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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+++

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 11 1942

Price \$1 a year

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

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

Acting Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920, there was a decline in industrial employment at Jan. 1, 1942. The loss, as usual, resulted from the completion or suspension of work in the outdoor industries, and from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. It was, however, on a scale decidedly below normal, the number of persons laid off and the percentage decline being the smallest on record for the beginning of January.

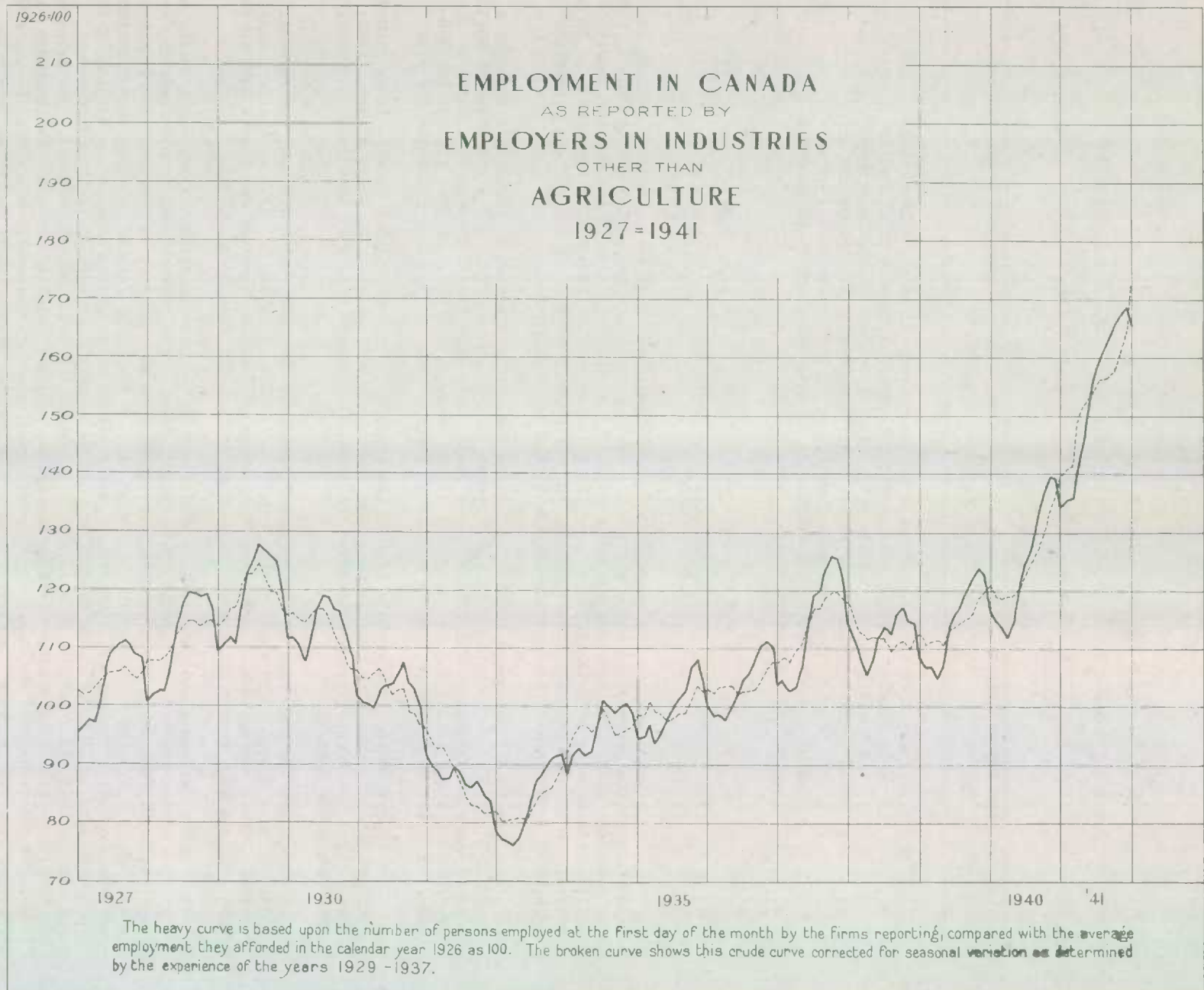
The 12,833 employers furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,657,990, as compared with 1,688,298 at Dec. 1, 1941. This was a reduction of 30,308 men and women, or 1.8 p.c. The latter figure constitutes only from a quarter to a third of the average percentage loss indicated at Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1941. In this period, the contraction at the beginning of January has ranged from $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to $13\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., averaging 6.6 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 165.8 at Jan. 1, as compared with 168.8 in the preceding month; the latest figure was exceeded only by those of Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1941, being 23.5 p.c. higher than the index of 134.2 at Jan. 1 of last year, previously the maximum for January.

Since the shrinkage at the opening of 1942 was decidedly below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 164.8 at Dec. 1, 1941, to 172.3 at the date under review. These two seasonally-corrected figures are the highest to date; the latest gain is the twenty-second in a series which has extended uninterruptedly from March, 1940.

Not only were the decreases in employment at the date under review unusually small, but they also varied from the average in their distribution. Thus, curtailment in manufacturing over the last twenty-one years has accounted for some 54 p.c. of the total decline, and construction for about 31 p.c., the remaining 15 p.c. being divided among the logging, mining, communications and transportation groups, while trade has nearly always shown an increase at the opening of the year. At Jan. 1, 1942, however, the falling-off in manufacturing was decidedly below normal, the persons laid off constituting less than a fourth of the total number released. The percentage decline in construction was also less-than-average, but only slightly so; since the decrease in several other industries, particularly manufacturing, was very noticeably below normal, the workers released from construction constituted a larger-than-usual proportion of the total reduction.

Chart 1



The contraction in employment in manufacturing took place wholly in the production of non-durable goods, there being a contra-seasonal advance in the durable goods class, mainly in the iron and steel division. Food, textile and lumber plants showed the largest losses, but in each case there were of less-than-average proportions for Jan. 1. In manufacturing, as a whole, some 7,300 persons were laid off; this decline of 0.7 p.c., (the first to be indicated in a year), reduced the index to 187.0, as compared with 188.4 at Dec. 1, and 187.5 at Nov. 1; these three are the highest on record. The latest index was over 31 p.c. higher than that of 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1941.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance showed curtailment; that in transportation and construction was below normal, but in services and mining, the loss rather exceeded the average. Employment in the latter at Jan. 1 continued to be adversely affected by industrial disputes. On the other hand, logging, communications and trade reported improvement, which, in the case of the first two groups, was contra-seasonal. The gain in trade was above normal, although it was smaller than that recorded at Jan. 1, 1941.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Jan. 1, 1942, is given in the pages following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at Jan. 1 in the years since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 165.8; 1941, 134.2; 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4 and 1937, 103.8.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 12,467 employers had furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,316,774 men and women; as compared with 1,364,601 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 47,827, or 3.5 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries, particularly in construction.

The general slowing down of industrial production over the holidays, together with the contractions in employment in the industries affected by seasonal conditions, resulted in a considerable reduction in the payrolls distributed for services rendered in the last week in December. While the decline in employment in the Dominion amounted to 1.8 p.c., that in the reported earnings was 6.1 p.c. The payrolls disbursed at Dec. 1 had aggregated \$46,132,298, while those distributed at Jan. 1 were given as \$43,314,727. The average per capita earnings paid out at the former date amounted to \$27.32, as compared with the average of \$26.12 paid at the latter.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

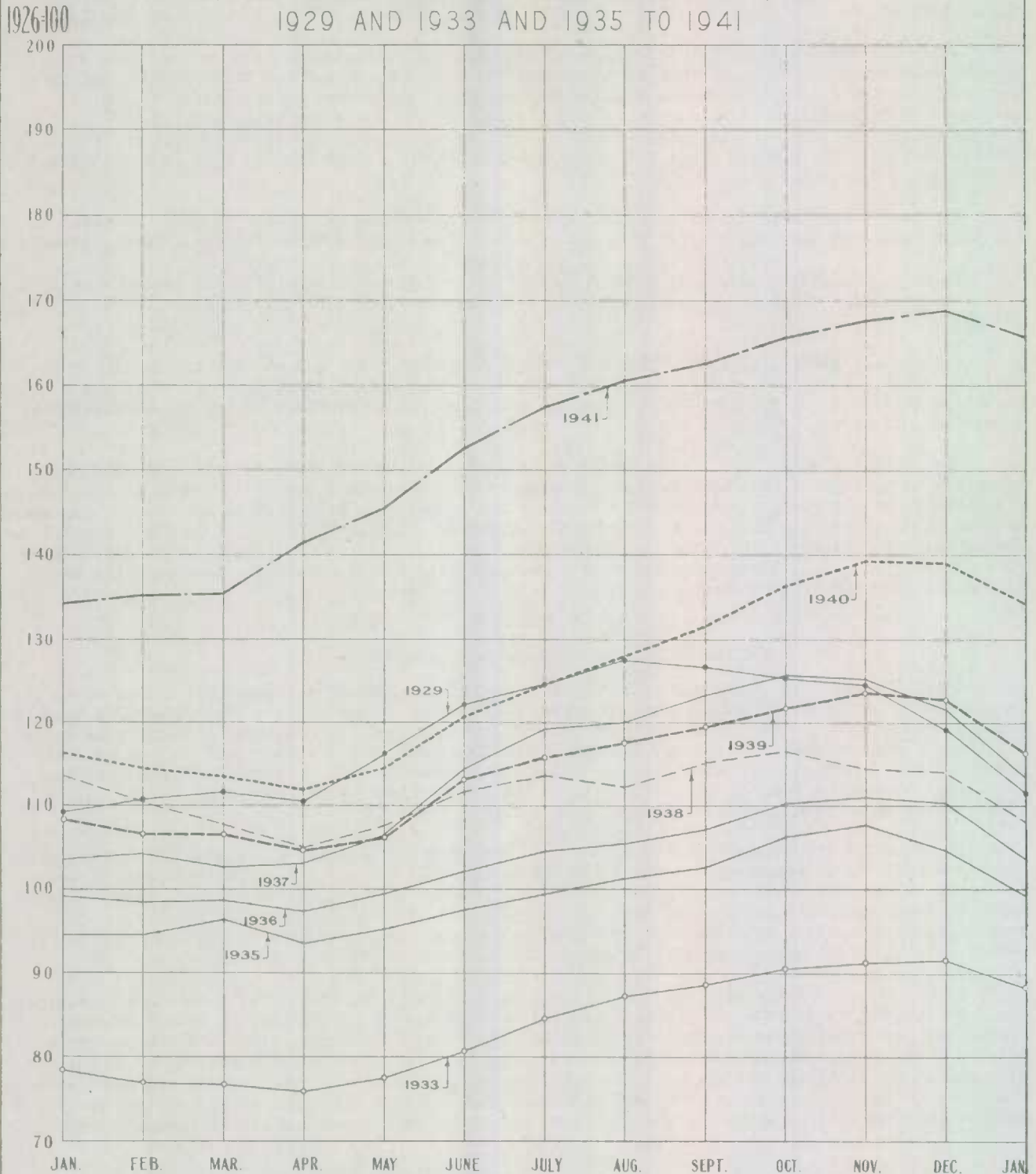
A brief comparison of the situation existing at the outbreak of war with that indicated in the latest available figures of employment has appeared in recent issues of this bulletin. The value of a comparison between employment at the beginning of September and the beginning of January is largely vitiated by the seasonal movements of industry from the autumn to the winter, the peak of activity under ordinary circumstances being reached at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, while the greatest losses of the year are indicated at Jan. 1. The comparison of the latest figure with those reported at Sept. 1, 1939, is therefore greatly abbreviated.

In the first twenty-eight months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown unprecedentedly large advances; the few interruptions to this expansive movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal curtailment in the industries greatly affected by the seasonal factor. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Jan. 1, 1942, the index rose by 38.6 p.c. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by some 462,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to Jan. 1. Quite apart from the seasonal aspect, this figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must also have certainly added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages; in many cases these having been withdrawn from industry, have had to be replaced by substitutes from various sources. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from

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.

civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing as a result of the war has for obvious reasons been greater than that in the other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Jan. 1, 1942, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 373,000. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 62 p.c. in the twenty-eight months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 38.6 p.c. given above for all industries.

The growth in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100.4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index number in this class has risen to 213.3 at the latest date, or by over 112 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 59 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the production of non-durable goods has also increased substantially since Sept. 1, 1939, the index rising from 141.9 at that date, to 167.0 at Jan. 1, 1942. These industries are ordinarily much quieter during the winter, owing to seasonal curtailment, particularly in the food groups. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of many lines in the durable goods class), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was in considerably greater volume at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-eight months of war have also shown important advances; these, however, are not comparable in extent with those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of January is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging and trade, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at Jan. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-eight months has increased by 5.7 p.c., in communications, by 15.5 p.c., in transportation, by 12.3 p.c., in services, by 10.7 p.c., and in trade, by 27.8 p.c., while the reduction in construction amounted to 18.1 p.c.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-eight months of war, and the eight cities for which data are segregated have also shown important increases, which have exceeded those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the tenth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of page 7 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,657,990 men and women employed at Jan. 1 by the 12,833 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$43,314,727 for services they rendered in the final week in December. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,688,298 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in November had amounted to \$46,132,298. A decrease of 30,308, or 1.8 p.c., in the number of employees was accompanied by a loss of \$2,817,571, or 6.1 p.c., in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The decline, which follows a succession of advances, was due in the main to the loss in working time over the holiday season, and to that resulting from curtailment of operations in some of the more highly seasonal industries. The last report had shown increases in the personnel and the payrolls, the former rising by 0.7 p.c., and the latter by 1.9 p.c.

For the first time in many months, the per capita earnings declined, falling from \$27.32 ^{1/} in the last week in November, to \$26.12 in December. The reduction is undoubtedly

1/ Revised.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1942, and at Dec. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in December.

(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	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	137,595	140,618	3,056,001	3,332,030	22.21	23.70
Prince Edward Island	2,310	2,282	46,143	47,643	19.98	20.88
Nova Scotia	82,507	82,461	1,832,244	2,029,773	22.21	24.61
New Brunswick	52,778	55,875	1,177,614	1,254,614	22.31	22.45
Quebec	510,415	524,932	12,340,403	13,266,706	24.18	25.27
Ontario	700,455	705,878	19,181,245	20,449,041	27.38	28.97
Prairie Provinces	177,761	183,306	5,017,844	5,158,660	28.23	28.14
Manitoba	83,421	84,836	2,347,654	2,385,533	28.14	28.12
Saskatchewan	33,104	36,706	904,793	991,210	27.33	27.00
Alberta	61,236	61,764	1,765,397	1,781,917	28.83	28.85
British Columbia	131,764	133,564	3,719,234	3,925,861	28.23	29.39
CANADA	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32
(b) Cities						
Montreal	237,232	242,752	5,917,893	6,472,592	24.95	26.66
Quebec City	27,242	27,025	559,405	608,012	20.53	22.50
Toronto	216,623	220,255	5,808,154	6,282,854	26.81	28.53
Ottawa	22,387	21,675	521,655	553,982	23.30	25.56
Hamilton	58,241	58,287	1,670,480	1,770,257	28.68	30.37
Windsor	33,849	33,179	1,173,882	1,254,703	34.68	37.82
Winnipeg	54,495	55,355	1,411,703	1,444,964	25.91	26.10
Vancouver	58,737	58,414	1,534,605	1,627,281	26.13	27.86
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26.31	28.15
Durable Goods 1/	494,687	491,796	14,208,362	15,272,258	28.72	31.05
Non-Durable Goods	459,784	469,333	10,800,152	11,696,317	23.49	24.92
Electric Light and Power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32.15	32.60
Logging	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17.77	17.92
Mining	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32.20	33.89
Communications	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28.08	27.51
Transportation	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35.49	34.94
Construction and Maintenance	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23.67	24.14
Services	37,429	37,968	626,350	636,001	16.73	16.75
Trade	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22.96	23.21
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

seasonal in character, there having invariably been a recession in employment, and consequently in payrolls, between December and January in the period since 1920. The per capita average, while lower than in the last week in September, October or November, was higher than in any preceding week for which information is on record. The following are the more recent weekly averages:- in August, \$26.04¹/₂; September, \$26.37¹/₂; October, \$27.02¹/₂; November, \$27.32 and December, \$26.12.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,688,005 employees reported by the 12,795 establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$46,128,842 in the last week in November, the per capita average having been given as \$27.33. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

The table on the opposite page contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table 8 gives information for the leading industries in the five economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.- Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the

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

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

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

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

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

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of¹ comparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

1/ Revised.

purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of January, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$43,314,727 in salaries and wages for the final week in December, as compared with \$46,132,298 in the last week in November, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,594,713. An index number based upon this figure stood at 112.2 in the final week in December, compared with 119.5^{1/} in the last week in November. The decline in the latest period of observation is the first to be indicated in the brief record of these statistics, the movement having been steadily upward during the summer and autumn; the index of earnings in the period of observation in June was 103.9; in July, 106.9^{1/} in August, 109.8^{1/} in September, 113.3^{1/} and in October, 117.3. Meanwhile, an index number of employment, recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at Aug. 1, 106.4^{1/} at Sept. 1, 108.4 at Oct. 1, 109.6^{1/} at Nov. 1, 110.4 at Dec. 1, while at Jan. 1, it was 108.4. Thus, the falling-off in the earnings distributed at the beginning of January, for the reasons already given, exceeded that in employment. Until the last report, however, the increases in payrolls have been at a relatively higher rate than those in the number of employees, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers, whose earnings are usually lower than those of employees having longer service. It seems probable that a resumption of these trends will be indicated in the next report, since the factors contributing to this situation may be expected to continue in operation. Among these factors may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the continuance of wartime cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work; seasonal declines in activity in those industries reporting a considerable proportion of casual workers will also doubtless be reflected in higher average earnings, despite the anticipated further dilution of labour.

Until recently, the preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing showed more pronounced gains than those in all industries, even though large numbers of inexperienced workers were added to the personnel; the curtailment of operations over the holidays, however, affected the earnings of factory employees to a rather greater extent than those of other classes. The index in manufacturing declined from 123.4 in November to 114.5 in December, a loss of 7.2 p.c.; this exceeded that of 6.1 p.c. reported in the all-industries index in the same comparison. The following are the index numbers of payrolls in the last week in the indicated months: May, 100; June, 103.6^{1/}; July, 107.3; August, 110.8^{1/}; September, 115.4^{1/}; October, 120.4; November, 123.4^{1/}, and December 114.5. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, which had risen to 112.1 at Dec. 1, showed a decline at Jan. 1, lowering it to 111.3; as already stated, the falling-off was decidedly below normal. A comparison of the data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows somewhat similar movements, from May 15 to Dec. 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing had advanced by 18.2 p.c., and that of employment by 7.6 p.c., while at Jan. 15 the increase in the earnings was 20.3 p.c., and in employment, 6.2 p.c.

Earnings by Industries.- The 972,565 persons employed at Jan. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$25,590,151 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 979,858 persons at the beginning of December, and had disbursed \$27,579,080 in earnings in the last week in November; a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 7.2 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a reduction, falling from \$28.15 in the last week in November, to \$26.31 in the last week in December.

There was a further moderate advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, but the earnings in this class were lowered as a result of stoppages over the holidays; the increase in the former was 0.6 p.c., while there was a reduction of seven p.c. in the reported payrolls. In the non-durable class, the decrease of two p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 7.7 p.c. in the reported earnings, the relatively greater falling-off in the latter also being due to loss in working time at the holiday season.

^{1/} Revised.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, beverage and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

In logging, there was an increase of 3.1 p.c. in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due, in general, to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that a number of camps closed down for the holidays. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$17.92 in the last week in November, to \$17.77 in the last week in December. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Employment in mining showed a seasonal decline of 3.3 p.c., and there was a decrease of 8.1 p.c. in the aggregate earnings, most of which took place in the metallic ore division, in which conditions in December continued to be affected by an industrial dispute; the slackening in operations over the holidays also contributed to the discrepancy in these percentages. The statistics show that 83,459 persons were paid \$2,687,345 for their services in the last week in December, a per capita figure of \$32.20. The average per employee in the last week in November had been \$33.89.

In communications, there was a gain of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed, and of 2.3 p.c. in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained \$28.08 in the period of observation in December, compared with \$27.51 in the same week in November.

The transportation industries reported at Jan. 1 an aggregate working force of 127,460 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,523,484. The former figure was lower by 3.1 p.c. than that at Dec. 1, while the reported earnings in the last week in December were lower by 1.6 p.c. than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in November. There was, however, a considerable increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$34.94¹ in the last week in November, to \$35.49 in the same period in December.

Construction was seasonally quieter, there being a loss of 13.1 p.c. in the number of workers, and of 14.7 p.c. in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole declined from \$24.14 in the last week in November, to \$23.67 in the period of observation in December.

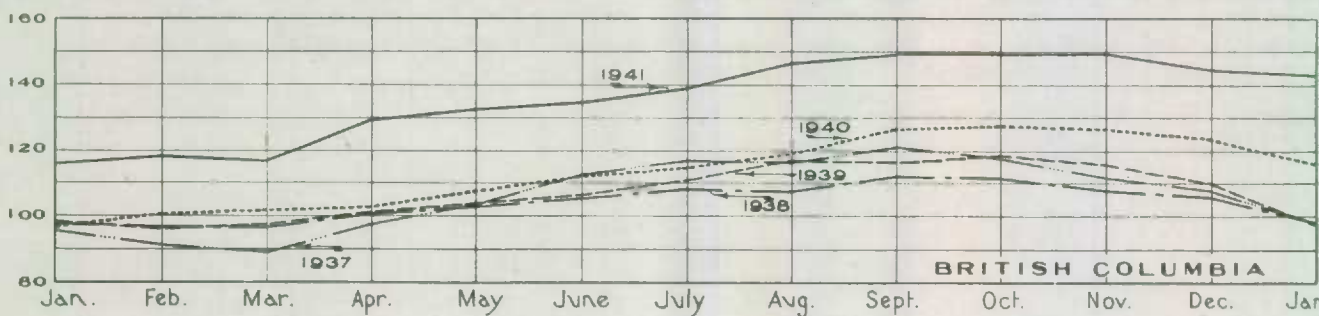
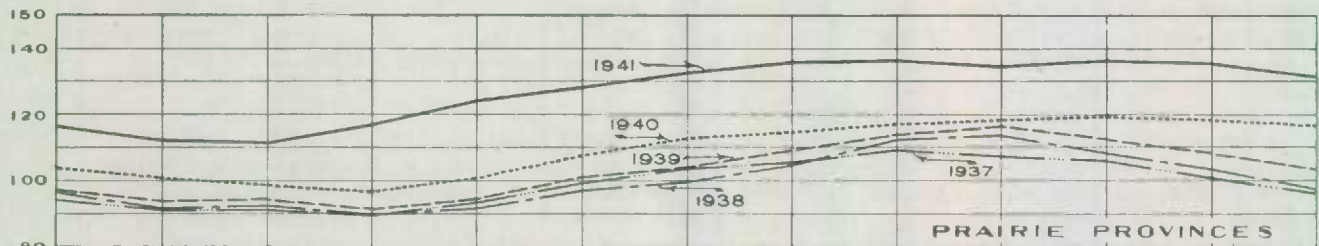
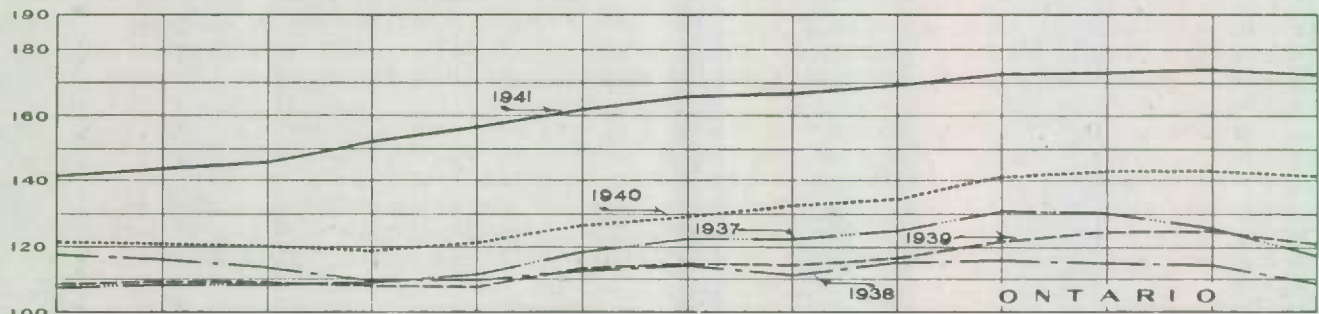
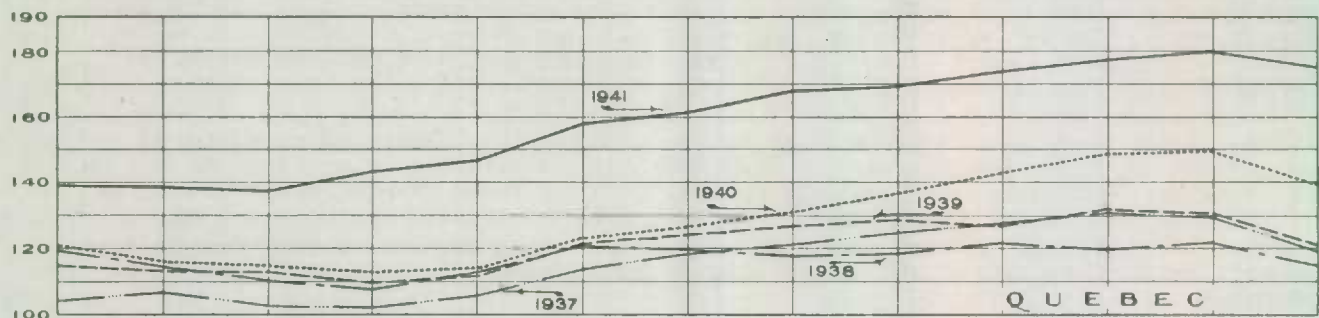
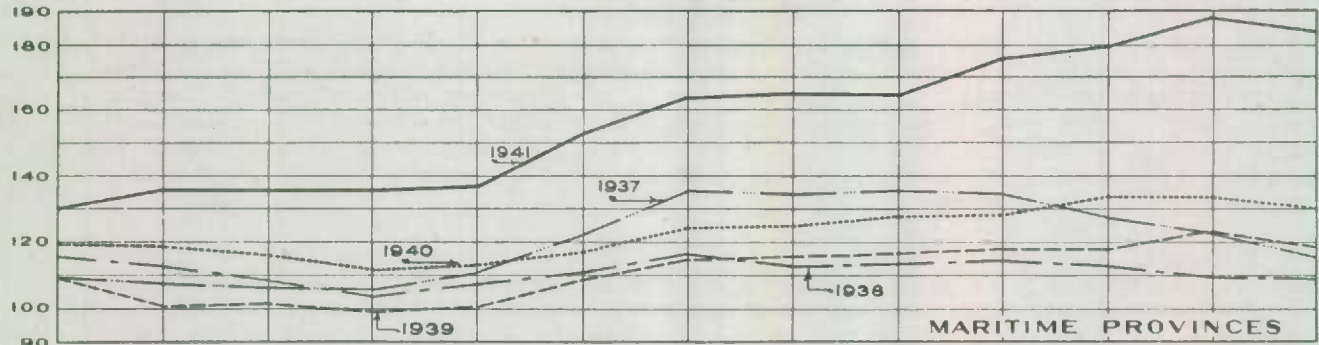
The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decrease in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of about the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore practically unchanged, being \$16.73 in the final week in December, as compared with \$16.75 in November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

1/ Revised.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1941

1926=100



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

In trade, there was a gain of 3.3 p.c. in the reported employees, accompanied by an advance of 2.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings slightly decreased, falling from \$23.21 in the last week in November, to \$22.96 in the last week in December. Many of the extra workers employed about the holiday season were part-time employees, whose earnings were consequently below the average.

In the financial group, 62,632 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,870,457 in the last week in December, a per capita average of \$29.86. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,947, and their earnings, \$1,854,470, an average of \$29.46 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.26 in the last week in December, as compared with \$27.40 in the same period in November; without the finance group, the average for the Dominion in December was \$26.12, and in November, \$27.32^{1/2}.

Earnings by Provinces.- A review of the data for the various areas shows generally lowered employment in most of the provinces; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, which reported minor gains. As a result of the holidays, all provinces recorded declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The losses in the weekly payrolls ranged from that of 0.9 p.c. in Alberta, to 8.7 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and 9.7 p.c. in Nova Scotia.

The average per capita earnings were generally lower, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the decline in employment rather exceeded that in the reported earnings, with the result that in each of these two provinces the average pay envelope in the last week in December was slightly higher than in the final week in November.

Table 8 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons. With very few exceptions, the aggregate and average earnings in the various industries in each province were lower in the last week in December than in November. In Quebec, the decline in payrolls in manufacturing lowered the per capita average in that group to a figure that was below the all-industries average, in the former the average being \$24.06, and in the latter, \$24.18; this is the first time in the period of observation that such a situation has been indicated. In Ontario, the average in manufacturing declined from \$29.68 in the last week in November, to \$27.59 in December, while the general figure fell from \$28.97 in the former to \$27.38 in the latter period of observation. These losses exceeded the reductions in the Dominion as a whole.

Earnings by Cities.- Although there were increases in the number of employees in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, the aggregate payrolls declined in these centres, as well as in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The losses in earnings ranged from that of 2.3 p.c. reported in Winnipeg, to 8.6 p.c. in Montreal. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines were rather greater than in the province to which the city belongs.

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

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

March	97.5	May	100.0	July	106.5	September...	110.4	November..	118.5
April	99.8	June	102.3	August....	109.5	October....	115.4	December..	116.7

1/ Revised.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where the trend was slightly upward; the losses ranged from 0.8 p.c. in Ontario and 0.9 p.c. in Alberta, to 2.8 p.c. in Quebec, 5.5 p.c. in New Brunswick and 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, or of any other year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.- The contraction in employment in this area at Jan. 1, 1942, took place in New Brunswick, there being small gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining and construction, the losses in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants, but lumber, food and pulp and paper mills released employees.

Statements were received from 927 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 137,595 persons, compared with 140,618 at the beginning of December. This recession of 2.1 p.c. practically coincided with the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1941, although it was rather larger than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some 54 points lower than that of 183.9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 883 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1941, showing an aggregate payroll of 96,811 workers, compared with 99,231 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was decidedly below normal in the experience of the years since 1920, being also much smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1941. The index, at 175.0 at the latest date, was over 35 points higher than that of 139.6 at the opening of 1941, previously the maximum for January in the twenty-one years for which statistics are available. The latest index was, indeed, exceeded in this period only by the figures for Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1941.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in the textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, leather, pulp and paper and food plants. Logging, transportation, construction, mining and services also reported losses; those in transportation and construction were considerable, but in the remaining divisions they were small. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments which were partially or wholly closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,210 co-operating firms aggregated 510,415 workers, as against 524,932 at Dec. 1, 1941.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 3,120 establishments had reported a staff of 400,193 men and women, compared with 429,146 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 139.6.

Ontario.- Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in the lumber, textile, food and rubber divisions, while smaller losses took place in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, leather, clay, glass and stone, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly busier. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in services, mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

A combined staff of 700,455 was employed by the 5,545 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 705,878 at Dec. 1. This decrease of 5,423 persons, or 0.8 p.c., was the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in any year since 1920; the loss was decidedly below normal, the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1941 being about six p.c. The latest index, at 172.6, was many points above that of 141.1 at the same date in 1941, being at

its maximum for January in the period of observation.

The firms furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1941, had numbered 5,382, and their employees, 564,158, as compared with 570,481 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Shrinkage on a scale slightly larger than that noted at the opening of 1941 was reported in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1942, when statistics were tabulated from 1,808 employers of 177,761 workers, or 5,545 fewer than at Dec. 1. This contraction was much below average in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The index at the date under review stood at 131.4, as compared with 116.2 at Jan. 1, 1941. There were reductions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, that in Saskatchewan being greatest.

Manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction showed losses at the beginning of January, 1942, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in food and clay, glass and stone plants, while lumber mills were busier, and slight improvement was reported in iron and steel works. Employment also increased in logging, mining and retail trade, the gains in the last-named being considerable.

For Jan. 1, 1941, 1,777 establishments had reported 152,570 employees, a loss of 3,438 as compared with the preceding month. The index then was over fifteen points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved many fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, being also smaller than the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1941. The 1,343 employers furnishing information reported 131,764 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 133,564 at Dec. 1, 1941.

Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in construction being most extensive. On the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at Jan. 1, 1941, when the 1,303 co-operating firms and branches had employed 103,042 men and women; the index then stood at 116.0, compared with 142.5 at the opening of 1942. These two figures are the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent years.

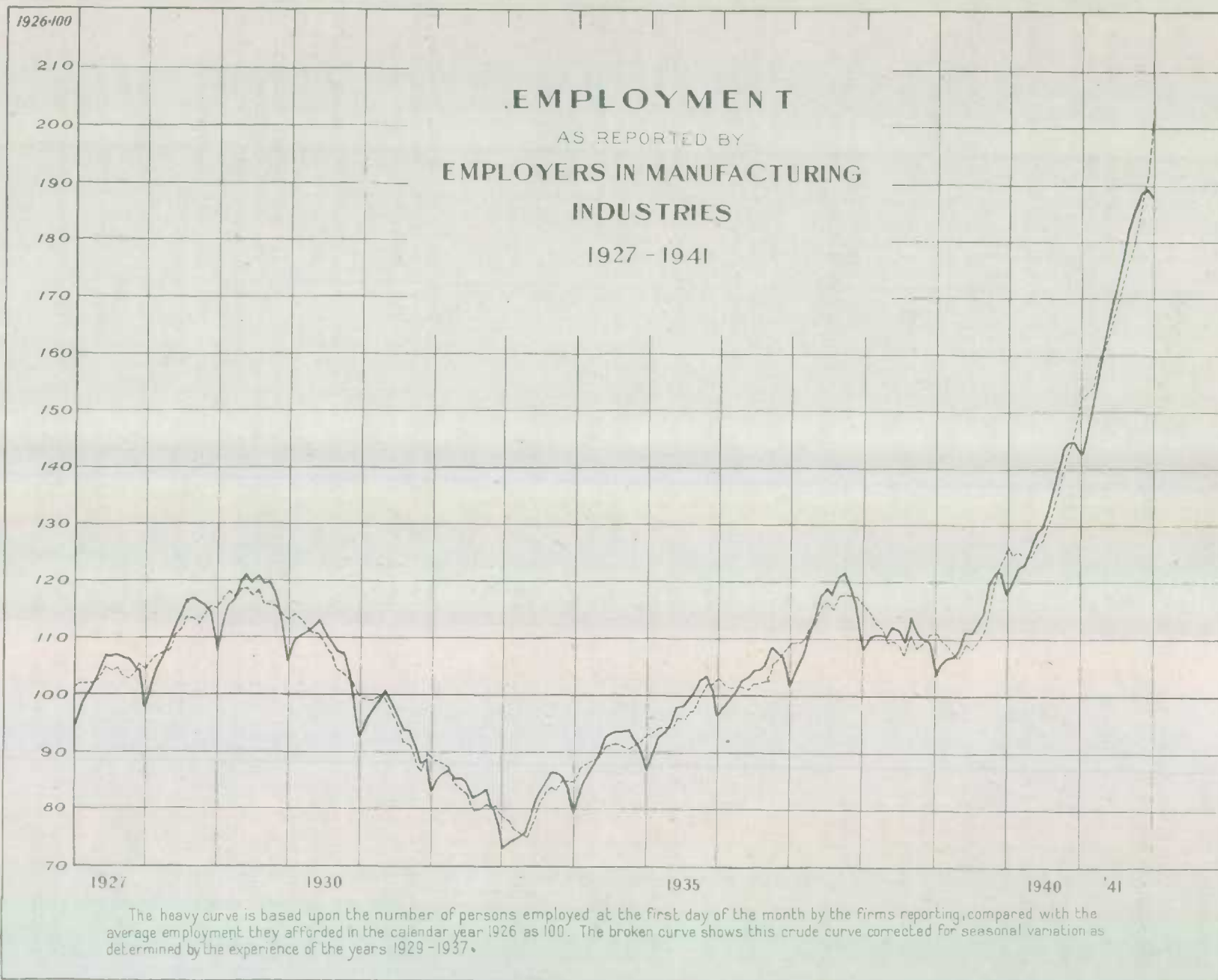
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment in Hamilton showed little general change; in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was brisker than at Jan. 1 in 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.- The recession in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,853 establishments with 237,232 employees, as compared with 242,752 at Dec. 1, 1941. A contraction was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, employment in iron and steel continued to expand. Among the non-manufacturing industries, services, transportation and construction were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 156.5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1941, when 1,809 firms had reported pay-rolls aggregating 191,216 persons, compared with 197,640 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed a moderate increase, but services and construction released employees. The 221 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 27,025 at Dec. 1, to 27,242 at the beginning of January. The general gain was contra-seasonal in the experience of other years of the record. A loss had been indicated at the same date in 1941, and employment was then at a lower level, according to the 218 establishments making returns, which had employed 20,094 men and women.

Chart 4



Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a seasonal decrease in personnel at Jan. 1, 1942. The reduction was smaller than usual for the time of year; 3,632 persons were laid off by the 1,908 firms furnishing data, reducing their working forces to 216,623. The index stood at 168.8, as compared with 171.6 in the preceding month; these two are the highest in the record. The Jan. 1, 1941, figure had been 137.1.

As compared with Dec. 1, 1941, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, rubber, printing and publishing and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Construction, transportation and trade were slacker.

Returns for Jan. 1, 1941, had been tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; the improvement then indicated was contra-seasonal.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in manufacturing in Ottawa, but transportation, construction and trade were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in employment on the whole; the staffs of the 245 reporting establishments included 22,387 men and women, as compared with 21,675 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was many points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 241 employers with a personnel of 17,838.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 341 firms in Hamilton employing 58,241 workers, as against 58,287 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in electrical apparatus, textile and food plants, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Trade was also more active, but other groups showed little general change. This decline in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at Jan. 1 in any of the years for which statistics are available. The 335 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 44,762 employees, compared with 45,068 at Dec. 1, 1940. The index then was many points lower than the latest figure of 178.5, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.- There was an increase in activity in Windsor at the beginning of January. The gain was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also brisker. Construction released a few workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 200 firms with 33,849 persons on their staffs, as compared with 33,179 in the preceding month. Employment was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at Jan. 1, 1941. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 196 business men, whose payrolls had then included 26,800 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined moderately in Winnipeg, the largest loss in the former being in vegetable food factories. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement, that in the last-named being on a fairly large scale. The 561 co-operating establishments reported 54,495 employees, compared with 55,355 in the preceding month. This decrease was seasonal, but was below average in the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 130.7, was many points above that for Jan. 1, 1941, when returns had been tabulated from 545 employers of 51,451 persons.

Vancouver.- Heightened activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to information from 586 firms employing a staff of 58,737, as compared with 58,414 at Dec. 1. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index then was nearly 38 points lower than that of 166.6 at the beginning of January. There were losses in lumber and food, manufacturing, and in construction and transportation, while iron and steel plants and retail trade showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1941, 576 establishments had reported 43,858 men and women on their paylists, compared with 44,159 in the preceding month.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1942, was the smallest ever reported at that date, there being a loss of 0.7 p. c. as compared with Dec. 1. This compares very favourably with the average reduction of nearly seven p.c. from December to January in the years since 1920. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb.1), to about 50 p.c. of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1942, numbered 7,069, and their staffs aggregated 972,565, compared with 979,858 at Dec. 1. The index fell from 188.4 in the preceding month, to 187.0 at the date under review. As compared with 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1941, (previous-ly the maximum for that date), there was an increase of 31.2 p.c.

The seasonally corrected index rose from 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941, to 199.5 at Jan. 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 3,869; 3,349 and 2,944 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, rubber, leather and clay, glass and stone plants, while there were smaller reductions in fur, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments, and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical works afforded more employment. The gain in iron and steel was most pronounced, greatly exceeding the improvement which had been indicated at Jan. 1, 1941, in such factories, in which the trend previously had almost invariably been downward at the beginning of January. The expansion in iron and steel, (the twenty-fourth successive increase in as many months), resulted in the greatest volume of employment yet recorded in that industry, which employed some 342,000 men and women at Jan. 1. This was 20.6 p.c. of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment (1926=100) at the first of January in recent years are as follows:- 187.0; 1941, 142.5; 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4 and 1936, 96.8.

The 6,814 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1941 had reported a personnel of 733,367, a decline of 11,614 workers, or 1.6 p.c., from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a further gain at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily, though not invariably, an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season. Employment was quieter than in January of 1941, or of 1938, but was more active than at that date in any other year of the record. The latest index stood at 258.1, compared with 250.3 in the preceding month, and 276.1 at Jan. 1, 1941. A combined working force of 76,575 was reported by the 468 co-operating camps, which had employed 74,264 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while elsewhere, moderate reductions in staff were indicated.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 422 operators having 83,459 employees, compared with 86,283 at Dec. 1. A rather smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1941, when employment was nevertheless in smaller volume; the index, at 177.5 at the latest date, was some ten points higher than at Jan. 1 of last year, previously the highest in the record for that date.

Communications.-- A slight contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic communications, while telegraphs reported an insignificant reduction. Activity in the communications division as a whole was greater than at the beginning of January a year ago, or of any other year since 1931. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose from 26,879 in the preceding month, to 26,928 at Jan. 1, 1942.

Transportation.-- The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1941, being also decidedly less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 101.1, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1941 or of any other year since 1930. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed some improvement. Information was received from 557 employers, who reported 127,460 workers at Jan. 1, as compared with 131,573 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.-- As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review was below the average for January in the experience of the last twenty-one years, being also smaller than that noted at Jan. 1, 1941. The index of employment in construction, at 124.7, was many points above that of 83.0 at the same date of last winter, and was also the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Statements for Jan. 1, 1942, were tabulated from 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 156,669, a decrease of 13.1 p.c. as compared with their December figure of 180,194. Highway construction showed considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller reductions were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.-- There was a decline, on the whole, in the service group at Jan. 1; employment in hotels and restaurants slightly decreased, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 613, reported 37,429 employees, as compared with 37,968 in the preceding month. A moderate gain on the whole had been noted at the beginning of January, 1941, but the index then was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 168.0. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

Trade.-- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the general gain being greatly above the average at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, smaller than that recorded at the beginning of January of last winter. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,195 employers furnishing returns had 176,905 persons on their staffs, compared with 171,279 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 172.4, as compared with 167.1 in the preceding month, and 160.8 at the same date in 1941. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in rather greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

Finance.-- At the beginning of January, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,632 employees, compared with 62,947 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121.3; in the preceding month it was 121.9, while at Jan. 1, 1941, the figure was 112.4. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the Jan. 1 survey of employment, to 1,720,622 in 13,594 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Dec. 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 168.8 to 166.5. At Jan. 1, 1941, the general index had been 134.2, while that including the financial organizations was 133.5.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Tables 3 and 4.

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
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
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	98.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.8	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	118.4	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	128.9	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	111.8	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	127.6
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	139.8	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	128.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	116.0
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	146.2	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	108.6	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	189.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	145.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	117.5	204.6	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	148.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.6	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1942.

100.0	8.3	.1	5.0	3.2	30.8	42.2	10.7	5.0	2.0	3.7	8.0
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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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
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	104.8	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	98.5	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	110.5	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	118.6	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	118.8
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	158.8	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.8	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	150.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	158.3	195.4	168.8	165.9	173.3	245.1	130.7	165.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1942.

Montreal	14.3	Quebec	1.5	Toronto	13.1	Ottawa	1.4	Hamilton	3.5	Windsor	2.0	Winnipeg	3.3	Vancouver	3.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Comm- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	88.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	150.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.0	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.9
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	125.9
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	87.6	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	285.8	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	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	175.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.2
Jan. 1, 1942	168.8	187.0	250.1	177.5	100.0	101.1	134.7	168.0	174.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1942.

100.0	58.7	4.6	5.0	1.6	7.7	9.4	2.3	10.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the data under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1942	1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
MANUFACTURING	58.7	187.0	188.4	142.5	118.2	104.3	108.6	102.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	167.1	178.4	162.6	132.4	128.1	127.6	121.5
Fur and products	.2	118.6	127.8	112.9	106.0	82.8	76.4	62.6
Leather and products	1.7	140.0	144.1	116.3	120.9	100.7	99.4	97.8
Boots and shoes	1.1	131.5	133.8	110.4	119.7	102.5	101.2	96.8
Lumber and products	3.5	107.3	112.9	90.0	77.1	68.2	70.1	70.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	93.6	99.9	77.7	62.4	56.5	54.5	59.8
Furniture	.6	116.0	118.4	106.2	87.9	82.3	82.9	81.8
Other lumber products	.9	150.8	158.2	120.2	116.9	94.2	108.3	96.1
Medical instruments	.1	85.9	86.1	63.9	53.9	48.4	38.5	34.7
Plant products - edible	2.8	146.3	158.3	126.3	116.0	105.4	104.3	101.4
Pulp and paper products	5.0	132.7	134.6	116.7	110.2	102.7	107.4	101.9
Pulp and paper	2.2	121.8	124.1	107.2	97.5	88.4	99.1	92.4
Paper products	.9	187.9	191.5	144.9	137.8	126.4	128.6	120.7
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.1	128.9	119.2	116.9	113.1	111.0	107.8
Rubber products	1.1	138.9	148.0	116.9	109.8	102.4	97.8	95.8
Textile products	8.5	161.8	165.6	146.8	132.0	113.6	116.4	114.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	174.6	176.2	162.7	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	127.5	129.4	122.5	116.4	95.4	99.5	98.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	198.4	199.4	180.1	156.5	122.8	136.8	144.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	580.3	582.9	543.0	497.2	496.0	521.1	508.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	144.3	147.8	134.0	131.8	116.5	117.3	118.5
Garments and persons furnishings	2.9	157.1	164.0	138.1	118.1	103.1	105.6	100.4
Other textile products	1.0	165.4	167.3	145.7	120.7	97.8	92.8	89.7
Tobacco	.8	160.6	116.1	146.9	150.8	158.8	157.1	127.0
Beverages	.8	231.0	235.2	193.8	174.3	165.3	164.6	158.0
Chemicals and allied products	3.4	447.5	447.0	227.0	176.5	162.3	151.0	141.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	130.7	136.4	106.0	87.4	75.0	79.4	75.5
Electric light and power	1.1	142.1	147.1	142.5	134.5	127.7	123.8	113.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	227.9	230.4	179.5	140.2	126.8	146.9	122.3
Iron and steel products	20.6	252.1	248.0	160.0	110.0	90.5	102.8	92.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	240.3	237.7	181.2	151.3	107.2	125.6	121.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	244.8	241.1	172.6	121.7	110.0	125.6	110.3
Agricultural implements	.6	110.9	110.2	58.4	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3
Land vehicles	8.1	213.5	210.0	143.7	103.3	85.4	97.9	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	263.7	260.0	208.3	155.4	138.4	156.7	149.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.6	585.7	587.9	273.2	53.6	57.1	68.1	58.3
Boating appliances	.3	155.1	163.8	143.3	121.1	100.2	88.9	100.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	281.9	257.4	196.9	129.8	99.1	122.3	88.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	266.5	258.5	175.6	118.3	101.5	115.1	103.8
Other iron and steel products	4.7	370.8	360.8	181.7	117.1	96.8	103.7	94.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.8	315.5	306.6	219.5	166.5	150.9	152.4	142.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	183.8	185.0	174.7	163.4	150.0	149.1	139.2
Miscellaneous	.6	253.5	257.2	161.7	146.1	129.2	125.5	123.2
LOGGING	4.6	258.1	250.3	276.1	237.8	150.6	323.6	242.1
MINING	5.0	177.5	183.5	167.6	164.7	160.4	155.2	145.6
Coal	1.7	101.1	101.2	96.3	94.0	95.8	97.9	97.1
Metallic ores	2.7	351.1	369.1	340.5	342.4	325.2	303.6	270.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	160.2	167.4	131.3	123.4	121.7	117.3	114.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.8	100.6	90.2	84.3	83.3	85.1	80.7
Telegraphs	.4	116.8	117.0	101.6	95.7	91.7	94.4	89.5
Telephones	1.2	96.4	96.1	87.1	81.2	81.0	82.5	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.7	101.1	104.1	68.7	84.5	79.9	82.0	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.1	147.0	149.5	136.7	128.3	120.9	112.6	116.4
Steam railways	4.5	92.5	91.9	80.2	75.8	71.0	75.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	82.8	98.7	65.5	67.1	67.4	74.1	74.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	124.7	143.4	83.0	68.8	96.4	81.9	61.2
Building	3.8	146.8	167.3	108.9	55.7	53.5	56.9	39.6
Highway	3.7	157.9	192.8	84.4	101.8	192.0	131.3	93.4
Railway	1.9	72.0	74.1	53.7	51.1	50.3	60.7	53.2
SERVICES	2.3	168.0	170.4	149.5	133.7	131.7	132.5	124.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	162.1	162.7	143.8	129.0	127.4	130.1	119.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	178.1	183.8	159.9	141.8	139.1	137.9	133.6
TRADE	10.7	172.4	167.1	160.8	149.9	144.8	141.7	136.9
Retail	8.4	185.6	177.8	172.1	160.1	155.8	153.0	146.1
Wholesale	2.3	136.7	138.5	131.3	122.7	116.2	116.2	111.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.8	168.8	134.2	116.2	108.1	113.4	103.8

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
	Weight	1942	1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>	32.1	163.1	165.5	128.5	112.9	90.7	104.2	99.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.7	83.9	91.9	81.9	72.9	65.8	66.7	64.0
Pulp and paper	3.6	177.2	187.5	170.4	159.5	131.4	167.3	154.7
Textile products	3.2	121.0	123.2	110.6	101.7	77.6	89.0	84.3
Iron and steel	14.8	242.3	233.3	152.5	123.2	88.9	114.2	106.2
Other manufactures	7.8	137.8	146.8	123.4	114.4	98.9	100.9	100.6
Logging	6.6	385.0	401.4	355.6	336.1	256.0	402.3	363.4
Mining	12.6	115.0	117.1	111.1	111.5	110.4	114.1	109.8
Communications	1.7	112.0	112.6	94.7	92.2	92.0	91.2	86.9
Transportation	11.5	136.8	120.1	97.2	106.4	92.4	98.1	95.0
Construction	25.3	365.7	403.2	127.2	93.9	127.7	95.5	82.1
Services	1.8	255.8	260.2	208.5	173.1	169.6	167.7	165.3
Trade	8.6	190.9	192.9	164.5	146.1	136.7	137.6	134.7
<u>Maritime-All Industries</u>	100.0	183.9	188.1	130.0	118.9	109.2	115.8	109.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	63.7	195.6	197.3	145.0	121.1	105.4	109.4	101.2
Lumber products	2.5	113.3	121.4	89.3	85.1	71.5	79.7	70.4
Pulp and paper	6.0	128.4	130.7	113.2	104.4	98.5	100.8	96.2
Textile products	14.4	183.6	186.1	164.5	146.8	127.0	130.6	124.8
Iron and steel	18.5	278.7	275.9	148.8	97.1	75.1	90.7	78.5
Other manufactures	22.3	198.8	200.9	153.0	131.0	117.1	115.0	105.9
Logging	7.3	421.9	424.6	476.7	395.2	212.8	564.2	406.9
Mining	2.8	310.7	319.2	270.3	278.5	251.5	234.9	219.4
Communications	1.4	97.4	96.4	82.2	75.9	75.0	75.8	69.6
Transportation	6.3	89.9	100.4	82.4	74.2	70.9	75.1	72.1
Construction	8.9	110.9	131.4	76.9	69.8	141.0	82.5	52.4
Services	2.0	149.0	152.5	131.8	119.1	117.4	123.5	112.0
Trade	7.6	182.0	174.8	160.5	155.5	155.3	152.3	141.1
<u>Quebec -All Industries</u>	100.0	175.0	179.8	139.6	120.7	114.9	119.7	104.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.8	188.9	189.9	145.8	120.2	108.1	111.2	104.8
Lumber products	2.7	88.8	93.4	76.2	65.0	57.9	61.9	61.0
Pulp and paper	5.1	131.8	133.1	114.5	110.4	104.5	106.8	101.0
Textile products	8.2	141.2	146.8	130.7	120.0	103.2	105.0	106.8
Iron and steel	26.5	260.4	256.4	180.2	122.5	101.3	113.8	102.4
Other manufactures	25.3	195.0	196.8	151.9	135.3	123.6	125.6	117.9
Logging	2.6	196.7	175.8	226.8	218.6	138.2	301.9	223.1
Mining	4.0	282.4	304.1	284.0	276.8	257.4	241.5	220.1
Communications	1.4	91.1	91.0	86.5	78.1	76.8	80.6	77.6
Transportation	5.2	96.9	98.6	82.9	77.2	73.4	77.6	74.8
Construction	6.5	118.8	129.7	88.6	69.2	72.9	93.5	65.0
Services	2.2	198.0	201.3	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4	145.9
Trade	10.3	176.8	171.5	170.0	161.3	155.2	151.1	146.3
<u>Ontario -All Industries</u>	100.0	172.6	174.0	141.1	120.9	108.8	117.5	107.5
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	35.8	160.9	162.6	123.4	108.9	99.7	100.3	97.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	22.5	150.6	140.8	114.3	93.2	84.3	83.2	81.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	105.9	107.5	100.4	102.7	97.8	97.3	94.7
Textile products	2.6	201.1	200.8	174.2	138.4	120.5	115.5	122.4
Iron and steel	12.5	128.4	128.0	92.7	82.0	77.1	78.6	72.2
Other manufactures	15.9	215.8	223.2	161.0	142.3	128.3	129.6	130.8
Logging	2.1	214.5	134.3	315.2	175.4	126.1	184.9	130.0
Mining	7.8	157.5	156.4	137.3	131.6	136.4	129.5	126.1
Communications	2.4	112.9	115.8	98.2	93.9	92.6	92.9	87.9
Transportation	17.2	109.4	111.0	100.7	95.7	88.9	86.0	88.4
Construction	11.7	82.1	107.2	68.7	58.1	58.0	58.7	55.4
Services	3.1	142.8	144.4	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3	104.9
Trade	19.9	145.4	143.4	148.6	131.6	124.3	121.2	121.3
<u>Prairies -All Industries</u>	100.0	131.4	135.5	116.2	103.3	97.1	96.2	94.2
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	48.7	180.6	183.2	138.6	103.4	101.5	98.9	98.0
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.4	130.5	137.7	110.2	88.0	79.5	73.8	86.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	157.0	155.5	129.0	115.4	101.3	120.2	111.7
Textile products	1.2	185.7	186.0	157.3	120.6	117.7	117.4	119.7
Iron and steel	14.5	408.5	387.9	180.9	81.0	84.8	83.0	79.0
Other manufactures	14.2	157.1	165.4	158.8	122.7	130.4	122.7	109.8
Logging	6.1	108.7	114.4	63.0	55.0	65.3	71.4	61.1
Mining	7.5	115.8	116.6	108.3	104.5	111.9	107.7	100.3
Communications	2.6	122.3	118.9	113.4	110.5	110.0	110.3	104.9
Transportation	9.5	94.9	101.3	89.3	88.9	91.9	89.8	97.7
Construction	8.1	88.8	98.1	80.5	65.5	71.3	78.9	74.0
Services	3.1	140.4	138.3	135.0	120.0	114.4	115.5	111.5
Trade	14.4	188.4	174.2	153.5	144.0	137.5	138.3	131.6
<u>B.C. -All Industries</u>	100.0	142.5	144.5	116.0	97.6	98.0	97.8	95.4

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1942	1941	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	73.1	161.9	183.8	136.7	113.9	97.8	101.4	93.3
Plant products - edible	3.8	153.7	157.7	136.1	131.4	115.9	113.4	102.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	131.9	133.2	116.4	115.5	110.1	106.9	104.1
Textiles	12.2	162.5	165.7	138.1	122.9	107.5	105.4	100.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	164.9	168.6	137.9	123.5	115.2	111.9	111.3
Iron and steel	25.5	242.9	241.7	144.5	96.8	72.9	86.9	74.3
Other manufactures	21.4	165.4	168.1	133.7	116.1	102.2	105.1	96.4
Communications	1.5	70.2	68.2	68.3	65.0	63.6	64.4	61.6
Transportation	4.2	82.2	108.8	89.3	81.3	74.5	64.1	80.0
Construction	5.1	74.9	82.2	65.9	64.3	98.0	63.3	50.5
Trade	12.9	173.3	165.7	154.6	151.2	148.8	145.2	132.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	156.5	159.8	122.8	108.0	100.4	99.0	90.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	72.6	236.3	236.2	154.2	112.2	101.6	100.8	94.4
Leather products	9.9	105.0	108.2	89.2	98.5	94.3	83.6	98.3
Other manufactures	62.7	294.1	293.3	182.3	118.3	105.0	108.5	92.6
Transportation	3.6	73.0	71.5	86.8	79.8	93.7	80.4	73.8
Construction	7.3	168.3	170.6	157.3	71.2	275.3	90.4	70.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	195.4	194.6	144.3	107.8	119.7	100.0	92.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	71.5	187.1	189.9	140.7	113.5	102.5	104.0	98.8
Plant products - edible	5.8	172.8	174.6	129.3	116.9	108.8	110.2	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.3	157.0	159.2	135.3	130.4	125.4	126.1	121.2
Textiles	9.1	120.1	130.6	108.5	95.7	82.3	85.1	84.6
Iron and steel	21.0	309.3	304.4	185.4	110.6	95.4	100.1	88.3
Other manufactures	28.3	178.5	181.4	139.6	117.7	107.4	107.2	102.4
Communications	1.4	72.5	72.2	72.9	67.1	66.9	67.5	66.5
Transportation	3.3	102.6	105.2	102.5	95.1	93.0	95.3	93.3
Construction	2.6	91.0	97.9	74.8	57.0	51.2	67.5	52.5
Trade	17.5	156.9	159.4	159.1	152.5	144.4	141.8	139.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	168.8	171.6	137.1	116.6	107.3	108.4	103.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	156.5	157.6	130.7	102.5	90.0	93.3	91.1
Lumber products	2.2	46.9	49.2	55.8	47.0	44.6	44.4	38.0
Pulp and paper	14.0	129.7	123.2	106.0	102.0	92.3	94.6	82.4
Other manufactures	30.3	213.6	220.1	176.1	123.6	104.6	109.9	109.3
Construction	16.5	242.2	222.1	102.0	98.3	106.1	106.9	104.7
Trade	21.3	192.6	179.7	171.8	154.7	159.0	150.7	142.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	169.9	164.5	130.5	109.6	104.3	104.9	102.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.4	185.3	187.3	139.8	116.2	96.3	110.5	98.3
Textiles	12.0	108.5	112.1	107.6	99.7	67.3	87.9	86.6
Electrical apparatus	10.0	180.4	188.2	142.0	123.2	101.2	127.6	106.9
Iron and steel	44.7	255.1	254.6	165.8	123.0	90.8	116.2	94.7
Other manufactures	17.7	155.0	157.6	130.8	118.2	110.7	115.5	108.5
Construction	3.2	113.2	113.2	94.8	57.4	64.1	42.9	52.7
Trade	8.4	175.6	158.6	154.9	136.0	138.0	140.9	128.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.5	178.6	137.1	114.3	97.9	109.8	99.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.2	279.4	274.5	218.3	165.7	166.6	160.7	150.3
Iron and steel	75.3	306.0	297.7	231.8	165.8	167.9	165.4	153.0
Other manufactures	13.9	190.3	193.2	173.8	165.4	162.4	143.2	140.4
Construction	2.8	101.4	104.8	57.1	41.6	38.2	46.4	26.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	249.1	244.1	193.6	149.7	150.2	147.8	137.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	56.9	157.3	160.4	114.8	101.2	91.4	94.2	94.4
Animal products - edible	6.6	195.2	197.4	167.5	138.1	124.2	135.8	133.1
Printing and publishing	4.5	106.5	109.8	103.2	106.5	99.7	100.3	97.7
Textiles	6.9	206.7	203.2	177.0	140.5	123.6	119.8	125.7
Iron and steel	18.5	117.7	117.9	90.8	77.5	71.4	73.9	75.2
Other manufactures	20.4	214.1	224.8	122.2	114.5	101.3	105.1	103.1
Transportation	5.4	76.5	75.3	82.7	78.3	76.3	77.4	82.5
Construction	2.5	49.1	63.3	98.8	26.1	29.9	29.4	30.4
Trade	29.2	126.5	125.2	142.2	114.0	105.3	105.4	105.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	130.7	132.9	117.5	97.8	90.6	92.0	92.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51.5	235.8	235.1	154.2	116.0	108.3	107.7	107.2
Lumber products	9.2	129.9	137.4	117.3	87.7	71.9	72.9	88.5
Other manufactures	42.3	286.8	282.2	171.9	129.3	124.9	123.5	115.7
Communications	4.2	115.4	111.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	110.4	105.3
Transportation	6.9	80.2	92.0	93.2	95.7	107.6	99.8	112.9
Construction	5.3	80.9	88.9	57.3	48.7	43.2	68.0	37.7
Services	4.9	136.2	133.2	134.6	123.7	117.8	118.1	113.4
Trade	25.2	190.2	175.4	155.9	147.8	133.7	141.4	135.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	166.8	165.7	128.8	111.0	106.8	106.4	105.3

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

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

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

I n d u s t r i e s	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for one week in -		Average per Capital Earnings in one week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
MANUFACTURING	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26.31	28.15
Animal products - edible	33,002	35,229	844,561	928,206	25.59	26.35
Fur and products	2,863	3,086	68,618	76,535	23.97	24.80
Leather and products	28,728	29,578	523,565	579,653	18.22	19.60
Boots and shoes	18,083	18,397	311,981	345,299	17.25	18.77
Lumber and products	57,491	60,435	1,254,286	1,401,460	21.82	23.19
Rough and dressed lumber	33,054	35,283	746,170	844,307	22.57	23.93
Furniture	10,277	10,483	228,481	249,697	22.23	23.82
Other lumber products	14,160	14,669	279,635	307,456	19.75	20.96
Musical instruments	2,417	2,424	57,213	63,606	23.67	26.24
Plant products - edible	46,976	50,845	1,063,511	1,161,471	22.64	22.84
Pulp and paper products	82,784	83,958	2,467,665	2,635,555	29.81	31.39
Pulp and paper	36,913	37,626	1,226,215	1,290,396	33.22	34.30
Paper products	15,083	15,370	356,068	392,155	23.61	25.51
Printing and publishing	30,788	30,962	885,382	953,004	28.76	30.78
Rubber products	17,890	19,065	438,701	507,098	24.52	26.60
Textile products	141,358	144,707	2,507,055	2,910,208	17.74	20.11
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,027	53,371	966,335	1,126,915	18.22	21.11
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,459	25,586	441,759	521,624	17.35	20.39
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,255	12,320	238,702	272,341	19.48	22.11
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,951	11,024	196,798	231,961	17.97	21.04
Hosiery and knit goods	23,586	24,161	388,608	449,795	16.48	18.62
Garments and personal furnishings	47,993	50,118	825,731	961,354	17.21	19.18
Other textile products	16,752	17,057	326,381	372,144	19.48	21.82
Tobacco	13,280	9,582	194,993	180,712	14.72	18.86
Beverages	12,755	12,985	389,527	395,821	30.54	30.48
Chemicals and allied products	55,942	55,825	1,562,348	1,569,627	27.93	28.12
Clay, glass and stone products	14,754	15,395	373,603	400,288	25.32	26.00
Electric light and power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32.15	32.60
Electrical apparatus	31,587	31,943	904,557	961,274	28.64	30.09
Iron and steel products	341,956	336,173	10,163,320	11,003,582	29.72	32.73
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,719	30,391	953,225	989,553	31.03	32.56
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,840	25,453	766,833	828,498	29.68	32.55
Agricultural implements	9,312	9,248	261,929	284,571	28.13	30.77
Land vehicles	134,851	132,632	4,285,526	4,491,882	31.78	33.87
Automobiles and parts	38,534	37,987	1,268,714	1,393,687	32.92	36.69
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	26,614	26,668	712,813	922,960	26.78	34.61
Heating appliances	5,081	5,367	127,147	143,301	25.02	26.70
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,955	16,659	525,193	575,068	30.98	34.52
Foundry and machine shop products	14,175	13,751	377,365	430,291	26.62	31.29
Other iron and steel products	78,409	76,004	2,153,289	2,337,458	27.46	30.75
Non-ferrous metal products	46,482	45,426	1,455,383	1,442,048	31.31	31.74
Non-metallic mineral products	14,033	14,122	488,616	496,899	34.82	35.19
Miscellaneous	10,203	10,351	250,992	254,532	24.60	24.99
LOGGING	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17.77	17.92
MINING	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32.20	33.89
Coal	27,767	27,809	709,665	907,109	25.56	32.62
Metallic ores	44,836	47,127	1,694,529	1,713,748	37.79	36.36
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,856	11,347	283,151	303,350	26.08	26.73
COMMUNICATIONS	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28.08	27.51
Telegraphs	6,703	6,713	182,576	184,872	27.24	27.54
Telephones	20,225	20,166	573,586	554,601	28.36	27.50
TRANSPORTATION	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35.49	34.94
Street railways and cartage	35,328	35,912	1,075,689	1,050,508	30.45	29.25
Steam railways	73,786	73,322	2,923,603	2,892,580	39.62	39.45
Shipping and stevedoring	18,346	22,339	524,192	654,327	28.57	29.29
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23.67	24.14
Building	63,705	72,622	1,754,441	2,110,457	27.54	29.06
Highway	62,025	75,739	1,267,266	1,513,365	20.43	19.98
Railway	30,939	31,833	686,409	725,196	22.19	22.78
SERVICES	37,429	37,968	626,350	636,001	16.73	16.75
Hotels and restaurants	22,928	23,004	366,413	361,587	15.98	15.72
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,501	14,964	259,937	274,414	17.93	18.34
TRADE	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22.96	23.21
Retail	138,689	132,539	2,917,541	2,828,462	21.04	21.34
Wholesale	38,216	38,740	1,144,678	1,147,547	29.95	29.62
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32
FINANCE	62,632	62,947	1,870,457	1,854,470	29.86	29.46
Banks and Trust Companies	35,743	35,777	950,481	947,656	26.59	26.49
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,430	1,446	45,848	49,349	32.06	34.13
Insurance	25,459	25,724	874,128	857,465	34.33	33.33
TOTAL	1,720,622	1,751,245	45,185,184	47,986,768	26.26	27.40

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1942, and Dec. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in December and One Week in November.

(Preliminary figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	December	November
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	44,216	44,879	1,062,218	1,126,403	24.02	25.10
Lumber products	3,731	4,087	62,109	72,068	16.65	17.63
Pulp and paper	4,899	5,182	137,142	155,191	27.99	29.95
Iron and steel	20,331	19,575	566,345	586,205	27.86	29.95
Logging	9,029	9,412	163,768	151,308	18.14	16.08
Mining	17,359	17,667	366,597	542,929	21.12	30.73
Transportation	15,822	13,894	510,640	434,326	32.27	31.26
Construction	34,768	38,339	628,848	745,191	18.09	19.44
Trade	11,787	11,763	241,801	249,078	20.51	21.17
Maritimes - All Industries	137,595	140,618	3,056,001	3,332,030	22.21	23.70
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	325,343	328,079	7,827,927	8,526,233	24.06	25.99
Lumber products	12,533	13,433	233,170	261,303	18.60	19.45
Pulp and paper	30,739	31,281	914,079	965,311	29.74	30.86
Textile products	73,491	74,489	1,240,082	1,407,526	16.87	18.90
Chemicals and allied products	24,448	24,163	665,819	657,675	27.23	27.22
Iron and steel	94,688	93,741	2,714,673	3,012,577	28.67	32.14
Logging	37,369	37,610	569,932	536,943	15.25	14.28
Mining	14,256	14,647	444,793	456,789	31.20	31.19
Communications	6,848	6,782	210,569	204,544	30.75	30.16
Transportation	32,260	36,408	1,142,640	1,257,115	35.42	34.53
Construction	45,188	53,547	1,112,337	1,286,818	24.62	24.03
Services	10,324	10,568	167,727	169,133	16.25	16.00
Trade	38,827	37,291	864,478	829,131	22.26	22.23
Quebec - All Industries	510,415	524,932	12,340,403	13,266,706	24.18	25.27
<u>Ontario</u> - All manufacturing	475,293	477,679	13,111,715	14,176,982	27.59	29.68
Lumber products	19,171	20,173	417,533	466,417	21.78	23.12
Plant products - edible	25,204	27,623	578,294	639,934	22.94	23.17
Pulp and paper	35,911	36,263	1,076,394	1,157,172	29.97	31.91
Textile products	57,233	59,510	1,085,428	1,315,141	18.97	22.10
Chemicals and allied products	25,131	25,288	714,024	729,994	28.41	28.87
Electrical apparatus	23,133	23,537	664,923	710,285	28.74	30.18
Iron and steel	185,627	182,592	5,636,106	6,117,155	30.36	33.50
Non-ferrous metal products	25,728	25,884	799,272	823,668	31.07	31.82
Logging	18,488	16,523	328,671	314,897	17.78	19.06
Mining	27,950	30,106	1,058,067	1,083,008	37.86	35.97
Communications	9,936	9,924	288,759	278,642	29.06	28.08
Transportation	36,330	36,948	1,292,614	1,308,309	35.58	35.41
Construction	45,228	49,358	1,177,378	1,362,618	26.03	27.61
Services	15,347	15,604	260,974	268,233	17.00	17.19
Trade	71,883	69,736	1,663,067	1,656,352	23.14	23.75
Ontario - All Industries	700,455	705,878	19,181,245	20,449,041	27.38	28.97
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	63,611	64,178	1,734,922	1,790,174	27.27	27.89
Animal products - edible	9,401	9,671	242,481	270,169	25.79	27.94
Lumber products	4,359	4,056	90,629	87,501	20.79	21.57
Plant products - edible	4,517	4,835	112,707	123,582	24.95	25.56
Textile products	4,623	4,613	83,458	83,423	18.05	18.08
Iron and steel	22,249	22,165	679,161	685,142	30.53	30.91
Mining	13,970	13,869	484,007	490,594	34.65	35.37
Communications	4,333	4,445	115,110	116,011	26.57	26.10
Transportation	30,511	30,938	1,158,059	1,154,744	37.96	37.32
Construction	20,794	27,148	508,195	637,979	24.44	23.50
Services	5,432	5,492	90,814	92,142	16.72	16.78
Trade	35,389	34,906	874,727	847,683	24.72	24.28
Prairies- All Industries	177,761	183,306	5,017,844	5,158,660	28.23	28.14
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Manufacturing	64,102	65,043	1,853,369	1,959,288	28.91	30.12
Animal products - edible	3,943	5,206	101,417	124,516	25.72	23.92
Lumber products	17,697	18,686	450,845	514,171	25.48	27.52
Plant products - edible	3,805	4,353	85,035	96,158	22.35	22.09
Pulp and paper	7,063	6,995	220,700	228,496	31.25	32.67
Iron and steel	19,061	18,100	567,035	602,503	29.75	33.29
Non-ferrous metal products	5,000	4,121	209,650	168,119	41.93	40.80
Logging	7,968	8,389	246,519	298,614	30.94	35.60
Mining	9,924	9,994	333,881	350,887	33.64	35.11
Transportation	12,537	13,385	419,531	442,921	33.46	33.09
Construction	10,691	11,802	281,358	316,412	26.32	26.81
Services	4,126	4,066	75,996	75,658	18.42	18.61
Trade	19,019	17,583	418,146	393,765	21.99	22.39
B.C. - All Industries	131,764	133,564	3,719,234	3,925,861	28.23	29.39

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