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CANADA Billiothàque du Rocensement DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

# OCTOBER, 1942

Together with Payrolis for the Last Week in September And Appendix on the Sex Distribution of the Persons In Recorded Employment at October 1.

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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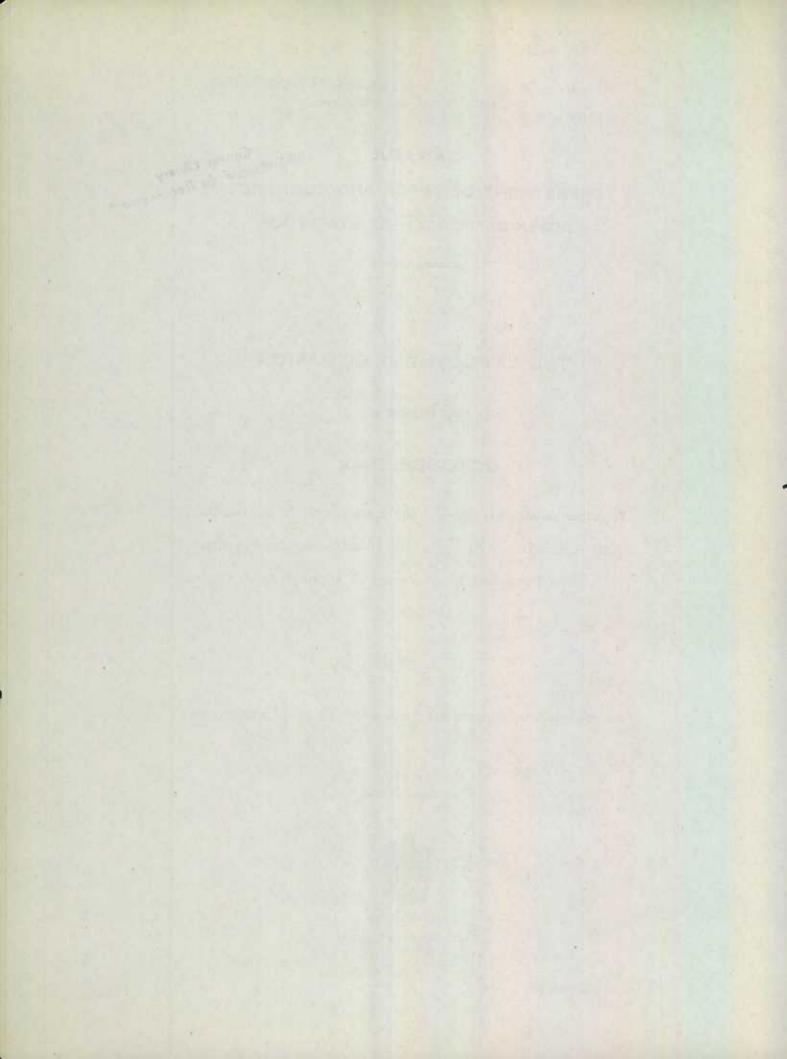


OTTAWA December 18, 1942

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### DEFAPTMENT OF TRADE AND CONMERCE DOMINION FUREAU OF STATISTICS OTTAWA - CAMADA.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION, TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE LAST WEEK IN

SEPTEMBER, AND AN APPENDIX ON THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED

### EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1942.

Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

<u>NOTE</u>:- 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 Services, and statements snowing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

### EMPLOYMENT.

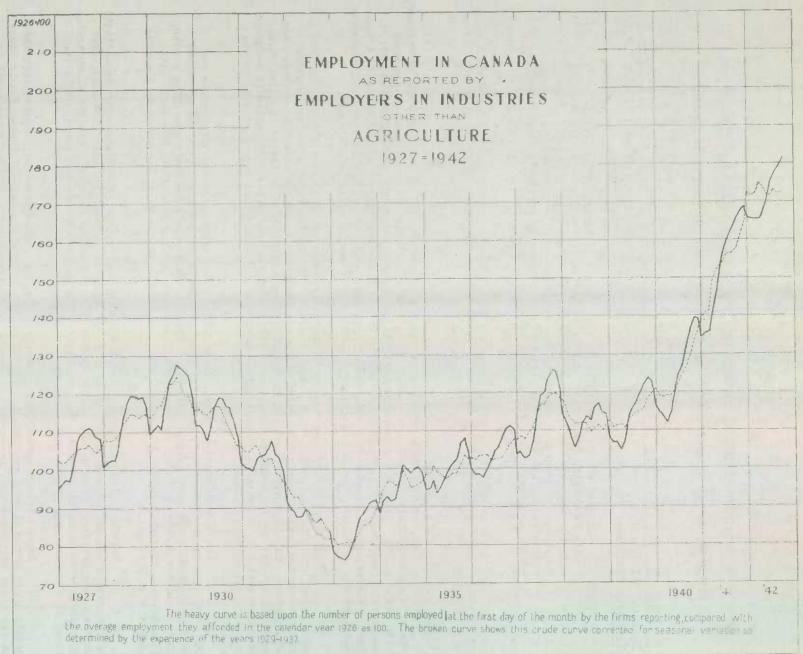
The trend of employment and payrolls continued upward at the beginning of October, there being an increase of 1.1 p.c. in the former and of 1.8 p.c. in the latter as compared with Sept. 1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 13,200 establishments which employed 1,815,672 persons at Oct. 1, and disbureed the sum of \$53,549,615 in payment for services rendered in the week preceding; their employees at the beginning of September had numbered 1,795,420, who had been paid \$52,591,352 in weekly salaries and wages.

Of the 1,815,672 persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1,403,353, or 77.3 p.c. were males, and 412,319, or 22.7 p.c., were females. This is the first occasion on which information has been obtained in regard to the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners in the current surveys. A brief discussion of these statistics is given in an appendix to this report. Tables showing the distribution of the males and females in recorded employment at Oct. 1 are also given, together with certain comparative data available in the Bureau. The appendix commences on page 16.

The latest percentage gain in employment was slightly above the average for Oct. 1 in the experience of past years, although, as in preceding months, it was not equal to that indicated at the same date of 1939, 1940 or 1941. Also as in recently preceding months, the industrial distribution of the persons added to the working forces was abnormal, with greater-than-average advances in manufacturing, and smaller-than-usual increases in the nonmanufacturing classes.

Within the manufacturing division, there was further marked expension in activity in iron and steel and vegetable food plants; these reported over 10,200 and 7,200 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries. In textiles, little general change was shown, while the trend is the remaining groups was downward.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and retail trads afforded more employment. The gains in construction were contra-seasonal; those in the other divisions were seasonal, but except in transportation, they were not equal to the usual advances at Oct. 1. The increase in logging especially was greatly below normal. The remaining non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and services, reported curtailment; that in mining was contrary to the customary movement at Oct. 1, but the losses in communications and services were in accordance with the usual trend in the autumn. Chort 1



The crude index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its former maximum of 179.3 at the beginning of September, to 181.3 at Oct. 1, as compared with 165.8 at Oct. 1, 1941. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 9.3 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 21.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls in the 12 months. Mhen adjusted for seasonal influences, the Oct. 1 index of employment was 172.5, slightly above the corrected figure of 172.3 at the beginning of September.

#### PAYROLLS.

The payrolls disbursed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments amounted to \$53,549,615, as compared with \$52,591,352 in the last report. This increase of 1.8 p.c. continues the trend which, with only one exception, has been indicated from the institution of these statistics in the spring of 1.41. The exception was at Jan. 1, when the observance of the holidays had lowered the reported earnings. The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$29.49 at the latest date, 20 cents higher than that of \$29.29<sup>1</sup>/ in the preceding period of observation.

The Oct. 1 survey shows that, including statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,879,845, whose payrolls for services rendered in the last week in September amounted to \$55,522,358. This was a per capita average of \$29.54. At Sept. 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups - manufacturize logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance - reported a total payroll of \$54,503,743 paid to 1,859,568 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$29.31<sup>1</sup>/.

Statistics of employment and payrolls, on the base June 1, 1941=100, in the period for which the payroll data are available, are given for the eight leading industries and for manufacturing in the table on page 6. This shows that an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the last 12 months in the number of persons reported as at work in the eight leading industries, has been accompanied by that of 21.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including fiance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9.1 p.c., and in payrolls, to 21.3 p.c. in the year.

From June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1942, there was an increase of 18.6 p.c. in general industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 37.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. This is a result of the continued dilution of labour. Mnere the latter has risen by 37.9 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 16.8 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown advances on a much larger scale than the other industries; the index of employment in this division increased by 29.9 p.c. between June 1,1941, and Oct. 1, 1942, while that of payrolls has risen by 52.8 p.c. The per capita earnings have gained by 17.8 p.c. in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in the durable goods industries has been extremely marked in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 142.3 and that in the latter to 172.0 at Oct. 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 119.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 133.1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with

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			ustries .		Manufacturin	g
		umbers of			Jumbers of	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capite . Barnings .		Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			4			\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.05
Sept.1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	1.42.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8, ,	28.62	123.4	143.5 ,	29.08
Sept.1	117.3	135.54/	29.291/	128.3	148.91/	29.721/
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.49	129.9	152.8	30.13
Nov. 1						

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate carnings 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 these 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 of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

1/ Revised.

variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or sconomic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1942, end Oct. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

In Table A to D in the appendix to this bulletin are given statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons employed by the establishments co-operating in the monthly survey for Oct. 1, 1942.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the trend of employment has been almost uninterruptedly favourable, the rare exceptions to the generally buoyant movement being the seasonal losses indicated in the winter of 1939-40, at Dec. 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941, and in the first quarter of 1942. On each occasion, these contractions have on the whole been on a small scale. As a result of the generally upward movement during the period of the war, the index for all industries contined has risen from 119.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 181.3 at Oct. 1, 1942, or by 51.6 p.c. in the 37 months. The expansion was particularly marked from the summer of 1940 until the winter of 1941-42, but in more recent months, the rate of acceleration has tended to slow down. This development was to be expected in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort, with the resultant depletion of the Dominion's reserve of labour, augmented by the transfer of over half a million men into the armed forces.

The current surveys of employment show that since the outbreak of war, some 617,000 additional workers have been taken on by the establishments furnishing onthly statistics. The amaller firms may also have increased their staffs considerably, although it seems likely that recent events have, on the whole, reacted less favourably upon the smaller businesses. The recruitment of a labour force of this size, together with the enlistment of some 600,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has brought about map important changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows:- (a) unemployed workers (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

The expansion in manufacturing since the outbreak of hostilities has been particularly impressive, the index of employment having risen 89 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939, and Oct. 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole has amounted only to 13.6 p.c. in the 37 months.

Within the manufacturing group, the highest degree of activity has been indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the index has risen from 100.4 at the beginning of the war, to 260.1 at Oct. 1, 1942, or by 159 p.c. Even greater than this gain, has been that shown in the manufacture of iron and steel plants, while the non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus factories have also reported extremely large additions to their working forces.

#### TAPLOTMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

					I	ndex Num	bers of		
Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct.1,1942	Aggregate Weakly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1942	Oct.1 1942	Rmployme Sept.1 1942		Aggregati Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct. 1941
(a) Provinces.		\$	\$						
Maritime Provinces Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta Britigh Columbia	138,703 2,073 85,451 51,179 568,873 749,843 188,149 89,177 37,167 61,805 170,104	3,507,581 47,287 2,214,253 1,246,041 15,856,055 23,064,431 5,547,823 2,613,284 1,045,855 1,888,684 5,573,725	25.29 22.81 25.91 24.35 27.87 30.76 29.49 29.30 28.14 30.56 32.77	121.5 99.6 126.0 116.5 123.6 114.1 108.3 109.1 105.4 109.2 136.1	113.0 104.5 116.2 109.3 122.6 113.0 111.5 100.5 108.9 114.5 133.0	115.1 113.1 116.0 114.6 100.6 106.4 104.7 103.6 101.0 108.6 110.7	142.8 107.0 147.3 137.1 147.4 130.6 122.9 121.3 119.2 127.4 162.6	139.5 112.2 144.1 135.4 145.0 127.5 124.2* 121.3 121.0 130.6* 159.0*	125.1 113.3 124.4 127.0 116.4 110.3 109.3 106.7 104.2 116.1 114.7
CANADA	1,815,672	53,549,615	29.49	118.6	117.3	108.2	137.9	135-5*	112.9
(b) <u>Cities</u> .									
Montreal Quebec City Toronto Ottawa Agmilton Windsor Winnipeg Yancouver	267,270 35,511 239,780 21,424 62,413 42,289 55,632 84,452	7,815,246 881,549 7,341,521 562,091 2,000,439 1,702,828 1,560,919 2,720,788	29.24 24.82 30.62 26.24 32.05 40.27 27.56 32.22	124.7 151.6 121.7 107.8 118.0 135.4 111.1 168.1	123.6 146.3 119.8 108.5 117.8 129.2 110.0 162.8	110.3 112.1 106.6 107.0 105.7 105.7 105.7 106.8 112.8	147.7 184.9 140.8 124.0 137.8 143.8 120.7 211.7	144.2 177.1 135.7 122.7 136.0 135.1 118.9* 201.8*	115.3 113.4 111.7 115.1 114.4 97.5 106.3 118.6
(c) Industries.									
Manufacturing Durable Goods 1/ Mon-Durable Goods Mectric Light and Power Logging Mining Communications Transportation Accestruction and Maintenance Services Trade EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,137,242 605,130 513,428 18,684 45,005 76,831 28,296 140,729 188,660 41,237 157,672 1,815,672	34,269,765 20,280,276 13,332,606 656,883 983,191 2,725,687 819,112 4,831,156 5,307,437 738,933 3,874,334 53,549,615	30.13 33.51 25.97 35.16 21.85 35.48 28.95 34.33 28.13 17.92 24.57 29.49	129.9 142.3 119.3 97.9 95.5 92.7 109.0 112.6 107.2 108.3 97.9 118.6	128.3 140.3 * 117.9 * 100.2 93.2 94.1 110.2 110.9 105.0 110.1 97.1 117.3		152.8 172.0 133.1 107.0 112.1 105.1 116.4 122.1 132.6 121.3 106.1 137.9	148.9* 167.0* 129.9* 108.5 114.9 106.8* 114.6 122.0 131.4* 120.1 104.2 <b>135.5</b> *	115.4 116.9 114.7 101.8 111.2 109.9 105.5 108.9 119.1 105.6 104.3 113.3
Finance	64,173	1,972,743	30.74	107.1	107.0	105.1	114.3	110.7	106.0
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,879,845	55,522,358	29.54	118.1	116.8	108.2	136.9	134.4	112.9

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.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRIAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary date, the Deminion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machimery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Aug. 1, 128.8; Sept. 1, 130.6 and Oct. 1, 130.4; at Oct. 1, 1941, the index was 110.4. The increase in employment in the non-durable group of industries has resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war, and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but is also partly due to greater civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 47.2 p.c. in the 37 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war programme.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level at Oct. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939. In mining and construction, on the other hand, activity was generally less at the latest date than at the beginning of the war; so far, the losses have been moderate.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL'S BY INDUSTRIES.

### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment. - The trend of employment and payrolls 1/ continued seasonally upward in manufacturing at Oct. 1; the advance in employment again was above-average for the time of year, although it was smaller than at the beginning of October in 1939, 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains also again differed from the normal, those in the durable goods group being substantially greater than usual, while employment in the production of non-durable goods showed an increase which was below-average. In the latter case, the smaller-than-usual expansion was probably partly due to the existing labour situation.

The 7,368 co-operating manufacturing establishments employed 844,501 men and 292,741 women at Oct. 1, a total of 1,137,242 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,123,428. There was accordingly a gain of 13,814 persons, or 1.2 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing, which reached a new all-time high at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$34,269,765, or 2.7 p.c. more than the sum of \$33,384,470<sup>2</sup>/ reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. The per capita average showed a further gain, rising from \$20.72<sup>2</sup>/ in the last report, to \$30.13 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.80 at Oct. 1, 1941. The ever-growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries is chiefly responsible for the considerable increase in the payrolls reported at the beginning of October.

As already stated, the largest additions to the working forces were in the iron and steel and vegetable food divisions; the expansion in the former in particular was unusually great for Oct. 1. Increases on a much smaller scale were reported in tobacco, beverage, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-metallic mineral products. Textiles showed no general change.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 218.3; this figure was the highest in the record, considerably exceeding the Oct. 1, 1941, index of 184.9. Since the increase from the preceding month was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, advancing from 209.6 at Sept. 1, to 211.6 at the date under review.

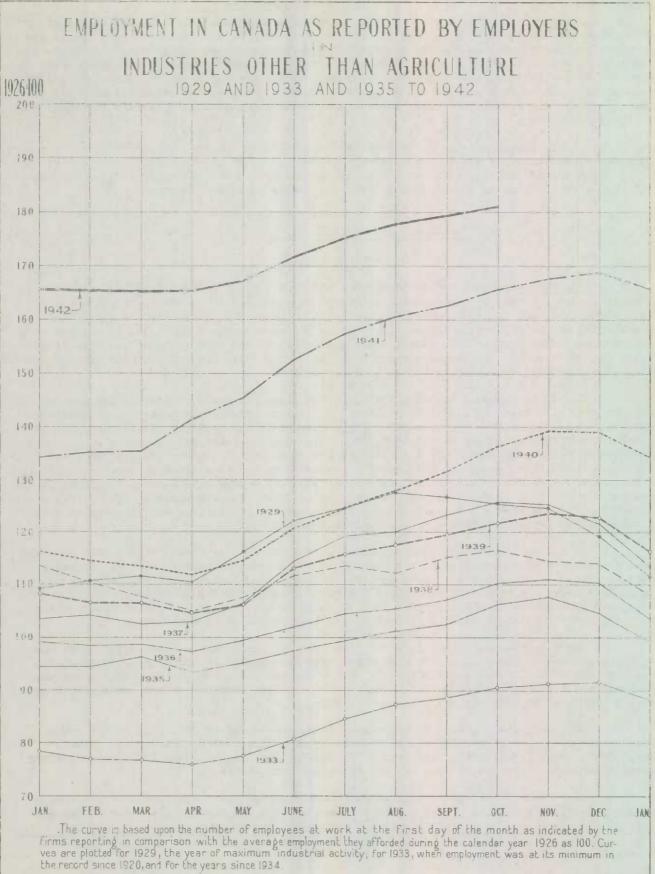
The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Oct. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1942, 218.5; 1941, 184.9; 1940, 143.8; 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7 and 1936, 109.0. For Oct. 1, 1941, 7,001 manufacturing establishments had reported 961,559 men and women on their staffs.

Payrolls.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$34,269,765 in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1. This was an increase of \$885,295, or 2.7 p.c. over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita average, at \$30.13, was the I/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see the note below the

1/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see the note below the table on page 4.

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highest in the record, which goes back only to June 1, 1941. At Oct. 1, 1941, the average had been \$26.80.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1942, stood at 152.8, as compared with 148.9<sup>1</sup> at Sept. 1, 1942, and 115.4 at Oct. 1, 1941. The increase of 32.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18.1 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 3253 of Oct. 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after Aug. 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the Oct. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 172.0, or 47.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 133.1, showed an increase of 16.0 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 30.5 p.e., as compared with the gain of 6.7 p.c., in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the result that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of October, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, as indicated in tables A, B, C and D in the appendix to this report. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

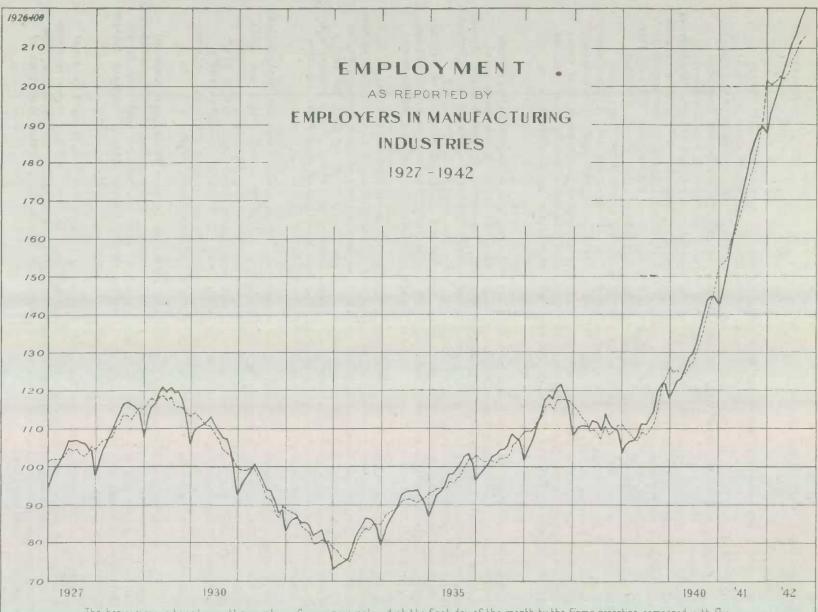
Logging. - Employment in logging showed a seasonal acrease which was decidedly below normal for the season. The 440 co-operating employers reported 45,005 workers; this was 1,241 more than at Sept. 1. Employment generally was not so active as at the beginning of October in 1940 or 1941. Although the latest index, at 151.7, was many points lower than that of 174.0 at the same date of last year, there was a slight increase in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The indicated earnings at the latest date aggregated \$935,191; this was \$24,489 lower than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September, 1942.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$21.85, as compared with \$23.03 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1941, average had been \$18.88. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.- The trend in mining continued downward; returns for Oct. 1 were received from 430 operators whose employees numbered 76,831 - 685 fewer than at Sept. 1. All three branches of the industry released workers, the largest losses being in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 164.3, was 9.9 p.c. lower then that of 182.3 at the same date in 1941.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,725,687, as compared with \$2,769,842 indicated at Sept. 1. The decline was thus 1.6 p.c., while that in the number 1/ Revised.

Chart 3



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

of employees was 1.1 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were lower, falling from \$35.64<sup>1</sup>/ at Sept. 1, to \$35.48 at the beginning of October.

Communications.- There was a curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the reported employees numbered 28,296, compared with 28,604 in the preceding month. The decrease was somewhat larger than usual for the beginning of October. The reported payroll, however, was rather higher, standing at \$819,112, as compared with \$806,305 paid on or about Sept. 1. As a result of this difference in the trends of employment and payrolls, the per capita average rose from \$28.19 at Sept. 1, to \$28.95 at the first of October. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105.9; this was a few points higher than the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 101.5. The index number of payrolls has risen by 10.3 p.c. in the twelve months.

Transportation.- There was a considerable improvement in transportation as a whole at Oct. 1, most of which took place in steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring. The general advance in the group was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the usual gain at Oct. 1. The level of employment was higher than at Oct. 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 111.7, compared with 104.2 at Oct. 1, 1941. The staffs of the 564 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 140,729, as compared with 138,675 at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Oct. 1 were given as \$4,831,156, a figure only very slightly higher than that indicated at Sept. 1. The average per capita weekly earnings fell from \$34.83 at Sept. 1, to \$34.33 at the date under review. As compared with Oct. 1, 1941, there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. in employment and 12.1 p.o. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

In construction and maintenance there was a contra-seasonal increase of 3,795 person, bringing the reported employees to 188,660 at Oct. 1. Building and Highway work were more active; the gain in the former took place mainly in defence projects. Railway construction and maintenance departments, on the other hand, were slacker. The weekly payrolls reported by 1,514 co-operating employers were higher by 0.9 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$5,307,437. The disparity in the rates of increase in the employees and the salaries and wages was mainly due to variation in the amount of overtime work, and partly to the fact that those newly added to working forces frequently come on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average earnings fell from \$28.44 paid at Sept. 1, to \$28.13 at the date under review.

The Oct. 1 index in construction, at 149.6, was lower than that of 155.4 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 3.7 p.c. in this comparison. However, there was an increase of 17.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a decline which, though seasonal in character, was of less-than-usual proportions. The 616 employers from whom data were received reported a staff of 41,237, as compared with 41,918 at Sept. 1. Of the Oct. 1 personnel, 21,275 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$738,933, compared with \$731,684 in the preceding period of observation.

The volume of employment was greater by 5.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 14.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.92 at the latest date, were higher by 46 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1941, average of \$16.40. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.o. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a fairly large gain in employment in trade at Oct. 1; the improvement was seasonal according to the experience of the years since 1920, but was rather below normal in extent. Information was received from 2,207 establishments, whose personnel was increased from 156,450 at Sept. 1, to 157,672 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 71,433 were females. The sum of \$3,874,334 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$3,802,526. The per expita average was \$24.57 at the latest date, as compared with \$24.31 in the preceding report.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 153.5, as compared with 160.9 at the same date in 1941. The latest figure, therefore, showed a decrease of 4.6 p.c.

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Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 754, showing a personnel of 64,173, of whom 28,837 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 64,148 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,973,743, as compared with \$1,912,391 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.74, as compared with \$29.81 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls, at 114.3, was higher by 7.8 p.c.

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#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in five of the provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Onterio and British Columbia, while the trend was downward in the Prairie Area and in Prince Edward Island. The greatest gains were in Nova Scotia and Ontario; among the provinces showing curtailment, that in Alberta was most pronounced. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1 were higher than at Sept. 1 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- Important expansion in industrial employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 947 co-operating establishments then reported a staff of 138,703 persons, as compared with 129,001 at the beginning of September. The number of females reported at Oct. 1 was 17,446. The index of employment stood at 195.2, as compared with 175.4 at Oct. 1, 1941. Substantial improvement was shown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were not so active. Logging, transportation and construction showed considerable increases, and there were minor gains in mining, services and trade.

The sum of \$3,507,581 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was an increase of \$61,010, or 2.4 p.c., from the wage payments reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. Since the increase in employment took place to a considerable extent in the industries in which the rates of pay are below the average, there was a large decline in the contents of the average pay envelope, which fell from \$26.56<sup>-/</sup> paid on or about Sept. 1, to \$25.29 at Oct. 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$22.92. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 14.1 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 5.6 p.c. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 917 firms furnishing data at the same date of last year was 131,225.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec showed a further gain at Oct. 1, when the 3,354 firms furmishing data reported 568,873 employees, of whom 139,889 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 563,898 persons. There was thus an increase of 0.9 p.c. over the month. This gain was decidedly smaller than that recorded at Oct. 1 in either 1940 or 1941, but approximated the average at the beginning of October in the years since 1920.

The sum of \$15,856,055 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; as compared with \$15,599,407 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a rise of 1.6 p.c. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 had been \$27.66, while the latest average was \$27.87. At Oct. 1, 1941, the per capita figure had been \$24.58. The index number of employment, at 194.5, was 11.8 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1 of last year, an increase which was accompanied by that of 27.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

A large proportion of the general advance in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1942, took place in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Pulp and paper, rubber and leather works, however, were quieter. Logging, mining and communications also afforded more employment, but employment in transportation, construction and services showed curtailment. Little general change took place in trade. At Oct. 1, 1941, 3,182 establishments had reported a personnel of 507,253 men and women, an increase of some 12,000 from Sept. 1.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued upward, but the number of persons added to the reported staffs at Oct. 1 was below-average, being also smaller than at Oct. 1, 1941. Returns were received from 5,687 establishments with a working force of 555,917 men and 193,926 women. This total of 749,843 was greater by 6,709, or 0.9 p.c., than the number they had employed at the beginning of September. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2.5 p.o.; the total was \$23,064,451, as compared with \$22,504,142 at Sept. 1. The latest per oapita average was \$30.76, as compared with \$30.29 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$27.78 at the beginning of October, 1941. The index of employment, at 184.7 at Oct. 1, reached a new peak, being slightly higher than that of 183.0 at Sept. 1, and 7.3 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 172.2. The latest index of earnings was 18.4 p.o. higher than a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed continued, important advances; these were especially large in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, which reported 4,693 and 5,707 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and some other classes afforded less employment. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, transportation and services also showed curtailment. Construction and trade, however, were brisker.

At Oct. 1, 1941, 5,498 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 699,141; this was nearly 13,000 more than the number they had employed at Sept. 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was reduced in all three provinces in the Prairie Area at the beginning of October. Although declines have frequently been indicated at Oct. 1, there has, on the average, been a rise in employment at that date in the years since 1920. Information for the date under review was furnished by 1,818 employers having 163,980 rales and 34,224 females on their staffs; this total of 188,149 was smaller by 5,175 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the loss amounting to 2.7 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages distursed at the beginning of October were also slightly lower, at \$5,547,623, as compared with \$5,609,812 at the beginning of September. The per capita average earnings showed an increase, advancing from \$29.02 at Sept. 1 to \$29.49 at the date under review

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., while there has been a gain of 12.4 p.c. in the reported woekly payrells.

The largest reductions in employment in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1942, took place in construction and maintenance. Transportation, communications, services, mining and manufacturing slave released employees. Within the last-named, the lumber and pulp and paper division showed ourtailment, while vegetable food factories were busier.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia continued to expand, the firms reporting for Oct. 1 having enlarged their personnel by 3,953 employees to 170,104 at the date under review, when the reported females numbered 26,834, or 15.7 p.c. of the total. The gain over Sept. 1, which was contra-seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, notably of food and iron and steel products; mining, transportation, construction and trade also showed improvement. The only general declines in the non-manufacturing classes were in logging and communications. Within the ranufacturing division, however, lumber and pulp and paper mills and non-ferrous astal plants released employees.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$5,573,725, as compared with \$5,451,420<sup>1</sup>/ at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.77, four cents lever than in the preceding report. At Oct. 1 of last year, 1,334 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 138,000. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been \$28.05. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 41.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 183.6 at Oct. 1, 1942, was 22.9 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the maximum in the record of over 21 years.

1/ Revised.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES1/

Industrial activity increased in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver considerable additions to the staffs were reported; there was a nominal gain in Hamilton, while employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off. The weekly payrolls report at Oct. 1 in each of these centres were greater than at the beginning of September; the per capita average were likewise higher than in the preceding period of observation, aleo exceeding those indicated at Oct. 1, 1941.

Montreal.- Continued expansion was reported in Montreal, where manufacturing was decidedly more active, particularly in the iron and steel division. Gains on a smaller scale were indicated in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. Trade and services were rather brisker. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees.

The 1,949 establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 employed a staff of 267,270 persons, of whom 82,976, or 31 p.c. were females. At the beginning of September, these firms had reported 264,672 employees. The weekly payrolls received by those in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$7,815,246, 2.4 p.c. more than had been paid in salaries and wages by the same employers at Sept. 1. Since the percentage gain in the earnings exceeded that of one p.c. in the employees, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average, which stood at \$29.24, as compared with \$28.83 at the beginning of September. The Oct. 1, 1941, figure had been \$25.74.

The latest index of employment, at 176.0, was 13 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 28.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- Employment showed further expansion at Oct. 1; 231 employers reported a working force of 22,987 men and 12,524 women; this total of 35,511 persons exceeded by 1,261, or 3.7 p.c., the number reported in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls rose by 4.5 p.c., the indicated Oct. 1 total being \$881,549. The weekly average stood at \$24.82, 18 cents above the previous maximum figure of \$24.64 at Sept. 1. The per capita average paid on or about Oct. 1, 1941, had been \$21.94. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in chemical and tobacco works. Construction was also more active, while little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,495. The index of employment then stood at 183.8, as compared with 248.5 at Oct. 1, 1942. This increase of 35.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 56.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- Further improvement was noted in Teronto, the staffs of the 1,984 reporting firms aggregating 239,780, or 3,943 more than at Sept. 1. The gain was of about the usual seasonal proportions. Of the total personnel at Oct. 1, 153,351 were males, and 86,429 were females. A falling-off in employment was indicated in transportation and services, but the trend in the remaining industries was generally upward. The largest increases were in trade and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel works in particular, reported further extensive gains. There were smaller advances in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing, but employment in animal food, printing and publishing and rubber factories was quieter.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,341,521, as compared with \$7,075,501 paid on or about Sept. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 186.6, was the highest in the record, being 14.2 p.c. above that of 163.4 at the same date of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 26.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$30.62 at the beginning of October, as compared with an average of \$30.00 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$27.74 at Oct. 1, 1941. The number of persons then employed by the 1,894 co-operating establishments was 209,763.

Ottawa, - Moderate curtailment was reported in Ottawa; most of the loss took place in construction, other industries showing little general change. Statistics were received from

1/ The totals given in this section are those of the eight leading industries, excluding finance; the latter is included in the aggregates given in Table B. 250 employers, with a staff of 21,424, as compared with 21,571 in the preceding month; of the Oct. 1 total, the female employees constituted 32.2 p.c., numbering 6,891. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Oct. 1 aggregated \$562,091, a per capita average of \$26.24. The Sept. 1 aggregate had been \$556,532, and the average, \$25.80. The Oct. 1, 1941, per capita figure was \$24.49.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 162.3, was very slightly higher than that of 161.1 at Oct. 1, 1941, while there was in this comparison an increase of 7.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at Oct. 1, 1941, had employed 21,222 persons.

Hamilton.- There was improvement on a small scale in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 352 firms with a staff of 44,476 men and 17,957 women; this total of 62,413 workers compared favourably with that of 62,266 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$2,000,439; this was an increase of 1.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at the beginning of September. The gain in employment was 0.2 p.c. The per capita average earnings advanced, rising from \$31.70 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.05 at the date under review.

The trend in manufacturing continued upward at Oct. 1; most of the improvement took place in iron and steel and vegetable food plants. The non-manufacturing groups released some employees, but the changes were not pronounced.

At Oct. 1, 1941, 339 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 55,983 men and women. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 11.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 20.5 p.c. The latest index of employment, at 191.1, is the maximum to date.

Windsor.- A substantial increase in employment was indicated in Windsor, where the 206 co-operating employers reporting a staff of 42,289, as compared with 40,357 in their last return; the Oct. 1 figure included 6,174 women workers. The amount disbursed as weekly earnings was \$1,702,828, compared with \$1,599,945 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$40.07, as compared with that of \$39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Sept. 1.

The increase in the personnel at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Vegetable food and chemical factories, however, also showed heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, construction reported improvement, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 199 establishments furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1941, had reported 33,044 employees. The latest index, at 311.2, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 28 p.c. that at the beginning of October, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 47.5 p.c. over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.- There was a further moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg. The gain was largely in construction and trade, and in factories turning out vegetable food and iron and steel products. On the other hand, animal food and printing and publishing plants were slacker. A staff of 41,113 males and 15,519 females, or a total of 56,632 persons, was employed by the 560 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 56,039 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$1,560,919 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,537,160 at Sept. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$27.43<sup>1</sup>/ at Sept. 1, to \$27.56 at the beginning of October.

The latest index number of employment, at 135.8, reached a new high at the date under review, when it was 4.1 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1941, figure of 130.5. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13.5 p.c. The 558 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at the beginning of October of last year had reported 54,420 men and women on their payrolls, while the per capita weekly average earnings had then been \$25.05.

Vancouver.- Continued important advances were indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The increase again took place largely in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products. There were smaller increases in vegetable food factories, but the staffs of lumber mills were reduced. Transportation, construction, services, and trade recorded greater activity.

1/ Revised.

The 603 establishments furnishing data reported a working force of 84,452, of whom 17,551 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 81,406. The latest index, at 238.5, was 49.1 p.c. higher than that of 160.0 at Oct. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,720,788 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,593,680 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 78.5 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1941. The per capita average, at \$32.22, at the beginning of October, 1942, compared favourably with those of \$31.86 at Sept. 1, 1942, and \$26.94 at Oct. 1, 1941, when the 585 establishments furnishing information had employed 56, 394 persons.

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## APPENDIX

The Sex Distribution of the Persons Employed by the Establishments Furnishing Returns at Oct. 1, 1942.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The results of a special enquiry regarding the number of females in recorded employment at Oct. 1 are contained in this appendix to the current survey of employment and payrolls; this is the first occasion in the more than 20 years in which the current statistics have been collected that such information was required on the morthly questionnaires.

The Bureau hesitated to ask employers to furnish any additional data at the present time, in consideration of the many demands being made upon them from various sources for statistical material. However, it was decided that the imperative need for general, up-to-date information on the sex distribution of an extremely large proportion of the Canadian wage-servers fully justified the present enquiry. Widespread recognition of the demand for and the value of such statistics was evidenced in the generally excellent response to the request for the special data. The Bureau now takes the opportunity of again expressing publicly its appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the great majority of employers in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, as well as in the special enquiry regarding the number of women workers.

While there was on the whole a highly satisfactory response to the request for the information showing the number of females in recorded employment, there were some cases in which the additional data were not given, and others in which the accuracy of the material was in doubt. In its periodical survey of employment, the Economies and Statistics Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply collected a great deal of information regarding the number of females in industrial employment as at Aug. 1, 1942. These statistics were generously made available to the Eureau, and in certain cases, the figures of the sex distribution used in the present report are based upon such material. The records of the annual Consus of Industry and other sources in the Eureau were also drawn upon to confirm and interpret the information furnished by individual establishments at Oct. 1, 1942.

Data showing the number of females in industry at a comparatively recent data possess considerable interest in themselves. The value of the statistics would undoubtedly be much greater were there perfectly comparable figures for an earlier period, to permit a measurement of the shanges in the sex distribution of the workers in the larger establishments. Unfortunately, no strictly comparable figures are available. However, in the very limited time which could be devoted to the project, certain comparisons have been made with the latest information available in the Bureau. This material is briefly discussed below.

Decennial Consuss- An estimate based on a ten p.c. sample hand count of the latert census data indicated that at June 1, 1941, the wage-carners aged 14 years and over, numbered 2,864,620, of whom 2,164,710 were males and 699,910 were females. These estimates imply an increase of seven p.c. in the number of males and of almost 28 p.c. in the number of female wage-sampared with the figures of the 1931 census; the increase in the number of males was, of course, seriously affected by the fact that at the date of the 1941 Census, some \$00,000 men had enlisted in the armed forces. The estimated number of women workers constituted 24.4 p.c. of the total employees at June 1, 1941, while in 1931 the proportion of

#### females had been 21.3 p.c.

The workers of both seres enumerated in the Censuses include large numbers engaged in agriculture, domestic and personal, governmental, health and educational services, and other industries which are not covered in the current surveys. Thus, in 1931, these classes accounted for about 30 p.c. of the total wage-earners then enumerated, and for almost 51 p.c. of the women employees; the industrial distribution from the 1941 Census is not yet available. Of the wageearners enumerated in the 1931 Census in the industries covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of women was only 16.7 p.c., 63.3 p.c. of the approximately 1,475,000 persons at work in these classes at the Census date having been males.

The information now published from the 1941 Census is too fragmentary to permit any satisfactory comparison with the statistics tabulated at Oct. 1, 1942: the above data, however, are given as being relevant to the subject, and roughly indicative of the growth in the proportion of women wage-earners in the decade.

Statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission:- At March 31, 1942, the number of persons insured by the Unemployment Insurance Commission!/ was 2,465,100, of whom 665,096, or 26.6 p.c., were females; these figures are based upon registration cards received at the Dominion Eureau of Statistics between July 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, but do not make allowance for any persons who may have left the scheme. To date, sufficient data are not available to permit the establishment of the statistics! relationship which exists between the current returns on employment and payrolls and those of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latter, however, include a considerable number of employees not covered in the monthly returns.

Consus of Industry:- For the purpose in hand, (namely, the establishment of comparisons of the sex distribution of wage-carners), the most satisfactory statistics available are those of the annual Census of Industry which, however, extends only to manufacturing. The latest published material is for 1940, since when there have been far-reaching changes in the proportions of males and females in many industries. Another qualification possibly affecting the value of the comparisons is the difference in the coverage of industry, the Census taking in all establishments without reference to their size, while the current surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Thus, the 6,541 factories furnishing monthly data in 1940 constituted only 25.6 p.c. of those reporting to the Annual Census, but their employees, numbering 657,418, constituted some 56 p.c. of the total number employed by all factories in the Dominion. It is probable that the growth of employment in the large war industries has resulted in the inclusion of increasingly great proportions of the total wage-earners in the current surveys of employment and payrolls.

Statistics are not available to show the sex distribution of employees according to the size of establishments, but it is likely that, normally, the smaller factories tend, in general, to employ a greater-than-average proportion of female workers, for the reason that such establishments chiefly belong in the light manufacturing industries.

Another difficulty found in comparing the data of the Census of Industry and the current surveys lies in the matter of industrial grouping and classification. The basis of coding the returns in the two branches is similar, being in each case the chief component material plan. However, the different purposes for which the two series are prepared necessitate different groupings within the various industries. The Census publishes the data in much greater detail than is possible in enquiries such as the monthly surveys.

As stated elsewhere, employment in the Deminion ordinarily reaches its annual maximum at Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, so that under normal circumstances, the number of females employed at Oct. 1 would be above the average for the year; most of the data here used from the 1940 Census of Industry are averages. In that year, the number of females reported in all manufacturing industries in September constituted 22.6 p.c. of the total persons employed during the month, a proportion which was not much higher than that of 21.8 p.c. based on the annual averages.

From the above qualifications, it is evident that the comparisons made between the sex distribution of workers according to the 1940 Annual Census of Industry and that obtained in the current survey for Cot. 1, 1942, must be regarded as indicative of the trends, rather than

1/ See "Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act", issued by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1942. as showing absolute changes in the sex distributions, or in the numbers of female wage-earners. Had it been possible to segregate the 1940 and the 1941 census data for the firms co-operating in the monthly enquiries, the comparisons would obviously have been of much greater value, but time did not permit such a study, nor was staff available in the Bureau to undertake the project.

# The Non-manufacturing Industries :- Comparisons for these industries have in the

main to be made with the 1931 Decennial Census data, which do not afford a very satisfactory basis for the purpose, in view of (1) the lapse of time since then, characterized by great changes in industrial conditions, (2) the difference in the situation arising from the fact that 1931 was a year of declining employment, while activity generally at Oct. 1, 1942 was brisk; only in construction was the index of employment lower at that date than in 1931, (5) differences in the industrial classifications, and (4) the seasonal influences which may differently affect the sex distribution of workers as between June 1 and Oct. 1. It is noteworthy that in times of depression there is a tendency for male workers, in general, to be affected by unemployment to a greater extent than females; the more favourable position of the latter in this respect is largely a consequence of their concentration in the industries contributing immediately to the consumers' needs for services or commodities. This difference in the incidence of unemployment is another factor whose effect upon the 1931 data cannot be assessed, but which may have tended to raise the proportion of females as indicated in the Census taken in that year. As a result of these qualifications, the value of the comparisons of the statistics of sex distribution in the non-manufacturing classes is limited, as in the manufacturing divisions, being useful only as roughly indicative of the general direction of the trends since the Census date.

### The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942.

The 13,200 establishments in the eight leading industries furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at the beginning of October, reported that they then employed 1,403,353 males and 412,319 females, the former constituting 77.5 p.c., and the latter 22.7 p.c., of the total personnel of 1,815,672. When the data for financial institutions are included, the figures are increased to 1,438,689 in the case of males, and to 441,166 in the case of females, the aggregate of 1,879,845<sup>1</sup> consisting of 76.5 p.c. men, and 23.5 p.c. women workers. As already stated, there are no entirely satisfactory figures with which these data may be compared; however, it is evident that since 1931, there have been substantial increases in the proportion of women workers in the industries included in the current surveys; at the Census date (June 1), the ratio of females in the comparable industries was 167 per thousand. The Oct. 1, 1942, figure of 235 per thousand represents a growth of nearly 41 p.c. in this proportion in the 11 years. No allowance can be made for any differences in the situation at June 1 and Oct. 1 which may be due to seasonal causes.

Practically 71 p.c. of the total of 412,319 women workers reported at Oct. 1 by the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, were employed in manufacturing; this percentage falls to 66.4 if the figures for financial institutions are included in the allindustries total. The females in trade, (71,433) constituted the second largest group, with those in finance (28,837) services (21,275) and communications (13,491) coming next in order. The remaining 13,379 women on the staffs of the co-operating firms were distributed among the logging, mining, transportation and construction divisions. In every case, the ratio of female workers in these industries has risen since the 1931 Census was taken; except in communications, the increases in the decade have been considerable. To an important extent, the growth in many cases has undoubtedly been at the expense of other industries ordinarily employing large numbers of women, notably domestic and personal services. The remainder have been recruited from those who were formerly unemployed, adolescent girls, home-makers and other women who under ordinary circumstance would not belong to the wage-earning pepulation.

Tables A, B, C and D contain statistics showing the sex distribution of workers reported in a considerable number of industries in the Dominion as a whole, in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities as at Oct. 1, 1942, with comparative data where available.

According to Table A, significant increases in the numbers and proportion of female workers have recently been indicated in manufacturing, a development which is perhaps more

1/ It may also be noted that according to the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau, the number of teachers in the Dominion in 1941 was 82,950, of whom 59,100 were females and 23,850 were males. It is unlikely that these numbers will have altered very materially in the months since 1941. remarkable for the reason that a large part of the expansion in industry resulting from the war has taken place in the heavy industries. In 1940, the Census of Industry reported that 218 per thousand persons engaged in manufacturing were females, a ratio which was considerably smaller than that of 257 recorded by the larger employers at the beginning of October, 1942; the proportion of female workers per thousand in September, 1940, was 226. Thus in the two years, there has been an increase of 13.7 p.c. in the proportion of women wage-earners in factories, while as compared with the 1940 average, the gain at Oct. 1, 1942, amounted to practically 18 p.c. It is not possible to say what the variation might have been had it been practicable to exclude the smaller establishments from the Census Statistics, but it is probable that their exclusion would have lowered the 1940 ratio of female labour, resulting in a rather larger percentage gain in the comparison between the proportions in 1940 and at the latest date.

It has already been stated that the data of the annual Census of Industry are not strictly comparable with those of the monthly surveys of employment, for the reason that the former enquiries take in all manufacturing establishments without reference to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The probability has also been pointed out that the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys would tend to employ a rather greater-than-average percentage of female wage-earners, so that if anything, the latest figures understate the proportion of females in the total wageearning population. Bearing in mind these qualifications, it is interesting to note that where the number of males employed by the sample firms reporting at Oot. 1, 1942, exceeded by 35 p.c. the number of man on the staffs of all manufacturing establishments in September, 1940, the number of females has risen by 60 p.c.; the gain in this comparison in the number of workers of both serves has amounted to 40 p.c.<sup>1</sup>/ in the two years.

The different groups of manufacturing showed considerable variations in the proportions of female wage-earners; these ranged from 73 per thousand in non-metallic mineral products, and 94 per thousand in lumber, to 577 per thousand in textiles and 664 per thousand in tobacco factories, in both of which the level of employment in the early autumn is above the yearly average. It is almost a foregone conclusion that normally, many of those taken on during the active season in the last two groups are females; it must also be noted, however, that no increase of any consequence was indicated in textiles from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, nor was the increase in tobacce particularly pronounced. The high ratios in these two industries may be compared with the 1940 proportions of 521 per thousand in textiles and 528 per thousand in tobacco.

Approximately 29 p.c. of all females reported in manufacturing at Oct. 1 were engaged in textile factories of one sort or another. The next largest group of female workers, (namely, 50,381) was reported in iron and steel plants, in which, however, the proportion of female workers was only 140 per thousand. The latter was nevertheless substantially higher than that of 61 per thousand according to the 1940 Census of Industry. Within the iron and steel division, especially large numbers of women were employed in firearm and aircraft factories, in which the ratios of females were also relatively high, vis., 350 and 234 per thousand, respectively. The third largest group of women in iron and steel belonged in automobile plants, in which, however, they constituted only 11 p.c. of the total wage-earners at Oct. 1. Chemical works provided employment for 50,427 females, who numbered 354 per thousand of the total personnel in this industry; the 1940 ratio had been 235 per thousand. An extremely large percentage of the Oct. 1 total of women in chemical factories was engaged in the production of explosives and amunitions, while drug manufacturing accounted for over 10 p.c. of the total.

In the vegetable foods group, in which activity at Oct. 1 was seasonally high, the number of female workers was given as 25,081, being 410 per thousand, as compared with 282 per thousand, on the average, in 1940. Important increases in the ratios of female workers were also indicated in electrical apparatus, (372 per thousand, as compared with 260 in 1940), pulp and paper (204 per thousand as compared with 147 in 1940), and non-ferrous metal products (161 per thousand as compared with 101 per thousand in 1940).

In connection with these changes in proportions, attention should be drawn to the fact that the employment of greater numbers of female workers is in many cases due in part to changes in the products manufactured by individual establishments, and partly to extensive rearrangement of the procedure followed in turning out the former products, so as to permit the

1/ It should also be noted that this percentage does not represent the full extent of the increase in employment since 1940, the index of factory employment having risen by 51.8 p.c. from Oct. 1, 1940, to Oct. 1, 1942. The fluctuations in the current index ordinarily conform very closely to those in the Census of Industry data. employment of women and girls. There has of course been a tremendous increase generally in employment in manufacturing establishments during 1941 and 1942, the industrial war effort having, on the whole, been in its preliminary stages in 1940.

The concentration of female wage-earners in the leading cities is also noteworthy, 59.5 p.c. of the Dominion total at Oct. 1 being reported by manufacturers in the following centress- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. This proportion is considerably higher than that of 50.4 p.c. for men employees in manufacturing in these centres at the date under review.

In Montreal, 63,792 females were employed by the co-operating factories, the proportion being 319 per thousand employees. Toronto showed a rather smaller number, namely 61,458 females, but the ratio, at 345 per thousand, was higher than that in the Montreal area. The greatest proportion of female labour employed in manufacturing was in the city of Quebec, where 10,545 women workers were reported, being 394 per thousand.

Logging:- The female employees reported in logging appeared to be almost entirely engaged in clerical work; they numbered 738, or 18 in each thousand on the payroll. While recent press statements have indicated the employment of women in the more manual occupations in logging, the Oct. 1 survey did not reflect this development on any important scale.

Minings- The women reported in mining at the beginning of October numbered 1,565, or two p.c. of the total staff. In the 1931 Census, the proportion of women workers was 0.6 p.c. The majority of females in mining were engaged in the metallic ore group, which employed 729 females, while non-metallic minerals, except coal, provided work for 573 women. It seems likely that such persons, together with the 263 reported in coal mining at the beginning of October, were almost entirely engaged in office work.

Communications:- Of the aggregate of 28,296 workers employed by the co-operating communication companies, 13,491, or 477 per thousand were females. This proportion shows only a slight difference from that of 475 per thousand at the 1931 Census. The number of women reported by telephone companies was 12,267, or 586 per thousand of the total of both series; this ratio was slightly lower than that of 596 per thousand in 1931. In view of the fact that the substitution of mechanical for manual switchboard equipment in the last decade has largely displaced women workers, the virtual maintenance of the proportion of female workers must represent a substantial gain in the proportion of women in clerical and other occupations in the telephone industry. While the number of females reported by telegraph companies was relatively small (1,224), the proportion of 16.6 p.c. was higher than that of 11.8 at the Census date.

Transportation:- The females employed in transportation at the beginning of October numbered 8,451, or 60 per thousand workers of both seres. This proportion is double that indicated in the Cenaus of June 1, 1931. Of the Oct. 1 total, 4,816 women belonged in the steam railway operation group, of which they constituted only 6.2 p.c. of the total employees. In 1931, the ratio had been three p.c.; the number then listed under transportation included a considerable number of persons who are elsewhere classed in the code used in compiling the current statistics of employment and payrolls; however, it is likely that the proportion of women workers to males would not be appreciably affected by this difference in classification. In the street railway, cartage and storage group, (including motor transportation companies), were employed 2,964 women, who constituted 7.7 p.c. of the total staff reported at Oct. 1. This proportion is not large enough to suggest any extensive substitution of women for men in other than clerical work.

Construction and Maintenances- Of the 188,660 employees reported by the co-operating construction firms at the beginning of October, 2,595 were females, whose ratio was only 14 per thousand of both serves. At June 1, 1931, the proportion had been one p.c. Of the Oct. 1, 1942, total, 1,282 women were employed by building contractors, 1,186 by employers in the highway construction group, while in railway construction and maintenance only 127 females were reported.

Services:- This is the only one of the main industrial group to report a majority of female employees; the 21,275 women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data at Oct. 1 constituted 516 per thousand of the total for both sexes in the service group. The ratio at the Census date had been 424 per thousand. The co-operating hotels and restaurants provided work for 11,290 females; their proportion of 445 per thousand of both sexes was less than that of 630 per thousand in miscellaneous personal services, which are made up chiefly of laundry and dry cleaning plants. The females in the latter numbered 9,985. At the Census date, the ratio had been only 443 per thousand.

Trade:- The trading establishments furnishing information at the beginning of October reported 71,433 female workers, who constituted 453 per thousand employees of both sexes. This proportion substantially exceeded that of 282 per thousand at June 1, 1931. The increase in the ratio in retail trade was particularly significant; where the number of women wage-earners had formed 311 per thousand of the total reportsd in this industry at the Census date, the proportion at Oct. 1, 1942, was 512 per thousand. In this comparison, it must be pointed out that retail trade is ordinarily more active at the beginning of October than in the early summer, and it is likely that under normal conditions, the growth in employment between these two dates would take place mainly among women. In wholesale trade, the proportion of females had increased from 166 per thousand at the Census date, to 261 at the beginning of October.

Finance:- The women employed in the finance group at Oct. 1 were exceeded in number only by those in manufacturing and trade. Of the total of 64,173 persons in the employ of the cooperating financial institutions, 28,837 were females, who formed 449 per thousand of the total employees, as compared with 297 per thousand in 1931. Banks and trust companies reported especially large staffs of women, who numbered 17,903 at the beginning of October; their proportion to the total of both sexes was 478 per thousand. At the Census date, only 6,447 females, or 234 per thousand employees, had reported themselves as at work in such institutions, so that since then there has been a very significant growth in both the number and proportion of women workers in the finance group.

#### Women Workers by Economic Areas.

An extremely large proportion of the Dominion total of 412,319 females employed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries belonged in Quebec and Ontario, where the reported women workers numbered 139,889 and 193,926, respectively. The ratio in the former area was 339 in each thousand employees, and in the latter, 470 per thousand; those two provinces together employed practically 809 in every thousand females in recorded employment throughout Canada at the beginning of October. The proportion is very slightly lower if the statistics for financial institutions are included, but in this case, the number of women workers in Quebec rises to 147,213 and in Ontario, to 208,200. The concentration of men workers in the central provinces was much less marked, 702 per thousand of all males reported by the firms furnishing data at Oct. 1 belonging in Quebec and Ontario.

Table C shows that the highest ratio of women in the provincial total for both sexes was found in Ontaric, where 25.9 p.o. of the reported staffs were lanales; including finance, the proportion was 26.7 p.c. In Quebec, 24.6 p.o. of all employees in the eight leading industries, and 25.1 p.c. in the nine groups, were women. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the ratios were decidedly smaller, being as follows for the eight leading industries: 12.0 p.c., 18.2 p.c. and 15.8 p.c., espectively. Including financial institutions, the proportions of female labour were: Maritime, 13.3 p.c., Prairies, 19.3 p.c. and British Columbia, 16.5 p.c.

The concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario is even more striking than in all industries. Of the total of 292,741 in manufacturing at Oct. 1, over 38 p.c. belonged in Quebec and almost 50 p.c. in Ontario. This proportion of 88 p.c. in the two provinces did not represent any increase in the ratio from that indicated in all factories in 1940.

The women factory workers in Quebec constituted 29.7 p.c. of the total employees of both sexes, while in Ontario the percentage was 27.2. Elsewhere, the proportions were decidedly lower, viz., 16.3 p.c. in the Maritimes, 18.5 p.c. in the Prairie Area, and 13.3 p.c. in British Columbia.

The highest ratio of female workers in Quebec was in the tobacco industry, in which 69.3 p.o. of the workers were women. In Ontario, the greatest proportion, of 58.2 p.c., was in textiles; this ratio exceeded that of 56.2 p.c. of female labour in textile factories in Quebec, where the number of women in those industries was considerably larger than in Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the textile, vegetable food, trade and service groups employed larger numbers of women workers than any other industry; the highest proportions were also recorded in these classes. A fairly similar distribution prevailed in the Prairie Area where iron and steel products also provided work for a considerable number of women. Trade, vegetable foods, iron and steel and services reported the largest staffs of females in British Columbia; except in iron and steel, these industries also had a greater-than-average proportion of women workers.

In Table B are given for the five economic areas and for Canada as a whole, statistics showing the Oct. 1 sex distribution of the employees reported by the co-operating manufacturing establishments<sup>1</sup>/, grouped according to their chief component materials; data for the same industries as collected from all manufacturing establishments in the 1940 Annual Census of Industry, are also given. The two series, for the reasons previously pointed out, are not wholly comparable, but nevertheless the comparisons possess considerable value in indicating the important increases in the numbers and the proportions of female labour in practically all industries throughout the Dominion in the last two years.

As already explained, the actual numbers of persons reported in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1942, and those reported for 1940 should not be directly compared, the comparisons, in the main, being limited to the proportions. However, it is noteworthy that in each of the industrial groups in Canada as a whole, the number of women employed by the larger manufacturers at Oct. 1 considerably exceeded the number reported by all factories in 1940, a situation which did not in all cases extend to the male employees. Without exception, the proportion of females in each thousand persons on the staffs, was substantially higher at the later date.

The gains which perhaps arouse the greatest interest are those which have taken place generally in iron and steel; the number of women reported at Oct. 1 in these industries numbered 60,318, as compared with 10,056 in 1940. The former figure constituted over one-fifth of the total number in manufacturing at the date under review, while in 1940, just over six p.c. of the total females in factory employment belonged in the iron and steel group. In the Dominion as a whole, the women made up 140 in each thousand persons employed in iron and steel plants at Oct. 1, 1942, a proportion which considerably exceeded that of 61 per thousand in 1940. In Quebec, 127 per thousand were females; this ratio was more than double that of 62 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry. In Ontario, 178 per thousand employees were women, representing a substantial increase over the proportion of 70 per thousand in 1940.

The non-ferrous metal industries now also provide employment for a much greater proportion of females than in any previous period. At Oct. 1, 247 in each thousand workers were women and girls, while the 1940 ratio had been only 174 per thousand. Important increases in the number and the proportions of females were reported in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and in other non-ferrous metal factories.

The textile industries have always employed large numbers of women and girls, who constitute a substantial proportion of the total staffs in such factories. From 521 per thousand in 1940, the ratio of female labour in this division has increased to 577 per thousand at Oct. 1. Another class of industries providing employment for important numbers of females is the vegetable food group, in which the ratio has risen from 283 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry, to 395 per thousand at the date under review, when employment was seasonally active.

Among the broad groups which still employ relatively small propertions of women are the non-metallic mineral products, iron and steel (already dealt with above), and the wood and paper industries; nevertheless, the ratio of female labour in each of these has considerably increased since 1940.

#### Women Workers in the Eight Leading Cities.

Firms in the eight leading industries in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported a staff of 245,801 females, who constituted 59.6 p.c. of all women workers employed by the establishments furnishing returns at Oct. 1. If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of females in the larger centres rises to 263,946, or 59.8 p.c. of the Dominion total for the nine industrial groups. The proportion of women workers in the eight cities to the Dominion aggregate is considerably greater than that of 44.6 p.c. for workers of both series. As already stated, the women employed in manufacturing establishments in the leading cities at Oct. 1 accounted for 59.5 p.c. of the total in the co-operating factories throughout the Dominion.

1/ Exclusive of electric light and power.

The cities of Toronto and Montreal provided work for greater numbers of females than any other city; in the former, 92,932 women were reported, and in the latter, 88,697. In these cities, the females constituted 36.6 p.c. and 31.7 p.c., respectively, of the aggregate personnel reported in Toronto and Montreal.

In all cities, the largest groups of women workers were reported in manufacturing and trade, services taking third place as a source of employment for females. Financial institutions provided work for a considerable number of women, while the proportions of females in the remaining nonmanufacturing industries in the larger cities were small.

Table D gives statistics of the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial cities, as at Oct. 1, 1942.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF TAUFLOTHEET BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR TEAM 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nove Scotia	Mew Brunswick	Quebac	Ontarlo	Provinces	Manttoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927 Oct. 1, 1928 Oct. 1, 1929 Oct. 1, 1930 Oct. 1, 1931 Oct. 1, 1931 Oct. 1, 1932 Oct. 1, 1933 Oct. 1, 1934 Oct. 1, 1935 Oct. 1, 1936 Oct. 1, 1937	110.3 118.8 125.6 116.2 103.9 86.7 90.4 100.0 106.1 110.1 125.7	108.1 114.9 123.7 116.2 102.6 84.9 90.9 103.1 112.9 117.9 134.9				110.0 114.3 120.2 113.0 101.6 85.8 89.1 96.0 103.1 106.0 127.3	111.1 120.4 128.4 114.6 99.3 86.1 89.6 104.8 108.1 112.6 130.4	111.7 126.4 134.2 130.0 129.1 94.6 98.7 95.7 102.7 108.6 107.6	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	107.8 114.0 118.2 112.1 95.9 82.1 85.6 95.4 106.0 108.1 117.9 111.3
Oct. 1, 1938       Jan. 1, 1939       Feb. 1       Mar. 1       Apr. 1       July 1       July 1       Sept.1       Oct. 1       Hoy. 1	116.7 108.1 106.5 106.5 104.9 106.2 113.1 115.8 117.5 119.6 121.7 123.6 122.7	114.5 109.2 100.5 101.2 99.7 100.2 108.4 115.9 115.6 116.4 116.4 117.9 117.9 117.3 123.0	106.6 92.2 73.2 83.3 85.3 82.2 94.4 108.7 111.0 111.6 103.2 101.1 90.5	124.4 121.0 107.8 112.6 114.7 114.4 120.6 129.9 124.2 125.6 125.6 126.9 132.1	102.8 95.8 92.9 88.3 82.3 84.1 94.4 99.3 105.4 105.4 105.1 113.8	121.6 114.9 113.0 112.8 109.4 111.6 121.0 124.0 126.4 126.4 126.4 126.4 131.5 130.3	115.8 108.8 109.2 109.1 108.0 107.9 113.6 114.7 114.2 116.2 121.4 124.4 124.4	113.2 97.1 93.9 94.3 91.7 94.5 101.0 104.0 109.4 114.0 109.4 114.0 116.4	91.8 89.6 88.9 90.7 95.6 98.5 99.4 104.2 104.2 104.9 103.1 102.2	99.2 96.0 96.9 91.9 98.2 105.1 107.5 123.5 123.5 123.5 134.7 124.3 113.1	103.8 99.9 99.6 95.8 97.7 106.4 110.0 115.6 119.2 121.8 120.0 116.4	98.0 96.2 96.7 100.5 103.3 106.6 111.0 117.0 116.6 118.7 115.5 110.0
Dec. 1 Jar. 1, 1940 Feb. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 May 1 July 1 July 1 Aug. 1 Sept.1 <u>Oct. 1</u> Jec. 1	116.2 114.4 113.5 114.9 114.3 120.9 124.7 127.9 131.6 136.2 139.2 139.1	118.9 118.4 116.0 111.8 112.8 117.0 124.0 124.5 127.3 128.2 133.8 133.2	84.3 85.1 93.8 94.0 86.4 90.7 102.2 110.6 117.0 132.5 134.0 106.1	126.6 124.9 125.5 123.7 124.0 125.8 135.3 135.5 135.5 136.7 136.7 136.8 142.4 142.7	111.6 112.5 105.8 98.4 100.7 104.2 111.5 111.9 116.4 115.2 123.4 123.4	120.7 116.0 114.3 112.2 113.9 125.0 126.6 130.6 136.4 142.3 143.7 149.7	120.9 120.2 120.0 118.5 121.0 126.6 129.6 132.6 134.8 140.9 142.5 142.7	103.3 100.8 98.5 96.7 100.2 107.4 112.4 112.4 114.9 117.0 118.1 119.7 118.5	96.9 96.2 94.5 94.8 97.6 102.9 106.9 106.9 109.1 108.7 110.5 110.2	103.3 98.0 97.5 94.4 103.6 113.0 117.5 119.7 119.3 124.6 123.5 123.0	113.2 109.6 105.5 101.2 102.0 110.8 117.6 123.9 127.8 123.4 131.6 129.4	97.6 100.0 101.8 102.8 107.2 112.0 114.8 119.0 126.7 121.8 125.3 123.6
Jan. 1, 1941 Feb. 1 Har. 1 Apr. 1 June 1 July 1 Aug. 1 Sept.1 Oct. 1 Hov. 1 Dec. 1	134.2 135.2 135.3 141.3 145.6 152.9 157.4 160.6 162.7 165.8 165.8	130.0 135.2 135.1 135.5 152.4 163.9 164.2 164.1 175.4 179.6 187.9	112.7 130.6 144.0 93.4 95.8 107.1 108.5 134.6 136.2 121.1 112.8 117.5	137.5 142.7 147.3 151.2 156.2 167.9 183.2 184.5 182.1 194.8 194.8 194.8	121.9 126.3 119.7 119.4 115.2 134.9 143.3 140.7 143.8 140.7 143.8 150.7 171.7	139.6 139.4 137.7 143.1 146.8 157.3 161.8 167.5 169.9 177.1 179.8	141.1 143.4 145.7 152.0 156.5 161.9 165.3 166.3 166.3 169.0 173.0 174.0	116.2 112.2 111.3 116.7 124.1 128.3 132.5 135.6 136.1 134.3 136.1 135.5	113.0 107.7 107.5 113.3 120.5 124.7 128.9 130.9 130.5 129.2 130.1 129.5	113.4 108.4 107.0 106.6 122.1 127.4 133.7 134.2 132.2 128.7 134.7 132.7	123.1 121.7 120.0 128.5 131.1 134.5 137.3 143.8 147.5 146.1 146.5 146.9	116.0 118.0 116.8 129.4 132.7 134.9 139.2 146.6 149.4 149.4 149.4
Juc. 1 Jan. 1, 1942 Fub. 1 Mar. 1 Apr. 1 June J. June J. July 1 Ang. 1 Sept.1 Oct. 1	165.0 165.4 165.1 165.2 167.4 171.7 175.7 177.8 179.3 181.3	183.9 178.8 159.3 155.6 156.7 166.1 177.2 170.4 172.2 185.2	115.9 115.1 112.9 92.0 94.4 107.0 117.0 111.8 111.9 106.7	204.5 202.4 172.8 175.0 179.3 185.2 193.3 195.1 211.6	162.2 153.4 145.4 135.3 132.3 145.9 153.0 145.6 147.5 157.2	175.0 176.7 178.6 176.8 177.9 1.82.8 137.1 191.4 192.8 194.5	172.7 173.5 174.4 174.8 175.9 178.5 181.1 181.5 183.0 184.7	131.4 126.8 126.1 127.2 130.9 137.4 139.4 143.5 143.1 139.0	127.2 123.3 123.9 125.5 129.1 133.0 135.3 138.0 137.8 136.0	119.6 109.9 108.8 112.9 118.5 132.0 131.6 137.5 138.8 134.3	145.7 143.2 141.0 139.4 141.9 147.9 150.9 156.0 154.0 146.9	142.6 140.5 143.1 149.6 158.8 161.9 167.9 175.3 179.4 183.6

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

 100.0
 7.6
 .1
 4.7
 2.6
 31.3
 41.3
 10.4
 4.9
 2.1
 3.4
 9.4

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

### TABLE 2.- INITEX NUMBERS OF MAFLOTMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIE, (AVERAGE CALENDAR TEAR 1926=100).

Cat.1, 1927 Oct. 1, 1928	Nostreal 108.6 114.3 120.5	<u>Quebec</u> 121.8 131.0 131.7	<u>Toronto</u> 110.2 117.3 126.3	<u>Ottawa</u> 117.8 119.8 127.9	Emilton 103.5 112.7 130.5	Windser 83.0 174.5 135.4	<u>Wimiper</u> 105.7 115.5 115.1	<u>Yancouver</u> 103.0 110.6 111.7
Oct. 1, 1929 Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97-3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99+7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93-5	54.4	77.6	58.7	85.6 82.3	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933 Oct. 1, 1934	87.3 87.0	58.3 97.5	90.9 96.5	93.2 100.8	75-4 84-4	77.6 86.7	86.5	85.9 90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937 Oct. 1, 1938	107.4	107.2	112.6 109.4	114.4	117.3 104.1	146.2	97.6 96.3	117.9 114.7
Jan. 1, 1939 Feb. 1	100.4	119.7 117.0	107.3	104.3	97.9 96.9	150.2	90.6 89.1	106.8 106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	103.1	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	136.4 114.7	92.4	109.9
July 1 Aug. 1	105.3	126.9	109.4	111.8	105.7 102.1	112.1	94.3 96.5	112.6 115.1
Sept.1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.5	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 Dec. 1	110.7	111.6 110.6	117.4	113.1 109.5	112.8 116.1	140.4	99•3 100•6	114.8 113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	126.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	131.0
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	بر بكو	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	105.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1 June 1	111.3	115.6 125.6	117.9 119.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.5 95.4	115.7
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	138.9 144.7	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1 Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	133.0	127.8	<u>133.2</u> 134.4	177.6	<u>105.3</u> 107.5	129.5
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	153,8	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 Apr. 1	130.0 134.0	145.8 151.2	139.3 345.4	132.4	141.7	211.8 221.9	109.9 114.5	129.5 139.9
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 Ang. 1	146.2 148.5	171.1 179.1	155.1 156.7	153.8	164.0 165.8	235.6	124.9	147.4
Sept.1	151.6	136.2	159.5	156.8	168,4	244.4	129.6	155.6
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160,0
Nov. 1 Dec. 1	158.2 159.8	190.7 194.6	167.6 171.6	164.4 164.5	175.3 178.6	244.7	133.2	163.0 165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Teb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1 June 1	162.9 165.8	214.3 220.0	176.9	156.6	164.7 135.9	268.6	1.30.5 1.32.8	193.4
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	150.3	185.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	150.5	163.0	155.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept.1	174.4	239.8	183.6 186.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	175.0	248.5	100-0	162.3	191.1	. 311.2	135.8	238.5
		Dalasta	Watchie of W			0.0 1 10	100	

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

14.7 2.0 13.2 1.2 3.4 2.3 3.1 4.7

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 REPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931 Oct. 1, 1932	103.9 86.7	91.8 84.1	42.2	105.2	104.2	95.2	164.5 84.3	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	91.2 52.5	87.2 82.7	97.0	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	105.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	55.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
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 Apr. 1	106.5 104.9	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
May 1	104.9	107.1	64.0 51.0	157.4	81.2	79-3	91.6	131.4	131.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	155.8	82.0 83.8	81.4 86.5	94.2	133.2	135.1
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	115.3 133.1	141.8 147.6	136.6 137.4
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	135.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. i	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	\$4.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	52.7	\$3.3	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 Nay 1	111.9 114.3	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
June 1	120.9	125.7 129.2	60.5 105.2	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	166.7 167.2	87.1 89.4	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	93 • 7 94 • 8	105.0	155.4	142.5
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	58.7	\$3.0	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 Apr. 1	135.3 141.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89-7	90.5	53.0	150.2	145-7
May 1	145.6	158.2 162.3	166.2	174.1	93-4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	174.8	94.6 97.2	99.2 95.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	170.9 179.5	156.8 158.5
Ang. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	154.0	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
Hor. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.1	173-7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1 Mar. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.5
Apr. 1	165.1 165.2	195.7 199.4	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	175.0	101.5	99.0 104.1	98.0	172.8	153.0
June 1	171.7	205-9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	109.3	176.3	153.5
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept.1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	158.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
		Relative	Taight of	Emil America	t by Industr	tes on at i	and I tole		
	100.0	62.6	2.5	4.2	1.6	105 A8 At (	10.4	2.7	6 7
Notes The Bal		an minute in		1	400		2010	2.3	8.7

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

	1/Relative	0ct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
Industries	Weight	1942	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
MANUFACTURING	62.6	21.8.3	215.6	184.9	143.8	119.7	112.5	121.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.7	181.3	182.3	170.9	151.2	134.4	143.7
Fur and products	.2	125.8	125.2	131.3	117.8	110.3	96.5	98.2
Leather and products	1.6	138.0	138.6	144.2	121.0	119.5	113.3	117.0
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.5	127.7	135.9	119.4	120.3	115.8	118.8
Lumber and products Rough and dressed lumber Furniture	3.5	119.2	124.1	123.0	107.9	<u>91.1</u> 83.0	82.5 72.9	<u>96.2</u> 88.9
Hough and dressed lumber	2.1	108.7	114.8	117.2	102.0	86.0		94.5
Other lumber products	•5 -	166.4	170.1	160.9	131.0	121.7	110.0	120.5
Musical instruments	.1	42.5	41.8	90.5	76.1	58.2	58.3	55.5
Plant products - edible		190.7	168.2	192.4	171.3	160.3	146.9	161.1
Plant products - edible Polp and paper products	4.5	130.9	134.5	135.3	121.9	111.8	108.2	115.3
Pulp and paper	2.1	124.3	127.9	126.8	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3
Paper products	.8	184.5	188.5	187.7	149.5	138.3	135.8	138.6
Printing and publishing		121.3	124.6	128.4	117.8	116.0	110.6	111.0
Rubber products Textile products	.9	125.9	128.9	143.5	118.5	114.7	123.0	113.9
Tertile products Thread, yarn and cloth	8.0 2.9	174.1	176.8	174.1	161.9	135.0	129.9	141.6
Cotton yara and cloth	1.4	125.5	127.4	128.2	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	198.2	200.0	191.0	183.7	147.3	130.7	148.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	597.5	600.6	591.6	525.1	443.5	493.1	544.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.6	134.4	146.1	135.8	127.5	122.5	129.1
Garments and personal furnishings	5.9	1 173.7	171.9	167.2	149.6	121.0	121.0	124.9
Orner certile products	1.0	174.9	174.5	167.2	151.1	<u>115.8</u> 99.1	<u>109.1</u> 96.3	110.8
Tobacco Beverages	.8	253.9	243.7	236.3	190.5	186.9	173.2	156.6
Chemicals and allied products	4.7	686.9	678.1*	397.4	213.1	168.7	159.4	159.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	132.2	134.1	134.7	112.4	97.8	91.7	99.9
Electric light and power	1.0	146.8	150.2	151.6	148.5	141.7	136.6	129.5
Clay, glass and stone products Electric light and power Electrical apparatus Iron and steel products	2.1	269.9	263.5	231.3	169.4	136.1	137.5	157.0
Iron and steel products	23.7	317.1	309.5 #	226.4	144.3	101.5	92.4	107.0
Crude, rolled and forged products Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	250.0	249.9	227.4	175.1	145.3	109.4	145.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	258.0	256.1	227.5	155.1 53.2	119.9	116.4 54.2	134.6
Agricultural implements Land vehicles	8.9	255.3	249.8	191.2	123.6	88.4	82.4	93.5
Automobiles and parts	2.4	303.0	296.7	230.7	180.0	114.7	115.9	129.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.0	1234.5	1192.8	526.4	288.0	74-7	71.8	70.9
Heating appliances	• 5	155.6	155.9	169.6	151.0	139.5	143.5	137.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.	) 1.2	324.4	327.1	251.1	177-9	120.8	107.4	133.1
Foundry and machine shop products Other iron and steel products	.9	307.6	296.6	251.5	160.4	114.6	106.1	118.6
Other iron and steel products	5.5	478.2	455.3*	310.0	159.0	113.7	101.7	113.5
Non-ferrous metal products Non-metallic mineral products	3.1 .8	369.7	368.7.	303.4	207.8	166.3 163.6	157.4	162.7 153.6
Miscellaneous	.9	361.2	360.2	246.0	155.0	150.3	149.8	147.5
LOGGING	2.5	151.7	147.5	174.0	180.2	115.6	78.8	208.5
MINING	4.2	164.3	166.8	182.3	172.3	170.3	160.8	163.9
Coal	1.4	90.5	90.6	95.9	93.1	92.2	91.9	96.1
Metallic ores	2.2	327.9	334-9	376.6	350.3	352.0	331.8	323-4
Non-metallic minerals (except cosl)		162.0	165.9	166.6	158.3	150.7	128.5	147.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	105.9	107.1 129.8	101.5	90.7 106.9	87.5 101.4	87.2 101.2	90.5 105.6
Telegraphs Telephones	.4	99.8	100.9	95.3	86.3	83.7	83.4	86.4
TRANS PORTATION	7.7	111.7	110.0	104.2	94.3	94.8	90.1	90.4
Street railway cartage and storage	2.1	159.2	159.5	153.0	139.1	133.9	127.9	120.8
Steam railways	4.2	.97.3	95.2	89.7	81.3	84.3	77-9	78.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	112.0	110.0	103.4	93.9	91.2	96.1	103.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.4	149.6	146.5	155.4	121.1	131.5	143.5	144.3
Building History	4.3	179.7	167.5	164.6	127.2	82.0 245 7	77.8	86.3
Highway Bailway	3.8	174.1	172.9	208.7 97.5	156.3 80.5	245.3 75.3	289.3	280.3 74.8
STRVICES	2.3	96.4	188.2	175.7	147.3	136.1	136.1	135.4
Notels and restaurants	1.4	179.5	184.6	169.0	142.7	131.2	131.9	131.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	•9	194.7	194.3	187.3	155.5	144.6	142.8	143.6
TRATE	8.7	153.5	152.3	160.9	146.8	138.6	134.5	133.4
Retail	6.6	161.4	158.8	167.9	152.2	142.6	139.5	139.7
Rholesale	2.1	132.4	135.0	142.3	132.7	127.8	122.8	119.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.3	179.3	165.8	136.2	121.7	116.7	125.7

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

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

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PARLE 5 .- INAME NUMBERS OF ENFLOYMENT BY BOOMONIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas	and Industries	1/Relative	0ct. 1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Cot. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oat. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
and three A71	Mamfacturing	36.6	185.4	184.5	163.6	135.6	113.9	100.9	123.2
Provinces	Lamber products		121.7	125.0	109.0	109.5	81.8	77.4	106.8
FFOTLNGEE	Palp and paper	3.9	199.0	203.9	190.0	184.1	160.3	168.8	188.5
	Textile products	3.2	119.5	113.3	118.4	112.3	88.4	83.2	92.3
	Iren and steel	17.1	282.5	277.7	217.9	148.9	117.2	87.2	128.5
	Other mumfactures	8.4	147.7	143.8	148.5	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5
		3.5	208.3	172.4	227.5	147.5	76.0	50.8	235.1
	Logging	II.I	102.4	101.9	112.6	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0
	Communications	1.9	119.4	120.0	109.8	- 99.2	101.3	100.0	101.8
	Transportation	12.0	144.2	118.6	92.0	74.3	65.4	62.0	66.2
	Construction	25.4	370.6	315.4	408.6	175.1	191.0	218.9	267.3
	Services	1.9	315.6	314.0	266.7	208.0	175.0	181.7	178.3
	Trads	7.6	169.5	168.6	168.1	154.2	140.9	136.2	129.1
Martin Statistics	All Industries	100.0	185.2	172.2	175.4	128.2	117.9	114.5	134.9
babes	All Manufacturing	67.3	230.1	227.2	193.2	145.1	120.9	114.1	122.6
CLE D US	Inmber products	2.7	140.6	140.5	135.4	116.3	99.9	94.7	106.9
	Palp and paper	5.3	127.4	129.4	133.0	120.0	107.0	105.6	112.5
		13.5	191.6	191.9	188.4	168.5	140.5	135.9	144.0
	Textile products Iron and steel	19-7	329.3	321.5*	251.0	132.2	92.0	81.2	100.5
	Other manufactures	26.1	258.2	253.7*	198.6	154.8	133.8	125.1	127.4
		3.7	240.6	223.3	273-1	322.2	182.6	113.1	385.6
	Logging	2.5	305.7	301.4	315.2	287.6	292.4	256.0	252.0
	Mining	1.3	102.5	101.0	95.4	31.7	77.9	76.5	79.0
	Journal cations	6.6	104.1	105.6	104.0	95.0	59.9	90.4	93.1
	Transportation	10.3	141.9	143.5	136.6	120.9	148.4	163.6	108.2
	Construction		172.2	176.4	160.5	130.9	122.0	124.1	128,4
	Services	2.1		165.4	169.6	152.4	144.2	142.0	140.5
	Trade	6.2	165.1	192.8	173.9	142.8	126.4	121.6	127.3
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0		211.1	185.6	144.7	119.6	115.1	122.3
atoric	All Manufacturing	71.8	23.7			\$9.9	78.4	72.2	85.8
	Lamber products	2.9	99.2	103.5	201.9	118.5	112.0	106.8	111.5
	Pulp and paper	4.6	127.8	131.5	132.5		114.5	112.4	119.3
	Textile products	7+7	142.2	143.1	144.6	137.0		101.6	115.1
	Iron and steel	29.9	314.2	307.6	235.2	151.4	109.3	135.3	141.0
	Other manufactures	26.7	219.6	215.3	2:0.5	156.5		58.8	148.4
	Logging	1.4	109.2	117.0	:332	137.9	57.7	259.4	264.8
	Wining	3.5	267.4	277.5	315.2	293.8	286.6		85.9
	Communications	1.4	94.1	95-5	31.7	85.0	79.6	80.3	89.3
	Transportation	5.3	105.7	107.1	101.4	90.5	90.0	83.7	12.8
	Construction	6.1	121.0	116.1	150.3	124.4	112.6	121.5	
	Serviced	2.1	206.7	209.6	205.2	269.0	155.8	157-5	193.5
	Trade	8.4	154-9	153.1	165.0	152.5	144.3	139.2	139.5
Ontario-	All Industries	100.0	184.7	183.0	172.2	140.9	121.4	115.8	130.4
Prairie	All Manufacturing	36.9	175.6	177.0	155.5	120.9	110.9	105-9	
Provinces	Lomber products	1.9	124.8	1.39.8	148.1	119.9	94.5	91.0	106.8
	Pulp and paper	2.1	98.6	105-3	110.3	100.2	101.6	99.3	96.9
	Textile products	2.8	229.8	229.1	203.0	182.9	151.7	145.0	137.8
	Iron and steel	14.0	152.1	152.0	118.9	86.5	81.3	78.0	78.0
	Other manufactures	16.1	231.6	230.3	210.0	158.7	146.7	139-3	146.0
	Logging	<u></u> _	40.0	61.5	57.5	41.5	16.5	10.1	7.8
	Mining	6.7	143.1	150.3	148.8	134.1	122.2	.120.5	123.4
	Communications	2.4	116.3	119.4	113.3	100.5	101.0	100.7	100.9
	Sympeportation	17.3	1126.9	117.5	114.3	106.9	115.1	105.6	94.8
	Construction	16.1	119.2	132.6	117.3	115.0	125.0	132.6	110.6
	Services	3.2	160.0	165.8	148.0	129.5	118.9	118.2	114.3
	Trade	17.0	131.5	131.4	141.3	130.2	122.7	120.1	116.9
Preiries-		100.0	139.0	143.1	134.3	228.1	116.4	113.2	107-3
ritish	All Manufacturing	56.4	207.0	259.4	195.2	157.9	128.0	114-3	125.
Columbia	Lumber products	10.5	131.6	138.7	145-7	127.1	106.6	89.2	98.8
	Palp and paper	4.1	155.2	162.4	152.3	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.0
	Textile products	.9	188.7	192.2	1.84.9	160.6	126.8	129.2	126.1
	Iron and steel	26.2		\$85.8	327-4	166.6	90.2	89.9	87.9
	Other memfactures	14.7	937.4	197.2	202.3	199-3	169.6	153.3	152.6
	of months in the party of the Art of the state	4.6	107.0	112.6	119.7	105.5	106.0	86.1	110,1
	Logeing				114.6	113.8	114.3	119.4	114.6
	Logging		97.6	95.9	and the state of the state				
	Mining	4.8	97.6			115.9	112.9	113.0	114.6
	Wining Communications	4.8 2.2	135.6	140.9	123.4	115.9		113.0	
	Nining Communications Transportation	4.8 2.2 8.5	135.6	140.9	123.4	115.9 94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0
	Mining Communications Transportation Construction	4.8 2.2 8.5 11.0	135.6 109.6 155.5	140.9 107.5 148.2	123.4 101.8 115.4	115.9 94.9 78.9	102.5	109.4 105.8	124.6 100.0 106.2 116.2
	Nining Communications Transportation	4.8 2.2 8.5	135.6	140.9	123.4	115.9 94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	0ct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1935	Oct. 1 1937
ontreal - Manufacturing	75.3	210.8	206.5	179.8	134.1	113.1	106.2	113.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	144.2	140.6	152.8	144.6	136.6	125.3	129.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	131.1	131.2	131.9	114.6	116.0	109.2	105.7
Textiles	13.5	174.4	173.9	170.0	149.5	123.2	122.3	126.4
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	192.5	181.6	161.7	140.5	127.8	117.9	113.3
Iron and steel	29.3		304.5 *	227.6	126.4	90.3	79-7	<u>95.7</u> 116.0
Other manufactures	21.4	185.4	182.8 *	167.0	131.1	117.0	110.5	
Communications	1.3	70.0	70.5	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7	66.0 98.0
Transportation	4.6	101.3	113.1	114.5	105.5	96.4	97-2	
Construction	5.2	85.9	89.0	67.2	60.3 147.7	88.2	115.4	69.6 133.2
Trade	10.5	157.6	155.9	160.7	122.4	139.1	135.3	107.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	176.0	174.4	155.7	154.4	111.4	107.0	110.1
usbec - Mamifacturing	77.0	326.1	317.2	111.3	93.1	98.3	103.5	101.1
Leather products	7.8	107.5	110.0 408.2	268.9	181.0	117.3	108.6	114.1
Other manufactures	69.2	422.2	408.2 74.8		83.7	97.2	100.3	95.5
Transportation	2.9	76.4	154.0	71.1	198.5	112.9	214.5	93.4
Construction	7.9	248.5		183.8	144.7	111.5	117.1	107.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	217.6	239.8	178.4	136.1	114.0	109.1	112.4
oronto - Mamifacturing	75.2	153.0	147.2	163.3	138.4	128.5	118.4	123.3
Plant products - edible	6.2	148.1	154.1	159.1	135.2	130.6	126.0	129.6
Printing and publishing	8.7	126.9	125.8	128.4	116.9	96.2	96.5	99.7
Textiles Iron and steel	25.9	421.9	401.1	270.6	166.7	105.2	94.6	100.9
Other manufactures	29.8	207.2	207.3	171.3	136.2	118.8	114.7	116.5
	1.3	74.5	74.8	71.3	70.9	68.8	67.5	67.9
Communications	3.4	115.8	117.9	110.5	103.9	100.2	97.0	99.0
Transportation	2.3	90.6	89.4	106.2	108.0	73.7	65.6	83.3
Construction Trade	14.4	142.3	137.8	151.9	139.3	132.2	128.5	129.9
	100.0	186.6	183.6	163.4	133.0	114.1	109.4	112.6
Toronto - All Industries	52.1	167.5	167.5	161.5	126.7	104.7	98.7	105.1
Limber products	3.2	64.4	67.0	74.9	91.5	73-7	49.5	72.7
Pulp and paper	13.7	122.1	124.4	121.1	109.2	98.0	95.7	95.5
Other manufactures	35.2	236.3	233.9	221.3	153.2	121.3	118.5	124.2
Construction	11.5	161.4	172.0	183.6	130.7	125.0	129.9	139.6
Trade	20.0	172.7	172.0	174.2	153.0	140.9	137.0	136.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	162.3	163.4	161.1	127.8	111.1	108.3	114,4
amilton - Manufacturing	86.7	203.7	202.1	179.2	136.4	108.6	104.0	120.3
Testiles	10.7	104.0	104.1	108.5	109.0	88.0	\$7.5	93.7
Electrical apparatus	10.0	194.3	192.2	168.4	137-3	111.2	111.4	136.3
Iron and steel	48.7	297.6	294.7	239.6	152.7	109.9	99-4	130.1
Other manufactures	17.2	160.8	159.9	161.2	137.6	124.4	122.8	123.6
Construction	3.0	113.9	120.2	112.1	82.0	57.7	68.8	45.4
Trade	6.4	143.5	146.8	148.8	145.4	133.9	132.3	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	191.1	190.7	171.2	133.2	108.2	104.1	117.1
lindsor - Manufacturing	91.0	356.2	341.6	270.9	198.3	134-3	136.9	154.8
Iron and steel	77.1	391.4	378.8	290.3	202.1	123.9	125.0	150.2
Other manufactures	13.9	237.7	216.7	207.6	185.8	169.2	177.0	171.9
Construction	2.5	113.4	77-9	131.5	62.2	42.8	126.7	146.
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.2	297.0	243.1	177.6	104.1	100.6	102.0
Minnipog - Manufacturing	59.2	169.6	170.7	155.4	111.3 136.5	130.5	129.6	151.0
Animal products - edible	6.1	190.2	195.9	172.0	103.7	104.4	102.1	99-1
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.1 271 7	109.0 27h R	113.1 214.2	185.8	154.8	150.4	141.
Textiles	7.6	234.7	234.8		84.3	77.8	74.4	78.0
Iron and steel	20.5	134.8	133.1	113.9 216.1	128.1	123.9	119.9	119.
Other manufactures	21.0	228.5	74.8	78.6	85.4	85.1	83.7	87.
Transportation	5.1 4.9			76.0	77.8	52.9	54.1	55.0
Construction		99.4	74.5 111.0	120.9	108.0	103.3	100.0	100.
Trade	24.9	112.6	134.4	130.5	105.3	98.8	96.3	97-
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	135.8	394.5	220.3	158.5	123.7	120.5	121.1
ancouver - Manufacturing	62.7		115.1	138.9	124.9	95.5	79.5	87.
Lember products	5.5	110.0		259.9	174.4	136.4	139.1	137.0
Other manufactures	57.2	554.6	529.6	116.0	112.8	110.0	110.2	113.0
Communications	3.1	120.8	124.0	84.2	96.2	102.7	107.7	108.
Transportation	7.0	91-3	85.4	110.8	52.0	59.7	73.3	56.
Construction	8.2	177.8	169.2		136.1	127.3	115.3	116.
Services	3.8	152.9	150.1 160.5	135•7 167•6	152.0	143.6	138.3	142.
Trade Vancouver - All Industries	15.2	238.5	231.0	160.0	129.5	115.8	114.7	117.0

Vancouver - All Industries 100.0 ' 238.5 231.0 160.0 129.5 115.8 114.7 117.9
 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 October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Immetries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Humbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Bo. of mathematics         Approaches (b), 1000         Approaches	100
Opi.1.1942         Opi.2.1.1942         Opi.2.1.1942 <th></th>	
Attanal products - edible         35,344         995,399         23.15         105,4         105,2         117,5           Lass and products         26,37         63,17,17         23,53         106,5	1 Oct.
Annah products = edible         35,344         996,390         28.13         105,4         105,2         117,5           Inter and products         30,07         66,222         21,07         100,5         100,7	
Pur and products         3.037         62.322         67.07         103.6         103.6         105.8         105.4         105.7           Debter and its products         72.537         65.13717         73.14         65.6         102.4         115.7	
Institute         72;52         635,17         21,51         100,7         101,5         105,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,2         112,4         102,3         113,3         113,3	
Boots and shoes         17,300         361,471         C0.73         96.6         97.6         103.4         112.4         106.4           Empler and theorer polations         26,065         360,437         52,14         95.6         91.6         91.0         112.4         122.4         124.4           Diar instruments         30.68         301.4         132.4         124.4 <td></td>	
Design and the ground is         Ch, Obs         3.60, 1.07         C5, 1.1         92.6.         100.4.         122, M.         125.3.           Much tures         5.6.52         95.4.62         57.7.         95.2.         100.4.         125.3.         125.3.           Much tures         5.6.52         25.7.7.         95.2.         100.4.         125.3.         125.3.           Planat products         6.1.05         25.55.         125.7.         125.3.         125.7.           Planat products         6.1.05         2.5.55.         125.7.         125.7.         125.7.           Planat products         6.1.05         2.5.55.         126.7.         110.5.         110.5.           Planat products         16.2.01         125.7.         101.4.         105.7.         110.5.           Privatic products         16.2.01         105.7.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	
Duriniture         5,875         282,713         28.68         99.2         100.3         100.7         110.5         100.5	
Other Lumber products         15,689         374,784         21,21         112,1         112,1         113,5         105,0         132,1         121	
Hundled instrummine         1,03         24,775         24,44         45,1         44,5         127,7         129,8           Pilant products         61,66         2,505,794         31,68         100,0         101,6         111,6           Pilant products         61,66         2,505,794         31,68         100,0         101,6         101,7           Printing and paper         11,94         11,60         101,6         101,7         101,6         101,7           Dibber products         10,21         104,0         000,700         31,00         100,6	
Phate products =stite         01.26         1.279.390         22.58         142.5         12.7         143.7         113.1         113.1           Phip and paper products         31.60         10.6.2         10.7         113.7         113.6           Phip and paper products         31.40         31.40         21.23         10.7         113.7         113.6           Proper products         31.40         31.40         21.23         10.7         113.7         113.7           Proper products         115.5         30.1.40         22.13         10.6         10.7         113.6         10.6         10.6.7         10.7         113.9         10.6         10.6.7         10.7         113.6         10.6.7         10.7         113.6         10.6.7         10.7         10.6.8         10.6.7         10.7         10.6.8         10.6.7         10.7         10.6.8         10.6.7         10.7 <td></td>	
Philp and paper products         91,656         2,565,354         31.85         100.5         100.5         105.7         110.5 <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	
Philp and paper         37,594         1,255,225         39,4-5         105,2         105,2         105,2         105,3         102,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,3         11,2,3         105,4 <th< td=""><td></td></th<>	
Printing and publishing         29,223         906,305         31.08         96.5         97.5         102.5         103.5         105	113.
Bubber products         16,211         Weo,000         28.38         93,5         95,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,6         106,7         103,9         105,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,6         115,7         113,9         94,6         103,1         102,1         113,6         114,1         106,6         104,1         103,6         113,6         114,1         106,6         103,1         113,6         114,1         105,7         113,6         114,1         106,6         104,1         103,6         113,1         113,6         114,1         106,6         104,1         103,1         113,5         114,1         103,6         113,1	
Creatile products         145,346         3,031,240         20.65         104.7         103.9         116.5         116.5           Cotton yara and cloth         25,207         511,966         20.31         99.4         102.5         104.1         102.4         112.5         113.56           Moniton yara and cloth         25,207         511,966         20.31         99.4         102.5         104.1         102.4         102.5         101.1         101.5         112.1           Monitor yara and cloth         22.72         115,966         22.22         102.6         102.1         104.5         121.1         104.5	
Barend, yara mad cloth         53,017         1,139,964         21,50         102,5         104,4         104,5         115,6           Cotlen yara and cloth         12,465         279,600         22,52         106,4         107,4         102,5         113,9           Artificial sits and personal furnishings         21,725         443,960         19,33         94,0         102,1         106,1         106,2         107,5         113,6         110,1         101,5         101,6         100,5         103,5         111,6         101,5         101,6         101,5         101,6         101,5         101,6         101,5         101,6         101,5         101,6         101,5         101,7         101,6         101,5         101,7         101,8         101,7         101,8         101,7         101,8         101,4         102,7         101,8         101,4         101,4         101,5         101,7         101,9         101,6         101,7         101,9         101,6         101,7         101,9         101,7         101,9         101,6         101,7         101,4         102,7         101,9         101,6         101,6         101,7         101,9         101,6         101,7         101,9         101,6         101,7         101,1 <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	
Oction yars and cloth         25,207         jii.go6         20,31         99.6         10.5         10.6         10.7         10.9         10.9         10.5           Artificial sile and sile goods         11,274         250,733         22.24         10.6         102.6         101.6         105.6         112.1           Bestery and knik goods         21,275         25,968         19.33         20.22         110.6         102.6	
Woollen parn and cloth         12,426         279,860         22.52         105.4         107.4         102.5         112.5           Bostery and kunt goods         21,725         435,968         19.33         94.1         94.0         102.5	
Artificial silk and silk goods       11,774       250,773       22.24       102.0       102.6       101.0       115.5       112.6         Besterst and personal furnishings       55,067       1.073,651       22.27       11.6       110.5       107.6       122.9       123.5         Other textlip products       11,377       213,393       18.76       122.8       124.4       106.6       134.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       145.5       114.4       124.5       114.5       114.5       114.4       145.5       114.9       124.7       20.6       101.1       115.5       114.2       124.5       115.5       114.2       124.5       114.5       124.7       20.6       101.1       115.5       114.2       124.7       20.0       124.7       20.0       124.7       21.7       20.0       125.5       124.7       20.0       125.5       114.7       125.5       114.7       125.5       124.7       124.7       124.7       124.7       124.7	
Generate and personal furnishings         52,087         1,073,651         20.22         111.6         110.5         107.6         122.9         123.1           Tobacco         11,373         243,533         18.76         128.6         124.5         116.5         114.7         314.4         128.6         124.5         116.5         114.7         314.4         128.6         124.5         116.5         114.7         314.4         128.6         124.5         116.5         114.7         314.4         128.5         124.5         116.5         114.7         314.4         128.5         124.7         320.4         225.5         120.5         124.7         304.4         125.0         131.6         126.0         131.6         126.0         131.6         126.0         131.6         126.0         130.6         126.0         130.6         126.0         130.6         126.0         130.6         136.5         106.5         106.6         136.7         126.0         130.6         136.7         136.5         130.6         136.6         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.5         136.7         136.7         136.7	* 105.
Other textile products         17,27         237,657         22,70         109,9         105,5         115,5         115,6         115	
Tobacco         11,37:         213,333         18.76         128.8         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.4         128.5         116.5         114.4         130.7           Claw, glass and stone products         16,625         423,53         55.16         97.9         100.2         100.1         119.2         118.5           Electrical apparates         36,90         1,34.89         30.69         133.1         125.0         133.4         107.0         106.5           Ton and steel products         430,618         15,203,557         35.92         118.6         116.7         107.0         135.0 <td></td>	
Beverages         11,018         144,013         31.98         123.5         116.5         111.9         134.4         130.7           Case icals         65,010         25,37,149         20.5         20.65         20.5         21.6         12.7         210.4         120.5         21.6         12.7         210.4         120.5         120.5         20.6         10.1         119.2         125.5           Electrical appartus         36,590         1.91.8         59.0         31.1         126.0         131.1         126.0         131.1         126.0         131.1         125.0         11.6         166.9         179.4           Ornde, rolled and forged products         32.000         1.067.268         33.92         116.4         115.7         10.7.6         130.0         130.0         126.2         126.2         127.95         126.5         144.2         150.6         126.7         127.9         126.0         126.5         144.2         150.6         126.7         127.9         126.0         126.5         124.4         150.0         126.7         127.9         126.6         126.7         127.9         126.6         126.7         127.9         126.6         127.7         126.6         127.4         126.0	<u> </u>
Case         66,010         2,577,149         29,391         28,77         99,2         100.6         101.1         107,0         105,2         118,2           Ziestric light and power         18,684         656,883         35,149         97,9         100.0.2         101.1         107,0         105,0           Teon and steal products         18,684         656,883         35,592         116.6         153,0         111.6         106,6         113,1         116,58         100,0           Torom and steal products         23,000         1,085,283         35,92         116.4         113,1         107,6         102,0         126,0           Machtnary (other than vehicles)         27,331         932,067         34,04         114,6         113,7         102,0         126,0           Land vehicles         161,852         5,792,771         35,52         128,4         105,1         107,1         116,1         115,7         90,6         130,0         112,0         112,8           Steel shiphuilding and repairing         5,046         788,205         35,107         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1         113,1	
Clay, glass and stone products       14,925       429,331       28.77       99.2       100.6       101.1       119.2       118.9         Electrical apparatus       35,590       1,191,890       30.6       91.5       100.2       101.1       107.0       106.5         Iron and steel products       450,618       52.33,567       35.11       156.0       133.1       128.0       113.6       18.6,9       179.4         Crude, rolled and forged products       20.000       1,057,288       35.92       116.6       116.7       108.6,9       179.0       128.0       130.0       130.0       130.0       130.0         Agricultural implements       10,865       353,76       32.66       120.0       125.8       96.2       144.9       150.6       131.4       115.7       190.6       130.6       122.4         Automobiles and parts       14,907       225,048       212.943       35.60       23.4       106.5       157.7       137.9       37.4       130.6       122.4       127.7       106.6       173.4       115.5       107.6       126.6       137.4       116.5       117.6       117.7       117.6       112.5       23.6       137.7       137.4       127.4       126.5       26.6	
Electrical apparatus         36,590         1,191,590         30,69         131.1         12.1         11.6.5         11.6.         11.5.1         11.6.5         11.6.         11.5.1         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.6.5         11.7.5         11.6.5         11.7.5         11.6.5         11.7.5         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         125.6         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         120.0         1	109.
Licon and steel products         150 (58 15 205, 567 35.31 156.0 157.0 117.6 126.9 179.1           Cruide, rolled and forged products         32,000 1,057,365 33.92 116.4 116.3 107.6 130.0 130.7 102.9           Machimary (other than webicles)         27,30 1,055,365 33.92 116.4 116.5 102.7 102.9 129.0 126.2 Machines           Machimary (other than webicles)         10,866 333,706 32.55 120.0 125.5 98.2 144.2 150.6 13.4 145.9 105.5 164.4 135.4 155.4 145.9 105.5 164.4 135.4 155.4 111.1 17.7 90.6 130.6 122.4 Machines           Antomobiles and parts         14,300 1,803,413 400.77 115.1 13.7 90.6 130.6 122.4 Machines           Matematics         5,046 116.97 28.44 95.2 05.4 125.1 28.5 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.7 17.9 135.1 125.1 11.1 17.0 132.8 132.4 114.4 170.5 117.8 117.9 17.9 17.9 100.07 117.9 17.9 100.07 135.2 132.4 127.7 105.6 127.4 141.5 132.8 132.4 127.7 105.6 127.4 141.9 127.4 145.5 125.7 17.4 153.5 100estimar and machine shop products           Non-cerrous metal products         15,502 533 107 35.50 137.4 135.9 10.7 122.0 115.5 135.6 129.7 110.8 155.0 155.3 100255.9 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5	
Crude, rolled and forged products         32,000         1,05, 288         33,92         118.4         118.5         107.6         130.7         122.5           Machinery (other than wehicles)         10,366         353,756         32.66         120.0         125.8         98.2         114.4         113.7         102.9         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4         125.0         127.4	
Wechingry (other than wehicles)       27,381       932,067       34,04       114,6       113,7       102,9       129,0       126,0         Agricultural implements       10,366       353,75       32,56       120,0       125,5       98,2       114,6       113,7       102,0       125,5       98,2       114,0       115,7       90,6       130,6       122,4         Antemobiles and parts       44,300       1,803,413       40,71       118,1       115,7       90,6       130,6       122,4         Steel withouiding and repeiring       5,048       2,127,493       36,66       145,47       171,1       111,5       112,5       111,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       111,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       114,5       111,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5       112,5	
Agricultural implements         10, 266         351, 756         32, 56         120,0         125,8         95,2         114,2         135,9         16,1         155,7         164,4         155,4           Antomobiles and parts         10,202         5,792,77         35,92         122,0         135,5         106,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         155,9         166,4         111,1         170,9         337,4         337,4         155,9         166,6         135,9         155,1         156,1         157,4         166,6         135,9         152,4         127,7         105,6         173,4         155,5         156,1         155,5         155,3         100,-6         135,5         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         155,4         155,5         156,4         155,5         156,4         155,5         156,4         155,5         155,4         155,5<	
Automobiles and parts         UH, 300         1, 803, 143         U6, 71         118.1         115.7         90.6         130.6         122.4           Steel shipbulding and repairing         55, 048         2,127, 943         38.66         293.5         283.6         125.7         37.4         31.5         110.5         112.5         110.5         122.8         31.5         283.6         125.7         37.4         113.5         112.5         112.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         113.5         112.5         113.5         113.5         112.5         113.5	
Steel ehtpbuliding and repairing         55,048         2,127,943         36.66         293.5         283.6         125.7         371.9         337.8           Heasting appliances         5,096         146.975         28.49         98.2         98.4         107.1         111.5         112.8           Houndry and machine shop products         16,530         583,107         35.26         127.4         127.7         106.6         173.4         114.4         111.1         113.5         112.8           Hondry and machine shop products         55,335         163.48         132.4         127.4         127.4         126.0         125.0         <	
Heasting appliances       5,096       146,975       28,84       96.2       96.1       107.1       111.5       112.5       112.5         Houndry and machine shop products       16,550       563,107       35.28       132.4       127.4       104.66       113.1       113.5       113.5         Won-ferrous matal products       10,066       3,395,445       33.60       127.4       127.4       126.6       133.4       127.4       127.4       126.6       133.4       127.4       127.4       260.3       244.6       25.5       244.7       125.6       125.5       110.6       155.0       155.3       110.5       115.0       122.0       123.0       125.0       155.3       110.5       125.0       155.3       110.5       125.0       126.0       126.2       127.4       125.0       126.0       126.2       127.4       126.0       126.0       127.4       126.0	
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)       21,369       786,215       36,79       143,4       144,6       111.1       170.5       171.4       163.5         Other iron and steel products       101,066       3,395,445       35.60       127.4       191.9       127.4       260.3       246.3         Mon-metallic mineral products       15,908       4.820,447       35.45       113.5       110.0.8       175.0       125.0	
Foundry and machine shop products         16,30         533,107         35.26         132.4         127.7         106.6         173.4         163.5           Mon-ferrons metal products         101,066         3,399,445         33.60         197.4         101.9         17.4         260.3         246.3           Mon-metallic minoral products         15,936         1.820,487         32.94         135.0         129.7         110.8         159.0         122.0         123.5           Mon-metalline cus         15,906         428,988         27.66         17.5.8         175.3         113.7         113.7         122.0         123.1           Ocal         45,005         963,911         22.85         95.4         39.2         109.9         112.1         114.9           Ocal         24,661         802,847         32.49         98.9         99.0         104.8         128.2         105.5           Metallic ores         40.933         1,599,429         39.07         88.1         90.0         104.8         117.7         128.2           Obscarphis         25.296         813,112         28.95         109.0         101.2         194.4         114.4         114.4         114.4         114.4         114.4 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
Other iron and steel products         101,066         3,395,445         33.60         197.4         191.9*         127.4         260.3         246.3           Mon-metallic mineral products         55,938         1,820,4457         32.54         135.0         129.7         110.8         159.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         123.5         133.9         107.0         122.0         122.0         123.5         133.9         107.0         122.0         122.0         122.0         123.5         133.9         107.0         122.0         122.0         123.5         107.6         175.8         175.3         117.5         1175.5         1175.5         1175.5 <td></td>	
Non-metallic mineral products         15,242         555,241         36,43         111.3         113.9         103.0         122.0         123.0           Miscellaneous         15,508         425,988         27.66         175.8         175.3         119.7         221.4         213.0           LOGGINU         45,005         953,191         21.85         95.8         95.8         95.9         95.9         109.9         112.1         114.9           MINTEG         76,831         2,725,687         35.48         92.7         94.1         102.9         105.1         105.8           Machallic minerals (except coal)         11,037         323.411         29.50         100.6         103.0         104.8         127.2         128.2         128.2         128.2         128.2         128.2         116.4         114.4         144.5           Willegraphs         7,369         211,353         28.66         111.2         110.4         105.5         125.2         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         128.2         106.5         108.2 </td <td></td>	
Miscellaneous       15,508       428,988       27.66       175.6       175.7       119.7       221.4       213.0         COGOLWO       45,005       983.191       21.85       95.8       95.5       95.2       109.9       112.1       114.9         CORL       24,861       802.847       32.29       95.9       99.0       104.8       128.2       128.2         Metallic ores       40,933       1,599.429       39.07       88.1       90.0       110.2       104.8       128.2       128.2         Non-metallic minerals (except ccal)       11,037       323.411       29.30       100.6       103.0       104.5       117.6       120.1         COMUNICATIONS       28,296       813.112       28.95       109.0       110.2       104.4       116.4       114.6         Telephones       7,369       21.375       28.65       111.2       112.4       107.6       125.0       122.1       122.0         Street railways       7,369       29.04       108.2       109.4       103.3       113.3       110.2       104.3       119.2       113.3         Street railways       71,553       2,904.53       31.39       106.7       108.9       104.1       1	
COOCING       45,005       98,191       21.855       95.8       95.2       109.9       112.1       114.9         CINING       75.631       2.725,637       35.46       92.7       94.1       102.9       105.1       106.8         Coal       24.861       802,877       32.29       96.9       90.0       104.8       128.2       128.2         Monemetallic minerals (except ccal)       11,037       323.411       29.30       100.6       103.0       104.8       117.6       120.1         SOMUUTICATIONS       28.296       833.112       28.95       109.0       101.2       104.4       116.4       114.6         Telegraphs       7.369       211.353       28.665       111.2       112.4       107.6       126.5       122.7         Telegraphs       7.369       24.851       112.6       105.0       122.1       122.0         Telegraphs       7.363       2.904.33       108.7       108.7       103.5       113.3       110.8         Street railways       cartage and storage       35.262       1,200.953       31.39       106.7       108.7       104.3       119.2       119.2         Street railways       108.660       5.307.437       28.	
CINNO       76,831       2.725,637       35.48       92.7       94.1       102.9       105.1       106.8         Coal       24,861       802,847       32.29       96.9       90.0       104.8       128.2       128.3         Monemetallic minerals (except ccal)       11,037       32.39       39.07       88.1       90.0       104.8       117.8       120.1         COMUNICATIONS       26,296       833.112       28.95       100.0       100.2       104.4       117.8       120.1         Commetallic minerals (except ccal)       11,037       32.37       26.65       111.2       112.4       107.6       126.5       126.7         Telaphones       20,927       607,759       22,04       106.7       108.2       103.2       113.3       110.8         ELANS DORTATION       140,729       4,831.156       34.33       112.6       110.4       104.1       114.1       12.9       120.0         Stream railways, cartage and storage       28,262       1,200.963       31.39       108.7       108.9       104.3       119.2       119.8       120.0         Stream railways       astermarailways       21.28.20       23.07.437       28.13       107.2       106.0       111	
Coal       24,861       802,847       32.29       95.9       99.0       104.8       128.2       106.6       103.2       104.4       116.4       114.6       128.2       106.6       102.2       104.4       116.4       114.6       128.2       128.5       122.4       107.6       126.5       122.1       122.0         CMANDMICATIONS       140.729       4.831.156       34.33       112.6       110.9       105.0       122.1       122.0       128.0       104.1       121.9       120.0       119.2       110.4       104.1       121.9       120.0       119.2       110.4       104.1       122.9       129.0       129.1       120.0       129.1       120.0       129.1       120.0       129.1       120.0       129.1       120.1       129.2       110.4       121.9       120.0       121.9       120.0 </td <td></td>	
Non-metallic minerals (except ccal)       11,037       323,411       29,30       100.6       103.0       104.8       117.8       120.1         COMMUNICATIONS       25,296       813,112       28,95       105.0       104.4       116.4       114.6         Telephones       20,927       607,759       29.04       108.2       109.4       103.3       113.3       110.8         Streat railways, cartage and storage       38,62       1,200.963       31.39       108.7       108.7       108.9       104.1       121.9       122.1       122.0         Streat railways, cartage and storage       37,55       2.944.571       37.95       112.9       10.4       104.1       121.9       120.0         Streat railways       77,557       2.944.571       37.95       112.9       10.4       104.1       121.9       120.0         Streat railways       78,624       2.600.963       31.39       105.7       108.7       101.4       104.1       121.9       120.0         Streat railways       78,240       2.6665       33.34       127.4       118.7       116.7       148.1       144.4         Highway       68,997       1.632.165       23.66       95.9       115.8       116.5	124.
COMMUNICATIONS       28,296       \$33,112       28,95       109.0       110.2       104.4       116.4       114.6         Telegraphs       7,369       211,335       28.65       111.2       112.4       107.6       126.5       126.7         Telephones       20,927       607,759       29.04       108.2       109.4       103.3       113.3       110.5         Telephones       100,729       4,831,156       34.33       112.6       100.9       105.0       122.1       122.0         Street railways       cartage       38,262       1,200,963       31.39       106.7       108.9       104.3       119.2       119.8         Steam railways       71,583       2,944.571       37.95       113.0       115.9       111.0       128.3       135.8         CONSTBUCTION AND MAINTEMANCE       188,660       5,307.437       28.13       107.2       105.0       111.4       132.6       131.4         Building       78,240       2,608,667       33.34       127.4       118.7       116.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68.997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.7       148.1       144.1         Railway <td></td>	
Telegraphs       7,369       21,353       28.68       111.2       112.4       107.6       126.5       126.7         Telaphones       20,927       607,759       29.04       108.2       109.4       103.3       113.3       110.8         TLANSPORTATION       140,729       4,831,156       34.33       112.6       110.9       105.0       122.1       122.0         Stream railways, cartage and storage       38,262       1,200,963       31.39       106.7       108.9       104.3       119.2       119.2       119.2         Stream railways       Cartage and storage       38,262       27.55       118.0       115.9       111.0       128.3       135.8         CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE       188,660       5,307,437       28.13       107.2       105.0       111.4       132.6       131.4         Building       78,240       2,608,667       33.34       127.4       118.7       116.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       41,423       1,065,605       25.75       95.5       100.1       102.6       122.0       122.1	
Telaphones       20,927       607,759       29.04       108.2       109.4       103.3       113.5       110.8         TEANSPORTATION       140,729       4,831,156       34.33       112.6       110.9       105.0       122.1       122.0         Street railways, cartage and storage       38,262       1,200,963       31.39       108.7       108.9       10.4       104.1       121.9       122.0         Steme railways       24,884       685,622       27.55       118.0       115.9       111.0       128.3       135.8         CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE       188,660       5,307,437       28.13       107.2       105.0       111.4       132.6       131.4         Building       78,240       2,608,667       33.34       127.4       118.7       116.7       148.1       144.1         Building       78,240       2,608,665       25.75       95.5       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         Bailway       41,423       1,065,605       25.75       95.5       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         Building       15,650       309,305       19,91       106.0       105.8       102.0       12.5.1       12.6 <t< td=""><td>105.</td></t<>	105.
TIANSPORTATION       140,729       4,831,156       34.33       112.6       110.9       105.0       122.1       122.0         Street railways, cartage and storage       38,262       1,200,963       31.39       106.7       108.9       104.3       119.2       119.2       112.9       110.4       104.3       112.9       120.0         Shipping and storedoring       24,884       685,622       27.55       118.0       115.9       111.0       128.3       135.8         CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE       188,660       5,307,437       28.13       107.2       105.0       111.4       132.6       131.4         Building       78,240       2,608,667       33.34       127.4       118.7       146.5       117.5         Railway       68,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       112.9       120.0         SIMPICES       41,237       738,933       17.92       108.3       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         Builtaing       15,650       30,335       109.7       112.8       103.3       122.1       127.0         Builtaing       15,650       305.19.3       17.92       108.3       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9 <td></td>	
Street railways, cartage and storage       35,262       1,200,963       31.39       106.7       108.9       104.3       119.2       119.2         Steam railways       77,583       2,944,571       37.95       112.9       110.4       104.1       121.9       120.0         Shiping and steredoring       24.884       685,622       27.55       118.0       115.9       111.0       128.3       135.8         DONSTBUCTION AND MAINTERANCE       188,660       5,307,437       28.13       107.2       105.0       111.4       132.6       131.4         Building       78,240       2,608,667       33.34       127.4       118.7       116.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68.997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       41,237       738.933       17.92       108.3       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         Buffices       41,237       738.933       17.92       108.3       100.1       102.8       122.9       100.9         Betail       10.91       10.95       19.93       10.91       106.0       105.8       102.0       12.9       110.9 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
Building       [8,240       2,608,657       33.54       127.4       115.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       64,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Bailway       41,237       738,933       17.92       108.3       110.1       102.8       122.3       120.1         Hotels and restaurants       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       125.1       127.6         Personal (chiefly laundries)       15,650       30.9,35       19.51       106.0       105.8       102.0       112.9       110.9         TRADE       157,672       3,874.334       24.57       97.9       97.1       102.6       106.1       104.2         Betail       120.499       2,712,078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.1       105.5       102.7         Wholesale       37.173       1,162.256       31.27       97.2       99.1       104.7       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4	
Building       [8,240       2,608,657       33.54       127.4       115.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       64,997       1,632,165       23.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Bailway       41,237       738,933       17.92       108.3       110.1       102.8       122.3       120.1         Hotels and restaurants       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       125.1       127.6         Personal (chiefly laundries)       15,650       30.9,35       19.51       106.0       105.8       102.0       112.9       110.9         TRADE       157,672       3,874.334       24.57       97.9       97.1       102.6       106.1       104.2         Betail       120.499       2,712,078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.1       105.5       102.7         Wholesale       37.173       1,162.256       31.27       97.2       99.1       104.7       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4	
Building       78,240       2,608,657       33,34       127.4       115.7       148.1       144.1         Highway       68,997       1,632,165       23,66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       68,997       1,632,165       23,66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Bailway       41,423       1,065,605       25.75       95.5       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         Batter       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       125.1       127.6         Personal (chiefly laundries)       15,650       30,935       19.51       106.0       105.8       102.0       112.9       110.9         TRADE       157,672       3,874.334       24.57       97.9       97.1       102.6       106.1       104.2         Retail       120.499       2,712,078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.1       105.5       102.7         Wholesale       37.173       1,162.256       31.27       97.2       99.1       104.7       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4	
Highway       68,997       1,632,165       22.66       96.6       95.9       115.8       116.5       117.5         Railway       41,423       1,065,605       25.75       95.5       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         INVICES       41,237       738,933       17.92       108.3       110.1       102.6       121.3       120.1         Hotels and restaurants       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       112.9       110.9         Rotels and restaurants       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       112.9       110.9         Personal (chiefly laundries)       15,850       309,305       19.51       106.0       105.8       102.0       112.9       110.9         Retail       120.499       2,712.078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.1       105.5       102.7         Wholesale       37.175       1,162.256       31.27       97.2       99.1       104.7       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.	
Railway       41,423       1,065,605       25.75       95.5       100.1       96.6       127.0       127.9         ENTICES       41,237       738,933       17.92       106.3       110.1       102.6       121.3       120.1       127.9         Rotels and restaurants       25,387       429,628       16.92       109.7       112.8       103.3       125.1       127.6         Personal (chiefly laundries)       15,650       309,305       19.51       106.0       105.8       102.0       12.9       10.9         TRADE       157,672       3,874,334       24.57       97.9       97.1       102.6       106.1       104.7         Retail       120,499       2,712,078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.0       112.9       110.9         Retail       120,499       2,712,078       22.51       98.1       96.5       102.1       105.5       102.7         Wholesale       37,173       1,162,256       31.27       97.2       99.1       104.7       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       107.4       1	
INVICES         41,237         738,933         17.92         108.3         110.1         102.6         121.3         120.1           Hotels and restaurants         25,387         429,628         16.92         109.7         112.8         103.3         125.1         127.3         127.9           Personal (chiefly laundries)         15,850         309,305         19.51         106.0         105.8         102.0         112.9         110.9           RADE         157,672         3,874,334         24.57         97.9         97.1         102.6         106.1         104.2           Retail         120,499         2,712,078         22.51         98.1         96.5         102.0         102.9         107.6           Wholesale         37,173         1,162,256         31.27         97.2         99.1         104.7         107.4         107.6           LL INDUSTRIES         1,815,672         55,549,615         29.49         118.6         117.3         108.4         137.9         135.5           TARCE         64,173         1,972,743         30.74         107.1         107.0         105.1         114.3         110.7           Banks and Trust Companies         37.431         1,002,964         26.80	
Personal (chiefly laundries)         15,850         309,305         19.51         106.0         105.8         102.0         112.9         110.9           TRATE         157,672         3,874,334         24.57         97.9         97.1         102.6         106.1         104.2           Retail         120,499         2,712,078         22.51         98.1         96.5         102.1         105.5         102.7           Wholesale         37.175         1,162,256         31.27         97.2         99.1         104.7         107.4         108.9         118.6           LIL INDUSTRIES         1,815,672         53,549,615         29.49         118.6         117.9         136.4         1	
TRADE         157,672         3,874,334         24.57         97.9         97.1         102.6         106.1         104.2           Betail         120,499         2,712,078         22.51         98.1         96.5         102.1         105.5         102.1           Tholesale         37,173         1,162,256         31.27         97.2         99.1         104.7         107.4         107.4           LI INDUSTRIES         1,815,672         53,549,615         29.49         118.6         117.3         108.4         137.9         135.5           THANCE         64,173         1,972,743         30.74         107.1         107.0         105.1         114.3         110.7           Banks and Trust Companies         37.431         1,029,964         26.80         115.9         116.1         108.9         118.6           Brokerage and Stock Me <sup></sup> et         1,277         42,823         33.53         83.7         85.2         96.3         91.9         92.6           Insurance         25,465         926,956         36.40         97.4         97.1         98.9         110.8         103.8	
Betail         120,499         2,712,078         22.51         98.1         96.5         102.1         105.5         102.7           Wholesale         37,173         1,162,256         31.27         97.2         99.1         104.7         107.4         107.6           LL INDUSTRIES         1,815,672         57,549,615         29.49         118.6         117.3         108.4         137.9         135.5           FIANCE         64,173         1,97.743         30.74         107.1         107.0         105.1         114.3         110.7           Banks and Trust Companies         37.431         1,002,964         26.80         115.9         116.1         110.4         118.9         118.6           Brokerage and Stock Me <sup>-1</sup> st         1,277         42,823         33.53         83.7         85.2         96.3         91.9         92.6           Insurance         25,465         926,956         36.40         97.4         97.1         98.9         110.8         103.8	
Tholesale $37,173$ $1,162,256$ $31.27$ $97.2$ $99.1$ $104.7$ $107.4$ $107.6$ LL INDUSTRIES $1,815,672$ $53,549,615$ $29.49$ $118.6$ $117.3$ $108.4$ $137.9$ $135.5$ FT MACE $64,173$ $1,972,743$ $30.74$ $107.1$ $107.0$ $105.1$ $114.3$ $110.7$ Banks and Trust Companies $37,431$ $1,002,964$ $26.80$ $115.9$ $116.1$ $110.4$ $118.9$ $118.6$ Brokerage and Stock Me <sup>-1</sup> et $1,277$ $42,823$ $33.537$ $83.7$ $85.2$ $96.3$ $91.9$ $92.6$ Insurance $25,465$ $926,956$ $36.40$ $97.4$ $97.1$ $98.9$ $110.8$ $103.8$	
ALL INDUSTRIES         1,815,672         55,549,615         29.49         138.6         17.3         108.4         137.9         135.5           FINANCE         64,173         i,972,743         30.74         107.1         107.0         105.1         114.3         110.7           Banks and Trust Companies         37.431         1,002,964         26.80         115.9         116.1         110.4         118.9         118.6           Brokerage and Stock Merist         1,277         42,823         33.53         83.7         85.7         85.2         96.3         91.9         92.6           Insurance         25,465         926,956         36.40         97.4         97.1         98.9         110.8         103.8	
GLANCE         64,173         i,972,743         30.74         107.1         107.0         105.1         114.3         110.7           Banks and Trust Companies         37,431         1,002,964         26.80         115.9         116.1         110.4         118.9         115.6           Brokerage and Stock Meriet         1,277         42,823         33.53         83.7         85.2         96.3         91.9         92.6           Insurance         25,465         926,956         36.40         97.4         97.1         98.9         110.8         103.8	
Banks and Trust Companies         37.431         1,002,964         26.80         115.9         116.1         110.4         118.9         118.6           Brokerage and Stock Me <sup>-1</sup> st         1,277         42,823         33.53         83.7         85.2         96.3         91.9         92.6           Insurance         25,465         926,956         36.40         97.4         97.1         98.9         110.8         103.8	106.
Brokerage and Stock Me-'st 1,277 42,823 33.53 83.7 85.2 96.3 91.9 92.6 Insurance 25,465 926,956 36.40 97.4 97.1 98.9 110.8 103.8	
TOTAL 1,879,845 55,522,338 29.54 118.1 116.8 108.2 136.9 134.4	112.

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Table 5.- Runber of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, together with Index Euchers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

		No. of	Aggregate	Per Capita		x Bumbers	Based or	June 1.	1941	100 p.
Ares	as and Industries	Reployees	Weekly Pay-	Weekly Karn-		nployment.		ARETO	gate Pay	
		Reported at Oct.1,1942	rolls at Oct.1,1942	ings at Oct.1,1942	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	0et.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941
				\$						- ) 12
aritime	- Mamufacturing	50,700	1,361,130	26.85	122.5	121.2	107.5	146.3	146.3	117.
Provinces		5,450	109,065	20.01	108.7	114.3	97.3	138.9	153.9+	112.
	Pulp and Paper	5,500	157,656	28.66	106.4	109.0	101.5	115.7	123.4	115.
	Iron and Steel	23.740	744.885	31.38	154.3	151.7	119.0	177.8	176.5	128.
	Logging	4,884	92,050	18.89	80.2	66.4	87.6	101.2	57.1	96.
	Mining	15,451	454,116	29.39	86.1	85.7	94.8	111.2	110.8	107.
	TISTADOL METON	16,677 - 35,227	485.623	29.12	169.2	139.2	108.0	170.5	156.6	116.
	Construction Trade	10,476	223,134	21.30	100.5	99.9	153.6	173.2	168.6*	
Maritime		138.703	3,507,581	25.29	121.5	113.0	115.1	142.8	139.5	125.
uebec	Hanufacturing	138,703 383,151	10.779.038	28.13	132.3	130.6	111.1	160.1	139.5	119.
	Lumber products	15,602	337.444 945.823	21.63	97.7	97.6	94.1	135.3	133.7	114.
	Pulp and Paper	30,497	945.823	31.01	102.4	104.0	106.9	111.0	110,6	112
	Textile products	76,708	1,495,773	19.50	106.7	106.8	104.9	116.8	119.2	106
	Chemicals	45.570	1,312,300	25.50	240.6	234.3*	119.8	259.1	248.5*	
	Iron and Steel	112,041 21,314	3,999,904	35.70	159.3	161.1#	121.4	204.5	194,1=	
	Logging Mining	14,027	364,275	17.09 32.65	105.5	97.9	119.8	129.2	128.2	119
	Commadestions	7,210	223,264	30.97	112.0	110.4	105.4	111.2	109.0	100
	Transportation		1,283,945	34.35	108.4	110.0	108.7	119.3	1.23.0	111
	Construction	37.373 58,490	1,679,471	28.71	117.2	118.7	112.8	153.5	153.2	118
	Services	11,930	210,143	17.61	116.0	118.8	108.1	131.9	130.7	109
	Trade	35.378	857.948	24.25	100.0	100.2	102.7	106.8	105.1	100
Quabec .	the second se	and and an	15,856,055	27.87	123.6	122.6	110.6	147.4	145.0	116
tario	Manufacturing Lomber products Flant products - edible Pulp and Paper Textile products	538.055	16,872,377	31.36	124.5	123.0	108.2	143.5	139.2	112
	Lomber products	21,449	526,095	24.53	99.2	103.5	101.9	119.4	121.7	110
	Plant products - edible	20.413	747.590	22.37 32.39	101.7	131.8	155.2	143.9	125.0	143
	Fortile products	57 276	1,315,549	22.93	100.6	101.6	102.6	115.6	113.6	110
			1,027,131	30.05	176.3	176.4	111.6	190.0	185.3	115
	Electrical apparatus	25.345	795.723	31.40	118.0	116.0	109.6	137.3	132.6	118
	Iron and Steel	224,002	7.969.112	35-58	140.3	137.4	105.0	162.6	156.1	108
	Non-ferrous metal products	29,505	966,867	32.77	124.6	123.4	107.1	149.8	146.0	118
	Electrical apparatus Iron and Steel Noz-ferrous metal products Logging	10,266	211,020	20.56	98.6	102.0	118.4	112.5	132.9	123
	NT TT NE	CV, 716	1,027,943	38.69	85.2	58.4	97.9	94.4	96.1	105
	Communications	10,259 39,624	310,369	30.25	104.7	106.2	102.0	115.9	112.6	103
	Transportation	46,018	1,388,549	35.04	110.9	112.4	106.4	119.2	120.2	107
	Construction Services	16,020	292,084	30.22 18.23	105.6	78.3	104.9	117.3	93-3. 116.1	110
		Ca man	1,571,565	24.93	93.8	92.7	99.9	102.4	99.9	102
Ontarie-		749.843	23,064,431	30.76	114.1	113.0	106.4	130.6	127.5	110
mirie	Manufacturing	69.455	2,020,438	29.09	126.1	127.2	111.7	142.9	143.3	114
TOVISOR	Animal products - edible	9.514	273.035	25.70	111.5	113.0	97.9	123.0	121.2	103
-	Lamber products	3.613	91,847	25.42	88.5	99.1	105.0	111.4	115.9	110
	Flant products - edible	5.593	135,326	24.20	136.4	119.5	123.1	132.7	120.4	109
	Textile products	5,283	100, 864	19.09	116.7.	116.4	105.9	122.9	120.5	102
		26,403	831,184 483,265	31.48	137.4	137.3	107.4	160.1	160.7 138.8*	116
	Mining Computientiens	4,485	119,291	38.07	105.8	123.6	107.1	134.4	110.1;	133
	Transportation	32,576	1,159,421	35.59	105.8	106.3	103.4	111.9	111.3	105
	Construction	30,204	\$32,930	27.58	91.1	101.4	89.7	115.4	121.9	96
	Services	6.084	105,442	17.33	98.3	101.9	91.0	107.0	109.2	- 93
	Trade	31.957	\$14,018	25.47	99.8	99-7	107.2	107.5	106.5	100
rairies .		158,149	5.547.823	29.49	108.3	111.5	104.7	122.9	124.2*	
11151	Mamfacturing	95, 581	3.236.782	33.68	168.5	163.7	120.0	204.0	197.1*	
olundia	Animal products - edible	5.499	162,929	29.63	116.8	113.8	148.2	132.5	130.4#	
	Lumber products Flant products- edible		545.736	30.43 22.79	97.9	103.2	108.4	117.3	163.1	
	Palp and Paper	7.709	175.697 234.352	33.58	104.4	109.3	102.5	110.0	114.7	
	Iron and Steel	44,432	1,658,482	37-33	381.5	360.5	133.3	488.4	459.7*	
	Non-ferreus metal products	5,298	204,483	37.33	109.6	116.0	133.3	124.1	128.4	
	Logging	7,847	302,768	38.58	88.1	92.8	98.6	101.3	100.4	
	Mining	8,087	302,392	37-39	82.9	81.5	97.4	91.9	94.3.	
	Transportation	14,479	513,618	35.47	105.0	105.9	100.3	129.8	128.2	
	Constmction	18,721	611,228	32.65	148.2	141.3	110.0	190.7	192.5*	
	Services	4,489	93,200	20.78	106.8	105.9	100.0	127.2	123.1	
	Trade	16,832	407,569	24.22	104.5	102.0	106.4	116.6	114.4	109
B.C.	All Industries	170,104	5.573.725	32.77	136.1	133.0	110.7	162.6	159.0.	114

Table 9.- Mumber of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Inimitries in the Hight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Exployees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

	No. of		Per Capita	Index Mumbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
town and Telephoten	Imploy-	Aggregate		Mmpl oyment			her	egate Pa	Trolle
Areas and Industries	ported at Oct.1,1942	Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct.1, 1942	Weekly Warn- ings at Oct.1, 1942	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942		Oct.1 1942		Oct. 1 1941
		\$	\$						
Montreal - Manufacturing	201,268	6,017.693	29.90	132.2	129.5	112.7	158.9	152.9	119.1
Plant Products - edible	8,370	206,902	24.72	100.1	97.6	106.1	112.5	109.7	109.5
Polp and Paper	8,764	247,655	28.26	106.1	106.1	106.7	108.5	106.2	105.5
Textiles Tobacco	36,058 7,709	720,081	19.97 18.54	109.8	109.4	107.0	118.0	120.7	106.6
Iron and Steel	78,422	2,913,082	37.15	167.3	166.7	121.3	205.5	193.1*	131.4
Communications	3,431	127,514	37.17	107.7	108.5	102.0	107.9	109.4	99.0
Transportation	12,302	380,830	30.96	100.2	111.9	113.3	111.0	124.9	121.9
Construction	13,847	439,246	31.72	127.8	132.4	100.0	157.8	163.6	94.5
Services	8,415	155,023	18.42	120.8	107.8	103.7	126.7	122.6	105.3
Trade	27.947	693,174	24.80	100.8	99.7	102.8	107.9	105.3	99.8
Montreal - All Industries	267,270	7,815,246	29.24	124.7	123.6	110.3	147.7	144.2	115.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	27,329	587,461	25.16	173.4	168.6	117.1	208.5	203.4	124.5
Chemicals Iron and Stasl	10,849 6,327	256,980 211,547	23.69 33.44	250.0	235.5	135.5	333.2	315.0 296.7	154.2
Transportation	1,018	28,997	28.48	110.7	105.4	103.0	120.8	120.0	101.5
Construction	2,804	77,717	27.72	121.4	97.5	107.3	158.1	140.8	117.9
Services	1,152	17,928	15.56	105.2	107.0	110.2	118.4	215.6	109.6
Trade	2,915	61,420	21.07	96.0	97.4	94.3	105.3	104.4 -	
Quebec - All Industries	35,511	881,549	24.82	151.6	146.3	112.1	184.9	177.1	118,4
Toronto - Manufacturing	180,402	5,701,449	31.60	133.7	131.5	109.6	156.8	150.5	116.2
Plant Products - edible	11,083	274.973	24.81	102.7	98.8	109.6	109.0	106.6	109-3
Fulp and Paper Textiles	14,889	478,599	32.14	99.1	103.1	106.4	108.5	107.5	109.7
Chemicals	20,810	515,872 427,261	24.79 25.81	105.8	195.3	111.8	124.2	120.5	113.2
Electrical apparatus	11,678	364,372	31.20	126.0	122.9	108.0	142.6	135.1	114.5
Iron and Steel	62,207	2,208,773	35.51	176.7	168.0	113.4	215.2	201.2*	125.9
Communications	3,121	121,243	38.85	105.1	105.5	100.6	118.6	107.2	100.9
Transportation	8,050	252,607	31.38	111.5	113.5	106.4	118.9	126.5	105.7
Construction	5,521	199,714	36.17	66.9	66.0	78.4	78.7	75.0	83.4
Services	8,178	154,402	18.88	103.9	104.7	101.2	112.6	113.2	104.4
Trade	34,416	908,299	26.39	96.6	93.8	103.1	104.1	100.1#	
Toronto - All Industries	239,780	7,341,521	30.62	121.7	119.8	100.6	140.8	135-7	111.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,169 2,947	321,388 88,190	28.78 29.93	104.9	107.0	107.7	109.5	111.2	105.7
Pulp and Paper Iron and Steel	3.478	112,525	32.35	101.4	97.9	102.5	1 146.7	147.0	132-7
Construction	2,463	72,167	29.30	1 100.0	106.6	113.8	126.2	123.4	129.4
Services	1,976	32,974	16.69	114.1	113.6	109.4	137.2	133.3	115.4
Trade	4,289	92,908	21.66	100.2	99.8	101.0	106.5	103.0	100.8
Ottawa - All Industries	21,424	562,091	26.24	107.8	108.5	107.0	124.0	122.7	115.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	54,095	1,768,038	32.68	123.0	122.0	108.2	143.1	141.0	118.1
Textiles	6,701	152,150	22.71	96.7	96.8 112.7	100.9	109.9	150.7	121.8
Electrical apparatus Iron and Steel	6,250 30,408	205,776 1,087,898	32.92 35.78	139.6	138.2	112.4	157.4	155.4	119.9
Construction	1,847	65,351	35.38	74.5	78.6	73.3	99.7	95.4	80.0
Trade	4,020	102,506	25.50	94.5	96.7	98.0	105.2	104.4	101.2
Eamilton - All Industries	62,413	2,000,439	32.05	118.0	117.8	105.7	137.8	136.0	114.4
Windsor - Munufacturing	38,503	1,580,900	41.05	137.7	132.1	104.8	143.9	136.4	95-7
Iron and Steel	32,615	1,398,645	42.88	138.6	134.2	102.8	146.6	139.2	93-5
Construction	1,057	39,560	37-43	166.0	114.1	192.5	213.7	130.9	194.4
Trade	1,222	33,780	27.64	95.0	101.7	103.2	100.2	99.2	94.3
Windsor - All Industries	42,289	1,702,828	40.27	135.4	127.0	115.6	139.4	140.3 .	117.6
Minniper - Manufacturing Animal Products - edible	3,482	106,117	30.48	96.3	102.8	88.9	114.4	115.4	96.2
Textiles	4,298	81,850	19.04	116.8	116.8	106.6	122.2	121.7	99.9
Chemicals	4,216	130,082	30.85	747-5	765.1	725.6	858.1	908.7	665.7
Iron and Steel	11,612	365,233	31.45	121.2	119.7	102.4	141.3	139.4	110.3
Communications	1,224	32.798	26.80	97.3	101.9	102.0	94.9	98.1	94.7
Transportation	2,863	91,501	31.96	102.5	103.2	108.4	111.3	111.7	109.0
Construction	2,800	89,056	31.81	64.3	48.2	49.1	67.6	48.7	39.6
Services	2,079	35,595	17.12 25.88	106.2	99.5	108.3	109.4	107.9	111.4
Trade Winnipeg - All Industries	56,632	365,551	27.56	111.1	110.0	106.8	120.7		106.3
Tancouver - Hamfacturing	52,958	1,834,890	34.65	220.8	212.8	118.5	281.4	264.2	
Lumber Products	4,651	142,938	30.73	83.8	87.7	105.9	104.4	100.7	115.4
Iron and Steel	36,160	1,334,518	36.91	447.8	419.9	139.5	562.8		145.3
Communications	2,584	68.281	26.42	111.1	114.1	106.7	119.6	120.2	114.0
Transportation	5,922	199,664	33.72	109.1	105.6	100.6	122.5	122.0	103-5
Construction	6,872	232,254	33.50	224.5	213.6	139-9	268.5	260.9	146.6
Services	3,241	68,686	21.19	111.6	109.6	99 <b>.1</b> 104.5	133.7	127-3	105.3
Irade	12,866	316,647	24.61	102.5	100.1				

+ Revised.

TABLE A.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Esployment at Oct. 1, 1942, with Semparisons from the 1940 Annual Census of Industry, the 1931 Decennial Census and from other sources in the Dominion Eurean of Statistics.

Industries	Current :	Statistics	of Raploymen	t. Oct.	1, 1942	of Month-		Cou	parative D	ata 1/	
	Mez	Waterez.	Total	Men	Women	1940	Men	Wamen.	Tetal	Mex	Wome 12
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
MAEUFACTURING 1/	544,501	292,741	1,137,242	74-3	25.7	657,418	595,684	166,533	762,217	78.2	21.8
Animal products - edible	52 . Hilth	6,900	35.344	10.5	19.5	29,436	35.896	4,707	40,603	85.4	11.6
Fur and products	1,947	1,090	3.037	64.1	35-9	2.756	3,424	1,714	5,138	66.6	33.4
Boots and shoes	16,875	11,552 7.498	28,527	59.2	40.8	24,759	18,503	9.335	27, 895	66.3	33.7
Lumber and products	58,032	6.014	64,046	90.6	9.4	50.774	76,751	6,718 5,974	17,720	62.1 92.8	37.9
Eough and dressed lumber	36,045	2,477	38,522	93.6	6.4	100114	101172	2+214	00-11c)	72.00	1.2
Furniture	8,550	985	9,835	90.0	10.0	5,241	10,781	760	11,541	93.4	6.6
Other lumber products	12,227	3.462	15,689	77-9	22.1		-			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-
Musical instruments	845	168	1,013	83.4	16.6	1,762	547	36	585	93.6	6.2
Plant products - edible	36,045	25,081	61,126	59.0	41.0	40,012	46.473	18,280	64,753	71.5	28.2
Palp and paper products	65,050	16,635	\$1,686	79.6	20.4	72,264	66,661	11,482	78,143	85.3	14.7
Pulp and paper	35,261	2,283	37.544	93.9	6.1	32,562	33,323	1,396	34,719	96.0	4.0
Paper products	5,921	5,998	14,919	59.5	40.2	11,494	4,152	1,768	5,920	70.1	29.9
Printing and publishing	20,868	8,355	29,223	71.4	28.6	28,208	29,156	8,318	37.504	77.8	22.2
hubber products	10,079	5,532	16,211	65.9	34.1	14,030	10,330	3.967	14.297	72.3	27.7
Textile products	61,463	85,883	145,346	42.3	57-7	125,380	66,001	72.372	132,973	47.3	52.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	27,257	21,650	48,907	55.7	44.3	47,831	27,982	16,273	24,464	63.2	36.8
Cotton yara and cloth	14,056	11,151	25,207	55.8	44.2	24,178	15,801	8,663	24,464	64.6	- 35.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	6,648	5.778	12,426	53-5	46.5	10,583	6,603	4,676	11,279	58.5	41.5
Artificial silk and silk goods Ecclery and knit goods	6,553	13.934	11,274	58.1 35.9	64.1	9.607 22,509	5,578	2,934	8,512 23,225	38.8	54.5
Germonts and personal furnishings	507	1,005	1,512		66.5	41,520	18,286	33.654	52,140	35.1	64.9
Other textile products	8,186	9,331	17.517	33-5		13.520		2.700 54	,	22.00	
Tobacco	3,825	7,548	11.373	33.6	53-3	10,408	5.165	5,857	11,052	46.7	5.3
Beverages	11,602	2.416	14,018	82.8	17.2	9, 823	12,335	1,197	13, 532	91.2	8.8
Chemicals and allied products	55,583	30,427	86,010	64.6	35.4	23,433	21,171	6,511	27,682	76.5	23.5
Olay, glass and stone products	12.436	2,439	14,925	83.3	16.7	11,429	11,284	1,139	12,423	90.8	9.2
Electric light and power	16, 584	2,100	15,654	65.8	11.2	17,606	15,711	1,411	17,122	91.8	E2
Electrical apparatus	24, 244	24,346	38,590	62.8	37.2	22,014	18,582	6.538	25,120	74.0	25.6
Iron and steel products	370,300	60,313	430,618	86.0	14.0	170,553	154,269	10,056	164,325	93.9	6.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,916	2,084	32,000	93.5	6.5	20, 512	-	-	-	-	
Machinery (other than vehicles)		4,280	27,381	84.4	15.6	15.131	16,608	1,537	18,145	91.5	8.5
Agricultural implements	9,454	1,412	10,866	87.0	13.0	6,483	6,527	330	6,857	95-2	4.8
Land vehicles	141,129	20,133	161,262	87.5	12.5	70,304	and a set	-	-	~	
Automobiles and perts	39.417	4,683	44,300	89.0	11.0	23.844	25.084	2,155	27.279	92.1	7.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53,817	1,231	55.048	97.8	2.2	3,190	9,584	123	9.707	92.7	1.3
Heating appliances	4,618	478	5,096	90.6	9.4	4,456	5.295	301	5,596	94.6	2+4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.s.s.)		1,787	21,369	91.6	g.4 11.3	9,873	-	-	-	-	-
Foundry and machine shop products Other iron and steel products	74,024	27,042	16,530	73.2	26.8	28, 191	_	-		-	-
Son-ferrous matal products	46,952	8,936	55,938	83.9	16.1	29.908	26,261	2,936	29,197	89.9	10.3
fon-metallic mineral products	14,136	1,106	15,242	92.7	7.3	13,508	12,361	691	12,992	94.7	5.3
Miscellaneous	9.459	6,049	15,508	61.0	39.0	6,169	9,130	3.651	12,781	71.4	28.6
LOGGING	44,217	788	45,005	98.2	1.8	49,278	45,132	-	45,132	100.0	-
MINING	75,266	1,565	76,831	98.0	2.0	-	46,629	305	46,934	99.4	.6
Coml	75,266 24,598	263	24,861	98.9	1.1	-	17.623	65	17,688	99.6	_lk
Metallic pres	40,204	729	40,933	96.2	1.3	-	**	**	**	-	-
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,464	573	11,037	94.8	5-2	-	-		and here	-	61 3
COMMUNICATIONS	14,805	23,492	28,295	52.3	47-7		17,057	15.405	32,463	52.5	41-5
Telegraphs	6,145	1,224	7,369	83.4	16.6	-	270	976	8,246	88.2	11.8
Telephones	8,660	12,267	20,927	41.4	58.6	8.0	1,757	14,430	24,217	40.4	59.6
TRANS PORTATION	132,295	8,431	140,729	94.0	6.0		185,6062/		191,2842	97.0	3.0
Stront railways, cartage and storage	35,308	2,954	38,262	92.3	7.7		35,153	1,215	47.393	57.4	2.6
Steam twilmy t	72,767	4,816	77,583	93.5	6.2	-	111,141	3,700	114,847	56.8	3.8
Shipping and stavedoring	24,223	661 2,595	24,884	97-3	2.7	-	28,282	1,361	29,039	97.4	1.0
CONSTRUCTION AND RAIFTENANCE	76,958		78,240	98.4	1.6		Aliola	To your	4731631	33.0	2.00
Building		1,282	68,997	98.3	1.7	-		-	-	-	-
Eighway Eallway	67,811 41,296	127	41,423	39.7		-			-	-	-
SERVICES	19,962	21,275	41,237	48.4	51.6		35,996	26, 482	62,11.79	57.6	42.4
Hotels and restaurants	14.097	11,290	25,387	55.5	44.5	-	30,267	21,922	52,189	55.0	42.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	5,865	9,985	15,850	37.0	63.0		5,729	4,560	10,289	55.7	44.3
TRADE	86,239	71,433	157.672	54.7	45.3	-	172,414	67.779	240,193	71.8	28.2
Retail	58.764	61,735	120,499	48.8	51.2	-	133,058	59,934	192,992	68.9	31.1
Wholesale	27,475	9,689	37,173	73.9	26.1	-	39,356	7,845	47,201	53.4	16.6
ALL INDUSTRIED (except Finance)	1,403,353	412,319	1,615,672	77-3	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIBANCE	35,336	28,837	64,173	55.1	4k.9	-	52,282	22,133	74.415	70.3	29.7
Banks and Trust Companies	19,528	27,903	37.431	52.2	47.8	200	21,153	6.447	27,600	76.6	13.4
Brokerage and Stock Market	866	411	1,277	67.8	32.2	-	8.737	3,844	12.581	69.4	30.6
Insurance	14,942	10,523	25.465	58.7	41.3	-	22,392	11,842	34,234	65.4	34.6
TOTAL	1,438,689	441,156	1,879,845	76.5	23.5		-			-	

1/ The comparative statistics in manufacturing are those of the Cansus of Industry for 1940; the monthly averages of the figures currently received in that year are given to show the extent to which the monthly surveys cover the total numbers of employees reported annually to the Cansus of Infustry. The figures for logging are those tabulated by the Forest Products Branch for the winter of 19404LThe comparative figures for the remaining non-manufacturing industries are taken from the Decennial Census of 1931.

2/ Includes many employees elsewhere classified in the current employment statistics.

Table B.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, in Manufacturing Establishments with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1940.

dustrial Groups			ct. 1, 1942, a ating Manufact			<ul> <li>Distribution in 1940, as Reported to the</li> <li>Annual Census of Manufactures</li> </ul>				
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Истен	Total	Men	Wor
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	1-3 e	No.	P.C.	P.
				MARI	TIMS PHEV	INCES				
getable products	2,076	1,887	3,963	52.4	47.6	3,410	1,982	5,392	63.2	36.
imal products	3,013	932	3,945	76.4	23.6	3,890	931	4,821	80.7	19.
stiles and textile products	1,713	2,700	4,413	36.8	61.2	1,970	2,337	4,307	45.7	54.
od and paper products	9,943	1,007	10,950	90.8	9.2	12,874	960	13,834	93.1	6
on and its products	22,536	1,204	23,740	94.9	5.1	7,741	183	7,924	97.7	2
n-ferrous metal products	457	135 65	592	77.2 93.9	22.6	1 432		1 469	-	2
micals and allied products	386	52	1,074 438	86.1	11.9	1,412	41 45	1,453	97.1	6
scellaneous industries	344	155	499	68.9	31.1	172	85	257	66.9	33
TOTAL <sup>3</sup> /										
TOTAL	41,477	8,137	49,614	83.6	16.4	32,3721/	8,6061/	38,9781/	83.11/	16
					QUEBE	<u>c</u>				
etable products	17,763	13,888	31,651	56.1	43.9	22,057	10,268	32,326	68.2	31
mal products	14,364	7,724	22,078	65.0	35.0	18,605	7,150	25,763	72.2	27
tiles and textile products	33,567	43,141	76,708	43.8	56.2	35,778	36,563	72,341	49.5	50
and paper products	40,121	5,978	46,099	87.0	13.0	44,805	4,840	49,645	90.3	9
n and its products -ferrous metal products	97,774 24.702	14,267	112,041	87.3	12.7	34,861	2,293	37,144	93.8	6
-metallio mineral products	6,691	7,707	32,409 7,594	76.2	23.8	11,177 5,866	2,525	13,702 6,228	81.6	18
micals and allied products	28,249	17,321	45,570	62.0	38.0	8,390	2,840	11,230	74.7	25
cellaneous industries	1,862	1,091	2,953	63.1	36.9	3,083	1,041	4,124	74.8	25
TOTAL3/	265,083	112,020	377,103	70.3	29.7	184,610	67,882	252,492	73.1	26
					ONTARI	0				
stable products	82,444	19,076	51,520	62.9	37.1	37,642	13,807	51,449	75.2	26
mal products	17,193	7,059	24,252	70.9	29.1	23,213	5,673	28,886	80.3	19
tiles and textile products	23,977	\$3,399	57,376	41.8	58.2	27,004	30,124	57,128	47.3	52
d and paper products	44,672	11,606	56,278	79.4	20.6	51,483	9,210	60,693	8.48	15
n and its products	184,089	39,913	224,002	82.2	17.8	96,478	7,248	103,726	93.0	7
-ferrous metal products	39,961	14,889	54,850	72.9	27.1	29,100	6,814	\$5,914	81.0	19
-metallic mineral products	13,892	2,078	15,970	86.9	13.1	12,342	1,243	13,585	90.9	9
misals and allied products cellaneous industries	21,596 7,648	12,589 4,772	34,185 12,420	63.2 61.6	36.8 38.4	10,324 5,289	3,339 2,310	13,663 7,599	75.6	24 30
TOTAL3/	385,472	145,381	630,863	72.6	27.4	292,875	79,768	372,643	78.6	21
	2.			PRA	IRIE PRO					
atable spolasts	5 547	) ====	7 075				1 700	0.001	08.0	20
etable products mal products	5,541 7,870	1,537 2,816	7,078	78.3	21.7	7,131 8,349	1,370	8,501 9,758	85.9	16
tiles and textile products	1,611	3,672	5,283	30.4	69.6	1,346	2,612	3,968	54.0	66
d and paper products	6,216	1,278	7,494	32.9	17.1	9,845	1,301	11,146	88.5	11
n and its products	24,162	2,241	26,403	91.5	8.5	9,607	164	9,771	93.3	1
-ferrous metal products	647	127	774	83.6	16.4	754	22	776	97.2	2.
-metallic mineral products	3,367	428	3,796	88.7	11.3	2,669	154	2,823	94.5	5
micals and allied products	4,509	294	4,803	93.9	6.1	806	162	767	78.9	21
	602	104	356	70,8	29.2	634	151	785	80.8	19
TOTAL <sup>S</sup> /	54,175	12,497	66,672	81.3	18.7	40,940	7,345	48,285	84.8	15
				BR	ITISH CO	LUMBIA				
etable products	4,327	4,189	8,516	50.8	49.2	4,061	1,903	5,964	68.1	31
mal products	4,836	1,111	5,947	81.3	18.7	3,790	658	4,448	86.2	14
tiles and textile products	596	971	1,566	38.0	62.0	492	724	1,216	40.5	69
and paper products and its products	22,130 41,739	2,781 2,693	24,911 44,432	88.8	11.2	24,387 5,549	1,142	25,529	95.5	4.
-ferrous metal products	5,429	474	5,903	93.9	8.1	3,410	168 84	5,717	97.1	2.
-metallis mineral products	1,613	121	1,734	93.0	7.0	1,280	29	1,309	97.8	2
mionis and allied products	843	171	1,014	83.1	16.9	1,369	124	1,493	91.7	8
sellaneous industrias	196	96	293	67.6	32.4	498	100	598	83.3	16
TOTALS	81,710	12,606	94,316	86.6	13.4	44,836	4,932	49,768	90.1	9.
					CANADA	A				
stable products	62,161	40,577	102,728	60.5	39.5	74,303	29,331	103,634	71.7	28
mal products	47,266	19,642	66,908	70.6	29.4	57,845	15,821	73,666	78.5	21.
tiles and textile products	61,485	85,883	145,348	42.3	57.7	66,601	72,372	138,973	47.9	52.
	123,082	22,650	145,752 430,818	84.5	15.5	143,412 154,269	17,456	160, 868	89.1	10.
	010,000					44,843	9,474	104,320	82.6	6. 17.
and its products	71,195	23.352	Q4 EGO	(D - 3						4.7.4
n and its products -forrows metal proc	71,198	23,332	94,528 30,167	75.5	24.7					7.
and its products -ferrems metal procsts -metallis minoral products misals and allied products		23,332 3,595 30,427	94,528 30,167 86,010		11.9	23,685 21,171	1,630	25,415 27,682	92.8	7. 23.
n and its products -ferreus metal proc -metallis mimeral products	26,572	3,596	30,167	88.1	11.9	23,585	1,630	25,415	92.8	

V The group figures de net add to the totals given for the Maritimes, certain data being included only in the totals to prevent disclosure of individual information.
 V Includes, 78 persons employed in factories in the Morthwest Territories, of whom five were females.
 S/ Not including electric light and power.

TABLE C Sex	Distribution of	Mage-Earners in .	Recorded Employm	ent in Specified I	adustries
	in the Fi	ve Economic Area	s as at Oct. 1,	1942.	

	reas and Industries	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
		No.	No .	No.	P.C.	P.C.
Laritime -	All Manufacturing 1/	42.450	8,250	50,700	83.7	16.3
Provinces	Plant products	1.644	1,714	3,358 4,413	49.0	51.0
FIGATUCAR	Textiles	1,713	2,700	4,413	38.8	61.2
	Leather products	273	135	408	66.9	33.1
	Animal products	2,716	773	3,489	77.8	22.2
	Communications	1,401	1,173	2,574	54.4	45.6
	Services	1,063	1,651	2,714	39.2	60.8
	Trade	5,139	5,337	10,476	49.1	50.9
	Eight Leading Industries	121,257	17.446	138,703	87.4	12.6
	Finance	2,050	1,454	3,504	58.5	41.5
Mandalaan		123,307	18,900	142.207	86.7	13.3
Maritimes -		270,614	112.537	383,151	70.6	29.4
mepec	All Manufacturing 1/	8,223	6,412	14,635	56.2	43.8
	Leather products		2,294	5,257	56.4	43.6
	Rubber products	2,963	43,141	76,708	43.8	56.2
	Textile products	33.567		45.570	62.0	38.0
	Chemicals and allied products	28,249	17,321		30.7	
	Tobacco	3,056	6,913	9,969		69.3
	Electrical apparatus	6.739 7.244	5,592	12,331	54.7	45.3
	Plant products - edible	1 + 244	3,809	11,053	65.5	34.5
	Fur products	1,071	517	1,588	57-4	32.6
	Comminications	4,085	3,125	7,210	56.7	43.3
	Services	6,690	5,240	11,930	56.1	43.9
	Trade Richt Londing Teducanies	20,314	15,064	35,378	57-4	42.6
	Eight Leading Industries	428,984	139,889	568,873	75-4	24.6
Quebec	Pinance	10,734	7.324	18,058	59.4	40.6
Intario	- All Industries	439,718	147.213	586,931	74.9	25.1
0100110	All Manufacturing 1/	391,709	146,346	538,055	72.8	27.2
	Tobacco	750	635	1,385	54-2	45.8
	Plant products - edible	19.342	14,071	33,413	57.9	42.1
	Fur products	679	387	1,066	63.7	36.3
	Textile products	23,977	33,399	57.376	41.8	58.2
	Chemicals and allied products	21,596	12,589	34,185	63.2	36.8
	Electrical apparatus	16,820	8,525	25,345	66-4	33.6
	Leather products	7,683	4,516	12,199	63.0	37.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	23,141	6,364	29,505	78.4	21.6
	Rubber products	7,711	3,236	10,947	70.4	29.6
	Pulp and paper	25,410	9,419	34,829	73.0	27.0
	Miscellaneous products	7,117	4,633	11,750	60.6	39.4
	Communications	5,166	5,093	10,259	50.4	49.6
	Services	7,320	8,700	16,020	45.7	54.3
	Trade	33,225	29,804	63,029	52.7	47.3
	Eight Leading Industries	555,917	193,926	749.843	74.1	25.9
	Finance	15,293	14,274	29,567	51.7	48.3
Ontario	- All Industries	571,210	208,200	779,410	73.3	26.7
rairie	All Manufacturing 1/	56,592	12,863	69,455	81.5	18.5
Provinces	Animal products - edible	7,265	2,249	9,514	76.4	23.6
	Pulp and Paper	2,883	998	3,881	74.3	25.7
	Plant products - edible	4,149	1,444	5,593	74.2	25.8
	Textile products	1.611	3,672	5,283	30.5	69.5
	Leather products	432	405	837	51.6	48.4
	Fur products	173	162	335	51.6	48.4
	Miscelhneous products	252	104	356	70.8	29.2
	Communications	2,617	1,868	4,485	58.4	41.6
	Services	2,741	3.343	6,084	45.1	54.9
	Trade	18, 834	13,123	31,957	58.9	41.1
	Bight Leading Industries		34,224	188,149	51.8	
	Finance	153.925				18.2
Desinter		5,177	3,847	9,024	57.4	42.6
Prairies -		159,102	38,071	197,173	80.7	19.3
ritish	All Manufacturing 1/	83,136	12,745	95,881	86.7	13.3
Columbia	Plant products - edible	3,666	4.043	7,709	47.6	52.4
	Palp and paper	5,982	997	6,979	85.7	14.3
	Textiles	595 463	971	1,566	38.0	62.0
	Electrical apparatus		142	605	76-5	23.5
	Leather products	264	184	448	58.9	41.1
	Services	2,148	2,341	4,489	47.9	52.1
	Trade	8,727	8,105	16,832	51.8	48.2
	Eight Leading Industries	143,270	26,834	170,104	84.2	15.8
	Tinance	2,082	1,938	4,020	51.8	48.2

1/ The figures for manufacturing in this table, like those in Tables 4 and 8, include electric light and power, excluded from the figures in Table 3.

Cities and Industries	Men	Tanez	Total	Men	Wome z
	Ho.	No.	No.	<b>P.C.</b>	P.C.
Contreal - Manufacturing	137.279	63,987	201,266	68.2	,31.8
Plant Products - edible	5.550	2,820	8,370	66.3	33.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	6.097	2,667	8,704	69.6	30.4
Textiles	13,157	22,901	36,058	36.5	63.5
Tobacco.	2.275	5.434	7.709	29.5	70.5
Iron and steel	67.019	11,403	78,422	85.5	14.5
Chemicals and allied products	5,354	3,072	8,426	63.5	36.5
Electrical apparetus	6,323	5.540	11,869	53-3	46.7
Communications	1.544	1,837	3,431	45.0	55.0
Services	4.496	3,919	8,415	53.4	46.6
Trade	15,616	12,331	27.947	55-9	hh.1
Finance	7,201	5.721	12,922	55.7	44.7
Montreal - All Industries (including Finance)	191.495	88,697	280,192	68.3	31.
usbec - Manufacturing	16,720	10,609	27,329	61.2	38.8
Chemicals and allied products	4,624	6,225	10,849	42.6	57.1
Tobacco	259	628	857	29.2	70.8
Textiles	475	1,999	2,474	19.2	80.1
Leather products	1,713	1.037	2.750	62.3	37-
Servicas	649	503	1,152	56.3	43.
Trade	1,718	1,197	2,915	58.9	41.3
Quebec - All Industries (including Finance)	23,685	12,879	36.564	64.8	35.
pronto - Manufacturing	118,492	61,910	180,402	65.7	34.
Plant products - edible	6,504	4,579	11,083	58.7	41.
		5,190	14,869	65.1	34,
Fulp and paper	9,699				60.
Texcilos	8,253	12,557	20,510	39.7 49.3	50.
Chemicals and allied products	7.314	7,516	14,830		
Electrical apparatus	7.276	4,402	11,678	62.3	37-
Iron and steel	46,084	16,123	62,207	74.1	25.
Leather products	1,911	1,195	3,106	61.5	38.
Communications	1,504	1,617	3,121	48.2	51.
Services	3,603	4.575	8,178	44.1	55-
Trade	17,097	17,319	34,415	49.7	50.
Finance	7.391	6,503	13.894	53.2	46.
Toronto -All Industries (including Finance)	160,742	92,932	253,674	63.4	36.
ttava - Manufacturing	8,131	3,038	11,169	72.0	27.02
Fulp and paper	1,919	1,028	2,947	65.1	34.
Iron and steel	2,650	828	3,478	76.2	23.
Textiles	136	318	454	30-0	70.1
Services	880	1,096	1,976	44.5	55-
Trade	2,060	2,229	4,289	48.0	52.
Finsuce	1,165	2,389	3.554	32.5	67.1
Ottawa - All Industries (including Finance)	15,698	9,280	24,978	62.8	37-
milton - Manufacturing	38,936	15,159	54,095	72.0	28.
Taxtiles	2,284	4,417	6,701	34.1	65.
Electrical apparatus	4,127	2,123	6,250	66.0	34.
Polp and papar	981	535	1.516	64.7	35.
Services	324	495	820	39-5	00.
Trade	2,062	1,958	4,020	51.3	48.
Hamilton - All Industries (including Finance)	45,087	18,339	63,426	71.1	28.
Indsor - Mamifacturing	33,172	5.336	38,508	86.1	13.
Textiles	297	521	81.8	36.3	63.
Services	383	201	589	65.9	34.
Trade	776	446	1,222	63.5	36.
Windsor - All Industries (including Finance)	36,390	6.394	42,784	85.1	14.
innipeg - Manufacturing	26,404	7,105	33,509	78.8	21.
Animal products - edible	2,787	695	3,482	80.0	20.
Textiles	1,419	2,879	4,298	33.0	67.
Leather goods	361	383	. 744	48.5	51.
Pulp and paper	1,588	656	2,244	70.8	29.
Electrical apparatus	199	83	282	70.6	29.
Communications	676	548	1,224	55.2	щ.
Services	880	1,199	2,079	42.3	57.
Trade	7.770	6,355	14,125	55.0	45.
Finance -	1,909	1,396	3,305	57.8	42.
Finance Winnipeg - All Industries (including Finance)	43.022	16,915	59,937	71.8	28.
		7,029	52,958	86.7	13.
ancouver - Manufacturing	45.929	608	1,904	68.1	31.
Pulp and paper	1,296	1.264	2,812	55.0	45.
Flant products - edible	1,548		2,584	26.2	73.
Communications	677	1,907	2 311	45.7	54.
Services	1,480	1,761	3.241	P. 1	47.
Trade	6,735	6,131	12,866	52.3	
Finance	1,251	1,159	2,410	51.9 78.7	48.
Vancouver - All Industries (including Finance)	68,352				



