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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1942

Together with Payrolls 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)



OTTAWA
December 18, 1942

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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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:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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

G E N E R A L S U M M A R Y .

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 disbursed 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.

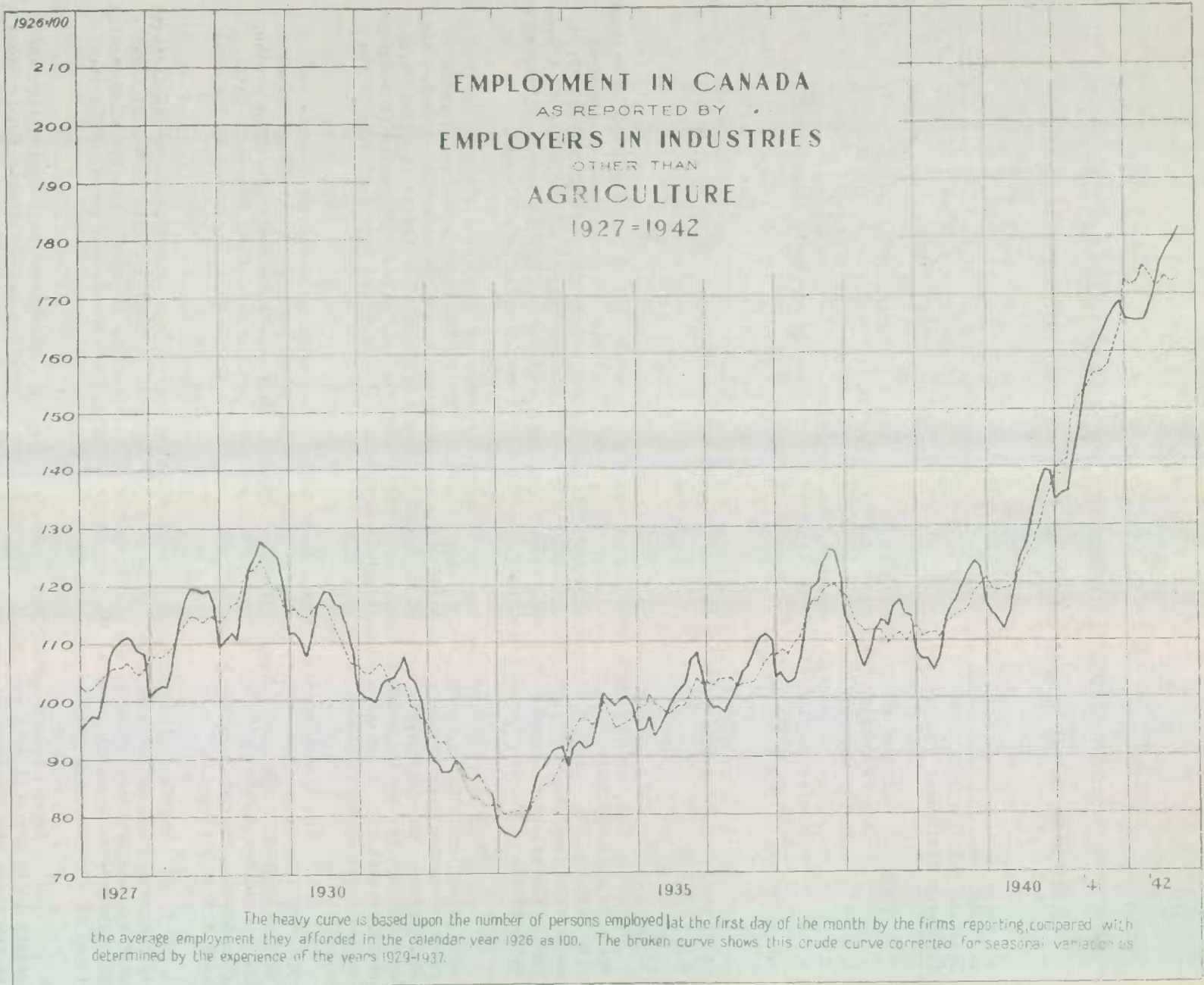
Of the 1,815,672 persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1,403,353, or 77.3 p.c. were males, and 412,319, or 22.7 p.c., were females. This is the first occasion on which information has been obtained in regard to the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners in the current surveys. 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 non-manufacturing classes.

Within the manufacturing division, there was further marked expansion 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 in the remaining groups was downward.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and retail trade 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.

Chart 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. When 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 1941. 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 \$29.29¹/₂ 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 - manufacturing, 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 \$29.31¹/₂.

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 finance, 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. Where 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

¹/₂ Revised.

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

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>			\$			\$
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	26.06
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
<u>1942</u>						
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	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5 ^{1/}	29.29 ^{1/}	128.3	148.3 ^{1/}	29.72 ^{1/}
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.49	129.9	152.8	30.13
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT 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.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>										
Maritime Provinces	138,703	3,507,581	25.29	121.5	113.0	115.1	142.8	139.5	125.1	
Prince Edward Island	2,073	47,287	22.81	99.6	104.5	113.1	107.0	112.2	113.3	
Nova Scotia	85,451	2,214,253	25.91	126.0	116.2	116.0	147.3	144.1	124.4	
New Brunswick	51,179	1,246,041	24.35	116.5	109.3	114.6	137.1	133.4	127.0	
Quebec	568,873	15,856,055	27.87	123.6	122.6	110.6	147.4	145.0	116.4	
Ontario	749,843	23,064,431	30.76	114.1	113.0	106.4	130.6	127.5	110.3	
Prairie Provinces	188,149	5,547,823	29.49	108.3	111.5	104.7	122.9	124.2*	109.3	
Manitoba	89,177	2,613,284	29.30	109.1	110.5	103.6	121.3	121.3	106.7	
Saskatchewan	37,167	1,045,855	28.14	105.4	108.9	101.0	119.2	121.9	104.2	
Alberta	61,805	1,888,684	30.56	109.2	114.5	108.6	127.4	130.6*	116.1	
British Columbia	170,104	5,573,725	32.77	136.1	133.0	110.7	162.6	159.0*	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	267,270	7,815,246	29.24	124.7	123.6	110.3	147.7	144.2	115.3	
Quebec City	35,511	881,549	24.82	151.6	146.3	112.1	184.9	177.1	118.4	
Toronto	239,780	7,341,521	30.62	121.7	119.8	106.6	140.8	135.7	111.7	
Ottawa	21,424	568,091	26.24	107.8	108.5	107.0	124.0	122.7	115.1	
Hamilton	62,413	2,000,439	32.05	118.0	117.8	105.7	137.8	136.0	114.4	
Windsor	42,289	1,702,828	40.27	135.4	129.2	105.7	143.8	135.1	97.5	
Winnipeg	56,632	1,560,919	27.56	111.1	110.0	106.8	120.7	118.9*	106.3	
Vancouver	84,452	2,720,788	32.22	168.1	162.8	112.8	211.7	201.8*	118.6	
(c) <u>Industries.</u>										
Manufacturing	1,137,242	34,269,765	30.13	129.9	128.3	110.1	152.8	148.9*	115.4	
Durable Goods 1/	605,130	20,280,276	33.51	142.3	140.3*	109.0	172.0	167.0*	116.9	
Non-Durable Goods	513,428	13,332,606	25.97	119.3	117.9*	111.8	133.1	129.9*	114.7	
Electric Light and Power	18,684	656,883	35.16	97.9	100.2	101.1	107.0	108.5	101.8	
Logging	45,005	983,191	21.85	95.8	93.2	109.9	112.1	114.9	111.2	
Mining	76,831	2,725,687	35.48	92.7	94.1	102.9	105.1	106.8*	109.9	
Communications	28,296	819,112	28.95	109.0	110.2	104.4	116.4	114.6	105.5	
Transportation	140,729	4,831,156	34.33	112.6	110.9	105.0	122.1	122.0	108.9	
Construction and Maintenance	188,660	5,307,437	28.13	107.2	105.0	111.4	132.6	131.4*	119.1	
Services	41,237	738,933	17.92	108.3	110.1	102.8	123.3	120.1	105.6	
Trade	157,672	3,874,334	24.57	97.9	97.1	102.6	106.1	104.2	104.3	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,815,672	53,549,615	29.49	118.6	117.3	108.4	137.9	135.5*	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.

* Revised.

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

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. 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 PAYROLLS 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^{2/} reported by the same firms at Sept. 1. The per capita average showed a further gain, rising from \$29.72^{2/} 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.

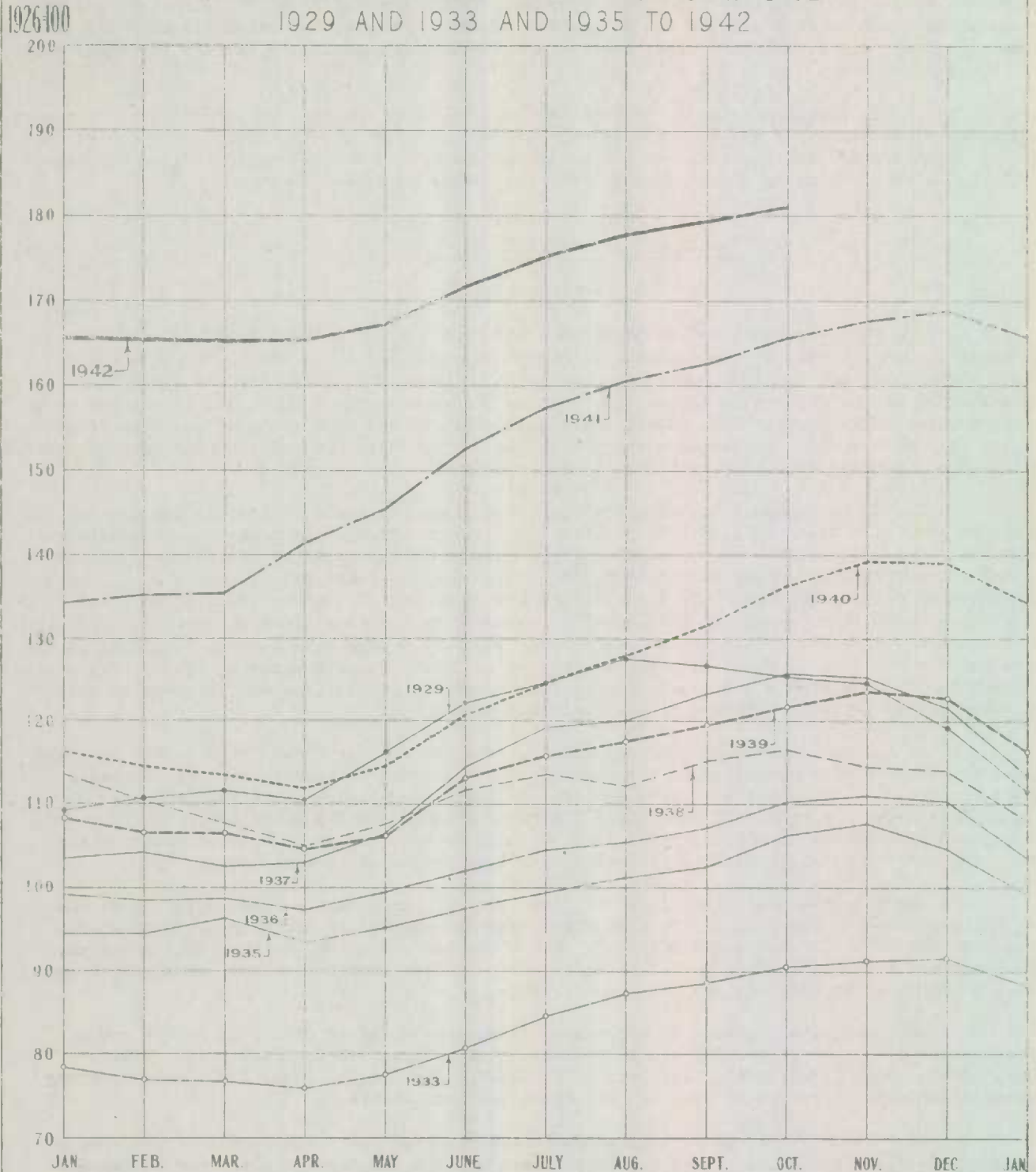
The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Oct. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1942, 218.3; 1941, 184.9; 1940, 143.8; 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7 and 1936, 109.0. For Oct. 1, 1941, 7,001 manufacturing establishments had reported 961,559 men 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

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

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



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

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 148.9¹ 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 30.6 p.c., 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 increase 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 \$933,191; 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 - 885 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 than 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



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 \$35.64¹/₇ 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 \$806,306 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 106.9; 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.c. 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.c. 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 capita 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.

in this comparison; the reported payrolls, however, were higher by 1.7 p.c.

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.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in five of the provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 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 185.2, 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 \$26.56¹ 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 131,226.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec showed a further gain at Oct. 1, when the 3,354 firms furnishing 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.c.; the total was \$23,064,451, as compared with \$22,504,142 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita 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.c. 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 3,707 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 153,930 males 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 disbursed at the beginning of October were also slightly lower, at \$5,547,823, 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 weekly payrolls.

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 also released employees. Within the last-named, the lumber and pulp and paper division showed curtailment, 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 manufacturing division, however, lumber and pulp and paper mills and non-ferrous metal plants released employees.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$5,573,726, as compared with \$5,451,420^{1/} at Sept. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.77, four cents lower 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 CITIES^{1/}

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 averages were likewise higher than in the preceding period of observation, also 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 Toronto, 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 17,937 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 \$1,699,945 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^{1/2} 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.

^{1/2} Revised.

The 608 establishments furnishing data reported a working force of 84,452, of whom 17,351 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 \$2,693,680 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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A P P E N D I X

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 monthly 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-earners 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 Economics 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 Bureau, 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 Census of Industry and other sources in the Bureau 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 date 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 changes 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 Census:- An estimate based on a ten p.c. sample hand count of the latest census data indicated that at June 1, 1941, the wage-earners 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-earners as compared 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 300,000 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 sexes 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 wage-earners 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., 83.3 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^{1/} was 2,465,100, of whom 655,096, or 26.6 p.c., were females; these figures are based upon registration cards received at the Dominion Bureau 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 statistical 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.

Census of Industry:- For the purpose in hand, (namely, the establishment of comparisons of the sex distribution of wage-earners), 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 587,418, 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 plant. 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 Dominion 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 Oct. 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, (3) 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 77.3 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 1,458,689 in the case of males, and to 441,166 in the case of females, the aggregate of 1,879,845^{1/} 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 all-industries 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 population.

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 wage-earning population. Bearing in mind these qualifications, it is interesting to note that where the number of males employed by the sample firms reporting at Oct. 1, 1942, exceeded by 35 p.c. the number of men 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 sexes has amounted to 40 p.c.^{1/} 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 tobacco 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, 60,381) 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, viz., 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 ammunitions, 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 centres:- 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.

Mining:- 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 sexes; 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 8,431, or 60 per thousand workers of both sexes. This proportion is double that indicated in the Census 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 Maintenance:- 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 sexes. 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 reported 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 co-operating 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; these 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 Ontario, where 25.9 p.c. of the reported staffs were females; including finance, the proportion was 26.7 p.c. In Quebec, 24.6 p.c. 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: 12.3 p.c., 18.2 p.c. and 15.8 p.c., respectively. 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.c. 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^{1/}, 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 proportions 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 sexes. 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 non-manufacturing 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 EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	73.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	33.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	105.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.3	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.2	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	113.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	115.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.5	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	182.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6

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

100.0	7.6	.1	4.7	2.8	31.3	42.3	10.4	4.9	2.1	3.4	9.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
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	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	83.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	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	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.5	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	239.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 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	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5

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 EMPLOYMENT 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	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
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	88.3	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	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
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	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5

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

100.0	62.6	2.5	4.2	1.6	7.7	10.4	2.3	8.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	62.6	218.3	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	3.5	119.2	124.1	123.0	107.9	91.1	82.5	96.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	108.7	114.8	114.5	102.9	83.0	72.9	88.9
Furniture	.5	111.0	112.2	117.2	102.0	86.0	86.3	94.5
Other lumber products	.9	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	3.4	190.7	168.2	192.4	171.3	160.3	146.9	161.1
Pulp 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	1.6	121.3	124.6	128.4	117.8	116.0	110.6	111.0
Rubber products	.9	125.9	128.9	143.5	118.5	114.7	104.4	113.9
Textile products	8.0	166.7	166.9	165.7	152.0	126.5	123.0	129.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	174.1	176.8	174.1	161.9	135.0	129.9	141.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.5	127.4	128.2	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0
Woolen 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	138.8	127.5	122.5	129.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	173.7	171.9	167.2	149.6	121.0	121.0	124.9
Other textile products	1.0	174.8	174.5	167.2	151.1	115.8	109.1	110.8
Tobacco	.6	137.8	129.9	116.1	106.0	99.1	96.3	101.3
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
Electrical apparatus	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	1.8	250.0	249.9	227.4	175.1	145.3	109.4	145.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	258.0	256.1	227.5	158.1	119.9	116.4	134.6
Agricultural implements	.6	129.5	135.7	105.9	83.2	51.2	54.2	72.5
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	.3	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	.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	3.1	369.7	368.7*	303.4	207.8	166.3	157.4	162.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	200.0	204.7	186.8	179.7	163.6	160.2	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 coal)	.6	162.0	165.9	166.6	158.3	150.7	128.5	147.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	105.9	107.1	101.5	90.7	87.5	87.2	90.5
Telegraphs	.4	128.4	129.8	124.3	106.9	101.4	101.2	105.6
Telephones	1.2	99.8	100.9	95.3	86.3	83.7	83.4	86.4
TRANSPORTATION	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	4.3	179.7	167.5	164.6	127.2	82.0	77.8	86.3
Highway	3.8	174.1	172.9	208.7	156.3	245.3	289.3	280.3
Railway	2.3	96.4	101.0	97.5	80.5	75.3	73.1	74.8
SERVICES	2.3	185.1	188.2	175.7	147.3	136.1	136.1	135.4
Hotels 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
TRADE	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
Wholesale	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

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

* Revised.

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

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
Maritime All Manufacturing	36.6	185.4	184.5	163.6	135.6	113.9	100.9	123.2
Provinces Lumber products	3.9	123.7	125.0	109.0	109.5	81.8	77.4	106.8
Pulp and paper	4.0	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
Iron and steel	17.1	282.5	277.7	217.9	148.9	117.2	87.2	128.5
Other manufactures	8.4	147.7	143.8	148.5	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5
Logging	3.5	208.3	172.4	227.5	147.5	76.0	50.8	235.1
Mining	11.1	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	68.4	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	176.0	181.7	178.3
Trade	7.6	169.5	168.6	168.1	154.2	140.9	136.2	129.1
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	185.2	172.2	175.4	128.2	117.9	114.5	134.9
Quebec All Manufacturing	67.3	230.1	227.2	193.2	148.1	120.9	114.1	122.6
Lumber products	2.7	140.6	140.5	135.4	116.3	99.9	94.7	106.9
Pulp and paper	5.3	127.4	129.4	133.0	120.0	107.0	105.6	112.8
Textile products	13.5	191.6	191.9	183.4	168.8	140.5	135.9	144.0
Iron and steel	19.7	329.3	321.5*	251.0	132.2	92.0	81.2	100.8
Other manufactures	26.1	258.2	253.7*	198.6	154.8	133.8	125.1	127.4
Logging	3.7	240.6	223.3	273.1	322.2	182.6	113.1	385.6
Mining	2.5	305.7	301.4	315.2	287.6	292.4	256.0	252.0
Communications	1.3	102.5	101.0	95.4	81.7	77.9	76.5	79.0
Transportation	6.6	104.1	105.6	104.0	95.0	89.9	90.4	93.1
Construction	10.3	141.9	143.8	136.6	120.9	148.4	163.6	108.2
Services	2.1	172.2	176.4	160.5	130.9	122.0	124.1	128.4
Trade	6.2	165.1	165.4	169.6	152.4	144.2	142.0	140.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	194.5	192.8	173.9	142.8	126.4	121.6	127.3
Catholic All Manufacturing	71.8	213.7	211.1	185.6	144.7	119.6	115.4	122.3
Lumber products	2.9	99.2	103.5	101.9	89.9	78.4	72.2	85.8
Pulp and paper	4.6	127.8	131.5	132.5	118.6	112.0	106.8	111.5
Textile products	7.7	142.2	143.1	144.6	137.0	114.5	112.4	119.3
Iron and steel	29.9	314.2	307.6	235.2	151.4	109.3	101.6	115.1
Other manufactures	26.7	219.6	215.3	200.6	156.5	142.4	135.3	141.9
Logging	1.4	109.2	113.0	133.2	137.9	87.7	58.8	148.4
Mining	3.5	267.4	277.5	315.2	293.8	286.6	259.4	264.8
Communications	1.4	94.1	95.5	91.7	85.0	79.6	80.3	85.9
Transportation	5.3	105.7	107.1	101.4	90.5	90.0	83.7	89.3
Construction	6.1	121.0	116.1	150.3	124.4	112.6	121.5	144.8
Services	2.1	206.7	209.6	205.2	169.0	155.8	157.5	183.5
Trade	8.4	154.9	153.1	165.0	152.5	144.3	139.2	138.5
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	108.7
Provinces Lumber products	1.9	124.8	139.8	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	208.0	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	.4	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	115.4	113.3	100.5	101.0	100.7	100.3
Transportation	17.3	116.9	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
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	139.0	143.1	134.3	118.1	116.4	113.2	107.3
British All Manufacturing	56.4	267.0	259.4	195.2	157.9	128.0	114.3	125.5
Columbia Lumber products	10.5	131.6	138.7	145.7	127.1	106.6	89.2	98.8
Pulp and paper	4.1	155.2	162.4	152.3	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.8
Textile products	.9	188.7	192.2	184.9	160.6	126.8	129.2	126.4
Iron and steel	26.2	937.4	885.8	327.4	166.6	90.2	89.9	87.8
Other manufactures	14.7	204.4	191.2	202.3	199.3	159.6	153.3	158.0
Logging	4.6	107.0	112.6	119.7	105.5	106.0	86.1	110.4
Mining	4.8	97.6	95.9	114.6	113.8	114.3	119.4	114.6
Communications	2.2	135.6	140.9	123.4	115.9	112.9	113.0	114.6
Transportation	8.5	109.6	107.5	101.8	94.9	102.5	100.4	100.0
Construction	11.0	155.5	148.2	115.4	78.9	99.2	105.8	106.1
Services	2.6	152.7	151.4	143.0	133.7	127.3	116.8	116.2
Trade	9.9	166.0	161.9	168.9	149.8	142.7	135.6	141.3
B.C. All Industries	100.0	183.6	179.4	149.4	127.8	118.7	111.3	117.9

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1942	Sept.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
Montreal - 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	108.7
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	313.9	304.5*	227.6	126.4	90.3	79.7	95.7
Other manufactures	21.4	185.4	182.8*	167.0	131.1	117.0	110.5	116.0
Communications	1.3	70.0	70.5	66.3	67.1	65.1	63.7	66.0
Transportation	4.6	101.3	113.1	114.5	105.5	96.4	97.2	98.0
Construction	5.2	85.9	89.0	67.2	60.3	88.2	115.4	69.6
Trade	10.5	157.6	155.9	160.7	147.7	139.1	135.3	133.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	176.0	174.4	155.7	122.4	110.2	105.2	107.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.0	326.1	317.2	220.3	154.4	111.4	107.0	110.1
Leather products	7.8	107.5	110.0	111.3	93.1	98.3	103.5	101.1
Other manufactures	69.2	422.2	408.2	268.9	181.0	117.3	108.6	114.1
Transportation	2.9	76.4	74.8	71.1	83.7	97.2	100.3	95.5
Construction	7.9	191.8	154.0	169.6	198.5	112.9	214.5	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	248.5	239.8	183.8	144.7	111.5	117.1	107.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.2	217.6	213.9	178.4	138.1	114.0	109.1	112.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	153.0	147.2	163.3	138.4	128.5	118.4	123.3
Printing and publishing	6.2	148.1	154.1	159.1	135.2	130.6	126.0	129.6
Textiles	8.7	126.9	123.8	128.4	116.9	96.2	96.5	99.7
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
Communications	1.3	74.5	74.8	71.3	70.9	68.8	67.5	67.9
Transportation	3.4	115.8	117.9	110.5	103.9	100.2	97.0	99.0
Construction	2.3	90.6	89.4	106.2	108.0	73.7	65.6	83.3
Trade	14.4	142.3	137.8	151.9	139.3	132.2	128.5	129.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	186.6	183.6	163.6	133.0	114.1	109.4	112.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.1	167.5	167.5	161.5	126.7	104.7	98.7	105.1
Lumber products	3.2	64.4	67.0	74.9	91.5	73.7	49.5	71.7
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
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.7	203.7	202.1	179.2	136.4	108.6	104.0	120.3
Textiles	10.7	104.0	104.1	108.5	109.0	88.0	87.5	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	117.3
Windsor - 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	43.7	93.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	311.2	297.0	243.1	177.6	124.8	126.7	146.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.2	169.6	170.7	155.4	111.3	104.1	100.6	102.9
Animal products - edible	6.1	190.2	198.9	172.0	136.5	130.8	129.6	151.6
Printing and publishing	4.0	98.1	109.6	113.1	103.7	104.4	102.1	99.5
Textiles	7.6	234.7	234.8	214.2	185.8	154.8	150.4	141.7
Iron and steel	20.5	134.8	133.1	113.9	84.3	77.8	74.4	78.0
Other manufactures	21.0	228.5	227.5	216.1	128.1	123.9	119.9	119.0
Transportation	5.1	74.3	74.8	78.6	85.4	85.1	83.7	87.0
Construction	4.9	99.4	74.5	76.0	77.8	52.9	54.1	55.0
Trade	24.9	112.6	111.0	120.9	108.0	103.3	100.0	100.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	135.8	134.4	130.5	105.3	98.8	96.3	97.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.7	409.4	394.5	220.3	158.5	123.7	120.5	121.6
Lumber products	5.5	110.0	115.1	138.9	124.9	95.5	75.5	87.7
Other manufactures	57.2	554.6	529.6	259.9	174.4	136.4	139.1	137.0
Communications	3.1	120.8	124.0	116.0	112.8	110.0	110.2	113.0
Transportation	7.0	91.3	88.4	84.2	96.2	102.7	107.7	108.4
Construction	8.2	177.8	169.2	110.8	52.0	59.7	73.3	86.7
Services	3.8	152.9	150.1	135.7	136.1	123.3	115.3	116.6
Trade	15.2	164.4	160.5	167.6	152.0	143.6	138.3	142.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	238.5	231.0	160.0	129.5	115.8	114.7	117.9

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

* Revised.

TABLE C.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1942.

Areas and Industries		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Manufacturing 1/	42,450	8,250	50,700	83.7	16.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Plant products	1,644	1,714	3,358	49.0	51.0
	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
<u>Maritime</u>	- All Industries	123,307	18,900	142,207	86.7	13.3
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing 1/	270,614	112,537	383,151	70.6	29.4
	Leather products	8,223	6,412	14,635	56.2	43.8
	Rubber products	2,963	2,294	5,257	56.4	43.6
	Textile products	33,567	43,141	76,708	43.8	56.2
	Chemicals and allied products	28,249	17,321	45,570	62.0	38.0
	Tobacco	3,056	6,913	9,969	30.7	69.3
	Electrical apparatus	6,739	5,592	12,331	54.7	45.3
	Plant products - edible	7,244	3,809	11,053	65.5	34.5
	Fur products	1,071	517	1,588	57.4	32.6
	Communications	4,085	3,125	7,210	56.7	43.3
	Services	6,690	5,240	11,930	56.1	43.9
	Trade	20,314	15,064	35,378	57.4	42.6
	Eight Leading Industries	428,984	139,889	568,873	75.4	24.6
	Finance	10,734	7,324	18,058	59.4	40.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	439,718	147,213	586,931	74.9	25.1
<u>Ontario</u>	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
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	571,210	208,200	779,410	73.3	26.7
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing 1/	56,592	12,863	69,455	81.5	18.5
<u>Provinces</u>	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
	Miscellaneous 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
	Eight Leading Industries	153,925	34,224	188,149	81.8	18.2
	Finance	5,177	3,847	9,024	57.4	42.6
<u>Prairie</u>	- All Industries	159,102	38,071	197,173	80.7	19.3
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing 1/	83,136	12,745	95,881	86.7	13.3
<u>Columbia</u>	Plant products - edible	3,666	4,043	7,709	47.6	52.4
	Pulp and paper	5,982	997	6,979	85.7	14.3
	Textiles	595	971	1,566	38.0	62.0
	Electrical apparatus	463	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
	Finance	2,082	1,938	4,020	51.8	48.2
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	145,352	28,772	174,124	83.5	16.5

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 B.

TABLE D.- Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at Oct. 1, 1942.

Cities and Industries	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
Montreal - 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	8,764	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 apparatus	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	15,316	12,331	27,947	55.9	44.1
Finance	7,201	5,721	12,922	55.7	44.3
Montreal - All Industries (including Finance)	191,495	88,697	280,192	68.3	31.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	16,720	10,609	27,329	61.2	38.8
Chemicals and allied products	4,624	6,225	10,849	42.6	57.4
Tobacco	259	628	887	29.2	70.8
Textiles	475	1,999	2,474	19.2	80.8
Leather products	1,713	1,037	2,750	62.3	37.7
Services	649	503	1,152	56.3	43.7
Trade	1,718	1,197	2,915	58.9	41.1
Quebec - All Industries (including Finance)	23,685	12,879	36,564	64.8	35.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	118,492	61,910	180,402	65.7	34.3
Plant products - edible	6,504	4,579	11,083	58.7	41.3
Pulp and paper	9,699	5,190	14,889	65.1	34.9
Textiles	8,253	12,557	20,810	39.7	60.3
Chemicals and allied products	7,314	7,516	14,830	49.3	50.7
Electrical apparatus	7,276	4,402	11,678	62.3	37.7
Iron and steel	46,084	16,123	62,207	74.1	25.9
Leather products	1,911	1,195	3,106	61.5	38.5
Communications	1,504	1,617	3,121	48.2	51.8
Services	3,633	4,575	8,178	44.1	55.9
Trade	17,097	17,319	34,416	49.7	50.3
Finance	7,391	6,503	13,894	53.2	46.8
Toronto - All Industries (including Finance)	160,742	92,932	253,674	63.4	36.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	8,131	3,038	11,169	72.8	27.2
Pulp and paper	1,919	1,028	2,947	65.1	34.9
Iron and steel	2,650	828	3,478	76.2	23.8
Textiles	136	318	454	30.0	70.0
Services	880	1,096	1,976	44.5	55.5
Trade	2,060	2,229	4,289	48.0	52.0
Finance	1,165	2,389	3,554	32.8	67.2
Ottawa - All Industries (including Finance)	15,693	9,280	24,978	62.8	37.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	38,936	15,159	54,095	72.0	28.0
Textiles	2,284	4,417	6,701	34.1	65.9
Electrical apparatus	4,127	2,123	6,250	66.0	34.0
Pulp and paper	981	535	1,516	64.7	35.3
Services	324	496	820	39.5	60.5
Trade	2,062	1,958	4,020	51.3	48.7
Hamilton - All Industries (including Finance)	45,087	18,339	63,426	71.1	28.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	33,172	5,336	38,508	86.1	13.9
Textiles	297	521	818	36.3	63.7
Services	383	201	589	65.9	34.1
Trade	776	446	1,222	63.5	36.5
Windsor - All Industries (including Finance)	36,390	6,394	42,784	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	26,404	7,105	33,509	78.8	21.2
Animal products - edible	2,787	695	3,482	80.0	20.0
Textiles	1,419	2,879	4,298	33.0	67.0
Leather goods	361	333	694	48.5	51.5
Pulp and paper	1,588	656	2,244	70.8	29.2
Electrical apparatus	199	83	282	70.6	29.4
Communications	676	548	1,224	55.2	44.8
Services	880	1,199	2,079	42.3	57.7
Trade	7,770	6,355	14,125	55.0	45.0
Finance	1,909	1,396	3,305	57.8	42.2
Winnipeg - All Industries (including Finance)	43,022	16,915	59,937	71.8	28.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	45,929	7,029	52,958	86.7	13.2
Pulp and paper	1,296	608	1,904	68.1	31.9
Plant products - edible	1,548	1,284	2,832	55.0	45.0
Communications	677	1,907	2,584	26.2	73.8
Services	1,480	1,761	3,241	45.7	54.3
Trade	6,735	6,131	12,866	52.3	47.7
Finance	1,251	1,159	2,410	51.9	48.1
Vancouver - All Industries (including Finance)	68,352	18,510	86,862	78.7	21.3

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