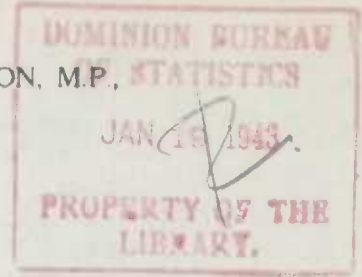


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**  
**NE PAS PRÊTER**

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
January 18, 1943

Price \$1 a year



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

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1942.

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

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

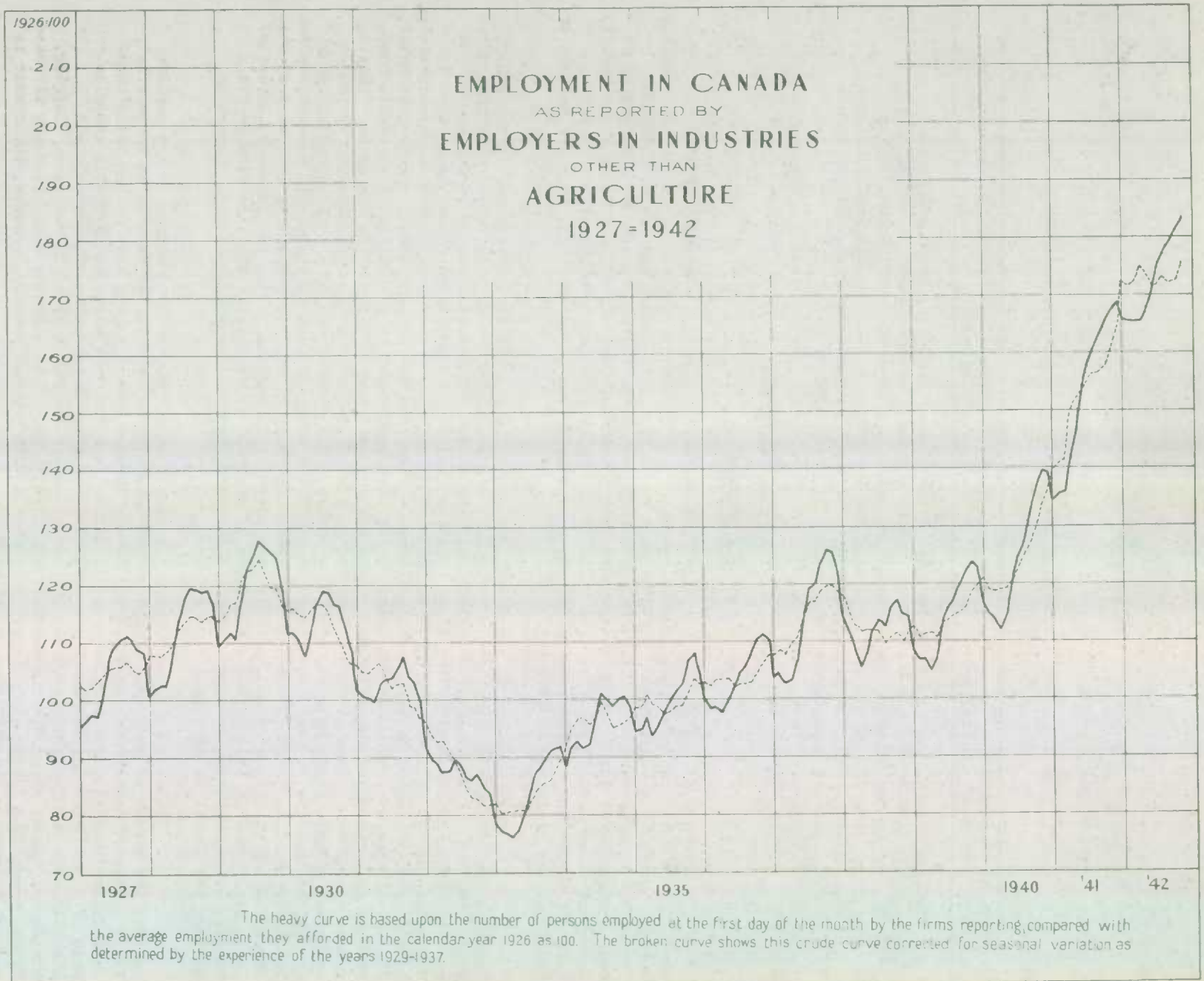
There were further substantial increases in employment and payrolls at the beginning of November, when the firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey reported the addition of 19,946 persons to their staffs, which aggregated 1,835,933. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 13,265 establishments furnishing information at Nov. 1 amounted to \$54,690,130; as compared with the sum of \$53,582,565 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was an advance of 2.1 p.c. The contents of the average pay envelope of the persons in recorded employment rose from \$29.51 in the preceding period of observation, to a new maximum of \$29.79 at the beginning of November.

The expansion in industrial employment, which was contra-seasonal in character, involved the addition of a rather larger number of persons to the working forces than that noted at Nov. 1, 1941, when the percentage gain was the same. The latest increase took place in the non-manufacturing industries, the first occasion in a lengthy period in which the advance in employment in such classes has exceeded that indicated in manufacturing. There was a moderately upward movement in the latter, further important increases in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical plants being largely off-set by reductions in vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and textiles. These changes were partly seasonal in character. Logging showed considerably greater seasonal activity, some 11,500 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps. As in recently-preceding months, this advance was on a scale somewhat below normal for the time of year. Construction and trade also afforded substantially more employment; the improvement in the former was contra-seasonal, being mainly due to work on defence projects. The additions to the personnel in trade were slightly larger than usual for November; nevertheless, employment in this division continued in smaller volume than at the same date in 1941. Mining, communications, transportation and services reported lessened activity. Except in mining, the losses in personnel were seasonal.

Although employment generally continues in greater volume than in any earlier period, the effect of shortages of labour and materials is becoming evident in an increasingly large number of industries, in which the levels in more recent months have fallen below those established in 1941. The manufacturing divisions in which this situation prevails comprise most of those producing non-durable goods, with the notable exception of chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured products, both of which are largely engaged in war work. Logging, mining and trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, have likewise been adversely affected by the prevailing labour stringency. As compared with pre-war records, however, employment is greater in practically all lines of industry.

The general index number of employment at the beginning of November, 1942, was 183.5, the highest to date. The Oct. 1 figure was 181.3, while that for Nov. 1, 1941, was 167.6.

Chart 1





There was thus an increase of 9.4 p.c. in the latter comparison, which was accompanied by that of 20 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The seasonally-adjusted index number of employment rose from 172.5 in the preceding month, to 175.4 at the beginning of November, 1942, when it was higher than in any previous month.

#### PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$54,690,130 in salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 2.1 p.c. the amounts they had disbursed at the beginning of October. The latest figure is the highest yet recorded. The movement in payrolls has, with one exception, been steadily upward throughout the whole period in which statistics have been collected, that is, from the spring of 1941. The only exception in these months was at the beginning of January, 1942, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays had lowered the reported aggregate. The weekly per capita earnings averaged \$29.51<sup>1/</sup> at Oct. 1 and \$29.79 at the beginning of November, 1942, being then considerably above the Nov. 1, 1941, average of \$27.02.

If statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,899,988, as compared with 1,880,160 at the beginning of October. The amounts received as weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$56,662,487 paid on or about Nov. 1, and \$55,555,308 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average for the nine industries, including finance, was \$29.82, or 27 cents above the figure indicated at the beginning of October. These averages were slightly higher than those of \$29.79 at Nov. 1 and \$29.51 at Oct. 1 already given for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, and upon whose totals are based the general comparisons here used. These industries are as follows:- manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1942, and Nov. 1, 1941. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was instituted.

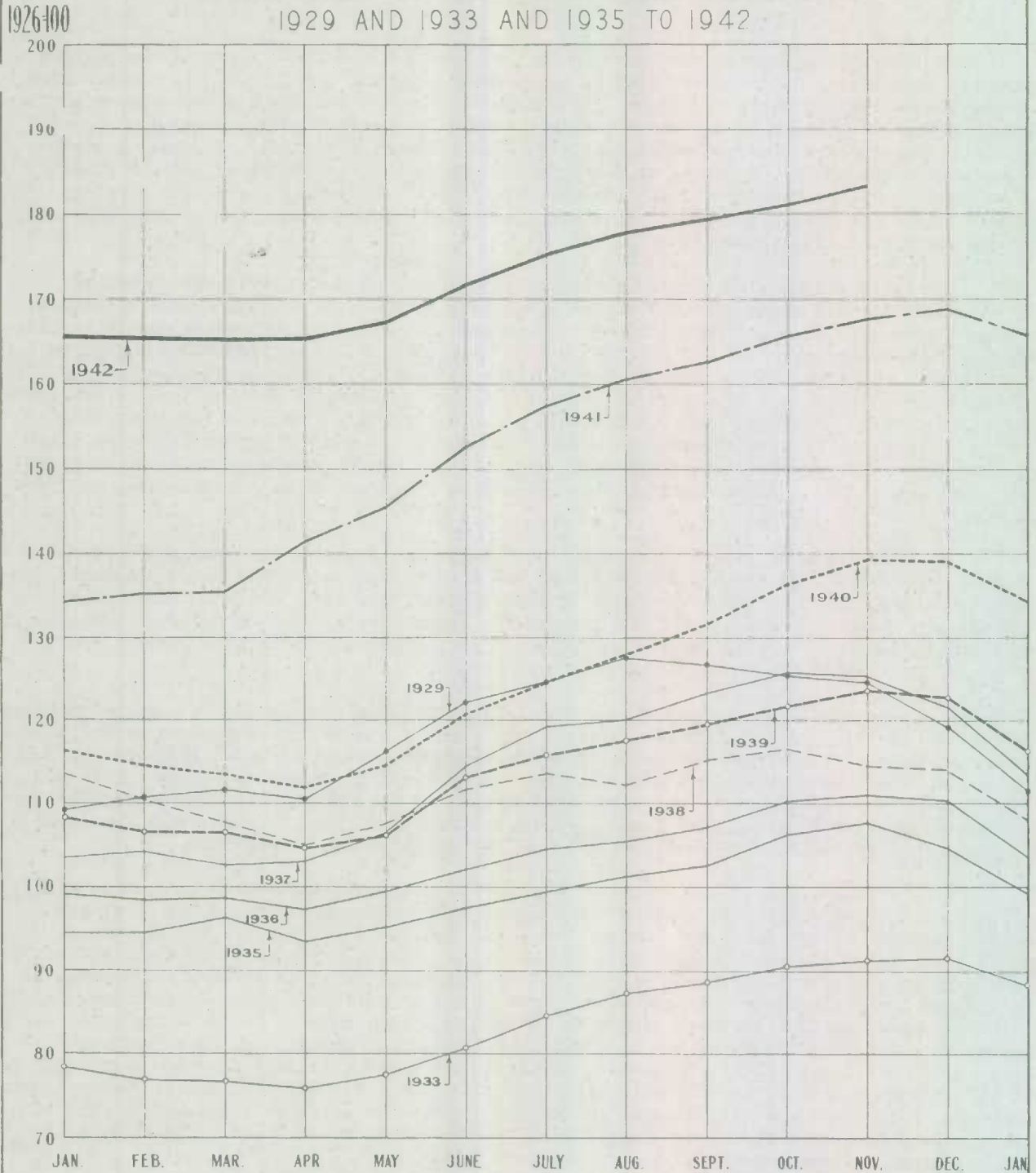
The statistics of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that there has been an increase of 19.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 40.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, amounted to 19.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.7 p.c.

From Nov. 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, the increase in employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade has amounted to 9.4 p.c., and that in the weekly payrolls, to 20 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in 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 weekly earnings, as a result of the continued dilution of labour, have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 40.8 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18 p.c. since June 1, 1941.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has for obvious reasons been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index in the former having risen by 30.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 55.6 p.c. The increase in the weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work has amounted to 19.9 p.c., as compared with that of 18 p.c. in the all-industries' average. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

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.



Even more striking than the advance in personnel and payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods. Thus, the index of employment in this class has risen by 43.6, and that of payrolls by 75.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to the beginning of November, 1942. Despite curtailment in certain lines in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 18.4 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while in payrolls the increase amounted to 35.4 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with 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 Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1942, and Nov. 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.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

Those wishing to measure the effect of the war upon industrial employment will be interested in the indexes given below for the larger industrial divisions at Nov. 1 in the period 1939-1942, and as at Sept. 1, 1939. The seasonal factor enters to some extent into a comparison of the situation as at Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, although it is of less importance between these two dates than in other parts of the year when climatic differences are greater.

Industries	Index Numbers, (1926=100)					Percentage Change from Sept. 1, 1939 at		
	Sept.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1942
						(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)		
Manufacturing	115.3	122.1	144.6	187.5	218.6	25.4	62.6	89.6
Durable goods	100.4	107.9	143.2	204.8	262.5	42.6	104.0	161.5
Non-durable goods	126.6	133.0	145.7	174.9	185.0	15.1	38.2	46.1
Electric Light and Power	142.8	143.6	146.8	149.9	143.7	2.8	5.0	.6
Non-manufacturing Industries	124.3	125.3	133.1	145.9	145.1	7.1	17.4	16.7
Logging	60.3	206.4	258.6	219.6	190.3	328.9	264.2	215.6
Mining	168.0	171.0	174.0	185.0	163.0	3.6	10.1	- 3.0
Communications	87.3	86.7	90.4	100.0	104.7	3.6	14.5	19.9
Transportation	90.0	90.6	93.5	102.8	110.6	3.9	14.2	22.9
Construction and Main- tenance	152.2	117.6	120.5	147.7	154.9	-20.8	- 3.0	1.8
Services	151.7	135.2	148.8	173.7	182.6	- 1.9	14.5	20.4
Trade	134.9	140.2	148.9	163.4	156.5	10.4	21.1	16.0
All Industries	119.6	123.6	139.2	167.6	183.3	16.4	40.1	53.3

The general trend in employment during the war has been almost continuously favourable, the rare interruptions to the generally upward movement having been due to seasonal causes. The greatest upswing took place in the period following the collapse of France. The more recent advances have in general, been above-average for the time of year, but have nevertheless been on a smaller scale than those indicated at the same dates in 1941. Thus, as the organization of the industrial war effort proceeds, and the supply of available labour

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at November 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 November 1 and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of					
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
<b>(a) Provinces</b>									
Maritime Provinces	141,526	3,585,409	25.33	124.0	121.5	117.8	146.0	142.8	131.4
Prince Edward Island	2,098	48,162	22.96	100.8	99.6	105.3	109.0	107.0	113.9
Nova Scotia	86,489	2,243,263	25.94	127.5	126.0	118.0	149.2	147.3	130.9
New Brunswick	52,939	1,293,984	24.44	120.5	116.5	119.1	142.4	137.1	132.8
Quebec	579,382	16,281,001	28.10	125.9	123.6	112.6	151.3	147.4	121.1
Ontario	751,939	23,399,563	31.12	114.4	114.1	106.9	132.4	130.6	113.6
Prairie Provinces	189,703	5,647,835	29.77	109.3	108.3	106.1	125.0	122.9	113.8
Manitoba	90,518	2,685,347	29.58	110.7	109.1	104.3	124.2	121.3	111.1
Saskatchewan	37,522	1,054,065	28.09	106.4	105.4	105.7	120.1	119.2	112.5
Alberta	61,663	1,908,423	30.95	109.0	109.2	108.9	128.6	127.4	118.6
British Columbia	173,383	5,776,322	33.32	138.8	136.1	110.7	168.1	162.5*	119.5
CANADA	1,835,933	54,690,130	29.79	119.9	118.6	109.6	140.8	138.0*	117.3
<b>(b) Cities.</b>									
Montreal	271,097	7,995,148	29.49	126.6	124.7	112.1	151.0	147.9*	119.9
Quebec City	36,315	918,838	25.30	155.0	151.6	116.4	192.6	184.9	124.0
Toronto	245,305	7,577,696	30.89	124.5	121.7	109.3	145.1	140.8	116.0
Ottawa	21,471	564,508	26.29	108.0	107.8	109.2	124.5	124.0	121.8
Hamilton	63,006	2,027,716	32.18	119.1	118.0	108.3	139.7	137.8	116.2
Windsor	42,165	1,712,267	40.61	135.0	135.4	106.4	144.5	143.8	100.4
Winnipeg	57,608	1,616,226	28.06	113.1	111.1	109.0	125.9	121.7*	113.3
Vancouver	85,453	2,779,216	32.52	170.1	168.1	114.9	216.0	211.7	125.1
<b>(c) Industries.</b>									
Manufacturing	1,139,054	34,913,221	30.65	130.1	129.9	111.6	155.6	152.8	120.4
Durable Goods 1/	610,842	20,656,322	33.82	143.6	140.8*	112.0	175.7	171.1*	123.0
Non-Durable Goods	509,923	13,622,733	26.72	118.4	120.8*	112.0	135.4	134.3*	118.6
Electric Light and Power	18,289	634,166	34.67	95.9	97.9	99.9	103.3	107.0	103.7
Logging	56,467	1,204,124	21.32	120.2	95.8	138.7	137.1	112.1	138.6
Mining	76,251	2,705,651	35.48	92.0	92.7	104.4	104.2	105.1	113.4
Communications	27,959	800,994	28.65	107.7	109.0	102.9	113.8	116.4	103.6
Transportation	139,327	4,811,967	34.54	111.5	112.6	103.6	123.6	122.1	111.0
Construction and Maintenance	195,334	5,571,246	28.52	111.0	107.2	105.9	139.2	132.6	114.9
Services	40,680	741,437	18.23	106.8	108.3	101.6	121.7	121.3	106.6
Trade	160,861	3,941,490	24.50	99.8	97.9	104.2	107.7	106.1	106.3
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,835,933</b>	<b>54,690,130</b>	<b>29.79</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>138.0*</b>	<b>117.3</b>
Finance	64,055	1,972,357	30.79	106.9	107.1	105.5	114.2	114.3	107.2
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,899,988</b>	<b>56,662,487</b>	<b>29.82</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>116.9</b>

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 ESTABLISHMENT  
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:- Sept. 1, 130.6; Oct. 1, 130.4 and Nov. 1, 130.9; at Nov. 1, 1941, the index was 115.4.



diminishes, the rate of expansion in employment has appreciably slackened.

In the first 38 months of war, some 638,000 men and women were taken on by the co-operating establishments; the smaller firms may also have increased substantially the number of their employees, although it is probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted less favourably upon the smaller businesses. The mustering of such a labour force, together with the enlistment of approximately 600,000 men in the armed forces in about three years, has resulted in many and far-reaching changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian adult 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.

Particularly striking in the table on page 5 is the extraordinary expansion in the production of durable goods, in which the number of employees has risen by 161.5 p.c. in the 38 months. The gain in the iron and steel industries, which amounts to 241.1 p.c., is even greater than that in the production of durable goods as a whole.

In the non-durable goods group, employment after 38 months of war was higher by 46.1 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1942, than at Sept. 1, 1939; seasonal activity in these industries is ordinarily higher at the beginning of September than at Nov. 1. It is significant that in many branches of the non-durable goods category the advance in employment between Sept. 1, 1939, and Nov. 1, 1942, is considerably smaller than that reported in November, 1941, indicating the increasing effect of shortages of labour, together in certain cases, with shortages of raw materials.

In several of the non-manufacturing industries, the situation is somewhat similar to that developing in the production of non-durable goods. Thus, mainly as a result of labour stringency, employment in logging and trade is rather quieter than in the same period of the intervening years, although it continues in greater volume than at the outbreak of hostilities. Activity in mining was less than in any previous wartime November, and was also below its level at Sept. 1, 1939. In communications, transportation, services and construction, employment at the date under review was brisker than at the outbreak of war, or than in any other November since then. The relatively high position of the indexes in these groups largely results from wartime conditions.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed a further increase, repeating the movement indicated annually at Nov. 1 since the outbreak of war. Prior to that, however, activity had ordinarily declined in the late autumn. The latest gain was smaller than at Nov. 1 in any of the three preceding years. The volume of employment in manufacturing reached a new maximum at the date under review, when the index, at 218.6, was higher by 16.6 p.c. than that of 187.5 at Nov. 1, 1941. The Oct. 1, 1942, figure was 218.3. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, the index showed a further gain, rising from 211.6 at Oct. 1, to 216.7 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 7,402 manufacturers, whose staffs included 1,139,054 men and women, 1,765 or 0.2 p.c. more than they had employed at Oct. 1. There was an accompanying increase of 1.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$34,913,221. The pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 contained \$30.65, fifty cents more than the per capita average earnings of those employed by the same firms at the beginning of October, and \$3.06 more than the average at Nov. 1, 1941. The increase in the twelve months is partly due to the growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with progressive upgrading of employees, factors which have offset the effect of the considerable dilution of labour rendered necessary by wartime conditions. The payment of cost-of-living allowances at rising rates has also contributed to the result.

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

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			\$			\$
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
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	28.20	122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49	124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	128.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0 <sup>1/</sup>	29.51 <sup>1/</sup>	129.9	152.8	30.15 <sup>1/</sup>
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.79	130.1	155.6	30.65
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.



The most noteworthy expansion at the beginning of November was in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions, in each of which employment was in unprecedentedly great volume. Within the iron and steel group, there were especially large additions to the working forces in shipbuilding, aircraft and fire arm plants. The production of ammunition accounted for the bulk of the increase in chemical works. Relatively small gains were indicated in leather, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, there was important seasonal curtailment in the vegetable food group (from which some 9,800 persons were released), and in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Textiles were also slacker.

It is noteworthy that largely as a result of the wartime labour situation, employment in a growing number of plants producing consumers' goods is showing declines from the high levels established in the latter part of 1941. Thus where eleven industries or groups at July 1, 1942, reported declines as compared with a year earlier, nineteen divisions at Nov. 1 showed a falling-off from the same date in 1941. Notable among these nineteen were the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber classes, in which, however, activity continued decidedly above the pre-war level. The slackening in many of the above-mentioned groups is the more remarkable in view of the fact that in a great many cases, plants in these categories are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in important industrial divisions has reached successive new high levels in recent months; prominent among these are the chemical, tobacco, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- The index number of payrolls, based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, stood at 155.6 at Nov. 1, 1942, as compared with 152.8 at the beginning of October and 120.4 at Nov. 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 29.2 p.c. during the 12 months which accompanied that of 16.6 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons previously given for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the increase in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living bonus has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor which has tended to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency.

The effect to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods group. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Nov. 1 was 42.8 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods group was 14.2 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 28.2 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 5.8 p.c.

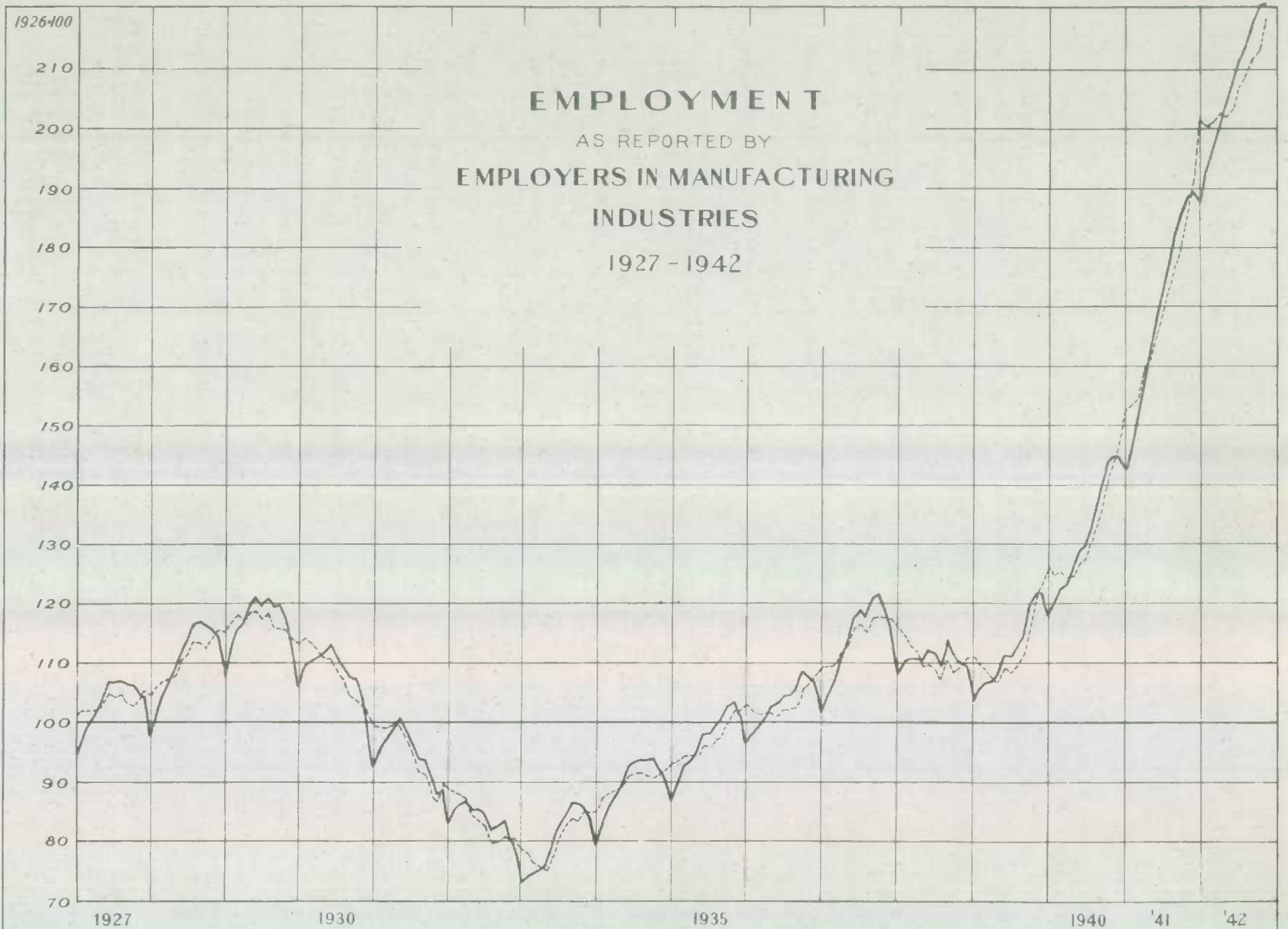
In the period in which statistics of payrolls have been collected, there have been particularly great increases in the amounts disbursed in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The advances in these industries have been associated with important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were substantially higher at Nov. 1, 1942, than at the same date of 1941.

In comparing the figures of per capita averages in the various industries as given in the text and shown in tables 7, 8 and 9, it must be borne in mind that many factors contribute to the existing differences. Important among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries; with this factor is associated that of age, the women workers in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced workers. The presence or absence of overtime also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

Logging.- There was a further seasonal increase in logging at Nov. 1, 1942, when the expansion was smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year in the decade. Returns were received from 451 operators having 56,467 workers, as compared with 45,005 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 190.3, was the lowest for November since the outbreak of war. As



Chart 3



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

compared with Nov. 1, 1941, there was a decline of 13.4 p.c. in the index of employment; that of weekly payrolls was only slightly lower. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,204,124, showing an increase of 22 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The per capita average earnings fell from \$21.86 at Oct. 1, 1942, to \$21.32 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The average at Nov. 1, 1941, was \$18.66. 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. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- Continued curtailment was noted in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 433 operators indicated a combined working force of 76,251 persons, as against 76,831 in their last return. The greatest reduction was in the extraction of metallic ores, but the non-metallic minerals also showed a falling-off. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 163.0, being 11.9 p.c. below that of 185.0 at the same date in 1941. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 12 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,705,651, a sum which was not quite one p.c. lower than the salaries and wages disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average earnings were also slightly lower, standing at \$35.48 as compared with \$35.52 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$35.08.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division was again downward, as is usual at the beginning of November. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 27,959, a decline of 337 as compared with their last report. The loss was about normal in extent. There was also a falling-off in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$800,994, as compared with \$819,112 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita average fell from \$28.95 at Oct. 1, to \$28.65 at the first of November. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 104.7; this was 4.7 p.c. higher than the Nov. 1, 1941, figure, while there was a gain of 9.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation.- A seasonal contraction of about the usual proportions was noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1. The reduction took place wholly in shipping and stevedoring, steam railway operation and local transportation showing moderate advances. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year since 1929. The index stood at 110.6, 7.6 p.c. higher than that of 102.8 at Nov. 1, 1941; this gain has been accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 565 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 139,327, as compared with 140,729 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 were given as \$4,811,967; this was only slightly lower than that of \$4,831,156 recorded in the preceding period of observation. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.33 at Oct. 1, to \$34.54 at the date under review. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$33.90.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further important expansion of a contra-seasonal character in the construction industries; building was decidedly more active, while highway and railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,523 contractors employing 195,334 men and women, 6,653 more than in the preceding month. The gain took place largely on defence projects. The weekly payrolls reported by co-operating employers amounted to \$5,571,246; this was an increase of 4.9 p.c. over the Oct. 1 total. There was also an advance in the per capita average earnings, which stood at \$28.52 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$28.14 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure was \$24.01.

The Nov. 1 index in construction, at 154.9, was higher than that of 147.7 at the beginning of November of last year. This increase of 4.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 21.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- Seasonal losses were reported in the service division, in which the 617 co-operating establishments released 557 persons, bringing their staffs to 40,680 at Nov. 1. This reduction was rather below-normal in the experience of other years. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$741,437, compared with \$739,084 in the preceding period of observation.



During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 5.1 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls showed a gain of 14.2 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.23 at Nov. 1 and \$17.92 at Oct. 1, 1942, as compared with \$16.75 at the beginning of November, 1941. Attention must again 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 6lp.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed expansion at Nov. 1 which rather exceeded that usually indicated at the beginning of November. Data were furnished by 2,213 establishments, with a total personnel of 160,861 men and women, as compared with 157,919 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$3,941,490 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$3,881,983. The percentage gain in the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the per capita average slightly declined, standing at \$24.50, as compared with \$24.57 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$23.08.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 156.5, as compared with 163.4 at the same date in 1941. The latest figure therefore showed a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in the twelve months; the index of payrolls, however, was 1.3 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 753 financial institutions showed a personnel of 64,055, 118 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$1,972,357, as compared with \$1,972,743 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$30.79, as compared with \$30.74 in the last report. The index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Nov. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.5 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

With the exception of Alberta, all provinces reported heightened activity at the first of November. Except in Quebec, the gains were not large; in most cases, they were contra-seasonal. The falling-off in Alberta was also on a small scale. In all provinces, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1 reached a new high.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area continued to expand; the increase, which was contra-seasonal, was smaller than that indicated in the preceding report, or at the same date of 1941. All three provinces shared in the upward movement. The 948 co-operating establishments employed 141,526 persons, 2,823 more than at the beginning of October. This gain of two p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The index of employment stood at 189.0, as compared with 179.6 at Nov. 1, 1941.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was quieter, most of the loss taking place in animal food and lumber mills. Vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were rather more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation and trade reported seasonal increases. Mining, construction and services, however, showed some curtailment.

The salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,585,409, as compared with \$3,507,835 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita average rose slightly, from \$25.29 in the last report, to \$25.33 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$23.51. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 11.1 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 5.2 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in manufacturing, logging and construction; in the first-named, there was an especially large gain in iron and steel plants, with smaller but considerable improvement in the production of chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, transportation and services showed a falling-off. There was a small increase in retail trade and mining. The general expansion in Quebec exceeded the average, and was also larger than that indicated at Nov. 1, 1941. Statements for



the date under review were furnished by 3,375 employers, whose staffs aggregated 579,382; this was higher by 1.8 p.c. than the number reported at the beginning of October, 1942.

The sum of \$16,281,001 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$15,866,818 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 2.6 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$28.10, as compared with \$27.88 at Oct. 1, and \$25.08 at Nov. 1, 1941. The index number of employment, at 198.1 at the date under review, was 11.9 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, while that of payrolls was higher by 24.9 p.c.

Ontario.- Further moderate improvement was shown in Ontario; the gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years since 1920, but was smaller than in any other November during the war. Information was furnished by 5,724 firms with a working force of 751,939 men and women, as compared with 749,986 at Oct. 1. The reported payrolls, at \$23,398,532, showed an increase of 1.4 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$31.12, as compared with \$30.77 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$28.48 at the beginning of November, 1941. The index of employment, at 185.2 at Nov. 1, was fractionally higher than that of 184.7 in the last report, and 7.1 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1941, figure of 173.0. The latest index of earnings was 16½ p.c. higher than a year ago.

For the first time in many months, there was a shrinkage in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber, pulp and paper and textile mills were slacker, and there was a decrease in central electric stations. Further substantial expansion was indicated in iron and steel plants, while gains on a smaller scale were reported in rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but mining, communications and transportation showed curtailment.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while activity declined in Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 1,816 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 189,703, as compared with 188,163 at the beginning of October. This increase of 0.8 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period, 1920-1941. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November were also higher, at \$5,647,835, as compared with \$5,550,190 at the beginning of October. The per capita average earnings showed a gain, advancing from \$29.50 at Oct. 1, to \$29.77 at the date under review; at Nov. 1, 1941, the weekly average had been \$27.85.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by three p.c., while there has been a rise of 9.8 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest additions to the working forces in the Prairie Area at Nov. 1, 1942, were in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, food and textile factories. Transportation, building and retail trade were also busier. Other branches of construction and services showed reduced employment, while little general change was indicated in mining, logging and communications.

British Columbia.- There was another considerable advance in employment in British Columbia, the ninth in succession; the 1,402 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 showed a personnel of 173,383 men and women, 3,279 more than in their preceding return. This gain of 1.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 3.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The increase in employment was contra-seasonal, the trend at Nov. 1 in past years having almost invariably been unfavourable.

Manufacturing showed a further increase. There was important expansion in iron and steel products, while lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal products reported moderate curtailment, partly seasonal in character. Logging, communications, construction, trade and services showed improvement, that in construction being substantial.

The sum of \$5,776,322 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, when the reported salaries and wages exceeded by \$194,931, or 3.5 p.c., those disbursed at Oct. 1. The latest per capita average was \$33.32, as compared with \$32.81<sup>1/2</sup> in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.17 at Nov. 1, 1941. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 40.7 p.c., while that of employment, at 167.2 at Nov. 1, 1942, was 25.3 p.c. higher

than at the same date of 1941.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment showed an upward movement at the beginning of November in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. There were large advances in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Little general change took place in Ottawa, while activity moderately declined in Windsor. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment in each of these centres were greater than at Oct. 1; the per capita averages were also higher.

Montreal.- There was a further substantial gain in Montreal, most of which took place in the iron and steel division of manufacturing; chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants were decidedly busier, while textile factories showed some curtailment. With the exception of trade (which was moderately brisker), the non-manufacturing industries were quieter. Transportation recorded the greatest decline.

The 1,953 firms furnishing data at Nov. 1 had 271,097 employees, an increase of 3,825, or 1.4 p.c. over their working forces at the beginning of October. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was \$7,995,148, exceeding by 2.2 p.c. the sum of \$7,826,878 reported at Oct. 1. There was also an advance in the per capita average, which stood at \$29.49 at Nov. 1, 21 cents higher than the average of \$29.28 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.30.

The latest index of employment, at 178.6, was 12.9 p.c. above that of 158.2 at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 25.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec City.- The movement in Quebec was again favourable; the 232 co-operating employers had a staff of 36,315 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with 35,516 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages rose by 4.2 p.c. to \$918,838 at Nov. 1. The weekly per capita average stood at \$25.30, as compared with \$24.83 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$22.15 paid on or about Nov. 1, 1941. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical group, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Transportation and trade also reported heightened activity.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1941, had stood at 190.7, as compared with 254.1 at the date under review. This increase of 33.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 55.3 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- here was continued, important expansion in Toronto, according to data tabulated from 2,001 establishments employing 245,305 men and women, as compared with 239,866 at Oct. 1. The increase of 5,439 persons, or 2.3 p.c., was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the gain indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Most of the improvement at the date under review was in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel. Rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants also showed greater activity. Construction, trade and services likewise reported additions to the working forces, those in construction being considerable.

The co-operating firms reported that their weekly payrolls aggregated to \$7,577,696, as compared with \$7,349,106 paid on or about Oct. 1, 1942. The per capita average was then \$30.64, rising to \$30.89 at the date under review. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 190.9; this was almost 14 p.c. higher than that of 167.6 at the beginning of November of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 25 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Little general change was noted in Ottawa. Retail trade was busier, and there were small gains in services and in manufacturing, but construction released employees. Information was received from 250 employers, whose personnel included 21,471 men and women, 47 more than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Nov. 1 aggregated \$564,508. The per capita average was \$26.29, as compared with \$26.24 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$25.40 at Nov. 1, 1941.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 162.6, was slightly lower than that of 164.4 at Nov. 1, 1941; however, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.2 p.c. in this comparison.



Hamilton.- The trend continued upward in Hamilton, where the 354 reporting establishments had a working force of 63,006 persons; this was higher by 593, or one p.c., than the number they had employed in the preceding month. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages on or about Nov. 1 amounted to \$2,027,716. As compared with \$2,000,439 disbursed at Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.4 p.c. The per capita average earnings advanced, rising from \$32.05 in the preceding period of observation to \$32.18 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1941, the weekly average had been \$29.42.

Further improvement was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus divisions. Construction and trade were also more active, while little general change was shown in other classes.

In the period from Nov. 1, 1941, the index of employment, has advanced by ten p.c. to 192.9, while that of payrolls has risen by over 20 p.c.

Windsor.- For the first time in many months, employment in Windsor showed a slackening, 124 workers having been laid off by the 207 co-operating firms, whose staffs aggregated 42,165. The weekly payrolls, however, were slightly higher, at \$1,712,267, as compared with \$1,703,458 distributed by the same employers at Oct. 1. The per capita average was then \$40.28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, rising to \$40.61 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1941, figure had been \$35.71.

The falling-off in employment at the date under review took place mainly in the manufacture of vegetable foods. Iron and steel plants showed greater activity, while there was little change on the whole in the non-manufacturing classes.

The index of employment stood at 310.3, slightly lower than that of 311.2 at Oct. 1; however, it was higher by 26.8 p.c. than the Nov. 1, 1941, figure of 244.7. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 43.9 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of November showed its ninth consecutive advance. Manufacturing, construction and trade were decidedly busier; the gain in the first-named took place mainly in food factories. A combined working force of 57,608 men and women was reported by the 561 establishments furnishing statistics, who had employed 56,632 in the preceding month. There was thus an increase of 1.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. These were given as \$1,616,226 paid on or about Nov. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average rose from \$27.57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Oct. 1, to \$28.06 at the beginning of November; that at Nov. 1, 1941, was given as \$26.17.

The index number of employment, at 138.2 at the date under review, was higher by 3.8 p.c. than at the first of November in 1941; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 11.1 p.c.

Vancouver.- Further large additions to the personnel were reported in Vancouver at the beginning of November. Most of the advance was in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Trade and services were rather busier, while transportation and construction released some workers.

Statistics were received from 611 employers having a staff of 85,453 persons, as compared with 84,452 at Oct. 1. The index reached a new maximum, standing at 241.4; this was higher by 48.1 p.c. than that of 163.0 at Nov. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,779,216 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,723,581<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 72.7 p.c. since Nov. 1, 1941. The per capita average at the beginning of November, 1942, was \$32.52, comparing favourably with those of \$32.25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$27.88 at Nov. 1, 1941.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate and average earnings reported in various industries in Canada, the economic areas and leading cities.



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
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	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	175.0	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	118.9	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	173.3	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	156.8
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	181.5	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
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2

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

100.0	7.7	.1	4.7	2.9	31.6	41.0	10.3	4.9	2.0	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
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	103.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	103.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	103.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	103.8	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	123.5	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	229.3	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
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4

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

14.8                  2.0                  13.4                  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.



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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Mir.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
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
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.0	154.9	182.6	156.5

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

100.0	62.1	3.1	4.1	1.5	7.6	10.6	2.2	8.8
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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	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov. 1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.1	218.6	218.3	187.5	144.6	122.1	110.9	119.0
Animal products - edible	1.9	178.8	178.7	185.8	172.1	149.0	133.4	138.2
Fur and products	.2	125.7	125.8	131.8	117.6	114.3	95.1	99.5
Leather and products	1.6	133.6	138.0	144.0	121.4	123.1	106.1	109.2
Boots and shoes	.9	126.5	126.5	134.7	117.8	121.6	104.5	109.1
Lumber and products	3.4	114.9	119.2	119.5	104.1	88.2	77.7	89.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	102.2	108.7	109.0	95.6	76.0	66.5	77.4
Furniture	.5	108.3	111.0	118.2	105.0	90.8	88.8	93.5
Other lumber products	.9	168.2	166.4	160.4	134.0	126.0	104.8	121.4
Musical instruments	.1	42.9	42.5	86.2	78.2	53.4	53.5	56.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	160.1	190.7	172.2	150.5	146.6	134.7	138.0
Pulp and paper products	4.4	128.7	130.9	136.1	121.1	113.9	107.5	113.9
Pulp and paper	2.0	119.9	124.3	127.9	115.4	102.3	96.9	109.0
Paper products	.8	184.1	184.5	190.2	149.7	146.7	136.0	139.0
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.1	121.3	128.3	117.6	117.6	111.7	111.7
Rubber products	.9	127.6	125.9	145.3	120.1	115.6	106.1	115.1
Textile products	7.9	165.9	165.7	166.4	152.8	134.0	122.6	128.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	173.5	174.1	175.9	162.0	144.1	130.4	140.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	126.4	125.5	129.1	121.0	109.5	96.7	104.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.2	198.2	197.8	184.5	156.6	129.9	144.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	584.8	597.5	585.9	529.4	478.8	497.1	530.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	133.8	134.6	147.2	139.2	136.9	124.9	129.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	173.1	173.7	166.6	151.6	126.0	118.7	123.3
Other textile products	.9	173.3	174.2	168.4	150.3	123.3	107.1	98.8
Tobacco	.6	137.7	137.8	116.0	106.1	98.8	96.4	100.3
Beverages	.8	253.1	253.9	231.2	196.0	181.3	166.9	161.3
Chemicals and allied products	5.1	751.2	739.8*	429.0	218.9	175.7	159.6	159.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.4	132.2	135.4	114.7	99.4	89.3	94.4
Electric light and power	1.0	143.7	146.8	149.9	146.8	143.6	137.9	129.6
Electrical apparatus	2.1	276.8	269.9	227.0	173.5	138.8	136.0	158.6
Iron and steel products	23.7	321.0	312.2*	238.6	151.6	107.6	93.9	109.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	252.5	250.0	233.3	179.3	151.7	115.4	144.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	259.2	258.0	233.5	165.8	123.4	113.7	134.9
Agricultural implements	.6	123.9	129.5	108.4	83.6	60.1	60.7	80.2
Land vehicles	8.9	260.1	255.3	202.0	131.6	94.8	84.6	98.0
Automobiles and parts	2.5	308.1	303.0	253.4	200.0	139.9	132.5	151.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.3	1350.6	1234.5	549.8	287.3	62.4	72.0	68.2
Heating appliances	.3	157.6	155.6	171.6	157.0	142.7	139.5	135.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	326.1	324.4	255.1	185.6	131.6	96.8	130.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	311.1	307.6	261.4	162.7	124.4	106.3	120.6
Other iron and steel products	5.3	462.8	446.8*	338.7	172.1	119.9	103.7	113.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	379.2	369.7	302.9	211.5	167.6	155.6	159.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	197.7	200.0	188.3	178.7	168.5	155.1	149.5
Miscellaneous	.9	364.3	361.2	255.4	159.6	152.3	146.0	139.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	190.3	151.7	219.6	258.6	206.4	130.8	306.3
<b>MINING</b>	4.1	163.0	164.3	185.0	174.0	171.0	163.4	161.1
Coal	1.3	90.1	90.5	99.4	95.8	94.4	92.9	93.2
Metallic ores	2.2	325.3	327.9	378.9	351.5	353.6	335.5	320.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	159.8	162.0	166.7	156.6	143.7	135.8	145.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.5	104.7	105.9	100.0	90.4	86.7	85.5	88.9
Telegraphs	.4	128.5	128.4	118.0	105.5	100.0	97.0	101.9
Telephones	1.1	98.2	99.8	95.1	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.6	110.6	111.7	102.8	93.5	90.6	87.9	87.2
Street railways and cartage	2.1	160.2	159.2	151.3	140.0	133.5	125.2	116.8
Steam railways	4.2	97.6	97.3	89.8	79.6	79.2	75.7	77.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	103.5	112.0	97.3	94.8	86.1	94.6	93.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.6	154.9	149.6	147.7	120.5	117.6	122.5	131.7
Building	4.8	201.4	179.7	167.8	137.8	85.1	80.4	85.3
Highway	3.7	172.1	174.1	193.4	157.6	209.1	238.2	250.8
Railway	2.1	91.8	96.4	81.2	66.0	64.5	56.3	66.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.2	182.6	185.1	173.7	148.8	135.2	132.8	131.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	175.1	179.5	166.5	140.5	129.0	126.5	125.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.6	194.7	186.2	163.4	145.9	143.3	141.1
<b>TRADE</b>	8.8	156.5	153.5	163.4	148.9	140.2	135.6	137.0
Retail	6.8	165.7	161.4	171.8	154.9	144.8	141.3	144.6
Wholesale	2.0	132.3	132.4	141.3	133.4	128.1	122.0	119.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	183.3	181.3	167.6	139.2	123.6	114.6	125.2

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

\* Revised.



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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	35.4	184.4	186.4	164.0	135.1	114.9	101.8	120.1
	Lumber products	3.6	113.7	121.7	99.6	98.2	73.0	72.2	87.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9	197.1	199.0	195.2	179.6	166.7	154.5	187.9
	Textile products	3.1	120.3	119.5	120.5	113.4	96.3	83.4	91.0
	Iron and steel	16.8	283.3	282.5	224.5	147.9	117.3	96.8	129.4
	Other manufactures	8.0	144.7	147.7	145.3	137.1	127.2	114.8	119.5
	Logging	5.3	319.0	208.3	303.3	276.5	225.5	148.3	365.7
	Mining	10.8	101.5	102.4	115.7	113.4	114.8	112.9	110.9
	Communications	1.8	119.5	119.4	108.0	97.1	100.6	95.7	98.3
	Transportation	12.4	151.6	144.2	91.6	78.3	65.5	60.4	63.5
	Construction	24.8	368.9	370.6	411.2	178.6	154.3	184.7	198.3
	Services	1.7	285.6	315.6	262.3	207.0	172.9	173.5	168.0
	Trade	7.8	177.2	169.5	178.4	163.1	142.3	134.8	132.9
	<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	189.0	185.2	179.6	133.8	117.9	112.6
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	66.8	232.5	230.1	195.8	147.0	123.1	112.0	119.1
	Lumber products	2.6	133.8	140.6	132.6	111.2	97.0	83.9	96.9
	Pulp and paper	5.1	123.6	127.4	132.9	119.0	108.3	103.4	109.8
	Textile products	13.1	190.3	191.6	188.5	169.0	147.1	135.4	142.0
	Iron and steel	19.1	324.9	309.8*	261.3	140.4	94.5	81.2	98.1
	Other manufactures	26.9	271.7	258.2	200.7	154.1	134.1	122.4	123.6
	Logging	4.7	306.9	240.6	383.4	483.5	354.8	211.9	589.1
	Mining	2.4	307.9	305.7	320.2	288.1	288.9	264.1	252.7
	Communications	1.2	100.1	102.5	95.5	82.0	77.6	77.4	78.1
	Transportation	6.1	98.1	104.1	102.6	93.8	87.0	89.2	89.1
	Construction	10.5	148.0	141.9	126.2	124.3	140.2	136.6	103.7
	Services	2.1	169.8	172.2	159.2	130.8	120.8	119.0	124.2
	Trade	6.2	167.0	165.1	170.0	153.7	145.7	143.9	144.2
	<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	198.1	194.5	177.1	148.7	131.5	119.7
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	71.1	212.4	213.7	187.8	145.7	122.9	112.3	120.9
	Lumber products	2.8	95.8	99.2	98.4	86.8	73.1	66.9	80.9
	Pulp and paper	4.6	126.5	127.8	133.6	118.2	114.6	108.7	111.2
	Textile products	7.6	141.7	142.2	146.0	138.2	123.3	112.2	118.9
	Iron and steel	30.4	320.9	314.2	249.2	170.3	119.3	104.8	120.5
	Other manufactures	25.7	212.2	219.6	195.9	152.5	140.3	130.4	134.9
	Logging	1.7	139.6	109.2	150.4	186.3	171.5	94.6	227.8
	Mining	3.5	262.4	267.4	315.6	296.4	289.8	265.1	258.6
	Communications	1.4	92.4	94.1	90.9	85.4	78.9	78.4	85.4
	Transportation	5.3	105.2	105.7	100.2	90.7	87.5	83.0	87.2
	Construction	6.4	126.7	121.0	137.4	118.9	100.4	110.5	174.2
	Services	2.1	206.7	206.7	203.4	173.5	157.7	157.7	152.1
	Trade	8.5	157.7	154.9	168.9	155.1	146.5	140.1	144.6
	<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	185.2	184.7	173.0	142.5	124.4	115.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	37.4	179.1	175.6	161.7	124.4	113.4	103.7	109.2
	Lumber products	1.9	122.3	124.8	149.5	117.5	98.3	88.8	103.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	100.8	98.6	107.1	99.9	103.1	97.8	97.5
	Textile products	2.8	230.9	229.8	208.3	186.4	156.1	144.3	139.2
	Iron and steel	14.3	155.9	152.1	123.5	89.4	81.2	72.1	79.7
	Other manufactures	16.3	236.9	231.6	223.2	165.4	152.1	141.0	145.8
	Logging	.4	40.9	40.0	79.4	104.2	44.6	42.5	47.3
	Mining	6.7	143.2	143.1	153.6	141.7	131.8	126.8	134.2
	Communications	2.3	115.7	116.9	115.4	98.5	97.4	98.0	98.2
	Transportation	17.2	117.4	116.9	112.9	103.8	106.7	101.9	91.7
	Construction	15.6	116.8	119.2	116.9	113.7	106.2	108.2	101.6
	Services	3.1	155.4	160.0	145.9	129.9	117.8	113.3	105.9
	Trade	17.3	134.9	131.5	140.7	131.2	124.6	121.3	118.6
	<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	100.0	140.2	139.0	136.1	119.7	112.7	108.1
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	55.4	267.3	267.0	192.5	154.7	126.9	110.8	115.5
	Lumber products	10.1	128.6	131.6	142.6	125.1	108.2	89.7	93.1
	Pulp and paper	4.0	151.6	155.2	157.3	131.6	116.3	102.7	122.5
	Textile products	.9	191.4	188.7	184.5	157.3	128.6	128.4	123.4
	Iron and steel	26.4	966.2	937.4	363.1	170.7	93.1	86.3	83.6
	Other manufactures	14.0	198.6	204.4	196.0	191.7	163.1	143.9	147.5
	Logging	4.6	108.7	107.0	116.8	109.5	103.4	93.3	110.2
	Mining	4.6	97.1	97.6	116.5	112.5	112.0	118.9	111.7
	Communications	2.2	137.5	135.6	119.9	114.9	114.4	108.0	109.6
	Transportation	8.3	109.2	109.6	99.6	92.8	97.5	94.6	94.7
	Construction	12.4	178.5	155.5	109.6	77.8	87.9	90.8	97.1
	Services	2.6	154.1	152.7	140.0	132.9	120.9	110.5	110.4
	Trade	9.9	168.7	166.0	172.9	150.1	142.3	137.1	144.3
	<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	187.2	183.6	149.4	126.3	115.5	107.5

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	Nov.1 1942	Oct.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	76.2	216.5	210.8	183.2	136.9	115.8	105.1	111.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	146.1	144.2	158.1	147.1	141.2	133.6	130.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	131.2	131.1	132.0	116.2	117.7	109.9	110.3
Textiles	13.1	171.3	174.4	169.8	149.8	127.4	119.7	123.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	190.3	192.5	165.8	137.4	127.4	116.8	113.5
Iron and steel	28.8	312.1	292.7*	237.1	133.0	93.7	79.9	92.9
Other manufactures	23.5	206.5	185.4	168.0	133.9	118.4	107.2	114.8
Communications	1.3	68.9	70.0	66.9	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2
Transportation	4.0	89.2	101.3	108.4	105.0	94.8	96.8	96.8
Construction	5.0	84.4	85.9	76.3	60.2	76.3	109.9	68.2
Trade	10.4	158.8	157.6	160.8	149.5	141.2	137.8	136.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	178.6	176.0	158.2	124.3	110.7	107.1	106.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	76.1	329.6	326.1	233.1	156.3	114.2	101.9	106.6
Leather products	7.6	107.6	107.5	110.4	92.2	97.2	92.2	92.0
Other manufactures	68.5	427.2	422.2	287.8	184.1	121.9	106.4	113.1
Transportation	2.8	76.0	76.4	70.0	87.1	95.2	102.9	94.2
Construction	8.6	213.1	191.8	161.6	235.7	99.6	276.2	89.9
Trade	3.6	254.1	248.5	190.7	149.0	111.6	119.1	103.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	254.1	248.5	190.7	149.0	111.6	119.1	103.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	75.0	221.7	217.6	184.9	141.4	118.1	109.5	111.5
Plant products - edible	4.3	146.1	153.0	173.1	138.3	132.8	120.3	121.5
Printing and publishing	6.0	146.7	148.1	159.7	136.4	134.9	128.3	129.6
Textiles	8.6	128.8	126.9	129.8	118.7	103.5	96.4	99.0
Iron and steel	26.5	440.8	421.9	288.5	174.9	109.4	95.2	103.1
Other manufactures	29.6	209.8	207.2	176.6	139.2	121.1	114.6	113.9
Communications	1.2	72.8	74.5	71.1	70.3	67.7	67.8	67.9
Transportation	3.3	116.2	115.8	108.2	103.6	100.1	94.2	96.3
Construction	2.8	111.6	90.6	96.2	90.4	76.5	61.3	90.6
Trade	14.3	145.1	142.3	155.5	142.9	134.4	128.9	133.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	190.9	186.6	167.6	135.2	117.4	109.6	112.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	52.0	168.0	167.5	158.6	130.9	107.3	97.5	101.7
Lumber products	3.5	69.8	64.4	54.9	82.2	75.3	46.3	54.6
Pulp and paper	13.9	123.1	122.1	125.0	109.8	100.5	94.7	98.7
Other manufactures	34.6	234.8	236.3	219.0	164.2	124.5	117.9	120.9
Construction	10.9	152.6	161.4	222.8	132.7	124.6	113.3	118.7
Trade	20.5	176.8	172.7	175.2	157.9	144.6	141.2	143.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	162.6	162.3	164.4	131.2	113.1	106.1	111.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	86.3	204.7	203.7	183.1	137.0	113.9	103.2	121.6
Textiles	10.5	102.8	104.0	111.8	108.6	96.8	88.3	94.4
Electrical apparatus	10.1	198.2	194.3	172.6	137.5	115.8	105.5	136.2
Iron and steel	48.9	301.7	297.6	247.9	155.6	114.4	95.8	129.6
Other manufactures	16.8	157.8	160.8	158.9	135.9	128.2	127.0	128.5
Construction	3.3	126.7	113.9	119.4	90.8	59.9	75.0	53.1
Trade	6.6	148.6	143.5	155.2	147.2	135.0	133.1	141.7
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	192.9	191.1	175.3	134.4	112.8	103.8	119.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	91.1	355.2	356.2	274.4	212.9	153.5	141.9	165.7
Iron and steel	78.0	394.7	391.4	296.9	218.8	147.5	135.1	167.8
Other manufactures	13.1	222.3	237.7	199.0	193.0	173.9	164.8	158.2
Construction	2.5	111.7	113.4	113.6	58.5	45.2	45.4	80.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	310.3	311.2	244.7	188.5	140.4	130.6	154.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	58.6	170.9	169.6	160.7	115.9	106.4	98.7	103.1
Animal products - edible	6.4	200.7	190.2	193.0	159.0	144.3	133.9	157.4
Printing and publishing	3.9	99.7	98.1	108.2	103.0	106.7	99.3	100.3
Textiles	7.5	235.0	234.7	213.4	187.9	160.0	147.8	142.4
Iron and steel	20.1	134.2	134.8	116.6	85.3	77.5	72.0	78.0
Other manufactures	20.7	230.0	228.5	226.7	136.0	125.7	117.4	117.2
Transportation	5.1	76.2	74.3	77.7	83.7	81.3	80.8	82.1
Construction	5.2	106.6	99.4	81.8	80.4	48.8	38.6	57.1
Trade	25.3	116.4	112.6	120.7	108.4	104.3	102.0	101.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	138.2	135.8	133.2	107.5	99.3	94.7	98.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	63.3	417.9	409.4	229.9	155.6	126.5	114.2	116.5
Lumber products	5.4	109.1	110.0	137.7	124.3	99.4	75.8	81.2
Other manufactures	57.9	567.7	554.6	274.3	170.6	139.1	131.7	132.5
Communications	3.0	119.5	120.8	113.7	112.6	112.6	107.0	107.9
Transportation	6.8	90.4	91.3	83.3	93.0	97.5	102.3	104.0
Construction	7.8	171.8	177.8	99.8	51.7	51.6	69.8	87.6
Services	3.8	154.6	152.9	134.0	134.4	124.4	111.8	113.4
Trade	15.3	166.8	164.4	172.4	152.6	143.4	137.2	144.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	241.4	238.5	163.0	127.9	114.8	110.4	115.0

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

\* Revised.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,139,054	\$ 34,913,221	30.65	130.1	129.9	111.6	155.6	152.8	120.4
Animal products - edible	35,358	1,023,715	28.95	103.4	103.4	107.2	121.0	117.8	114.7
Fur and products	3,035	83,935	27.66	101.7	101.8	106.6	112.8	110.5	107.7
Leather and products	28,649	623,173	21.75	101.2	100.7	105.1	118.3	116.5	111.1
Boots and shoes	17,388	366,476	21.08	96.6	96.6	102.9	114.3	112.8	107.4
Lumber and its products	61,721	1,609,033	26.07	95.0	98.6	98.4	122.1	122.4	114.3
Rough and dressed lumber	36,224	976,759	26.96	88.3	93.9	94.3	117.4	119.3	112.7
Furniture	9,633	243,736	25.30	97.2	99.2	105.7	116.8	116.3	116.4
Other lumber products	15,864	388,538	24.49	113.3	112.1	105.3	140.4	136.1	117.4
Musical instruments	1,022	24,829	24.29	45.5	45.1	91.4	130.2	129.8	106.5
Plant products - edible	51,334	1,252,187	24.39	119.7	142.5	128.6	129.8	143.1	126.3
Pulp and paper products	90,316	2,568,194	31.98	100.3	102.0	106.1	109.7	110.5	113.1
Pulp and paper	36,214	1,256,186	34.69	99.5	103.2	106.1	111.1	113.7	116.7
Paper products	14,908	389,435	26.13	110.0	110.3	113.9	119.0	119.9	119.5
Printing and publishing	29,194	922,513	31.60	96.7	95.9	102.5	104.5	103.0	106.1
Rubber products	16,427	475,144	28.92	94.8	93.5	108.0	111.8	109.2*	114.2
Textile products	144,682	3,115,787	21.54	104.1	104.6	104.4	111.8	116.6	111.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,454	1,158,613	22.09	102.1	102.5	103.5	117.0	113.9*	112.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,378	538,442	21.22	100.5	99.8	102.6	114.9	109.3	111.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,368	282,979	22.88	105.9	105.4	106.2	120.6	119.3*	115.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,036	250,121	22.66	99.9	102.0	100.0	115.5	115.8	107.7
Hosiery and knit goods	21,880	434,211	19.85	93.6	94.1	102.9	111.1	108.1	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	52,918	1,109,759	20.97	111.2	111.6	107.2	127.0	122.9	112.2
Other textile products	17,430	413,204	23.71	104.4	104.9	101.0	118.8	116.7*	106.8
Tobacco	11,360	230,133	20.26	128.7	128.8	108.4	145.0	134.4	111.5
Beverages	13,974	451,859	32.34	123.1	123.5	112.5	135.1	134.4	114.5
Chemicals	94,062	2,796,514	29.73	230.0	226.5*	131.4	244.4	237.5*	139.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,058	445,268	29.57	100.1	99.2	101.6	123.6	119.2	111.3
Electric light and power	18,289	634,166	34.67	95.9	97.9	99.9	103.3	107.0	103.7
Electrical apparatus	39,574	1,246,565	31.50	134.4	131.1	110.6	152.4	145.8	118.1
Iron and steel products	436,058	15,436,575	35.40	157.9	153.6*	117.6	190.7	185.7*	126.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,323	1,098,306	33.98	119.6	118.4	110.5	131.5	130.0	110.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,512	965,263	35.01	115.1	114.6	104.5	133.2	129.0	110.2
Agricultural implements	10,397	333,919	32.12	114.8	120.0	100.5	136.1	144.2	109.2
Land vehicles	164,365	5,906,300	35.93	144.7	142.0	112.6	167.6	164.4	118.8
Automobiles and parts	45,074	1,826,182	40.52	120.1	118.1	100.0	132.2	130.6	92.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60,222	2,258,267	37.50	321.1	293.5	132.2	394.7	371.9	150.6
Heating appliances	5,162	153,449	29.73	99.5	98.2	108.3	115.9	112.1*	115.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,508	816,628	37.97	144.2	143.4	112.8	176.8	170.3	123.6
Foundry and machine shop products	16,715	585,900	35.05	133.9	132.4	112.8	174.1	173.4	128.3
Other iron and steel products	97,854	3,320,543	33.93	191.0	184.4*	139.3	262.9	254.7*	162.7
Non-ferrous metal products	57,409	1,894,052	32.99	138.4	135.0	110.5	165.2	159.0	124.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,082	550,519	36.50	110.0	111.3	103.9	121.6	122.0	110.5
Miscellaneous	15,644	451,573	28.87	177.3	175.8	124.3	235.1	221.4	134.9
LOGGING	56,467	1,204,124	21.32	120.2	95.8	138.7	137.1	112.1	138.6
MINING	76,251	2,705,651	35.48	92.0	92.7	104.4	104.2	105.1	118.4
Coal	24,752	800,087	32.32	98.5	98.9	108.6	127.8	128.2	141.4
Metallic ores	40,612	1,583,300	38.99	87.4	88.1	101.8	93.3	94.5	110.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,887	322,264	29.60	99.3	100.6	104.8	117.4	117.8	114.3
COMMUNICATIONS	27,959	800,994	28.65	107.7	109.0	102.9	113.8	116.4	103.6
Telegraphs	7,373	209,038	28.35	111.3	111.2	102.2	125.1	126.5	111.6
Telephones	20,586	591,956	28.76	106.5	108.2	103.1	110.3	113.3	101.1
TRANSPORTATION	139,327	4,811,967	34.54	111.5	112.6	103.6	121.6	122.1	111.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	38,493	1,221,143	31.72	109.4	108.7	103.1	121.2	119.2	108.5
Steam railways	77,830	2,953,408	37.95	113.2	112.9	104.2	122.2	121.9	110.8
Shipping and stevedoring	23,004	637,416	27.71	109.1	118.0	104.5	119.3	128.3	116.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	195,334	5,571,246	28.52	111.0	107.2	105.9	139.2	132.6	114.9
Building	87,659	2,962,952	33.80	142.7	127.4	118.9	168.0	148.1	124.7
Highway	68,205	1,605,032	23.53	95.5	96.6	110.0	114.6	116.5	115.2
Railway	39,470	1,003,262	25.42	91.0	95.5	80.4	119.5	127.0	95.2
SERVICES	40,680	741,437	18.23	106.8	108.3	101.6	121.7	121.3	106.6
Hotels and restaurants	24,762	427,408	17.26	107.0	109.7	101.8	127.5	128.1	109.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,918	314,029	19.73	106.5	106.0	101.4	114.5	112.9	102.8
TRADE	160,861	3,941,496	24.50	99.8	97.9	104.2	107.7	106.1	106.3
Retail	123,683	2,772,206	22.41	100.7	98.1	104.8	107.7	105.5	106.0
Wholesale	37,178	1,169,284	31.45	97.1	97.2	104.1	107.8	107.4	106.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,875,333	54,690,130	29.79	119.9	118.6	109.6	140.8	138.0*	117.3
FINANCE	64,055	1,972,357	30.79	106.9	107.1	105.5	114.2	114.3	107.2
Banks and Trust Companies	37,387	1,000,082	26.75	115.8	115.9	110.9	118.6	118.9	112.3
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,233	42,289	34.30	80.8	83.7	95.3	90.8	91.9	107.0
Insurance	25,435	929,986	36.56	97.3	97.4	99.3	111.2	110.8	102.0
TOTAL	1,899,988	56,662,487	29.82	119.3	118.1	109.4	139.7	136.9	116.9

\* Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1942, and November 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
<b>Maritime</b> - Manufacturing	50,148	1,389,229	27.70	121.2	122.5	107.8	149.2	146.3	117.8
<b>Provinces</b> - Lumber products	5,093	105,355	20.69	101.5	108.7	88.9	134.2	138.9	104.2
Pulp and Paper	5,448	162,565	29.84	105.3	106.4	104.3	119.3	115.7	115.4
Iron and Steel	23,805	774,445	32.53	154.7	154.3	122.6	184.9	177.8	130.1
Logging	7,480	178,492	18.51	122.8	80.2	116.7	152.2	101.2	123.3
Mining	15,314	447,755	29.24	85.4	86.1	97.4	109.6	111.2	125.1
Transportation	17,531	506,244	28.88	177.9	169.2	107.5	177.7	170.5	117.5
Construction	35,069	775,763	22.12	145.9	146.5	154.5	169.4	173.2	193.9
Trade	10,953	229,911	20.99	105.0	100.5	105.7	111.0	107.7	108.4
<b>Maritimes</b> - All Industries	141,526	3,585,409	25.33	124.0	121.5	117.8	146.0	142.8	131.4
<b>Quebec</b> - Manufacturing	387,256	11,058,417	28.56	133.7	132.3	112.6	164.2	160.1	124.6
Lumber products	14,849	336,995	22.69	93.0	97.7	92.1	135.2	135.3	115.4
Pulp and Paper	29,601	921,599	31.13	99.4	102.4	106.8	108.1	111.0	114.6
Textile products	76,173	1,551,967	20.37	106.0	106.7	105.0	121.1	116.8	111.2
Chemicals	53,536	1,361,310	29.16	282.6	275.6*	125.7	284.2	271.7*	131.3
Iron and Steel	110,596	3,942,855	35.65	157.2	149.9*	126.4	206.0	199.7*	144.1
Logging	27,187	464,643	17.09	134.6	105.5	168.2	164.8	129.2	173.4
Mining	14,126	459,085	32.50	104.5	103.7	108.9	112.8	112.5	116.4
Communications	7,041	219,215	31.13	109.4	112.0	104.4	109.2	111.2	99.2
Transportation	35,213	1,223,919	34.76	102.2	108.4	106.9	113.7	119.3	114.4
Construction	60,998	1,772,978	29.07	122.2	117.2	104.2	162.0	153.5	113.9
Services	11,765	203,651	17.73	114.3	116.0	107.2	131.0	131.9	110.1
Trade	35,796	874,093	24.42	101.2	100.0	103.0	108.2	106.8	102.2
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries	579,382	16,281,901	28.10	125.9	123.6	112.6	151.3	147.4	121.1
<b>Ontario</b> - Manufacturing	534,828	17,071,670	31.92	123.8	124.5	109.5	145.0	143.5	116.4
Lumber products	20,718	519,696	25.08	95.8	99.2	98.4	117.7	119.4	111.2
Plant products - edible	25,085	623,206	24.84	111.3	148.2	130.7	119.9	143.9	126.9
Pulp and Paper	34,477	1,127,657	32.71	100.6	101.7	106.3	110.8	110.9	113.0
Textile products	57,171	1,340,485	23.45	100.6	100.6	103.6	117.7	115.6	113.7
Chemicals	34,386	1,037,419	30.17	177.4	176.3	122.4	191.8	190.0	128.4
Electrical apparatus	26,021	834,449	32.07	121.1	118.0	107.0	143.9	137.3	117.9
Iron and Steel	228,811	8,142,115	35.58	143.3	140.3	111.3	166.1	162.6	116.9
Non-ferrous metal products	30,173	989,776	32.80	127.3	124.6	107.0	152.9	149.8	122.8
Logging	13,121	272,525	20.77	126.0	98.6	135.7	145.2	112.5	147.6
Mining	26,070	1,005,290	38.56	83.6	85.2	98.1	92.3	94.4	111.1
Communications	10,082	293,632	29.13	102.8	104.7	101.1	109.6	115.9	102.7
Transportation	39,433	1,409,182	35.74	110.4	110.9	105.1	121.0	119.2	110.1
Construction	48,182	1,458,258	30.27	85.5	81.6	92.7	103.6	98.8	102.7
Services	16,021	295,065	18.42	105.6	105.6	103.9	118.5	117.3	109.7
Trade	64,202	1,593,911	24.82	95.5	93.8	102.3	103.8	102.4	105.2
<b>Ontario</b> - All Industries	751,939	23,399,561	31.12	114.4	114.1	106.9	132.4	130.6	113.6
<b>Prairie</b> - Manufacturing	70,828	2,092,174	29.54	128.7	126.1	116.2	147.9	142.9	125.6
<b>Provinces</b> - Animal products - edible	9,984	293,113	29.36	117.0	111.5	108.9	132.0	123.0	118.2
Lumber products	3,542	92,009	25.98	86.7	88.5	106.0	111.5	111.4	112.5
Plant products - edible	5,908	150,660	25.50	144.1	136.4	129.3	147.8	132.7	124.4
Textile products	5,308	102,215	19.26	117.3	116.7	105.8	124.5	121.2*	108.5
Iron and Steel	27,049	860,217	31.80	140.8	137.4	111.6	165.7	160.1	127.4
Mining	12,697	497,170	39.16	117.8	117.7	126.3	138.3	134.4	141.7
Communications	4,441	120,794	27.20	104.7	105.8	104.4	110.4	109.0	104.9
Transportation	32,723	1,164,373	35.58	106.2	105.8	102.2	112.4	111.9	107.7
Construction	29,593	826,661	27.93	89.3	91.1	89.4	114.3	115.4	94.9
Services	5,908	105,414	17.84	95.5	98.3	89.7	106.8	107.0	95.5
Trade	32,803	827,673	25.23	102.4	99.8	106.8	109.3	107.5	108.9
<b>Prairies</b> - All Industries	189,703	5,647,835	29.77	109.3	108.3	106.1	125.0	122.9	113.8
<b>British Columbia</b> - Manufacturing	95,994	3,301,731	34.40	168.6	168.5	121.5	208.3	204.4*	130.3
Animal products - edible	5,499	157,567	28.65	116.8	116.8	145.0	128.1	132.5	141.1
Lumber products	17,519	554,978	31.68	95.7	97.9	106.1	119.2	117.3	118.4
Plant products - edible	7,020	164,365	23.41	186.9	205.2	158.7	199.2	213.0	154.8
Pulp and Paper	6,820	229,556	33.66	102.0	104.4	105.9	107.8	110.0	110.1
Iron and Steel	45,797	1,716,943	37.49	393.2	381.5	147.8	503.6	487.3*	166.0
Non-ferrous metal products	5,333	220,071	41.27	110.5	109.8	103.7	133.5	124.1	113.8
Logging	7,969	314,888	39.51	89.5	88.1	96.2	105.1	101.3	104.6
Mining	8,044	296,351	36.84	82.5	82.9	99.0	88.9	91.9	111.1
Transportation	14,427	508,249	35.23	107.6	108.0	98.1	128.4	129.8	109.0
Construction	21,492	737,586	34.32	170.2	148.2	104.5	230.1	190.7	114.0
Services	4,530	95,504	21.08	107.8	106.8	97.9	130.3	127.2	104.0
Trade	17,107	415,902	24.31	106.2	104.5	108.9	119.0	116.6	113.5
<b>B.C.</b> - All Industries	173,383	5,776,322	33.32	138.8	136.1	110.7	168.1	162.6	119.5

\* Revised.



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

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees reported at Nov. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1942	Nov. 1 1941
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	206,632	\$ 6,234,197	\$ 30.17	135.7	132.2	114.9	164.8	159.2*	124.5
Plant Products - edibles	8,480	213,561	25.18	101.5	100.1	109.8	116.1	112.5	114.0
Pulp and Paper	8,780	251,033	28.59	106.1	106.1	106.8	109.9	108.5	108.2
Textiles	35,432	739,477	20.87	107.8	109.8	106.9	121.2	118.0	111.5
Tobacco	7,618	154,672	20.30	131.2	132.8	109.8	153.2	141.5	125.2
Iron and Steel	77,909	2,871,325	36.83	166.4	156.0*	126.4	207.0	199.4*	141.4
Communications	3,373	126,361	37.46	106.0	107.7	102.9	106.9	107.9	103.1
Transportation	10,843	341,547	31.50	88.2	100.2	107.2	99.5	111.0	118.4
Construction	13,614	430,522	31.62	125.6	127.8	113.5	154.5	157.8	115.8
Services	8,406	155,560	18.51	109.0	120.8	103.0	127.1	127.7*	105.9
Trade	28,153	704,900	25.03	101.6	100.8	102.9	109.1	107.9	101.1
Montreal - All Industries	271,097	7,395,148	29.49	126.6	128.7	112.1	151.0	147.9*	119.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	27,621	714,788	25.88	175.2	173.4	123.9	216.8	208.5	132.2
Chemicals	11,343	280,732	24.75	261.4	250.0	160.9	304.0	333.2	181.3
Iron and Steel	6,111	209,404	34.27	241.3	249.8	112.2	281.8	284.7	128.9
Transportation	1,012	29,899	29.54	110.1	110.7	101.4	124.6	120.8	110.3
Construction	3,115	83,281	26.74	134.9	121.4	102.3	201.6	188.1	108.7
Services	1,150	17,489	15.21	104.9	105.2	106.6	115.5	118.4	111.0
Trade	3,123	65,633	21.02	102.7	96.0	95.5	111.8	105.3	101.4
Quebec - All Industries	36,315	918,838	25.30	155.0	151.6	116.4	192.6	184.9	124.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	183,881	5,875,507	31.95	136.3	133.7	113.6	161.4	156.8	122.4
Plant Products - edible	10,579	271,127	25.63	98.1	102.7	116.2	107.4	109.0	114.5
Pulp and Paper	14,709	478,357	32.39	98.1	99.1	106.8	108.3	108.5	111.9
Textiles	21,125	535,070	25.33	107.3	105.8	108.2	128.6	124.2	116.8
Chemicals	14,794	431,473	29.17	196.1	196.6	126.7	215.1	213.4	131.9
Electrical apparatus	12,142	321,625	31.43	130.9	126.0	107.8	149.2	142.6	116.3
Iron and Steel	65,030	2,278,495	35.04	184.7	175.7	120.9	222.0	215.2	135.4
Communications	3,050	110,134	36.13	102.7	105.1	100.3	107.8	118.6	101.1
Transportation	8,078	266,923	33.04	111.8	111.5	104.1	125.6	118.9	108.7
Construction	6,772	240,284	35.48	82.4	66.9	71.0	94.9	78.5*	71.7
Services	8,298	158,193	19.06	105.4	103.9	101.8	115.4	112.6	108.6
Trade	35,134	922,401	26.25	98.5	96.6	105.6	105.6	104.1	107.2
Toronto - All Industries	245,305	7,577,696	30.89	124.5	121.7	109.3	145.1	140.8	116.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,204	328,724	29.34	112.1	111.7	105.8	132.9	129.9	115.9
Pulp and Paper	2,972	89,617	30.15	105.8	104.9	107.4	111.2	109.5	107.2
Iron and Steel	3,439	112,349	32.67	100.2	101.4	101.7	146.5	146.7	131.9
Construction	2,329	66,474	28.54	94.5	100.0	138.0	116.2	126.2	193.7
Services	2,002	33,083	16.52	115.6	114.1	109.1	137.7	137.2	115.3
Trade	4,390	93,054	21.20	102.6	100.2	101.6	106.6	106.5	101.3
Ottawa - All Industries	21,471	564,508	26.29	108.0	107.8	109.2	124.5	124.0	121.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	54,365	1,785,228	32.84	123.6	123.0	110.6	144.4	143.1	119.0
Textiles	6,625	153,874	23.23	95.6	96.7	104.0	111.1	109.9	110.2
Electrical apparatus	6,374	220,564	34.60	122.4	120.0	106.6	160.0	149.3	123.1
Iron and Steel	30,830	1,094,213	35.49	141.5	139.6	116.3	158.3	157.4	121.9
Construction	2,054	72,233	35.17	82.9	74.5	78.1	110.2	99.7	85.0
Trade	4,161	105,235	25.29	97.9	94.5	102.2	108.0	105.2	103.7
Hamilton - All Industries	63,006	2,027,716	32.18	119.1	118.0	108.3	139.7	137.8	116.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	38,396	1,589,702	41.40	137.4	137.7	106.1	144.7	143.9	99.2
Iron and Steel	32,884	1,410,396	42.89	139.8	138.6	105.2	147.8	146.6	97.7
Construction	1,041	39,083	37.54	163.5	166.0	166.3	211.1	213.7	171.4
Trade	1,221	34,275	28.07	97.9	98.0	99.3	101.7	100.2	91.5
Windsor - All Industries	42,165	1,712,267	40.61	135.0	135.4	106.4	144.5	143.8	100.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,765	975,551	28.89	127.2	126.2	119.6	146.0	141.5*	129.2
Animal Products - edible	3,675	119,276	32.46	103.7	98.3	99.7	128.6	114.4	117.5
Textiles	4,302	82,564	19.19	116.9	116.8	106.2	123.2	120.1*	104.3
Chemicals	4,047	126,401	31.23	71.5	74.7	79.7	83.8	85.1*	83.6
Iron and Steel	11,562	370,744	32.07	120.7	121.2	104.9	143.4	141.3	117.7
Communications	1,226	35,373	28.85	97.4	97.3	102.7	102.3	94.9	95.7
Transportation	2,937	92,434	31.47	105.1	102.5	107.2	112.5	111.3	113.1
Construction	3,003	96,893	32.27	68.9	64.3	52.9	73.6	67.6	44.2
Services	2,053	35,984	17.53	104.9	106.2	103.2	116.0	114.8	105.4
Trade	14,596	379,247	25.98	104.3	100.9	108.2	113.5	109.8*	111.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	57,608	1,616,226	28.06	113.1	111.1	109.0	125.9	121.7*	113.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	54,060	1,889,771	34.96	225.4	220.8	124.0	289.2	281.2*	135.7
Lumber Products	4,610	140,119	30.39	83.2	83.8	105.0	102.1	104.4	120.2
Iron and Steel	37,309	1,392,912	37.33	462.1	447.8	155.4	584.7	561.2*	171.9
Communications	2,557	67,816	26.52	109.9	111.1	104.6	118.8	119.6	113.1
Transportation	2,860	199,032	33.96	108.0	109.1	99.5	122.1	122.5	108.7
Construction	6,640	223,208	34.37	216.9	224.5	126.0	265.8	268.5	137.8
Services	3,275	70,734	21.60	112.8	111.6	97.8	137.7	133.7	103.9
Trade	13,052	323,260	24.77	104.0	102.5	107.5	117.6	115.2	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	85,453	2,779,216	32.52	170.1	168.1	114.9	216.0	211.7	125.1

\* Revised.

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