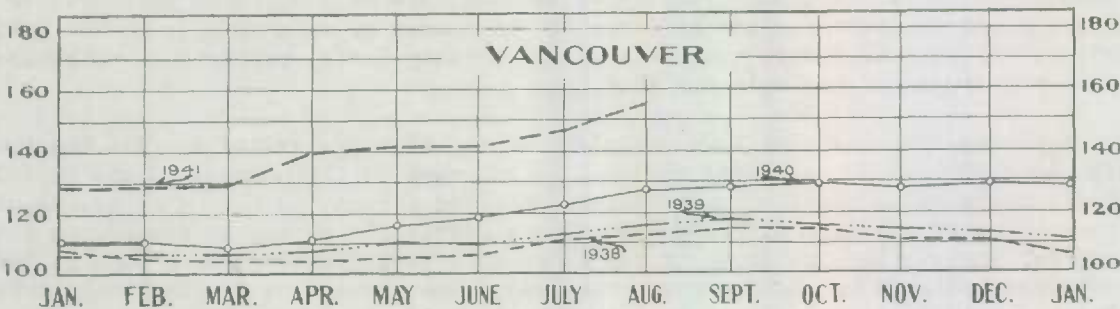
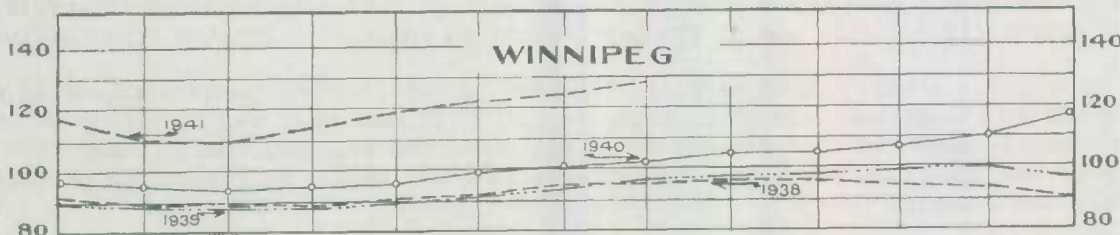
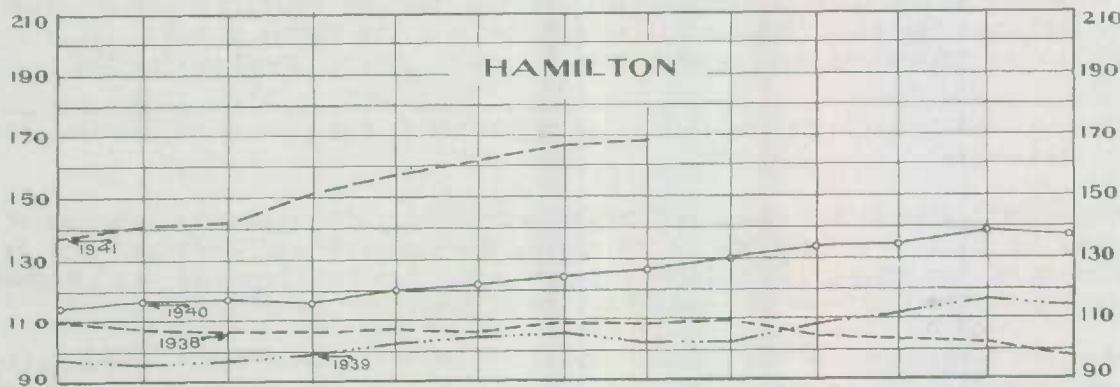
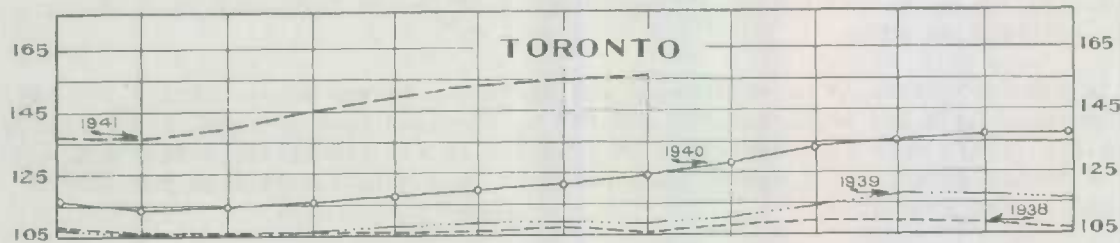
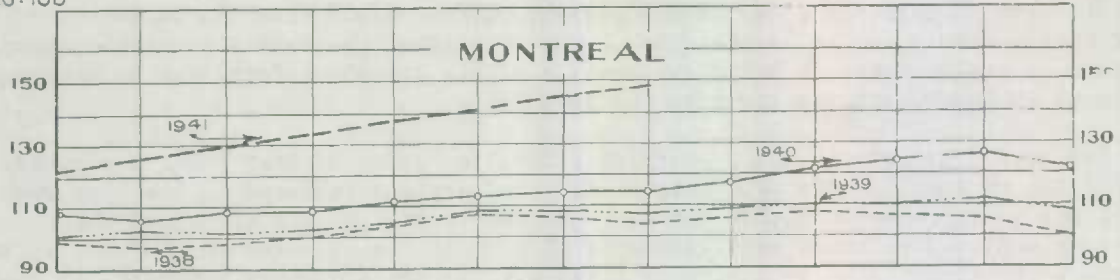
Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1938-1941

1926:100

1926:100



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

A brief analysis of the information for the leading industries, shows that the 919,689 persons employed at Aug. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers received \$23,959,995 for their services in the preceding week; at July 1 the same establishments had employed 896,752 men and women, whose payrolls in the last week in June had totalled \$23,148,603. The increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by a rise of 3.5 p.c. in the aggregate earnings. The per capita average rose from \$25.81 in the period of observation in June to \$26.06 in July. Both these figures slightly exceeded the all-industries per capita averages of \$25.49 and \$25.74 in June and July, respectively.

The earnings of the 451,863 persons reported in the manufacture of durable goods amounted to \$12,867,660 in July, a gain of four p.c. over the figure for the same period in June. The importance of the part played by the heavy industries in the national economy is indicated by the fact that in July, some 31 p.c. of the total earnings disbursed by the 12,577 establishments furnishing data was paid to those employed in such industries, who constituted approximately 28 p.c. of the total employees included in the survey for August 1.

The per capita earnings in the durable goods divisions at \$28.48, considerably exceeded the figure of \$23.38 reported in the non-durable goods group. The difference in these averages is partly due to the sex distribution of the employees in the two classes, there being a much larger proportion of female workers in the latter. Another factor is the greater prevalence of overtime work, while the generally high degree of training and skill required of many of those employed in the durable goods group probably accounts to an even greater extent for the relatively high earnings.

Logging camps continued to release men, there being a seasonal decline of 13 p.c. in the number employed, together with a reduction of 10.8 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, which were reported as \$783,859 in the last week in July. The per capita earnings, however, were rather larger, at \$19.89, compared with \$19.39 in the final week in June. These figures do not make any allowance for board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of those employed in logging camps.

There was a small gain in the number of employees, and in the payrolls distributed in mining; the 83,566 workers for whom data are available were paid \$2,631,867. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. over the total earnings reported in the period of observation in June, but as the number of employees had grown by 0.7 p.c. there was a slight falling-off in the per capita earnings. These stood at \$31.49 in the last week in July, six cents lower than in the same period in the preceding month.

In communications also the increase in employment was rather greater than that shown in earnings, those newly added to the staffs usually being taken at the lower rates. The 27,149 men and women reported by communications companies were paid \$719,452 in one week in July. The per capita figure of \$26.50 was lower by eight cents than that paid in June.

Employment and earnings in transportation showed further increases, there being a gain of 1.1 p.c. in the former and 3.4 p.c. in the latter; the 132,305 persons on the working forces of the co-operating firms at Aug. 1 were reported to have earned \$4,317,203 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was \$32.63, compared with \$31.90 in the last week in June.

The number of persons employed in construction and maintenance at the beginning of August was 201,790, while their earnings were given as \$4,582,293 in the period of observation. These figures were respectively 7.1 p.c. and 9.2 p.c. higher than those reported by the same firms in their last return. The average weekly earnings per employee rose from \$22.28 in June, to \$22.71 in July.

In the services division, the 40,997 men and women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data were paid \$641,242. This was almost one p.c. higher than the payrolls disbursed by these employers in the last week in June, but as the number of employees rose by 2.3 p.c., there was a decline in the per capita earnings. These fell from \$15.86 in the last week in June, to \$15.64 in the same period in July. As in the case of logging camps, the

figures of earnings in the service group appear somewhat lower than they would if they included the value of the board and lodging, furnished as part of their remuneration to many employees in hotels and restaurants. This industry employs a majority of those in the service group.

Trading establishments were seasonally slacker, a condition which was reflected in the number of persons working therein, and also in their earnings. These decreased by 1.4 p.c., while the personnel was reduced by 1.1 p.c. The 160,674 employees on the working force of the co-operating firms were paid \$3,694,713 in the last week in July. The per capita figure was \$23.00, compared with \$23.06 in the same period in June.

The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns for the last week in July were higher in all provinces than in the same period in June. The gains ranged from less than one p.c. in New Brunswick, (where there was a falling-off in employment), to 6.1 p.c. in British Columbia. In Quebec, the recorded payrolls aggregated \$11,676,198, a figure which was higher by \$504,193, or 4.5 p.c., than that distributed in the last week in June. The total reported by firms in Ontario for the last week in July was \$18,331,106, being one p.c. greater than in the same period in the preceding month.

The per capita average weekly earnings indicated in July in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the four Western Provinces exceeded those recorded in June. The gains varied from that of 11 cents in Ontario to 83 cents in Manitoba. In Nova Scotia, there was a slight loss in the per capita figure, while in Prince Edward Island, the average showed a greater decline. This was mainly due to the employment of a considerable number of employees in construction, taken on at the lower rates of pay.

The differences in the per capita figures for the various provinces reflect to a considerable extent the industrial, sex and age distributions of the persons employed therein. Thus in Ontario and British Columbia, where the highest averages are found, the proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries is unusually large, involving the employment of many highly skilled and experienced workers. On the other hand, the greater proportion of workers in the consumers' goods industries in Quebec, implies a higher ratio of female workers, and consequently of workers tending to belong in the younger age groups; this combination produces a figure of per capita weekly earnings in Quebec that is lower than the Ontario or the Dominion average.

The statistics of earnings tabulated for the eight leading cities shows increases in seven of these centres, the exception being Windsor, where employment and earnings both declined. The percentage loss in the latter exceeded that in the former, so that the per capita figure in Windsor was also lower in the last week in July than in the same period in June. In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were increases in the aggregate earnings disbursed, ranging from a gain of 0.4 p.c. in Toronto, to 9.2 p.c. in Vancouver, where there was a $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. increase in employment. In each of these cities, the number of persons employed was also greater, in some cases by a proportion which exceeded the advance in the payrolls. This was the case in Toronto and Ottawa, resulting in a rather lower figure of per capita earnings in those centres. In Quebec City, Hamilton and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the average earnings per employee showed increases.

As pointed out in previous bulletins, the variations in the per capita earnings, which are particularly noteworthy in the cities, are mainly due to the industrial and sex distribution of the workers therein. The highest figures are in Windsor, reflecting a concentration of the heavy industries, with a consequently large proportion of male workers. In Hamilton, the same conditions prevail, though to a rather less extent.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in all provinces except New Brunswick, where seasonal curtailment in logging reduced employment in the province as a whole. The largest numbers added to the payrolls were in Quebec and British Columbia. Activity generally was greater than at Aug. 1, 1940. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the index numbers were the highest on record; in the Prairie Area, the favourable comparison goes back to the summer of 1929.

Maritime Provinces - Statements were tabulated from 894 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 122,789 persons, 120 more than in the preceding month; the trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but was unfavourable in New Brunswick. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole, manufacturing, transportation, services and construction reported increased activity, while mining and logging were slacker, the losses in the latter being extensive. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest gains were in the iron and steel division, in which, however, the increase was not so marked as in preceding months. Animal food factories, on the other hand, afforded less employment. The general index, at 164.2, was almost forty points higher than at the same date in 1940, when improvement had also been indicated.

The 863 employers in this area whose returns were included in the survey for Aug. 1, 1940, had reported 92,527 workers, as compared with 92,184 in the preceding month.

Quebec - Further marked improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 3,149 establishments 488,670 employees, as against 471,518 at July 1. Industrial activity generally reached a new high level, greatly surpassing that of Aug. 1, 1940, when gains on a smaller scale had been noted; the index then stood at 130.6, as compared with 167.8 at the latest date.

Logging, retail trade and transportation recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August, the losses in the first two being partly seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants being most extensive; those in iron and steel were particularly large. Mining, communications and construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the increase in work on the highways was greatest.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 3,062 employers had reported 374,294 workers, as compared with 362,825 in the preceding month.

Ontario - The buoyant movement in industrial employment in Ontario continued in evidence, the 5,439 co-operating firms having enlarged their personnel by 3,959 men and women, to 675,166 at Aug. 1. The average change at midsummer in the years since 1920 has been a slight decline, so that the advance at the latest date was contra-seasonal; it was, however, on a smaller scale than any recently recorded increase, and was also less than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1940. Employment in manufacturing continued to expand, mainly in the heavy industries; lumber, rubber, chemical and other lines also showed moderate improvement. Fruit and vegetable canneries, on the other hand, were not so busy.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and retail trade were seasonally slacker, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and services reported greater activity.

Employment at Aug. 1, 1940, had shown a large gain from the preceding month, but the index number then was many points lower, standing at 132.8, as compared with 165.5 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 5,286, and the reported staffs had aggregated 530,341.

Prairie Provinces - Further improvement was indicated in this area; the 1,773 establishments furnishing data had 183,498 workers, as compared with 179,410 at the beginning of July. Alberta recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces



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.

in services, trade, mining, transportation, construction and manufacturing. Within the last named group, which showed exceptionally pronounced gains, the largest increases were in lumber, food, iron and steel and chemicals. The general index of employment, at 135.6, was several points above that of 114.9 at Aug. 1 of last year, when a total of 1,718 firms had reported 150,325 persons in their employ, compared with 147,125 at July 1, 1940. The latest index was also higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1929.

British Columbia - The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since Mar. 1. Manufacturing showed considerably heightened activity, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel groups. There were also gains in transportation, construction and services. Logging was seasonally quieter, but the losses were much smaller than usual in the experience of the last few years. Mining also released some employees. Trade and communications showed little change, on the whole. Returns were compiled from 1,319 firms employing 135,457 men and women, 6,771 more than in the preceding month.

A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the index stood at 119.0, compared with the all-time maximum of 146.6 at the latest date. The 1,285 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1940, had reported 105,454 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated: the situation in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed a further betterment, while there was a slackening in Windsor. The gains ranged from one p.c. in Toronto, to 5.5 p.c. in Vancouver, while the largest numbers of persons taken on by the co-operating firms were in Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. Industrial activity generally in the eight centres was at a higher level than at the beginning of August in 1940, or in any other year in the period for which information is available. In most cases, new highs were established at the latest date; in Windsor, as already mentioned, the figure was slightly lower than in the preceding month, but with that exception, was the highest on record.

Montreal - Employment in Montreal experienced its seventh successive increase, the 1,828 co-operating firms reporting a combined payroll of 224,990 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 221,486 at July 1. Construction and maintenance, transportation and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing was brisker. Within the former, iron and steel works reported substantial advances, and there were gains on a smaller scale in leather, beverage, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants. An increase had also been indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 1,787 establishments furnishing data, whose employees had aggregated 178,933; the index was then nearly 34 points lower than that of 148.5 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month of the record.

Quebec - Large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction and manufacturing. In the last-named, there was general improvement, that in chemicals being outstanding. Statements were received from 218 concerns having 24,835 persons on their payrolls, compared with 23,717 in the preceding month. Information received for Aug. 1 of last summer from 216 employers of 18,749 workers had indicated a moderate falling-off in employment from the preceding month; the index was then many points lower than at the latest date, when a new maximum was reached.

Toronto - There was a further expansion in industrial activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,886 firms employing 200,750 persons, or 1,960 more than at the beginning of July. The gain was largely contra-seasonal, curtailment having been noted at Aug. 1 in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available. As a result of the recent important increases in staffs, employment at the beginning of August was at its peak for any month in the period of observation.

Manufacturing showed substantial improvement as compared with July 1, 1941, most divisions contributing to the gain, which, however, was especially pronounced in iron and steel plants. Construction was quieter; transportation gained moderately, while there was little general change in other lines. For Aug. 1, 1940, 1,811 concerns had indicated a combined working force of 161,156 men and women, or 3,809 more than at July 1 of last summer. The index then, at 124.4, was many points lower than that of 156.7 at the beginning of August in the present year.

Ottawa - Employment in Ottawa advanced, 431 persons being added to the staffs of the 240 co-operating employers, who had 20,677 workers at Aug. 1. There was a favourable movement in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and iron and steel, and in construction, while trade was quieter. Improvement had also been noted at the beginning of August, 1940, but a generally lower level of employment had then been reflected in the information furnished by 236 establishments, whose payrolls had included 17,111 employees.

Hamilton - Further expansion was shown in Hamilton, where 339 firms reported 54,819 men and women on their pay lists, as against 54,247 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably increased, mainly in the iron and steel division, while textile factories were somewhat slacker. Employment was brisker than in any other month in the record of nearly twenty years. An advance had also been indicated by the 333 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1940, whose staffs had aggregated 41,389; the index was then 126.8, compared with 148.9 at the date under review.

Windsor - The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward, the loss being the first recorded in 13 months. Statistics were received from 197 firms employing 31,393 workers, or 858 fewer than at July 1. Beverage, vegetable food and iron and steel plants released some employees; trade was also quieter, while services and construction afforded more employment. An increase over the preceding month had been noted at Aug. 1, 1940, but the index then was considerably lower than at the date under review; a payroll of 20,631 men and women was reported by the 195 employers furnishing information at midsummer of last year.

Winnipeg - There was further improvement in Winnipeg, according to 553 firms who had 53,612 employees, as compared with 52,070 at the beginning of July. The movement in manufacturing was decidedly upward, particularly so in the chemical division. Trade and building were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 538 establishments had reported 45,005 workers. Activity was then much lower than at the date under review, when a new maximum was reached.

Vancouver - In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction and services afforded more employment; the largest increases were in manufacturing, and within that group, in food, lumber and iron and steel products. Returns were compiled from 580 employers with 54,847 persons on their staffs, as compared with 51,978 in the preceding month. A rather smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 557 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 43,175; the index number then, at 127.3, was decidedly below that of 155.6 at the latest date. This was the highest figure recorded in any month in the period for which statistics are available.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing - Heightened activity was again indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,934 of which reported 919,689¹ operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 896,752 at July 1; this was an increase of 22,937 employees, or 2.6 p.c. Based on the 126 average as

¹ Including 19,675 employees reported by central electric stations; the index in manufacturing without this group stood at 177.5, compared with 175.0 at July 1, 1941.

100, the crude index of employment advances to a new, all-time maximum of 176.9 at Aug. 1; the revised figure for the preceding month was 172.5. These two are the highest to date. The previous maximum for Aug. 1 had been 134.4 last summer; there was thus an increase of 31.6 p.c. in the index for manufacturing in the last twelve months.

On the average, employment in manufacturing in the period, 1921-1940, has shown at Aug. 1 only a slight gain over July 1, declines in eight of these years just about offsetting the increases recorded in the remaining twelve Augusts. After correction for seasonal movement, the index at the latest date therefore advanced, rising from 169.0 at July 1, 1941, to 173.0 at the beginning of August. These two figures, like the corresponding crude indexes, are the highest on record.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years; 1941, 176.9; 1940, 134.4; 1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 86.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0. The 1928 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Improvement was indicated at the date under review in a great majority of industrial groups, the expansion in the food, lumber, chemical and iron and steel industries being particularly noteworthy. However, there were also large increases in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and petroleum divisions. Central electric stations were also decidedly busier.

The gain in iron and steel, which was contra-seasonal, provided work for some 8,300 additional workers, and continuing the series of increases reported since the opening of the year, resulted in a new all-time high index of 215.3. The figure for Aug. 1, 1940, had been 132.2, while in the pre-war period, the peak index in iron and steel had been 137.6, at May 1, 1929. The upward movement in textiles was also contrary to the usual trend at midsummer in the years since 1920.

For Aug. 1, 1940, returns had been compiled from 6,724 manufacturers with 691,231 employees; in the preceding month, they had 670,172 persons on their payrolls.

Logging - Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging, in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while the fire hazard in British Columbia, caused the closing of some camps, as is usual at the time of year. The percentage reduction approximated the average for Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 408 firms employing 39,410 men, or 5,894 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 132.8, compared with 112.2 at the beginning of August of last year; the latest figure is the highest for midsummer in the years since 1920.

Mining - A moderate increase was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, while the coal and other non-metallic mineral groups showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 83,566 persons was reported by the 409 co-operating mine operators, who had 82,986 employees at July 1. A smaller gain, on the whole, had been noted in mining at the same date last year. The index, then standing at 168.1, was several points below the Aug. 1, 1941, figure of 178. 1.

Communications - There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 27,149 workers in their employ, as against 26,647 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed greater activity. The number engaged in this group was considerably larger than at the beginning of August of last year, when a rather smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation - Employment in all branches of transportation advanced moderately, there being heightened activity in the local and steam railway divisions, and in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 549 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 130,911 men and women at July 1, to 132,305 at the date under review. This gain was seasonal in character, but was larger than usual in the experience of other years of the record. The index was considerably higher than at Aug. 1, 1940, when a similar improvement had been noted in the transportation division. Employment at the latest date was in fact, in greater volume than in any other month since November, 1930.

Construction and Maintenance - Further important expansion was indicated in this group, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance affording greater employment; the gain in work on the roads was most pronounced. The general improvement in construction exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last twenty years, but was not equal to that noted at Aug. 1, in 1939 and several other years. A combined working force of 201,790 was employed at Aug. 1, 1941, by the 1,414 contractors furnishing data, who had a personnel of 188,330 at July 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in 1940, or any other year since 1931. The new questionnaire, in calling for statistics of earnings, requires a statement of the number employed in any part of the pay period, rather than of the number at work on a given day; this difference in the data furnished by employers, particularly by those having a considerable proportion of casual labour, tends to an unknown extent to exaggerate the recorded increases in employment, and, in corresponding degree, to reduce the comparability of the present statistics with those compiled on the former basis.

Services - The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, and laundries and dry-cleaning works were also rather busier; 613 firms in the service classification employed 40,997 men and women, or 920 more than at the beginning of July. Although a greater gain had been noted at Aug. 1 of last year, the index then was below its level at the date under review.

Trade - Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,189 trading establishments reporting 160,674 persons on their staffs, as compared with 162,483 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last summer, when the index was several points below that of 156.8 at Aug. 1, 1941.

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 at July 14 in Great Britain was 219,577, distributed as follows:- men, 102,010, boys, 11,652, women, 88,852 and girls, 17,063. The total at June 16, 1941, had been 243,656, while at July 15, 1940, it was 636,532. Those temporarily stopped numbered 46,029 at July 14, of whom 20,340 were men and 23,854 were women, 1,833 being boys and girls. At July 15, 1940, the temporarily unemployed had numbered 153,242. Unemployed casual workers were given in the latest report as 11,676, including 10,986 men. The total of casual workers without jobs at July 15, 1940, had been 37,492.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a further increase in total civil, non-agricultural employment in the United States in August. From July to August, the number employed increased by 261,000, resulting in a new high total of 39,542,000. This is the fifth consecutive month in which employment has exceeded all previous levels. Further expansion in defence production, together with a greater-than-usual rise in the canning industry resulting from Army and Navy and Lend-lease purchases, more than offset seasonal lay-offs in automobile plants and decreases in industries affected by shortages of materials.

As compared with August, 1940, employment expanded in all major branches of non-agricultural industry. The largest increase was in manufacturing, where 1,983,000 more workers were employed this August than a year ago. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities, and Federal, State and local Government services all showed important gains.

Employment in the strategic industries handling a greater part of the defence production orders continued to expand in August. The aggregate gain in 18 private defence industries since the inauguration of the defence program in June, 1940, was 975,000 wage-earners, or a gain of 60 p.c., while employment in all manufacturing industries combined, increased by

more than 2,320,000 wage-earners, or 29 p.c.

The advance in employment and payrolls for all manufacturing industries combined carried the indexes to new record high levels. The index of employment reached 132.5 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index rose to 157.0. The increase over the past year has been twice as great in payrolls as in employment, reflecting substantial increases in working hours, overtime payments and wage rates. Although activity advanced in most of the separate durable goods industries, the group total remained unchanged between July and August, largely because of the offsetting decline in automobile plants due to the change-over in models and restricted production schedules. Payrolls in the durable goods group, however, showed a slight rise. Non-durable goods industries reported a three p.c. increase in employment over the month, and a rise of 4.1 p.c. in payrolls.

TABLE 1.- 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
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	-	-	-	109.8	109.2	114.0	-	-	-	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
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	109.4	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4*	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5*	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6

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

100.0	7.6	.2	4.6	2.8	30.4	42.2	11.4	5.3	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.

* Revised.

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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
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	166.2 *	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6

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

14.0 1.5 12.5 1.3 3.6 2.0 3.2 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.

* Revised.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
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	136.2	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4*	172.5*	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8

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

100.0	57.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	8.2	12.6	2.5	10.0
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Notes:- 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.

* Revised.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936
MANUFACTURING	57.3	176.9	172.5*	134.4	112.8	110.0	118.1	104.9
Animal products - edible	2.4	192.6	175.1	156.6	162.0	142.1	144.7	142.5
Fur and products	.2	121.7	124.4	119.0	106.8	94.5	99.8	94.0
Leather and products	1.8	140.1	137.4	116.3	114.0	109.3	116.7	108.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.5	131.6	116.6	116.7	115.0	119.6	110.8
Lumber and products	4.3	128.3	124.1	106.3	93.8	90.8	98.6	87.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	123.5	118.3	103.2	89.6	86.4	93.5	83.8
Furniture	.6	114.3	113.9	94.5	81.5	81.3	90.9	83.1
Other lumber products	1.0	158.8	155.2	127.2	117.4	112.9	120.7	102.2
Musical instruments	.2	93.2	95.6	64.3	57.2	58.4	57.8	49.6
Plant products - edible	3.0	150.5	147.8	134.7	126.6	128.7	127.3	120.3
Pulp and paper products	5.1	132.7	131.3	120.5	110.5	107.3	113.8	104.3
Pulp and paper	2.4	125.8	124.7	116.5	100.7	99.1	111.7	98.3
Paper products	.8	176.1	172.2	144.7	129.8	130.7	133.5	121.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.8	126.0	117.6	116.5	110.1	109.9	106.4
Rubber products	1.1	135.3	133.4	110.9	107.6	97.2	109.1	98.7
Textile products	8.7	160.7	160.1	142.1	115.8	113.7	123.6	113.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	175.0	173.5	158.1	125.7	122.3	139.9	129.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	131.3	130.7	123.3	98.0	93.0	104.6	91.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	189.4	188.2	173.5	132.8	121.6	141.9	140.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	592.5	582.9	490.5	400.5	439.7	530.6	496.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	144.3	142.8	135.1	121.2	115.2	126.6	120.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	155.0	154.9	134.7	106.3	108.5	113.6	101.6
Other textile products	1.0	161.5	163.2	127.2	106.2	100.9	98.9	94.2
Tobacco	.6	109.9	107.8	103.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	100.9
Beverages	.7	220.8	216.9	182.6	181.5	172.8	155.7	143.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	365.0	341.6	203.5	159.0	157.2	151.9	138.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	137.5	135.2	112.8	99.9	93.8	102.1	88.4
Electric light and power	1.2	154.5	152.3	144.2	138.6	134.7	129.2	122.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	218.0	211.3	156.1	130.8	132.2	151.8	120.8
Iron and steel products	18.1	215.3	209.1*	132.2	92.1	91.1	105.7	85.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	222.1	219.6	169.2	124.4	112.2	144.9	107.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	212.8	205.6*	145.4	111.6	120.0	134.3	106.9
Agricultural implements	.5	106.8	107.8	82.4	51.5	58.8	73.9	61.6
Land vehicles	7.3	186.8	183.3	110.8	80.3	77.7	91.8	78.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	245.6	258.2	139.5	94.7	86.4	125.1	99.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.3	472.4	446.8	277.2	64.7	85.8	75.8	67.4
Heating appliances	.3	165.4	161.9	125.5	131.2	132.2	128.2	112.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	243.4	231.7	159.4	110.7	121.8	134.1	90.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	237.6	236.8	141.9	104.9	94.3	116.2	93.2
Other iron and steel products	3.7	280.0	265.0	147.3	103.0	99.7	111.5	89.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	292.0	288.3	199.4	156.9	156.4	160.6	137.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.5	184.5	176.5	162.3	162.0	157.3	143.6
Miscellaneous	.6	220.5	212.2	151.0	146.7	145.4	143.3	133.1
LOGGING	2.5	132.8	152.7	112.2	73.5	59.6	124.7	85.0
MINING	5.2	178.1	176.8	168.1	165.6	153.6	153.7	137.9
Coal	1.5	89.6	89.8	87.3	83.5	83.9	82.3	85.4
Metallic ores	3.0	377.7	372.3	351.6	352.9	319.3	316.0	265.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	160.1	160.7	158.0	152.1	134.5	146.1	119.0
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	101.6	99.7	90.9	87.5	88.2	89.9	84.1
Telegraphs	.4	125.7	122.0	108.6	101.1	101.8	102.0	97.0
Telephones	1.3	95.1	93.6	86.1	83.7	84.4	86.6	80.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.2	105.0	103.7	94.8	87.5	86.9	89.1	88.7
Street railways and cartage	2.3	151.6	148.6	135.7	127.8	119.3	120.4	120.0
Steam railways	4.4	89.7	89.3	82.7	74.9	74.2	77.7	77.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	109.1	106.6	95.7	91.5	102.4	100.1	98.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	160.7	149.9	114.3	146.3	128.0	139.8	102.9
Building	4.2	155.9	148.1	97.8	76.1	64.6	76.9	57.4
Highway	5.5	224.9	200.0	162.5	297.1	261.4	266.2	152.1
Railway	2.9	106.9	105.7	85.7	76.4	66.7	84.5	103.6
SERVICES	2.5	184.0	179.8	155.4	149.8	143.5	141.7	135.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	182.3	176.0	154.6	150.5	141.6	143.2	137.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.0	186.4	156.8	148.7	146.5	142.8	134.5
TRADE	10.0	156.8	158.5	141.4	135.5	132.1	132.2	126.3
Retail	7.6	163.4	166.3	145.9	140.3	137.3	138.3	132.2
Wholesale	2.4	139.2	137.6	129.8	122.8	119.6	118.3	112.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	160.6	157.4*	127.9	117.5	112.1	120.0	105.6

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.

* Revised.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.4	155.7	154.5	132.7	111.5	103.7	121.1	102.0
	Lumber products	4.1	112.7	112.3	109.4	92.8	88.3	112.9	97.7
	Pulp and paper	4.2	188.0	188.8	173.6	159.9	162.5	185.2	155.0
	Textile products	3.5	117.5	118.2	111.9	84.2	78.3	93.6	77.1
	Iron and steel	13.2	192.6	189.6	149.6	115.9	98.2	125.1	102.8
	Other manufactures	9.4	147.2	145.8	123.6	113.5	110.5	112.8	97.3
	Logging	3.4	176.9	311.4	147.3	66.3	57.9	176.5	74.0
	Mining	14.0	114.2	115.5	113.2	112.3	111.7	111.0	109.6
	Communications	1.9	110.9	108.2	97.1	94.2	101.0	101.2	94.1
	Transportation	8.6	91.2	87.8	75.2	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1
	Construction	26.9	348.2	320.9	155.8	193.6	196.9	292.4	219.0
	Services	2.2	318.1	295.5	235.7	225.9	220.9	227.6	213.9
	Trade	8.6	169.9	170.1	147.0	136.3	133.1	130.0	122.9
	<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	164.2	163.9	124.5	115.6	112.6	134.3
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Manufacturing	63.5	186.8	180.2	139.1	115.0	114.8	120.3	104.4
	Lumber products	3.4	152.6	146.7	115.9	100.2	104.1	111.5	94.9
	Pulp and paper	6.4	129.9	128.0	120.1	105.9	106.4	112.2	100.3
	Textile products	14.8	180.8	179.8	157.7	129.5	127.1	135.5	120.4
	Iron and steel	16.2	234.3	219.6	123.3	81.0	86.6	100.7	81.4
	Other manufactures	22.7	193.1	185.6	147.7	131.0	128.0	126.2	110.4
	Logging	3.6	195.2	205.6	167.6	89.9	87.2	202.6	119.4
	Mining	2.9	304.7	299.7	290.8	286.8	253.1	263.3	193.0
	Communications	1.4	95.8	93.4	81.9	77.9	77.2	78.8	72.5
	Transportation	7.6	103.7	105.5	92.1	86.8	88.9	89.0	87.6
	Construction	11.7	140.8	121.7	100.5	197.1	140.8	114.8	74.0
	Services	2.2	156.0	154.0	133.7	129.6	128.4	126.0	118.3
	Trade	7.1	164.1	166.1	148.1	142.5	140.8	138.0	132.7
	<u>Quebec - Ontario</u>	All Industries	100.0	167.6	161.8	130.6	126.4	117.8	120.8
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	65.8	176.5	175.3*	133.4	109.8	107.5	117.5	104.3
	Lumber products	3.4	104.3	103.2	91.8	80.8	80.1	88.3	79.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	129.6	128.7	116.2	109.9	106.2	109.3	102.8
	Textile products	8.5	142.5	142.3	128.2	104.2	102.5	114.0	110.0
	Iron and steel	24.3	228.4	226.4*	143.9	97.6	95.5	112.8	87.3
	Other manufactures	24.4	182.4	181.2	143.2	129.0	126.3	132.4	121.6
	Logging	1.4	98.3	110.1	87.6	49.2	49.9	76.7	76.6
	Mining	4.6	318.3	312.6	293.1	290.6	251.9	254.8	224.1
	Communications	1.5	92.5	91.3	85.5	80.2	80.8	84.7	77.1
	Transportation	5.6	100.8	99.0	93.0	84.8	83.7	88.6	86.7
	Construction	9.0	160.8	155.2	129.0	116.5	118.4	152.6	100.6
	Services	2.4	206.3	202.7	174.0	164.3	163.0	156.0	152.3
	Trade	9.7	162.0	166.3	147.3	140.9	136.2	138.0	131.5
	<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>	All Industries	100.0	166.5	165.5*	132.8	114.2	111.2	122.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	31.9	148.2	141.4	117.9	109.7	105.5	109.7	104.6
	Lumber products	2.4	153.9	143.7	119.2	108.0	108.2	110.1	94.5
	Pulp and paper	2.4	109.9	107.6	101.5	104.1	98.2	96.7	93.5
	Textile products	2.5	197.3	194.3	159.9	131.7	130.3	133.7	126.7
	Iron and steel	10.8	114.7	113.2	85.9	80.8	76.6	79.9	79.3
	Other manufactures	13.8	194.1	179.3	154.4	143.5	138.7	146.5	138.0
	Logging	.6	66.8	64.0	38.8	32.8	12.3	6.0	6.8
	Mining	6.2	128.7	123.7	114.3	102.7	97.7	92.1	97.4
	Communications	2.5	118.0	115.9	100.9	99.0	101.9	99.7	100.2
	Transportation	17.6	115.9	114.4	105.6	95.9	93.9	93.5	95.4
	Construction	19.3	139.6	139.1	112.8	116.6	109.0	109.8	107.9
	Services	3.8	182.2	179.3	152.5	148.5	133.8	132.6	130.4
	Trade	18.1	136.6	135.2	124.5	120.8	118.5	117.8	114.1
	<u>Prairies-</u>	All Industries	100.0	135.6	132.5	114.9	109.4	104.9	105.6
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	47.8	182.6	165.3	137.8	128.1	115.7	118.4	114.8
	Lumber products	14.7	146.5	139.0	118.4	107.0	94.5	97.8	89.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	151.7	150.1	133.3	114.2	94.2	122.5	114.8
	Textile products	1.1	174.3	171.0	144.8	117.4	126.3	124.6	112.8
	Iron and steel	9.9	293.4	263.1	149.6	82.7	93.7	86.7	77.4
	Other manufactures	17.0	193.3	163.0	157.3	172.9	153.6	149.4	155.6
	Logging	5.6	103.4	113.7	82.8	97.2	49.6	102.0	74.4
	Mining	7.2	113.2	118.5	113.1	116.7	118.4	113.4	97.7
	Communications	2.5	122.5	120.1	116.7	119.0	116.1	115.9	110.4
	Transportation	10.6	109.0	103.7	102.4	104.0	99.9	106.4	106.5
	Construction	11.0	123.8	116.3	83.4	88.5	96.6	121.9	104.3
	Services	3.3	154.3	147.5	137.2	138.2	117.6	123.2	111.9
	Trade	12.0	160.9	160.4	143.3	136.4	130.6	136.4	126.3
	<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	100.0	146.6	139.2	119.0	117.0	107.1	116.9

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

* Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1941	July 1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936
Montreal - Manufacturing	72.3	170.6	165.0	126.2	106.1	104.9	109.3	94.8
Plant products - edible	3.8	146.9	147.6	140.5	130.5	124.6	114.8	106.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	125.2	125.8	116.4	113.3	107.6	109.1	101.8
Textiles	14.5	157.2	157.5	134.5	110.1	110.7	111.6	98.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	154.0	147.3	134.9	124.0	120.2	112.8	107.0
Iron and steel	23.8	214.5	198.5	118.7	80.7	84.9	96.6	79.0
Other manufactures	22.1	161.9	158.3	124.7	114.5	110.1	116.5	99.7
Communications	1.5	66.8	65.2	67.9	65.3	65.1	66.4	62.6
Transportation	6.2	114.3	117.1	97.7	95.0	93.4	98.6	96.6
Construction	4.6	65.0	70.4	46.8	109.3	96.9	75.1	48.2
Trade	12.0	153.0	156.8	143.1	136.6	132.5	130.7	126.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	148.5	146.2	114.9	107.6	104.7	105.2	92.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	69.2	207.4	197.6	138.4	109.6	109.7	108.2	98.7
Leather products	11.4	110.9	109.2	90.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.7
Other manufactures	57.8	250.4	236.7	159.0	114.0	112.5	111.4	95.5
Transportation	3.9	72.7	70.9	120.0	99.9	102.6	94.1	93.5
Construction	8.9	187.7	170.2	148.3	294.2	93.0	111.2	70.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	179.1	171.1	134.9	126.9	109.6	108.6	96.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	69.1	167.5	164.6	127.8	107.4	104.6	106.3	99.2
Plant products - edible	5.7	156.9	155.2	124.3	118.0	113.0	112.2	109.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	153.1	150.8	131.7	127.6	124.5	124.6	118.9
Textiles	9.8	119.3	119.5	106.0	85.2	87.0	90.9	86.0
Iron and steel	18.1	245.7	237.7	150.7	98.3	92.8	95.5	79.6
Other manufactures	27.8	163.3	160.6	127.5	114.2	110.8	111.9	106.1
Communications	1.5	71.9	70.8	71.2	68.5	68.4	69.0	64.8
Transportation	3.8	109.6	107.7	103.4	100.3	98.9	99.6	97.5
Construction	3.8	123.9	132.0	83.0	62.1	65.3	76.1	64.5
Trade	17.9	149.9	149.9	134.9	127.3	123.1	127.7	123.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	156.7	155.1	124.4	108.6	105.6	107.8	101.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.1	158.8	156.3	120.9	101.8	99.4	102.8	98.7
Lumber products	4.8	85.1	76.3	81.8	74.7	73.9	69.4	63.1
Pulp and paper	14.1	120.7	124.4	106.9	95.7	89.9	91.4	94.7
Other manufactures	32.2	217.3	212.3	146.3	116.6	115.6	123.1	114.4
Construction	13.0	176.3	159.0	158.5	130.6	127.2	147.3	136.4
Trade	19.9	166.5	171.2	145.6	139.3	136.9	128.6	123.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	157.0	153.8	126.1	110.2	107.7	112.7	107.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.4	175.2	172.6*	129.7	100.9	109.2	120.3	98.7
Textiles	13.4	119.5	121.2	107.1	82.5	88.2	93.2	90.4
Electrical apparatus	9.4	167.1	164.1	129.6	111.6	114.8	137.3	106.1
Iron and steel	44.6	227.7	221.6*	140.8	96.3	112.7	128.0	89.7
Other manufactures	18.0	153.4	152.1	134.3	120.0	121.4	126.5	116.2
Construction	3.3	117.1	115.9	76.0	62.2	56.8	53.4	44.7
Trade	7.3	150.1	155.8	139.0	132.4	136.9	131.8	130.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.0	166.2*	126.8	102.1	108.3	117.7	99.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.2	256.1	266.8	162.1	117.7	108.3	140.0	121.0
Iron and steel	73.6	279.2	286.3	160.9	106.2	91.5	128.5	110.5
Other manufactures	14.6	180.6	203.6	165.8	156.4	164.4	182.6	159.4
Construction	3.3	112.4	85.5	61.3	46.3	49.1	89.8	35.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	229.3	235.6	149.2	112.1	105.2	135.0	115.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	55.4	146.1	136.4	110.7	102.5	98.8	104.2	98.9
Animal products - edible	6.1	173.9	175.3	143.5	130.6	131.8	149.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	5.0	113.2	110.0	108.2	109.7	102.0	102.1	96.7
Textiles	7.2	202.9	198.4	164.6	134.3	136.8	137.6	140.4
Iron and steel	19.0	115.3	114.3	84.8	78.5	73.7	79.8	77.9
Other manufactures	18.1	181.7	149.1	127.7	121.3	117.9	122.1	111.8
Transportation	5.6	75.2	75.4	87.2	81.0	84.5	89.7	80.6
Construction	8.0	147.1	154.2	65.4	40.5	56.2	37.9	45.4
Trade	27.7	114.6	115.9	103.5	102.8	98.8	100.7	98.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	128.6	124.9	102.8	96.5	95.2	97.6	93.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	49.0	209.1	193.0	150.1	122.6	120.9	116.7	110.5
Lumber products	10.8	140.2	133.5	115.6	94.2	88.9	85.8	77.0
Other manufactures	38.2	242.7	222.0	166.7	135.9	135.4	130.8	125.7
Communications	4.5	114.5	111.6	113.1	117.3	113.0	111.8	108.9
Transportation	10.2	86.4	84.4	100.0	107.0	105.2	111.8	113.1
Construction	7.9	112.3	98.3	62.7	47.6	65.0	93.8	67.0
Services	5.6	145.2	139.0	136.2	137.5	112.1	119.5	107.5
Trade	22.8	161.4	161.7	147.5	140.0	131.5	140.2	131.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	155.6	147.4	127.3	115.1	112.2	117.3	109.2

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.

* Revised.

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