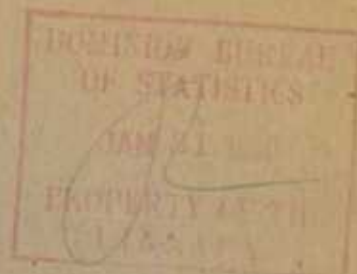


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DURING
1939



OTTAWA
1940

Price 25 cents

A p p r e c i a t i o n .

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing monthly statistics on employment. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of this subject. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1939.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

Various factors at home and abroad, combined to make 1939 in many respects a year unparalleled in the nineteen for which employment data are available in the Dominion. The harvesting of the largest wheat crop in eleven years takes first place among the beneficial influences of domestic origin, and the visit of the King and Queen was also highly important in its effect on business; on the other hand, a generally late spring retarded seasonal operations in April and May. Among the external causes making for unusual conditions in 1939 may be cited, first, the general uncertainty engendered by the disturbed political situation in Europe, and second in place, but first in importance, the outbreak of hostilities in September. The revival of activity in the United States also had a stimulating effect upon business in Canada; the recovery in that country, though undoubtedly accelerated in certain lines by orders due to the European war, is regarded in the States as having originated largely in improved domestic conditions.

A slackening in industry had been generally evident in Canada during 1938, and under pressure of seasonal influences, this slowing-up continued into the first four months of 1939. The curve of employment was uninterruptedly downward from October 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939, during which period the index, (1926=100), declined from 116.7 at the former to 104.9 at the latter date, or by nearly twelve points. The commencement of seasonal operations, the activities connected with the Royal Visit, and other factors making for expansion, resulted in a rising level of employment in succeeding months; although the May 1 increase was decidedly below normal (due mainly to the late spring), the improvement in the next two months was rather above the average, and by August 1 the index, standing at 117.5, had gained slightly more than had been lost in the period since October, 1938; on the whole, the advance in these first months of the 1939 period of industrial expansion was slightly above the average from May 1 to mid-summer in the experience of the years since 1920.

Stimulated by war-time demands on industry, together with the generally better crop conditions, the movement was even more sharply upward from midsummer until Nov. 1, 1939, when employment reached a level surpassed for the time of year only by that of Nov. 1, 1937 and 1929. In these months from Aug. 1, the rate of increase substantially exceeded the average, being from two to three times as great. There was, on the whole, a moderate slowing-down in employment at the beginning of December, mainly in those divisions whose active seasons had ended, but the loss was decidedly less-than-normal, and the Dec. 1 index was the highest yet recorded at that date, being slightly above the previous maximum December figures, reported in 1937 and 1929.

Despite the unusually great industrial activity generally prevailing in the latter months of 1939, employment averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the annual index, at 113.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, was fractionally lower than the 1937 mean of 114.1, and several points below the 1929 high average of 119.0. With these exceptions, it was higher than any other annual figure since the record was commenced in 1921.

During 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 139,810 individual returns on employment, a monthly average of 11,651 reports. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,105,712^{1/}, varying between 1,015,632 at April 1, and 1,206,183 at the beginning of November. In 1938, the range had been from 1,001,970 at April 1, to 1,119,291 at October 1, while the monthly average was 1,069,780; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated 128,628, an average of 10,719 per month.^{2/}

A brief analysis of the 1939 employment situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions, shows that all provinces except New Brunswick shared to a greater or less degree in the improvement indicated over 1938; unfavourable conditions in logging in the early months of the year under review were mainly responsible for this variation from the general trend, the lumbering industries being particularly important in the industrial structure of New Brunswick. From the beginning of August, 1939, however, employment in that province was at a higher level than in the latter part of 1938.

Six of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported greater activity, on the whole, in 1939 than in the preceding year; these were Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the annual indexes were slightly lower than in 1938. Employment in these eight cities, taken as a unit, showed an advance approximating that indicated generally in the Dominion.

Manufacturing as a whole, afforded rather more employment; the curve rose from a level several points below that of 1938 in the first months of 1939, to an all-time high at November 1 and December 1, but the average index was only slightly higher than in 1938, while it was two points lower than in 1937. The moderate improvement in 1939 over 1938 took place in the group of non-durable manufactured products, which afforded rather more employment than in either the preceding year or 1937, while the durable goods division showed, on the average, a falling-off in both these comparisons, despite the activity prevailing in the heavy industries towards the close of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported reduced employment, owing to the widespread slackness indicated in bush-work in the winter of 1938-39; in the second half of the year under review, however, the situation was generally better than in the same months of 1938. There was a fractional decline in the average index for communications, while mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade generally afforded rather more employment, on the average, in 1939 than in the preceding year.

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A comparison of the 1939 employment aggregate with the total estimated population appears in this Annual, beginning on page 8.

2/ In comparing this figure with that for 1939, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index number for the growth in the number of co-operating employers. See also the footnote on page 29.

Chart 1



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 last nine years.

2. - STATISTICS FROM FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to the reports from the 11,651 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of their employment were tabulated during 1939 from banks, trust companies and stock market operators, while from the early summer the co-operation of insurance companies was also sought. The mailing list for the last-named is still in process of building up, but it is hoped shortly to complete this work.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,113 in the last ten months of 1939, the sample having been representative from February; the number of co-operating establishments averaged 413, and the average index was 109.1, on the 1926 base. The inclusion of these data brings the total number of reports tabulated monthly during 1939 to an average of 12,064, and the average number of employees covered in the monthly surveys to 1,138,825. The average index for the ten months, Mar. 1 - Dec. 1, was 115.0, including the data for financial organizations; this was fractionally lower than the figure of 115.2 reported in the same months by the eight industries enumerated in the preceding paragraph, whose records go back to 1920.

Although the experience with the statistics from financial organizations is perhaps too brief to give much significance to conclusions drawn from their course, it is nevertheless interesting to note, from the information now available, that their employment has since the basic year 1926 shown an upward movement more commensurate with that indicated in manufacturing than in any other industry; the 1939 index for the former averaged 109.1, compared with the manufacturing index of 112.3. When more complete data are available from the insurance companies, the third member of the banking and investment group, it is expected that the correspondence will be closer, since the inclusion of the insurance reports now on hand, tends to raise the index for the financial division as a whole.

As had been anticipated, the inclusion of the figures from financial organizations makes comparatively little difference to the general index, but what effect it has is toward stabilization; when general employment is quiet, the index is fractionally raised by the figures from banking, investment and insurance companies, while in months of greater industrial activity it is fractionally lowered. While the effect is slight, it is generally beneficial; the widening of the background of the surveys tends in some degree to minimize the peaks and the troughs to which the Canadian employment curve is unusually subject on account of the seasonal character of many of our industries. The inclusion of the statistics from banking and investment companies also adds to the value of the monthly surveys of employment, by enlarging their representation of the various sources of livelihood open to the Canadian people. This objective is particularly desirable in view of the use made of the monthly employment figures in the calculation of the Bureau's estimates of unemployment.

As already stated, the mailing list for the insurance group is still in process of building up; it may be noted, however, that for December 1, 1939, statistics were furnished by 425 branches of life, casualty, fire and other insurance companies, whose employees numbered 22,993. Based on the 1926 average employment afforded by these companies, the index was 119.9, as compared with the Dec. 1 index of 122.7 in the industries originally included in the monthly employment surveys. The addition of these figures, with those of banking and investment companies, to the general index reduces it to 122.3, the same figure as that resulting from the addition of the data from banks, trust and investment companies to the statistics for the groups for which the indexes are available since 1920.

The 1939 Review of Employment.

The Annual Review for 1939 reproduces in succeeding pages, the Bureau's estimates of employment and unemployment, and contains (1) a short discussion of the general and provincial ratios between the total population and the number of workers included in the monthly surveys of employment; (2) a brief comparison of the employment levels indicated in certain industries and units of population, reproduced from the 1938 Annual, with an additional chart and explanation dealing with the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade in the five economic areas, and (3) a comparison of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States. Following these comparisons, are analyses in some detail of the situation as reported by establishments in the various provinces, cities and industries. Numerous charts and tables of index numbers are also given.

3. - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: - agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job. Persons who have retired, those living on income and others reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

In explanation of these figures, it may be pointed out that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation, not only from year to year, but also from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels or in construction, etc., during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus, the estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of wage-

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

earners in employment do not include men joining the forces who previously were not wage-earners under the census definition, while the estimates of unemployment continue to include enlisted wage-earners who did not have work at the time of their enlistment. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment since August 31, 1939, are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The table on the following page shows that the total number of estimated wage-earners in Canada, as defined in the first paragraph of this section, was higher in 1938 than in any preceding year except 1937, when greater-than-average industrial activity resulted in an increase in the number of wage-earners; this was in accordance with the theory briefly mentioned in a preceding paragraph. The estimated number of wage-earners in employment in 1938 was also greater than in many other years, although it was not equal to the number estimated as having employment in 1937, or in the period, 1928-1930. The estimated number of unemployed men and women in 1938 was larger than in the preceding twelve months, but was lower than in the years 1931-1936. However, it considerably exceeded the estimates for any earlier year for which calculations have been made.

At the time of writing, estimates are available for the first eleven months of 1939. These show that the total number of wage-earners, as already defined, was, on the average, slightly larger than in the preceding year, being in fact, greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The estimated number of total wage-earners reached its peak in October, 1939, when it was 32.1 p.c. higher than in 1926.

The number of wage-earners in employment towards the end of 1939 was also unusually high; nevertheless, last year's maximum, at October 31, was exceeded by the estimated figures for the months, June to October, 1929, and again by the figures for September and October, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was greater than in 1938, or any earlier year since 1921, except 1937 and 1929.

The estimated number of unemployed wage-earners declined steadily from the 1939 high of 494,000 at March 31, to 283,000 at the end of October; it was then larger than in July to October of 1937, and also exceeded the figures for two months in 1930, but was otherwise the smallest figure since 1929. There was an increase of some 13,000 in the estimate for November 30, 1939, when the figure of 296,000 was, with the exception of that for the preceding month, the lowest since November, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was 4.7 p.c. below the 1938 mean; while greater than in 1937, it was lower than in earlier years since 1930.

According to these estimates, the proportion of unemployed to the total number of wage-earners (as previously defined) was 14.1 p.c. in the first eleven months of 1939, as compared with 15.1 p.c. in 1938, but with 12.5 p.c. in 1937. In 1933, this proportion was 26.5, the maximum recorded, while the smallest was that of 2.5 p.c. in 1928.

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch,^{1/} showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, Annually from 1927 to 1938, and by Months, 1939.

(1926=100)

Year	Total ^{1/} Wage- earners	Indexes of total Wage- earners (1926=100)	Wage- earners in employ- ment	Indexes of Wage- earners employed (1926=100)	Wage- earners un- employ- ed	Indexes of Wage- earners un- employed (1926=100)	Per cent of unem- ployed in total estimated wage- earners
	000 omitted		000 omitted		000 omitted		
1927 - Average	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928 - "	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929 - "	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930 - "	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931 - "	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932 - "	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933 - "	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934 - "	2,530	118.2	2,009	98.4	521	525.3	20.6
1935 - "	2,539	118.6	2,056	100.7	483	487.9	19.0
1936 - "	2,572	120.2	2,142	104.9	430	434.3	16.7
1937 - "	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938 - "	2,704	126.3	2,297	112.5	407	411.1	15.1
1939 - Jan. 31	2,678	125.1	2,193	107.4	485	489.9	18.1
Feb. 28	2,684	125.4	2,193	107.4	491	496.0	18.3
Mar. 31	2,655	124.1	2,161	105.9	494	499.0	18.6
Apr. 30	2,659	124.3	2,186	107.1	473	478.0	17.8
May 31	2,724	127.3	2,329	114.1	395	399.0	14.5
June 30	2,754	128.7	2,385	116.9	369	372.7	13.4
July 31	2,771	129.5	2,419	118.5	352	355.6	12.7
Aug. 31	2,793	130.5	2,461	120.6	332	335.4	11.9
Sept. 30	2,806 ^{2/}	131.1	2,506 ^{3/}	122.8	300 ^{4/}	303.0	10.7
Oct. 31	2,828 ^{2/}	132.1	2,545 ^{3/}	124.7	283 ^{4/}	285.9	10.0
Nov. 30	2,821 ^{2/}	131.8	2,525 ^{3/}	123.7	296 ^{4/}	299.0	10.5
1939 - Average (11 months)	2,743 ^{2/}	128.2	2,355 ^{3/}	115.4	388 ^{4/}	392.1	14.1

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M.C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced at 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa. For definition of the term "wage-earner" see the opening paragraphs under Section 3.

2/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage-earners.

3/ Not including enlistments.

4/ Less the number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

4. - THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.

The extent to which the monthly surveys are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage-earners of the Dominion, and consequently of conditions among the general population, is indicated in a comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments with the total population figures.

According to the latest Decennial Census, the population in 1931 numbered 10,376,000 of whom 2,100,139 were wage-earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates and the proportion included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000 or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above stated, theoretically - possible coverage of 13.2 p.c; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are in the main restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls; there are, however, some rare exceptions - where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments ^{1/} employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air-mails.

While a generally higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1939 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth^{2/} in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last eight years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 11.1 p.c. in the 1939 employment index over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of 9.1 p.c. in the total population, estimated at 11,315,000 for 1939.

As a result of these various factors, the proportion of the total population included, on the average, in the employment surveys for 1939 was 9.8 p.c., compared with 9.1 p.c. at the census date. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (At November 1), 1,066 men and women in each 10,000 of the total population belonged to the working forces of the establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its 1939 low, at April 1, only 897 per 10,000 of the population were working for these firms.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1937 was only 23½ p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.6 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1937 Census, the latest data available when this Review was prepared.

2/ Adjustment is made in the index for this factor.

A comparison^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage-earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date: Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 68.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage-earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportions that those on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in practice to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey issued within four weeks of the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

The following table contains the populations and proportions as at June 1, 1931, and for 1939; the 1931 comparisons are given to show the proportions that existed when an actual count of the population and its industrial distribution was last made:

Area	Total Popu- lation (in thou- sands)	Data for June 1, 1931			:	Data for 1939	
		Proportion	Proportion	Proportion	:	Proportion	
		of total	of total	of total	:	of total	
		number of	number of	number of	:	number of	
		wage-	wage-earners	wage-earners	:	wage-earners	
		earners	at work in	on staffs	:	on staffs	
		at work	the in-	of firms	:	of firms	
		in all	dustries	furnishing	:	furnishing	
		industries,	included in	monthly	:	monthly	
		to total	the employ-	employment	:	employment	
population	ment surveys,	data for	:	data in 1939,			
as 100	to the total	June 1, 1931,	:	to total			
	population	to total	:	estimated			
	as 100 p.c.	population	:	population			
		as 100 p.c.	:	as 100 p.c.			
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	
Maritimes	1,009	17.3	10.9	7.1	1,100	7.4	
Quebec	2,874	20.1	14.1	9.7	3,210	10.7	
Ontario	3,432	23.5	15.9	11.2	3,752	12.1	
Prairies ...	2,354	15.4	8.0	5.3	2,465	5.4	
Br. Columbia .	694	25.4	17.7	11.4	774	12.1	
Yukon & N.W.T.	13	-	-	-	14	-	
Canada ..	10,376	20.2	13.2	9.1	11,315	9.8	

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ In this regard see footnote 1/ on page 10.

The varying increases in the estimated population from East to West since 1931 have, according to this table, been accompanied by small gains in the proportion of the total estimated population represented by the employment surveys. It therefore follows that the latter are not only maintaining, but are increasing their representative character, by generally keeping pace with changes in both the industrial and the general population. This aspect is particularly important in its relation to the prevention of a bias in the employment indexes.

5. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

In the United States,^{2/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences in the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. However, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1. - Manufacturing.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure was 101.7; the conversion to the latter, therefore, slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In accordance with its established policy, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently adjusted its indexes of employment in manufacturing, to conform to the general levels indicated by the statistics of the Biennial Census of Manufactures. This is the fourth biennial revision of the kind that has been made; the figures recently adjusted are those from 1935, which now conform to the movements shown in the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

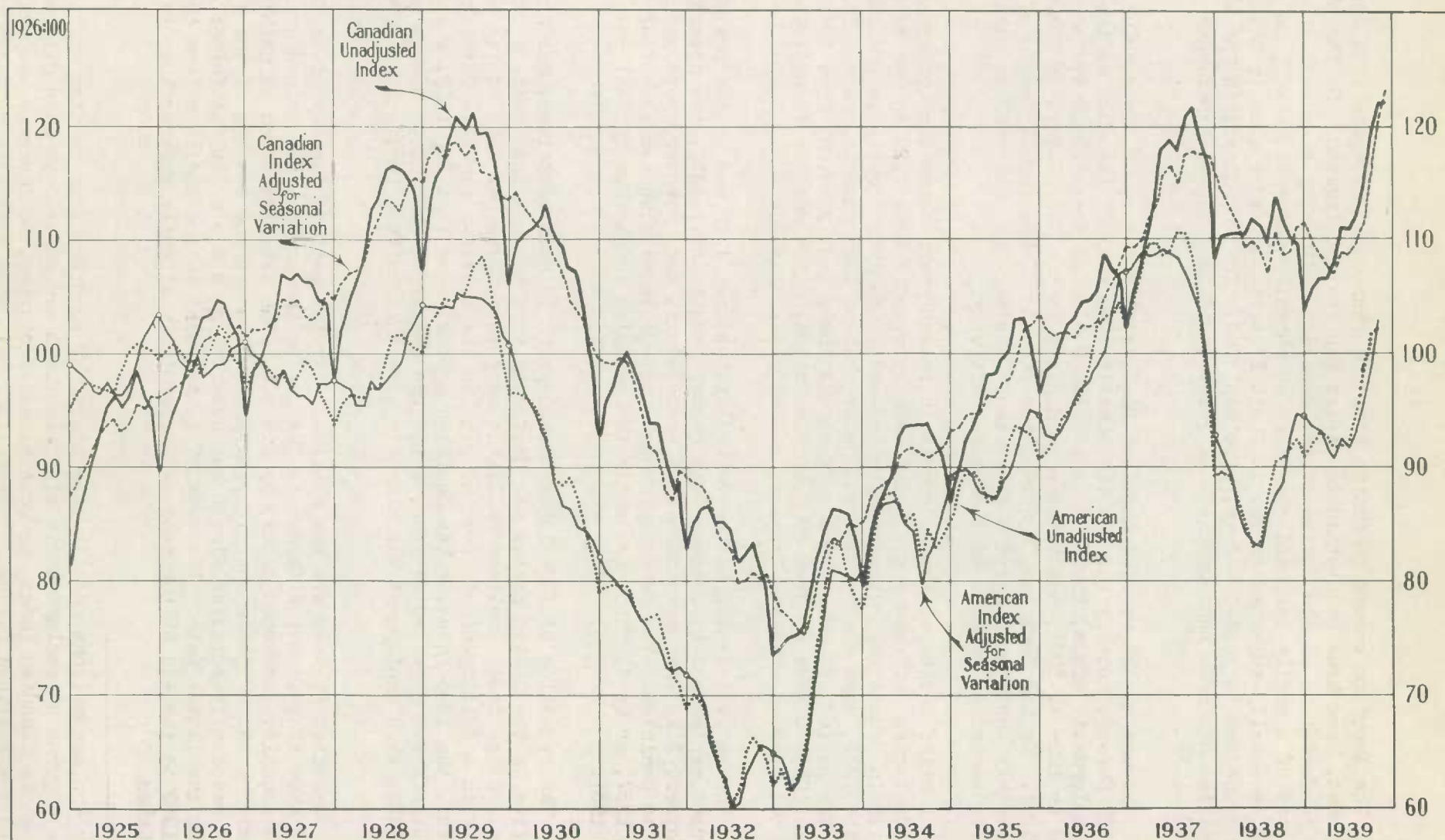
1/ Thus, according to the 1937 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged just under 16 in the Maritime Provinces, and just over 16 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 26; Ontario, 33; British Columbia, 25; Canada, 27. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but with the exception of coal-mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes. (The reference to this footnote appears in the second paragraph on page 9.)

2/ The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Chart 2

1925 TO 1939



The American indexes have been converted from their base, 1923-25 = 100

The American curves in charts 2 and 3, reproduced from the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, have been re-plotted to depict the revised figures. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves in Chart 2 correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, also depicted. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

The use of the revised American figures alters some of the conclusions drawn in the 1938 Survey, notably through the substitution of 1937 for 1929 as the year of maximum employment. Thus, the 1929 index (106.0 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, or 104.2 converted to 1926 as 100), now takes second place to the 1937 figure of 108.6, (106.8 on 1926=100). In the Dominion, however, the records of the Annual Census of Industry and the monthly employment surveys agree that 1929 was the peak year in manufacturing, 1937 coming second in respect of industrial activity.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{1/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low.

American figures are now available for the period, January 15 to November 15, 1939, and show that from the former to the latter the crude index gained by 12.6 p.c. and the seasonally-corrected index, by 8.8 p.c. The Canadian crude at both November 1 and December 1 was a little over 17 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, while the seasonally-adjusted figure had advanced by 8.3 p.c. at the former and by 11 p.c. at the latter date. The rate of improvement in the Dominion from the beginning of 1939 to the end of the year was accordingly slightly greater than in the United States.

1/ For the comparisons made in this study, of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

If comparison is made with the data for 1938, however, a rather different picture is presented, since the recession in the United States in that year had reduced employment to a relatively greater extent than was the case in Canada. Thus, the American index (on 1926 as 100) advanced from 88.2 in the preceding year to 94.6 in 1939, or by over seven p.c., whereas the Canadian crude figure in 1939 averaged only a little better than one p.c. over the 1938 average. It is, however, important to note that employment in manufacturing in this country during 1939 was only about two p.c. below the level of 1937, while that in the United States averaged over eleven p.c. lower.

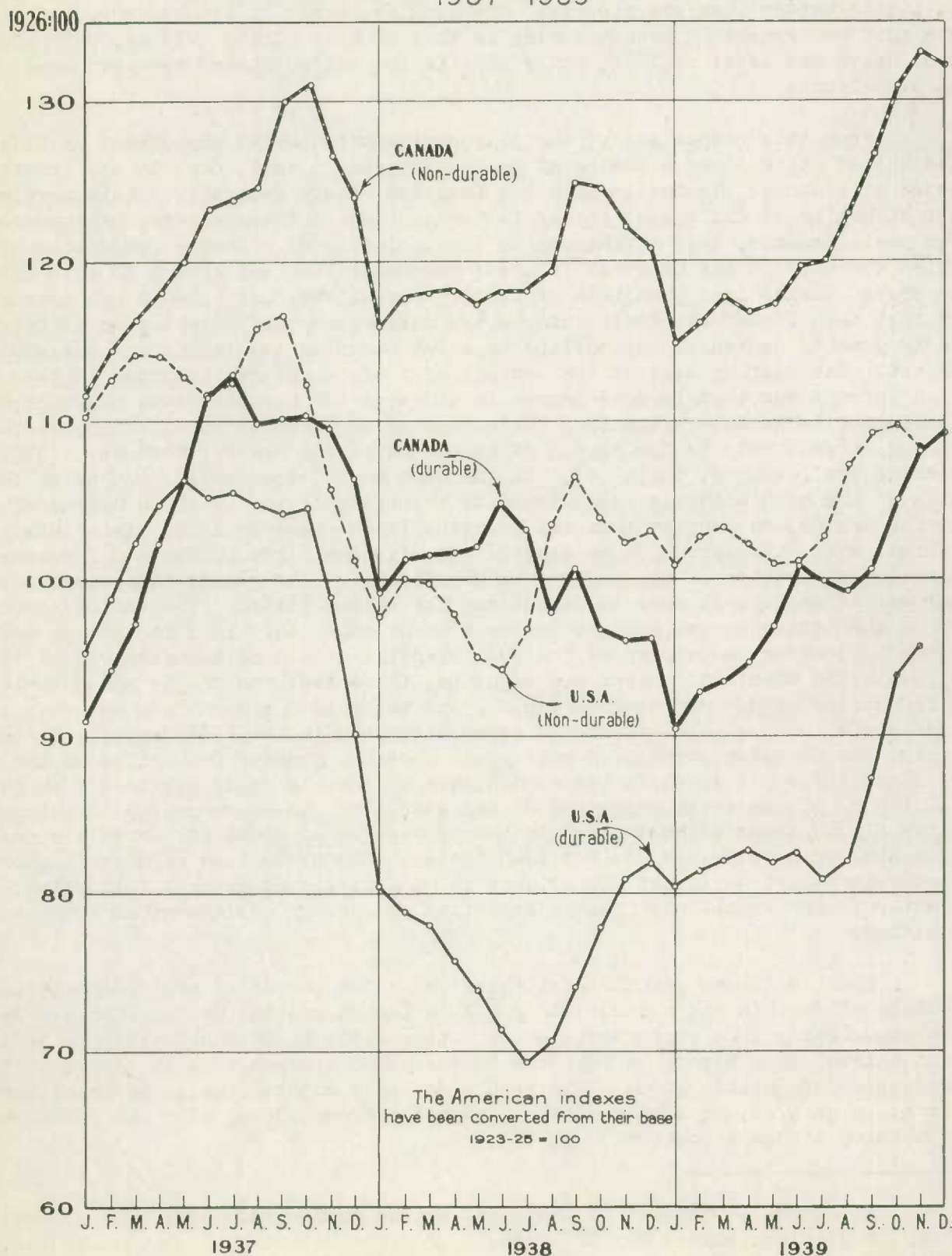
From this comparison of the course of manufacturing employment in Canada and the United States over a number of years, it appears that, despite the greater influence of seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there generally exists a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. In some small measure, this may be due to the inclusion of a larger proportion of "salaried workers" in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject. The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number of employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that was practically the same in 1939. Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be discovered. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures 1/ to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Since the fluctuations of employment in the production of goods for immediate consumption are ordinarily less violent than those in the production of durable goods, this moderate variation in the proportions is undoubtedly an extremely important contributor to the relatively greater stability of factory employment as a whole in the Dominion.

Chart 3 traces for the last three years the course of employment in the manufacture of durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. The graph shows clearly that employment in the latter class in both countries is ordinarily at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods. One reason for this superiority is no doubt the existence, in general, of a more clearly defined correspondence with the growth of the population within a country.

1/ United States Department of Commerce, Census of Manufactures: 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1937-1939



During 1936, the American employment index for the durable goods (on 1926=100) averaged 88.5, while the Canadian figure was a little higher, at 90.1; the upswing in 1937 raised the former figure by fifteen per cent and the latter by 16.8 per cent. The slump in the following year resulted in a decline of over 25 p.c. in the personnel of plants manufacturing durable goods in the States. The recession also lowered employment in Canadian factories, but to a much smaller extent, there being a decline of less than five per cent from 1937.

The 1939 movements in the durable goods industries were definitely upward in both countries; indeed, the percentage increase from the beginning to the end of the year were similar. In the United States, the growth from Jan. 15 to Nov. 15 (the latest date for which information is available) was 19.2 p.c., while from January 1 to December 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is not so great in either Canadian or American factories as that in the durable goods, while, on the whole, the fluctuations in this country since 1936 have not been so pronounced as in the States. From 1936 to 1937, an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1938 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

During 1939 the trend of employment in the non-durable groups has been decidedly upward in both cases; the gain of 4.3 p.c. over 1938 shown in the States was somewhat larger than that of 2.3 p.c. reported in this country. Where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. This discrepancy is less than that existing in a similar comparison of the Canadian and American indexes for the durable goods.

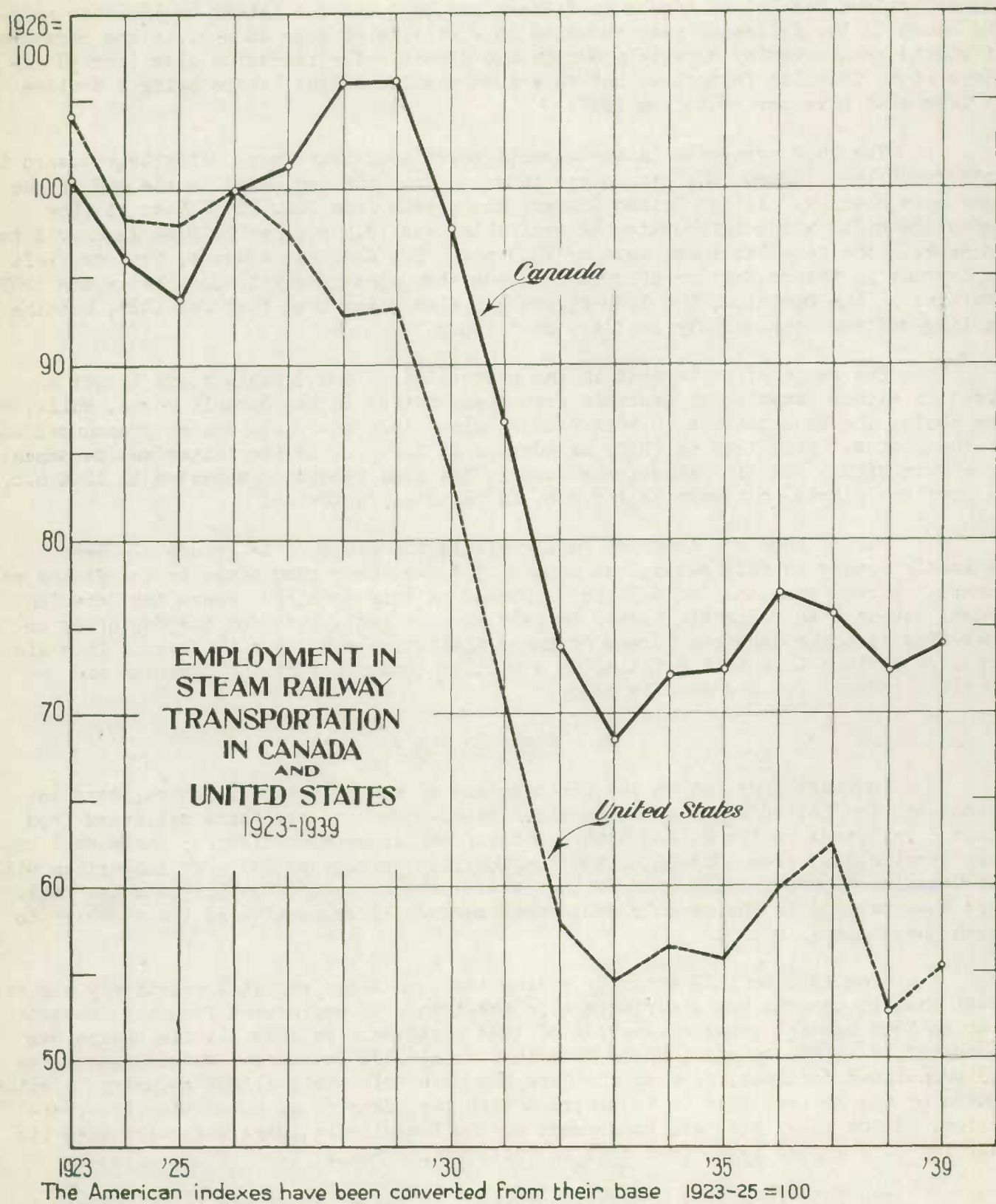
2. -- Steam Railways.

In Chart 4 are shown the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class I railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total numbers employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926 activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter year to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1929, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada;

Chart 4



nevertheless, it left the American curve in a position a little lower than in 1935, while that in the Dominion was slightly higher, the index being 74.

6. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1. - Industrial Comparisons for The Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 5. Throughout this period, manufacturing and transportation have been almost uniformly at a lower level than general industrial employment, although the disparity in manufacturing in the last four or five years has considerably diminished. Partly as a result of general business conditions, and partly owing to the growth in the use of mechanical equipment, activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level. The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a point greatly above the general average in the years immediately preceding 1932, it then declined steeply to a position below, being, however, slightly above the level of manufacturing and transportation in 1932; 1933 saw further curtailment, which reduced the curve to an all-time low, but in 1934, largely in response to a programme of unemployment relief projects, there was a sharply upward movement in the construction industries. With a general betterment in business conditions, public works for the relief of unemployment became a factor of lessened importance in 1935 and 1936, and the removal of this stimulus resulted in a lowered index in construction in those years. However, in 1937, 1938 and 1939 a measure of recovery was indicated, that in the last-named raising the construction curve to a position close to the all-industries curve.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has for many years been above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining; this is partly a result of the impetus afforded by the tourist trade, but it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Chart 6 shows the course of employment since 1931 in four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, and iron and steel industries. The proportion that the employees reported in these classes constituted of the total number on the pay-rolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 60 p.c. from 56 p.c. in 1938; the advance reflects a general revival of activity in the industries, particularly evident towards the latter part of 1939.

While employment in each of these divisions shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. In general, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), approximates more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also less subject to seasonal variation than the textile, lumber or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1939 operated with greater force upon the last three than upon the pulp and paper division; accordingly, the movement in this group was not so steeply upward during the period of expansion in the year under review as that in any other of the

Chart 5

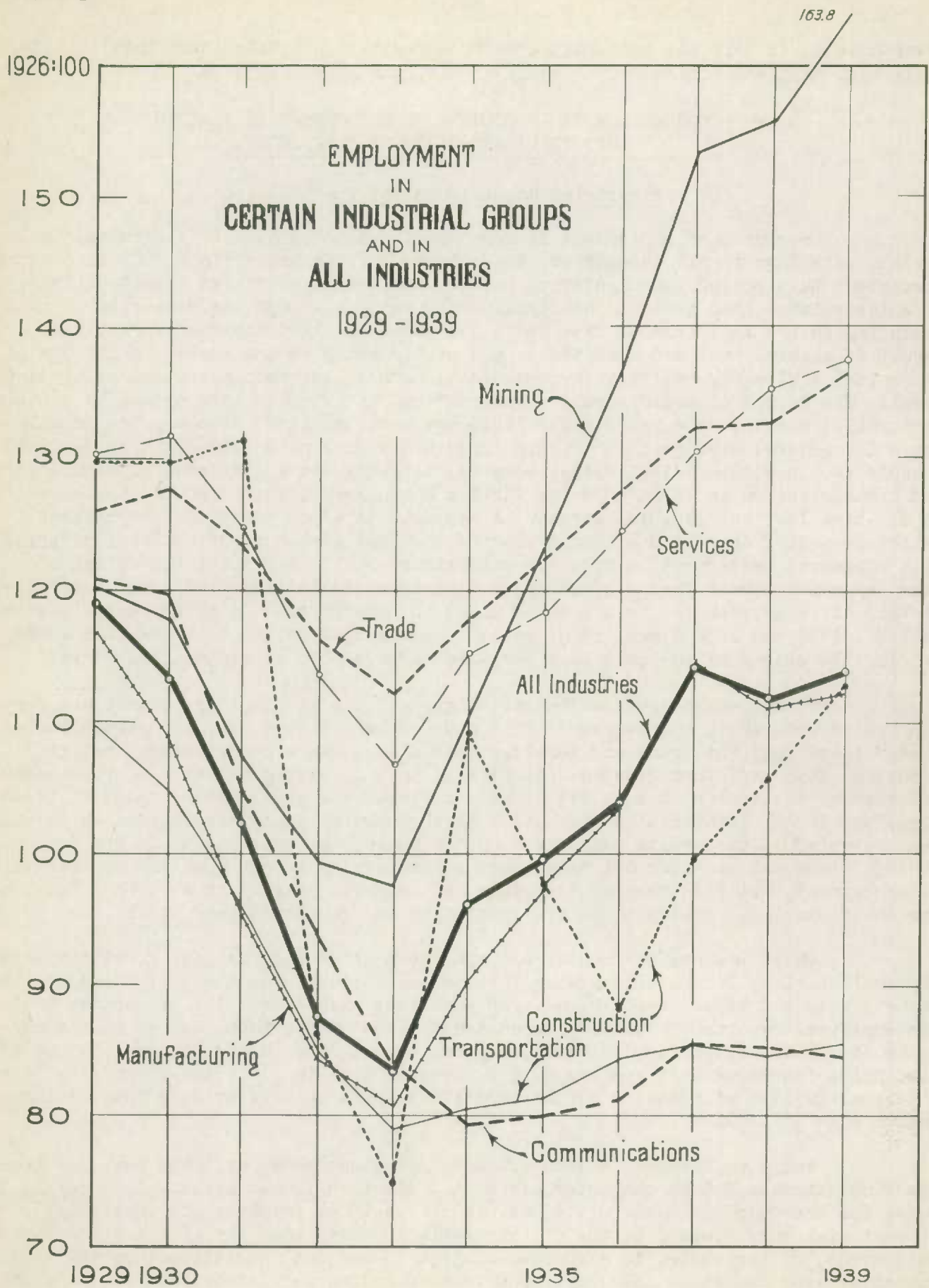
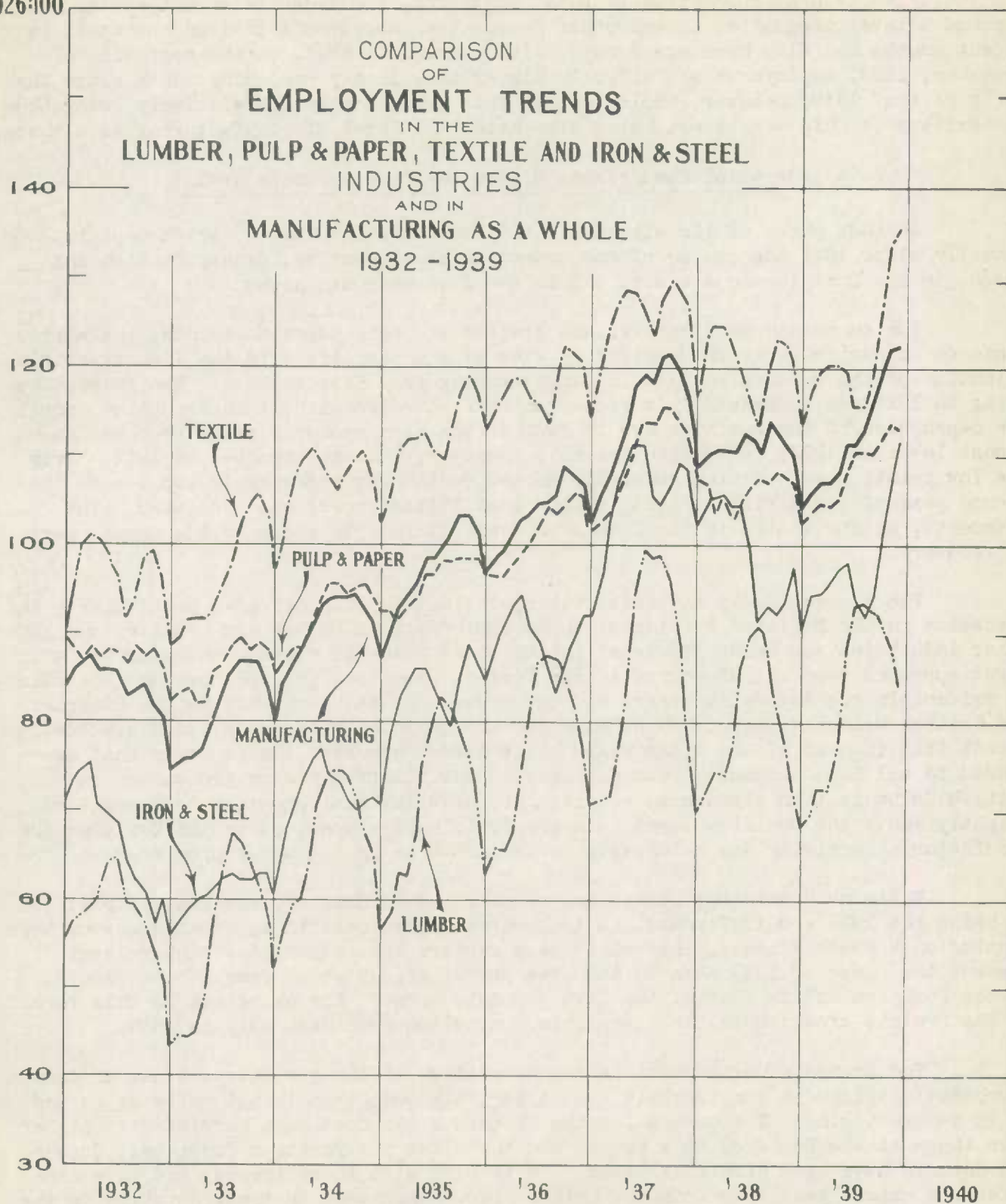


Chart 6

1926=100



industries whose curves are plotted in Chart 6. Textile manufacturers appear in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the index in recent months having reached a level unequalled in any other year. The improvement in iron and steel in recent months has also been pronounced, with the result that, at the beginning of December, 1939, employment was slightly higher than in any preceding month since the early part of 1930; however, employment in this group continued relatively lower than in textiles or pulp and paper, being also below the level of manufacturing as a whole.

2. - Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 7, which depicts annually since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that was also without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1933; in British Columbia, however, this was reached in 1932. From the low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last fifteen years was indicated. The movements, on the whole, in the five areas were strikingly close during these years of recovery.

The slackening in manufacturing operations in 1938 affected particularly the situation in the Maritime Provinces, where employment in lumber and textiles and some other industries was below its level in the other economic areas. A disparity, which first appeared to a slight degree in the Western Provinces in 1937, became increasingly evident in the succeeding year, and the curves for manufacturing in the Prairies and British Columbia lagged behind that for the Dominion as a whole, to a greater extent than in most of the other years since 1924. However, the recovery that extended to all five economic areas during 1939 was relatively more pronounced in British Columbia than elsewhere, raising the curve for that province to a position slightly above the Dominion level. In the Prairie Provinces, as in the Maritime area, manufacturing activity was relatively not so great as in the other provinces.

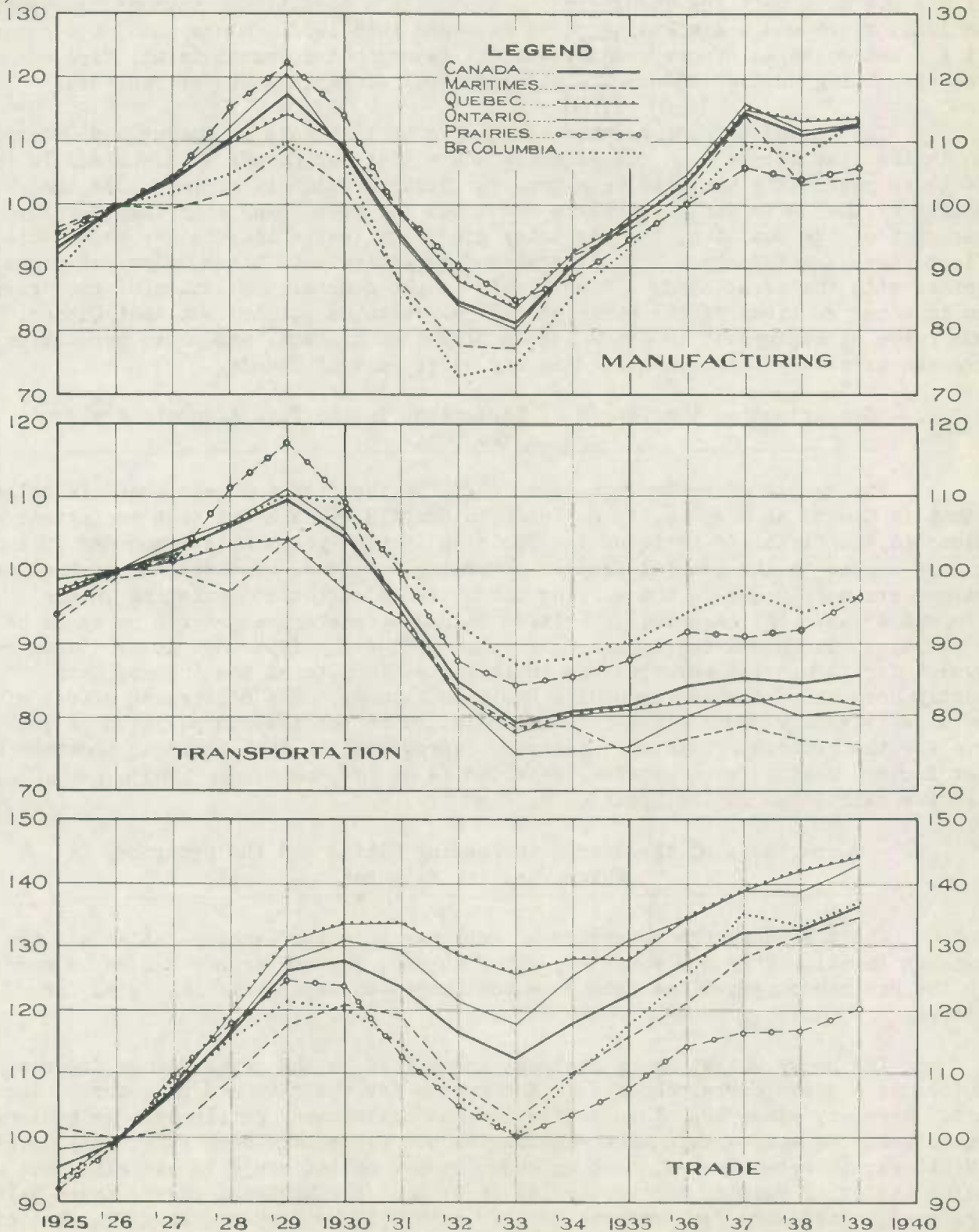
While manufacturing generally, as depicted in Chart 7, was last year slightly below the 1937 and 1929 peaks, it is interesting to note that, had the curves been plotted on a monthly basis, they would show factory operations at a higher level towards the close of 1939 than in the same period of any other year of the record, in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas. The exception in this regard is the Prairie area, where the favourable comparison goes back only to 1930.

The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In keeping with these trends, and to a considerable extent resulting from the better crop, employment in transportation in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed improvement in 1939, that further raised the curves for those provinces over the Dominion level. In the remaining economic areas, there was little change in the annual averages for transportation, but here, as in manufacturing, activity increased towards the latter months of 1939, until in most provinces employment in transportation exceeded that indicated in the autumn and early winter of any recent year.

Chart 7

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1925-1939

1926=100



The third part of Chart 7 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929. This was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening which extended into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost uninterruptedly favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1939 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

The curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have in the last decade been consistently above that for Canada as a whole. In the last three years this has also been true for British Columbia. Since 1933, the position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3. - Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1923, in the five economic areas in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 8. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve is below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for industrial workers, and in these two industries the indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crops since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces. However, improvement in that respect, together with other factors making for expansion, resulted in an advance during 1939 which approximated the gain shown in the Dominion as a whole.

4. - Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They Are Situated.

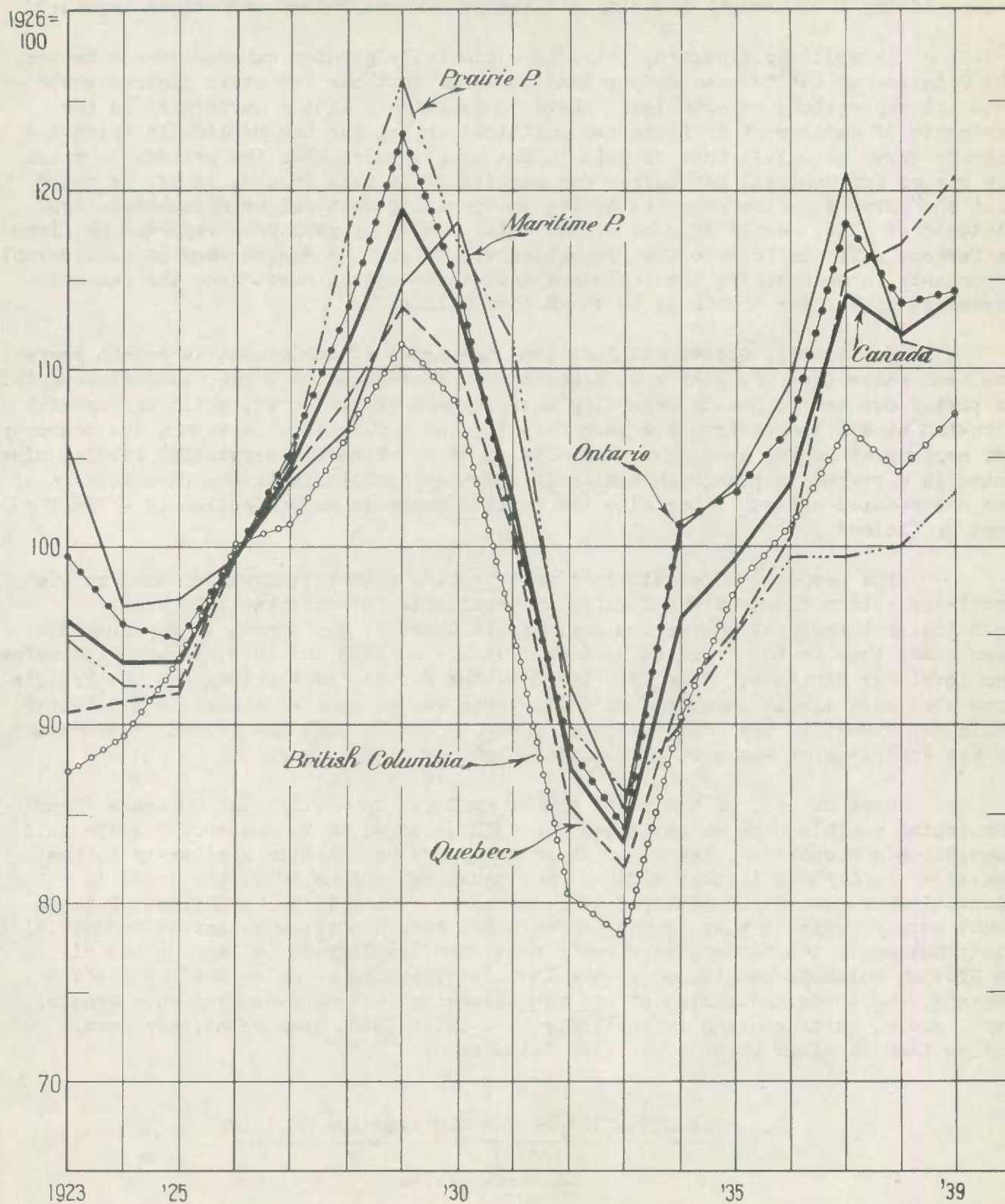
Chart 9 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has to be made with the Prairie curve, since data have not long been separately tabulated for Manitoba.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has since then been relatively quieter in Montreal; in recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial level than the Montreal curve, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities.

In Quebec City, the curve, though at a higher level, was also more or less parallel to that for the province from about 1927 to 1933; in the next two years,

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1939



the correspondence in the movements disappeared, although the superiority in position was maintained. Since 1936, however, the latter has also been lost, the city level being below that of the province, although relatively greater improvement in the former during 1939 brought the city and the provincial curves very close together.

As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown in those for other centres whose data are segregated; nevertheless, there is relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in those two political units, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1939, nearly 48 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was 31 p.c., a discrepancy of considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this is partly due to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. However, the tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels, also noted in a preceding paragraph, similarly operates in Ontario to the disadvantage of the above-named cities. (See also the general analysis under Section 10 - "Employment by Cities".)

The comparison for Winnipeg must be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, since the Manitoba figures are available for only two full years. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 9, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938 and 1939, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1933 to 1936, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces were almost parallel; in 1937, there was no general change in the latter, while employment in the former rose slightly. In 1939 the general improvement in the Prairie area was more pronounced than that in Winnipeg.

Over 39 p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms furnishing monthly data on employment in 1939 belonged in Vancouver. Despite this considerable proportion, there has in recent years been little similarity in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the former; as already mentioned, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended in the last few years to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has, since 1935, been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia.

7. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1939.

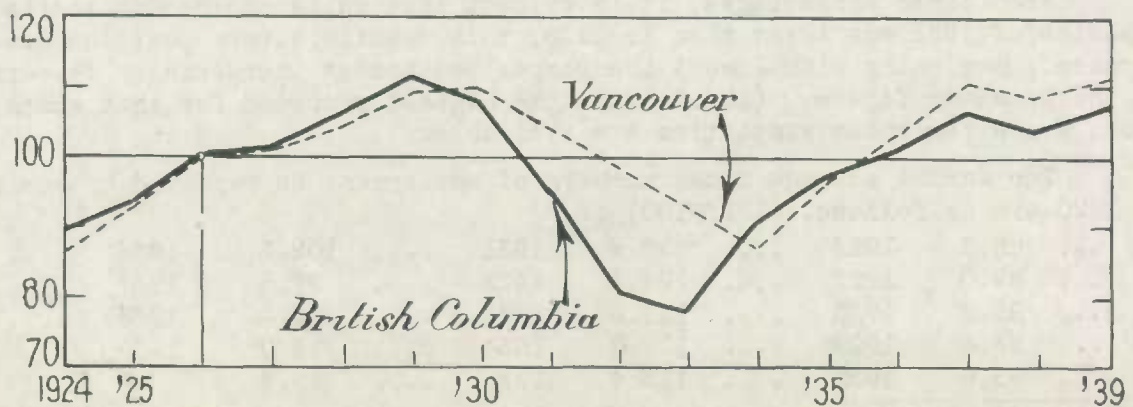
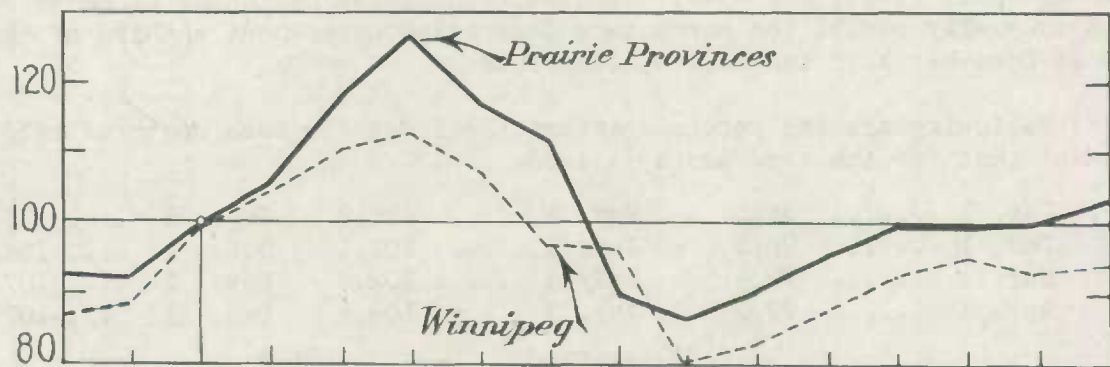
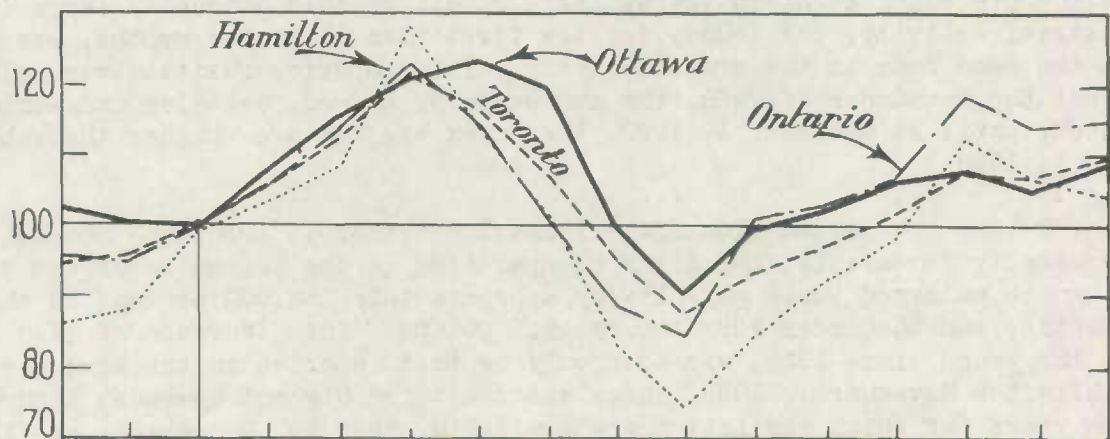
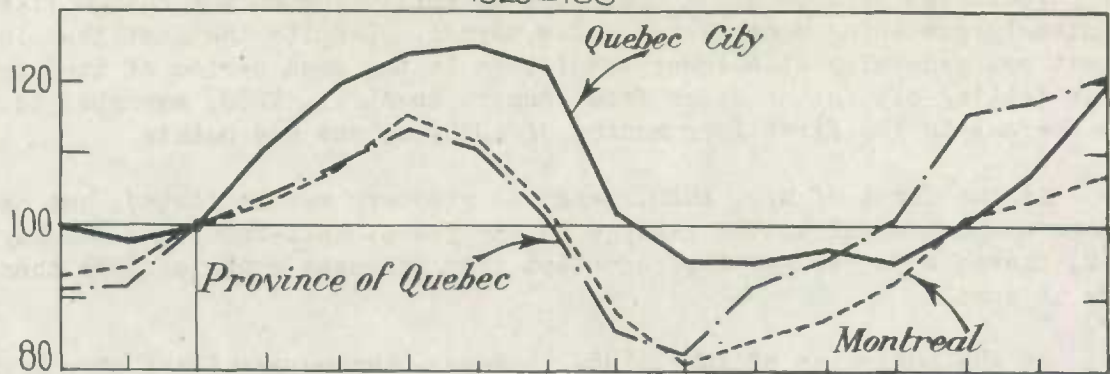
General Review

In accordance with the retrogressive movement invariably indicated at January 1 in the years since 1920, employment at the opening of 1939 showed a contraction, which, however, was not equal to the average loss recorded in the preceding eighteen years. The trend was again downward at February 1, the decline being contra-

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1939

1926 = 100



seasonal, while no general change was noted in the succeeding month. There was further curtailment of a seasonal character at April 1, when the change like that in immediately preceding months, was below normal. Despite the fact that industrial employment was generally at a lower level than in the same period of the preceding year, the falling-off in the index from January to April, 1939, amounted to 3.2 points, whereas in the first four months of 1938, it was 8.4 points.

At the first of May, 1939, seasonal recovery was indicated, but here again the change was not equal to the average in the years, 1921-1938, and the May 1 index, at 106.2, showed a rather greater reduction from the same month of 1938 than had been the case in April.

At the beginning of June, 1939, however, the movement was sharply upward, the advance then recorded having substantially exceeded the average increase at that date in the preceding eighteen years. As a result of this unusually large increase in industrial activity, the index, for the first time in twelve months, was higher than at the same date in the preceding year. This superior position was maintained throughout the remainder of 1939, the improvement, indeed, becoming increasingly pronounced, until at December 1, 1939, the index was 7.6 p.c. higher than that for December 1, 1938.

During the period from April 1 until November 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable; the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment enlarged their payrolls by approximately 182,000 persons in these seven months, and the index advanced by 18.7 points. This increase of 17.8 p.c. was, in the years since 1920, exceeded only by that reported in the same period of 1937; while the November 1, 1939, index was the third highest November figure in the nineteen years for which statistics are available, that for December 1 was the highest yet recorded at that date. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of the average decline at December 1 in the period, 1921-1938.

Following are the percentages that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of that for the same month in 1938:

1939, Jan. 1	..... 95.3	May 1	..... 98.9	Sept. 1	.... 103.9
Feb. 1	..... 96.5	June 1	..... 101.1	Oct. 1	.... 104.3
Mar. 1	..... 98.8	July 1	..... 102.0	Nov. 1	.... 107.9
Apr. 1	..... 99.9	Aug. 1	..... 104.8	Dec. 1	.... 107.6
1939 Average		.....	101.9		

From these percentages, it is evident that while employment in the first five months of 1939 was lower than in 1938, this unsatisfactory position gradually disappeared. Beginning with June 1 the comparison became increasingly favourable, until the December figure, (122.7), was the highest recorded for that month in the nineteen years for which statistics are available.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100) ^{1/}:

1921	.... 88.8	1926	.... 99.6	1931	.... 102.5	1936	.... 103.7
1922	.... 89.0	1927	.... 104.6	1932	.... 87.5	1937	.... 114.1
1923	.... 95.8	1928	.... 111.6	1933	.... 83.4	1938	.... 111.8
1924	.... 93.4	1929	.... 119.0	1934	.... 96.0	1939	.... 113.9
1925	.... 93.6	1930	.... 113.4	1935	.... 99.4		

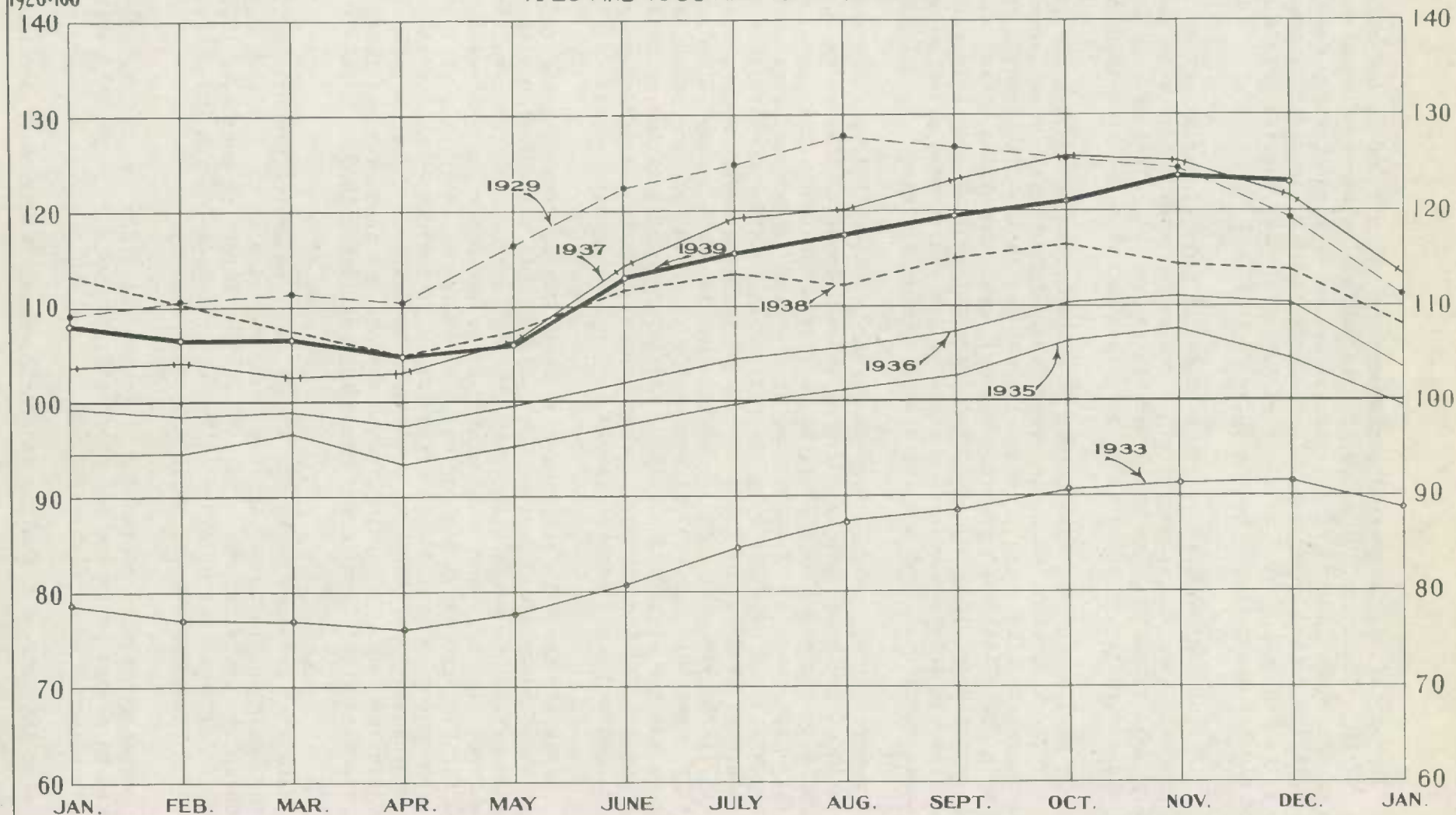
^{1/} As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 10

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

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1939

1926=100



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.

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 10. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions. Indexes of seasonal variation have accordingly been calculated, the link-relative method being used; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors, and the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve.

The statement made in previous Annual Reviews of employment must be repeated, that the general index in recent years has responded in some degree to the stimulus provided by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. 1/ Directly and indirectly, considerable employment has resulted from these undertakings.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that, on the average, most industries reported a higher level of employment than in 1938, the improvement becoming increasingly evident in the final months of 1939. As compared with 1937, (the high year since 1929), many industries showed a falling-off on the whole, although in a number of cases the unfavourable comparison in the earlier months of 1939 was reversed towards the end of the year. However, there was very general improvement over 1936 and immediately preceding years.

Manufacturing, which employed in 1939 practically 52 p.c. of the total workers included in these monthly surveys, showed almost continuous expansion from the beginning to the end of the year, which raised the index by 17 p.c., to 122.2 at Dec. 1; this gain compared favourably with an average advance of just over eight p.c. between January 1 and December 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Considerable improvement was reported over 1938 in the latter months of the year under review, but the annual average, at 112.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 mean of 111.0, while it was slightly lower than the 1937 figure of 114.4. With this exception, however, the 1939 average was the highest since 1929. Activity in most of the various branches of manufacturing was, on the average, rather greater than in the preceding year, and in some cases, reached unprecedented levels in the final months of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining generally afforded more employment than in any other year of the record. This was mainly due to continued gains in the extraction of metallic ores, while the mining of non-metallic minerals, except coal, was also brisker. Coal-mining,^{2/} on the other hand, showed a slight falling-off. Logging, which was seriously curtailed in the winter of 1938-39, reported pronounced improvement from the autumn, which raised the index to its highest point since the winter of 1937-38, but failed to overcome the losses recorded in the earlier months of 1939. Accordingly, the average for last year was lower than in 1938; it was also lower than in any preceding year since 1933.

-
- 1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by the Dominion-Provincial Agreements as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief was 1,547,656 for the first ten months of 1939. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,803. These numbers are subject to revision.

During the twelve months Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 1,350,192 and the monthly average number of men afforded employment was 9,838.

- 2/ See also the paragraph dealing with coal-mining in Part 3 of Section 11 - "Employment by Industries."

The volume of employment reported in trade was three p.c. greater than in 1938, when the index was practically the same as in 1937; the figures for these three years are the highest yet recorded. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the annual index showed a small increase over 1938, when it was in turn a little higher than in preceding years since 1920. In the communications industries, the level of employment showed only a slight change, on the whole, from 1938, the index being fractionally lower. Transportation, on the other hand, generally afforded rather more employment. The indexes for that industry in the latter months of 1939 were, indeed, rather higher than in the same months in any other year since 1931; this was due not only to the movement of a larger crop, but also to greater industrial activity.

Construction generally was a little brisker than in 1938. Building reported a moderate advance; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to an increase in unemployment relief projects, while railway construction and maintenance provided work for a slightly larger number of men than in 1938.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1925, the seasonal adjustments being made by the link-relative method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

8. - COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1939 AND 1938.

The table on page 30 summarises the employment data for 1939, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1939. The changes since 1938 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages; a falling-off in this comparison is indicated by the minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation, since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 8.7 p.c. in the number of individual returns^{1/} tabulated, accompanied by an increase of 3.4 p.c. in the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments, while the index advanced by 1.9 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the fluctuations in the employment situation, since allowance is made in the indexes for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment resulting from the cessation of businesses.

^{1/} A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes,
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1959, together with the changes shown in
these figures as compared with those for 1958.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 5 9			Change from 1958 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index (1926= 100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employ- ees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) <u>Provinces and Economic Areas.</u>				(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)			
Maritime Provinces.....	825	81,500	110.5	57	268	- 1.0	- .9
Prince Edward Island.....	50	1,871	95.5	9	157	6.5	7.1
Nova Scotia.....	400	47,975	121.7	29	1,515	1.6	1.5
New Brunswick.....	575	51,656	97.8	19	- 1,204	- 4.6	- 4.5
Quebec.....	2,894	544,054	120.8	271	16,084	5.8	5.2
Ontario.....	5,085	452,717	114.5	585	8,577	.6	.5
Prairie Provinces.....	1,662	133,716	103.2	142	6,196	5.2	5.2
Manitoba.....	706	60,025	96.5	52	1,986	1.9	2.0
Saskatchewan.....	362	29,547	109.9	53	1,000	1.8	1.7
Alberta.....	594	44,146	108.8	57	5,210	6.0	5.8
British Columbia.....	1,185	93,745	107.5	77	4,807	5.5	5.2
CANADA.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	952	55,952	2.1	1.9
(b) <u>Cities.</u>							
Montreal.....	1,684	164,901	106.5	177	7,190	2.6	2.5
Quebec City.....	209	16,714	119.6	25	2,164	12.1	11.5
Toronto.....	1,729	140,565	109.9	151	6,200	2.6	2.4
Ottawa.....	226	14,702	108.4	22	776	5.4	5.2
Hamilton.....	325	35,680	105.7	26	- 615	- 5.1	- 2.9
Windsor.....	195	18,418	133.4	8	- 488	- 4.9	- 5.5
Winnipeg.....	520	40,799	95.9	27	721	.8	.9
Vancouver.....	508	36,935	111.4	42	1,490	2.5	2.1
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,596	466,712	107.8	458	17,440	2.1	2.0
(c) <u>Industries.</u>							
Manufacturing.....	6,572	574,602	112.5	248	9,580	1.5	1.2
Animal products - edible.....	516	26,964	159.0	8	1,645	7.9	6.0
Fur and its products.....	72	2,279	100.1	7	541	8.5	9.5
Leather and its products.....	324	25,359	113.4	18	1,417	6.5	5.9
Lumber and its products.....	927	44,351	82.6	32	1,949	2.9	5.6
Musical instruments.....	36	1,445	50.6	1	41	1.4	2.8
Plant products edible.....	529	57,385	122.8	17	854	2.5	1.9
Pulp and paper products.....	700	67,076	108.2	80	2,227	1.9	1.8
Rubber products.....	54	15,546	108.4	1	865	7.4	7.5
Textile products.....	1,161	105,616	121.5	24	1,455	1.1	.9
Beverages.....	146	9,195	172.0	7	412	5.7	5.4
Tobacco.....	45	9,450	114.6	- 1	- 294	- 5.4	- 2.9
Chemicals and allied products....	501	18,873	161.9	27	1,080	5.5	2.2
Clay, glass and stone products...	218	9,895	88.5	6	501	1.9	2.2
Electric light and power.....	100	16,819	152.8	2	618	4.7	5.7
Electrical apparatus.....	125	17,674	150.4	- 1	- 1,080	- 7.5	- 5.4
Iron and steel products.....	922	127,758	97.6	25	- 2,227	- 2.0	- 2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	188	24,879	158.1	8	206	2.2	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products....	100	12,547	156.5	- 9	- 242	1.0	.6
Miscellaneous.....	108	5,535	142.6	- 2	- 166	2.7	1.9
LOGGING.....	592	54,814	119.1	24	- 6,516	-25.7	-16.6
MINING.....	458	75,984	165.8	15	5,955	7.9	5.1
Coal.....	105	24,384	89.3	- 1	- 196	- 1.1	- 1.2
Metallic ores.....	233	42,548	545.1	15	5,645	25.5	8.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	102	9,052	155.7	1	504	9.4	7.4
COMMUNICATIONS.....	86	22,541	84.4	1	- 169	- .6	- .7
TRANSPORTATION.....	505	103,640	85.6	32	1,965	1.2	1.4
Street railways, cartage & storage	282	28,960	126.0	27	2,208	7.9	6.7
Steam railway operation.....	100	59,629	74.9	1	625	.7	.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	123	15,052	81.1	4	- 867	- 6.0	- 6.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,287	156,265	115.0	59	10,546	7.6	7.2
Building.....	852	28,558	62.1	42	1,449	2.0	5.5
Highway.....	402	85,672	218.8	1	8,355	20.7	10.4
Railway.....	55	26,255	65.6	- 4	562	1.4	2.2
SERVICES.....	587	30,242	137.4	79	1,264	2.2	1.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	555	18,656	153.6	73	1,713	2.8	2.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	254	11,606	144.1	6	- 449	1.7	1.2
TRADE.....	1,983	127,624	136.6	493	15,511	4.0	3.0
Retail.....	1,528	95,888	142.4	462	15,983	5.7	2.7
Wholesale.....	655	31,736	121.7	51	1,528	5.2	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	952	55,952	2.1	1.9

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick in 1939 as compared with the preceding year, while in Quebec and the Western Provinces the level of employment was also slightly higher than in 1937. Industrial activity generally was greater than in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Six of the eight cities for which employment data were segregated reported improvement in the situation in 1939 as compared with the preceding year. The exceptions were Hamilton and Windsor. The other cities, with the exception of Winnipeg, reported percentage gains over the year-interval that rather exceeded the general rate of recovery throughout the Dominion; the gain in Winnipeg, on the other hand, was below the general average.

Except in a comparatively few instances, the various industries reported greater activity in the year under review than in 1938. In the manufacturing classes, the exceptions were tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel. A generally late season adversely affected the situation in tobacco factories towards the close of the year; while the electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions both showed considerable improvement in the latter part of 1939, this was not sufficient to overcome the losses recorded in the comparison with earlier months of 1938. In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, coal-mining, communications and shipping, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938. The remaining industries reported greater activity during the year under review.

9. - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was brisker in the year under review than in 1938. The depression in the lumbering industries seriously affected the situation in that province towards the end of 1938 and in the first part of 1939, and so lowered the index that the moderate improvement indicated from August onward did not suffice to overcome the earlier losses. In most of the other provinces, the improvement in 1939 commenced after the lapse of a few months, during which the comparison with the same period in 1938 was unfavourable. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the rate of expansion was accelerated towards the close of the year, with the result that the Dec. 1 gain over the same date in 1938, considerably exceeded the average increase shown in the same province. In Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, this situation was reversed, the gain in the Dec. 1 comparison being less than the average increase shown in 1939 over 1938, while in Saskatchewan, the advance in this respect took place in the first eight months of last year.

Manufacturing operations in each of the economic areas, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1938; trade also showed improvement in all parts of the Dominion. In the other industries, however, there was less uniformity in the trends, but mining, transportation and services generally reported greater activity than in the preceding year. Construction in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and logging in British Columbia reported increases over 1938, but elsewhere the comparisons for these industries were unfavourable.

Average index numbers of employment in the five economic areas for the years since 1926 are given in Table 1, together with monthly figures since 1936; for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, indexes are given for the last thirty-one months, since the records in these provinces go back only to June 1, 1937.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in eight months of 1939, as compared with only five in 1938, when the recorded advances were decidedly smaller, while the declines in the remaining months, on the whole, were substantially larger. However, the 1939 index, at 110.5, was slightly lower than that of 111.5 in the preceding year; this small falling-off was due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the first part of 1939, the index each month since July having been above that indicated in the same period of 1938. Indeed, the Dec. 1 figure was the highest recorded at that date in any year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 825 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 81,500 persons in 1939; in the year before, 768 firms had reported a mean of 81,232 men and women. In the latest year, firms in Nova Scotia reported 58.9 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 38.8 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.3 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In 1939, as in 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, where unfavourable conditions in the lumbering industry had a particularly adverse effect upon the general situation.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was quieter each month from Jan. 1 to June 1 than in 1938, after which the comparison was favourable. The index averaged 104.4, showing a small gain over that of 103.2 in 1938. On the whole, the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other industries reported improvement as compared with 1938; the pulp and paper division, however, was generally quieter.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment on the average was not so active, there being losses in logging, mining, communications, transportation and construction. Services showed practically no general change, while trade afforded rather more employment.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was favourable in six months, during which the gains in employment substantially exceeded those reported in the period of expansion in 1938, while the losses in the remaining months of that year were decidedly larger than those reported in 1939. In three months of the latter, the index was lower than at the same date in 1938, the comparisons being favourable in the other nine months; however, the annual index, at 120.8, was only moderately above the 1938 average of 117.0, the previous maximum in this record of nineteen years.

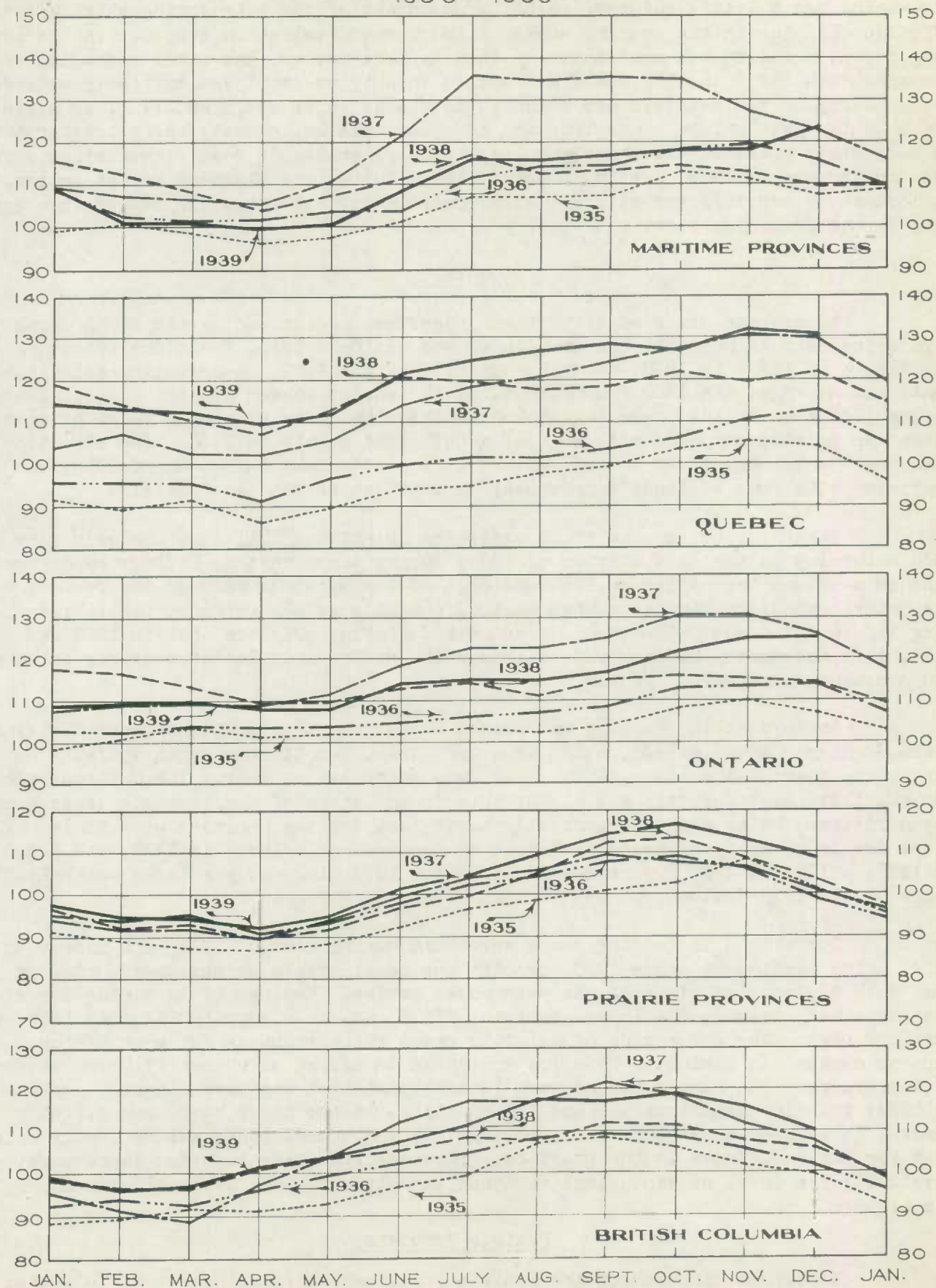
The labour forces of the 2,894 co-operating employers varied between 310,584 and 375,718 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at April 1 and Nov. 1, respectively, averaging 334,034 for the twelve months; the 1938 average payroll of the 2,623 reporting firms was 327,950.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was a little more active than in 1938, although it was slightly below the 1937 average; towards the close of 1939, however, the index was higher than at the end of any earlier year of the record. As in 1937 and 1938, the index slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also one point above the Ontario figure. The 1939 index in Quebec averaged 113.9, as compared with 113.0 in 1938 and 115.0 in 1937. In the latter months of the year, employment in practically all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in the same period of 1938; the indexes in pulp and paper, textiles and certain other industries were also higher on the average, while those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions were somewhat lower, despite the improvement in the last three or four months over the same period of 1938.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1926=100

1935 - 1939



The index in communications was practically unchanged. Transportation, on the whole, was a little quieter, partly as a result of the late spring which greatly affected shipping in the opening weeks of the Quebec navigation season. In the logging group, activity was substantially less in most months, the index averaging 167.5, compared with 223.7 in 1938. The extractive industries continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 274.2, as against 246.8 in the year before. Construction afforded more employment, being brisker than in most other years of the record; an important programme of road construction work was carried out in 1939, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services was at a slightly lower level, but trade was rather more active than in the preceding year.

Ontario.

An average staff of 452,717 employees was registered by the 5,085 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.3 in 1939, fractionally higher than the figure of 113.7 in 1938, when the payrolls of the 4,700 co-operating establishments had averaged 444,140. Employment, on the whole, showed greater fluctuations during 1939 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly seventeen points, compared with that of about eight points in 1938. The situation each month until May 1 was not so good as in the corresponding month of 1938, but beginning with June 1 steady improvement in that comparison was indicated.

Manufactures, on the whole, reported heightened activity, the gain over 1938 occurring in the last quarter of 1939; during those months, factory employment reached a volume unequalled in the same part of any previous year of the record. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently rather exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in 1938 and 1939, this ascendancy disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were very slight.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile and some other divisions averaged higher than in 1938, while iron and steel, despite the great activity prevailing towards the close of the year, was generally quieter. The Ontario index for the last-named industry was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritimes, being also substantially above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index for iron and steel averaged 107.2, as compared with 108.7 in 1938, and 114.8 in 1937, while the 1936 figure was 94.7; at the 1933 minimum, the index was only 58.3, while at the 1929 maximum, it was 130.5.

Operations in logging camps were dull during most of 1939, the index, at 95.4, being the lowest since 1933, despite the considerable expansion reported in bush work towards the close of the year under review. Employment in mining was at its nineteen-year maximum, the index averaging 278.3, as compared with 252.3 in 1938, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment. The number having work in transportation was very slightly greater than in 1938; that in communications and construction, on the other hand, was slightly lower. In each of these three, and in logging, the annual index was decidedly below that for all industries in the province. Services and trade reported improvement over 1938; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average.

Prairie Provinces.

Employment in each of the Prairie Provinces averaged higher in 1939 than in 1938; there was improvement in this respect in Alberta from the beginning to the end of the year, while the gains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were not so consistent,

nor were the increases over the preceding year so marked. The index for the Prairies averaged 103.2, compared with 100.0 in 1938 and 99.3 in both 1937 and 1936. The 1,662 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 133,716 persons during the year, while in 1938, the 1,520 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 127,520 workers. In the year under review, the firms in Manitoba reported 44.9 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan, 22.1 p.c. and in Alberta, 33.0 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

Activity in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1938, or any of the immediately preceding years. On the other hand, logging was quieter, and communications reported a slight falling-off. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and certain other divisions, the exception being iron and steel plants, in which activity on the whole was slightly lower, despite the recovery noted towards the close of 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,185 firms making returns in British Columbia employed an average workforce of 93,745 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 88,938 was reported by 1,108 employers; the 1939 index averaged 107.5, as compared with 104.2 in 1938 and 106.8 in 1937. In these years, the employment level was higher than in any other since 1930.

Manufacturing as a whole indicated heightened activity during 1939. The lumber, pulp and paper, food and certain other branches showed improvement, while textiles and iron and steel were generally quieter. However, recovery was noted in these classes in the latter months of the year under review. Logging afforded rather more employment than in 1938; during part of last year, government forestry camps were again operated in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients. Mining continued relatively active, although the index averaged a little lower than in 1938. Transportation, communication, services and trade were slightly brisker in 1939. On the other hand, construction continued dull, the index, at 80.5, being below the 1938 average of 88.4.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1926; for the provinces in the Maritime and Prairie areas, figures are given since May, 1937. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 11, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

10. -- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The situation reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was generally better in 1939 than in the preceding year. These centres showed gains ranging from just under one p.c. in Winnipeg to 11.3 p.c. in Quebec City; in all but Winnipeg, the increases slightly exceeded the percentage advance in the Dominion as a whole. In Hamilton and Windsor, on the other hand, activity was generally rather lower than in 1938; despite the unfavourable trend in these two, an index calculated for the eight cities, as a whole, showed a two p.c. increase, compared with that of 1.9 p.c., in the general index for Canada.

As was pointed out in the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, activity in the leading cities taken as a unit, which in the pre-depression years was at practically the same level as general industrial employment, has since 1934 lagged; this situation continued during 1939, when the index for each of the above-enumerated centres, except Quebec and Windsor, was below the Dominion average. Three factors may be generally regarded as chiefly contributing to this result, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the higher-than-average level of employment existing in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food canning and highway construction and maintenance; although logging on the whole was relatively quiet in 1939, the index averaged 119.1, or several points above the all-industries index; (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in most cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

The index for the eight cities in 1939, as has been the case since 1932, was below that for Canada as a whole, the discrepancy in this comparison being the same as in 1938, when it was not so marked as in 1937. As in the preceding six years, the general index was lowered by the inclusion of the figures for the eight largest industrial centres. Nevertheless, their 1939 employment index, at 107.8, was the highest recorded since 1930, being two points over the 1937 figure. However, an index for the remainder of Canada, at 118.8, was the highest in the decade except for 1937.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities, and in the other parts of the Dominion in the years since 1928:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8

Employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1939 as in immediately preceding years, did not reach a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison was again in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 82.7 during 1939, compared with the Canada figure of 113.0; in the building division, the indexes were 51.7 and 62.1, respectively. On the other hand, the cities' employment index for transportation in recent years has been above the Canada figure, standing in 1939 at 91.1, compared with 85.6 throughout the Dominion.

The course of employment in recent years in the leading cities is depicted in Chart 12, while Chart 9 shows the curves for the cities plotted with the provincial curves. Table 2 gives the annual average indexes since 1926, together with the monthly figures for the last three years.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,684 Montreal firms making returns averaged 164,901 persons, while the 1939 mean index, at 106.5, was above that of 103.9 in 1938 and 101.2 in 1937, being also higher than in any earlier year since 1930. Employment increased in eight of the twelve months; during this period of expansion, some 22,600 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1938, there had been only six general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale. The index rose from 100.4 at Jan. 1, 1939, to 112.7 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest point in nine years.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and from July, was more active than in the same part of 1938. The 1939 index was 107.1, slightly higher than the average of 106.0 in the preceding year, and also fractionally above the 1937 index of 106.9. In each of the years since 1930, the average index for manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

Improvement over 1938 was indicated during the year under review in food, textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and certain other factories, but iron and steel works, on the whole, were slacker, despite considerable recovery towards the end of the year. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications and transportation showed no general change, while there were advances in trade and construction; the gain in the latter was mainly due to an increased programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1939 showed rather less variation than in 1938, the range from the low to the high point being little more than 17 points, as compared with a variation of 21 points in 1938, when the average index, at 107.5, was lower than the 1939 figure of 119.6. The staffs of the 209 employers furnishing data averaged 16,714, as compared with the average of 14,550 reported by 184 firms in 1938.

Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the annual index standing at 106.9, as against 105.7 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1938, and other branches of manufacturing showed slight improvement. Employment in transportation and construction was also brisker.

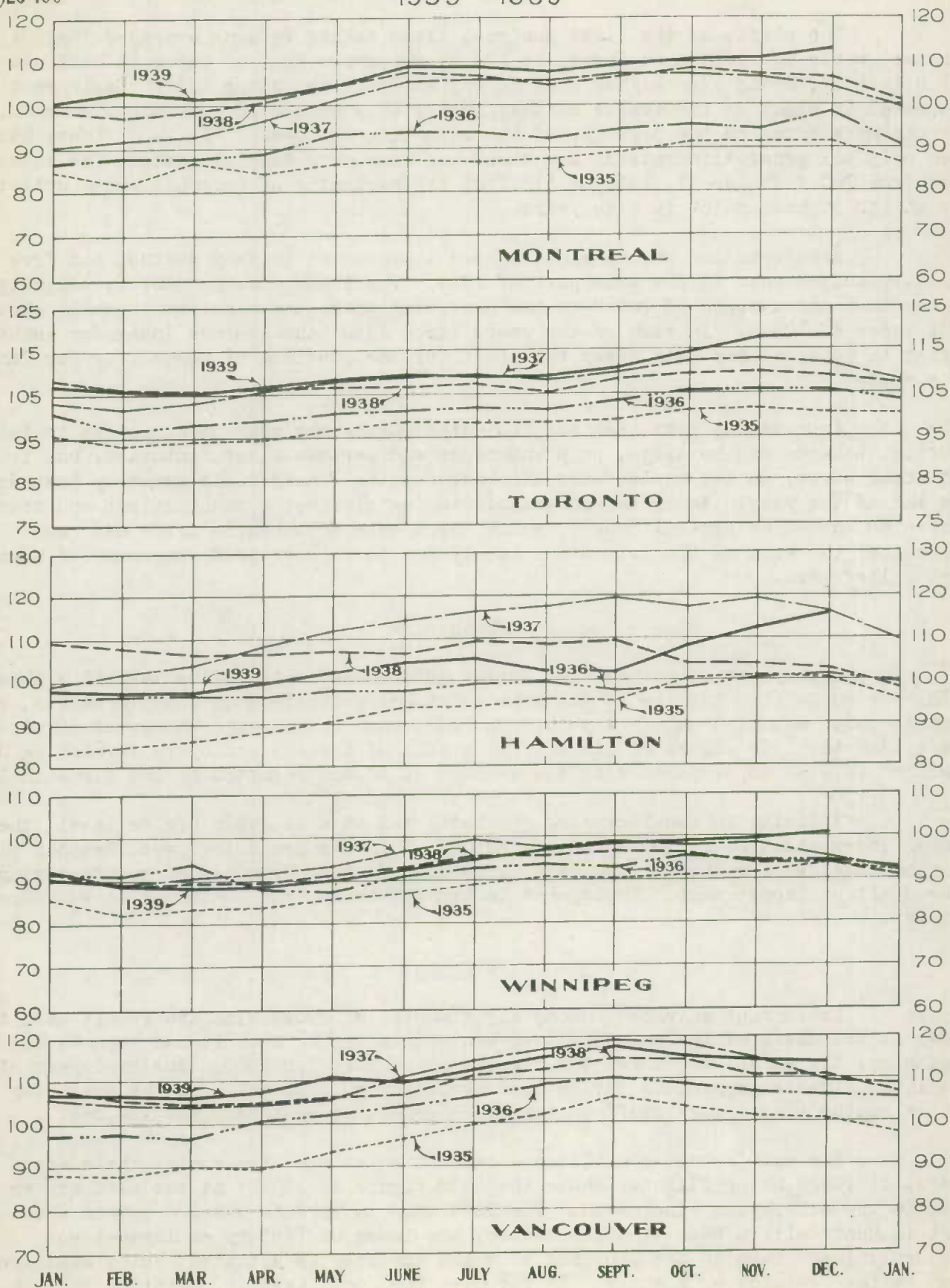
Toronto.

Employment advanced during eight months of 1939, with the result that the index at the close of the year was over ten points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual index was the highest since that for 1930. The employees of the 1,729 firms co-operating during 1939 averaged 140,565, while in the preceding twelve months the average staff of the 1,598 reporting employers was 134,365.

The manufacturing division showed an advance on the whole, the average index, at 108.9, being slightly above the 1938 figure of 106.5; it was also higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1939 mean in Toronto was 1.8 points above that in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index of factory employment was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing and publishing, and iron and steel industries were brisker. The index in iron and steel was the highest in the years since 1930; it exceeded the Dominion figure for that industry, but was not equal to the Ontario average.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES 1935 - 1939

1926=100



Transportation and communications during 1939 reported very small gains from the preceding year, the indexes averaging 96.8 and 67.5, respectively, as compared with the 1938 figure of 96.4 in the former and 67.3 in the latter. In construction, the mean index was 58.9, compared with 61.2 in the year before. Trading establishments recorded slightly greater activity; the index averaged 131.6 in 1939, or 4.1 points higher than in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 136.6.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during six months of last year, as also in 1938, when the average index was 3.4 points lower than that of 108.4 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported rather greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, and construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 14,702 workers was employed by the 226 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1938 average of 13,926, reported by 204 employers. In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa, 11,848 men and women at Mar. 31, 1939, compared with 11,672 at the same date in 1938. Under pressure of war work, these numbers have no doubt considerably increased in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton showed further curtailment during 1939, resulting in a lower level of employment than in either 1937 or 1938, although the index was higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1938 mean index was 103.7, compared with 106.8 in 1938, 112.1 in 1937 and 98.3 in 1936. The 325 co-operating firms employed an average working force of 33,680 persons; in 1938, 299 establishments reported 34,293 workers, on the average.

Despite marked improvement towards the close of the year, manufacturing in this city was generally quieter than in 1938, all branches reporting lowered activity on the whole; the largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus. The index of factory employment was 103.9 in 1939, compared with 107.6 in 1938. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was dull, the index averaging 55.2, compared with 56.7 in the preceding year. Trade, on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in 1938, reflecting the general slackness in business in the city during most of last year.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 133.4, and the recorded payrolls of the 195 co-operating firms averaged 18,418 workers in 1939, compared with the mean index of 138.3, and 18,906 employees in 187 establishments reported during the preceding year. In 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general curtailment during the year under review, the index averaging 145.5, or nearly five points lower than in 1938. Automobile and other factories reported lowered activity in most months. Construction continued quiet, the index standing at 39.9, as compared with 46.8 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed a very slight betterment, on the whole, during 1939, but the average index in that city was again lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. However, the figures for the latter months of 1939 were the highest since Dec. 1, 1930. This city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation in many

recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business; the 1939 improvement in these factors is reflected in the upward movement indicated towards the close of the year. There were uninterrupted gains from Apr. 1 to Dec. 1, during which period the index rose by over 12 points, the largest increase recorded in any year since 1929. The mean index for the year, however, at 93.9, was less than one point higher than the 1938 figure, and was lower than that of 95.1 in 1937.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active in the last five months of the year under review than in the same period in 1938, and averaged fractionally higher. There were declines in iron and steel, while printing and publishing, textile and some other classes showed improvement. Little change, on the whole, took place in food factories. Transportation and construction reported slightly reduced employment, while the index in trade, at 102.1, was rather higher than in any earlier year since 1930. An average staff of 40,799 was employed by the 520 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,078 employees in 493 establishments in 1938.

Vancouver.

Data were furnished by 508 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 36,933 workers, while in 1938, the means were 466 establishments and 35,443 employees. The 1939 index averaged 111.4, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 110.7 in 1937. It has been pointed out in earlier Annual Reviews that, over a period of some years, there has not been a diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver commensurate with the improvement recorded from time to time in employment; this is probably due in part to the fact that the milder winters at the coast attract transients in search of work or relief, in excess of the industrial absorption capacity of the province. While the number of unemployed on relief in British Columbia declined as the year progressed, it is likely that the single unemployed men constituted a generally greater problem in Vancouver during 1939 than in most cities.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1938, when the index averaged 4.2 points lower than that of 118.5 in 1939; this was the highest figure recorded in the seventeen years for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. During most of the year, the lumber trade was more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally higher level. Communications, transportation, services and trade likewise afforded more employment, while further curtailment was indicated in construction.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

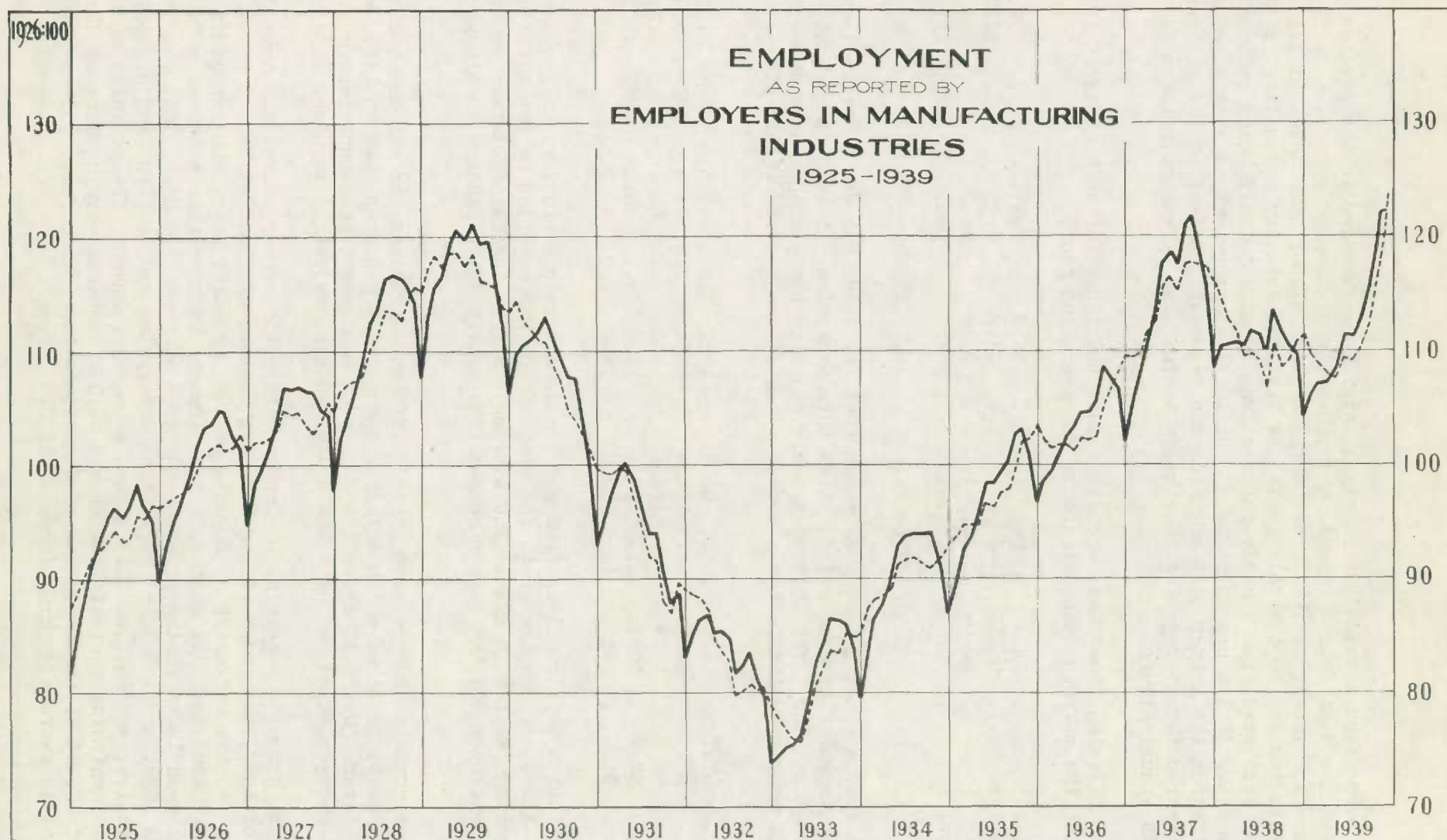
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 12 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

11. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing industries showed practically uninterrupted expansion from the first of January until December 1, during which period the co-operating establishments added over 92,000 persons to their working forces. The index rose from 104.3 at Jan. 1 to an all-time maximum of 122.2 at the beginning of December, an increase of 17.2 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather better than eight p.c. indicated from Jan 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

Chart 13



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 last nine years.

Last year's percentage advance has rarely if ever been exceeded in the earlier years for which data are available. Despite the unusually pronounced expansion in 1939, the annual average index, at 112.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 figure of 111.0. This was due to the relatively low level of activity prevailing in the first part of last year, the monthly indexes from January to July being below those for the same dates in the preceding year. While the improvement in such a comparison was marked towards the latter part of 1939, the depressing effect of the earlier indexes so lowered the average for the twelve months that it was only 1.2 p.c. higher than the 1938 annual figure.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of the corresponding figure in the preceding year:

1939, Jan. 1	....	96.4	May 1	....	98.0	Sept. 1	....	101.3
Feb. 1	....	96.1	June 1	....	99.2	Oct. 1	....	106.4
Mar. 1	....	96.8	July 1	....	99.6	Nov. 1	....	110.1
Apr. 1	....	96.7	Aug. 1	....	102.5	Dec. 1	....	111.0
1939 Average				.....	101.2			

The 1939 average slightly exceeded that for 1938, but was a little lower than the 1937 annual figure of 114.4. With this exception, it was the highest average for any year since 1929. The following table contains the average index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the nineteen years of the record, (1926=100) :

1/

1921	.....	87.7	1926	.....	99.6	1931	.....	95.3	1936	.....	103.4
1922	.....	88.3	1927	.....	103.4	1932	.....	84.4	1937	.....	114.4
1923	.....	96.6	1928	.....	110.1	1933	.....	80.9	1938	.....	111.0
1924	.....	92.4	1929	.....	117.1	1934	.....	90.2	1939	.....	112.3
1925	.....	93.0	1930	.....	109.0	1935	.....	97.1			

Statistics were received from 6,372 manufacturers employing, on the average, 574,602 operatives, as compared with the mean of 565,222 reported by the 6,124 establishments making returns in 1938. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1939 was just over 90; the number ranged from nearly 86 in January to almost 97 in December.

Index numbers are prepared for 43 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in 31 of which activity was generally higher than in 1938, while in 12 it was lower. Chart 13 shows the course of employment in manufacturing since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted indexes.

Animal Products - Edible. -- Employment in this group showed advances during five months of 1939, the index rising from its minimum of 119.6 at Mar. 1 to 162.0 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over six months, but employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 139.0 in 1939, compared with 131.1 in 1938, and 133.3 in 1937. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants were rather more active, and dairies also showed some improvement. The payrolls of the 316 employers furnishing statistics averaged 26,964 workers, varying between 23,129 at Mar. 1 and 31,494 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 308 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 25,319 persons.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Leather and Products. - Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1938, while the index was also slightly higher than in 1937. An average staff of 23,339 employees was recorded by the 324 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 113.4, as compared with 107.1 in 1938 and 112.7 in 1937. Footwear factories were decidedly more active, particularly towards the last of the year, and there were also gains in employment in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products. - The seasonal advances indicated in the lumber trades during six months of 1939 were on a much larger scale than in 1938, while the declines in the remaining months were not nearly so pronounced. The index averaged 82.6, compared with 79.7 in 1938, but with 85.9 in 1937. The payrolls of the 927 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 36,237 persons at the beginning of January, and 50,615 at Aug. 1, averaging 44,351 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1938 mean of 42,402 employed in 895 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, affected by a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in 1938, while furniture and other lumber-using plants also reported some improvement.

Musical Instruments. - Employment in musical instrument factories was in much the same volume as in immediately preceding years, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,445. The mean index stood at 50.6 in 1939, compared with 49.2 in 1938 and 50.6 in 1937. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible. - The preparation of vegetable food products, on the whole, afforded more employment than in preceding years; sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories reported a generally higher level of activity; in canneries, the annual average was lower, despite improvement over 1938 in the latter months of 1939. An average working force of 37,383 persons was reported by the 529 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 31,659 at Mar. 1, and 48,841 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 122.8 in 1939, when it was at its maximum in this record of nineteen years; in 1938, the figure was 120.5.

Pulp and Paper. - The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced general but moderate improvement during 1939; this took place in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions, pulp and paper mills showing practically no change, on the average. From the early spring, however, the last-named reported a generally higher level of employment than in 1938. Additions to their staffs were indicated in eight months by the co-operating establishments, compared with an expansion period of only five months in 1938. The staffs of the 700 employers making returns averaged 67,076, and the index 108.2, as compared with the mean index of 106.3 in the preceding year, when 620 plants had reported 64,849 men and women. Of the 1939 aggregate, 28,804 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 10,699 in paper products and 27,574 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products. - Activity in rubber factories in 1939 showed a considerable advance in 1939, when the level of employment was higher than in any other year since 1930; the annual index stood at 108.4, as compared with 101.0 in the year before, and with 106.6 in 1937. The Dec. 1 index, at 116.0, was nearly fourteen points higher than at Jan. 1, 1939, and also exceeded the Dec. 1, 1938, figure by 10.4 points. The payrolls of the 54 plants supplying information during 1939 averaged 13,546, ranging between 12,755 workers at Feb. 1, and 14,494 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 12,683, and the number of establishments, 53.

Textile Products. - Employment in textile industries during the latter part of 1939 showed considerable recovery from the slowing-up which had characterized 1938, but the comparisons in the first five or six months were unfavourable, and the average index, at 121.5, was only slightly higher than that of 120.4 in 1938, while it was lower than the 1937 figure of 125.6, the maximum in the years since 1920. However, the indexes for Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1939, were above those for any other months in the record.

An average staff of 105,616 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,161 in number; in 1938, some 1,137 firms provided work for an average of 104,181 men and women. The cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting and certain other branches of this group afforded more employment than in the preceding year; on the other hand, silk and garment manufacturers on the whole were slacker. Marked improvement, however, was noted in clothing establishments towards the end of 1939, when they were busier than in the same period of any other year of the record.

Tobacco. - Statements were compiled from 45 firms, whose working forces averaged 9,450 persons, while the mean index was 114.6. Tobacco factories were brisker during some months of 1939 and quieter in others, but, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938, when the index was 118.0; much of the moderate falling-off in the year under review was due to the fact that the active season this winter was generally unusually late in commencing.

Beverages. - According to data from 146 manufacturers, employment in the beverage industries was in greater volume; their staffs averaged 9,193, while the index, at 172.0, was several points above the 1938 figure of 166.3.

Chemical and Allied Products. - The level of employment in this group was rather higher than that indicated in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 161.9, as compared with 158.4 in 1938, the previous maximum. An average staff of 18,873 was reported by the 301 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1938, the 274 co-operating firms had employed working forces numbering 17,793 persons, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. - These industries reported somewhat more activity in 1939 than in 1938, although they continued quieter than in 1937. The average index was 88.3, while in 1938 it was 86.4, and in 1937, 90.9; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 218 factories recorded an average payroll of 9,895 persons, ranging from 7,880 at Feb. 1, 1939, to 11,209 at the beginning of August. The 212 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,594 employees.

Electric Light and Power. - The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between three and four p.c. greater in 1939 than in 1938, when the index averaged 128.1, as compared with 132.8 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 100 co-operating producers averaged 16,819; in 1938, 98 central electric stations reported 16,201 employees, on the average. The need for extra staff to guard against sabotage following the outbreak of war, was reflected to some extent in the 1939 figures, but only when the guards were employed by the power plants themselves; in some cases work of this nature was regarded as police duty.

Electrical Apparatus. - Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the establishments producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in smaller volume in 1939 than in 1938, although the situation towards

the close of the year showed improvement in that comparison. The 125 firms making returns had, on the average, 17,674 workers, and the mean index was 130.4, as compared with 126 employers of 18,754 persons, and an annual index of 137.9, in 1938.

Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works, with few exceptions, showed marked improvement from the first of January, 1939, to the end of the year, in which period the index gained over 23 p.c. Following a large seasonal decrease at Jan. 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable for five months; there were seasonal contractions at July 1 and Aug. 1, succeeded by a period of very pronounced expansion in the remaining months. From the 1939 low of 90.5 at the opening of the year, the index advanced to 111.7 at Dec. 1, when it was higher than in almost any other month since the late spring of 1930. However, the losses recorded during 1938 and at the beginning of 1939 had so reduced the index that the later recovery did not suffice to raise the average for 1939 to the 1938 level; the annual figure was 97.6, compared with 99.6 in the preceding year, and with 105.4 in 1937. It is interesting also to compare these figures with the 1933 low of 61.1, and the 1929 high of 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 922 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1939 averaged 127,738 persons; in 1938, the mean of the 899 reporting establishments was 129,965. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was between 138 and 139, compared with 144 in 1938, 158 in 1937 and 137 in 1936. During the first seven months of last year, employment was in less volume than in the same part of 1938, but this situation was reversed from July, and at Dec. 1, the index was almost fifteen p.c. above that for Dec. 1, 1938.

On the average, employment in the agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, steel shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop divisions was quieter than in the same period of 1938, despite improvement in most of these towards the close of the year. On the other hand, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and miscellaneous iron and steel plants were more active, on the whole, than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was well maintained as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 158.1, as compared with 155.9 in 1938 and 154.8 in 1937. The reported employees numbered 24,879, on the average, and were engaged in 188 establishments, as compared with the 1938 mean of 24,673 workers in 180 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, while the index rose almost uninterruptedly from its minimum of 150.9 at Jan. 1, to its maximum of 169.2 at Dec. 1; in 1938, the range had been just over eight points to the high of 160.3 at Sept. 1.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in six months of 1939, when the employment index averaged 156.5, or slightly higher than the figure of 155.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 100 firms, whose staffs included 12,547 persons. The data for this industry shown in the 1938 tabulation were slightly larger, since the transfer of certain firms to another industrial classification reduced the 1939 aggregates; adjustment is made in the index numbers for these changes. Oil refineries continued active during 1939, raising employment in the non-metallic mineral industries to a level above that of most other manufacturing divisions.

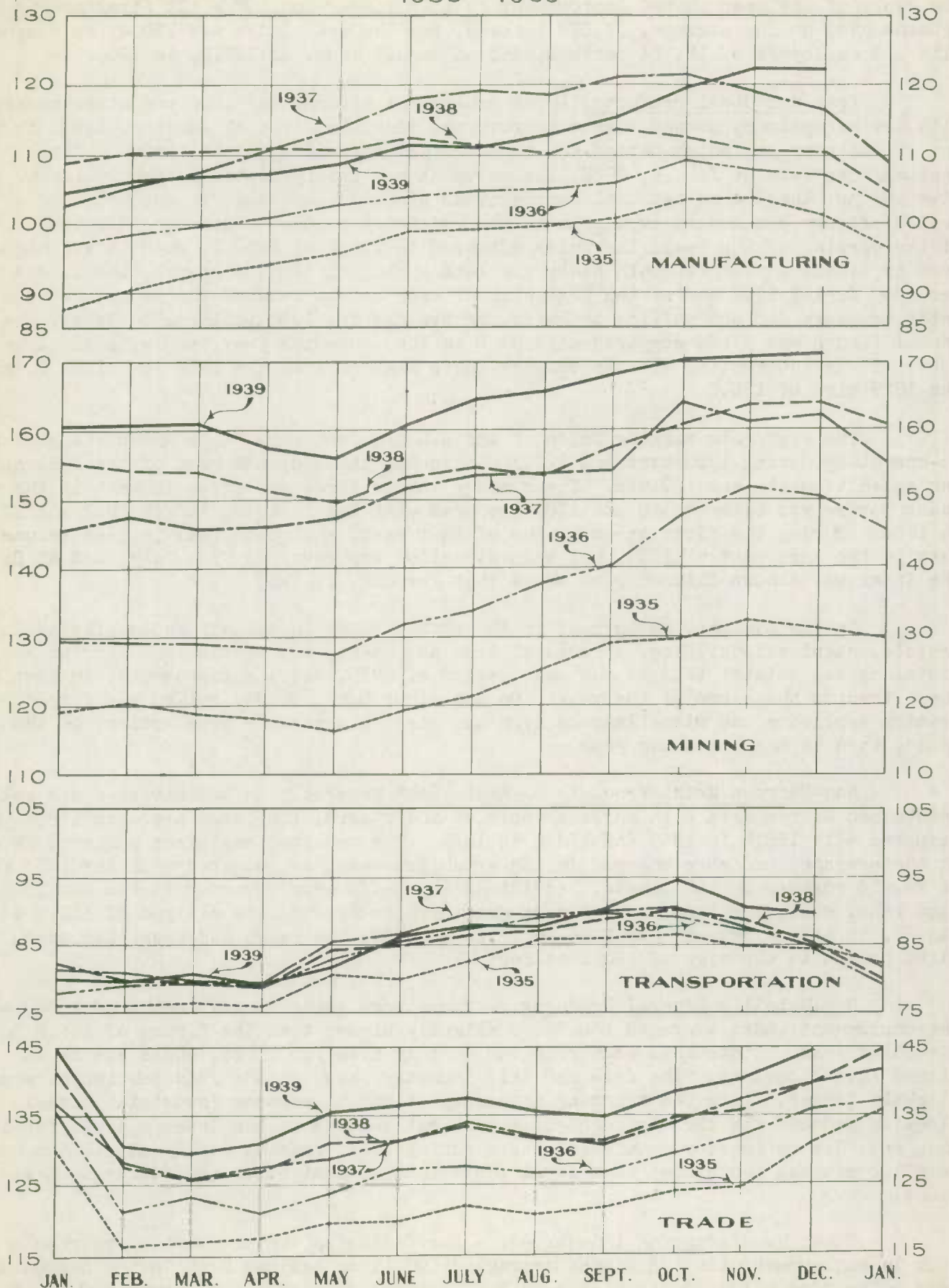
Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories, on the whole, reported a gain in employment, the 1939 index averaging 100.1, as against 91.6 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further small advance; the index stood at 142.6, or 2.7 points higher than in the preceding year.

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1926=100
1935 - 1939

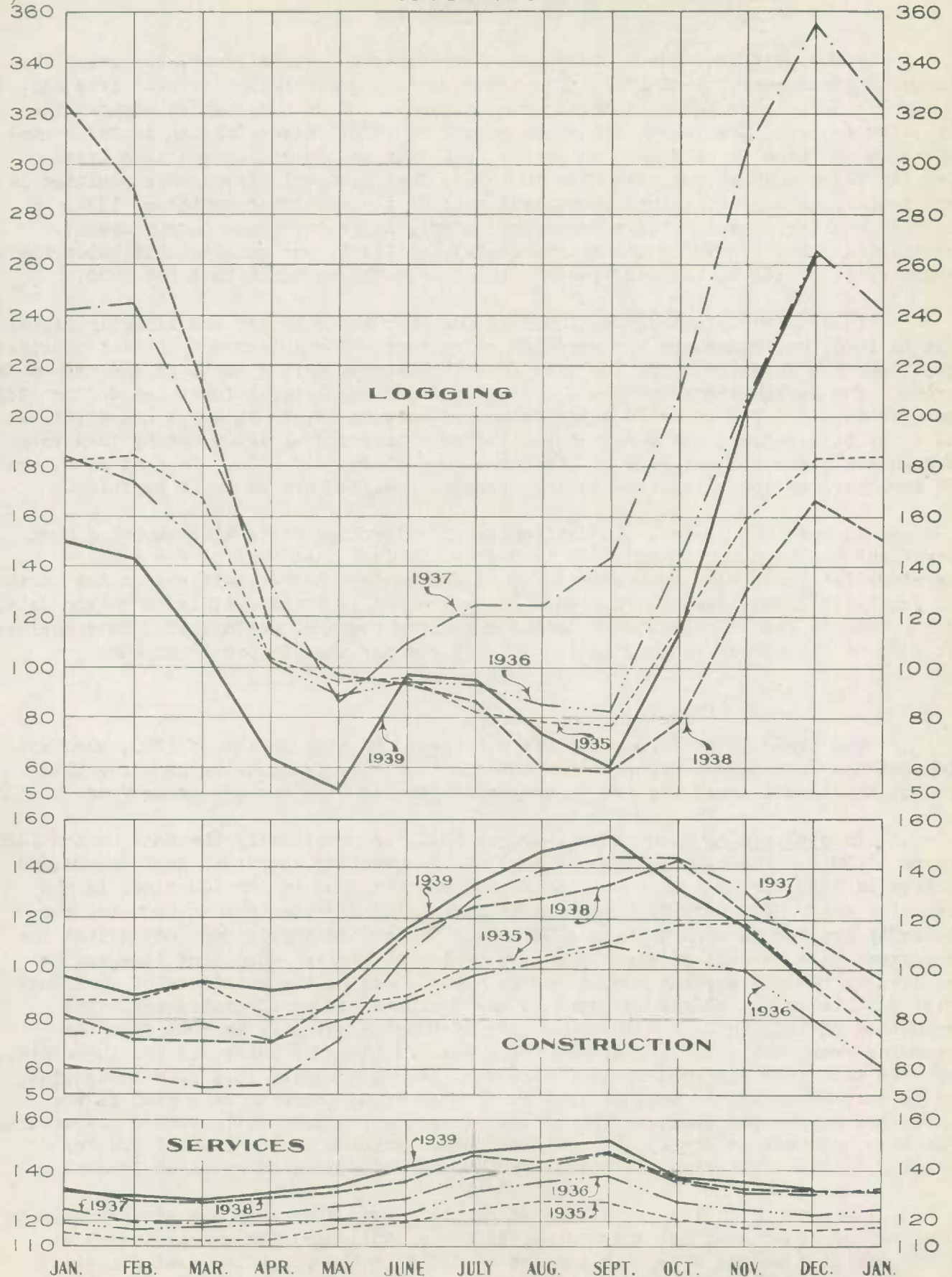
1926=100



EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1935 - 1939

1926=100



2. -- LOGGING.

Bush operations during 1938 had shown important curtailment, following the unusually great activity of 1937. The trend continued generally downward from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1939, there being in this period a decline of 66 p.c., which brought the May index to 51.0, the lowest since the summer of 1933. River-driving caused a considerable increase in personnel at June 1, and this raised employment to a level slightly above that at the same date in 1938. The relatively favourable position in this comparison was maintained throughout most of the remaining months of 1939, in the last quarter of which there were particularly large increases in employment. Nevertheless, the index for the twelve months, at 119.1, was considerably below the 1938 average of 142.8, and was, indeed, the lowest figure since that for 1933.

In British Columbia, the index in the year under review was slightly higher than in 1938, but elsewhere the averages were lower. The government in that province again operated forestry camps for unemployed transients during parts of the year under review. The working force of the 392 logging firms supplying information during 1939 averaged 34,814. The reported payrolls varied between 14,898 at May 1 and 77,591 at the first of December; the index at the latter date stood at 263.6, being then very substantially above the figure of 166.4 recorded at Dec. 1, 1938. In that year, the 368 employers co-operating reported an average of 41,130 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3. -- MINING.

The trend in mining as a whole was upward in nine months of 1939, when employment was in rather greater volume than in 1938, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 163.8, compared with 155.9 in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 89.3, or practically the same as the 1938 figure of 90.4. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,384 workers in 1939, as against a mean of 24,580 men employed in the 104 mines in the preceding year. The working time lost in industrial dispute in this industry was decidedly greater in 1939 than in 1938. This factor ordinarily does not affect the employment data, except at the close of a prolonged strike, when some time may be required to restore working conditions to normal; again, the existence of an industrial dispute is not always reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The production of coal in Canada showed a gain of about eight p.c. in 1939 from the preceding year, while the employment index was fractionally lower; it is, therefore, probable that this discrepancy is a result of the much larger loss in working time due to strikes in 1939. Another factor may also be an increase last year in the hours, per day or per week, worked in coal-mines, which frequently reduce the working time when business is slack, or conversely, may increase it in times of greater activity, without altering substantially the number of persons given employment.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1938, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 343.1, was 25.3 points above the average of 317.8 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 325.2 at Jan. 1, to 354.4 at Dec. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 233 reporting firms

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 TO 1939



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 last nine years.

averaged 42,548 during the year under review, compared with 38,903 in 218 mines during 1938. World monetary conditions, together with the war-time demand for Canadian metallic ores, resulted in exceptionally great activity in this division.

Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), afforded more employment in 1939 than in 1938 or any other year since 1929. The index averaged 135.7, or 7.4 p.c. above the 1938 figure of 126.3. An average payroll of 9,052 persons was employed during 1939 by the 102 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 8,548. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4. - TRANSPORTATION

The transportation index, on the average, showed a small gain over 1938, and was also slightly above the 1937 figure; the increased movement of grain and of other commodities brought about improvement in many months, and, at the end of the year, resulted in the highest level of employment indicated since 1931. The employment index averaged 85.6, as compared with 84.4 in 1938 and 85.2 in 1937. The 505 transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 103,640 workers, as compared with the mean of 101,677 reported by the 473 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.9, as compared with 74.2 in 1938 and 75.7 in 1937. An average working force of 59,629 employees was recorded, compared with 59,006 in the year before.

Street railway and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 282 with an average staff of 28,960, recorded a higher level of employment, the annual index being 126.0, as compared with 118.1 in the preceding year. Shipping and stevedoring, on the other hand, showed a falling-off from 1938. The mean index was 81.1, while the indicated employees averaged 15,052, varying between 11,737 persons at Feb. 1, and 17,123 at the beginning of September. The 1938 annual index was 87.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war-time conditions has considerably hampered shipping operations in recent months.

5. - COMMUNICATIONS.

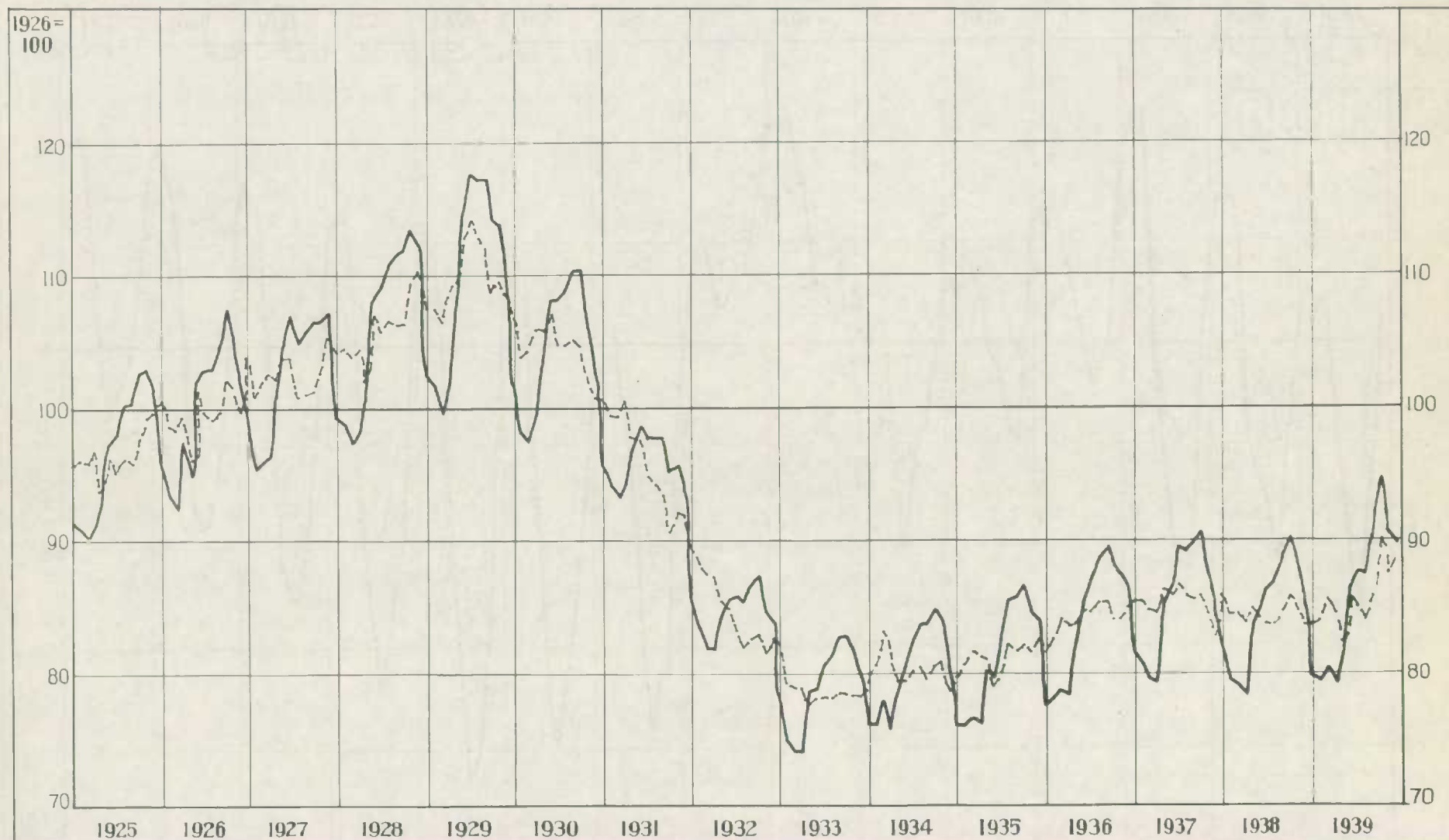
The communications division afforded a little less employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 84.4, compared with 85.0 in 1938. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,541 employees, of whom 17,086 were engaged on telephones and 5,455 on telegraphs. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 22,710, of whom 17,201 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than on telegraphs.

6. - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1939, during which period approximately 79,250 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases had been recorded in seven months, and the persons then added to the reported payrolls numbered about 86,400. Employment was better maintained in the first three quarters of 1939 than in the same part of 1938, but beginning with October, an unfavourable comparison was indicated; however, the index for the twelve months under review, at 113.0, was 7.2 p.c. above that for 1938.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

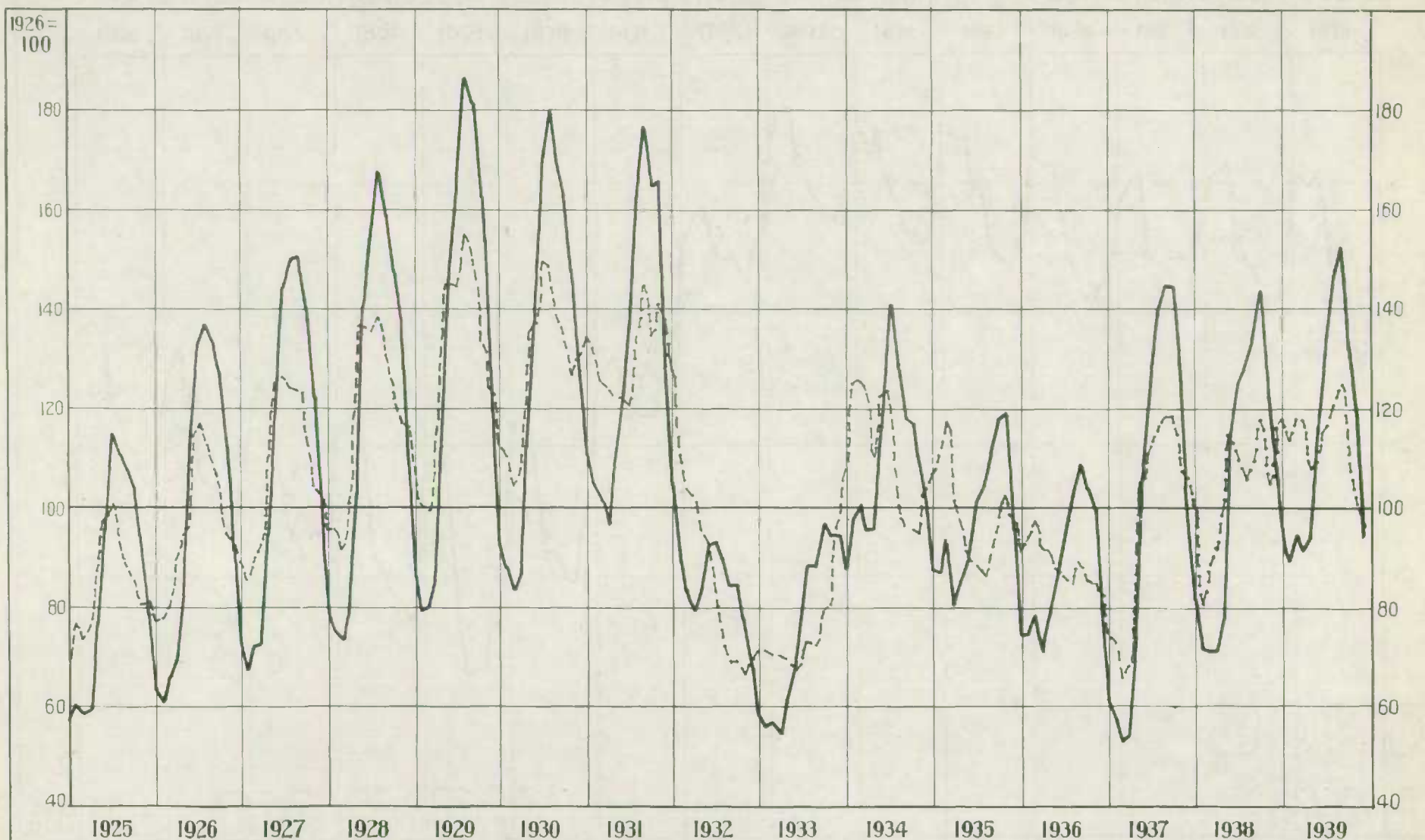
1925 - 1939



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 last nine years.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1939



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 last nine years.

In 1939, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects^{1/} were more numerous than in 1938, and considerable work was also carried out by the provinces themselves; accordingly, road work generally was more active than in the preceding year. Building contractors recorded a small gain, and railway construction and maintenance work also showed slight improvement. The forces of the 1,287 co-operating construction employers aggregated 136,265 in the year under review, varying from 107,320 at Feb. 1, to 183,953 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1939, and in the second half of the year was rather more active than in the same period of 1938. The mean index in the latest year was 62.1, or two points higher than in 1938; though extremely low in comparison with years of more normal building activity, this figure exceeded that for any other year since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 852 reporting contractors was 26,338. In 1938, 810 contractors had reported an average of 24,889 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded more employment than in 1938; the reported payrolls averaged 83,672, ranging between 60,609 at Dec. 1 and 118,691 at the beginning of September. In 1938, the average was 75,337. The 1939 indexes averaged 218.8, compared with 198.1 in 1938, 174.3 in 1937, 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 26,255, as compared with 25,693 in 1938. The reporting employers averaged 33, four fewer than in 1938. The mean index was 65.6, while in 1938 it was 64.2, and in 1937, 69.2. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7. - SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 587 firms, whose employees averaged 30,242. Expansion was shown during six months, while the volume of employment in eleven of the twelve months slightly exceeded that of the same period of 1938. The 1939 index averaged 137.4, compared with 135.2 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Hotels and restaurants were somewhat busier than in 1938, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported greater activity.

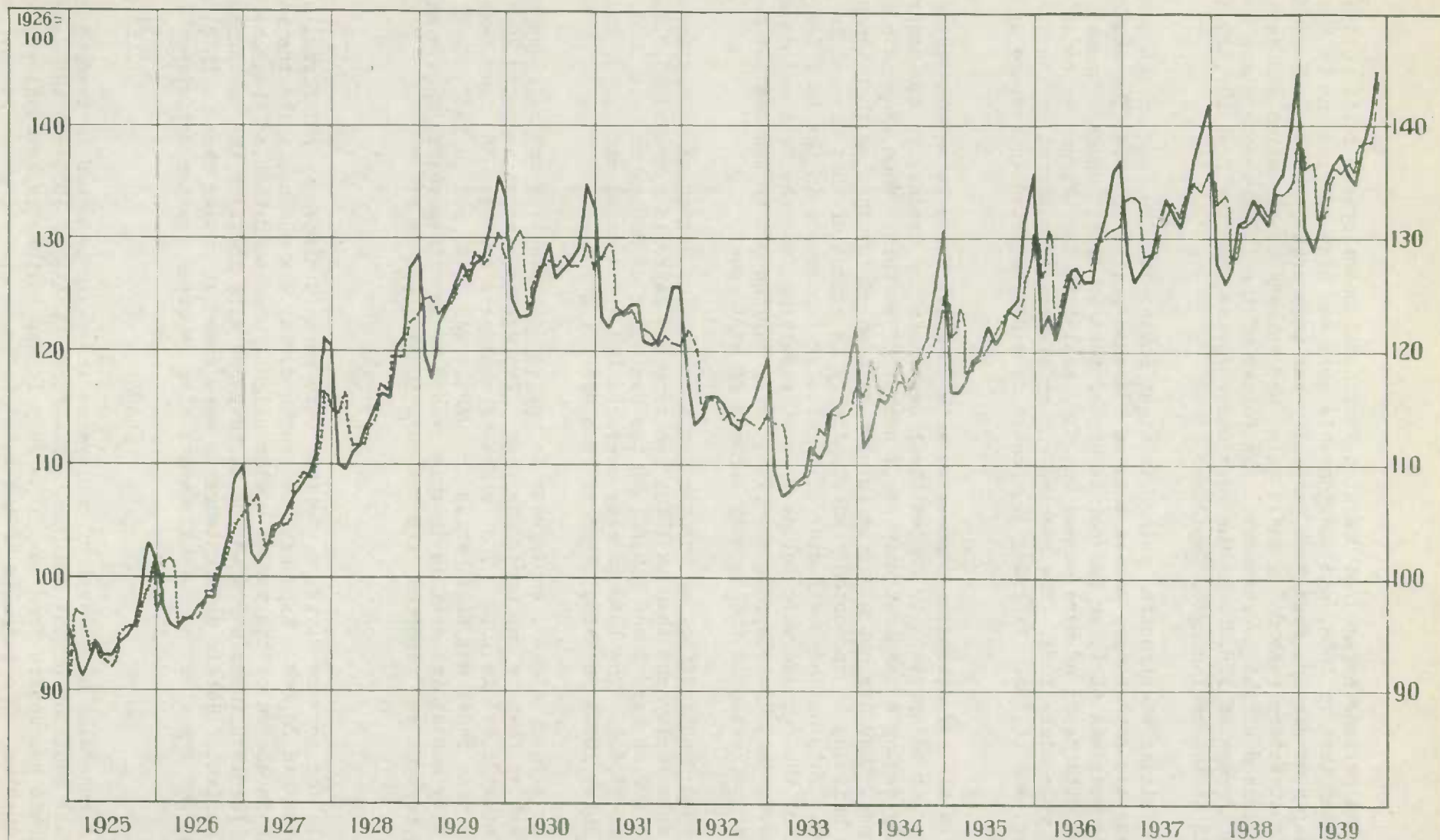
8. - TRADE.

A generally high level of employment was again reported in trading establishments in all sections of the Dominion. The first months of 1939 saw the usual recessions, but the trend was upward from Mar. 1 to July 1, and further improvement was indicated in the last quarter. The payrolls of the 1,983 firms co-operating in 1939 averaged 127,624 persons, and the index, 136.6, compared with 132.6 in 1938.

^{1/} See footnote on page 28.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1939



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 last nine years.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1939, 95,888 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger store and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1937-39, is shown in Table 4. 1/ The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1936 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLES

1 to 11

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1959.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.5	115.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	115.4	123.1	126.5	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1950 - Average	118.5	-	-	-	110.5	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	115.4
1951 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1952 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1953 - Average	85.5	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	85.4
1954 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.5	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1955 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	95.4	105.5	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1956 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.5	-	-	-	101.1	105.7
1957 - Jan. 1	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4	105.8
Feb. 1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.5	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.5	-	-	-	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5	103.0
May 1	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	95.2	-	-	-	103.4	106.5
June 1	122.0	82.0	124.5	121.4	115.6	118.8	99.5	97.4	105.9	99.4	112.2	114.5
July 1	155.8	79.7	158.3	156.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.5	110.2	105.7	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	154.5	85.2	151.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	155.4	87.9	155.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2	125.2
Oct. 1	154.9	100.6	152.7	159.5	127.5	150.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	85.0	124.9	152.8	150.5	150.4	106.2	99.5	115.9	110.5	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5	121.6
Average, 1957	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.5	99.5	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1958 - Jan. 1	115.8	75.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8	115.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	85.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	115.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	105.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.5	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	95.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	115.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	156.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	115.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	125.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	105.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1958	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1959 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	105.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	115.0	109.2	95.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.5	114.7	82.5	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	105.3	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	115.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.5	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	125.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	105.2	150.5	105.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	154.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	151.5	124.4	112.7	105.1	124.5	120.0	115.5	125.6
Dec. 1	125.0	90.6	152.1	115.8	150.5	124.5	108.9	102.2	115.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1959	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	105.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	115.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1959.

7.6 0.1 4.4 5.1 51.1 41.3 11.9 5.4 2.5 4.0 8.1 100.0

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1939.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	105.0	111.5	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.5	110.1	104.5
1929 - Average	115.5	124.2	121.5	120.7	128.4	155.2	112.5	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.5	116.5	125.1	115.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.5	88.5	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	85.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	85.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	95.5	99.5	84.1	95.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.5	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.5	98.5	121.5	92.5	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	90.4	92.0	105.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.5
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	105.2	99.8	105.7	146.8	90.8	105.8
Apr. 1	96.8	95.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	95.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.5	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	155.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	115.7	119.4	152.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.5	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	105.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.5	111.9	105.2	116.2	155.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937	101.2	100.5	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.5	89.5	105.5
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	155.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	105.8	106.5	105.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.5	103.8	106.7	106.5	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.5	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.5	104.1	126.7	96.5	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	105.8	150.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	105.9	107.5	107.5	105.0	106.8	158.5	95.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.5	104.5	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	105.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.5	105.5	97.4	159.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.5	99.1	159.1	88.5	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.5	140.8	90.0	110.5
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	156.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.5	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.5	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	115.1	112.8	140.4	99.5	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	115.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	105.7	155.4	95.9	111.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1939.								
	14.6	1.5	12.6	1.2	5.2	1.7	5.7	5.2

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: 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 reporting at December 1, 1939.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	150.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	151.6	127.7	115.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	151.4	124.7	125.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	115.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	85.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	116.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	156.9	105.8
Feb. 1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar. 1	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr. 1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	105.0
May 1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.3
June 1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5	114.3
July 1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4	119.1
Aug. 1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	159.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept. 1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	123.2
Oct. 1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	155.4	133.4	125.7
Nov. 1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	151.7	151.0	137.0	125.2
Dec. 1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	150.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	85.9	88.2	131.9	131.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3	113.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	145.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	156.1	134.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	75.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	151.5	156.1	136.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	155.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	152.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1939.									
	52.3	6.5	6.6	1.9	9.1	9.5	2.5	11.6	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.3	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	83.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	63.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	34.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Beverages	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	73.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.5	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	128.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	103.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	133.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	83.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	93.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	93.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.3	180.3	6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	56.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1957-1959. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 5 7						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.5	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	145.7	138.2	136.8	135.5
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	95.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.6	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	95.5	95.0	88.9	77.4	65.8	76.5
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	95.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	115.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.9
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	105.8	105.5
Paper products	155.4	155.5	157.0	158.6	159.0	158.8	152.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	108.6
Textile products	126.0	125.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	105.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	146.2	146.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	550.4	555.2	556.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	126.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.6	102.0	105.1
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Beverages	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	165.0
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	129.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	145.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	145.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	133.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	73.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	135.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	125.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	151.4	146.9
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	137.5
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.8	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	95.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	305.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	113.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	139.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	125.0	126.1	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	143.6	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1959. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 5 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.3	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	125.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	76.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	115.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.8	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.6	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	131.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	130.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
Retail	153.0	133.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.5	88.8	88.4	85.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	53.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	93.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	93.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	139.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	130.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	83.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	238.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	148.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.5	141.3	148.0	138.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939.(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	104.5	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Animal products - edible	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Fur and products	82.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Leather and products	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	111.1	110.1	2.1
Boots and shoes	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	115.1	112.1	1.4
Lumber and products	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.5	88.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	56.5	58.8	61.1	60.9	66.1	80.4	2.5
Furniture	82.3	84.3	84.1	83.4	83.1	83.8	.7
Other lumber products	94.2	93.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Musical instruments	48.4	47.4	59.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Plant products - edible	105.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	102.7	103.7	104.9	104.5	105.1	108.2	6.1
Pulp and paper	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	96.4	2.7
Paper products	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Printing and publishing	113.1	115.7	114.9	114.0	114.9	116.5	2.5
Rubber products	102.4	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	113.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	119.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	128.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	123.8	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	95.5	94.7	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	126.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.6	448.0	427.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	103.1	111.4	116.5	118.0	116.6	116.0	3.2
Other textile products	97.8	103.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	113.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.8	160.2	163.8	110.8	91.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	163.9	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	153.6	156.5	159.8	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.3	123.9	123.5	126.3	126.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	123.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.3	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	56.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	90.3	90.5	92.5	91.9	5.1
Automobiles and parts	138.4	150.0	151.3	147.6	148.9	143.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.5	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	118.7	121.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	99.1	99.4	97.1	101.3	103.2	106.4	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	96.8	97.2	98.0	99.6	100.3	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.3	152.6	154.7	154.6	155.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	146.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	131.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.8	143.0	108.8	64.0	51.0	97.1	2.6
MINING	160.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.8
Coal	95.8	93.5	93.4	87.8	82.3	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	333.3	334.6	333.6	334.0	342.7	3.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	123.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	83.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	82.0	83.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.6	89.2	90.6	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.8	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.8	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.3	79.3	81.4	86.5	9.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	119.8	119.4	120.9	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.6	71.0	70.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	63.5	64.6	65.2	77.8	91.9	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	89.4	94.3	91.6	94.2	115.3	12.7
Building	53.5	44.2	43.3	43.4	46.2	53.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.3	182.7	182.9	227.6	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	68.9	55.5	60.5	73.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	128.5	131.4	133.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.8	125.7	125.6	136.6	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	139.1	136.8	134.9	141.2	146.3	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.8	131.0	128.9	131.1	135.1	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	136.3	133.5	136.5	141.3	143.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	118.3	117.5	117.6	119.3	119.5	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.1	106.5	106.5	104.9	106.2	113.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.3	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.3
Animal products - edible	143.2	162.0	159.9	151.2	149.0	144.0	139.0
Fur and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.3	114.2	100.1
Leather and products	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	123.1	125.7	113.4
Boots and shoes	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.3	121.6	123.9	115.1
Lumber and products	93.1	93.8	92.6	91.1	88.2	84.1	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	88.7	89.6	86.6	83.0	76.0	69.6	73.1
Furniture	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	91.6	84.7
Other lumber products	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	111.7
Musical instruments	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.1	126.6	143.7	160.3	148.6	138.5	122.8
Pulp and paper products	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	113.9	113.1	108.2
Pulp and paper	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.3	99.4	95.5
Paper products	130.3	129.8	132.7	138.3	146.7	147.4	133.5
Printing and publishing	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Rubber products	108.5	107.6	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Textile products	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	134.0	135.7	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	135.0	144.1	149.8	130.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	126.3	132.8	133.8	147.3	156.6	160.6	134.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	386.6	400.5	423.5	443.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Hosiery and knit goods	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	136.9	140.8	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.5	106.3	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Other textile products	105.8	106.2	107.9	115.8	123.3	119.7	110.6
Tobacco	96.8	98.0	101.3	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Beverages	175.3	181.5	181.8	186.9	181.3	173.1	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	159.1	159.0	161.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	161.9
Clay, glass and stone products	97.4	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.4	94.6	88.3
Electric light and power	134.0	138.6	142.8	141.7	143.6	139.8	132.8
Electrical apparatus	131.0	130.8	132.4	136.1	138.1	139.8	130.4
Iron and steel	93.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.5	124.4	129.3	145.3	151.7	158.0	128.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	111.6	115.9	119.9	123.4	124.7	115.8
Agricultural implements	53.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	63.2	57.2
Land vehicles	83.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.3
Automobiles and parts	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	139.9	154.9	132.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.5
Heating appliances	127.4	131.2	135.1	139.5	142.7	139.7	126.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	131.6	132.4	110.1
Foundry and machine shop products	103.9	104.9	109.2	114.6	124.4	122.0	107.2
Other iron and steel products	102.2	103.0	105.2	113.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.3	167.6	169.2	158.1
Non-metallic mineral products	160.5	162.3	160.4	163.6	168.5	165.7	156.5
Miscellaneous	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.3	152.3	154.2	142.6
LOGGING	95.3	73.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	263.6	119.1
MINING	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.3	171.0	171.3	163.8
Coal	82.5	83.5	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.0	89.3
Metallic ores	349.8	352.9	351.7	352.0	353.6	354.4	343.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	151.2	152.1	153.0	150.7	143.7	138.8	135.7
COMMUNICATIONS	86.0	87.5	87.3	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telegraphs	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	96.8	95.1
Telephones	82.6	83.7	84.3	85.7	83.0	82.4	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	87.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	85.6
Street railways and cartage	125.9	127.8	130.6	133.9	133.5	135.0	126.0
Steam railways	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.3	79.2	77.0	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	93.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	86.1	88.0	81.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.1	146.3	152.2	131.5	117.6	93.8	113.0
Building	62.5	76.1	80.5	82.0	85.1	75.2	62.1
Highway	270.7	297.1	309.7	245.3	209.1	158.1	218.8
Railway	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.3	64.5	52.1	65.6
SERVICES	147.6	149.8	151.7	136.1	135.2	132.9	137.4
Hotels and restaurants	146.0	150.5	153.7	131.2	129.0	127.6	133.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.5	148.7	148.3	144.6	145.9	142.3	144.1
TRADE	157.4	135.5	134.9	138.6	140.2	144.7	136.6
Retail	143.4	140.3	139.0	142.6	144.8	151.8	142.4
Wholesale	121.3	122.8	124.1	127.8	128.1	126.0	121.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	115.8	117.5	119.6	121.7	123.6	122.7	113.9

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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA 1940.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Part 1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year 1940 witnessed an unprecedented expansion in industrial employment in the Dominion, a continuation and intensification of the upward movement that had its inception late in 1939 and, apart from seasonal fluctuations, is expected to gain momentum in the months to come as the result of the development of Canada's war effort. The situation in 1939 had shown considerable variation, the index rising from a rather low level in the winter and spring, to a position at the end of the year that was higher than in any preceding December; nevertheless, employment in 1939, despite the sharply upward curve in the latter months, averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the index was fractionally lower than in 1937, being also several points below the 1929 average, the maximum in the period of observation prior to the year under review.

The seasonal curtailment indicated, as usual, in the early months of 1940 affected many workers, but did not suffice to lower the index in the first quarter from its favourable position in relation to the same period in any earlier year of the record. From Apr. 1, the trend was uninterruptedly favourable, the rate of improvement accelerating as the year progressed. This resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time peaks from Aug. 1 until Nov. 1; at the latter date the index at 139.2, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 12.6 p.c. above the figure for the same month in 1939. It also exceeded by 8.9 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929.

At the beginning of December there was a very slight seasonal recession, which reduced the index to 139.1; this falling-off, however, compared favourably with the average decline of 1.8 p.c. between November and December in the experience of the years, 1921-1939. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating the index numbers of employment.

The industrial activity indicated during 1940 raised the employees of the co-operating establishments by almost one-fifth from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, a proportion greatly exceeding that shown in any other twelve months in the twenty years for which information is now available; the average change from the beginning of January to the first of December in the period, 1921-1939, was 8.1 p.c.

During the year under review, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 145,372 individual returns on employment, an average of 12,114 reports per month. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,215,431, varying between 1,093,930 at Apr. 1, and 1,364,720 at the beginning of November. In 1939, the range had been from 1,015,632 at Apr. 1, to 1,206,183 at Nov. 1, while the monthly average was 1,105,712; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated



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.

139,810, an average of 11,651^{1/} per month.

A brief analysis of the situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions shows that activity in all provinces attained an unusually high level in 1940. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment generally was at its maximum in the twenty years for which statistics are available. This was also the case in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, while in the Prairie Area, activity was greater than in any other year since 1931. Data for the various provinces within these two areas were separately tabulated only from 1937; in the intervening period, employment generally was at a lower level than in 1940.

Industrial employment in the eight cities for which statistics are segregated was, on the whole, in greater volume in 1940 than in any preceding year of the record except 1929, when their average index was slightly higher. The cities for which tabulations are made are as follows:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in these eight centres, taken as a unit, showed an advance exceeding that indicated generally in the Dominion; nevertheless, this composite index continued lower than that for the Dominion as a whole, although the discrepancy was the smallest in the eight years during which employment in the leading industrial centres has been relatively quieter.

Varying levels of activity were indicated in the different cities during 1940, depending to a considerable extent upon the type of production predominating in the locality. Thus, employment in Windsor and Hamilton, where the heavy industries are of especial importance in the industrial distribution of the population, showed the greatest gains over 1939, and the indexes for these two, with Quebec City, were higher than in the remaining centres.

Manufacturing as a whole, reported particularly impressive gains; employment, unusually active at the opening of January, thereafter showed important and uninterrupted advances until Dec. 1; the additions to the working forces made in this period resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs, month by month from February. The Dec. 1 index, at 144.7, was over 22 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, an increase which exceeded that in any other of the twenty years of the record; the average gain in this period was not quite ten p.c. Considerable improvement was recorded in the production of both durable and non-durable goods, the former showing an increase of 34 p.c. and the latter, of 15 p.c. during the twelve months.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1939, or any other year since 1920, except 1937. Mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were also brisker; the indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the highest since 1951, while the communications figure was above that for any other year since 1932. Employment in construction, on the whole, was quieter than in 1939, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has

1/ In comparing these figures with those for 1940, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers for the growth in the number of co-operating employers.

been largely provided as a means to relieve unemployment^{2/}; building construction, however, was in decidedly greater volume than in any other year since 1931.

Statistics from Financial Institutions.

In addition to the reports from 12,114 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of employment were tabulated during 1940 from banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies; data for the first three of the classes are also available for most of 1939.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,609 in 1940; the number of co-operating establishments was 407, and the mean index was 110.4, on the 1926 base. In 1939, the average number of reports received was 413, and the average staff, 33,113; the increase in personnel during the year under review was mainly due to extra work occasioned by the war, particularly in connection with the control of foreign exchange. The employment afforded by brokers, however, rather declined, owing partly to market inactivity and, in a number of cases, to the enlistment of men who were not replaced.

Information during 1940 was also received from an average of 481 insurance companies and branches and their agents, whose employees averaged 24,824; this constituted 117.9 p.c. of their 1926 average staffs. Information for this class of business is not on record for preceding years.

The employment afforded in financial institutions, in which the group index in 1940 was 113.5, has shown an advance from the base year which is fairly commensurate, on the whole, with the general gain in population and with pre-war industrial activity in the Dominion. While employment in such occupations has not increased during the period of intensified industrial expansion to the same extent as that in manufacturing and certain other classes, it has probably been maintained at much the same level as in immediately preceding years; if this is so, its course has more or less paralleled the all-industries curve for the Dominion, until the outbreak of hostilities with the resultant abnormally large gains of 1940.

When the figures for financial institutions are added to those for the eight industries whose records are continuous since 1920, the number of reports tabulated monthly rose to 13,002, and the number of employees covered to 1,273,846, while the index number is 123.6, as compared with the figure of 124.2, calculated from reports furnished by establishments in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. Statistics were not received throughout 1939 from insurance companies, but their inclusion in the months for which the data are available, also slightly lowered the general index from its unusually high position.

^{2/} The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorised by Dominion-Provincial Agreement, as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 382,404 in the first eleven months of 1940. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 2,993. The work carried on in 1940 were mainly the continuation or completion of projects commenced in previous years.

During the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 2,360,534, while the average number of men afforded employment was 17,291.

Undoubtedly, the general index during years of lessened industrial employment would have been raised by the inclusion of the finance figures, such a situation having been indicated during the early months of 1939 when business in general was relatively quiet; on the other hand, when activity reaches a higher level, the general index is lowered by the inclusion of the figures from financial institutions. Their returns are therefore of value as indicative of the situation among those workers whose employment is relatively stable, and also in their effect in smoothing the general curve of employment.

THE 1940 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The arrangement of the material in the present Annual differs from that in preceding Reviews; the first sections now deal entirely with the employment situation in Canada in 1940, with comparisons for preceding years, after which are brief discussions of material having a more general character. Thus, in the next pages is given first an analysis of the employment situation in the Dominion as a whole, after which appears more detailed statements regarding conditions in the various provinces, cities and industries.

Following these sections comes a comparison of the levels of employment in certain industries, areas and cities, reproduced from the 1939 Annual and brought up to date. A comparison of the general and the provincial ratios between the population and the employees of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment comes next; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940.

Comparisons of the levels of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States are brought up to date in succeeding pages, after which is a brief comparison of the varying rates of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; this material has a timely interest in view of recent developments in the labour market in the Dominion arising from war-time expansion in industry.

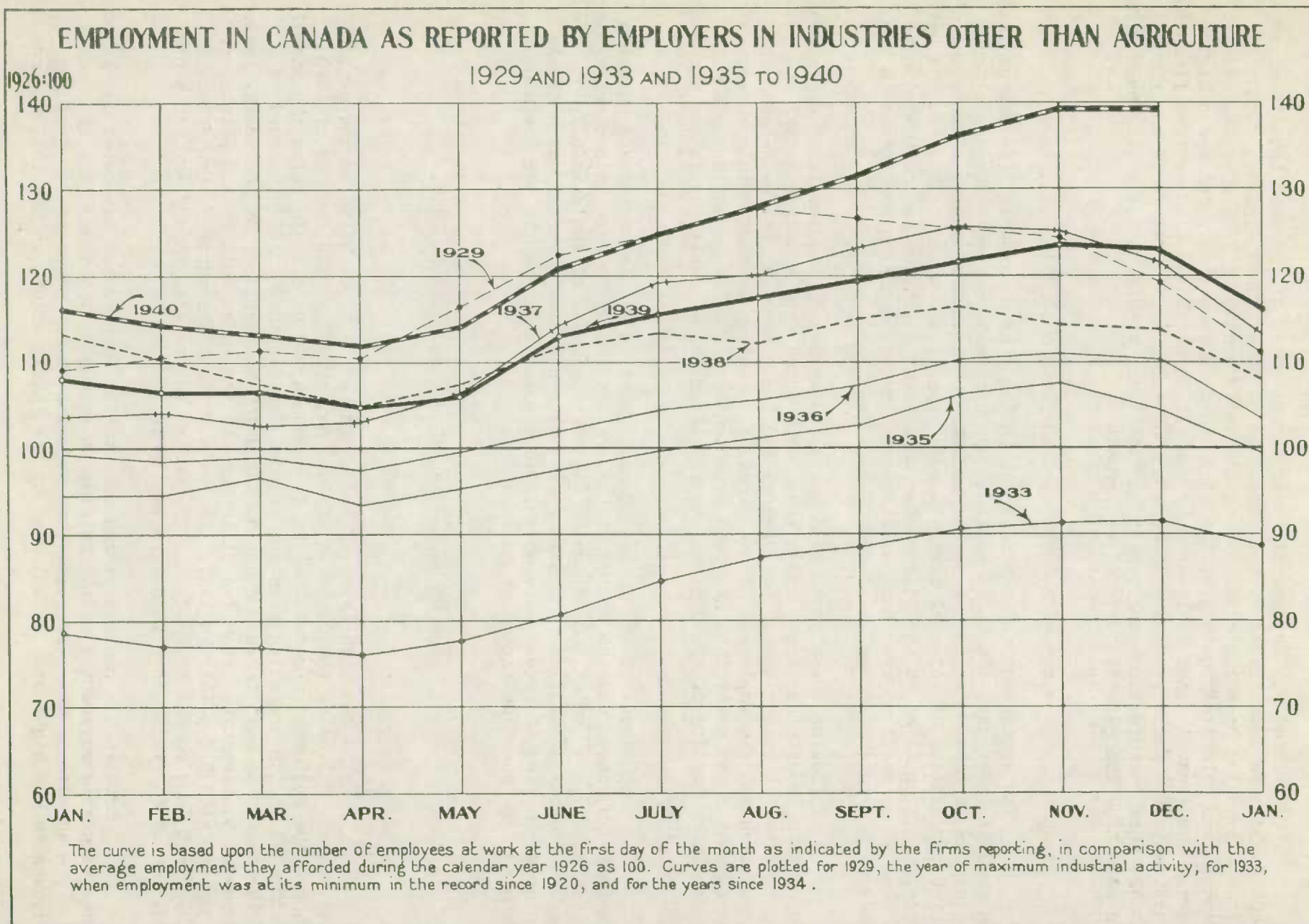
2. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1940.

General Review.

Despite the high level of industrial activity existing in the period immediately following the outbreak of war, employment at the opening of 1940 showed the customary contraction; this, however, was on a scale below the normal indicated in the preceding nineteen years. The downward trend continued in evidence in the next three months, during which the decline, on the whole, rather exceeded the average. From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, the index fell by 4.3 points, as compared with 3.2 points in 1939. In spite of this discrepancy, employment in the first four months of 1940 was in greater volume than in any earlier winter in the period for which statistics are available.

From April, continuous and substantial improvement was noted until Nov. 1, the favourable movement steadily gaining in strength; the index rose by over 24 p.c., - an advance which exceeded that reported in any other year. From Aug. 1, successive new highs were established by the index, which, at the 1940 maximum of

Chart 2



139.2 at Nov. 1, was almost nine per cent above the previous peak figures of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. Practically no general change was shown at Dec. 1, 1940, and the index then was 13.4 p.c. above that for the same date in 1939, the previous December high in the twenty years of the record.

In the period of expansion, the co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by some 267,400 men and women, the index, as already stated, rising by 24 p.c.; this was a larger increase than in any previous year. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only a very small fraction of the average decline at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1939.

The following table, giving the percentage that the index for each month of 1940 constituted of that for the same month in 1939, reflects the gathering momentum of the industrial war effort, together with the improvement in domestic conditions arising from the generally higher level of employment with its consequent increase in the purchasing power in the hands of the public:-

1940, Jan. 1	.....	107.5	May 1	.....	107.6	Sept. 1	.....	110.0
Feb. 1	.....	107.4	June 1	.....	106.9	Oct. 1	.....	111.9
Mar. 1	.....	106.6	July 1	.....	107.7	Nov. 1	.....	112.6
Apr. 1	.....	106.7	Aug. 1	.....	108.9	Dec. 1	.....	113.4
1939 Average					.....	109.0		

Thus at its lowest point, employment in 1940 was between six and seven p.c. higher than in the same month of 1939, a proportion that rose to 13.4 p.c. at Dec. 1, averaging nine p.c. over the year.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100):-

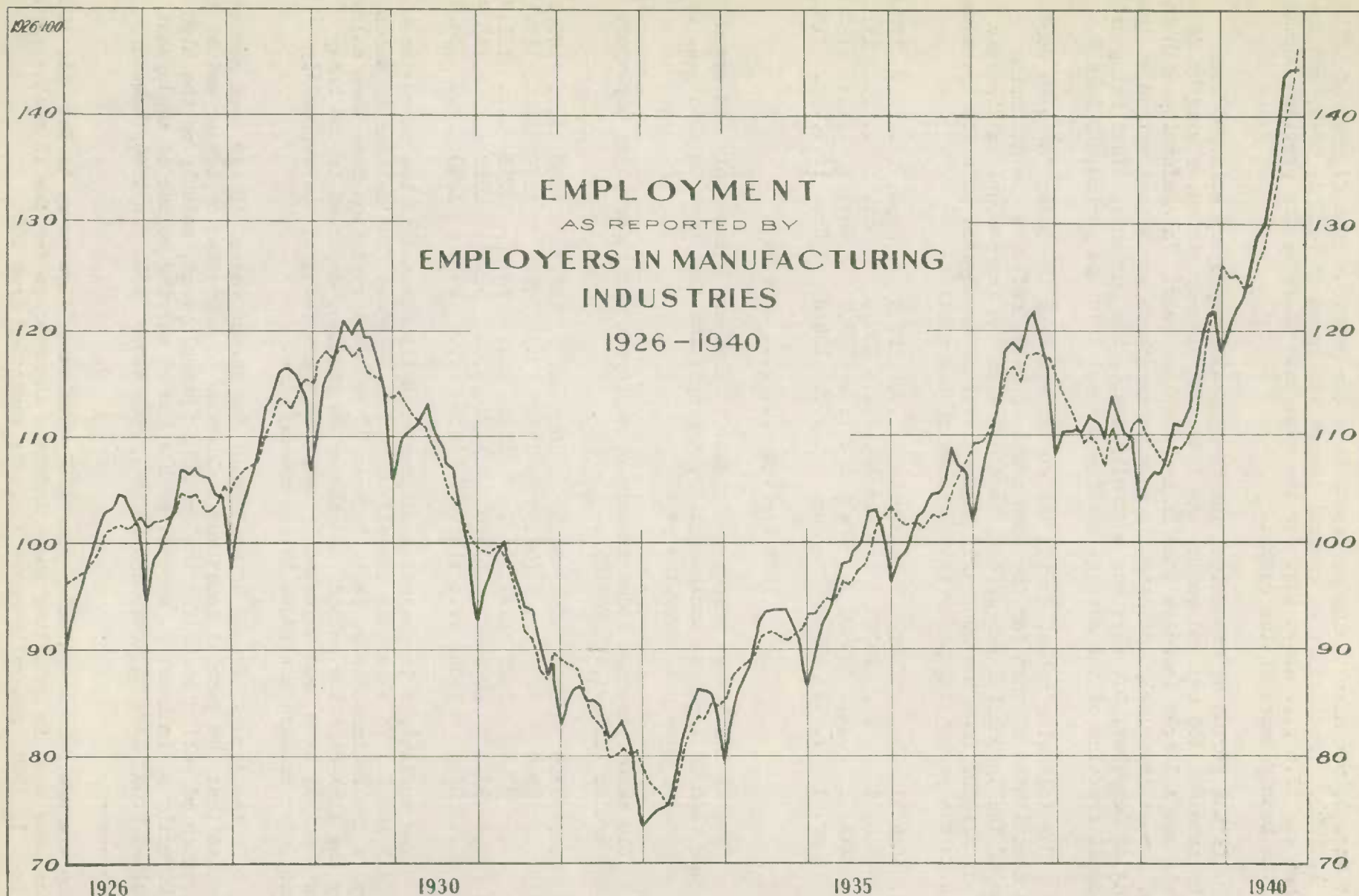
1921	....	88.8	1926	....	99.6	1931	....	102.5	1936	....	103.7
1922	....	89.0	1927	....	104.6	1932	....	87.5	1937	....	114.1
1923	....	95.8	1928	....	111.6	1933	....	83.4	1938	....	111.8
1924	....	93.4	1929	....	119.0	1934	....	96.0	1939	....	113.9
1925	....	93.6	1930	....	113.4	1935	....	99.4	1940	....	124.2

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 2. To eliminate the effect of the seasonal fluctuations to which industry in the Dominion is subject, indexes of seasonal variation have been calculated by the link-relative method, and the crude indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors; the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken line.

In the Annual Reviews of Employment for recent years, it has been necessary to emphasize that the general index was influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the provision of public works for the relief of unemployment, notably on the highways. Directly or indirectly, a considerable though varying volume of employment has resulted from these undertakings in the years since 1931. In 1940, however,

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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.

work of this nature was a factor of greatly diminished importance, with the absorption of increasingly large numbers of persons into production connected with the war, or that arising from the general expansion in business.

The gains in industrial activity during 1940 were widely distributed, both geographically and industrially; the improvement accelerated as the year progressed, until new high records were established in many industries and localities, particularly in those most closely associated with the munitions programme.

Manufacturing employed a rather larger proportion of the total staffs of the co-operating firms in 1940 than in 1939, $55\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the reported employees belonging to this category. Of the approximately 110,000 workers added to the forces of establishments in all industries, some 90 p.c. were taken on in factories, which showed an increase of 16.9 p.c. over the preceding year, as compared with that of nine p.c. in all industries.

The expansion in manufacturing was continuous from January until December, and from early in the year successive new high levels of employment were established in the division as a whole, and in many of its branches. The index number rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to 144.7 at December 1, or by 22.4 p.c., an increase which has never been exceeded in the twenty years of the record, and compares extremely favourably with the average gain of 9.8 p.c. in this comparison in the period since 1920. While all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement of 1940, the rates of improvement varied. The most important increase was in the manufacture of the various iron and steel products, which showed a general gain of 33.1 p.c.

Among the non-manufacturing classes there was also considerable improvement during 1940, although this was, in general, on a smaller scale than that in manufacturing. Logging showed substantial gains over 1939, being also more active than in any other year of the record, except 1937. In mining, a new, all-time maximum was indicated, despite some falling-off in prospecting for metallic ores. Transportation and communications showed moderate increases, bringing the index numbers to the highest position in a number of years - since 1931 in the case of the former and since 1932 in the case of communications. Services and trade were both active, in spite of some reduction in the tourist trade.

Among the eight leading industrial groups, the only exception to the generally higher level in 1940 was construction; building was brisker than it has been for many years, and there were also increases in employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways in consequence of heavier traffic, but curtailment of ^{un}employment relief projects caused a marked shrinkage in highway construction and maintenance, which lowered the average index for construction. This declined from 113.0 in 1939 to 90.7 in the year under review.

In the following pages appear charts depicting the course of employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction, both crude and seasonally adjusted curves being shown for the years since 1926; the seasonal correction is made by the link-relative method upon the experience of the years 1929-37. Other graphs in this annual report show the fluctuation of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups in more recent years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of the review.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1940, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1939.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 0			Change from 1939 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces							
Maritime Provinces	849	90,687	122.2	24	9,187	11.7	10.6
Prince Edward Island	52	2,028	103.1	2	157	7.6	8.0
Nova Scotia	419	52,376	132.1	19	4,403	10.4	8.5
New Brunswick	378	36,282	111.2	3	4,626	13.4	13.7
Quebec	3,031	366,311	127.9	137	22,277	7.1	5.9
Ontario	5,261	515,601	129.2	176	62,884	14.9	13.0
Prairie Provinces	1,718	142,620	109.0	56	8,904	5.8	5.6
Manitoba	725	64,811	102.9	19	4,788	6.4	6.6
Saskatchewan	376	30,136	111.4	14	589	1.5	1.4
Alberta	617	47,673	116.7	23	3,527	7.9	7.3
British Columbia	1,255	100,212	113.3	70	6,467	5.8	5.4
CANADA	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3	9.0
(b) Cities							
Montreal	1,774	178,519	114.7	90	13,618	8.2	7.7
Quebec City	213	17,569	126.4	4	855	6.8	5.7
Toronto	1,803	159,234	123.1	74	18,669	13.2	12.0
Ottawa	234	16,181	119.1	8	1,479	10.7	9.9
Hamilton	333	40,591	124.4	8	6,911	20.7	20.0
Windsor	194	22,293	161.2	- 1	3,875	27.8	20.8
Winnipeg	535	44,173	101.0	15	3,374	7.1	7.6
Vancouver	547	40,646	120.2	39	3,713	8.8	7.9
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES	5,633	519,206	118.9	237	52,494	11.1	10.3
(c) Industries							
MANUFACTURING	6,643	675,083	131.3	271	100,481	19.0	16.9
Animal products - edible	324	29,436	150.4	8	2,472	11.4	8.2
Fur and its products	81	2,756	114.1	9	477	14.0	14.0
Leather and its products	340	24,759	120.6	16	1,420	7.2	6.3
Lumber and its products	975	50,774	93.9	48	6,423	11.3	13.7
Musical Instruments	36	1,853	65.0	-	408	14.4	28.5
Plant products -edible	550	40,012	130.3	21	2,629	7.5	6.1
Pulp and paper products	717	72,264	116.4	17	5,188	8.2	7.6
Rubber products	53	14,030	112.2	- 1	484	3.8	3.5
Textile products	1,227	125,380	144.1	66	19,764	22.6	18.6
Beverages	149	9,823	179.0	3	630	7.0	4.1
Tobacco	47	10,408	126.1	2	958	11.5	10.0
Chemicals and allied products	324	23,433	197.3	23	4,560	35.4	21.9
Clay, glass and stone products	221	11,429	101.0	3	1,534	12.7	14.4
Electric light and power	103	17,666	139.2	3	847	6.4	4.8
Electrical apparatus	127	20,923	153.5	2	3,249	23.1	17.7
Iron and steel products	951	170,553	129.9	29	42,815	32.3	33.1
Land vehicles	157	70,304	116.2	6	13,230	26.9	30.1
Non-ferrous metal products	201	29,908	188.3	13	5,029	30.2	19.1
Non-metallic mineral products	99	13,508	170.6	- 1	961	14.1	9.0
Miscellaneous	119	6,169	153.6	11	634	11.0	7.7
LOGGING	416	49,278	166.9	24	14,464	47.8	40.1
MINING	418	78,618	168.4	20	2,634	4.6	2.8
Coal	105	25,064	91.3	2	680	2.0	2.2
Metallic ores	210	43,983	350.9	- 23	1,435	7.8	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) ..	103	9,571	142.6	1	519	6.9	5.1
COMMUNICATIONS	86	23,304	87.2	-	763	2.8	3.3
TRANSPORTATION	532	109,071	89.7	27	5,431	4.1	4.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	307	30,814	133.0	25	1,854	7.0	5.6
Steam railway operation	102	62,732	78.6	2	3,103	3.7	4.9
Shipping and stevedoring	123	15,524	83.0	-	472	1.9	2.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,312	110,030	90.7	25	- 26,235	- 22.3	- 19.7
Building	887	35,869	83.5	35	9,531	21.4	34.6
Highway	396	46,899	122.1	- 6	- 36,773	- 96.7	- 44.2
Railway	29	27,265	68.3	- 4	1,010	2.7	4.1
SERVICES	598	31,659	143.2	11	1,417	5.8	4.2
Hotels and restaurants	364	19,434	138.2	11	798	4.6	3.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	234	12,225	157.1	-	619	13.0	9.0
TRADE	2,108	138,384	142.9	125	10,760	6.3	4.6
Retail	1,428	104,193	148.8	100	8,305	6.4	4.5
Wholesale	680	34,191	127.5	25	2,455	5.8	4.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3	9.0

3.- COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1940 and 1939.

The table on page 8 summarizes the employment data for 1940, giving the average number of co-operating establishments and their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the months Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940. The changes since 1939 in these three sets of figures are also given, together with the changes in the indexes, expressed in points and in percentages. A falling-off from the preceding year is indicated by the minus sign. Since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is dealt with in considerable detail in subsequent pages, the table given here requires only a brief explanation.

The table shows that there was a gain of over four p.c. in the number of individual returns tabulated ^{1/}, accompanied by an increase of 9.9 p.c. in the number on the payrolls of the firms furnishing statistics, while the index increased by nine p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the variation in employment, for the reason that adjustment is made therein for the inclusion of new business enterprises, as well as for the falling-off in employment resulting from the closing of establishments.

All provinces reported a higher level of industrial activity during 1940, although there were variations in the extent of the improvement. The largest proportionate gain was that of 13.7 p.c. in New Brunswick, where the index number, at 111.2, was, however, below the Dominion average of 124.2. In Ontario, there was a gain of 13.0 p.c. which raised the index to 129.2; the figure for that province and for Quebec (127.9), were above the general average, being also higher than in any other year for which statistics are available. The smallest percentage increase was that of 1.4 in Saskatchewan. In four of the five economic areas, namely, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment in 1940 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931.

Employment in the eight cities for which data are segregated, also showed impressive gains during the year under review, the indicated rate of improvement, at 10.3 p.c. rather exceeding the general increase of nine p.c. As in the provinces, the expansion was not uniform, the percentage increases ranging from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec City, to 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The highest index was in the latter, where activity was at the maximum for the years during which employment records have been maintained. In Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, industrial activity also reached new high levels; the index numbers in Hamilton and Montreal were exceeded only by those for 1929. In Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in Winnipeg, to 1930.

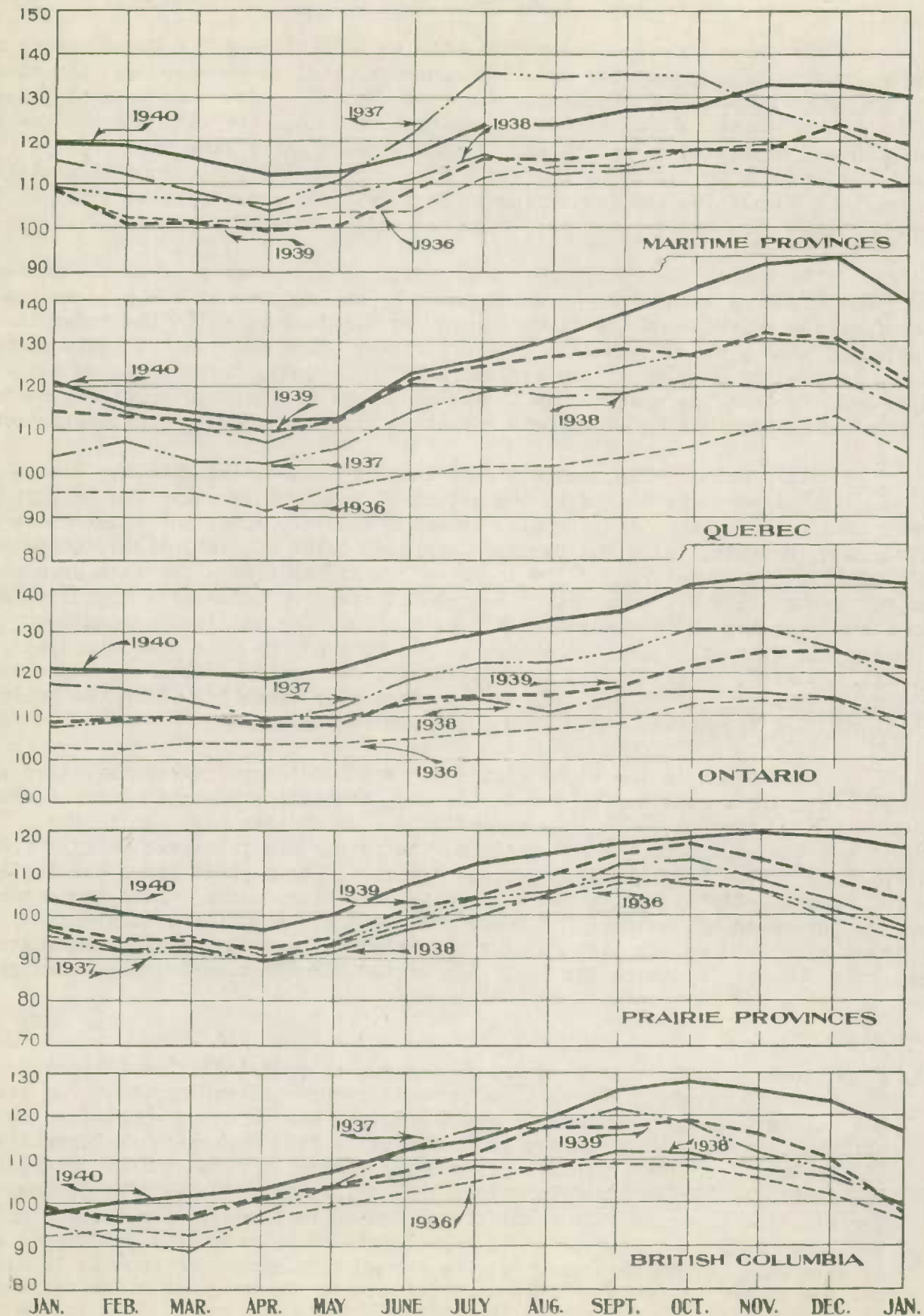
1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100



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

The greatest number of persons added to the payrolls was in Toronto, although the percentage increase in that city was smaller than in either Hamilton or Windsor. The gain in Montreal was also large. In Ottawa, in addition to the considerable expansion in the payrolls of industrial establishments, there were also important increases in the number of persons employed by the Government; since the monthly surveys of employment do not include such services, the index is not so high as it otherwise would be.

In manufacturing, there was pronounced improvement in practically all lines, the gains ranging from some 3.5 p.c. in rubber, to 33.1 p.c. in iron and steel, while there were increases of 19.1 p.c. in non-ferrous metal products, of 18.6 p.c. in textiles and of 21.9 p.c. in chemicals. The largest number added to the payrolls was in iron and steel, which accounted for over 42 p.c. of the total increase reported by the manufacturing establishments furnishing returns.

The production of non-durable goods in 1940 showed an increase of 11.8 p.c. during the year, as compared with that of 25.3 p.c. in the production of durable goods. In this connection, might be mentioned the probability that conditions generated by the war have materially altered the peace-time production of many factories capable of being adapted to the manufacture of munitions or parts; to some extent, such conversion affects the value of these industrial comparisons. If it were possible in current reports like the monthly surveys to classify precisely the industries of employees engaged in the manufacture of new lines, it is probable that the increase shown in the employment afforded by the production of durable goods would be even more pronounced; incidentally, the purpose for which much of this production is destined makes the term "durable" rather a misnomer.

In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed considerably greater activity than in 1939; mining, communications, transportation, services and trade also reported general improvement. In construction, substantial gains in building and a smaller increase in railway maintenance were more than offset by losses in highway construction, largely as a result of curtailment in unemployment relief projects.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity gained in all provinces during the year under review, when new high levels were established in four of the five economic areas. In most cases, the improvement in 1940 over 1939 was steadily maintained throughout the twelve months, while in every province employment increased in volume as the year progressed. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario were higher than the Dominion figure, while in the remaining provinces they were lower.

Manufacturing generally in each of the economic areas was brisker than in 1939, and, except in the Prairie Provinces, was also more active than in any other year of the record; in the Prairie Area, however, the latest index was lower than that for 1929. There was also general improvement in trade and services. Logging in British Columbia was unchanged, but elsewhere afforded considerably more employment. There were moderate gains in mining, except in British Columbia, where a slight falling-off was indicated; transportation in that province was also an exception, showing a slackening instead of the upward trend elsewhere noted. Building in most provinces was active, but curtailment in work on the highways in

the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia resulted in a smaller volume of employment in construction as a whole. In Ontario, on the other hand, this division generally was rather brisker, while in the Prairie area little change on the whole was shown in construction.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in seven months of 1940, as compared with eight in 1939, when the recorded advances over 1938 were rather larger. However, the 1940 index, at 122.2, was considerably higher than that of 110.5 in the preceding year, showing a gain of 10.6 p.c., which slightly exceeded the general increase of nine p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in each month was brisker than at the same date in 1939, while on the average, it was in greater volume than in any earlier year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 849 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 90,687 persons in 1940; in the year before, 825 establishments had reported a mean of 81,500 men and women. In 1940, firms in Nova Scotia reported 57.8 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 40.0 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.2 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In the year under review, as in 1939 and 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, due no doubt to a greater concentration of the heavy industries in the former province.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was more active each month of 1940 than in 1939. The index averaged 126.1, the highest on record, while the figure for the preceding year was 104.4. The lumber, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries reported consistent improvement, the gain in the iron and steel division being particularly impressive.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was also decidedly brisker, the only exception being construction. The gains in mining and communications were moderate, while those in logging, transportation, services and trade were more pronounced. Indeed, in logging, trade and services, the indexes were at their highest point in the twenty years for which information is available.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was uninterruptedly favourable in the last eight months of 1940, the gains in employment substantially exceeding those reported in the period of expansion in any other year; approximately 108,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments between April and December, 1940. The annual index, at 127.9, was some seven points above the 1939 average of 120.8, the previous maximum in this record of twenty years.

The labour forces of the 3,031 employers making returns varied between 320,894 and 429,149 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at Apr. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively, averaging 366,311 for the twelve months; the 1939 average payroll of the 2,894 reporting firms was 334,034.

Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly more active than in 1939, or any other year of the record. As in the three preceding years, the index in 1940 slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also 2.7 points above the Ontario figure. The figure in Quebec was 134.9, as compared with 113.9 in 1939, and 115.0 in 1937, the maximum until 1940. Employment in all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume in the year under review than in the same period of 1939; the gains in iron and steel and textiles were particularly marked, but there was also considerable improvement in lumber, pulp and paper and other lines.

The indexes in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were somewhat higher than in immediately preceding years. Logging afforded considerably more employment; the index, at 266.1, was higher than in any other year of the record, except 1937, being also greatly above the Dominion figure for this industry. On the other hand, there was a substantial decline in construction, due to curtailment in unemployment relief projects; building, however, showed increased activity, and railway construction and maintenance work was also brisker.

Ontario.

An average staff of 515,601 employees was reported by the 5,261 businessmen furnishing data in Ontario; the index averaged 129.2, the maximum in the twenty years of the record; the latest figure was considerably higher than that of 114.3 in 1939, when the payrolls of the 5,085 co-operating establishments had averaged 452,717. Employment on the whole showed larger increases but smaller declines in 1940 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly 24 points, compared with that of less than 17 points in the year before. The situation in each month was better than in the corresponding month of 1939.

Manufacturers, on the whole, recorded heightened activity, resulting in the establishment of a new, all-time high in employment. The previous peak had been in 1929, when the index was 120.4, considerably below the latest figure of 132.2. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently slightly exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in the last three years this ascendancy has disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were not very marked. The Ontario mean in 1940 was fractionally above that for the Dominion as a whole.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile, iron and steel and many other divisions averaged higher than in 1939. The Ontario index for iron and steel was higher than in any other of the economic areas, being also substantially above that for Canada as a unit. The index for iron and steel averaged 143.4, as compared with 107.2 in 1939; in 1929, the previous maximum, it had stood at 130.5, while the low figure was 58.3, indicated in 1933.

Operations in logging camps were brisker throughout 1940, the index, at 131.2, being higher than in 1939 or 1938, although it was not equal to that of 1937, the peak year; it was also considerably below the figure for Canada as a whole. Employment in mining was at its twenty-year maximum, the index averaging 289.7, as compared with 278.3 in 1939, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment, although there was some curtailment in prospecting and development work. The number having employment in transportation and communications was greater than in 1939.

Construction was also rather more active, the building trades showing most improvement, while employment on the highways declined, in accordance with the decision to postpone until after the war, work which is not essential. Services and trade, despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, were brisker than in 1939; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average for all industries.

Prairie Provinces.

On the whole, industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces was more active than in 1939, there being gains of 6.4 p.c.; 1.5 p.c.; and 7.9 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. The index for the Prairies averaged 109.0; while this was the highest since 1931, it was considerably below the Dominion average of 124.2. The increase over 1939 shown in the Prairie Provinces, (5.8 p.c.), was also smaller than the advance in Canada as a whole.

The 1,718 employers furnishing data in these Provinces had an average staff of 142,620 persons during the year, while in the preceding twelve months, the 1,662 co-operating firms had an average of 133,716 workers. In 1940, 45½ p.c. of the total number on the reported payrolls was employed in Manitoba, 21.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 33.4 p.c. in Alberta; these proportions may be compared with those of 44.9 p.c., 22.1 p.c. and 33.0 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, in 1939.

Activity in manufacturing in the Prairie area was at its highest point in any year since 1929, although the level of employment was below the general level indicated in the Dominion. There were nevertheless important advances in the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, services and trade were brisker than for several years. Construction showed little change on the whole, the index standing at 84.7, compared with 84.0 in 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,255 establishments making returns in British Columbia employed in 1940 an average working force of 100,212 men and women, while in the preceding year, an average staff of 93,745 was reported by 1,185 employers; the mean index was 113.3, as compared with 107.5 in 1939. Employment was in a rather greater volume in 1940 than in any earlier year of the record.

At the beginning of January, there was an unusually large seasonal decline, which resulted in a slightly lower index than at Jan. 1, 1939. This was followed by an upswing in industrial activity extending over nine months. In this period of expansion, some 26,500 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating firms, an increase which exceeded that reported in any previous year for which data are available. While employment was seasonally reduced at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, the index at the latter date was nevertheless considerably higher than at the opening of the year, showing a gain of 26.6 p.c., which compared favourably with the increase of just under 20 p.c. reported in the Dominion as a whole in the same period. The index in British Columbia at Dec. 1, (123.6), was 12.4 p.c. above that indicated at the same date in 1939, being also considerably higher than in any other December of the record.

Manufacturing, in practically all its branches, showed greater activity than in preceding years, but the annual index, at 129.1, was slightly below the Dominion figure. In the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions, the indexes in this province were at their all-time peaks. Logging and communications reported much the same volume of employment as in 1939. Mining was not quite so active. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while improvement was indicated in services and trade.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by provinces are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages for the economic areas since 1926. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

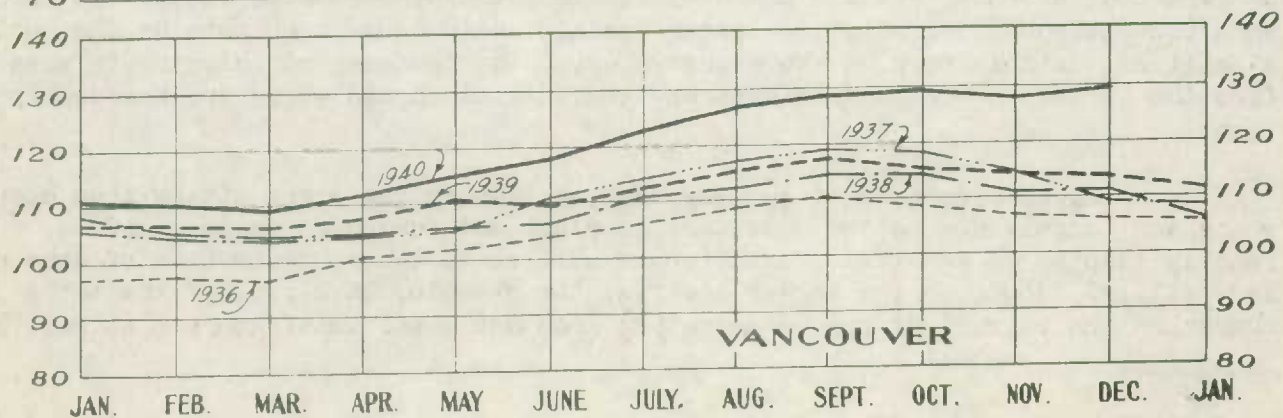
5.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In the eight leading industrial cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment advanced substantially during 1940, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration^{1/} of manufacturing activities in the more populous areas. Their gains over 1939 ranged from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec and 7.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 20 p.c. in Hamilton and 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The general increase in the cities was 10.3 p.c., as compared with a gain of 7.8 p.c. in other parts of Canada, while the increase in the Dominion as a whole was nine p.c. Nevertheless, the composite index for the eight leading cities, at 118.9, was below that for other parts of Canada, being also lower than the general index for the Dominion; the discrepancy, however, was the smallest since 1933. Prior to that, the index number for the eight leading cities as a whole was slightly above the Canada figure.

The fact that industrial activity in the eight cities has in recent years lagged behind that in the Dominion as a whole has been mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, but is of sufficient importance to warrant reiteration, being closely associated with the incidence of unemployment. The three factors mainly contributing to this situation may again be stated as follows:- (1) the higher-than-average level of industrial activity prevailing in the industries which are normally carried on in rural areas, such as logging, mining and food canning; road construction and maintenance has in recent years also entered the picture to an important extent. (2) The unemployment relief projects which during the 1930's, were undertaken on a greater or lesser scale, and in many cases outside the municipalities, notably work on the highways. (3) The tendency of industry to move from the larger to the smaller centres, where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

The greater rate of increase during 1940 in the eight cities than elsewhere, was largely due to the existence of plant and equipment which could be readily adapted to war-time production, as well as to the concentration of more or less skilled labour in the larger centres; for example, 56.1 p.c. of the total number on the payroll of the co-operating iron and steel manufacturers at Dec. 1

1/ In 1940, just under 50 p.c. of all employees reported by factories belonged to these eight centres.



were reported by establishments in the eight municipalities above enumerated. This is probably an extreme example of concentration, but it has an important effect upon the prevailing level of activity in the cities, owing to the great demands made recently upon the heavy industries. In passing, it may be noted that a number of the war industries being established have been located in the smaller municipalities, no doubt with a view to the decentralization of industrial production, as well as for other practical reasons connected with the supply and housing of labour.

The following are the annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion since 1928:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.3	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1

The table shows that while employment generally in the Dominion in 1940 was 4.4 p.c. above the all-time maximum of 1929, and in the smaller urban and rural areas was 7.7 p.c. higher, that in the eight leading cities as a unit has not yet reached the 1929 level.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1940 was not so active as in other parts of the Dominion, a continuation of the situation noted in immediately preceding years. The greatest difference in this respect was again in construction, whose index for the cities averaged 62.1, compared with the Canada figure of 90.7; in building, the figure stood at 64.7 in the eight cities, as against that of 83.5 in other sections of the Dominion. In transportation, however, employment in the cities has in recent years been in a more favourable position, the 1940 index, at 92.7, being a few points above the Canada index of 89.7.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,774 Montreal firms making returns averaged 178,519 persons, while the 1940 mean index, at 114.7, was higher than in any other year of the record except 1929, when it stood at 115.3. There were ten monthly increases in employment during 1940, a record equalled only by that in 1925 during the nineteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal. In the latest period of expansion, some 33,000 men and women were added to the working forces of the employers whose statistics were tabulated; this was the largest increase ever indicated.

In 1939, there had been eight general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale; a personnel of 164,901 had been employed in that year by the 1,684 co-operating establishments. The index rose from 108.0 at Jan. 1, 1940, to 126.9 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its maximum in the period for which data are available.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and was uniformly more active than in the same part of 1939. The index, at 125.6, was considerably above the average of 107.1 in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any earlier year of the record. In the past eight or ten years, the general level of manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

There was improvement over 1939 in all branches of manufacturing, notably in food, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel products. The index number in iron and steel was higher than in any other year except 1929, while those in the other industries enumerated were at the peak for the record.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation and trade reported greater activity; construction, on the other hand, was quieter than in either 1938 or 1939. This curtailment was mainly due to a smaller programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1940 showed only three general declines, which were in the winter months. From the low to the high point of industrial activity, the index rose by nearly 32 points, to 149.0 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1; this was the maximum figure so far recorded, while the average for 1940, at 126.4, also exceeded that for any other year. The staffs of the 213 employers furnishing data averaged 17,569, as compared with the average of 16,714 reported by 209 firms in 1939.

Manufacturing establishments generally afforded more employment in 1940, the annual index standing at 134.3, as against 106.9 in the preceding year; leather plants were not so busy but other branches reported much larger working forces. Employment in transportation and construction was quiet.

Toronto.

Advances were recorded during ten months of 1940, with the result that the index at the close of the year was nearly twenty points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual figure was the maximum so far reached. The employees of the 1,803 establishments co-operating during 1940 averaged 159,234, while in the preceding twelve months, the average staff of the 1,729 reporting employers was 140,565.

The manufacturing division showed an important advance, the average index, at 126.0, being many points above the 1939 figure of 108.9; it was also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The 1940 mean in this city was fractionally above that in Montreal; in these centres, the index of factory employment continued below that for the province in which the city is situated, and was also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing

and publishing and iron and steel industries were brisker, the greatest increase in employment being in the last-named, where the index rose by over 40 p.c. to 140.6, its all-time maximum. This figure was above that for iron and steel in the Dominion as a whole, although it was slightly below the Ontario index.

Transportation, communications, construction and trade reported improvement over 1939; the situation in transportation was more favourable than in any other year since 1931, while construction was brisker than in other years since 1932. The index in trade reached a new peak in 1940, when it averaged 138.1; it was, however, a few points below the figure for Canada as a whole.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during eight months of last year, two more than in 1939, when the average index, at 108.4, was 10.7 points lower than that of 119.1 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, the index reaching a new high level at 149.4, a figure slightly above the Dominion average. Construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 16,181 workers was employed by the 234 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1939 average of 14,702, reported by 226 employers.

In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa 14,045 men and women at Mar. 31, 1940, compared with 11,848 at the same date in 1939; the latest figure is subject to revision. Under continued pressure of war work, these numbers have probably shown a further increase in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton during 1940 displayed marked expansion, which was largely associated with the war effort; the result was a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record, except 1929. The 1940 mean index was 124.4, as compared with 103.7 in 1939, 112.1 in 1937, and 128.4 in 1929, the year of maximum activity. The 333 co-operating establishments employed an average working force of 40,591 persons; in 1939, 325 employers reported 33,680 workers, on the average.

Showing an almost continuously upward movement during the twelve months, manufacturing in this city generally afforded more employment than in any other year for which statistics are available. On the whole, all branches reported heightened activity; the largest advances were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus, while textile factories were also very busy. The index of factory employment was 127.2 in 1940, compared with 103.9 in 1939, an improvement which exceeded that shown in the Dominion as a whole in the similar comparison. As in most of the cities for which data are separately tabulated, construction in Hamilton was relatively dull, although the index averaged 71.8, or 16.6 points higher than in the preceding year; in 1932, however, the figure had been 122.9. Trade, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1939, reflecting the high level of business activity prevailing in the city during 1940.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 161.2, and the recorded payrolls of the 194 co-operating firms averaged 22,293 workers in 1940, compared with the mean index of 133.4, and with 18,418 employees in 195 establishments reported during the preceding year. The previous peak year in the record was 1929, when the index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general expansion during the year under review, the index averaging 179.1, or 33.6 points higher than in 1939. Automobile and other factories reported heightened activity in most months. In construction, the index stood at 48.4, as compared with 39.9 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Although there was a considerable gain in Winnipeg during 1940, the general level of employment in that city continued lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. Nevertheless, business activity, as reflected in payroll figures, was the highest in the decade. The unfavourable agricultural situation in many recent years has particularly affected business conditions in Winnipeg, intensifying the ill-effects of the more general depression from which the other larger centres have also suffered.

During 1940, improvement was indicated in eight months, the same number of monthly increases as in the preceding year; the expansion, which was greater than that reported in any other year of the record, raised the index by 15.8 points to 110.2 at Dec. 1, 1940, its maximum since the latter part of 1930. The annual index, at 101.0, was also the highest average since that for 1930, but it was decidedly lower than the Dominion mean of 124.2.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active during the year under review than in 1939, the index averaging 108.3, compared with 98.8 in the preceding twelve months; the latest figure was also the highest in ten years. There were advances in food, iron and steel and textile plants, while printing and publishing was not quite so brisk. Transportation, construction and trade reported heightened employment in Winnipeg although they continued below the level in many other parts of the country. An average staff of 44,173 was employed by the 535 firms whose data were tabulated during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,799 employees in 520 establishments in 1939.

Vancouver.

Information was furnished by 547 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 40,646 workers in 1940, while in the preceding year, the means were 508 firms and 36,933 employees. The 1940 index averaged 120.2, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 111.4 in 1939.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1939, the index, at 138.8, being over twenty points above that of the year before; these were the highest annual figures recorded in the period for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. The lumber trades were more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally larger volume of employment than in earlier years of the record. Communications showed little general change; transportation on the whole was quieter, while construction, services and trade afforded more employment.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

6. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Continuous expansion was shown in manufacturing from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940, a record which is unique in the twenty years for which statistics are available; in 1939 there were ten monthly advances, also an unusually large number. During 1940, more than 136,000 men and women were added to the reported staffs, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The general index rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to an all-time maximum of 144.7 at the beginning of December, an increase of 22.4 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather less than ten p.c. indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1939.

The percentage advance in 1940 exceeds that indicated in any ^{other} twelve months for which data are available, while the average index, at 131.3, was not only higher than any other annual average, but was considerably above the figure for any month in the period, 1921-1939, being, indeed, also higher than in any of the first seven months of the year under review. The latest average was 16.9 p.c. above the 1939 mean, exceeding by 12.1 p.c. the previous, all-time maximum of 117.1 in 1929.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of the year under review constituted of the corresponding figure in 1939:-

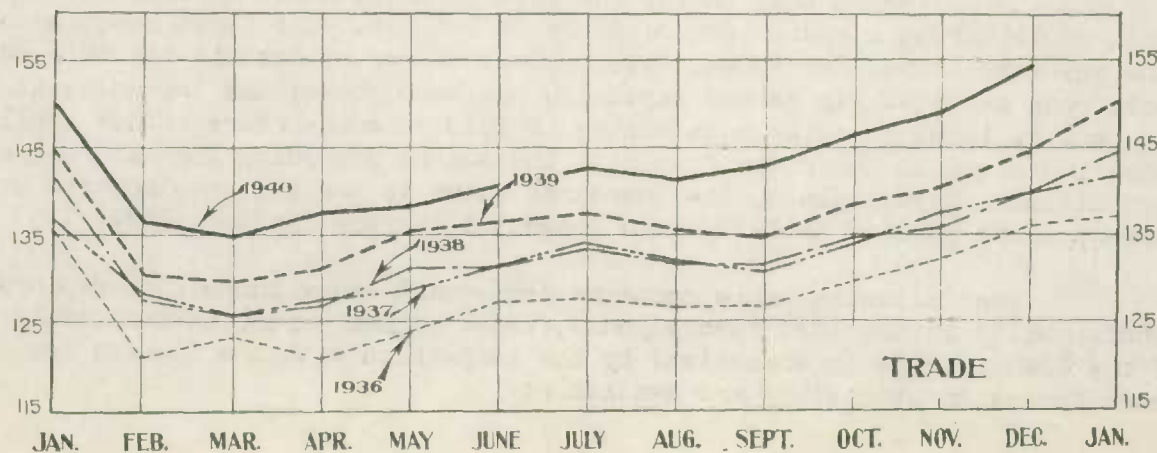
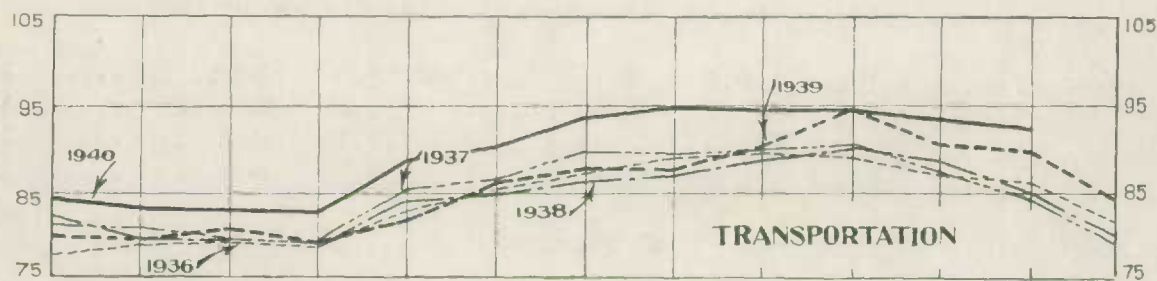
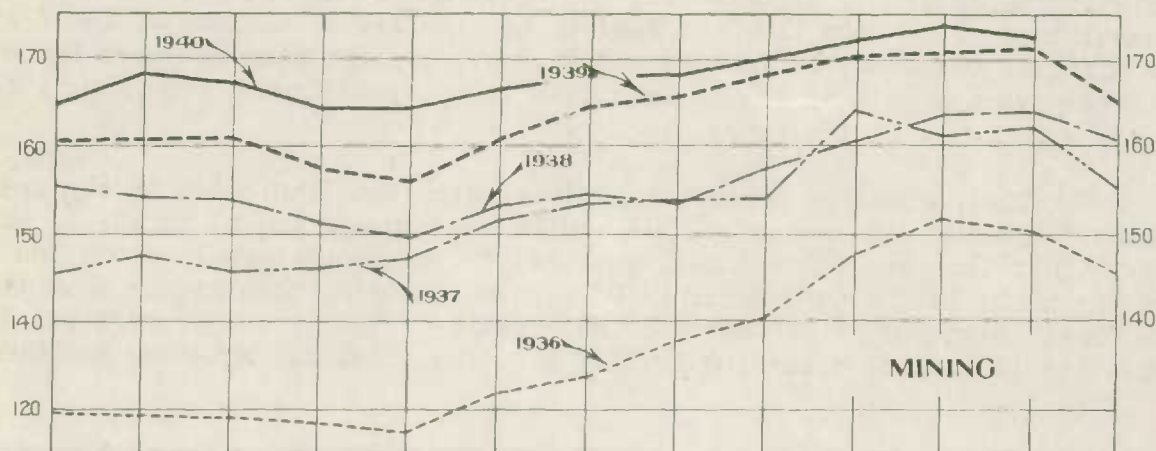
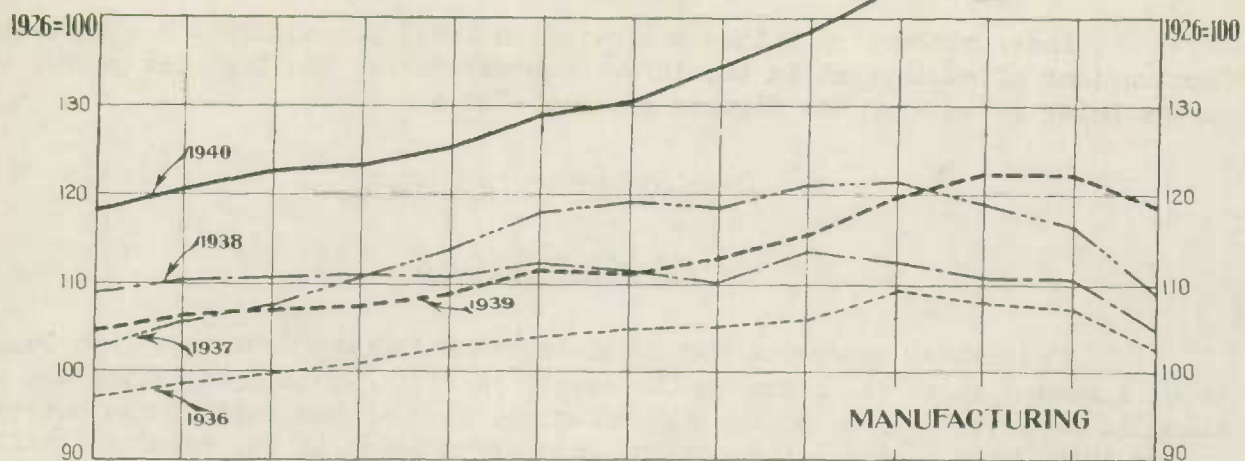
1940, Jan. 1	.....	113.3	May 1	.....	116.0	Sept. 1	.....	120.0
Feb. 1	.....	115.7	June 1	.....	116.0	Oct. 1	.....	120.1
Mar. 1	.....	114.6	July 1	.....	117.1	Nov. 1	.....	118.4
Apr. 1	.....	115.2	Aug. 1	.....	119.1	Dec. 1	.....	118.4

1940 Average 116.9

According to this table, the rate of improvement in 1940 over the same month of 1939 rose steadily from January to October. The first reaction of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands became evident in the late autumn of 1939, when particularly marked expansion had been shown; the increases at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, over the same months of 1939 were therefore rather smaller than those indicated in the comparison with the months preceding the outbreak of hostilities. Nevertheless, the increases shown in the last two reports over the corresponding periods in 1939, were above the average for the year.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the last twenty years, based on 1926 as 100; the favourable position of the 1940 average is emphasized by the comparison with the figures for other years for which statistics are available:-

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940



1921	....	87.7	1926	....	99.6 ^{1/}	1931	....	95.3	1936	....	103.4
1922	....	88.3	1927	....	103.4	1932	....	84.4	1937	....	114.4
1923	....	96.6	1928	....	110.1	1933	....	80.9	1938	....	111.0
1924	....	92.4	1929	....	117.1	1934	....	90.2	1939	....	112.3
1925	....	93.0	1930	....	109.0	1935	....	97.1	1940	....	131.3

In 1940, returns were tabulated from 6,643 manufacturers employing, on the average, 675,083 operatives, as compared with the mean of 574,602 reported by the 6,372 establishments making returns in 1939. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1940 was 101.6, compared with that of just over 90 in the preceding year; the average employees in 1940 ranged from 94 in January to almost 110 in December.

In regard to many of the various industrial groups, it should be pointed out that the lines ordinarily produced may have altered, or may have been added to, as a result of war-time demands on industry. Where such cases are known to the Bureau, efforts have been made to include the employees on the new products in the appropriate industrial classification, but there are undoubtedly many cases where the information necessary for the re-coding is lacking. In other cases, the employers are unable to segregate the staffs working on the new products from those employed on the more usual classes of commodities. These qualifications apply more particularly to the manufacturing industries.

Index numbers for some 43 divisions and sub-divisions of manufacturing are given for the last three years in table 4 at the end of this report, while Chart 5 shows the course of employment in manufacturing as a whole since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted indexes. Other charts depict the fluctuations in manufacturing in relation to those of other industries, and in certain branches of manufacturing in relation to manufacturing as a whole.

Animal Products - Edible. Employment in this group showed advances during eight months of 1940, the index rising from its minimum of 131.3 at Mar. 1 to 174.9 at the maximum at the beginning of September; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, and employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 150.4 in 1940, compared with 139.0 in 1939. Fish-preserving, meat-packing and dairying plants were active. The payrolls of the 324 employers furnishing statistics averaged 29,436 workers, varying between 25,495 at Mar. 1 and 34,318 at the beginning of September; in the year before, 316 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,964 persons.

Leather and Products. Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1939, or any earlier year for which information is available. An average staff of 24,759 employees was recorded by the 340 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 120.6, as compared with 113.4 in 1939. Footwear factories in most months of the year under review were decidedly more active, employment averaging considerably higher; there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Lumber Products.— The advances indicated in the lumber trades during eight months of 1940 were on a much larger scale than in 1939; although the declines in the remaining months were also more pronounced, employment was on the whole at a higher level, the index averaging 93.9, compared with 82.6 in 1939. The latest figure is the highest since 1929. The payrolls of the 975 firms furnishing data, ranged between 41,920 persons at the beginning of January, and 58,252 at Oct. 1, averaging 50,774 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1939 mean of 44,351 persons employed in 927 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, responding to a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in any of the preceding ten years. In furniture plants, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while other lumber-using establishments, notably ship-yards, were decidedly active.

Musical Instruments.— Employment in musical instruments factories was brisker than in any other year since 1930, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,853; this was an increase of 408 over the preceding twelve months. The mean index stood at 65.0 in 1940, compared with 50.6 in 1939. While the production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios, it is probable that certain other products, in addition to musical instruments, are now being manufactured in such plants.

Plant Products, Edible.— The preparation of vegetable food products generally afforded more employment than in any preceding year, sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories, canneries, flour and cereal mills and other classes indicating a higher level of activity. An average working force of 40,012 persons was employed by the 550 co-operating establishments, whose personnel ranged in number from 35,160 at Apr. 1, to 52,824 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 130.3, several points higher than its previous maximum of 122.8 in 1939.

Pulp and paper.— The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced widespread improvement during 1940, mainly in pulp and paper mills, but also in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions. There were additions to the staffs in seven months as compared with an expansion period of eight months in 1939; the number then taken on, however, was smaller. The staffs of the 717 employers making returns averaged 72,264, and the index 116.4, as compared with the mean index of 108.2 in the preceding year, when 700 plants had reported 67,076 men and women. Of the 1940 aggregate, 32,562 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 11,404 in paper products and 28,208 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories showed a considerable advance over 1939, when employment was, in turn, at a higher level than in any other year since 1930. The latest annual index stood at 112.2, as compared with 108.4 in 1939. The payrolls of the 53 establishments supplying information during 1940 averaged 14,030, ranging between 13,429 workers at June 1, and 15,005 at the beginning of November; in the preceding year, the employees had averaged 13,546, and the number of returns tabulated monthly, 54.

Textile Products.— The textile industries gained in many months of 1940, resulting in a new all-time maximum of employment. The index stood at 144.1,

many points above the 1939 figure of 121.5; it was also higher than the previous peak figure of 125.6 in 1937.

An average staff of 125,380 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who numbered 1,227; in 1939, some 1,161 firms provided work for an average of 105,616 men and women. The employees reported in the year under review increased from 114,906 at Jan. 1, to 132,901 at Nov. 1. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group showed greater activity than in preceding years, while the upward movement extended to all five economic areas.

Tobacco.- Statements were compiled from 47 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,408 persons in 1940, when the mean index was 126.1. Tobacco factories were brisker during most months, and generally afforded more employment than in any earlier year for which data are available. The 1939 index had been 114.6.

Beverages.- According to information from 149 manufacturers, a high level of activity was maintained in the beverage industries; their staffs averaged 9,823 in 1940, while the index, at 179.0, was a few points above the 1939 figure of 172.0.

Chemical and Allied Products.- In response to war-time demands, employment in the chemical group rose to unprecedented heights. The 1940 indexes averaged 197.3, as compared with 161.9 in 1939, the previous maximum. An average staff of 23,433 was reported by the 324 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. In the preceding year, the 301 co-operating firms had a working force of 18,873 men and women, on the average.

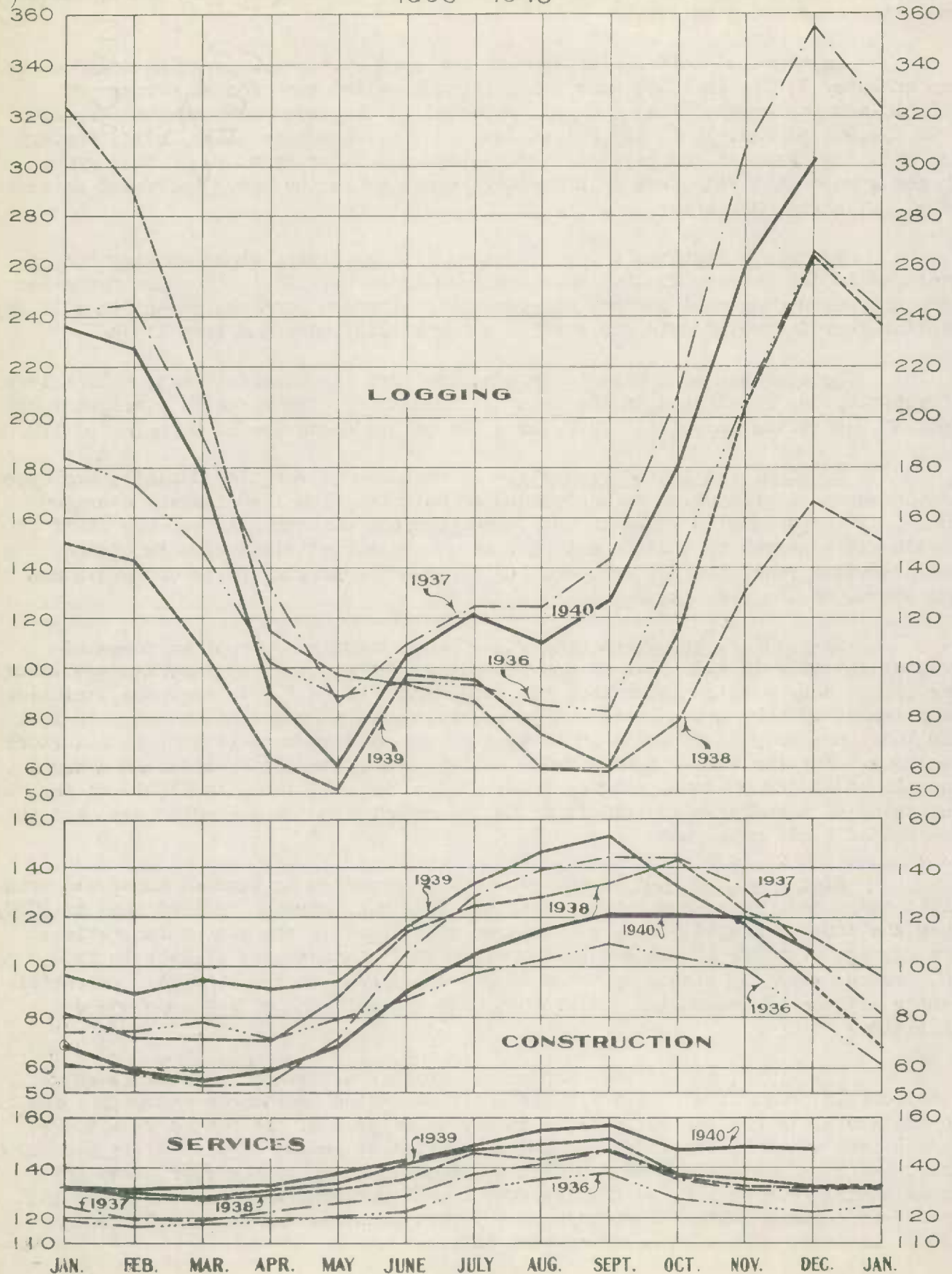
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- These industries reported somewhat greater activity in 1940 than in any preceding year since 1931. The average index was 101.0, many points higher than the 1939 figure of 88.3. To show the variation experienced by this group in recent years, it may be stated that at the 1933 low, the index was only 55.6, while in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 221 factories recorded an average payroll of 11,429 persons, ranging from 9,357 at Mar. 1, 1940, to 13,050 at the beginning of November. The 218 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,895 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between four and five p.c. greater in 1940 than in 1939, when the index averaged 132.8, as compared with 139.2 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 103 co-operating stations averaged 17,666; in 1939, 100 central electric plants reported 16,819 employees, on the average. Intensification of general industrial activity has had a beneficial effect upon these utilities.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the manufacturers producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in greater volume than in any other year of the record except 1930. In the last quarter, the index reached new, all-time peaks; at Dec. 1, it was 178.0, nearly 28 p.c. above the 1940 low figure, reported early in the year. The 127 firms making returns had, on the average, 20,923 workers, and the mean index was 153.5, as compared with 125 employers of 17,674 persons, and an annual index of 130.4 in 1939. The 1930 mean had been 157.1.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936 - 1940

1926=100



Iron and Steel Products.- The employment afforded by iron and steel works increased uninterruptedly from the first of January to the end of the year, there being monthly increases ranging between 1.4 p.c. and 5.7 p.c. By Dec. 1, the index had risen to 158.5, showing the unprecedented gain of 44.1 p.c. over the first of the year. The annual average in 1940 was 129.0. This was considerably higher than the mean of 97.6 in the preceding year, and also exceeded the previous maximum index of 125.2 in 1929, while the figure for Dec. 1, 1940, already stated as 158.5, was decidedly above the 1929 peak of 137.6 at May 1.

The aggregate working force of the 951 iron and steel plants co-operating during the year under review averaged 170,553 persons; in 1939, the mean of the 922 reporting establishments was 127,738. The labour force per establishment, standing at 210 at Dec. 1, averaged 179 in 1940, as compared with 139 in the preceding year.

All branches of iron and steel showed important and almost continuous expansion in 1940, the rate of improvement being accelerated as the war effort gained momentum. The increases in the plants turning out vehicles for use on land, sea and air were particularly noteworthy. The crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and many other lines also indicated impressive gains in the year under review, which saw the establishment of many all-time high levels of employment in the heavy industries.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment generally in this division was extremely active as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 188.3, as compared with the previous maximum of 158.1 in 1939. The reported employees numbered 29,908, on the average, and were engaged in 201 factories, as compared with the 1939 mean of 24,879 workers in 188 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, when the index rose uninterruptedly from its minimum of 165.2 at Feb. 1, to its peak of 218.9 at Dec. 1; in 1939, the range had been just over eighteen points to the high of 169.2 at Dec. 1. The smelting and refining and the aluminum and other base metal industries showed marked increases in the year under review.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in seven months of 1940, when the index averaged 170.6, or nine p.c. higher than that of 156.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 99 firms, whose staffs included 13,508 persons; in 1939, the average had been 12,547 employees, in 100 establishments. Oil refineries continued active during 1940, and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories, on the whole, afforded more employment, the 1940 index averaging 114.1, as against 100.1 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further advance; the index stood at 153.6, or 7.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

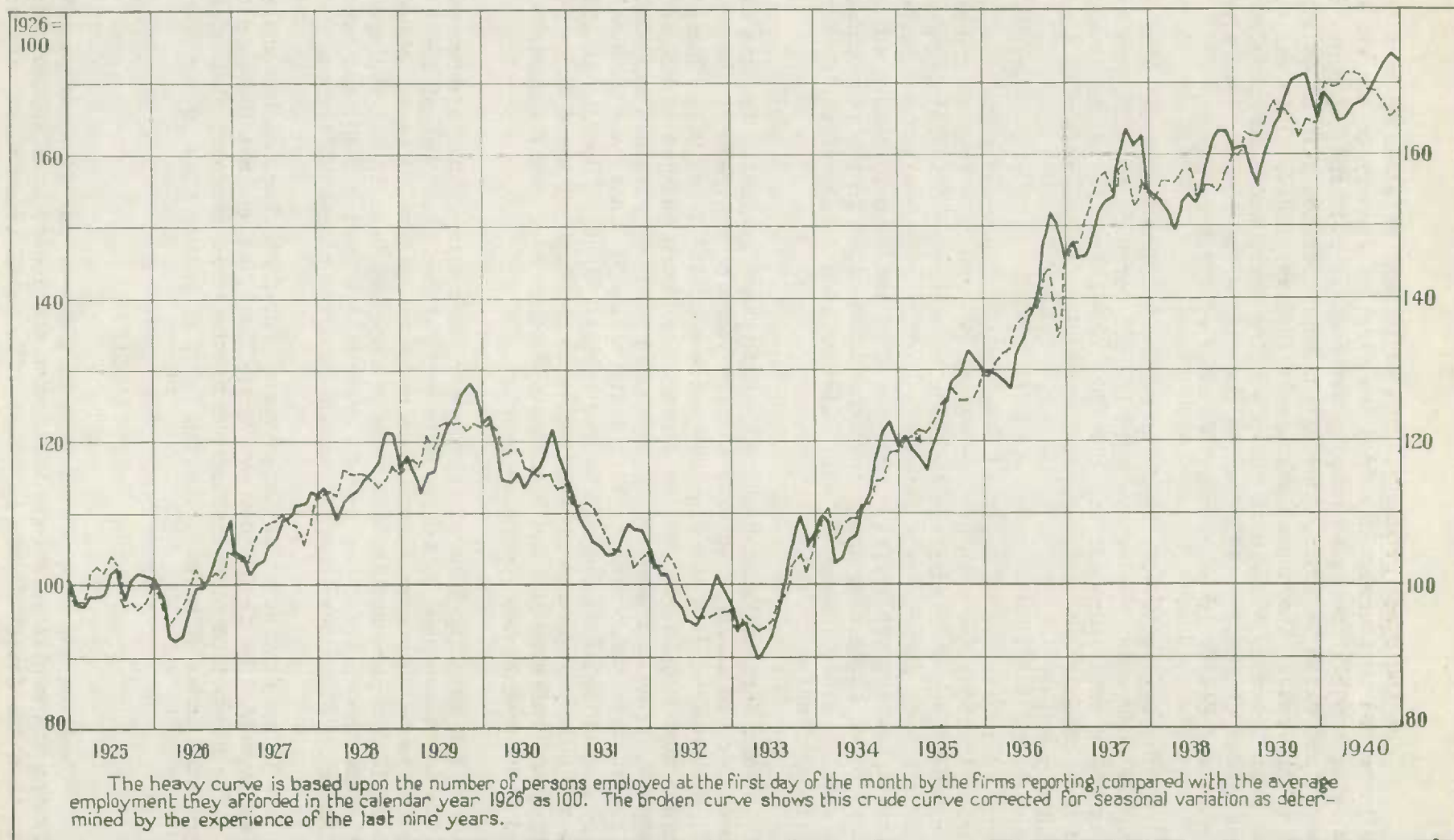
2. - LOGGING.

Logging was more active than in 1939, or any previous year for which statistics are available except 1937, when the index, at 189.3, was many points higher than the latest figure of 166.9. The usual seasonal losses were indicated in the first few months of the year under review, and, following brief activity

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 TO 1940



during the river-driving seasons, there was a further decline at mid-summer. From Aug. 1, however, there were pronounced increases in the numbers employed in bush work, the Dec. 1 index, at 303.6, having been exceeded only in three months of the winter of 1937-38.

There was no general change as compared with 1939 in British Columbia, but elsewhere the averages were decidedly higher. The working force of the 416 logging firms throughout the Dominion, furnishing data during 1940 averaged 49,278; the reported payrolls varied between 31,031 at June 1 and 89,980 at the first of December. In 1939, the 392 employers co-operating had an average of 34,814 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3.- MINING.

The trend in mining as a whole was upward in eight months of 1940, when employment was in rather greater volume than in 1939, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 168.4, compared with 163.8 in the preceding year.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 91.3, or slightly above the 1939 figure of 89.3. The labour force of the 105 co-operating operators included 25,064 workers in 1940, as against a mean of 24,384 employees in 103 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1939, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 350.9, was a few points above the average of 343.1 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied between 342.4 at Jan. 1, and 354.9 at June 1. The staffs of the 210 reporting firms averaged 43,983 during the year under review, compared with 42,548 in 233 mines during 1939. War-time demands for both precious and base metals resulted in the maintenance of a high level of activity among producing mines; however, in a number of cases it was reported that prospecting and development operations were curtailed.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment in 1940 than in any earlier year since 1920. The index averaged 142.6, or 5.1 p.c. above the 1939 figure of 135.7. An average payroll of 9,571 persons was employed during 1940 by the 103 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,052. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

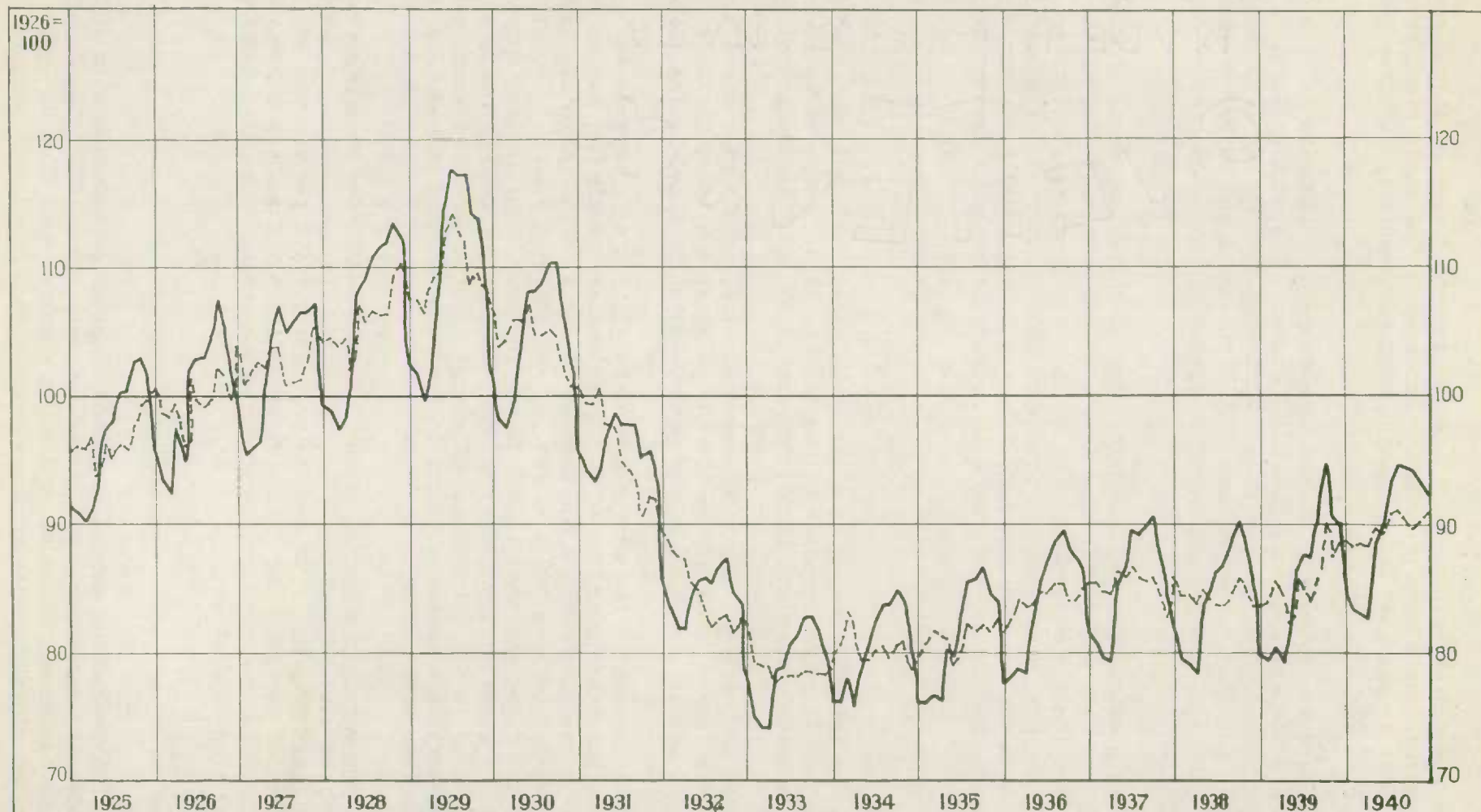
4.- TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation generally gained slightly as compared with 1939, and also showed moderate improvement over preceding years since 1931. The index averaged 89.7 in the twelve months under review, as compared with 85.6 in 1939. The transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated, employed, on the

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 - 1940



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 last nine years.

average, 109,071 workers, as compared with the mean of 103,640 reported by the 505 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 78.6, as compared with 74.9 in 1939. An average working force of 62,732 employees was indicated, compared with 59,629 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 307 with an average staff of 30,814, afforded a greater volume of employment, the annual index being 133.0, as compared with 126.0 in the preceding year; the latest figure was the highest ever recorded. Shipping and stevedoring, on the whole, showed a slight increase from 1939. The mean index was 83.0, while the indicated employees averaged 15,524, varying between 11,277 persons at Feb. 1, and 18,328 at the beginning of September. The 1939 annual index was 81.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war-time conditions retarded shipping operations in some months.

5.- COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division was rather more active, the mean index being 87.2, compared with 84.4 in 1939. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 23,304 employees, of whom 17,588 were engaged on telephones and 5,716 on telegraphs. Both these classes were somewhat busier than in the preceding year, when the average employees numbered 22,541; of these, 17,086 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than in the telegraph group.

6.- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

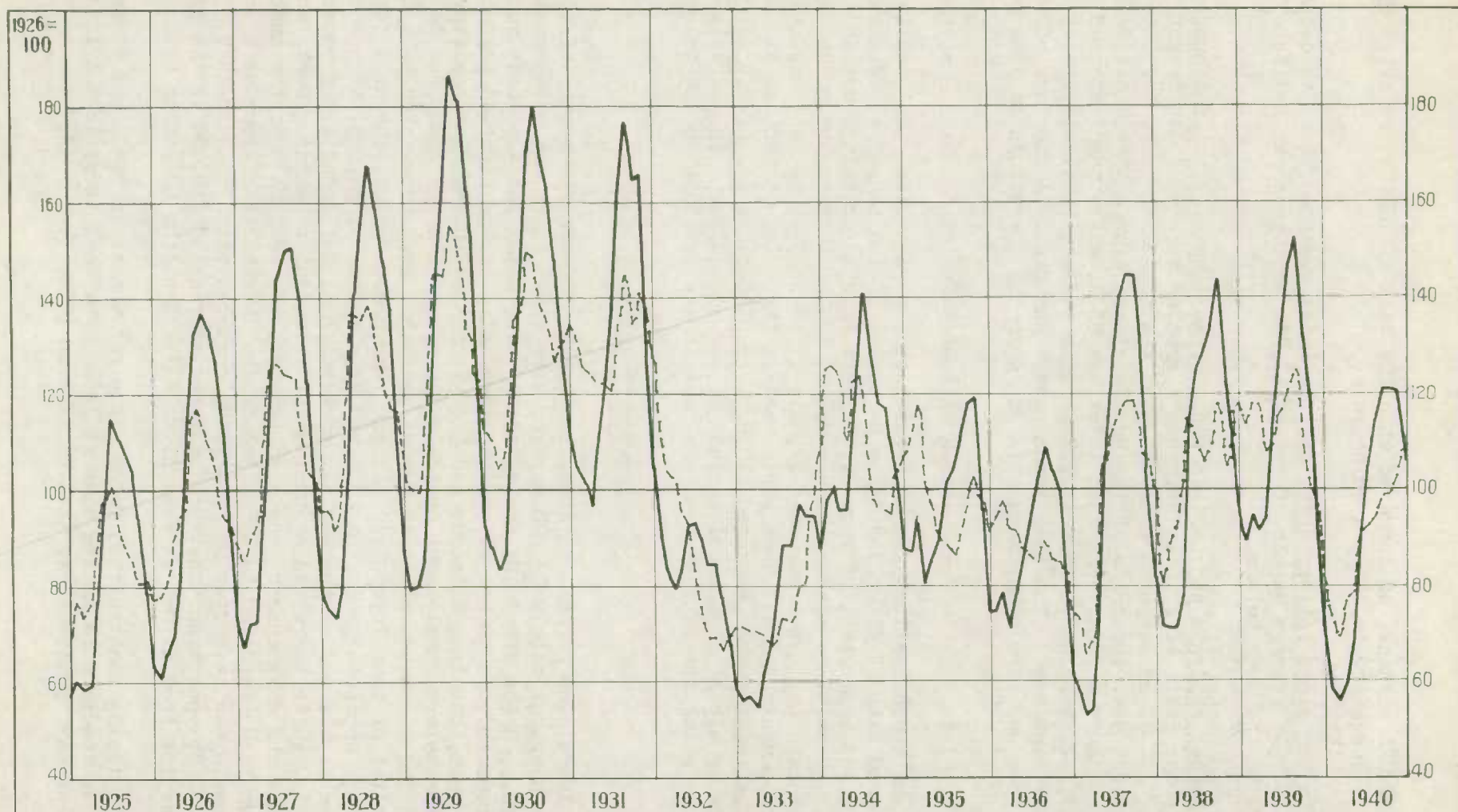
There were general advances in construction in six months of 1940, during which period approximately 79,500 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors. In the preceding twelve months, increases had also been recorded on six occasions, and the number of persons then added to the reported payrolls had been about the same, but larger losses had been indicated in the final quarter of the year. Nevertheless, employment on the whole was quieter in 1940, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has been undertaken to a large extent for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} In the year under review, the need for such projects very appreciably diminished, and as a matter of policy, it was decided to postpone until the end of the war all work which is not immediately necessary. Consequently, while there was a substantial increase in building work, and railway construction and maintenance was also brisker, the reduction in the numbers employed on roads resulted in a decline in the construction group as a whole. The index of employment averaged 90.7 in 1940, compared with 113.0 in 1939. The forces of the 1,312 co-operating construction firms aggregated 110,030 in the year under review, varying from 67,065 at Mar. 1, to 147,112 at the beginning of October.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1940, and throughout the year, was decidedly more active than in 1939. The mean index in the latest year, at 83.5, was many points above that of 62.1 in 1939; it was also the highest figure

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



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 last nine years.

recorded since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 887 reporting contractors was 35,869. In 1939, 852 contractors had reported an average of 26,338 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there exists a marked tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish current data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not have been reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded substantially less employment than in 1939; the reported pay-rolls averaged 46,899, ranging between 25,794 at Mar. 1 and 64,128 at the beginning of September. In 1939, the average had been 83,672. The 1940 indexes averaged 122.1, compared with 218.8 in 1939; the latest figure is the lowest since 1926.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 27,265, as compared with 26,255 in 1939, when the number of reporting employers was four higher, at 33. The mean index was 68.3, while in 1939 it was 65.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of twenty years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7.- SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 598 firms, whose employees averaged 31,659. Expansion was shown during nine months, while the volume of employment each month was rather greater than in the same month of 1939. The index averaged 143.2, compared with 137.4 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, hotels and restaurants were slightly busier, on the whole, than in 1939, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported larger working forces.

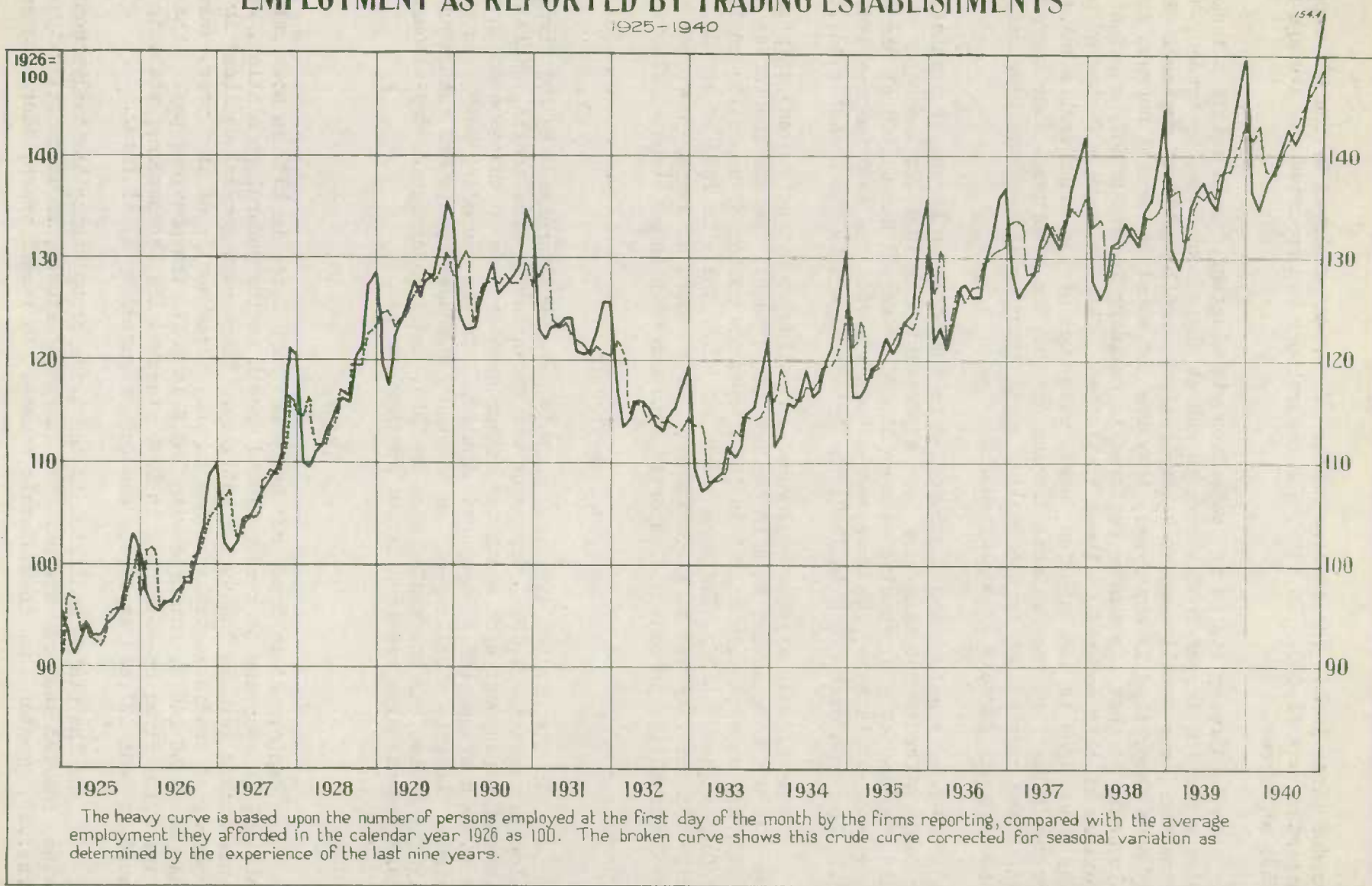
8.- TRADE.

Employment in trade reached a new high level in 1940 in most parts of the Dominion, in response to the continued growth in the general population, as well as to the marked gain in industrial activity. There were general declines in the personnel of trading establishments in only three months of last year, when the index averaged 142.9, compared with 136.6 in 1939, the previous peak. The payrolls of the 2,108 firms co-operating in 1940 averaged 138,384 persons, while in the preceding year 127,624 employees had been reported by 1,983 firms.

Of the staffs indicated in the trade group during the twelve months under review, 104,193 members were employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1938-40, is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

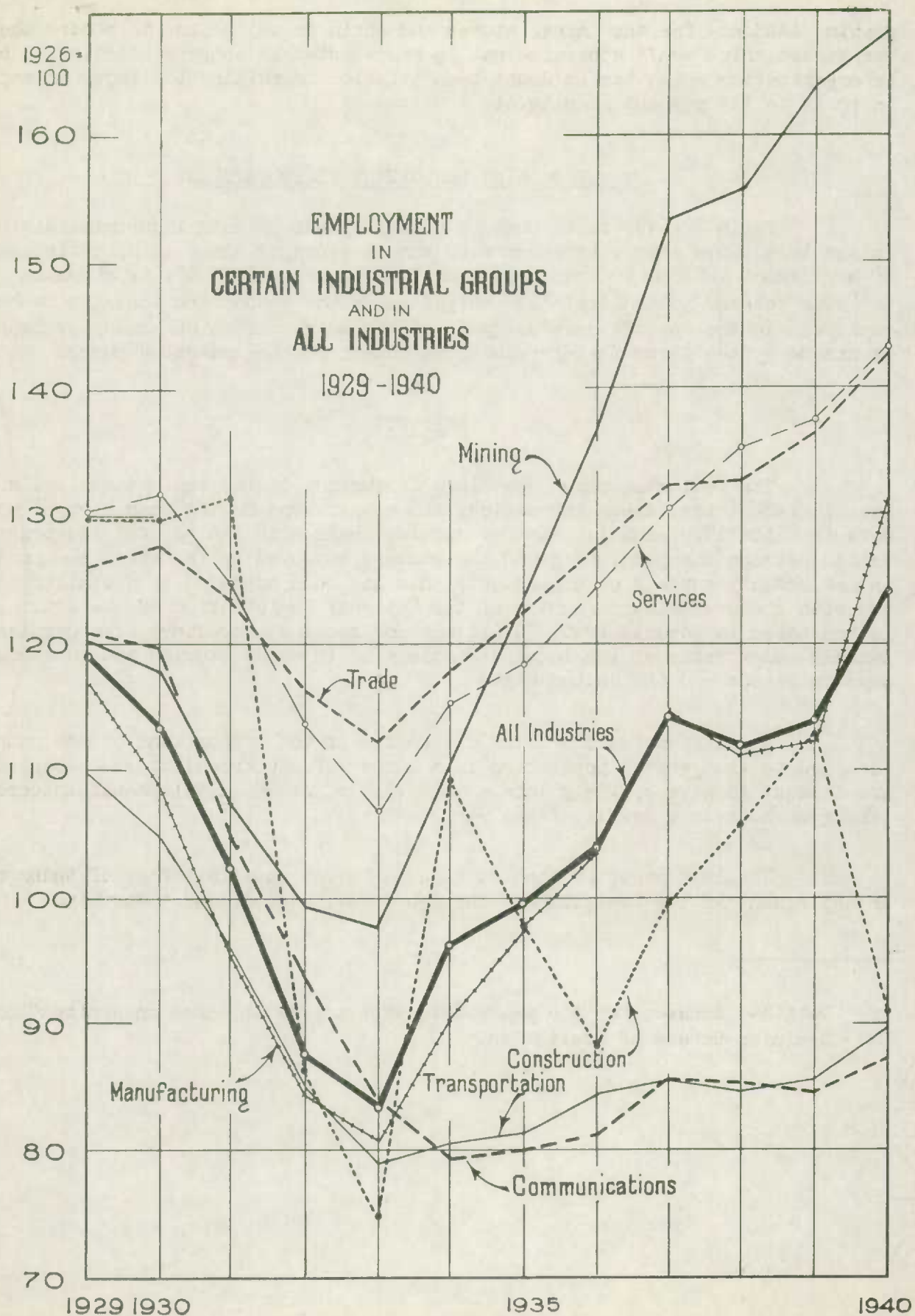
PART 2.

The following pages contain a discussion of the employment levels in certain industries, areas and cities, the comparisons having been brought up to date from the 1939 Annual. Another section deals with the general and provincial ratios between the population and the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940. Still another section reproduces from earlier Annuals comparisons of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States.

Finally, appears a brief discussion of the proportions of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; these comparisons are thought to have a timely interest in view of recent developments in world labour markets as a result of the war.

The last pages of the 1940 Annual Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the Dominion for the provinces, cities, and industries.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1937 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



7.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1.- Industrial Comparisons For the Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 12 reproduced from the 1939 annual. In the earlier part of this period, the curve for manufacturing was lower than that of general industrial employment; although the disparity in more recent years has diminished, it was not until 1940 that activity in manufacturing exceeded the all-industries level. Employment in transportation has also been quieter in the twelve years depicted in the chart; this was partly a result of generally unfavourable crop and marketing conditions, and partly a result of the widespread depression in business which characterized most of the period. Activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level, due both to the current situation and to the growing use of mechanical equipment.

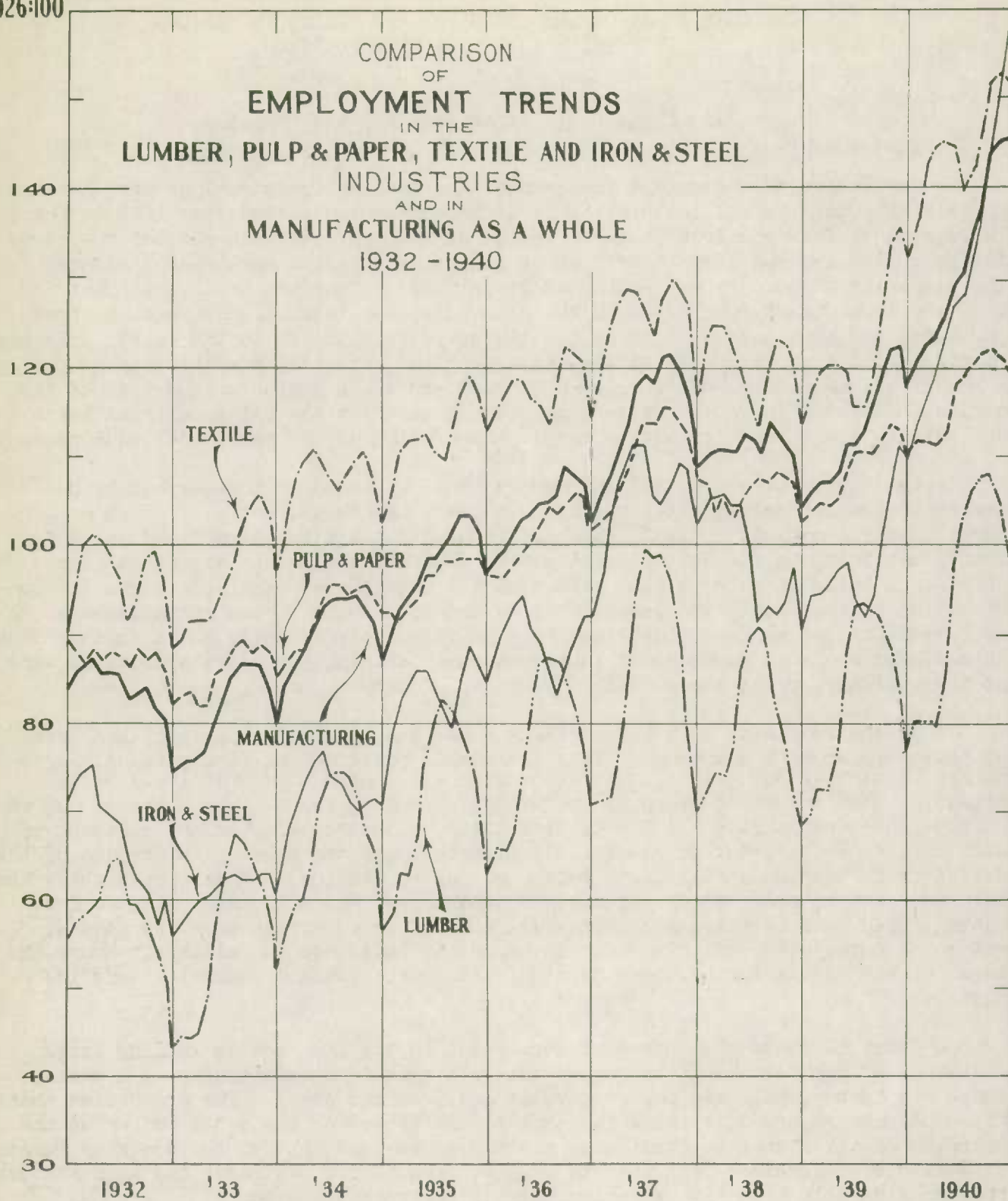
The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a particularly low level in 1933, the curve showed a sharply upward trend in 1934, thence declining until 1936, when it was considerably below the all-industries position. While it rose to some extent in the next three years, the curve for construction did not reach the general level, and in 1940, with the curtailment of unemployment relief works, it declined to a position only slightly above that of 1936; this was in spite of substantial improvement in building, in which operations were at their highest point since 1931.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has been consistently above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining. In many years, this has been due in part to the impetus given by the tourist trade, although this was not a factor of such importance in 1940; in general, it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Chart 13 shows the course of employment in the last decade in four large divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel. The proportion that the employees reported in these industries constituted of the total number on the payrolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 62 p.c. from 60 p.c. in 1939; the gain was due to a considerable extent to war-time demands for such products.

While employment in each of these divisions normally shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. Over a period of some years, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), has in general approximated more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also

1926=100



less subject to seasonal variation than the lumber, textile or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1940 operated with greater force upon the last two than upon the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, in which the movement, though favourable, were not so steeply upward during the period of expansion as those in the textile and iron and steel divisions. The latter appears in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the more recent indexes having reached a level unequalled in any other year; the curve in the last quarter of 1940 was also above that for manufacturing as a whole, the first time since the early years of the record that such a situation has been indicated.

2.- Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 14, which depicts for the years since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1933; in British Columbia, however, the minimum was in 1932.

From its low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last sixteen years was indicated, rising again in 1940, and to the highest position on record. The curves for Quebec and Ontario last year were above the average; in British Columbia, the course of employment in manufacturing was close to the mean, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the curves were lower, particularly that for the latter area.

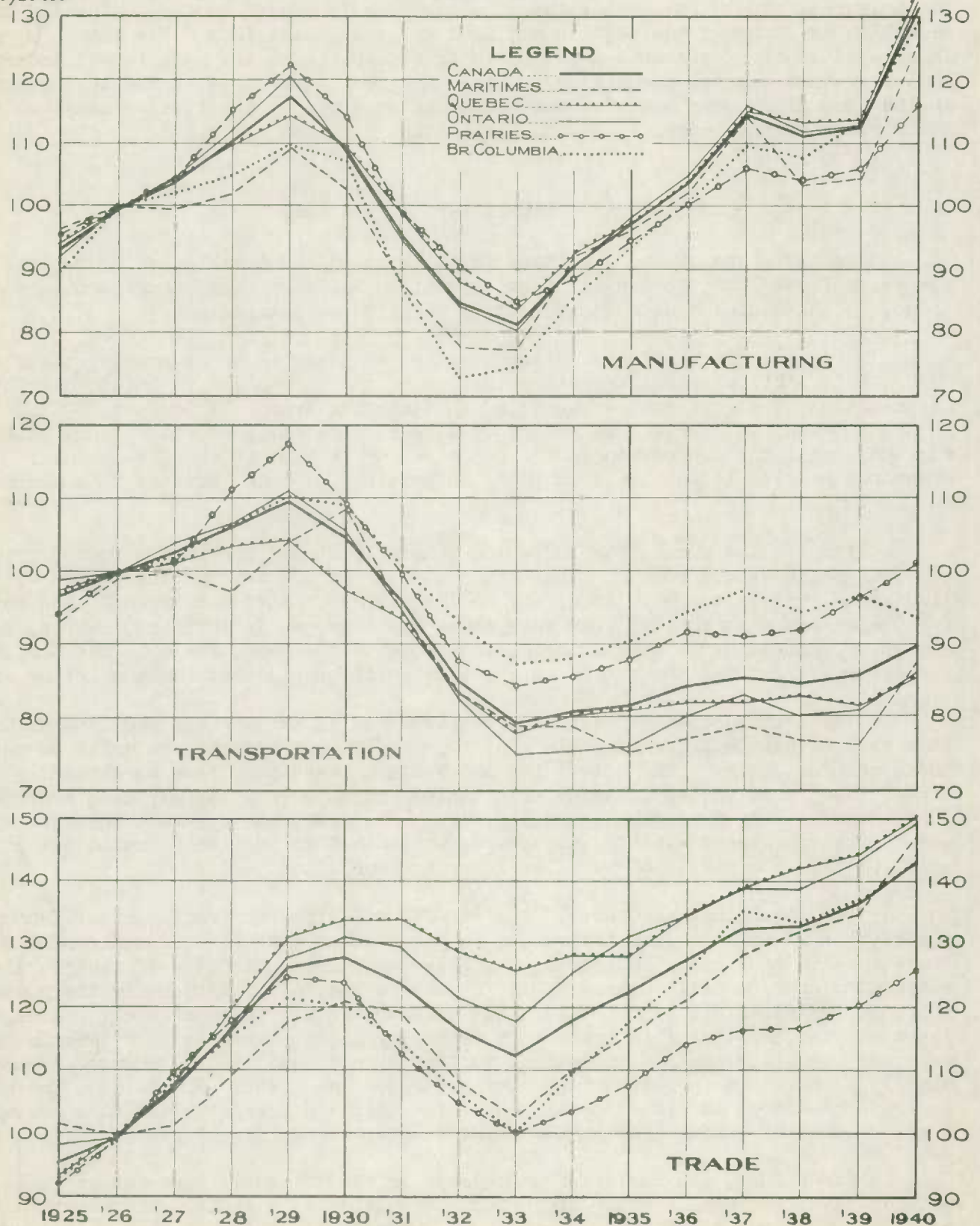
The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In 1940, the movement in these areas, and in the Prairie Provinces, was upward, while that in British Columbia was unfavourable, partly as a result of war-time shipping conditions.

The third part of Chart 14 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929; this was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening, which extended into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost continuously favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1940 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

Since 1928, the curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have been consistently above that for Canada as a whole, a favourable position which was maintained during 1940. Since 1937, this has also been true for

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
 IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
 IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
 1925 - 1940

1926=100



British Columbia, whose 1940 curve practically coincided with that for the Dominion. In the period since 1928, the index of employment in trade in the Prairie Area has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1923 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 15. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve over a lengthy period was below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for the industrial workers, and in these two industries the provincial indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces, while the fact that industrialization in that area has not advanced to the same extent as in the other provinces has made it inevitable that industrial employment in 1940 would show a rate of expansion below the average.

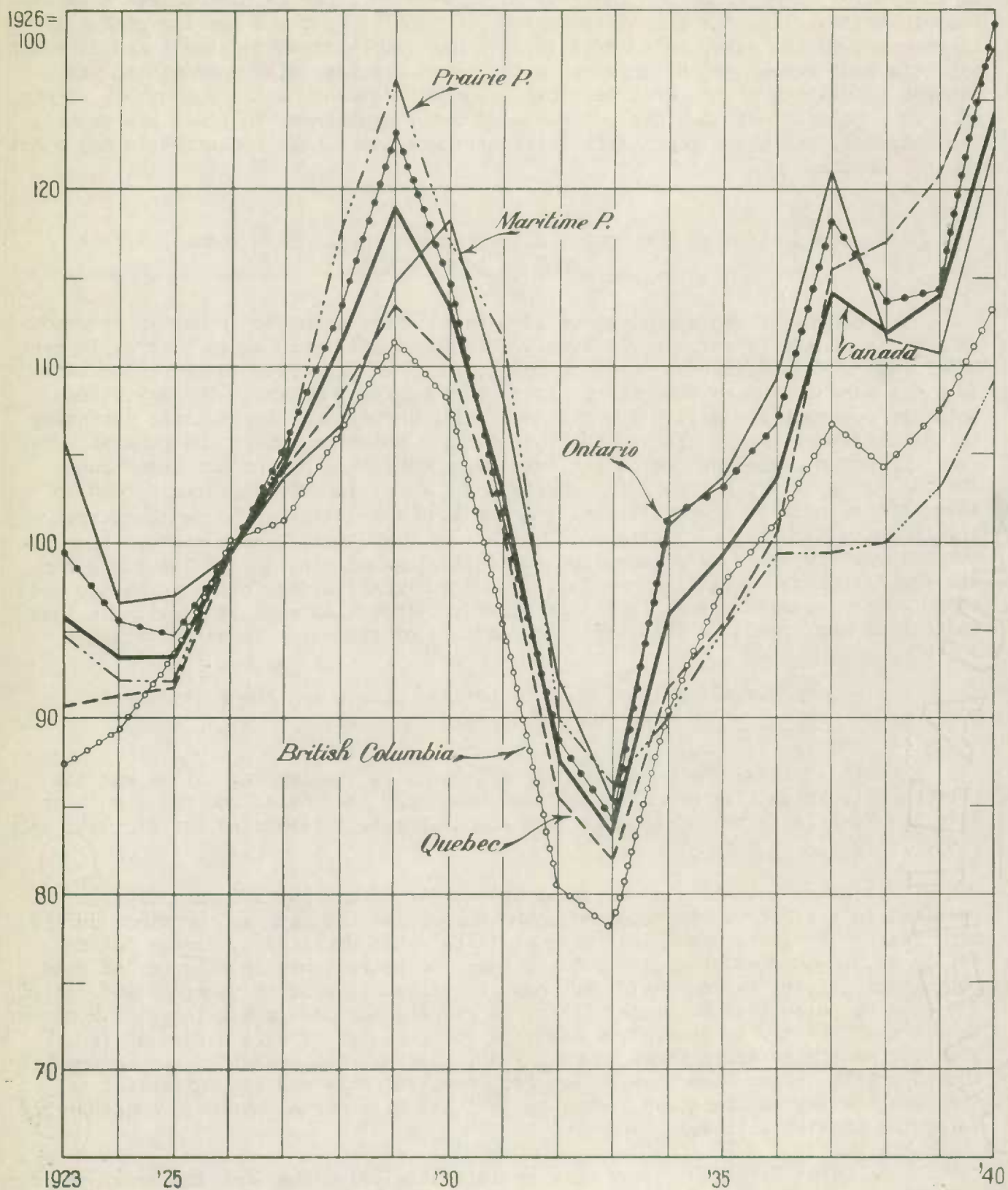
4.- Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated.

Chart 16 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has been made with the Prairie curve, since data have been separately tabulated for Manitoba only since 1937.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has in this period been relatively quieter in Montreal; in more recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial than the Montreal level, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities. During 1940, however, employment in the Metropolis showed a gain larger than that of the Province, but this was not sufficient to overcome the lag of preceding years, so that the city curve continued considerably below the provincial level.

In Qubec City, the curve more or less paralleled that for the province over a lengthy period, although it had a higher position. About 1935, the lines converged, and from then on the city curve has been below that for the province. In 1940, however, the general movements of the two curves were similar, and that for the city was only slightly below the provincial curve.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1940



As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown by those for other centres whose data are segregated; but nevertheless there has been relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in the province and the city, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1940, nearly 49 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was not quite 31 p.c., a discrepancy of very considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

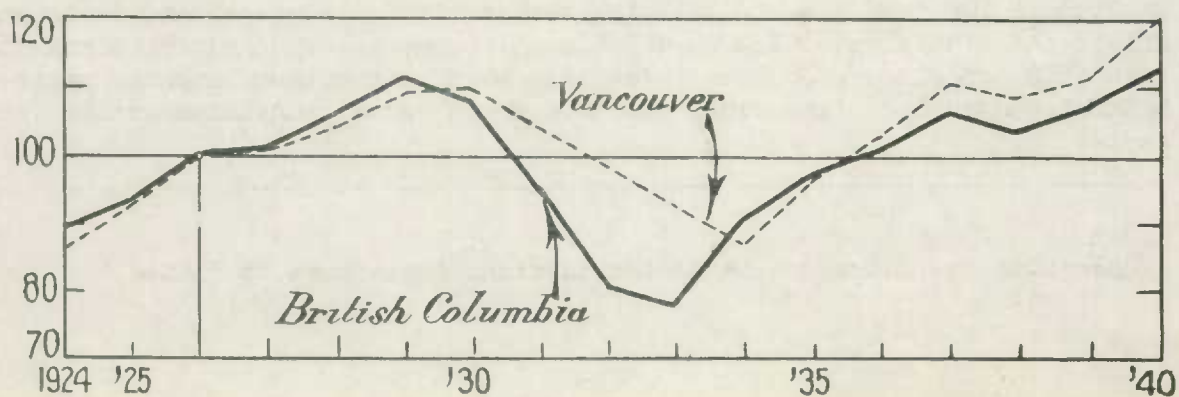
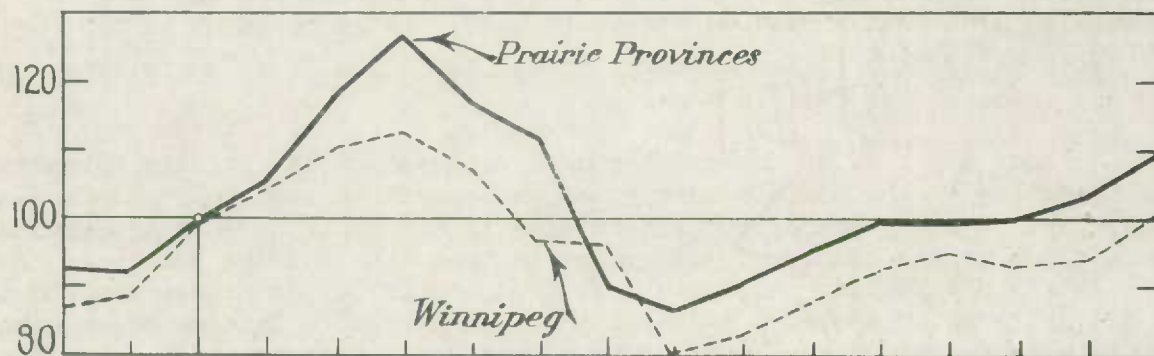
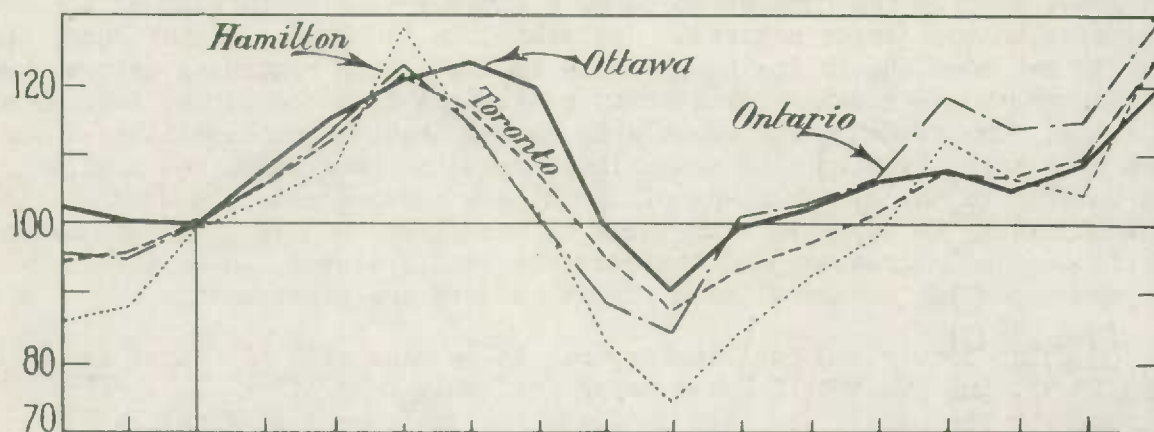
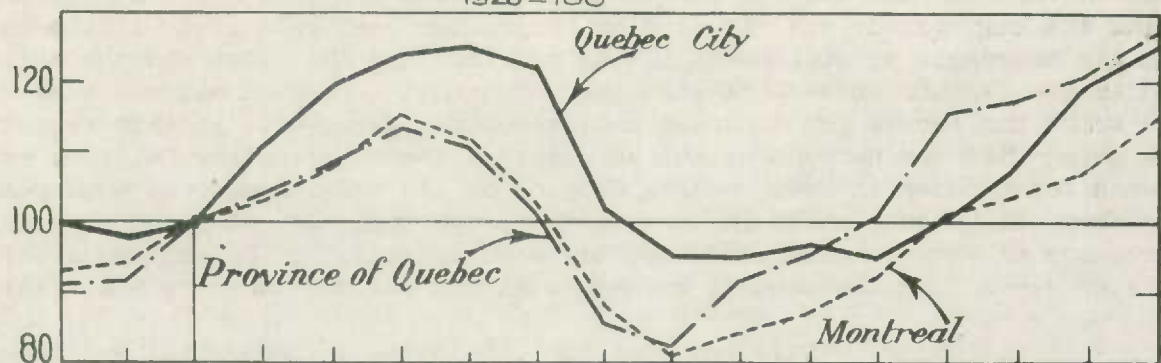
In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of industrial employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole; this situation continued in 1940, despite the concentration of a considerable proportion of the heavy industries in the larger centres. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this disparity has been due in the past partly to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. The tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels, also noted in a preceding paragraph, has similarly operated in Ontario to the disadvantage of the cities above-named. In Windsor, (whose curve cannot easily be depicted with those of the other centres), the expansion was, however, decidedly greater, and the curve decidedly higher, than in either the province or the remaining municipalities for which data are segregated.

The comparison for Winnipeg has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures being available only since 1937. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 16, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938, 1939 and 1940, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1933 to date, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces have been almost parallel; in 1940, the improvement in the former was rather greater than in the latter, but not sufficiently so to raise the city curve to the level of the Prairie area.

Some 40½ p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment in 1940 belonged to Vancouver. Despite this large proportion, there have in many years been considerable variations in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province, a disparity which showed a moderate increase in 1940. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the city; as already pointed out, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended for some time to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has since 1935 been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia, a favourable position which was strengthened in the year under review.

1/ See also the introduction to the section "Employment by Cities."

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1940 1928=100



8.- THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.

A comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the Canadian monthly surveys of employment with the figures of population, shows the extent to which the former are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage-earners, and consequently, of conditions among the general population. The influence of the war in producing a greater-than-normal transfer of persons from other gainful occupations to the wage-earning class is also indicated in these comparisons, which show that recently the employment afforded by leading industrial establishments has increased more rapidly than the general population. A continued growth in this proportion may be anticipated in succeeding months, as the war effort gains momentum, and more and more men and women are diverted from their usual occupations to employment in industrial production.

Comparisons With 1931 Census Data.

The following, from the 1939 Annual Review, discusses the extent to which the monthly surveys of employment were representative of conditions among the general population when the latest census was taken; in succeeding pages are also given comparisons with the preliminary results of the National Registration of persons aged 16 and over, taken in August, 1940.

According to the 1931 Decennial Census, the population in that year numbered 10,376,000, of whom 2,100,139 were wage-earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates, and the proportion, included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000, or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above-stated, theoretically - possible coverage of 13.2 p.c.; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are, in the main, restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls. There are, however, some exceptions - where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments^{1/} employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air mails.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1938 was only 23.9 p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.5 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1938 Census, the latest data available when this review was prepared.

Comparison of The Numbers Employed by the Establishments Co-operating in the
Monthly Surveys of Employment with the Population Figures.

Areas and Provinces	Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1931.					Comparison of the Data as in August, 1940.	
	Total Population June 1, 1931	Proportion of total wage- earners at work in all industries, to total population as 100	Proportion of total wage- earners at work in the industries included in the employ- ment surveys, to the total population as 100	Proportion of Total number employed by firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1931, to:-		Population 16 years and over, as enum- erated in National Regis- tration taken in August, 1940	Proportion of Total number employed by firms furnish- ing employment data for August, 1940, to Population of 16 years of age and over as registered in August, 1940.
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Maritimes	1,009,103	17.3	10.9	7.1	11.1	739,263	12.8
Prince Edward Is.	88,038	13.1	5.9	1/	1/	63,018	3.7
Nova Scotia	512,846	18.5	12.2	1/	1/	382,599	14.2
New Brunswick	408,219	16.6	10.5	1/	1/	293,646	12.9
Quebec	2,874,255	20.1	14.1	9.7	15.5	2,152,240	19.1
Ontario	3,431,683	23.5	15.9	11.2	16.0	2,738,642	19.7
Prairies	2,353,529	15.4	8.0	5.3	8.3	1,631,557	9.4
Manitoba	700,139	19.2	11.4	1/	1/	500,075	13.7
Saskatchewan	921,785	12.7	5.3	1/	1/	593,592	5.4
Alberta	731,605	15.3	8.0	1/	1/	537,890	9.7
British Columbia	694,263	25.4	17.7	11.4	15.6	598,768	18.8
Yukon and N.W.T.	13,953	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	10,376,786	20.2	13.2	9.1	13.7	7,860,470	16.4

1/ Statistics for the Provinces in the Maritime and Prairie Areas were not separately compiled in 1931.

While a substantially higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1940 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last nine years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 21.2 p.c. in the index of employment for 1940 over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of some 14 p.c. in the population aged 16 years and over.

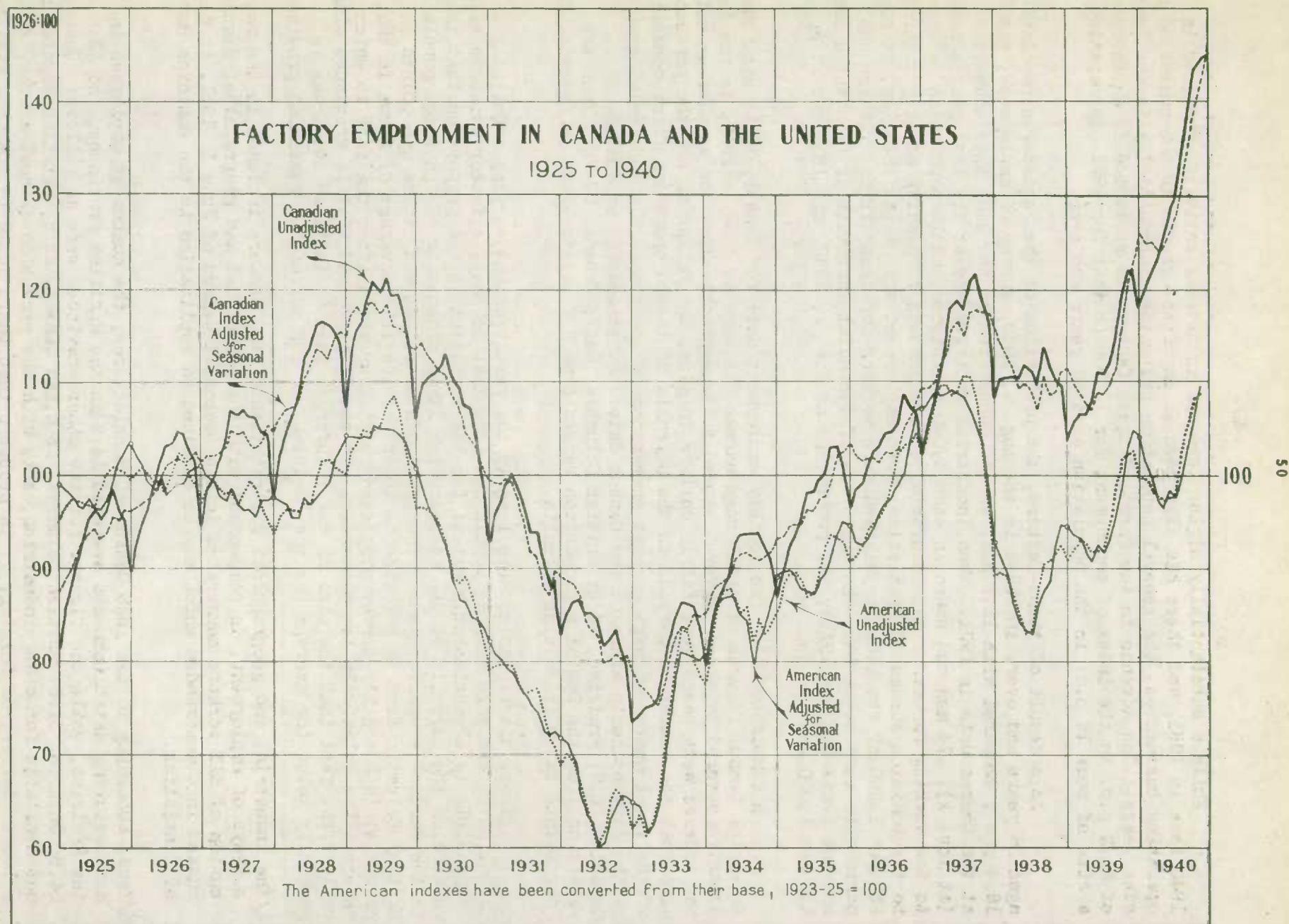
As a result of these factors, the proportion of the registered population aged 16 years and over, included in the Aug. 1, 1940, survey of employment, was 16.4 p.c., compared with 13.7 p.c. of the population of the same ages enumerated at the Census date in 1931. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (at Nov. 1), 174 men and women in each 1,000 registered, adult population belonged to the working forces of the industrial establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its 1940 low, at Apr. 1, 139 per 1,000 of the adult population were working for these firms. If the comparison is made to include the employees of financial institutions (for which data are not available for 1931), the proportion at Nov. 1, 1940, was 181, and at Apr. 1, 147 per 1,000.

A comparison ^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically, the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date: Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 68.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportion that the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in practice to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey completed about four weeks after the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit ^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

1/The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/Thus, according to the 1938 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged 14.8 in the Maritime Provinces, and 15.6 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 24.8; Ontario, 31.5; British Columbia, 23.6, and Canada, 25.5. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but, with the exception of coal-mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes.



The following table contains the populations and the proportions as at June 1, 1931, together with those based on the preliminary results of the National Registration, taken in August, 1940. The 1931 comparisons are given to show the situation existing when figures of the industrial distribution of the population were last available; similar information obtained in the National Registration will be available at a later date.

Between 1931 and 1940 the population aged 16 and over has shown increases varying in size from 3.4 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 20.1 p.c. in Quebec, there being a growth of 14.3 p.c. in the figures for the Dominion as a whole. In the same period, the proportion of the total population 16 years and over covered in the monthly survey of employment has increased by 19.9 p.c. Thus the current statistics on this subject are not only maintaining, but are increasing the extent to which they are representative of general conditions of employment, by progressing with changes in both the industrial and the general population. The ability so to advance is an important factor in the prevention of a bias in the monthly index numbers of employment. It is also to be remembered that conditions generated by the war must tend to increase more rapidly the staffs of the larger establishments than those of the smaller businesses, whose forces, on the other hand, are probably not so subject to drastic curtailment in times of depression. The fact that the monthly survey of employment take in most firms having fifteen or more employees, however, ensures that the smaller as well as the larger establishments are duly represented in the current statistics. This again is important in the prevention of a bias.

9. COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

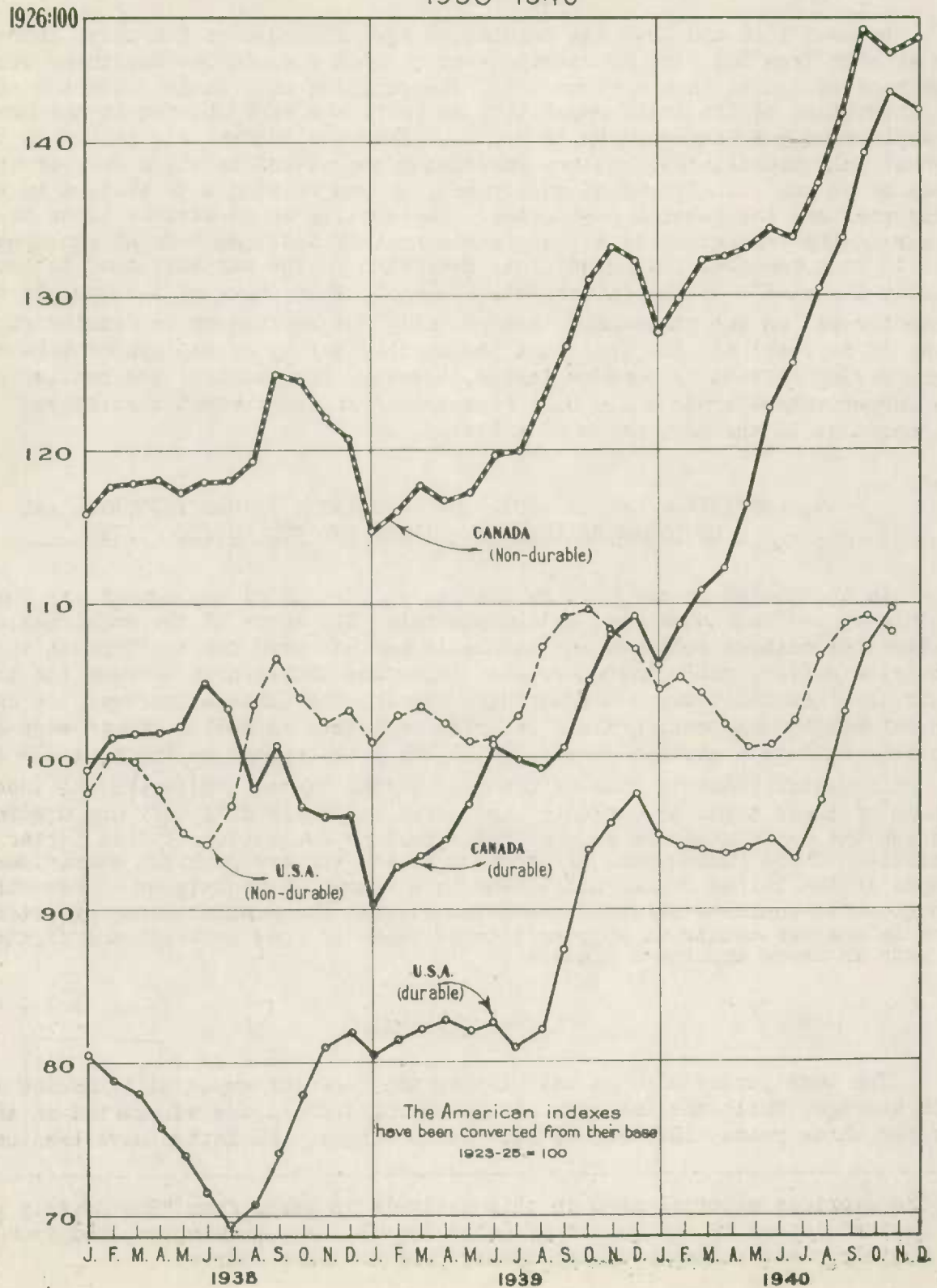
In the United States,^{1/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used for the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. Nevertheless, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1. MANUFACTURING.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted

1/ The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1938-1940



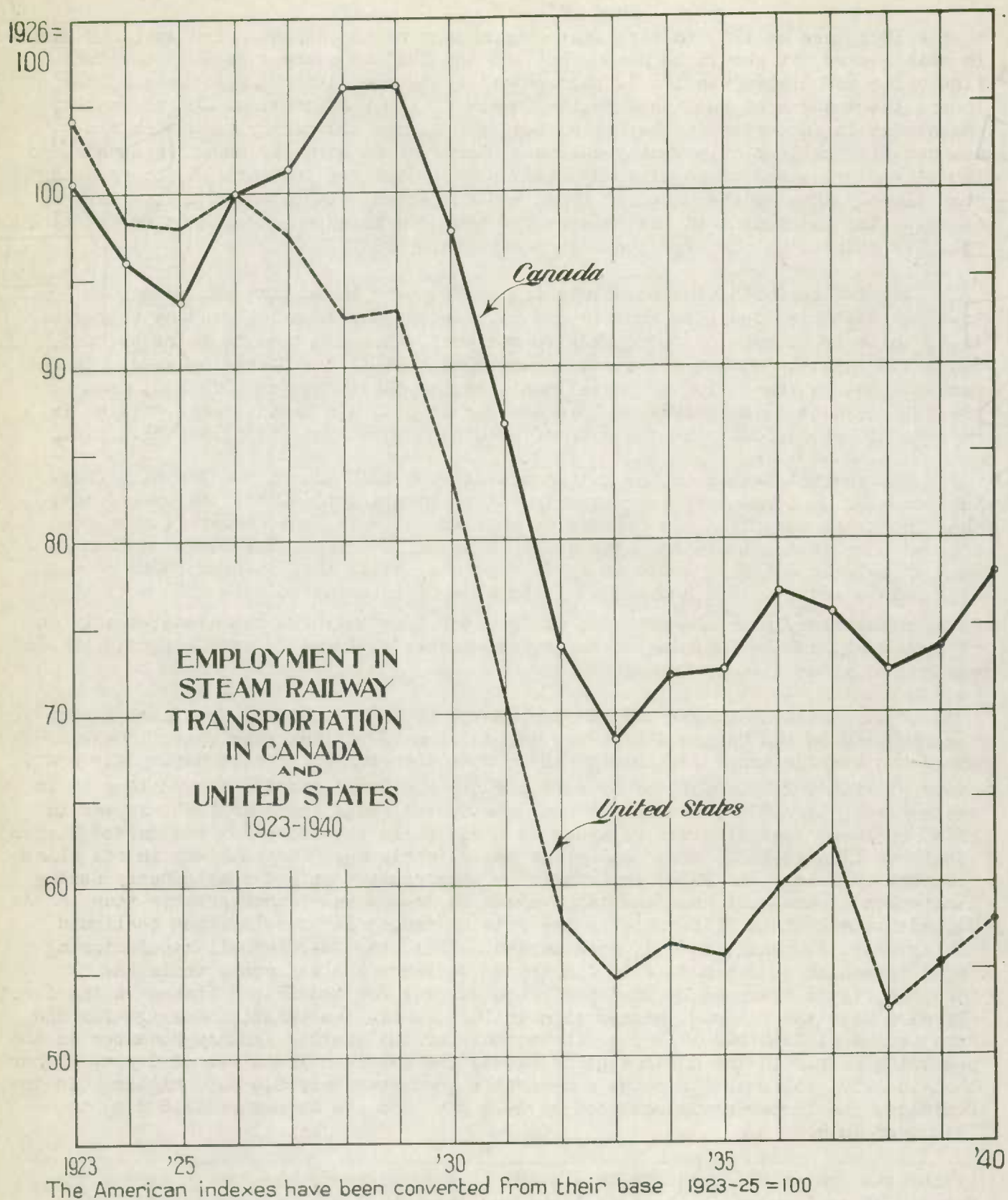
to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure for the States was 101.7; the conversion to the latter therefore slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves, depicted in Chart 17, correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, shown in the same chart. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{1/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937. It is also of interest to note that activity in manufacturing in the States in the latter year was greater than in 1929, the almost traditional boom year; in the Dominion, however, the number employed in manufacturing in 1937 was not equal to that of 1929.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business generally was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low. In 1939, employment in each country gained considerably during the twelve months, although the improvement in Canada was rather greater than in the United States. This difference in the rate of industrial acceleration continued during 1940, becoming, indeed, more marked. Thus, the American all-manufacturing index increased by 9.1 p.c. from January to November of last year, while the Canadian figure advanced by 22.3 p.c.; the average for the United States in the first eleven months was 7.1 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the Canadian average for the same period of 1940 was 16.8 p.c. above that for the months, January-November in the preceding year. In the durable goods class, the American index was 15.6 p.c. higher than in 1939, while that for the non-durable goods was only 0.4 p.c. higher. In the Dominion, the former group advanced by 24.9 p.c. and the latter by 11.8 p.c. in 1940 over 1939.

1/ For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



These comparisons of the course of employment in manufacturing over a number of years in Canada and the United States indicate that, in spite of the generally larger seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there is on the whole a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. To some slight extent, this may be due to the inclusion of a higher proportion of salaried workers in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject.

The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that rose to 101.6 in 1940.

Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be measured. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures,^{1/} to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions, about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1940, our proportions had slightly altered, to 56.9 in the non-durable and 43.1 p.c. in the durable goods classes; it is also probable that the proportions of American factory workers will likewise have varied to some extent from those of 1937, and in the same directions. The differences in the industrial distribution of persons employed in manufacturing are important in their effect upon the fluctuations in the index, since factories engaged in the production of goods for immediate consumption may ordinarily enjoy a greater stability in employment than those manufacturing durable goods; this factor therefore probably tends to stabilize the general curve of employment in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Chart 18 traces for the last three years the course of employment in factories turning out durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. Employment in the latter class in both countries has usually been at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods; but the influence of the war has considerably minimized the differences between the two Canadian and the two American curves; in recent months, indeed, the latter have crossed, with relatively greater activity in the production of durable goods. The chart also shows that employment in both classes has shown a much more rapid acceleration in the Dominion than in the States, the increase in the durable goods class in this country being particularly marked.

^{1/} U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Census of Manufactures: 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

A comparison of the index numbers for the durable goods industries shows that their movements in both countries in 1939 were decidedly favourable, the increases from the beginning to the end of the year, indeed, being similar. In the United States, the growth from January 15 to December 15 was 21.5 p.c., while from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 high average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c. In 1940, the trends were definitely upward, but where there was an advance of 15½ p.c. in the period January - November, in the American figures, there was an increase of 35.1 p.c. in Canada during the same months.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is, for obvious reasons, usually smaller than that for durable goods, in both Canadian or American factories, and the general fluctuations in this country in recent years have not been so pronounced as in the States. Thus, between 1936 and 1937 an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1938 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

In 1939, the employment in the non-durable groups resumed its generally upward course in both countries, there being, as compared with 1938, a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the States, and of 2.3 p.c. in this country; where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. In the first eleven months of 1940, employment on the average in the non-durable goods industries in the States was practically unchanged, while that in Canada was 11.9 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2.- STEAM RAILWAYS.

Chart 19 shows the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class 1 railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total number employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926, activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter years to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1926, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada, while in 1940 this situation was reversed, employment in Canada advancing to a greater extent than in the States. The American index rose from 55.4 in 1939, to 57.6 in the first eleven months of 1940, accompanied by an increase in the Canadian index from 73.7 in the former, to 78.0 in the latter year. This was the highest figure since 1931, while the index of railway employment in the States was lower than in 1936 or 1937 and also lower than in 1932 and preceding years.

10. -- PROPORTIONS OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN THE TOTAL
POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The procurement of the man-power essential to the effective prosecution of the war is at present a matter of major importance in the countries immediately involved in the struggle, and only less so to the neutrals with vital interest in its outcome; the recruitment of labour is a problem of especial concern in the democratic countries, where the preservation of the standard of living and the protection of adolescents and of women workers has in the past taken precedence over the production of the instruments of destruction. The expansion of the war effort in the Dominion will make demands upon reserves of labour which hitherto have scarcely been tapped, and the mobilization of this essential man-power is receiving considerable attention. A comparison of the proportions of the gainfully occupied in Canada and other countries may therefore now be timely, in view of the public interest in the matter.

The material upon which the first part of this review is based is taken mainly from an article entitled "Comparison of The Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex and Age, in the Various Countries of the World", which appeared in the May, 1940, issue of the International Labour Review; and the statistics used in the second part are taken from the 1940 "Year Book of Labour Statistics", also issued by the International Labour Office, and from the records of the Canadian Decennial Census and the Annual Census of Industry taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1. - Proportions of Gainfully Occupied
in Various Countries.

The international comparisons are subject to qualifications arising from differences in the definitions used in taking the general censuses for the various countries. However, on the whole, the statistics used include as gainfully occupied all persons reported as remuneratively occupied, including employers, those working independently (i.e., "On their own account"), employees and also the unemployed, and, so far as the basic data permit, the unpaid family workers. Those in the last class are found principally in agriculture, and to some extent in trade.

Part A of the table on the next page gives the percentages gainfully occupied, by sex and age groups, in a number of countries, arranged to show the labour supply in the British Empire, in neutral, occupied and enemy territories. The figures are those obtained in the most recent censuses whose results have been published, and usually refer to 1930 or 1931.

The article in the International Labour Review points out that there are large and important differences in the percentages of males and females gainfully occupied in the various countries considered. The proportion of males varies roughly between one-half and two-thirds, while that of females varies from about one-tenth to one-half, in the great majority of cases being less than one-third. The percentage gainfully occupied is affected by the proportion of children in the population, so that, in general, there is a tendency for countries with a high birthrate and a large proportion of children under 15 years of age to have lower

A.- Table Prepared by the International Labour Office Showing Percentages Gainfully Occupied by Sex and Age Groups, in 16 Countries.

Country	Percentage gainfully occupied											
	M a l e s				F e m a l e s				B o t h S e x e s			
	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}
Great Britain	88.3 ^{2/}	96.7 ^{2/}	47.9	69.0	75.0 ^{2/}	31.9 ^{2/}	8.2	26.9	81.6 ^{2/}	62.5 ^{2/}	25.3	47.0
Canada	59.3	95.9	55.7	60.8	25.5	20.0	6.2	13.3	42.6	60.0	31.5	37.9
Australia	80.8	97.0	57.0	66.5	47.0	24.7	12.2	19.3	64.1	61.4	34.6	43.3
United States	47.8	95.2	58.3	61.3	26.6	26.1	8.0	17.7	37.2	61.2	33.2	39.8
Sweden	82.3	95.6	49.8	66.1	63.4	38.5	11.0	28.7	73.1	66.4	28.3	47.1
Switzerland	78.4 ^{2/}	96.1	62.5	68.0	61.7 ^{2/}	36.8	16.4	29.0	70.0 ^{2/}	65.0	36.0	47.8
Estonia	67.4	94.2 ^{2/}	63.6 ^{2/}	68.0	61.2	68.0 ^{2/}	30.8 ^{2/}	51.3	64.3	80.2 ^{2/}	43.6 ^{2/}	59.1
Japan	78.5	95.3	63.0	58.8	61.8	49.9	18.6	33.0	70.3	72.9	37.7	46.0
France	82.3	94.5 ^{2/}	59.4 ^{2/}	68.9 ^{2/}	58.2	49.2 ^{2/}	23.5 ^{2/}	37.1	70.4	71.0 ^{2/}	38.9 ^{2/}	52.4
Belgium	80.4 ^{2/}	95.3 ^{2/}	45.3	68.8	56.0 ^{2/}	30.4 ^{2/}	11.0	24.3	68.2 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	26.4	46.3
Netherlands	78.2 ^{2/}	95.0	42.6	61.3	53.7 ^{2/}	24.5	7.5	19.2	65.9 ^{2/}	59.1	24.3	40.1
Norway	76.7 ^{2/}	95.5 ^{2/}	53.1 ^{2/}	62.0	75.4 ^{2/}	39.2 ^{2/}	17.7 ^{2/}	29.9	76.1 ^{2/}	65.8 ^{2/}	33.2 ^{2/}	45.5
Czechoslovakia	82.2	94.4	53.0	65.5	63.6	39.5	16.9	30.5	72.9	65.7	33.0	47.5
Denmark	71.1 ^{2/}	95.7 ^{2/}	41.7	64.3	80.0 ^{2/}	31.7 ^{2/}	8.1	26.9	75.6 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	23.5	45.2
Germany	86.1 ^{2/}	92.7	29.7	65.5	63.7 ^{2/}	44.1	13.1	34.2	74.3 ^{2/}	67.1	20.7	49.4
Italy	88.2	96.3	72.6	63.6	44.0	23.2	8.9	24.0	66.1	58.1	39.3	43.2

1/ All ages, including those under 15.

2/ Partly estimated.

B.- Table^{1/} Showing the Total Population and the Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex in Certain Countries.
(In Thousands)

Country	Census Year	M a l e s		F e m a l e s		T o t a l	
		Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied
Great Britain	1931	21,459	69.0	23,337	26.9	44,795	47.0
Canada	1931	5,367	60.8	4,996	13.3	10,363	37.9
Australia 3/	1933	3,367	66.5	3,263	19.3	6,630	43.3
New Zealand 4/	1936	756	67.1	735	19.0	1,491	43.4
India	1931	181,829	55.8	171,009	27.7	352,838	42.2
United States	1930	62,137	61.3	60,638	17.7	122,775	39.8
Sweden	1930	3,021	66.1	3,121	28.7	6,142	47.1
Switzerland	1930	1,958	68.0	2,108	29.0	4,066	47.8
Japan	1930	32,390	58.8	32,060	33.0	64,450	46.0
France	1931	19,912	68.9	21,317	37.1	41,228	52.4
Belgium	1930	4,007	68.8	4,085	24.3	8,092	46.3
Netherlands	1930	3,943	61.3	3,993	19.2	7,936	40.1
Norway	1930	1,372	62.0	1,442	22.0	2,814	41.5
Czechoslovakia	1930	7,143	65.5	7,586	30.5	14,730	47.5
Denmark	1930	1,736	64.3	1,814	26.9	3,551	45.2
Poland	1931	15,428	58.5	16,488	36.3	31,916	47.0
Rumania	1930	8,871	64.8	9,182	52.2	18,053	58.4
Austria	1934	3,248	64.7	3,512	30.5	6,760	46.9
Germany 2/	1933	31,764	65.5	33,598	34.2	65,362	49.4
Italy	1936	20,595	63.6	21,850	24.0	42,445	43.2

1/ Taken from the Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939, issued by the International Labour Office. The figures are those obtained at censuses taken in the various countries in the years from 1930 to 1936.

2/ Not including the Saar, whose total population in 1935 was 810,987. Of these, 326,036 or 44 p.c. were gainfully occupied.

3/ Excluding Aborigines.

4/ Excluding Maoris.

proportions of gainfully occupied, than in the case in those countries where a larger proportion of the population belongs in the working ages.

In general, all the countries of "new settlement" have low proportions of females gainfully occupied. These countries include Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the Union of South Africa and a number of Spanish-American countries. However, certain countries which cannot be defined as of "new settlement", also report low rates of gainfully occupied women, notably the Netherlands. The highest proportions of gainfully occupied women are generally in Europe, particularly among the countries where agriculture predominates. In considering the proportions given in the first table on the preceding page, however, it must again be emphasized that the comparisons may be affected by differences in definition; this qualification applies particularly in the case of agricultural workers. Thus, in some cases, a woman engaged in helping her farmer husband in the fields would be returned as gainfully occupied, but in some cases she would not be so regarded.

It is interesting to note from this table, that the proportion of gainfully occupied males in the age group, 20-64, is very high, and is strikingly consistent, 19 out of every 20 men in this age group being so classified. The age group, 15-19, also shows a tendency towards a high proportion at work, but here the tendency is distinctly less pronounced and there are differences between countries. The proportion at work in this age group is, of course, affected by the demand for higher education on the part of those between 15 and 20, and may also be affected to some extent by conditions of depression around the years, 1930-31, when most of the censuses were taken. The proportion of gainfully occupied in this age group ranged from 47.8 p.c. in the United States and 59.3 p.c. in Canada, to 88.3 p.c. in Great Britain; these figures constitute about one half, three-fifths and nine-tenths of the proportions in the age group, 20-64.

The countries fall roughly into three groups; those with low proportions, ranging from 47 to 71 p.c., including the United States and Canada; those with medium proportions, varying from 77 to 82 p.c., including Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and France, while those with a high proportion (over 86 p.c.) include Germany, Italy and Great Britain.

These figures for the younger workers reflect particularly the prevailing, standard ages for leaving school and entering industry. Where children on an average attend school up to the age of 16, or do not enter industry until after that age, relatively small proportions of adolescents are employed. In the United States, for example, the percentage gainfully occupied rises from 9.2 p.c. at age of 14, to 16.3 p.c. at 15, 32.7 p.c. at 16, 49.9 p.c. at 17 and 70.7 p.c. for those aged 18 and 19. In Canada^{1/}, the young persons gainfully occupied constituted 10.9 p.c. of those aged 14; 25.6 p.c. of those of 15; 46.8 p.c. of those aged 16; 65.3 p.c. of those aged 17; 77.0 p.c. of those aged 18, and 85.5 p.c. of those aged 19. These proportions are in marked contrast with those in Great Britain, where 63.3 p.c. were already at work at 14 and 15, 88.5^{p.c.} at 16-17, and 93.3 p.c. at 18-20. In Czechoslovakia, where detailed data by age are available, the proportion at work at 14 was 50.3 p.c., rising to 72^{p.c.} at 15, 79.3^{p.c.} at 16, and 86.3^{p.c.} at 19.

1/ Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", page 198.

The striking feature of the table, so far as the females are concerned, is that the percentages are higher for the age group, 15-19, than for the group, 20-64; this is true for all the countries shown except Estonia. The reason for the high proportion employed under 20 is that young unmarried women seek gainful employment before marriage, afterwards withdrawing. The proportion gainfully occupied in the age group, 15-19, varies from 25.5 p.c. in Canada and 26.6 p.c. in the United States, to 75 p.c. in Great Britain and Norway, and 80 p.c. in Denmark, where the figure is, however, based upon an estimate. In general, a smaller proportion of girls is reported as gainfully occupied than of boys in the same age group.

The countries fall into four groups; the first, including Canada and the United States, have proportions of less than 30 p.c. of gainfully occupied females, aged 15-19; the second, including Australia and Italy, report about 45 p.c.; the third, including most of the countries, have percentages between 54 and 64, and the fourth, including Great Britain, Norway and Denmark, have proportions of over 75 p.c. The three countries with the highest proportion of gainfully occupied boys in the same age groups, viz., Germany, Italy and Great Britain - show wide differences in the proportion of girls gainfully occupied, Great Britain having three-quarters, Germany between three-fifths and two-thirds, and Italy less than one-half. The proportion in the last-named is perhaps reduced by a large proportion of early marriages in Italy.

In the age group, 20-64, the proportions of gainfully occupied females vary from 20 to 68 p.c.; most countries fall in the range between 20 and 40. In Canada, the United States and Australia, the proportions are very low, between 20 and 26 p.c., and in the same range are Italy and the Netherlands. The proportion in Great Britain was 31.9 p.c.^{1/} The countries having proportions of over 40 p.c. of gainfully occupied women in this age group include Germany, France, Japan and Estonia; the proportion in Germany is 44.1 p.c. and in France, 49.2 p.c.

Females over the age of 65 gainfully occupied are relatively few, the proportions varying from 6.2 p.c. in Canada to 30.8 p.c. in Estonia. Except for France and Estonia, the percentages range over only 13 points, from six to 19 p.c. Six countries had less than 10 p.c. of the older women in gainful occupations, including Canada, the United States, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands.

The International Labour Review points out that the average percentage among the gainfully occupied of both sexes and at all ages in the various countries is a weighted average of very dissimilar percentages; since the percentage gainfully occupied for the age group, 20-64, for males is everywhere substantially the same, the average for all ages in any country in a sense reflects the net effect of the lower percentages in other sex and age groups in lowering this figure.

The different countries show considerable differences in the sex and age position of the population. In connection with the normal and the possible reservoirs of labour, the differences that matter most are those in the proportion of children under 15, who are practically excluded from the gainfully occupied. This proportion varies, for example, from 22.9 p.c. in France, to 36.7 p.c. in Japan. To some extent also, differences in the proportion of persons of 65 and

1/ Partly estimated.

over have an important effect upon the general average. Thus in France, 14 p.c. of the population was over 60 years, as compared with 7.4 p.c. in Japan. The effect of these differences in sex and age composition may be seen by comparing the figure of 52.4 p.c. gainfully occupied in France with that of 45.3 p.c. which the figure would have been had the age and sex composition of France been that of Japan.

The effect of differences in age composition on the average percentage gainfully occupied has been eliminated by the International Labour Office by the method of standardising rates. The following table shows the standardised percentages of gainfully occupied in certain countries, indicating the proportions which would be gainfully occupied in each country, had sex and age distribution

Table Published^{1/} by the International Labour Office Showing
Crude and Standardised Percentages of Population
Gainfully Occupied, in 16 Countries.

Country	Gainfully Occupied		
	Standardised Percentage 2/	Crude Percentage	Difference (Standard - Crude)
Great Britain	47.0	47.0	0.
Canada	39.2	37.9	1.3
Australia	43.2	43.3	- 0.1
United States	40.8	39.8	1.0
Sweden	47.6	47.1	0.5
Switzerland	47.7	47.8	- 0.1
Estonia	58.5	59.1	- 0.6
Japan	52.6	46.0	6.6
France	52.0	52.4	- 0.4
Belgium	44.7	46.3	- 1.6
Netherlands	42.4	40.1	2.3
Norway	48.3	45.5	2.8
Czechoslovakia	48.3	47.5	0.8
Denmark	46.0	45.2	0.8
Germany	48.8	49.4	- 0.6
Italy	43.5	43.2	0.3

1/ International Labour Review, May, 1940.

2/ The population of Great Britain is used as standard. The percentages gainfully occupied in the different sex and age groups (15-19; 20-64; 65 and over) in the different countries are applied to the standard population, giving a standardised average percentage from which the effect of varying age and sex composition of the population in the various countries has been eliminated.

been the same as in Great Britain, which was taken as a standard. The results show only small differences between the crude and the standardised percentages, except in the case of Japan, which occupies a much higher rank in the standardised than in the crude figures. If the true rank is desired, the International Labour Review, in concluding its article, advises the use of the standardised figures in preference to the crude.

According to this table, the proportion of gainfully occupied, either crude or standardised, is lower in Canada than in any other of the 16 countries for which the data are available. The United States occupied second place, with a standardised percentage of 40.8 gainfully occupied, while in Great Britain, the percentage is 47.0, and that in Australia, 43.2. Of those countries shown in the table whose population is wholly or partially under German domination, the standardised proportion of gainfully occupied ranged at the census date from 42.4 p.c. in the Netherlands, to 52.0 p.c. in France; there is little doubt that the methods followed by Germany in mobilizing labour in the territories under her control, will have resulted in drafting larger-than-normal proportions of the population into production for the benefit of the Axis. The economic conditions produced by enemy occupation will also undoubtedly have forced upon the labour market many persons who formerly were not in gainful occupations, whether or not work that they can perform is available. In Germany herself, 48.8 p.c. of the total population in 1933 was gainfully occupied, undoubtedly a proportion which has since grown, under stress first of preparation for the present war, and finally, of the war itself.

2. - The General and the Gainfully Occupied Population of Various Countries.

The figures in the second table on page 58 abstracted from the 1940 "Year-Book of Labour Statistics", show the general and the gainfully occupied populations of certain countries, as enumerated in the most recent censuses for which results have been published; countries for which available figures were obtained in censuses taken prior to 1930 were omitted. In this class come South Africa^{1/}, Egypt, Greece and Russia^{1/}; many other countries were also excluded, for various reasons.

The countries for which statistics are given in the table have been listed according to their position in the present conflict - allied, neutral, occupied and enemy; data are not available for the British Colonies nor for those of the occupied countries, whether they have, or have not, rallied to the allied cause. In some cases, of course, their adherence is of great economic benefit in our prosecution of the war.

From this table, it appears that Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, about 1931, a population^{1/} of 63,279,000, of whom 28,519,000 or

^{1/} In 1931, the population of India numbered 352,837,778, and the gainfully occupied, 148,816,938, a percentage of 42.2. In South Africa, the latest census data for the population other than white, are for 1921, when there were 5,409,092 persons, of whom 3,799,000 were gainfully occupied, the proportion being 70.2 p.c. However, the per capita production in India and among the coloured population of South Africa would probably be so different from that in the European or North American countries that for the general purposes of these comparisons, their figures are excluded.

45.1 p.c. were gainfully occupied. In 1936, Northern Ireland had a population of 1,256,561; data respecting the gainfully occupied are not available, but if the proportion were the same as in the United Kingdom (47 p.c.), the number would be some 590,600. In 1926, there were 1,676,660 persons of the white race in South Africa, of whom 580,166 or 34.6 p.c., were gainfully occupied. These figures total 66,213,000 for the populations of the above countries, and 29,689,000 for the gainfully occupied, a proportion of 44.8 p.c.

The United States, in a class by itself in regard to resources and productive capacity, had in 1930 a population of 122,775,000, of whom 48,830,000 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of 39.8 p.c.

In the enemy-occupied territories, the populations amounted to 135,079,350, and the gainfully occupied to 67,015,400, or 49.6 p.c. of the total. In placing these figures against those of the neutral countries, for instance, or against those of the European races of the Empire, it should be remembered that there can be a vast difference in the production of willing and unwilling workers; apart from sabotage and wastage, much delay and frustration can result from more or less passive resistance. Again, the high degree of mechanization found in America and in many parts of the Empire as compared with that of a number of European countries, undoubtedly greatly increases the per capita output in the former.

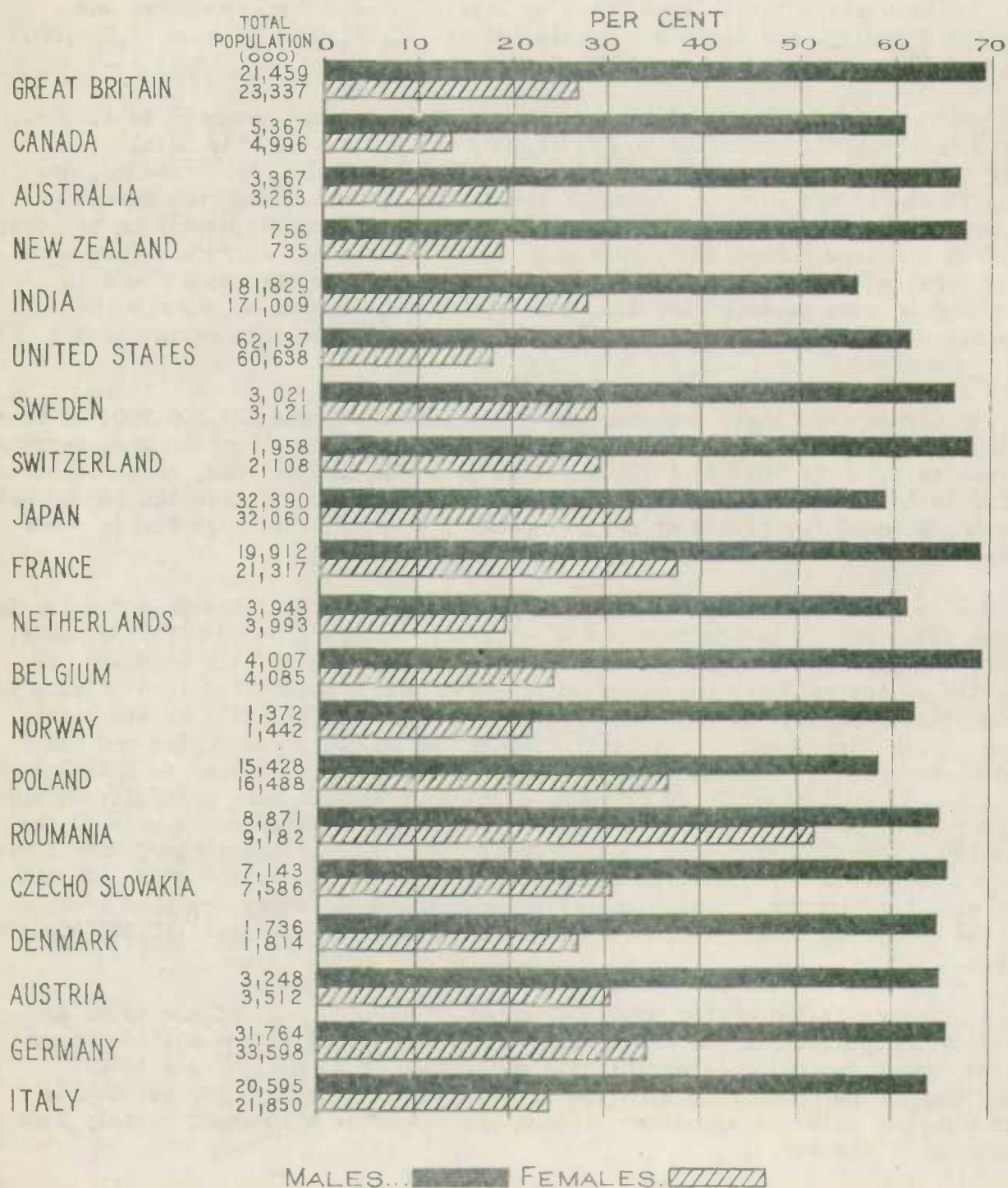
Germany and Italy together had a population of some 107,806,700, of whom 50,641,600, or 47 p.c., were gainfully occupied before the outbreak of war; Germany's ratio was 49.4, while that of Italy was 43.2 p.c. The proportions, or at least the numbers, in both countries will probably have shown increases since the census dates exceeding those of the allied or neutral powers; however, the large forces under arms reduce the productive capacity of the Axis.

As already stated, the figures for the various countries do not refer to the same year, nor do the definitions of gainfully occupied necessarily coincide; however, an aggregation of the total populations and the gainfully occupied, as indicative of the relative resources in man-power whose production is available to the combatants, has an interest that probably exceeds its validity or its significance. Such a grouping of the statistics of man-power in the Empire and the United States (whose production under present circumstances is open to Britain) shows a total population of 138,987,000, of whom 78,519,800 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of nearly 41.6; these figures, moreover, do not include part of the population of South Africa, nor that of India and the British Colonies, with their important resources in labour and materials, aligned on the allied side. On the other hand, the combined populations of the enemy and the enemy-occupied or dominated countries total 242,886,000, and the gainfully occupied 117,657,000, or 48.4 p.c.

To put it in another way, the output of some 40 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied persons in the above countries is available to the allied cause, while the enemy controls, ostensibly at least, that of 60 p.c. of the total. Neither numbers nor proportions, however, tell the whole story, for per capita production, and material and other intangible resources also enter vitally into the outcome of the war.

Chart 20

THE POPULATION BY SEX, AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, AS ENUMERATED IN A CENSUS TAKEN IN THOSE COUNTRIES AT SOME PERIOD IN THE YEARS 1930-1936



The data are taken from "The Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939."

Regarding the numbers themselves, moreover, there will be varied opinions regarding the possibilities implicit in these figures of labour potential. One is that workers accustomed to the discipline of labour constitute more easily-trained and more effective agents of production in war times, so that the greater proportion of gainfully occupied in the enemy and the enemy-dominated countries is an advantage; another opinion is that the lesser extent to which man-power ordinarily is mobilized for production in the allied and neutral countries leaves a larger reserve upon which to draw in times of crisis, giving in this respect the advantage to the latter. Another factor in favour of these countries lies in the fact that, in general, their workers have not been enervated by a lengthy period of intensified productive effort, as in Germany and some of the countries she dominates, while the food and the political situations on the Continent must also have a greater or lesser effect upon the workers' health and energy, and consequently on their volume of production.

The chart on the preceding page depicts the proportions of the gainfully occupied males and females in the populations of various countries, according to their latest available census figures; the years when these were taken are shown in the second table on page 58.

Additional Census figures of the gainfully occupied in various countries are given in the "Revue de l'Institut International de Statistique 1938" in an article by J. W. Nixon, entitled "On The Statistics Available Concerning the Occupied Population of the World and its Distribution." These statistics combine mining and manufacturing; any women employed in the former in most countries, and particularly in those for which comparisons follow, would normally be in the offices, or in other physically light work. The figures show that in Germany, 21.1 p.c. of the gainfully occupied workers in these two classes in 1933 were women; it will be recalled the Nazi movement then insisted upon the retirement of women from industry, a policy which has since been abandoned in practice. In France, 29.2 p.c. of those in mining and manufacturing were women, and in Great Britain, the proportion was 24.5 p.c. The proportions on the American Continent are very different from the foregoing. In the United States, 17.9 p.c. of those engaged in the two groups of industries were women, while in Canada the percentage was only 11.4.

The United States Decennial Census of 1930^{1/} showed that 19.7 p.c. of the total number then employed in manufacturing were women, a figure differing little from that of 19.1 p.c. reported in the Canadian Decennial Census of 1931.

According to the Fifth Census of Production in Great Britain, whose preliminary results were published by the Board of Trade Journal in December, 1937, 36.8 p.c. of all employees in manufacturing establishments in 1935 were women.

The following deals more particularly with the situation in the Dominion. Among males ten years old and upward, 76.7^{2/} p.c. were gainfully occupied in 1931, a proportion which varied from 74 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to 79.8 p.c. in British Columbia. Among females, also of ten years and over, the general proportion of gainfully occupied was 17 p.c.; the provincial range was from 11.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 13 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 18.3 p.c. in Ontario and 18.8 p.c.

1/ "The Labour Supply in the United States," published by the Committee on Social Security, in June, 1937.

2/ See Census Volume VII - Occupations and Industries (1931).

in Quebec. The differences arose partly from the age distributions of the population and partly from the general industrial distributions in the various provinces.

If the proportions of occupied males in British Columbia were the general proportion among those of ten and over in Canada, there would have been an increase of some 132,200 in those gainfully occupied in the Dominion in 1931. Similarly, the application of Quebec's proportion of gainfully occupied females to the population figure for Canada, would have added some 69,000 to the total of gainfully occupied females in 1931. For reasons of age, sex and industrial distributions, however, it does not necessarily follow that the maximum, provincial proportions shown for the sexes could readily be diverted into industry in all provinces.

The sex distribution of the employees in manufacturing is shown in the results of the Census of Industry*, taken annually since 1916. The proportion of female workers in the total was around 19 p.c. in the war years, 1917-18, and in 1919. Small gains in the intervening years raised the proportion of females in the total to 23.5 p.c. in 1922. During the next decade, the proportion hovered around 22 to 23 p.c., rising in 1932 and 1933 to 24.2 p.c. and 24.5 p.c. respectively. It will be recalled that those were years of lowered industrial activity, during which persons employed in industries catering to the immediate needs of the consumer were in a relatively more favourable position than workers in other lines; in these non-durable goods industries women workers are normally most numerous. With a generally higher level of industrial activity in succeeding years, the ratio of females in the total was reduced, despite increases in the actual numbers employed. In 1937, 142,074 women workers were reported by manufacturing establishments, a percentage of 21.5, and in 1938, the number was 137,574 and the percentage 21.4. These totals were considerably smaller than the recorded maximum of 152,599 in 1929; the proportion of 22 p.c. in the total for that year has, however, frequently been exceeded.

The returns for the various provinces show considerable dissimilarity in the proportions of women factory operatives. In 1938, the range was from 9.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 9.7 p.c. in British Columbia, to 21 p.c. in Ontario and 26.2 p.c. in Quebec, where the textile industries, ordinarily large employers of female workers, are particularly highly represented in the industrial make-up. The distribution of industries in the various provinces is of course a factor of major importance in producing these discrepancies, but the figures are interesting as an indication of the possibilities in the matter of labour recruitment.

From these data, it would appear that considerable reserves of female labour could be called upon in this country in an emergency, before the proportion of women factory operatives would approach the proportions normally existing in Great Britain and many other countries, ratios which at present in all countries are no doubt substantially larger than in peace times.

* Published annually in the Canada Year Book.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1940.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average, 1940	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1940.

7.3 .2 4.1 3.0 31.5 41.8 11.4 5.1 2.4 3.9 8.0 100.0

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	106.3	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
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average, 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1940.

14.5 1.5 13.0 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.5 3.2

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

Note: 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 reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	116.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3	113.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average, 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1940.									
	54.6	6.6	5.9	1.8	8.3	9.4	2.4	11.0	100.0

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1928=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
5 Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
25 Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
171 Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
11 Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products 25.1	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	56.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
5.45 Plant products - edible	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.3	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
10 Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
6.2 Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages 20	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
19 Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power 2.2	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
15 Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	125.2	123.4	1.2
30 Agricultural implements	75.2	78.9	81.1	78.7	72.5	67.6	.5
23.4 Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
15 Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	161.9	152.6	2.1
11.6 Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
9 Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
7.4 Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	113.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
14 Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	308.1	316.6	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
20 Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
20.1 Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
72.1 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building 3.4	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
12 Highway	151.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway 1.1	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	152.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	150.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
14 Retail	153.0	133.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1928=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.5	108.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.5	88.8	88.4	83.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.5	53.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	154.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	108.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	95.6	96.1
Paper products	150.9	150.7	135.6	135.8	156.0	156.4	152.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	108.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	150.4	151.2	150.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.5	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	93.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.5	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	151.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	139.5	129.8	125.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	118.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	130.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	83.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	145.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	238.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.5	141.3	148.0	138.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1943. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	104.3	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Animal products - edible	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Fur and products	32.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Leather and products	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	113.1	110.1	2.1
Boots and shoes	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	113.1	112.1	1.4
Lumber and products	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.3	88.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	56.5	58.8	61.1	60.9	66.1	80.4	2.5
Furniture	82.3	84.3	84.1	83.4	83.1	83.8	.7
Other lumber products	94.2	93.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Musical instruments	48.4	47.4	39.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Plant products - edible	105.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	102.7	103.7	104.9	104.5	105.1	108.2	6.1
Pulp and paper	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	96.4	2.7
Paper products	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Printing and publishing	113.1	115.7	114.9	114.0	114.9	116.5	2.5
Rubber products	102.4	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	113.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	119.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	128.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	123.8	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	95.3	94.7	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	126.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.6	448.0	427.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	103.1	111.4	116.3	118.0	116.6	116.0	3.2
Other textile products	97.8	103.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	113.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.8	160.2	163.8	110.8	91.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	163.9	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	153.6	156.5	159.8	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.3	123.9	123.5	126.3	126.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	123.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.3	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	56.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	90.3	90.5	92.3	91.9	5.1
Automobiles and parts	138.4	150.0	151.3	147.6	148.9	143.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.3	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	118.7	121.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	99.1	99.4	97.1	101.3	103.2	106.4	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	96.8	97.2	98.0	99.6	100.3	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.3	152.6	154.7	154.6	155.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	146.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	131.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.6	143.0	108.8	64.0	51.0	97.1	2.6
MINING	160.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.6
Coal	95.8	93.5	93.4	87.6	82.3	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	333.3	334.8	333.6	334.0	342.7	3.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	123.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	83.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	82.0	83.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.6	89.2	90.6	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.8	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.3	79.3	81.4	86.5	9.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	119.8	119.4	120.9	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.6	71.0	70.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	63.5	64.6	65.2	77.8	91.9	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	89.4	94.3	91.6	94.2	113.3	12.7
Building	53.5	44.2	43.3	43.4	46.2	53.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.3	182.7	182.9	227.6	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	68.9	55.5	60.3	73.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	128.5	131.4	133.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.8	125.7	125.6	136.6	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	139.1	136.8	134.9	141.2	146.3	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.6	131.0	128.9	131.1	135.1	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	136.3	135.5	136.5	141.3	143.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	116.3	117.5	117.6	119.3	119.5	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.1	108.5	108.5	104.9	106.2	113.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	111.3	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.5
Animal products - edible	145.2	162.0	159.9	151.2	149.9	144.0	159.0
Fur and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.3	114.2	100.1
Leather and products	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	123.1	125.7	115.4
Boots and shoes	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.3	121.6	125.9	115.1
Lumber and products	95.1	95.8	92.6	91.1	88.2	84.1	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	88.7	89.6	86.6	85.0	76.0	69.6	73.1
Furniture	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	81.6	84.7
Other lumber products	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	111.7
Musical instruments	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.1	126.6	143.7	160.3	146.6	158.5	122.8
Pulp and paper products	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	113.9	115.1	109.2
Pulp and paper	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.5	99.4	95.5
Paper products	150.3	129.8	152.7	158.5	146.7	147.4	155.5
Printing and publishing	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Rubber products	108.5	107.6	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Textile products	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	134.0	135.7	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	135.0	144.1	149.8	150.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	126.3	132.8	133.8	147.3	156.6	160.6	154.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	386.6	400.5	423.5	443.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Hosiery and knit goods	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	136.9	140.8	125.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.5	106.3	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Other textile products	105.8	106.2	107.9	115.8	123.3	119.7	110.6
Tobacco	96.8	98.0	101.3	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Beverages	175.3	181.5	181.8	186.9	181.3	175.1	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	159.1	159.0	161.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	161.9
Clay, glass and stone products	97.4	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.4	94.6	88.3
Electric light and power	134.0	138.6	142.8	141.7	143.6	139.8	132.8
Electrical apparatus	151.0	130.8	132.4	136.1	138.8	139.8	130.4
Iron and steel	93.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.5	124.4	129.3	145.3	151.7	156.0	128.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	111.6	115.9	119.9	123.4	124.7	115.8
Agricultural implements	53.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	65.2	57.2
Land vehicles	83.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.3
Automobiles and parts	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	139.9	154.9	132.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.5
Heating appliances	127.4	131.2	155.1	159.5	142.7	139.7	126.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	131.6	132.4	110.1
Foundry and machine shop products	105.9	104.9	109.2	114.6	124.4	122.0	107.2
Other iron and steel products	102.2	105.0	105.2	113.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.3	167.6	169.2	158.1
Non-metallic mineral products	160.5	162.3	160.4	163.6	168.5	165.7	156.5
Miscellaneous	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.3	152.3	154.2	142.6
LOGGING	95.3	75.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	263.6	119.1
MINING	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.3	171.0	171.3	163.8
Coal	82.5	83.5	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.0	89.3
Metallic ores	349.8	352.9	351.7	352.0	355.6	354.4	343.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	151.2	152.1	153.0	150.7	143.7	138.8	135.7
COMMUNICATIONS	86.0	87.5	87.3	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telegraphs	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	98.8	95.1
Telephones	82.6	83.7	84.3	85.7	85.0	82.4	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	87.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	85.6
Street railways and cartage	125.9	127.8	130.6	133.9	133.5	135.0	126.0
Steam railways	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.3	79.2	77.0	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	93.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	86.1	88.0	81.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.1	146.3	152.2	151.5	117.6	93.8	113.0
Building	62.5	76.1	80.5	82.0	85.1	75.2	62.1
Highway	270.7	297.1	309.7	245.3	209.1	158.1	218.8
Railway	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.3	64.5	52.1	65.6
SERVICES	147.6	149.8	151.7	136.1	135.2	132.9	137.4
Hotels and restaurants	146.0	150.5	153.7	151.2	129.0	127.6	135.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.5	148.7	148.3	144.6	145.9	142.3	144.1
TRADE	137.4	135.5	134.9	138.6	140.2	144.7	136.6
Retail	143.4	140.3	139.0	142.6	144.8	151.8	142.4
Wholesale	121.3	122.8	124.1	127.8	128.1	126.0	121.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	115.8	117.5	119.6	121.7	125.6	122.7	113.9

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The Relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	118.2	120.5	122.6	123.4	125.7	129.2	56.1
Animal products - edible	132.4	132.5	131.3	132.0	137.4	148.0	2.5
Fur and its products	106.0	102.4	107.2	110.1	115.9	120.7	.2
Leather and products	120.9	125.8	126.8	124.9	122.5	116.8	2.0
Boots and shoes	119.7	125.0	124.9	122.8	120.5	113.0	1.3
Lumber and products	77.1	80.0	80.5	79.5	85.8	97.5	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	62.4	66.3	67.4	66.6	74.5	91.6	2.7
Furniture	87.9	89.2	90.0	90.3	89.8	91.6	.7
Other lumber products	116.9	117.6	117.0	114.2	120.4	122.9	1.0
Musical instruments	53.9	54.6	54.0	59.6	61.5	62.1	.2
Plant products - edible	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	121.1	3.2
Pulp and paper products	110.2	111.4	111.3	110.8	112.9	117.6	6.2
Pulp and paper	97.5	98.5	98.5	97.5	101.6	110.7	2.8
Paper products	137.8	138.9	141.9	139.8	139.9	141.6	1.0
Printing and publishing	116.9	118.6	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.2	2.4
Rubber products	109.8	108.6	108.1	109.3	108.4	107.5	1.1
Textile products	132.0	136.5	142.7	144.4	144.9	144.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	149.8	153.2	156.7	158.0	158.2	157.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	116.4	118.8	121.3	122.0	122.2	121.6	2.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	156.5	163.1	169.8	170.9	171.8	171.0	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	497.2	502.9	507.4	512.9	510.7	511.0	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	131.8	135.9	138.1	141.2	141.3	139.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	118.1	124.6	134.6	136.3	136.6	138.0	3.5
Other textile products	120.7	122.7	131.9	132.8	135.3	133.8	1.1
Tobacco	150.8	164.0	172.2	165.6	134.5	100.3	.7
Beverages	174.3	166.7	165.9	164.3	171.6	172.9	.8
Chemicals and allied products	176.5	178.9	180.7	182.0	190.4	191.4	1.9
Clay, glass and stone products	87.4	84.7	83.0	85.3	95.5	106.0	1.0
Electric light and power	134.5	132.2	130.7	130.6	133.9	137.5	1.5
Electrical apparatus	140.2	139.4	139.4	142.3	143.8	147.3	1.7
Iron and steel products	110.0	113.7	116.7	118.9	122.2	126.4	14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	151.3	153.5	150.4	148.7	151.6	158.3	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.7	124.8	126.9	131.0	132.9	134.0	1.2
Agricultural implements	63.2	68.4	71.4	75.4	77.7	81.4	.6
Land vehicles	103.3	107.6	110.2	112.0	112.3	115.3	5.9
Automobiles and parts	155.4	155.4	156.5	163.4	164.9	168.0	2.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.6	57.5	103.5	128.3	170.9	206.2	.7
Heating appliances	121.1	123.4	130.9	128.4	134.8	132.7	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	129.8	132.2	132.5	132.6	137.5	142.5	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	118.3	118.1	121.5	120.1	122.6	124.8	.5
Other iron and steel products	117.1	121.4	122.5	124.3	129.6	132.0	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	166.5	165.2	171.0	173.0	175.9	180.5	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	163.4	158.4	158.7	161.7	165.2	172.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	146.1	148.6	152.2	153.8	156.5	154.2	.5
LOGGING	237.8	227.2	179.1	90.0	60.5	105.2	2.6
MINING	164.7	168.4	167.1	164.4	164.5	166.7	6.6
Coal	94.0	94.7	94.1	89.7	86.2	86.4	2.0
Metallic ores	342.4	354.5	350.2	350.2	353.1	354.9	3.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.8	135.0	145.9	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	84.3	82.7	82.2	83.2	83.8	87.1	1.9
Telegraphs	95.7	93.3	91.7	89.8	90.0	98.2	.5
Telephones	81.2	79.8	79.6	81.4	82.1	84.0	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	84.5	83.3	83.0	82.8	88.8	90.3	9.3
Street railways and cartage	128.3	126.2	125.4	125.1	128.7	133.7	2.6
Steam railways	75.8	76.2	75.6	75.5	77.2	77.5	5.2
Shipping and stevedoring	67.1	60.8	62.1	61.6	89.1	91.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	68.8	58.1	55.4	59.6	68.4	90.5	9.3
Building	55.7	48.4	44.4	45.9	54.0	68.4	2.5
Highway	101.8	72.0	67.3	78.3	91.7	126.1	4.1
Railway	51.1	55.0	55.9	56.3	61.4	79.9	2.7
SERVICES	133.7	131.8	132.6	133.4	138.2	142.5	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	129.0	127.8	128.6	127.1	130.4	135.8	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	141.8	138.7	139.7	144.6	151.8	154.3	1.1
TRADE	149.9	136.4	134.9	137.6	138.3	140.7	11.5
Retail	160.1	141.9	139.5	142.9	143.6	146.2	8.6
Wholesale	122.7	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.6	126.7	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	114.4	113.5	111.9	114.3	120.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1940. 1936=100--Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 4 0						Aver. Jan.1- Dec.1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept.1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	130.3	134.4	138.4	143.8	144.6	144.7	131.3
Animal products - edible	151.6	156.6	174.9	170.9	172.1	165.6	150.4
Fur and products	119.8	119.0	114.3	117.8	117.6	118.8	114.1
Leather and products	110.3	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.4	121.3	120.6
Boots and shoes	107.7	116.6	119.1	119.4	117.8	116.2	118.6
Lumber and products	102.6	106.3	107.6	107.9	104.1	97.5	93.9
Rough and dressed lumber	98.3	103.2	104.5	102.9	95.6	85.7	84.9
Furniture	91.8	94.5	96.6	102.0	105.0	106.3	94.6
Other lumber products	127.0	127.2	127.8	131.0	134.0	131.9	124.0
Musical instruments	63.9	64.3	75.7	76.1	78.2	75.6	65.0
Plant products - edible	126.8	134.7	140.9	171.3	150.5	139.7	130.3
Pulp and paper products	118.7	120.5	121.5	121.9	121.1	119.1	116.4
Pulp and paper	113.5	116.5	117.8	117.8	115.4	110.3	108.0
Paper products	143.2	144.7	147.5	149.5	149.7	149.6	143.7
Printing and publishing	117.0	117.6	117.5	117.8	118.7	119.9	118.0
Rubber products	108.2	110.9	118.0	118.5	120.1	119.5	112.2
Textile products	139.7	142.1	146.6	152.0	152.8	151.4	144.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.4	158.1	158.4	161.9	162.0	162.6	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	121.7	123.3	121.7	121.7	121.0	121.4	121.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.6	173.5	174.6	183.7	184.5	182.1	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	474.7	490.5	504.7	525.1	529.4	542.9	509.1
Hosiery and knit goods	136.7	135.1	136.2	138.8	139.2	139.8	137.8
Garments and personal furnishings	131.8	134.7	144.0	149.6	151.6	147.5	137.3
Other textile products	123.7	127.2	135.4	151.1	150.3	148.2	134.4
Tobacco	100.0	103.3	105.9	106.0	106.1	104.9	126.1
Beverages	179.7	182.6	184.9	190.5	196.0	198.8	179.0
Chemicals and allied products	198.5	203.5	208.1	213.1	218.9	225.8	197.3
Clay, glass and stone products	107.3	112.8	111.6	112.4	114.7	111.5	101.0
Electric light and power	139.7	144.2	146.4	148.5	146.8	145.6	139.2
Electrical apparatus	151.6	156.1	160.6	169.4	173.5	178.0	153.5
Iron and steel products	128.1	132.2	136.6	144.3	151.6	158.5	129.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	158.6	169.2	166.9	175.1	179.3	180.2	161.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	139.0	145.4	152.5	158.1	165.8	182.5	142.9
Agricultural implements	80.9	82.4	79.0	83.2	83.6	87.3	77.8
Land vehicles	111.1	110.8	117.6	123.6	131.6	138.7	116.2
Automobiles and parts	144.2	139.5	163.5	180.0	200.0	202.9	166.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	253.8	277.2	258.5	288.0	287.3	291.4	198.0
Heating appliances	122.6	125.5	143.3	151.0	157.0	153.8	135.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.6	159.4	166.9	177.9	185.6	192.8	153.4
Foundry and machine shop products	131.1	141.9	149.4	160.4	162.7	170.9	136.8
Other iron and steel products	140.9	147.3	149.7	159.0	172.1	179.7	141.3
Non-ferrous metal products	185.6	199.4	203.8	207.8	211.5	218.9	188.3
Non-metallic mineral products	173.7	176.5	180.9	179.7	178.7	177.0	170.6
Miscellaneous	150.6	151.0	152.2	155.0	159.6	162.9	153.6
LOGGING	121.4	112.2	126.8	180.2	258.6	303.6	166.9
MINING	167.2	168.1	170.2	172.3	174.0	172.6	168.4
Coal	85.8	87.3	91.2	93.1	95.8	97.4	91.3
Metallic ores	352.8	351.6	350.0	350.3	351.5	349.5	350.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	155.9	158.0	159.8	158.3	156.6	144.8	142.6
COMMUNICATIONS	89.4	90.9	92.1	90.7	90.4	90.0	87.2
Telegraphs	103.3	108.6	110.2	106.9	105.5	102.3	99.6
Telephones	85.6	86.1	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.6	83.9
TRANSPORTATION	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.3	93.5	92.5	89.7
Street railways and cartage	134.5	135.7	137.5	139.1	140.0	141.2	133.0
Steam railways	81.8	82.7	81.5	81.3	79.6	79.0	78.6
Shipping and stevedoring	93.2	95.7	97.5	93.9	94.8	89.1	83.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.0	114.3	121.1	121.1	120.5	105.9	90.7
Building	79.9	97.8	116.5	127.2	137.8	125.9	83.5
Highway	152.7	162.5	166.8	156.3	157.6	132.2	122.1
Railway	86.2	85.7	82.0	80.5	66.0	59.0	68.3
SERVICES	149.2	155.4	157.1	147.3	148.8	147.8	143.2
Hotels and restaurants	145.7	154.6	156.9	142.7	140.5	140.1	136.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	155.3	156.8	157.4	155.5	163.4	161.2	151.7
TRADE	142.8	141.4	142.9	146.8	148.9	154.4	142.9
Retail	148.6	145.9	147.5	152.2	154.9	162.6	148.8
Wholesale	127.8	129.8	130.7	132.7	133.4	132.8	127.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.9	131.6	136.2	139.2	139.1	124.2

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECORD OF ANALYSES

DATE	ANALYST	NAME OF SUBSTANCE	WEIGHT OF SAMPLE	WEIGHT OF RESIDUE	PERCENTAGE OF RESIDUE	REMARKS
1901	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1902	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1903	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1904	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1905	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1906	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1907	W. H. C. O'SHEA
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1909	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1910	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1911	W. H. C. O'SHEA
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1915	W. H. C. O'SHEA
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1918	W. H. C. O'SHEA
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1996	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1997	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1998	W. H. C. O'SHEA
1999	W. H. C. O'SHEA
2000	W. H. C. O'SHEA

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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DURING
1941



OTTAWA
May 5, 1942

Price 25 cents

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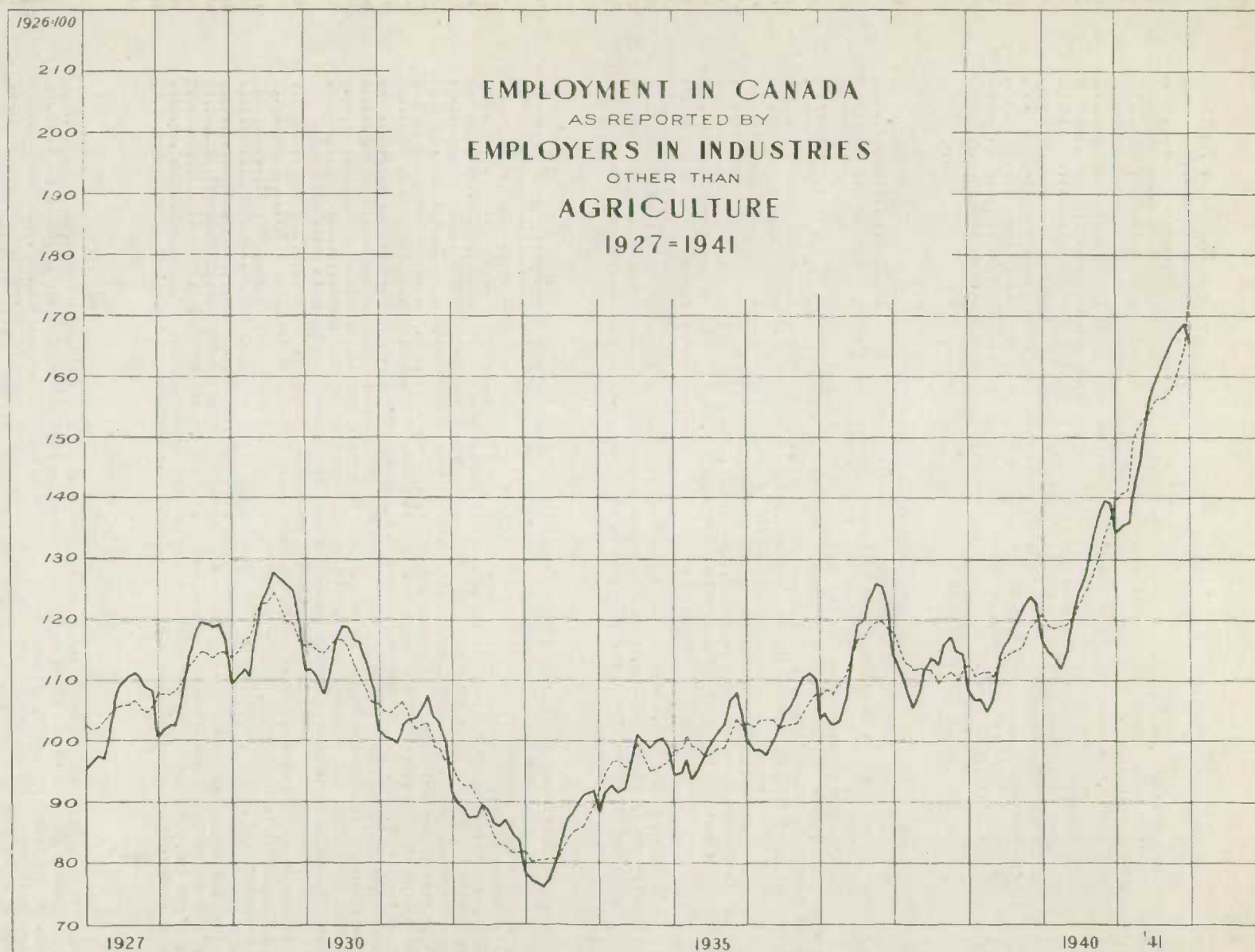
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Chart 1



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.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1941.

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

Part 1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

Reflecting the gathering momentum of the war effort, and in response to the new stimulus provided by the growing threat in the Pacific, industrial employment in the Dominion showed extraordinary expansion during 1941. The only general decline in the twelve months was recorded at Jan. 1, a movement which accorded with that invariably indicated at the first of the year in the period since 1920, but which was decidedly less extensive than usual. The series of eleven monthly advances in the year under review was without parallel, both in duration and also in the magnitude of the additions to the reported labour forces. The largest number of monthly gains recorded in any earlier year was nine, while in comparatively few years has the general tendency been upward on so many as eight occasions; improvement had been reported in seven months of 1940.

The employees taken on by the co-operating establishments in the period of expansion in 1941 numbered nearly 350,000, a gain which exceeded that noted in any earlier year of the record. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 134.2 at Jan. 1, to 168.8 at Dec. 1, or by 25.8 p.c. In 1940, the increase recorded from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 had approximated twenty p.c., the index rising from 116.2 at the former, to 139.1 at the latter date. The average advance from January to December in the period, 1921-1940, was 9.2 p.c.

The unprecedented gains in industrial employment in 1941 were accompanied by important increases in the reported weekly earnings. As from the last pay periods in March, statistics of payrolls were collected to complement the data on employment. The information on earnings obtained in the first two monthly enquiries was incomplete and has been disregarded. Between June 1 and Dec. 1, the weekly payrolls disbursed rose by 19.6 p.c., while the employees increased by 10.4 p.c. As a result of the dilution of labour, (a feature of growing importance as the available supply of experienced workmen diminishes), the general increase in the per capita weekly earnings in the seven months was smaller than that shown in the aggregate payroll. Nevertheless, the average rose from \$25.25 paid at June 1 for services rendered in the final week of May, to \$27.32 paid at Dec. 1 for the preceding week, or by 8.2 p.c.

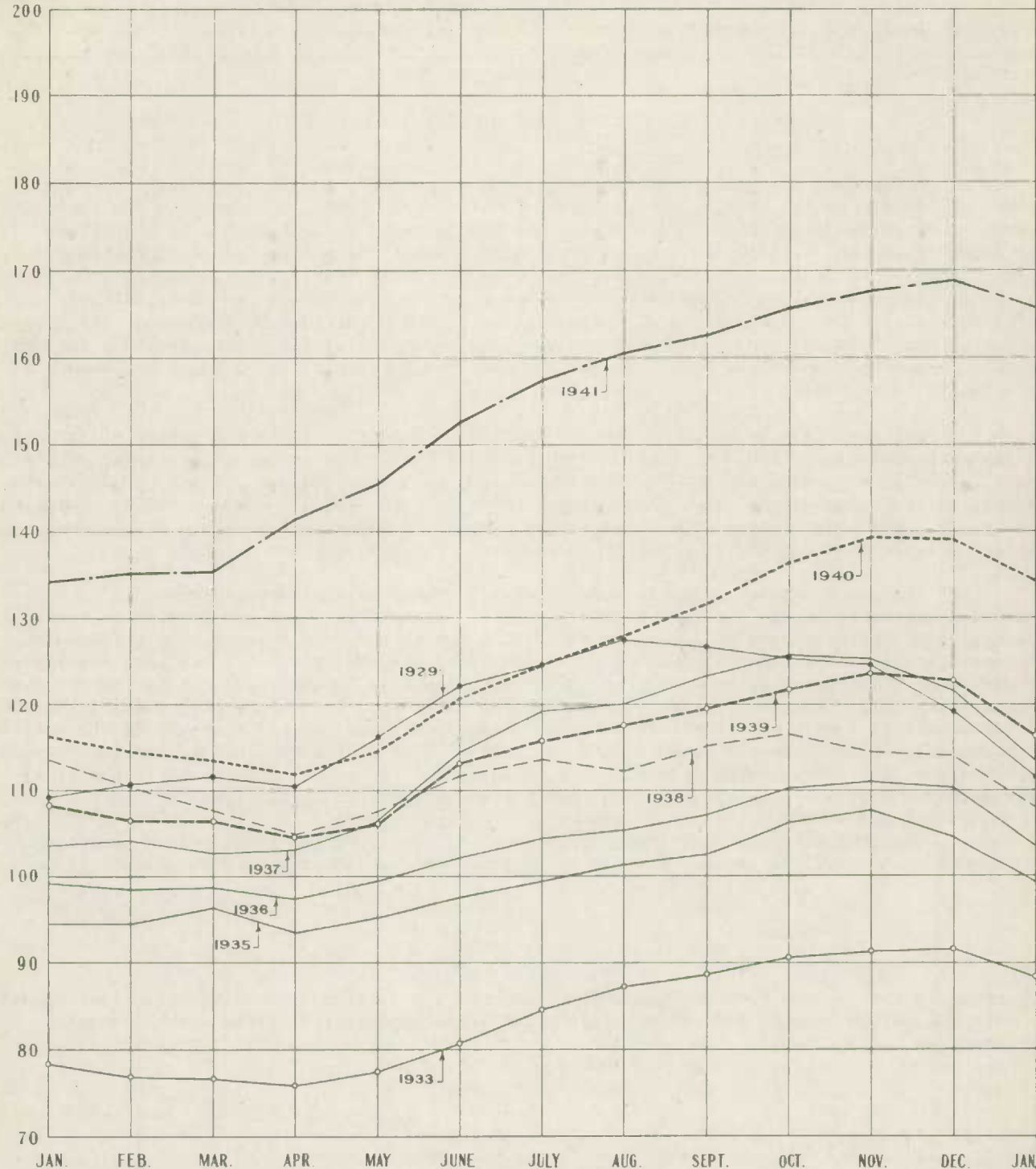
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated^{1/} an aggregate of 151,069 reports on employment during 1941, a monthly average of 12,589. The employees of the co-operating

^{1/} Including the returns from financial institutions, the numbers of reports tabulated in 1941 was 161,281, a monthly average of 13,440; the total employees of these establishments averaged 1,575,525.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1941

1926=100
200



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.

establishments averaged 1,514,953^{1/}, the maximum number reported being 1,688,005 at the beginning of December. In 1940, the indicated staffs had averaged 1,215,431. From the 1941 low point to the peak of employment at Dec. 1, there was a gain of well over one-fourth in the personnel of the larger employers, while in the preceding year, the increase between the minimum and the maximum had been just under one-fifth.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index in 1941 was 152.3; the 1940 figure had been 124.2, previously the highest in the record. For each 1,000 persons employed, on the average, by the firms furnishing data in 1940, 1,226 were at work in 1941. As compared with 1939, the ratio was 1,337 per 1,000 in favour of the year under review.

The expansion in industrial employment in 1941 was widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. All provinces, the eight cities for which data are segregated, and all industries included in the current surveys, generally reported greater activity than in 1940; in most cases, the levels of employment were also higher than in any preceding year.

In the provinces, the increases recorded in the personnel of the co-operating employers ranged from 10.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 13.9 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 23.8 p.c. in New Brunswick and Ontario, and 29.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Firms in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario added the largest numbers of persons to the working forces, although their percentage gains were not the greatest; the proportion of workers employed by the establishments reporting in Quebec and Ontario to the total in the Dominion has shown no significant change in the last three years.

The highest level of activity on record was indicated in the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In these cities taken as a unit, employment during 1941 showed greater improvement than was elsewhere noted, the percentage gain over 1940 being 25.3 p.c., as compared with a rise of 21 p.c. in other parts of the Dominion. Despite this greater proportionate advance in the above-named cities, an index calculated for these centres as a unit continued rather below the general index in the Dominion.

Almost without exception, employment on the whole in the various industries was in greater volume in 1941 than in 1940 or any earlier year. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions shared in unequal proportions in the advance. The former, influenced more directly by

1/ In comparing the returns for 1941 with those for 1940 and earlier years, it should be noted that an element of incomparability may have been engendered by the collection of the statistics of earnings. The questionnaire formerly used had called for a statement of the number at work at a given date, but with the introduction of the new form in March, 1941, the information required shows the number on the payroll in the last period in the month. The latter number is usually, though not invariably, larger. This change in the scope of the enquiries is due to the necessity of relating the payrolls disbursed to the number of employees earning such amounts.

The first tabulation on the new basis revealed considerable dislocation in the coverage of employees as a result of this difference in the questionnaire. The discrepancy was particularly evident in the industries which ordinarily employ a high proportion of casual workers. Differences in the coverage were also found in establishments affording more regular employment, even though the questionnaires originally used had called for a statement of the total numbers at work at the given date. In an effort to rectify this situation, the individual returns were scrutinized, and adjustment was made to minimize such inconsistencies. The adjustment, obviously a task of great difficulty, was carried out with painstaking care. In the light of subsequent tabulations, it was felt that the adjustments were as satisfactory as possible under the circumstances, with the result that in general, the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment has been preserved. On the whole, any exception to this statement would be found in the industries employing large numbers of casual workers.

the stimulus of the war effort, showed particularly impressive expansion, the personnel of manufacturing establishments being increased by 28½ p.c.; the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 15.4 p.c.

The movement in manufacturing was buoyant from Jan. 1 to the close of 1941. This period was unique both in the duration and the extent of the growth, which resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs commencing with Feb. 1. At the peak of employment (at Dec. 1), the number employed by the co-operating factories was 979,881. The index was then 183.4; where 1,000 men and women had been at work in these plants at Dec. 1, 1940, 1,302 were employed a year later. As compared with the situation in the early months of the war, the advance is even more striking, the ratio at Dec. 1, 1941, being 1,542 per 1,000 employees reported at the same date in 1939.

The effect of wartime demands on industry is shown by the unprecedented activity in the production of durable goods,^{1/} in which employment rose by 46.5 p.c. in 1941 over 1940. This gain considerably exceeds that of 28.3 p.c. indicated in manufacturing as a whole, and 15.2 p.c. in the production of non-durable goods in the same comparison. In the durable goods class, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, while in the non-durable goods division, the advance in chemicals was outstandingly large.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1940 or any other year since 1920, except 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Towards the end of 1941, shortage of labour affected the situation in logging, with the result that the seasonal gains in the last few months were below normal. A relatively high level of activity was indicated in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The 1941 annual indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the maximum recorded since 1930, while the communications figure was at the peak for the years since 1931. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was the greatest in the decade. Most of the activity was in the building division, to meet wartime needs.

THE 1941 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The first part of this Annual Review is devoted to an analysis of the employment situation in 1941 as compared with 1940 and earlier years. In the following pages appears a rather more detailed general review, succeeded by further analyses of conditions in the various provinces, the eight leading cities and the various industrial groups.

Following this part of the Review, will be found in Part 2 brief discussions of material having a more general character, including the usual comparison of the levels of employment in certain industries, areas and cities, monthly estimates of the total number in non-agricultural employment, a comparison of the course of employment as currently reported by employers with the movements of total population, and a brief comparison of the trends of employment in the United States and Canada. The final section contains a discussion of the statistics of payrolls as indicated in the short experience of these data.

The last pages of this Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the provinces, the leading cities and industries. Summaries of the statistics of employment and weekly earnings in the second half of 1941 are also given for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries, while tables of index numbers of earnings are also given.

1/ Comprising iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument manufacturing.

2.- THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1941.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Following the unusually high level of industrial activity prevailing in 1940, employment at the opening of 1941 was in particularly large volume. Although there was the customary recession at Jan. 1, this was of decidedly less than normal proportions, and the index at that date was substantially above average for any earlier year of the record, having been exceeded in the period since 1920 only by the figures for the last quarter of 1940. From this relatively high position at the beginning of January, the curve of employment rose steeply and uninterruptedly during the remaining months of the year, successive new all-time highs being established beginning with Apr. 1.

In this series of eleven monthly advances, unprecedented in length and in magnitude some 350,000 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating establishments; when the number laid off at the opening of 1941 is taken into account, the increase in the twelve months was just under 300,000. The gains indicated in 1940 had resulted in the employment of approximately 110,000 more men and women than in 1939.

The general changes in reported employment in 1941 as compared with 1940 are summarized in the table on page 6.

The index of employment, which at Jan. 1, 1941, had stood at 134.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, rose to 168.8 at the beginning of December, an increase of 34.6 points, or almost 26 p.c. In the year before, the index had advanced from 116.2 at Jan. 1, to 139.1 at Dec. 1; this was a gain of 22.9 points, or not quite 20 p.c. The average rise from the first of January to the first of December in the period, 1921-1940, approximated nine p.c.

The following table gives the percentage increase shown by the index for each month of 1941 over the same month in the preceding year:-

Jan. 1.....	15.5	May 1.....	27.3	Sept. 1.....	23.6
Feb. 1.....	16.2	June 1.....	26.5	Oct. 1.....	21.7
Mar. 1.....	19.2	July 1.....	26.2	Nov. 1.....	20.4
Apr. 1.....	26.3	Aug. 1.....	25.6	Dec. 1.....	21.3

1941 Average 22.6

The gains over the twelve months' interval became progressively greater in the first five months of 1941. Thereafter, the rate of improvement was rather less, though at the lowest, it exceeded 20 p.c., an extremely significant increase in a period of twelve months. The lowering of the percentage gains in the latter months did not reflect any diminution of activity in 1941, but rather was due to the gathering momentum of the war effort which had become evident in the later months of 1940. Where 1,000 persons were employed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1940, 1,155 were working twelve months later, while at May 1, 1941, 1,273 persons were employed for every 1,000 at the same date a year earlier; on the average, 1,226 were at work in 1941 for each 1,000 in the preceding year.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1926 are as follows, (1926=100):-

1927	104.6	1930	113.4	1933	83.4	1936	103.7	1939	113.9
1928	111.6	1931	102.5	1934	96.0	1937	114.1	1940	124.2
1929	119.0	1932	87.5	1935	99.4	1938	111.8	1941	152.3

The variations in general employment over a period of years are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 2. To eliminate the effect of the seasonal fluctuations to which industry in the Dominion is subject, indexes of seasonal variation have been calculated by the link-relative method, and the crude indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1940.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 0			1 9 4 1			Change from 1940 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	Average Index P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	341	30,687	122.2	396	115,362	133.0	47	25,261	32.8	26.8
Prince Edward Island.....	52	2,028	103.1	54	2,289	117.4	2	261	14.3	13.9
Nova Scotia.....	419	52,376	132.1	439	68,636	170.9	20	16,260	33.8	29.4
New Brunswick.....	378	36,282	111.2	403	46,023	137.7	25	8,741	28.5	23.8
Quebec.....	3,031	366,311	127.9	3,148	457,780	157.8	117	91,469	29.9	23.4
Ontario.....	5,261	515,801	129.2	5,441	647,053	180.0	180	131,452	30.8	23.8
Prairie Provinces.....	1,718	142,620	109.0	1,785	170,135	126.6	67	27,615	17.6	16.1
Manitoba.....	725	64,811	102.9	754	79,416	122.2	29	14,604	19.3	18.8
Saskatchewan.....	376	30,136	111.4	398	34,026	123.4	22	3,890	12.0	10.8
Alberta.....	617	47,673	116.7	633	56,694	135.6	16	9,021	18.9	16.2
British Columbia.....	1,255	100,212	113.3	1,319	124,037	135.6	64	23,825	22.3	19.7
CANADA.....	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	475	299,522	28.1	22.6
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	1,774	178,519	114.7	1,826	216,989	142.7	52	38,470	28.0	24.4
Quebec City.....	213	17,569	126.4	218	23,256	167.8	5	5,687	41.4	32.8
Toronto.....	1,803	159,234	123.1	1,878	196,760	152.9	75	37,526	29.8	24.2
Ottawa.....	234	16,181	119.1	241	19,816	149.2	7	3,635	30.1	25.3
Hamilton.....	333	40,591	124.4	338	52,021	158.4	5	11,330	35.0	28.1
Windsor.....	194	22,293	161.2	198	31,117	227.3	4	8,224	66.1	41.0
Winnipeg.....	635	44,173	101.0	653	51,805	122.8	18	7,832	21.8	21.6
Vancouver.....	547	40,646	120.2	582	51,184	146.8	35	10,638	26.6	22.1
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,533	519,206	118.9	5,834	642,948	149.0	201	123,742	30.1	25.3
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	6,843	675,083	131.3	6,921	873,430	168.4	278	198,347	37.1	28.3
Durable Goods.....	2,510	285,440	124.6	2,847	422,411	182.6	137	136,971	48.0	46.5
Non-durable Goods.....	4,030	371,977	136.6	4,172	432,299	157.4	142	60,322	20.8	15.2
Electric Light and Power....	103	17,666	139.2	102	18,720	147.1	- 1	1,054	7.9	5.7
Animal Products - edible.....	324	29,436	150.4	345	33,925	172.0	21	4,439	21.6	14.4
Fur and its products.....	81	2,756	114.1	82	2,927	121.2	1	171	7.1	6.2
Leather and its products.....	340	24,769	120.6	344	27,731	135.2	4	2,972	14.6	12.1
Lumber and its products.....	975	50,774	93.9	991	60,238	112.1	16	9,464	18.2	19.4
Musical Instruments.....	36	1,853	65.0	36	2,438	85.6	-	585	20.5	31.5
Plant products - edible.....	550	40,012	130.3	567	46,645	146.2	17	6,533	15.9	12.2
Pulp and paper products.....	717	72,264	116.4	718	79,503	127.6	1	7,239	11.2	9.6
Rubber products.....	53	14,030	112.2	64	17,106	133.6	1	3,076	21.4	19.1
Textile products.....	1,227	125,380	144.1	1,286	138,767	158.9	59	13,587	14.8	10.3
Beverages.....	149	9,823	179.0	152	11,640	210.9	3	1,817	31.9	17.6
Tobacco.....	47	10,408	126.1	46	10,407	126.1	- 1	-	-	-
Chemical and allied products..	324	23,433	197.3	354	41,342	335.8	30	17,909	158.6	70.2
Clay, glass and stone products	221	11,429	101.0	223	14,263	126.4	2	2,834	25.4	26.1
Electrical apparatus.....	127	20,923	153.6	139	28,769	208.1	12	7,846	64.6	35.6
Iron and steel products.....	951	170,553	129.9	1,049	275,982	204.8	98	105,429	74.9	67.7
Land vehicles.....	157	70,304	116.2	181	112,203	179.5	24	41,699	63.3	54.5
Non-ferrous metal products....	201	29,908	188.3	209	40,721	272.7	8	10,813	64.4	44.8
Non-metallic mineral products..	99	13,508	170.6	98	13,916	180.4	- 1	407	9.8	5.7
Miscellaneous.....	119	6,169	153.6	127	8,493	211.0	8	2,324	57.4	37.4
LOGGING.....	416	49,278	166.9	445	55,896	187.8	29	6,418	20.9	12.6
MINING.....	418	78,618	168.4	418	82,976	176.6	- 3	4,358	8.2	4.9
Coal.....	105	25,064	91.3	105	26,056	94.8	-	992	3.5	3.8
Metallic ores.....	210	43,983	350.9	200	46,801	366.2	- 10	2,818	16.3	4.4
Non-metallic minerals.....	103	9,571	142.6	110	10,119	150.5	7	548	7.9	5.5
COMMUNICATIONS.....	86	23,304	87.2	68	25,829	96.7	- 18	2,525	9.5	10.9
TRANSPORTATION.....	532	109,071	89.7	545	123,195	98.9	13	14,124	9.2	10.3
Street railways, cartage and storage.....	307	30,814	133.0	310	34,762	145.3	3	3,948	12.3	9.2
Steam railway operation.....	102	82,732	78.6	100	69,016	86.6	- 2	6,283	8.0	10.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	123	15,524	83.0	135	19,418	92.1	12	3,894	9.1	11.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,312	110,030	90.7	1,406	158,281	126.6	94	49,261	35.9	39.6
Building.....	887	35,869	83.5	964	60,531	139.5	77	24,662	56.0	67.1
Highway.....	396	46,899	122.1	412	61,954	158.2	16	15,065	38.1	29.6
Railway.....	29	27,265	68.3	30	35,796	84.3	1	8,531	16.0	23.4
SERVICES.....	598	31,659	143.2	612	37,279	167.5	14	5,620	24.3	17.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	364	19,434	138.2	365	22,813	161.5	1	3,379	23.3	15.9
Laundry and dry cleaning....	234	12,225	157.1	247	14,466	178.1	13	2,241	21.0	13.4
TRADE.....	2,108	138,384	142.9	2,177	158,266	186.5	69	19,882	13.6	9.5
Retail.....	1,428	104,193	148.8	1,465	120,405	164.2	37	16,212	15.4	10.3
Wholesale.....	680	34,191	127.5	712	37,861	136.2	32	3,670	8.7	6.8
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	475	299,522	28.1	22.6

been adjusted by means of these factors; the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken line.

There was very widespread activity in 1941, when all provinces, the eight leading cities and practically all industries shared in the upswing. The gains varied in size from place to place, and were also varied as between the different industrial groups, but in all cases were unusually large. The greatest improvement was of course in the localities and the establishments in which production was most closely related to the war effort.

In accordance with this trend, there was extraordinary expansion in the year under review in manufacturing, in which the general gain over 1940 was 28.3 p.c., compared with that of 15.4 p.c. in the non-manufacturing classes. The proportion which the employees in factories constituted of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industrial groups, rose from 555 per 1,000 in 1940, to 577 in 1941; if complete data were available respecting the changes in the industrial distribution in the Dominion, this proportion would no doubt be higher. Of the nearly 300,000 workers added, on the whole, to the reported working forces in 1941, about two-thirds were absorbed by factories.

The index number of employment in manufacturing rose from 142.5 p.c. of the 1926 average at the opening of the year, to 188.4 at Dec. 1, an increase of 32.2 p.c. in the twelve months. This gain greatly exceeded that indicated in any earlier year since the record was commenced in 1921; in this period, the average increase from January to December has approximated eleven p.c.

The great development of manufacturing during the year under review is emphasized by a comparison of the latest figures with those for 1933, when employment reached the lowest level in the years since 1920. The index then averaged only 80.9, while that for 1941 was 168.4.

In the durable goods industries, employment as compared with the previous maximum of 1940 rose by 46.5 p.c., and in the non-durable goods group, the advance was 15.2 p.c. The increase in the latter class was therefore much more similar to that of 15.4 p.c. in the non-manufacturing group than it was to the gain in the heavy industries. If the chemical industries, now largely engaged on war production, are removed from the non-durable group of manufacturing industries, to which they belong, the increase in this class over a similarly constructed index for 1940 was only 11.4 p.c., or less than a fourth of that shown in the durable goods, where production is now almost entirely for the war effort.

The index of employment in tobacco manufacturing in 1941 coincided with that in 1940. All other industrial groups showed substantial gains; these ranged from 5.7 p.c. in miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, to 57.7 p.c. in iron and steel, and 70 p.c. in chemical manufacturing. The expansion in the last two is of course particularly associated with the war effort.

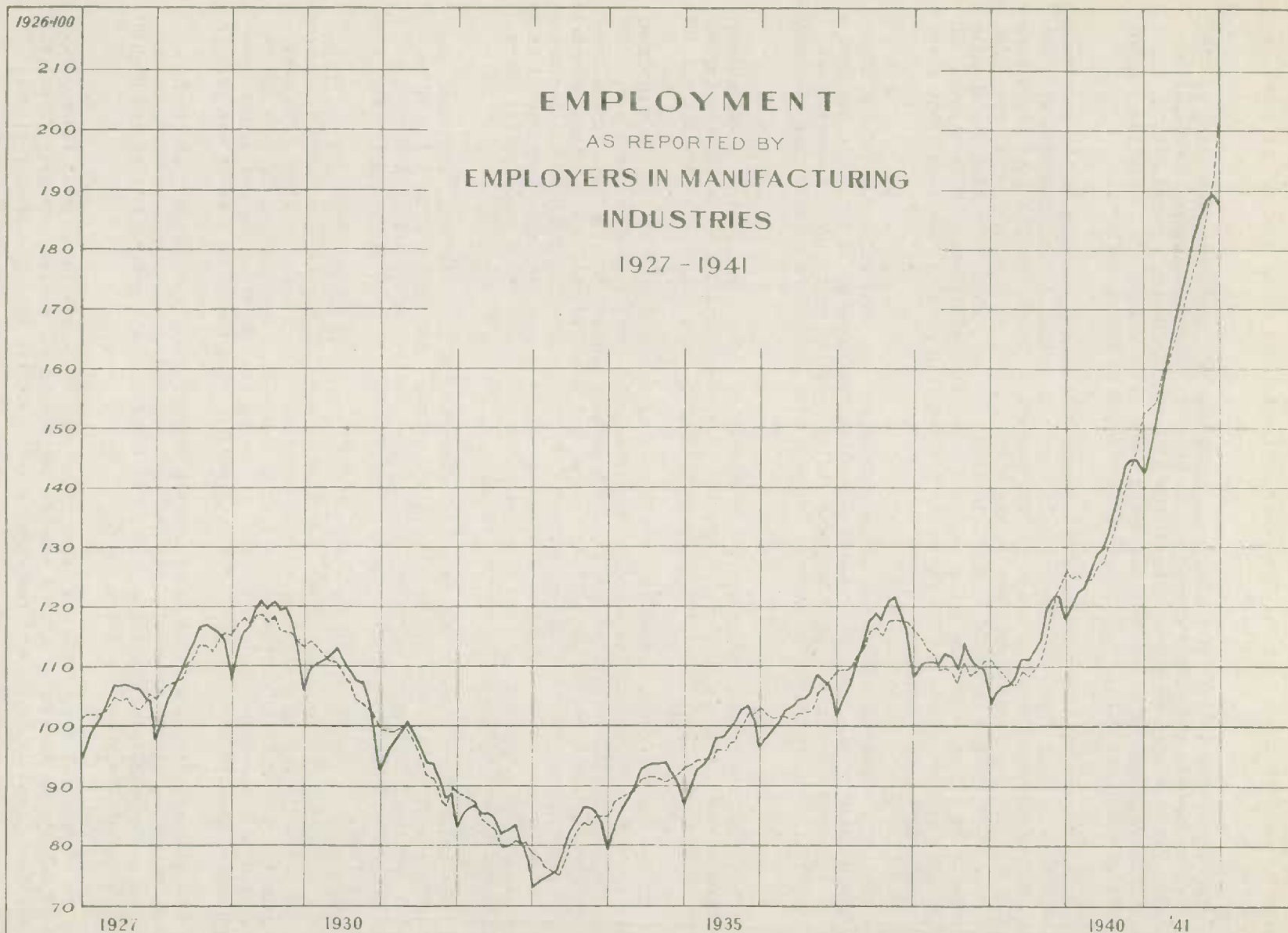
The non-manufacturing divisions also showed important improvement in 1941, although as already stated, this was generally not so pronounced as that in manufacturing. The most extensive gain was in building; employment in road work was also more active, largely due to the construction of airports, while the increase in the railway construction and maintenance division reflected greater rail traffic. The increase in construction as a whole was 39.6 p.c.

Logging was decidedly more active during most of 1941 than in 1940, although difficulty in obtaining labour adversely affected the situation in certain areas towards the end of the year. Nevertheless, the index, averaging 187.8 in 1941, was some 21 points higher than that of 166.9 in the preceding year.

In transportation, the annual index number, at 98.9, was the highest since 1930. The volume of employment in communications was the largest in the decade. Trading establishments and services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants) afforded more employment than in any earlier year in the record of twenty-one years.

Industry generally in the provinces was decidedly brisker in 1941 than in 1940. Practically all industries shared in the improvement. Many new all-time highs were established

Chart 4



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.

by various industrial groups in the different sections of the country. In four of the five economic areas, manufacturing was relatively more active than the non-manufacturing class as a whole. The exception was the Maritime Areas, where the non-manufacturing index was above that in manufacturing. The highest index numbers of factory employment were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the 1941 averages in those provinces being 174.6, 170.9 and 164.9, respectively.

Logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade in all five economic areas generally reported greater activity than in 1940. In practically all cases, the favourable comparison also extended to immediately preceding years.

The percentage increase in employment in 1941 over 1940 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole, but except in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, where agriculture predominates, the variations from the average were not particularly large. The greatest additions to the working forces were in Ontario, which, with Quebec, absorbed some 74 p.o. of the total reported increase in 1941. The percentage gains over 1940 in these two provinces were similar, being 23.4 p.o. in the former, and 23.8 p.o. in the latter.

Firms in the eight leading industrial cities showed almost uninterrupted improvement from the opening of the year until Dec. 1, when employment generally in each of these centres was in greater volume than at Jan. 1. Activity in 1941 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver was at the maximum in the record. The percentage gain reported in each of these municipalities exceeded that in the province to which the city belongs. In all but the two western cities, the 1941 annual index numbers showed a greater proportionate increase over 1940 than was shown by the Dominion as a whole.

Employment generally in manufacturing was higher in relation to the 1926 average in Quebec City, Windsor and Vancouver than elsewhere in Canada, but in the other five centres above enumerated, the index numbers in manufacturing were below the Dominion mean. Factory employment in the eight cities taken as a whole, however, showed an advance over 1940 that rather exceeded the general increase in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Without exception, activity in manufacturing in the eight cities was relatively greater than in the non-manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, the latter industries also afforded considerably more employment than in 1940, and in some cases, notably in trade, new all-time high index numbers were established.

The table on page 6 summarizes the employment data for 1941, giving the average number of co-operating establishments and their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1941. The changes since 1940 in these three sets of figures are also given, together with the changes in the indexes expressed in points and in percentages.

The average number of monthly reports tabulated^{1/} in 1941, was greater by 475, or 3.9 p.o., than in 1940. The number of employees of the co-operating establishments rose by 299,522^{2/}, or 24.6 p.o., while the index gained by 22.6 p.o. Of the last two comparisons, that

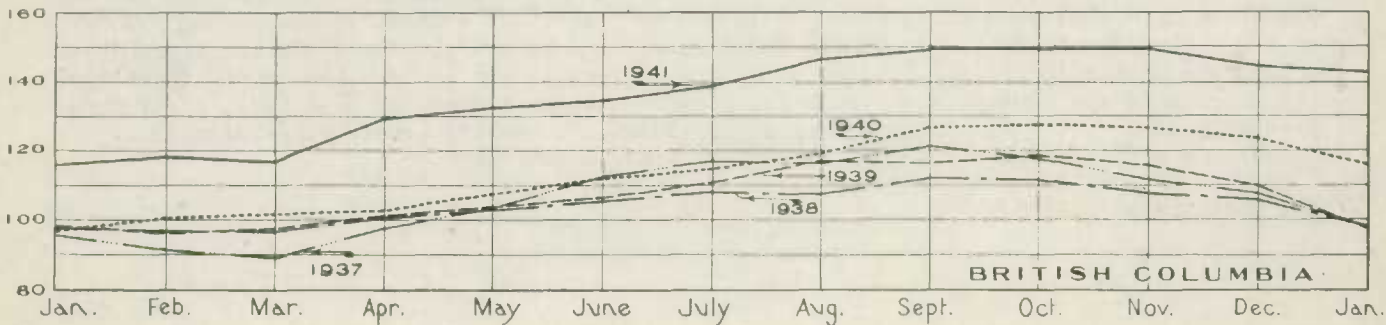
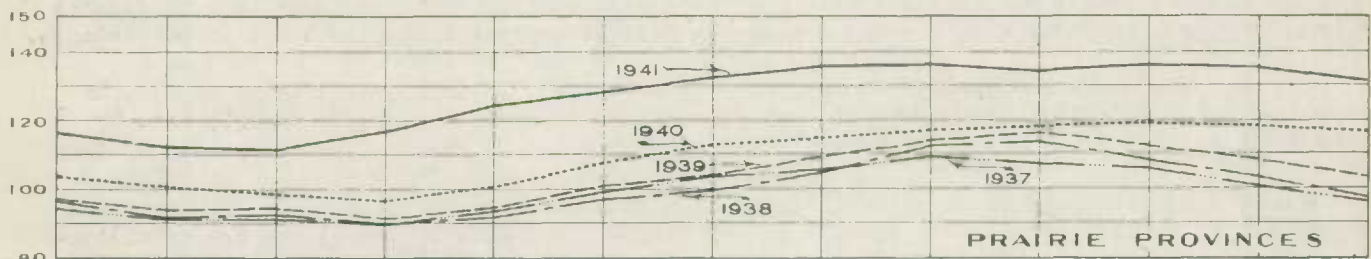
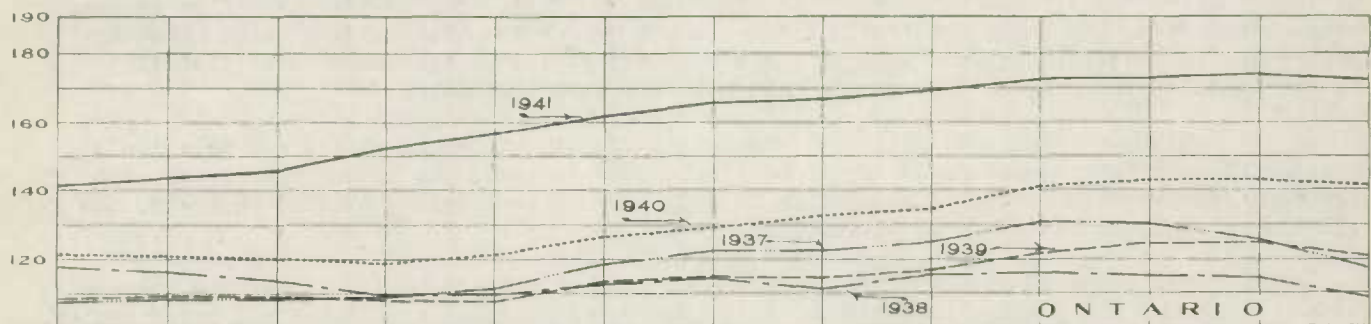
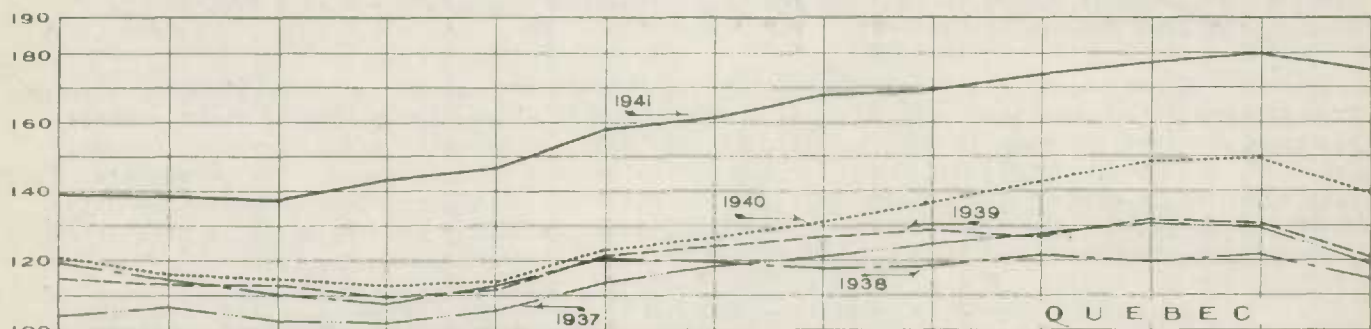
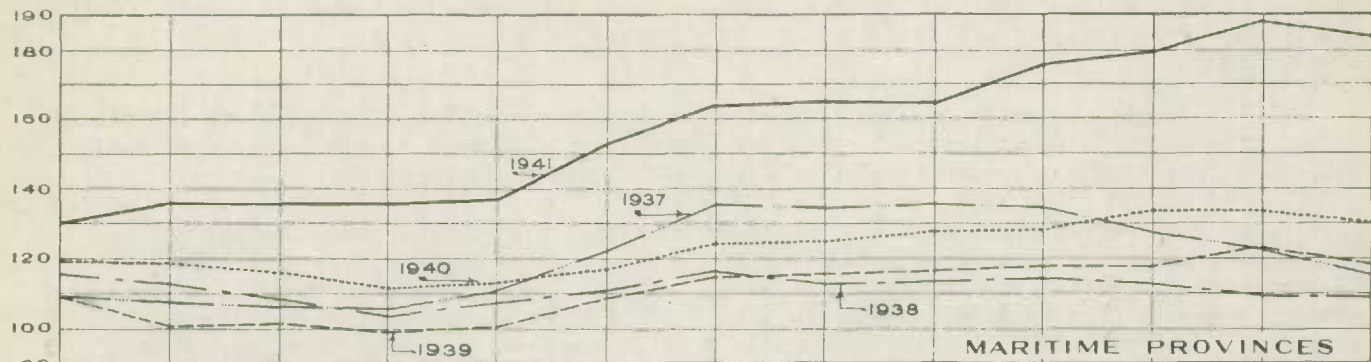
1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries.

2/ See footnote on Page 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1941

1926=100



between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the variations in employment, for the reason that these indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of businesses newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment which result from the closing of establishments.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of this table, and those in Table 7, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment cannot immediately be made for the changes in the production of individual establishments which result from wartime demands on industry. Many manufacturing plants are now turning out products and parts which differ entirely from their peace-time lines, but in many cases such changes are not brought to the attention of the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which allowance cannot be made in these statistics.

Annual average index numbers for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1941, together with monthly figures since 1938, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 7 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers in the last two years. Numerous charts throughout the Annual depict the course of employment in various areas and industries.

3.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces, as already stated, reported a decidedly greater volume of employment than in 1940 or any previous year of the record. Increases were indicated during many of the months of 1941, notably in Ontario, where the index rose uninterruptedly from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. In every case, the index at the latter date was higher than at the opening of the year. The increases in this comparison varied from 4.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 14.6 p.c. in Manitoba, to 40.9 p.c. in New Brunswick and 48.9 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In Canada as a whole, the gain from January to December amounted to 25.8 p.c. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers in 1941, as in 1940, were higher in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario than in the Dominion as a whole, while in the remaining provinces the indexes were below the all-Canada figure.

Manufacturing generally in each of the economic areas reached a new maximum in 1941. There was also general improvement in the non-manufacturing divisions - logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, trade and services. In many of these, activity was also greater than in any immediately preceding year.

1.- MARITIME PROVINCES.

The upward movement in the Maritime Provinces extended over nine months in 1941, there having been a seasonal decline of about the usual proportions at the opening of the year and insignificant losses at Mar. 1 and Sept. 1. In 1940, there were gains in eight months, and these were on a smaller scale. The 1941 index, at 155.0, was considerably higher than that of 122.2 in the preceding year, showing a gain of 26.8 p.c., which slightly exceeded the general increase of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in each month was brisker than at the same date in 1940, or any earlier year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 896 employers co-operating in the Maritime Area average 115,948 persons in 1941; in the year before, 849 establishments had reported a mean of 90,687 men and women. In 1941, firms in Nova Scotia employed 68,636 workers, or 59.2 p.c. of the total payrolls; those in New Brunswick reported 45,023, or 38.8 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed the remaining two p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. Employment in Nova Scotia in 1941, as in recent years, was at a higher level in relation to the 1926 average than in New Brunswick; this largely resulted from a greater representation of the heavy industries in the former province.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was brisker each month of 1941 than in 1940. The index averaged 149.6, the highest on record. The figure for the preceding year was 126.1. The lumber, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries reported consistent improvement. The gain in the iron and steel division was particularly outstanding; the index in that group averaged 189.9, compared with 138.8 in 1940, previously the maximum.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was also decidedly brisker. The greatest increases were in construction; those in logging, transportation, communications, services and trade were also considerable, while the index in mining showed only a slight rise, the situation in that industry having been affected by industrial disputes.

2.- QUEBEC.

During 1941, the trend in Quebec was uninterruptedly favourable from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, the gains in employment substantially exceeding those reported in the period of expansion in any other year. The annual index, at 157.8, was some 30 points, or 23.4 p.c., above the 1940 average of 127.9, previously the highest in the record.

Statistics were tabulated from 3,147 employers whose forces averaged 457,780, varying up to 524,932 workers at Dec. 1, when activity reached its maximum for the twelve months; the 1940 average payroll of the 3,031 reporting firms was 366,311.

Manufacturing operations as a whole reached a new high. As in the four preceding years, the average index of employment rather exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being 6.2 points above the Canada figure; it was also slightly above the Ontario average of 170.9. The 1941 mean in Quebec was 174.6, as compared with 134.9 in 1940, 113.9 in 1939, and 115.0 in 1937, the maximum until 1940. Employment in all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in any earlier year. The gains in iron and steel and chemicals were particularly marked, but there was also considerable improvement in textile, lumber, pulp and paper and many other lines.

The indexes in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade were somewhat higher than in immediately preceding years. The most marked improvement over 1940 in the non-manufacturing classes was in construction, but that industry was not so active as in 1939, when unemployment relief projects had afforded considerable work.

3.- ONTARIO.

There was only one general decline in employment in Ontario during 1941, there having been a seasonal falling-off at Jan. 1; the reduction then recorded was, however, decidedly below normal. The expansive movement was shortly resumed, and continued without interruption to the close of the year, the series of eleven monthly advances being unprecedented in duration as well as in magnitude.

From 141.1 at the beginning of January, the index rose to 174.0 at Dec. 1, an increase of 23.3 p.c., while commencing with Feb. 1, successive new all-time highs were established. The average of 160.0 was several points above the Dominion figure of 152.3.

The personnel of the 5,441 establishments furnishing information during the year under review varied from 564,158 at the first of January to 705,857 at Dec. 1, averaging 647,053 in the twelve months. In 1940, 5,261 establishments had reported an average working force of 515,601, and the index averaged 129.2. The increase in 1941 over the preceding year was 23.8 p.c., a gain slightly exceeding that of 22.6 p.c. in Canada as a whole.

As in the other provinces, manufacturing in Ontario was particularly active; the index averaged 170.9, as compared with 132.2 in 1940, previously the maximum. The Ontario mean was 1.5 p.c. higher than the Dominion average of 168.4, but was slightly below the Quebec figure of 174.6. Of the total aggregate employees reported by manufacturers at Dec. 1, 1941,

over 48 p.c. were employed in Ontario.

Employment in the iron and steel division during 1941 showed unparalleled expansion, the index averaging 221.4, as compared with 143.4 in 1940, and 130.5 in 1929, the pre-war peak figure. At the low point in the depression in 1933, the iron and steel index in Ontario was only 58.3. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions shared in the upward movement in the year under review.

Employment in the non-manufacturing groups was also in unusually great volume in 1941. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade showed considerable improvement over 1940 and immediately preceding years. In logging, mining, services and trade, the index numbers reached new all-time highs. In transportation, activity was greater than in any other year since 1930, while the construction index was the highest since 1934, when a large programme of unemployment relief work was under way.

4.- PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Important improvement was shown in the Prairie Area in 1941, the general index, at 126.6, being considerably higher than in 1940, or any previous year of the record except 1929, when the average, (126.3) was practically the same. The latest figure in the predominantly agricultural Prairie Provinces was decidedly below the Dominion average of 152.3.

Statements were received from an average of 1,785 employers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; their staffs averaged 170,135. In 1940, 1,718 firms had reported an average working force of 142,620 men and women. There were seven general increases in employment in the twelve months of 1941. The number of employees varied from 146,294 at Mar. 1, to 184,190 at the beginning of November.

Of the total number reported on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data in the Prairie Provinces during 1941, 46.7 p.c. belonged in Manitoba, 20 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 33.3 p.c. in Alberta. These proportions may be compared with those of 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., 21.1 p.c. and 33.4 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, in 1940.

The manufacturing industries in the Prairie area afforded more employment during 1941 than in any other year. The mean index was 141.8, or 22.7 p.c. above that of 115.6 in 1940. There were important advances in the year under review in many branches of this division, those in iron and steel and chemicals being especially outstanding. The lumber, textile and pulp and paper groups also showed considerable improvement.

As in the other provinces, the non-manufacturing classes, though active, did not report so great a gain as was indicated in factories. The index numbers in logging, mining, services and trade were higher in 1941 than in any preceding year. Employment in communications and construction was at the maximum in the decade, while that in transportation was in larger volume than in any earlier year since 1930.

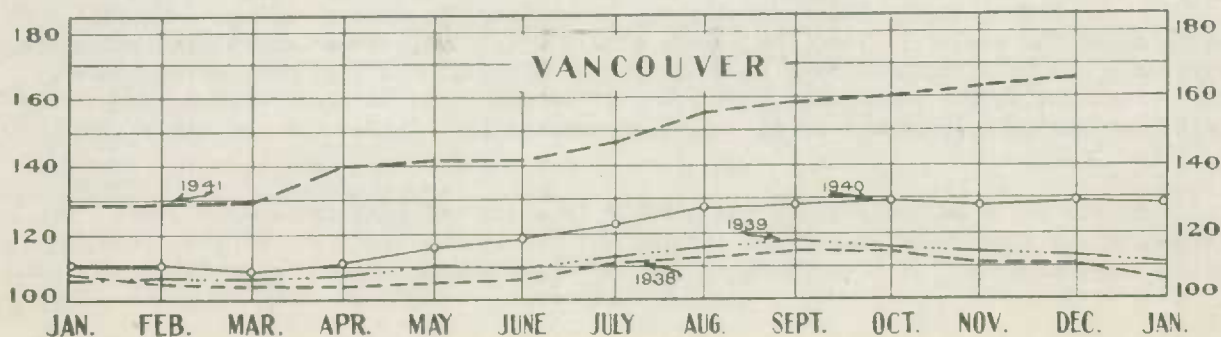
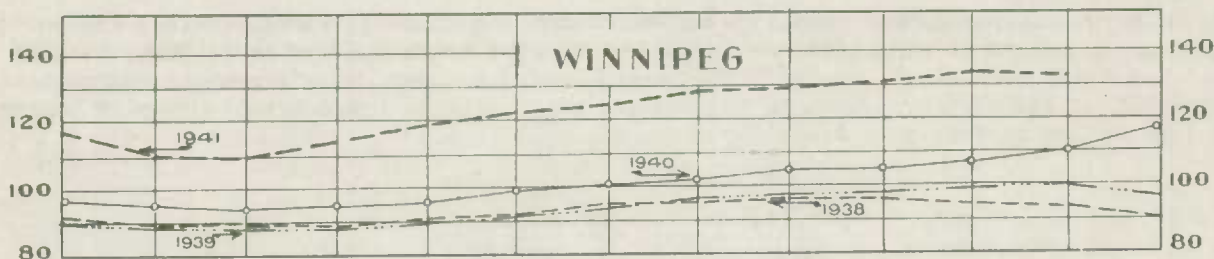
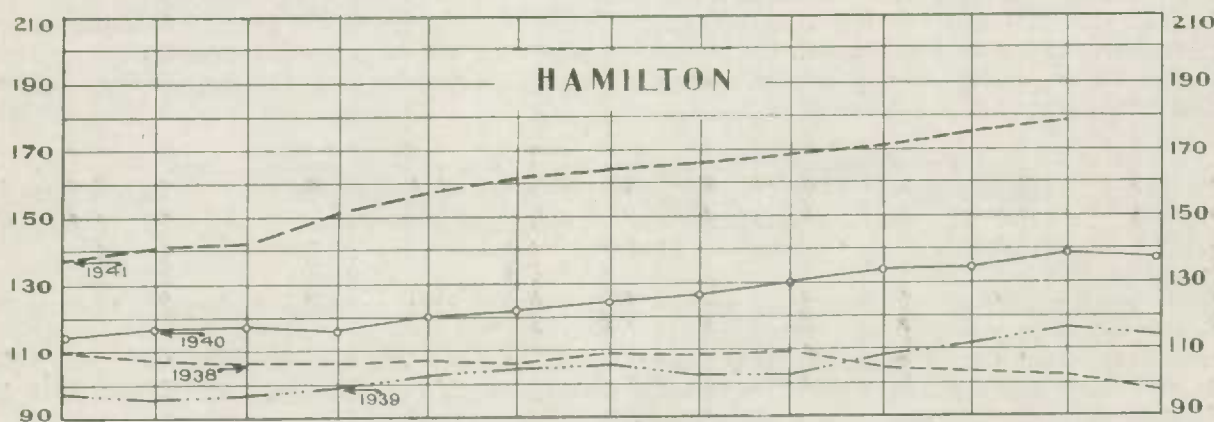
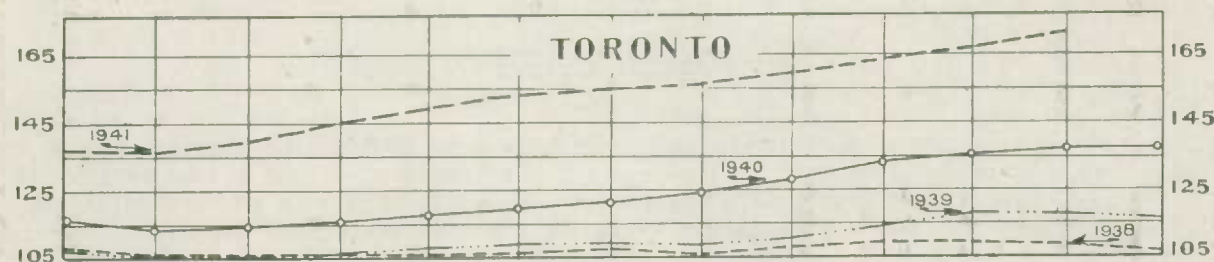
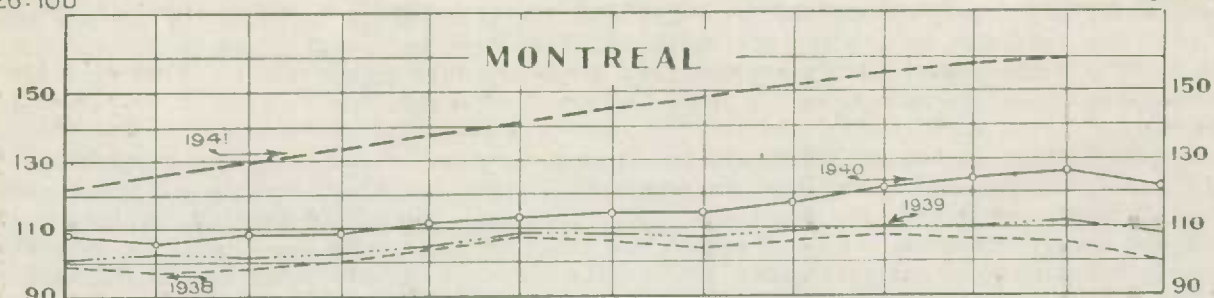
5.- BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A new high in industrial activity was established in British Columbia in 1941. At the low point in the twelve months, the index, at 116.0 (at Jan.1), was above the 1940 average, and, with only one interruption, rose to a maximum of 149.8 at the beginning of September. Seasonal reductions in the last quarter of the year lowered this to 144.5 at Dec. 1, but the index was then 24.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, being also 16.9 p.c. above the figure for Dec. 1, 1940.

On the basis of these index numbers, it is estimated that the co-operating establishments had some 26,300 more employees at the end of the year than at the beginning. Information was tabulated from an average of 1,318 firms whose staffs averaged 124,037. In

1938-1941

1926:100



1940, some 1,255 employers reported an average staff of 100,212. The mean index in that year was 113.3, decidedly lower than the 1941 average of 135.6. These two are the highest recorded in the twenty-one years during which the monthly surveys have been made.

There was widespread improvement during 1941. Manufacturing was very active; while all branches shared to some extent in the gains, those in iron and steel and other metal-using plants were especially great. The index in iron and steel was 173.3, many points higher than the previous maximum of 143.6 in 1940.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, new high levels of employment were established in mining, services and trade. In logging, the index was exceeded only by that of 1929. Activity in transportation reached its highest point in the decade, while in communications the favourable comparison goes back to 1930. The index in construction and maintenance was above that for any recently preceding year.

Index Numbers By Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by provinces are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages for the economic areas since 1926. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 4, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Statistics have been segregated for many years for the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in these centres taken as a unit increased during 1941 at a greater rate than in the Dominion as a whole. The index in the cities rose by 25.3 p.c. over 1940, as compared with the increase of 21 p.c. in other parts of Canada, and with the general advance of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion. In spite of this situation, activity in the cities as a unit was at a lower level in relation to the 1926 average than in the other parts of Canada. The cities' index in 1941 was 149.0, while that in the Dominion was 152.3.

In the years prior to 1934, there was little difference in the levels of employment in the cities and elsewhere, but from 1934 to 1940 there was a marked divergence, the curve of employment in the cities being substantially below that of the Dominion as a whole. The location of projects undertaken for the relief of unemployment played a considerable part in this result, a large proportion of such work being on the highways. There were other contributing factors - (1) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres of population, where taxation, wages and other operating expenses are frequently lower, (2) the higher-than-average level of employment in the industries normally found in rural areas, such as mining, logging and canning, and (3) the development of the Good Roads programme, in some cases, associated with, and in others independent of unemployment relief projects. The importance of these factors has decidedly decreased since the outbreak of war; the diminution of their influence has no doubt contributed to the greater similarity in the index numbers for the cities and the Dominion as a whole indicated in 1941, when they were closer than in any other year since 1933.

The following are annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion, since 1928: (1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0

Considerable improvement was shown in 1941 in each of the cities for which information is segregated; the percentage gains over the year ranged from 21.6 in Winnipeg to 41 p.c. in Windsor, where the preponderance of the heavy industries in the distribution ensures a particularly high level of activity at the present time. The increase in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor was in each case above that in the Dominion as a whole, also exceeding that shown by the annual figure for the province to which the city belongs. As elsewhere stated, the general gain over 1940 was rather greater in the cities than elsewhere, although the index for the eight leading centres continued slightly below the Dominion average.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in the eight cities taken as a unit, was fractionally lower than that in the Dominion as a whole; the increase over 1940, however, was 31.5 p.c. in each case. Of the total number of employees reported in manufacturing throughout Canada at Dec. 1, 1941, some 51 p.c. were situated in the leading cities. In iron and steel, the proportion was even higher, at 55 p.c.

A comparison between the levels of employment in the non-manufacturing classes in the larger municipalities and the Dominion as a whole showed greater disparity than existed in manufacturing. In each of the former industries, the level in the cities was considerably below that in the other parts of Canada. Following are the index numbers for 1941:-

	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Dominion</u>
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4
Communications	79.9	96.5
Transportation	95.6	98.9
Construction	88.9	126.6
Building	105.5	139.8
Services	156.4	167.5
Trade	147.7	156.5
All Industries	149.0	152.3

1.- MONTREAL.

The average number of firms furnishing data in Montreal in 1941 was 1,826, and their employees averaged 216,989; the mean index, at 142.6, was higher than in any other year of the record. There were eleven monthly increases in employment during 1941, a record unequalled in the twenty years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal. In the latest period of expansion, some 44,620 men and women were added to the working forces of the employers

whose statistics were tabulated; this was the largest advance ever indicated. In 1940, there had been ten general increases, and these were on a smaller scale; a personnel of 178,519 had been employed in that year by the 1,774 co-operating establishments. The index rose from 122.8 at Jan. 1, 1941 to 159.8 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its maximum in the period for which data are available.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a continuously upward trend from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, and was uniformly more active than in the same part of 1940. The 1941 index, at 162.7, was considerably above the average of 125.6 in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any earlier year of the record. The general level of manufacturing in Montreal was rather lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole; nevertheless, the improvement over 1940 indicated in the city exceeded that in the province, or in the Dominion.

Activity in all branches of manufacturing was greater in 1941 than in any preceding year for which data are available. The greatest gain was in iron and steel, in which the index stood at 195.3, compared with 116.3 in 1940, previously the highest on record. The textile, food, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage and other divisions also reported a high level of employment, surpassing that indicated in any earlier year.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported greater activity; the index in trade was the maximum to date, while that in transportation was the highest since 1929. The figure in construction was below the general average for that industry in the Dominion and in the province of Quebec. That industry, however, was rather brisker than in 1940.

2.- QUEBEC.

Employment in Quebec City during 1941 showed only one general decline between Feb. 1 and Dec. 1, the trend at Oct. 1 having been downward. From the low to the high point of industrial activity, the index rose by 50.5 points, to 194.6 at Dec. 1; this was the peak so far recorded, while the average for 1941, at 167.8, also exceeded that for any other year. The staffs of the 218 employers furnishing data average 23,256, as compared with the average of 17,569 reported by 213 firms in 1940.

Manufacturing establishments generally afforded decidedly more employment in 1941, the annual index standing at 194.3, as against 134.3 in the preceding year. There were particularly large advances in plants engaged in war production. Employment in transportation was rather quieter, while construction was much more active.

3.- TORONTO.

Advances were recorded during eleven months of 1941. The index at the close of the year was nearly thirty-five points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual figure (152.9), was the maximum so far reached. The employees of the 1,878 establishments co-operating during 1941 averaged 196,760, while in the preceding twelve months, the average staff of the 1,803 reporting employers was 159,234. The mean index was then 123.1.

Marked expansion was shown during 1941 in manufacturing, in which the average index, at 164.1, was many points above the 1940 figure of 126.0; it was also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The 1941 mean in this city was very slightly above that in Montreal; in these centres, the index of factory employment continued below that for the province in which the city is situated, and was also lower than in the Dominion as a whole.

In Toronto, the food, textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel industries were brisker, the greatest increase in employment being in the last-named, where the index rose by over 70 p.o., to 240.2, its all-time maximum. This figure was above that

for iron and steel in the Dominion as a whole, and also rather exceeded the Ontario index for the same group.

Improvement over 1940 was indicated in transportation, communications, construction and trade. The situation in transportation and construction was more favourable than in any other year since 1931. The index in trade reached a new peak in 1941, when it averaged 150.1; it was, however, over six points below the figure for Canada as a whole.

4.- OTTAWA.

Industrial employment in Ottawa showed ten monthly increases last year, two more than in 1940, when the average index, at 119.1, was some 30 points lower than that of 149.2 in the year under review. The latter is the highest to date. Lumber mills showed a fractional decline, but other branches of manufacturing showed a marked increase, notably in the iron and steel division. Trade was brisker, the index reaching a new high level at 168.7, a figure slightly above the Dominion average. Employment in construction was in greater volume than in any other year since 1931.

An average payroll of 19,816 workers was employed by the 241 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1940 average of 16,181, reported by 234 employers. In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa, 18,659 men and women at Mar. 31, 1941, compared with 14,045 at the same date in 1940 and 11,848 in 1939. The latest figure is subject to revision. Under continued pressure of war work, these numbers have probably shown a further increase in recent months.

5.- HAMILTON.

The level of employment in Hamilton was unusually high, largely as a result of war-time production. The 1941 mean index was 159.4, as compared with 124.4 in 1940, and 128.4 in 1929, previously the year of maximum activity. The 338 co-operating establishments employed an average working force of 52,021 persons; in 1940, 333 employers reported 40,591 workers, on the average.

Manufacturing showed a continuously upward movement from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, when the index reached a new high, at 187.3. On the whole, all branches of the group reported intensified activity; the largest advances in employment were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus, while textile factories were also very busy. The index in manufacturing was 165.4 in 1941, compared with 127.2 in 1940; this rate of improvement slightly exceeded that noted in the Dominion as a whole in the similar comparison. Construction showed a considerable gain, which brought the index to 113.5, the highest annual figure for the industry since that for 1932. Employment in trade was in greater volume than in any other year of the record, a situation resulting from the unparalleled industrial activity prevailing in Hamilton since the outbreak of hostilities.

6.- WINDSOR.

The preponderance of the heavy manufacturing industries in Windsor ensured an unusually high index of employment in that city during 1941, when the average was 227.3. This figure was decidedly above that for any other city; it also greatly exceeded the annual index for Ontario and for the Dominion as a whole. The 1940 mean was 161.2, while at the pre-war peak in 1929, the average was 153.2.

The recorded payrolls of the 198 firms co-operating in 1941 averaged 31,117 workers, compared with 22,293 employees in 194 establishments during the preceding year. Manufacturing showed many important advances during the year under review, when the index averaged 256.2, or 77.1 points higher than in 1940. Automobile and other iron and steel factories reported a

particularly high level of activity. In construction, the index stood at 86.5, as compared with 48.4 in the year before.

7.- WINNIPEG.

There was a considerable gain in Winnipeg during 1941, but the general level of employment there continued lower than in any other of the cities for which separate data are compiled. Nevertheless, business activity, as reflected in the employment figures, was the highest in the record of twenty years.

The movement was upward in nine months of 1941, or on one more occasion than in the preceding year; the expansion, which was the greatest ever reported, raised the annual index from 101.0 in 1940, to 122.8, the maximum to date. Practically the same as that for Manitoba, the Winnipeg figure was considerably below the Dominion index of 152.3.

Manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the year under review, the index averaging 138.1, compared with 108.3 in the preceding twelve months; the latest figure was the highest in the record. There were important advances in food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and textile plants. Construction and trade reported heightened employment; the percentage gain in the latter approximated the general increase in trade in the Dominion, while that in construction considerably exceeded the average. Nevertheless, the construction index in Winnipeg was below normal.

An average staff of 51,805 was employed by the 553 firms whose data were tabulated during the twelve months under review, compared with 44,173 employees in 535 establishments in 1940.

8.- VANCOUVER.

During 1941, 582 employers furnished statistics in Vancouver. Their working forces averaged 51,184, and the index stood at 146.8, to date the highest annual figure. In 1940, 547 firms had reported 40,646 employees, and the index was 120.2.

Improvement over the same period of 1940 was shown in manufacturing in each month of 1941, when the index, at 193.1, was some fifty-four points above that in the year before. The 1940 and 1941 figures were the highest recorded in the period for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. Lumber mills were brisker, and there was particularly marked activity in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction, services and trade reported improvement over 1940. The political situation in the Pacific and the shipping situation in general, affected employment in transportation, which was quieter than in either 1940 or 1939.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 5 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

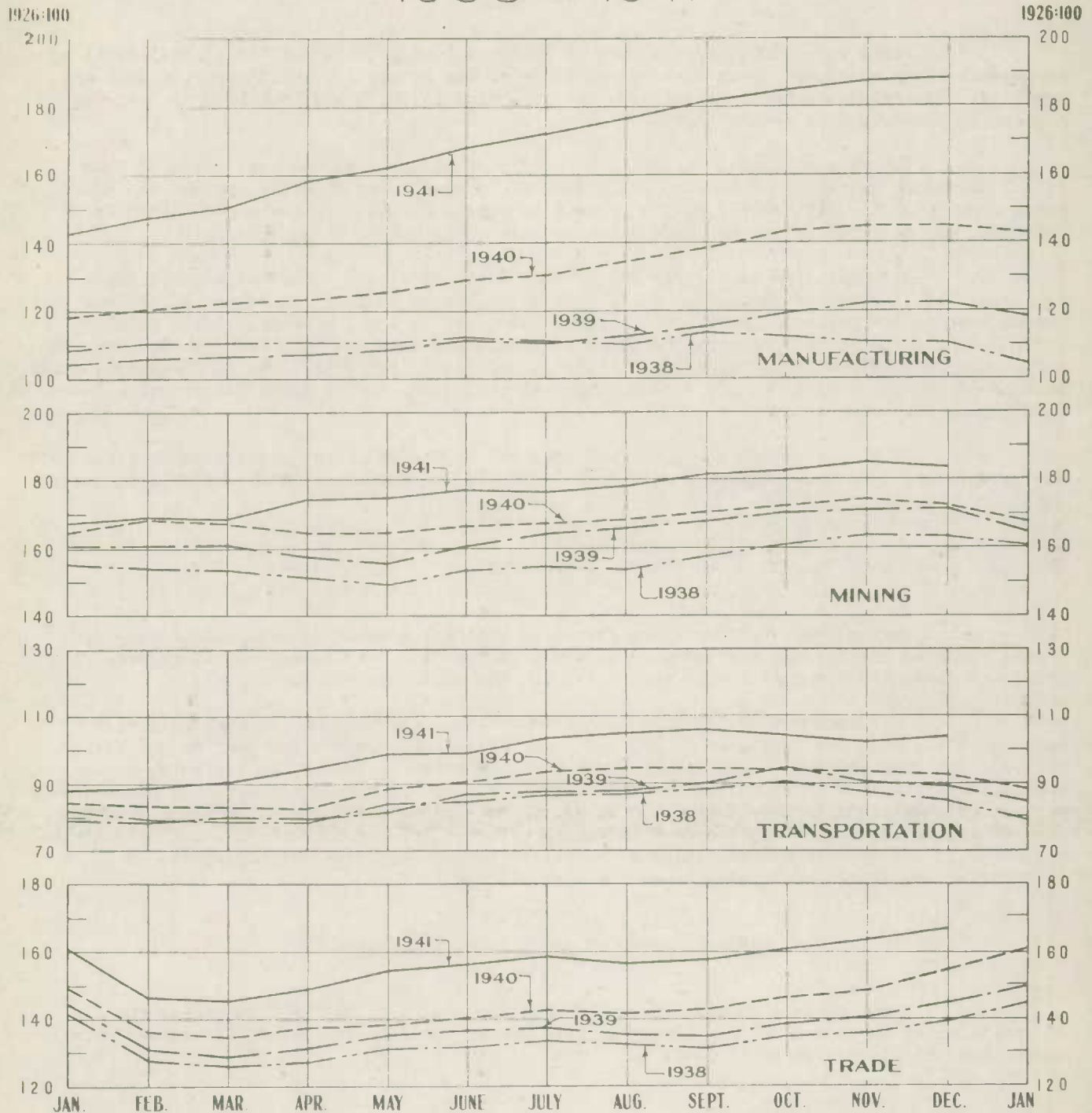
5.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

In 1941, as in 1940, employment in manufacturing showed eleven consecutive monthly increases; this period of expansion was longer than in any other year for which data are available.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1941



Ten advances had been reported in 1939. The gains in 1941 were on a usually large scale, the co-operating establishments adding some 238,000 persons to their working forces from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1. The index number rose from 142.5 at the opening of the year, to 188.4 at Dec. 1, or by 32.2 p.c. In 1940, the increase had amounted to 22.4 p.c., bringing the index for Dec. 1 of that year to 144.7. On the average, employment in the period, 1921-1940, showed a gain of about ten p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. The increase recorded in 1941 was therefore over three times as great as the average.

From early in 1941, successive new all-time highs were established. The annual index, at 168.4, was $28\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. higher than the previous maximum figure of 131.3 in 1940. In the pre-war period, the peak index number was 117.1, in 1929. The level of employment in manufacturing in 1941 was decidedly higher than that in the non-manufacturing classes; where the former showed an increase of 28.5 p.c. over 1940, the gain in the latter was 15.4 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the opening of the year under review was 20.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1940. The percentage of increase in the twelve-months comparison rose steadily until July 1, when the figure was 32.3 p.c. above that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. The rate of improvement slackened slightly in succeeding months, but at Dec. 1 was 30.2 p.c.; this slight lowering of the rate was not due to any diminution in activity in 1941, but rather reflected the gathering momentum of the industrial war effort towards the latter part of 1940.

The manufacturers furnishing data in 1941 averaged 6,921, and their employees, 873,430. At the maximum, the number of workers reported was 979,881, at the beginning of December. The 6,643 establishments furnishing data in 1940 had recorded an average of 675,083. The average staff per establishment in the year under review rose from about 108 at Jan. 1, to over 138 at Dec. 1, averaging 126; in 1940, the average had been under 102.

The improvement in 1941 was widely distributed among the various branches of manufacturing, in many of which employment reached new all-time peaks. Outstandingly great was the number of persons added to the payrolls of establishments producing durable goods^{1/} in this class, the index rose from its previous maximum of 124.6 in 1940, to 182.6 in 1941, or by 46.5 p.c. The non-durable goods industries showed a decidedly smaller, but still important gain of 15.2 p.c., the annual index standing at 157.4, compared with 136.6 in 1940. If complete data were available regarding the commodities turned out by the co-operating manufacturers, the discrepancy in these rates of increase would be greater, since many establishments normally belonging in the latter class have adapted their plant and equipment to produce durable goods. The information on hand does not permit the necessary changes in classification to be made in the case of many such instances.

In the durable class^{1/}, the most pronounced advances in 1941 over 1940 were in iron and steel, notably in the firearm, shipbuilding, aircraft and land vehicle groups, and in the non-ferrous metal division. In the non-durable group, particularly impressive growth took place in the chemical industries, in which the reported employment increased by 70 p.c. In the food groups there was a gain of 13.0 p.c., in rubber, of 19.1 p.c. and in beverages, of 17.8 p.c.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the period since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:-

1927	103.4	1930	109.0	1933	80.9	1936	103.4	1939	112.3
1928	110.1	1931	95.3	1934	90.2	1937	114.4	1940	131.3
1929	117.1	1932	84.4	1935	97.1	1938	111.0	1941	168.4

The following paragraphs briefly review the situation in the various branches of manufacturing, after which is a short analysis of employment in the non-manufacturing classes.

Animal Products - Edible.- The production of animal foods generally afforded more employment than in any earlier year. The reported personnel was increased in six months of 1941, the index rising from its minimum of 148.5 at Mar. 1, to 192.6 at the maximum at the beginning of August. The 1940 period of expansion had extended over eight months, but employment was then at a generally lower level. The mean index in the animal food group was 172.0

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

in 1941, compared with 150.4 in 1940. Fish-preserving, meat-packing and dairying plants were active. The payrolls of the 346 employers furnishing statistics averaged 33,925 workers, varying between 29,260 at Mar. 1 and 37,978 at the beginning of August. In 1940, 324 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,436 persons.

Leather and Products.- Further improvement was indicated in leather factories during the year under review, when activity was greater than in 1940, or any earlier year for which information is available. The employees of the 344 co-operating establishments averaged 27,731; the mean index was 135.2, as compared with 120.6 in 1940. Footwear factories in most months of the year under review were decidedly more active, employment averaging considerably higher; there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The fluctuations in the lumber industries during 1941 were more marked than in 1940, the increases recorded in seven months and the declines in the remaining months exceeding those reported in the preceding year. Employment on the whole in 1941 was, however, in greater volume than in any earlier year. The index averaged 112.1, compared with 93.9 in 1940. The payrolls of the 992 firms furnishing data, ranged between 48,505 persons at the beginning of January, and 68,984 at Aug. 1, averaging 60,238 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1940 mean of 50,774 employees in 975 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, responding to a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in any of the preceding twenty-one years of the record. In furniture plants, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while other lumber-using establishments were decidedly active.

Musical Instruments.- The employment reported by musical instruments manufacturers was greater than in any other year since 1929, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 2,438; this was an increase of 585 over the preceding twelve months. The mean index stood at 85.5 in 1941, compared with 65.0 in 1940. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios. It is, however, probable that certain other products, in addition to musical instruments, are now being manufactured in such plants.

Plant Products, Edible.- The production of vegetable foods generally provided employment for a larger number of workers than in any preceding year, sugar refineries, bakeries, chocolate and confectionery factories, canneries, flour and cereal mills and other classes indicating a higher level of activity. An average working force of 46,545 persons was employed by the 568 co-operating establishments, whose personnel ranged from 37,820 at Mar. 1, to 61,784 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 146.2, several points higher than its previous maximum of 130.3 in 1940.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper group as a whole reported widespread improvement during 1941, both in pulp and paper mills, and also in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions. There were additions to the staffs in ten months, as compared with an expansion period of seven months in 1940. The staffs of the 719 employers making returns averaged 79,503, and the index, 127.6, as compared with the mean index of 116.4 in the preceding year, when 717 plants had employed 72,264 men and women. Of the 1941 aggregate, 35,961 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 13,592 in paper products and 29,949 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories showed a considerable advance over 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other year of the record except 1929. The latest annual index stood at 133.6, as compared with 112.2 in 1940. The forces of the 54 establishments supplying information during 1941 averaged 17,106, ranging between 14,660 workers at Jan. 1, and 19,065 at the beginning of December; in the preceding year, the employees had averaged 14,030, and the number of returns tabulated monthly, 53.

Textile Products.- The trend in textiles was uninterruptedly favourable from January to November in 1941, which saw the establishment of successive new peaks of employment. The annual index stood at 158.9, considerably above the 1940 figure of 144.1, previously the maximum.

An average staff of 138,767 was employed by the 1,281 co-operating manufacturers; in 1940, some 1,227 firms provided work for an average of 125,380 men and women. The employees

reported in the year under review increased from 127,765 at Jan. 1, to 145,395 at Nov. 1. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group showed greater activity than in preceding years, while the upward movement extended to all five economic areas.

Tobacco.- Statements were compiled from 46 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,407 persons in 1941, when the mean index was 126.1. Employment in tobacco factories showed no general change from the preceding twelve months; the annual index was the same as in 1940, when it was higher than in any earlier year in the period since 1920.

Beverages.- A pronounced increase was indicated in beverage plants during 1941. Information was furnished by 152 manufacturers, with an average of 11,640 employees. The index at 210.9, was many points above the 1940 figure of 179.0, previously the peak figure. The 149 establishments then reporting had a staff of 9,823.

Chemical and Allied Products.- As a result of growing war-time production, employment in the chemical group sharply increased, there being advances on an unprecedented scale during the twelve months of 1941. The index averaged 335.8 as compared with 197.3 in 1940, the previous maximum. An average staff of 41,342 was reported by the 354 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. In the preceding year, the 324 co-operating firms had a working force of 23,433 men and women, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Activity in the clay, glass and stone industries was greater in 1941 than in any preceding year of the record except 1929, when the index was practically the same. The latest average index was 126.4, many points higher than that of 101.0 in 1940. For the twelve months under review, 223 factories recorded an average payroll of 14,263 persons, ranging from 11,944 at Jan. 1, to 15,521 at the beginning of August. The 221 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 11,429 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about central electric stations was some five to six p.c. greater in 1941 than in 1940, when the index averaged 139.2, as compared with 147.1 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 102 co-operating plants averaged 18,720; in 1940, 103 central electric stations reported 17,666 employees, on the average. The general acceleration of industrial activity is reflected in these statistics.

Electrical Apparatus.- Largely as a result of wartime demands, employment in this division was extremely active. The Dec. 1 index, at 230.4, was over 28 p.c. above the 1941 low figure, reported at Jan. 1, there being almost continuous advances during the year. Data were tabulated from 139 establishments, whose staffs averaged 28,769. The mean index was 208.1. In 1940, 127 employers had an average staff of 20,923, while the annual index had stood at 153.5. The previous high was that of 157.1 in 1930.

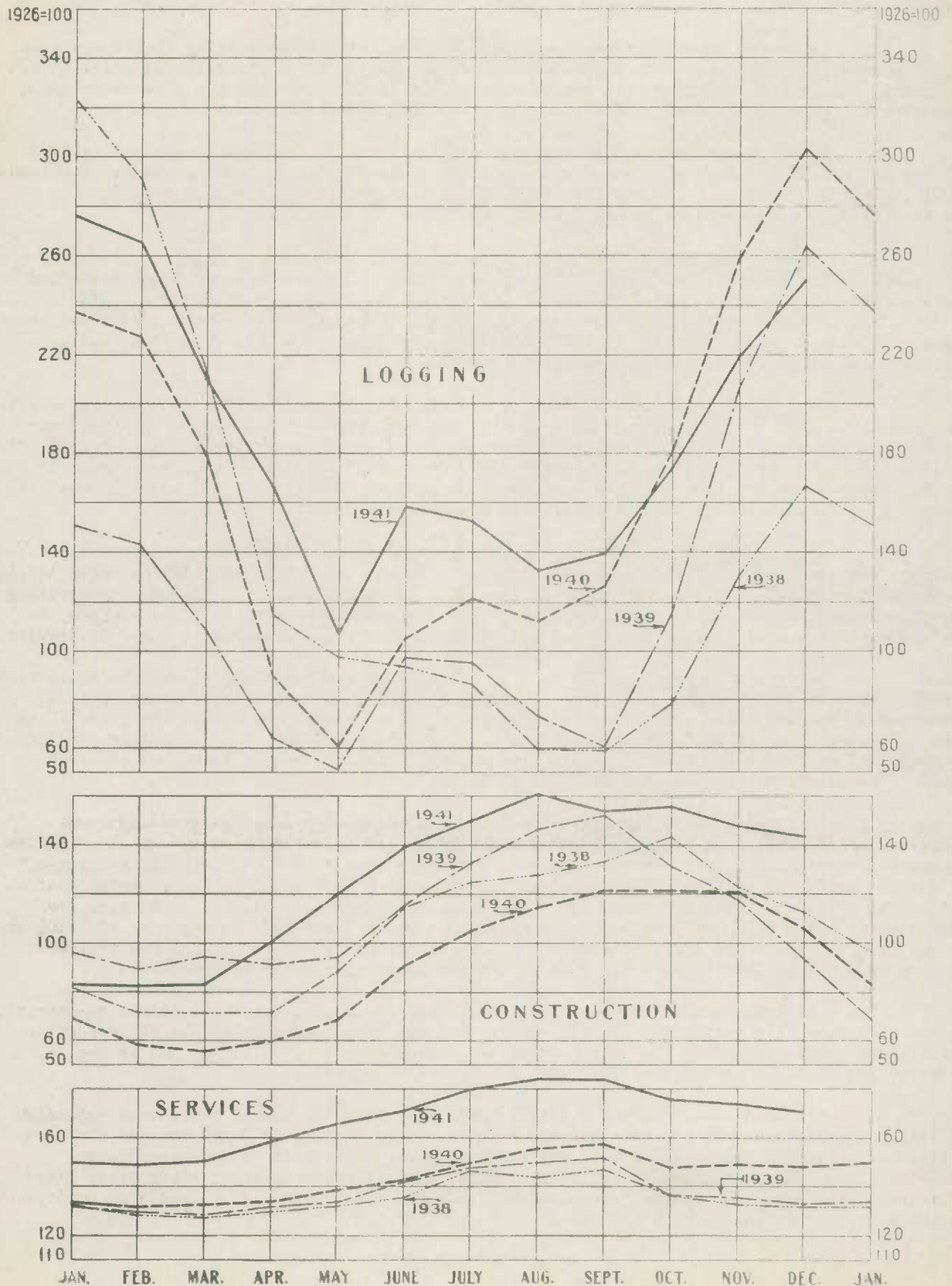
Iron and Steel.- Unprecedented expansion was recorded in the iron and steel division during 1941, continuing the upward movement which in the twenty-seven months from the outbreak of war had had only one interruption, viz., the unusually small seasonal falling-off at Jan. 1, 1940. In this period, some 211,000 persons have been added to the reported staffs. By Dec. 1, 1941, the index had risen to 248.0, showing an unparalleled gain of 55 p.c. over the index at the opening of the year, when employment was brisker than in any part of 1940, or of any earlier year. The average index was 204.9, exceeding by nearly 58 p.c. the previous maximum of 129.9 in 1940, when an increase of 33 p.c. over 1939 had been indicated.

The working force of the 1,050 manufacturers of iron and steel plants co-operating in the 1941 monthly surveys averaged 275,982 persons; in 1940, the mean of the 951 reporting establishments was 170,553. The labour force per establishment, standing at 305 at Dec. 1, averaged 263 in 1941, as compared with 179 in the preceding year.

All branches of iron and steel showed important and almost continuous expansion in 1941. The increases in the plants turning out vehicles for use on land, sea and air were particularly large. The crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop, tool, firearm and many other lines also indicated important gains in the year under review, when new all-time high levels of employment in the heavy industries were established.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1941



Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division, greatly stimulated by the war, showed further extremely large expansion, which brought the index to 272.7, 44.8 p.c. above the previous high of 188.3 in 1940. The reported employees numbered 40,741, on the average, and were engaged in 209 factories, as compared with the mean of 29,908 workers in 201 plants in the preceding year. The movement was upward throughout 1941, when the average index rose by nearly 40 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. The smelting and refining, aluminium and many other branches of the base metal industries showed important increases in the year under review.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Improvement was indicated in seven months of 1941, when the index averaged 180.4, or 5.7 p.c. higher than that of 170.6 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 98 firms, whose staffs included 13,915 persons; in 1940, the average had been 13,508 employees, in 99 establishments. Oil refineries continued active and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories, on the whole, afforded more employment, the 1941 index averaging 121.2, as against 114.1 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further large advance; the index stood at 211.0, or 37.4 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2.- LOGGING.

Logging was more active than in 1940, or any previous year for which statistics are available except 1937, when the index, at 189.3, was slightly higher than the latest figure of 187.8. The usual seasonal losses were indicated in the first part of the year under review, and, except for a brief period of activity during the river-driving season, the trend was downward until mid-summer. From early in August, however, considerable numbers of men were dispatched to the camps, particularly in the eastern and central provinces. These increases were large, but nevertheless they were not equal to those indicated at the corresponding dates in 1940 and immediately preceding years; this was due, in the main, to the inability to obtain sufficient labour which was reported in various parts of the country. As a result, the index numbers, which in the first nine months were the highest on record, were lower from Sept. 1 than in the last quarter of 1940. They were also lower than in the period Sept. 1 - Dec. 1 in 1937, but with these exceptions, were the highest in the years since 1920.

On the whole, increases as compared with 1940 were reported in all five economic areas. The working force of the 445 logging firms throughout the Dominion furnishing data during 1941, averaged 55,696; the reported payrolls varied between 31,996 at May and 81,870 at the first of January. In 1940, the 416 employers co-operating had an average of 49,278 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. The difficulties in this respect have been increased since March by the fact that several of the larger companies^{1/} which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the payrolls disbursed to such workers. It is frequently impossible to obtain the statistics from contractors; to some extent this is due to the inaccessibility of the camps, but there are also other factors entering into the situation.

3.- MINING.

Mining in general showed eight monthly increases in 1941, resulting in the greatest volume of employment in the twenty-one years of the record; the annual index was 176.7, compared with 168.4 in the preceding year, previously the highest figure.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 94.8, or a few points above the 1940 figure of 91.3. The labour force of the 105 co-operating operators included 26,056 workers in 1941,

^{1/} See also footnote on page 3.

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1941

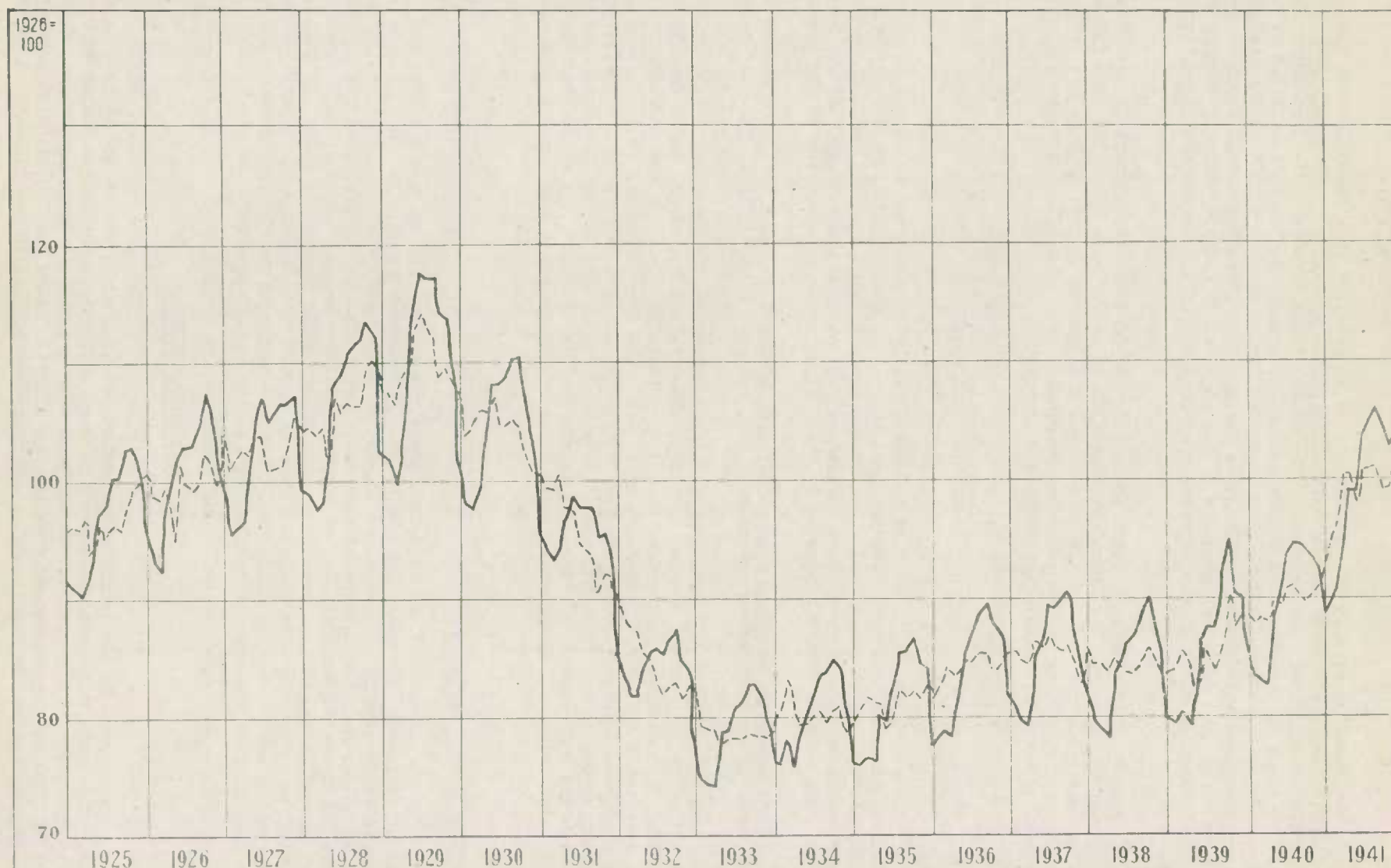


The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience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

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1941



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 last nine years.

as against a mean of 25,064 employees in 105 mines in the preceding year.

Employment generally in the extraction of metallic ores reached a new high level in 1941, despite the existence of an industrial dispute in the latter part of the year which seriously affected employment and earnings. The annual index stood at 366.5, as compared with the average of 350.9 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied between 340.5 at Jan. 1, and 378.9 at Nov. 1. The staffs of the 200 reporting firms averaged 46,801 during the year under review, compared with 43,988 in 210 mines during 1940. War-time demand for both precious and base metals resulted in the maintenance of a high level of activity among producing mines; however, in a number of cases it was reported that prospecting and development operations were curtailed.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal, provided more employment in 1941 than in any earlier year since 1920. The index averaged 150.5, or 5.5 p.c. above the 1940 figure of 142.6. An average payroll of 10,119 persons was employed during 1941 by the 110 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,571. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4.- TRANSPORTATION.

The prevailing high level of industrial activity continued to stimulate transportation, in which employment was brisker than in any other year since 1930. The index averaged 98.9 in the twelve months under review, as compared with 89.7 in 1940. The transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated, employed, on the average, 123,195 workers, as compared with the mean of 109,071 reported by the 532 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

The index in the steam railway division averaged 86.5, or 10.1 p.c. higher than in 1940. The reported working forces averaged 69,015, compared with 62,732 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 310 with an average staff of 34,762, showed greater activity, which raised the annual index from 133.0 in 1940, to 145.3 in the year under review, the highest to date. Shipping and stevedoring generally reported a considerable increase over 1940. The mean index was 92.1, while the indicated employees averaged 19,418, varying between 12,332 persons at Jan. 1 and 24,759 at the beginning of September. The 1940 annual index was 83.0. The difficult shipping situation, together with the unfavourable developments in the Pacific, affected the water transportation group in British Columbia, but ports in other parts of the Dominion were extremely busy.

5.- COMMUNICATIONS.

In the communications division, there was an increase of nearly eleven p.c. in the number of employees, the mean index being 96.7, compared with 87.2 in 1940. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,829, of whom 19,311 were engaged on telephones, and 6,518 on telegraphs. Both these classes were busier than in the preceding year, when the average employees numbered 23,304; of these 17,588 were engaged in telephonic communications. The latest annual index, (96.7), was higher than in any other year since 1931. It was, however, considerably lower than the 1929 maximum figure of 120.5. The falling-off is partly a result of the increasing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than in the telegraph group.

6.- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in the construction industries as a whole was at the highest level in the decade. The trend was upward in seven months of 1941, during which the number of workers taken on by the co-operating contractors was well over 101,000. A large proportion of the work undertaken in 1941 was in connection with the war effort. There were substantial increases in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, that in the first-named division

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1941

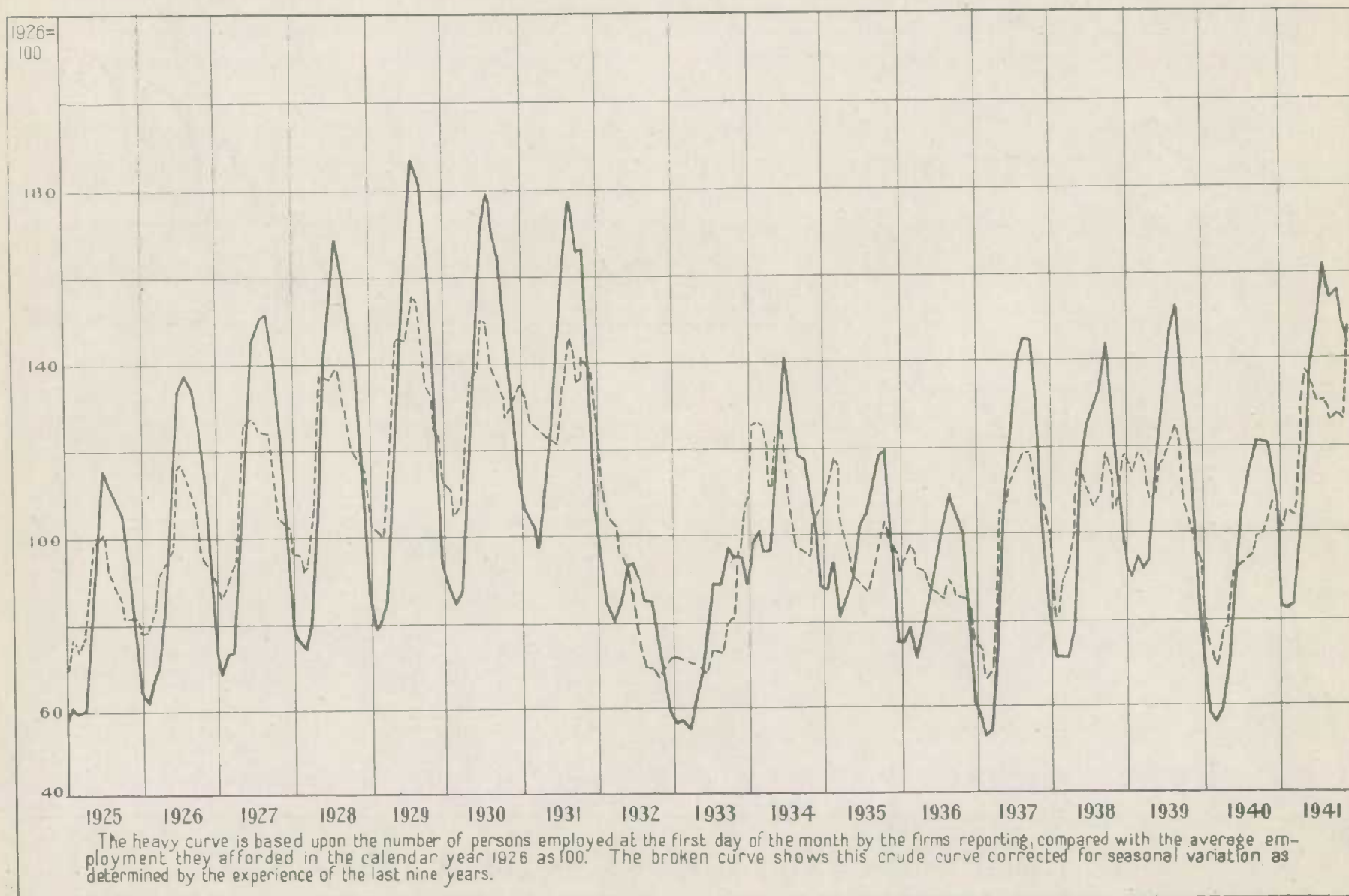
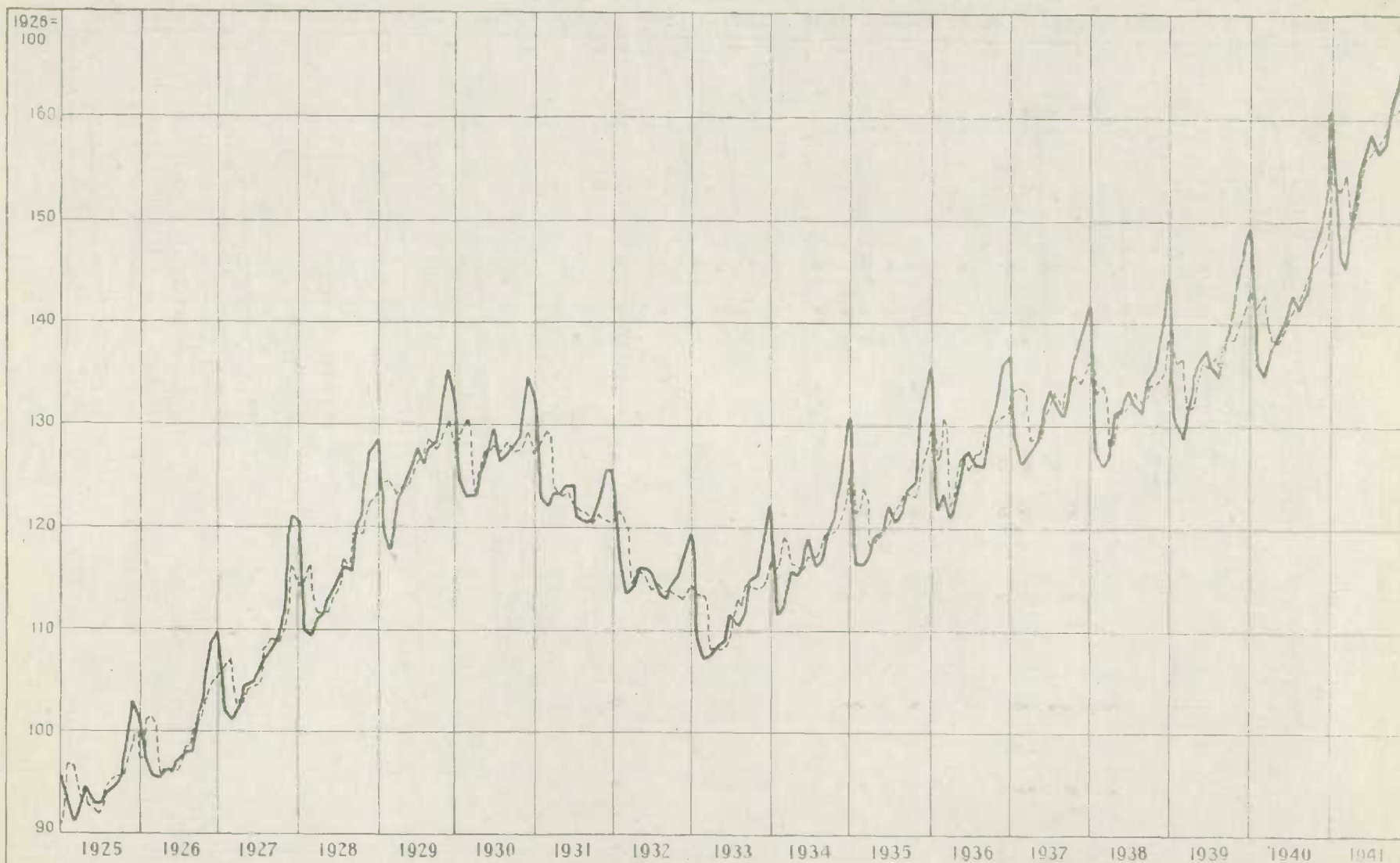


Chart 11

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1941



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 last nine years.

being greatest. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 126.7 in 1941, compared with 90.7 in 1940. The forces of the 1,406 co-operating construction firms aggregated 156,281 in the year under review, varying from 100,401 at Feb. 1, to 201,790 at the beginning of August.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1941, and was generally more active than in 1940, or any other recent year. The mean index, at 139.8, was many points above that of 83.5 in 1940. The average number of persons employed by the 964 reporting contractors was 60,531. In 1940, 887 contractors had reported an average of 35,889 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there exists a marked tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to subcontractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish current data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded considerably more employment than in 1940, but was quieter than in 1939. The reported payrolls averaged 61,954, ranging between 29,894 at Feb. 1 and 88,323 at the beginning of August. In 1940, the average had been 46,899. The 1941 mean index was 158.2, compared with 122.1 in 1940. A large proportion of the work in the year under review resulted from the development of facilities in connection with the Empire Air Training Plan, and other types of air transportation.

Employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year, due to the expansion of traffic in 1941. The working forces averaged 35,796, as compared with 27,265 in 1940, when the number of reporting employers was one less, at 29. The mean index was 84.3, while in 1940 it was 68.3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of twenty-one years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7.- SERVICES.

Information was furnished by 612 firms in the service division; their staffs averaged 37,279. In 1940, 598 establishments had reported 31,659 employees. An upward movement was shown during seven months of 1941, when the volume of employment each month was rather greater than in the same period of the year before. The index averaged 167.6, compared with the previous high of 143.2 in 1940. Hotels and restaurants were considerably busier, on the whole, than in 1940, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported larger working forces.

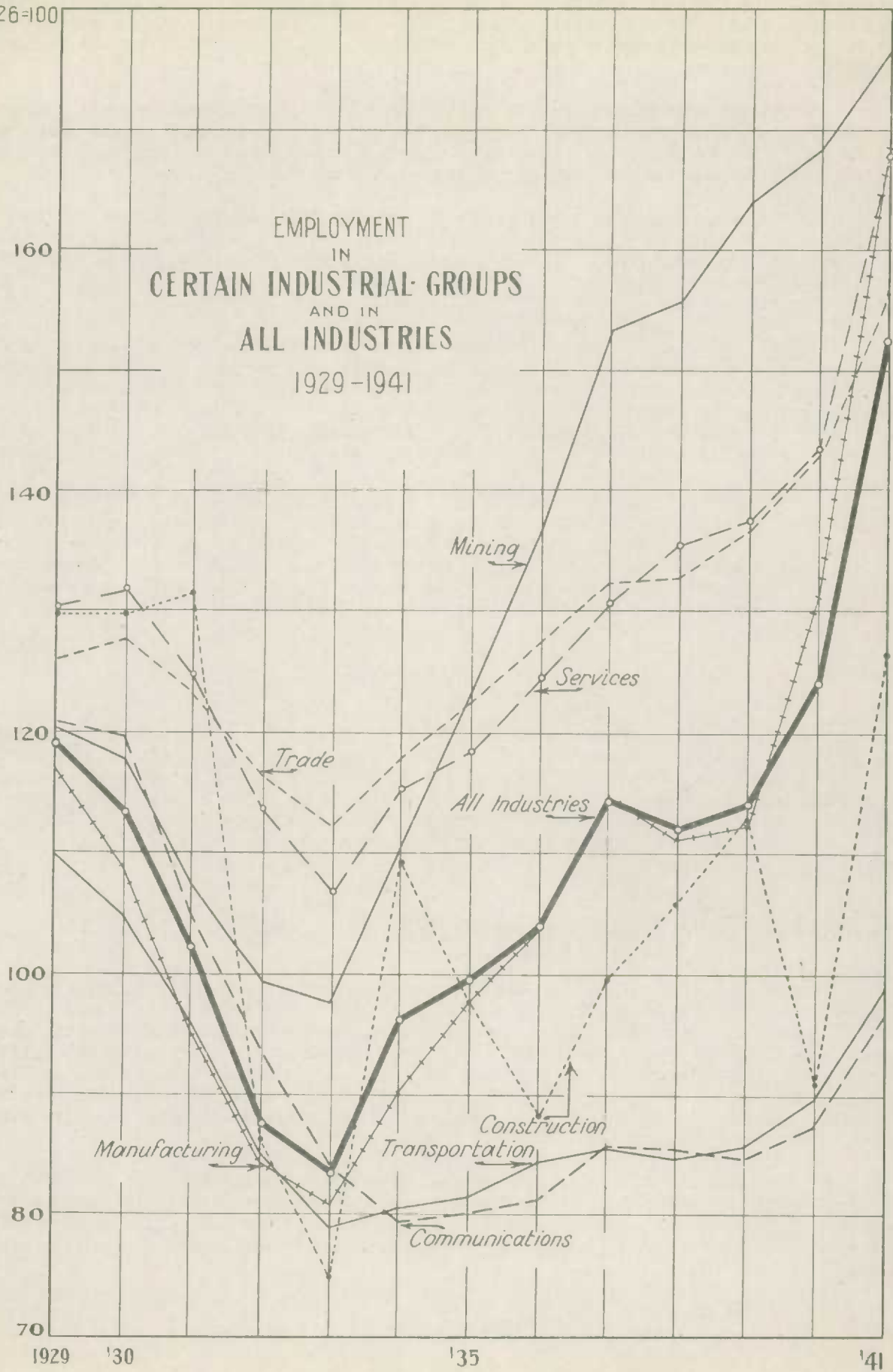
8.- TRADE.

The personnel of trading establishments reached a new maximum in 1941 in most parts of the Dominion, reflecting the high level of industrial activity which generally prevailed. Seasonal losses were indicated in only three months of last year, when the index averaged 156.5, compared with 142.9 in 1940, the previous peak. The payrolls of the 2,177 firms co-operating in 1941 averaged 158,266 persons, while in the preceding year, 138,384 employees had been reported by 2,108 firms. Of the staffs indicated in the trade group during the twelve months under review, 120,405 members were employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses.

As mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, there has in recent years been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

Chart 12

1926=100



9.- FINANCE.

Commencing with 1939, information on employment was collected from financial institutions; the data for 1939 are incomplete.

During 1941, the reported employees of 851 branches of banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies averaged 60,572. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 117.2, as compared with 113.5 in 1940, when the returns tabulated had averaged 888, and the employees, 58,436.

The employment afforded in financial institutions generally showed in the period for which data are available, an advance from the base year which is fairly commensurate, on the whole, with the general gain in population and with normal industrial activity in the Dominion. While employment in such occupations has not increased during the period of intensified industrial expansion to the same extent as that in manufacturing and certain other classes, it has shown considerable growth.

When the figures for financial institutions are added to those for the eight industries for which there are continuous records since 1920, the number of reports tabulated monthly during 1941 rose to 13,440, and the average number of employees covered to 1,575,525. Including the finance group, the index number was 150.6, as compared with the figure of 152.3, calculated from reports furnished by establishments in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. In 1940, the general index without the finance group was 124.2, while with financial institutions, it was 123.6.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1940-41, is shown in Table 7. ^{1/} The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

PART 2.

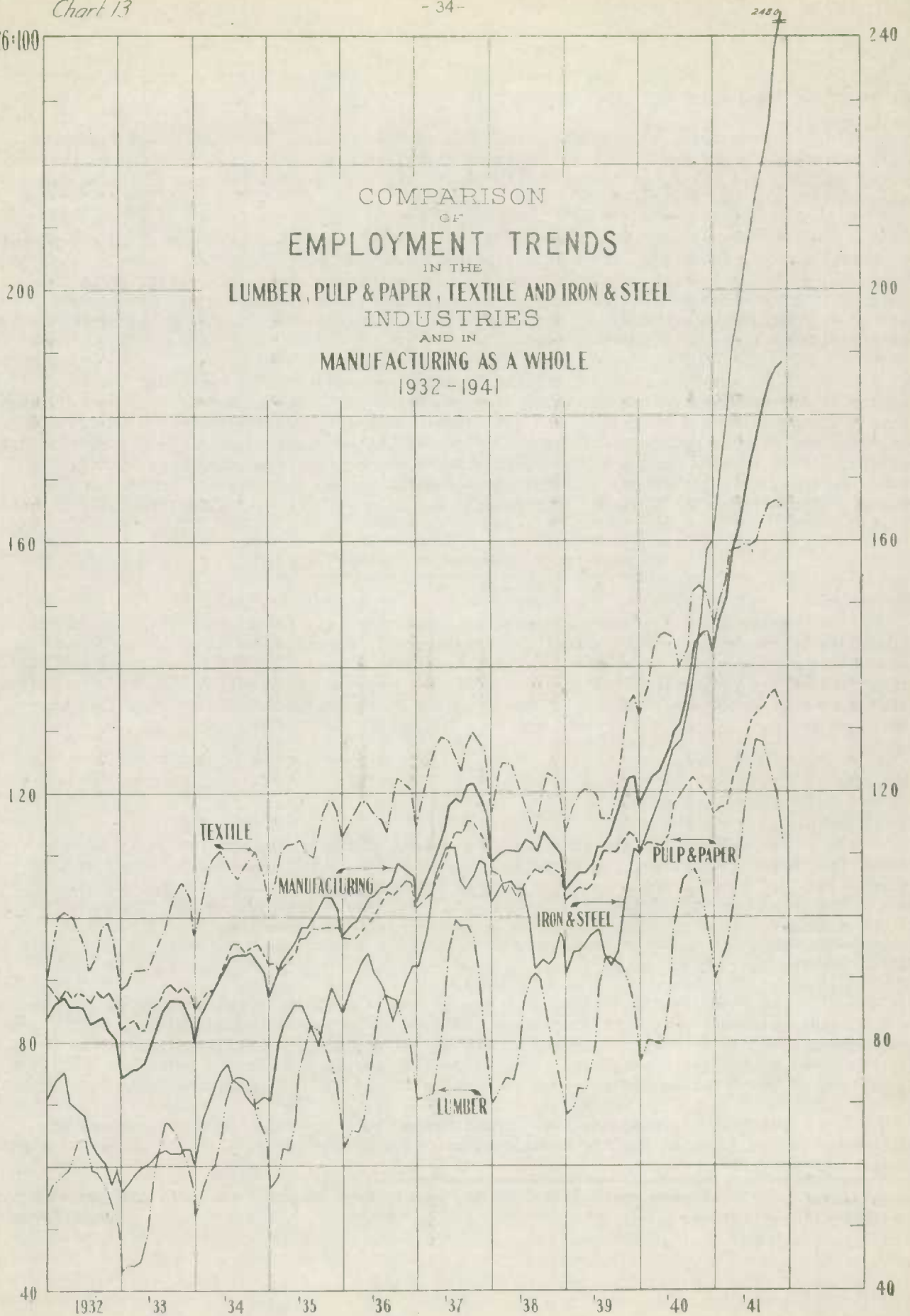
The following pages contain a discussion of the employment levels in certain industries, areas and cities, the comparisons having been brought up-to-date from the 1940 Annual. Another section deals with the general and provincial ratios between the total population as enumerated in the 1941 Census, and the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment. Still another section reproduces from earlier Annuals comparisons of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States.

The final section of the 1941 Annual Review deals with the statistics of payrolls as tabulated in recent months to complement the data on employment collected over many years; the section includes a brief comparison of the course of earnings, as indicated in the brief experience of these statistics, with that followed by the cost-of-living index, as well as a comparison of the Canadian and American statistics of payrolls in manufactures in recent months.

The last pages of the 1941 Annual Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the Dominion for the provinces, cities and industries. Several tables of statistics of earnings are also given.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1939 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1926=100



6.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS
INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1.- Industrial Comparisons For the Dominion.

Chart 12 depicts the movements of the curves of employment in seven leading industrial groups, in comparison with the all-industries curve in the last thirteen years, a period in which the general fluctuations have been violent. Until 1935, the curve for manufacturing was definitely below that of general industrial employment; in the next three years, there was little difference in the two curves, but in 1939 a disparity again emerged, employment in manufacturing showing a smaller gain than was reported in the non-manufacturing classes. Under the influence of wartime conditions, however, this situation was reversed, and from the beginning of 1940, the curve of employment in manufacturing rose steeply to a position considerably above that of the general curve.

Employment in transportation has also been below the average in the thirteen years depicted in the chart; during part of the period, this largely resulted from generally unfavourable crop and marketing conditions and the widespread depression in business, while improved methods of transportation have no doubt also had an effect. Activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level, due both to the current situation and to the growing use of mechanical equipment. These associated industries both reported considerable improvement in 1940 and 1941, but nevertheless continued at a relatively lower level than other classes.

Employment in construction has shown an erratic course since 1928, partly as a result of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment during many of the years covered in the chart. From a particularly low level in 1933, the curve showed a sharply upward trend in 1934, thence declining until 1936, when it was considerably below the all-industries position. While it mounted to some extent in the next three years, the curve for construction did not reach the general level, and the curtailment of unemployment relief works in 1940 was reflected in a sharply downward movement in construction as a whole. In 1941, however, activity greatly increased, but not to an extent sufficient to raise the construction curve to the general level.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has been consistently above the average, although the disparity between the curves for mining, trade and services as compared with all-industries curve was considerably reduced in 1941 as a result of wartime developments. Although industrial disputes adversely affected the situation in the mining during part of the year, the curve in mining continued decidedly above the level in any other industry. The situation in trade and services has also been relatively favourable in the thirteen years shown in Chart 12. To some extent this has been due to the impetus provided by the tourist trade, although this was not a factor of such importance in either 1940 or 1941. On the whole, the relatively high position of the curves in these two divisions has also reflected their growing importance in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been indicated in successive censuses. During 1941, however, the effect of the war on industrial conditions is shown by the fact that the disparity is less than for many years.

Chart 13 shows the course of employment in the last ten years in four large divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel. The proportion that the employees reported in these industries constituted of the total number on the payrolls of all factories furnishing employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics slightly increased last year to 63.5 p.c., from 62 p.c. in 1940.

Normally, employment in each of these divisions shows distinct seasonal fluctuations; such variations are especially pronounced in lumber mills, in which employment alternates to some extent with that in logging. During many years, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing) generally followed more closely the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three. Since the outbreak of hostilities, however, a progressively greater divergence has developed, the pulp and paper group, in general, being less affected by wartime demands than the metal, chemical and some other divisions, which are chiefly responsible for the unprecedented advances in manufacturing as a whole. Nevertheless, the contribution of

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926-1941



the pulp and paper industries to the war effort has been partly responsible for raising their curve to the highest level yet reached. Normally, the pulp and paper group as a whole is not so subject to seasonal fluctuations as the lumber, textile or iron and steel divisions.

The textile group ordinarily shows clearly defined seasonal movements. The influence of wartime demands, and that associated with large increases in the purchasing power of wage-earners, has, however, tended to minimize the seasonal factor. In 1941, for the first time in many years, the level in textiles was below that in manufacturing as a whole, although employment in textiles, as in most other classes of manufacturing, reached a new high in the year under review.

From its position in the summer of 1939 considerably below that of manufacturing as a whole, the curve in the iron and steel group has advanced steeply and uninterruptedly to a level very substantially above; in the course of this unparalleled growth since the declaration of war, seasonal movements, in general, have been very largely eliminated, and the curve has shown an almost perpendicular rise which exceeds that indicated in any other industry, and in any other period.

2.- Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Chart 14 illustrates another phase of the situation, depicting for the years since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures were similar in their major movements, over a lengthy period, a correspondence which is of more than passing interest in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion, and in four of the five economic areas, reached its lowest point in 1933; in British Columbia, however, the minimum, as in the United States, was in 1932.

From its low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. The upward movement in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities assumed even greater proportions in 1941, when new high levels were established in all provinces. The curve in Quebec and Ontario surpassed that for Canada as a whole; the Quebec curve was also rather higher than the Ontario curve. In British Columbia, the general level in manufacturing was quite close to the Dominion level, being only slightly lower. The curves in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were below the average. The movement in these latter areas were not quite so sharply upward as that in the other areas depicted in the chart.

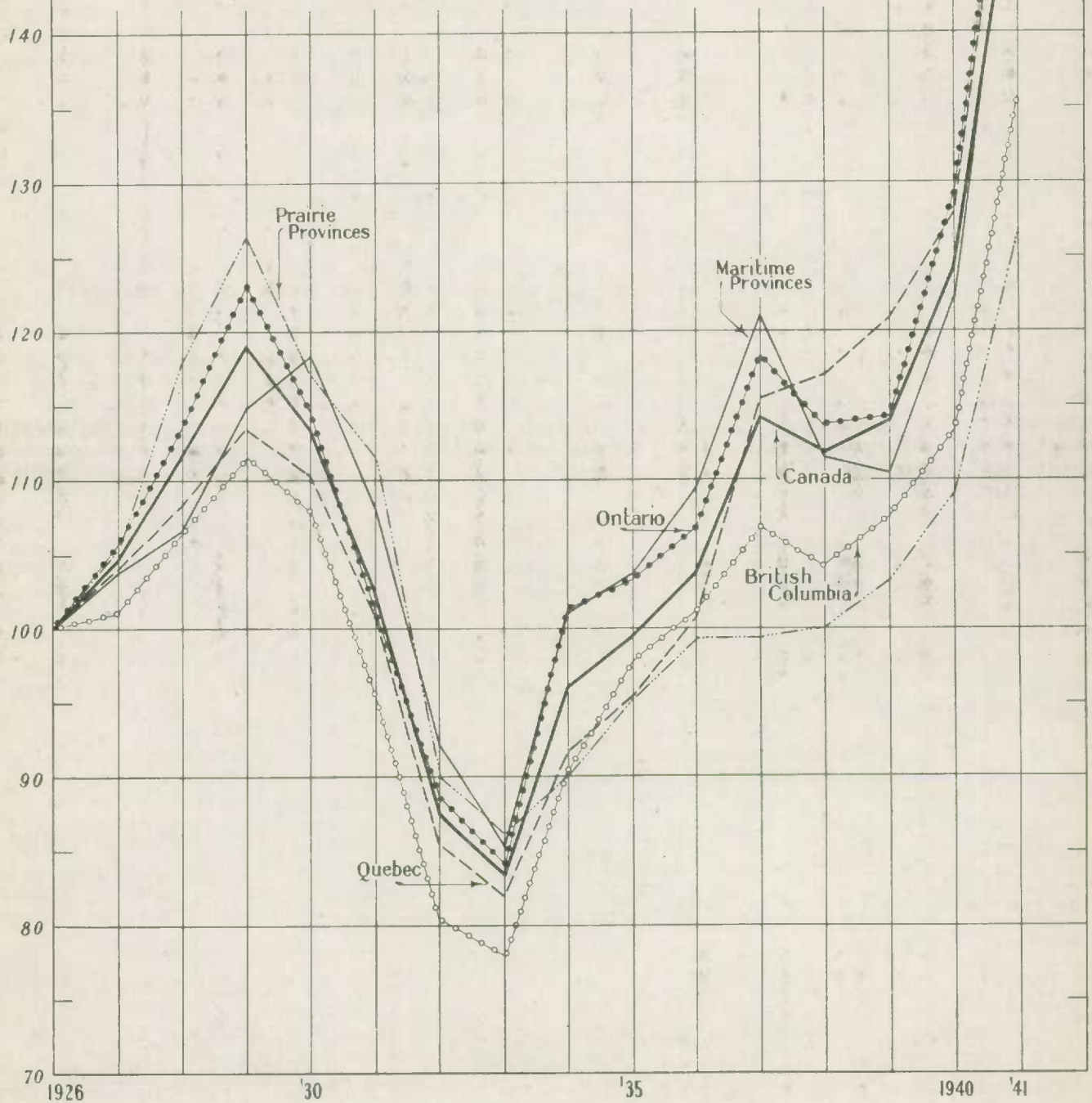
The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada also displayed a considerable similarity over many years, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas were persistently above that for the Dominion as a whole, while those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were generally lower until the close of 1940. In 1941, the great activity in the Eastern Ports raised the Maritime curve to a position considerably above the average. The level in the Prairie Areas also continued above that in Canada as a whole; in British Columbia, the annual average indexes were almost the same, while those in Quebec and Ontario were lower, in spite of the improvement shown over 1940.

The third part of Chart 14 depicts the situation in trading establishments. For a number of reasons, employment in trade tends to show generally greater stability than many other industries. Among these reasons may be mentioned the increasing importance of trade in the general industrial distribution as shown in recent Census enumerations, and the fact that operations in stores, unlike those in factories, cannot be suspended during dull seasons.

The momentum gained in immediately preceding years had carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929; this was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening, extending into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost continuously favourable movement in all five

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS
1926-1941



economic areas. The unusually great volume of purchasing power arising from generally increased employment and earnings throughout the Dominion following the outbreak of war has resulted in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

From 1928, the curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have been consistently above that for Canada as a whole, a favourable position which was maintained during 1941. Since 1937, this has also been true for British Columbia, whose curve showed movements very similar to those indicated in the Dominion as a whole, although it continued at a slightly higher level. A rather more steeply upward trend was shown in the Maritime Area during 1941; this was associated with activity in transportation and with defence concentrations, as well as with the expansion in manufacturing in the Area during the year. For many years, trade in the Prairie Areas has been relatively quieter than in other parts of the Dominion, the disparity shown in the curves gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions over a lengthy period, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion.

3.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1925 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 15. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distributions existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve over a lengthy period was below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for industrial workers, and in these two industries, the provincial indexes for many years have been below the corresponding Dominion figures. Similarly, in 1941, activity in transportation and construction in British Columbia was below the general level. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the predominantly agricultural Prairie Provinces; as elsewhere stated, much of the advances in general employment since the outbreak of hostilities has taken place in manufacturing, which figures much less prominently in the industrial distribution in the Prairie Provinces than in Canada as a whole. Thus, of the total employees reported by the firms co-operating in those provinces at Dec. 1, 1941, only 35 p.c. were engaged in manufacturing, as compared with the Dominion proportion of 58 p.c. The unprecedented activity in manufacturing in recent months is largely responsible for the fact that the curves in Quebec and Ontario are above the average.

4.- Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated.

Chart 16 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison over a number of years has to be made with the Prairie curve, data having been separately tabulated for Manitoba only since 1937. The chart also shows the curve for that province in recent years.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries^{1/} in the total Quebec figures has resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years; in the period since 1933, however, this similarity diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries was relatively quieter in Montreal; prior to the outbreak of hostilities, work on unemployment relief projects was also a greater factor in raising the provincial level than that in Montreal, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities. During 1941, employment generally

^{1/} In 1941, over 47 p.c. of the workers included in the survey for Quebec belonged in Montreal.

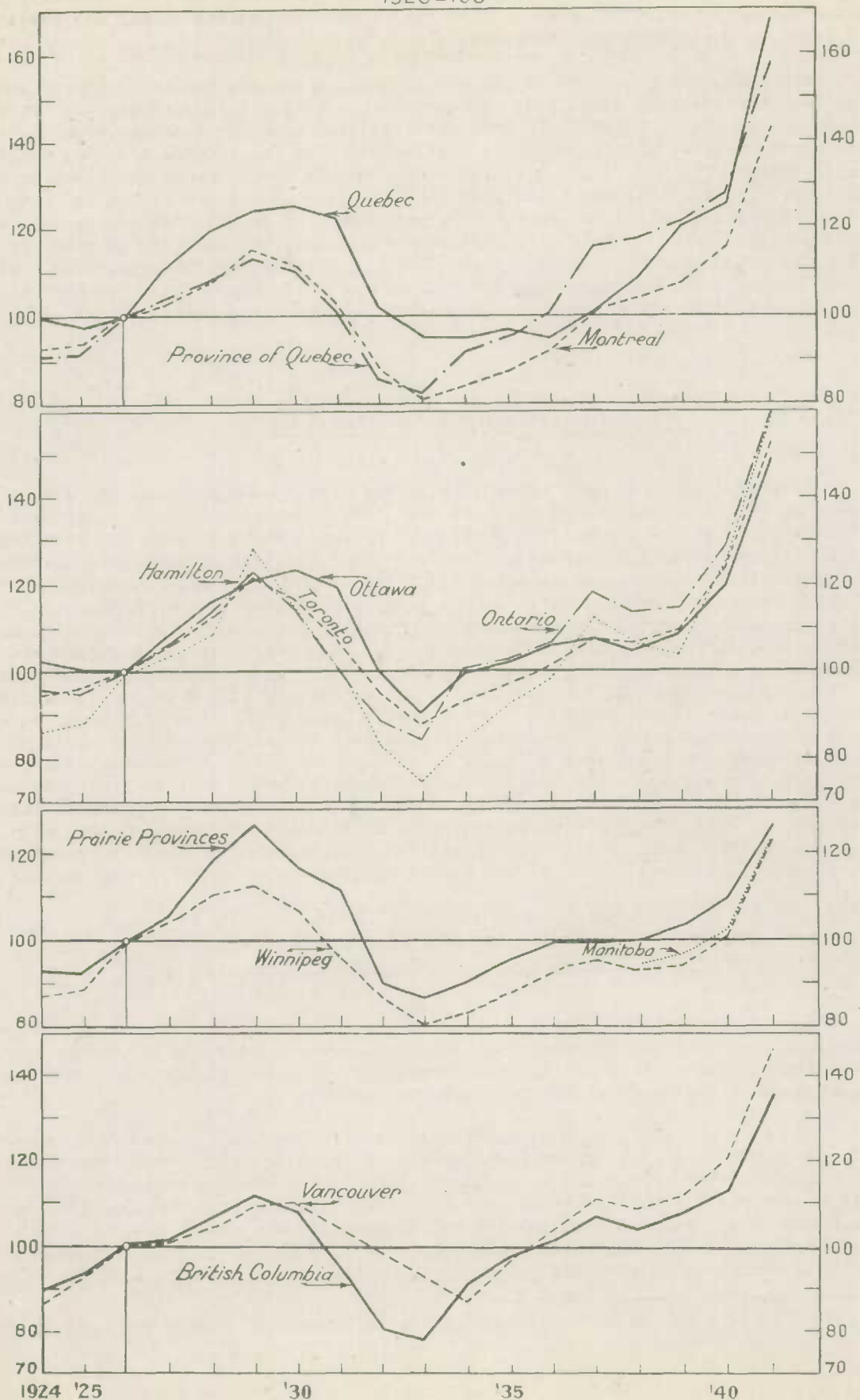
Chart 16

- 40 -

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES

1924-1941

1926 = 100



in the Metropolis showed a smaller gain over 1940 than was reported in the province as a whole, and the disparity between the city and the provincial curves tended to increase rather than to diminish.

In Quebec City, the curve in the earlier part of the period depicted, more or less paralleled that for the province, although it was higher. About 1935, the lines converged, after which the position of the city curve was below that of the province. In 1941, activity in Quebec City showed a sharper gain, raising the level of employment in the city to a level above that of the province.

A fairly close correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves might be expected, in view of the fact that some 30 p.c. of those on the payrolls of the firms furnishing data in Ontario belong in Toronto. Nevertheless, there has until recently been relatively little uniformity in the general movements of employment in the province and the city; the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario have been much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. The persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constitute, however, a considerably large proportion of the Quebec total, the ratio in 1941 having been some 47 p.c. It may be noted that the proportions in both Montreal and Toronto were slightly lower in 1941 than in recently preceding years, a fact which may be associated with the policy of subcontracting followed in expediting war production. While the curve for Ontario, plotted in Chart 16, has for several years been higher than that for any of the cities whose fluctuations are therein depicted, the lines since 1939 have shown similar movements, being almost parallel in this period.

The predominance of the heavy industries in the distribution of wage-earners in Hamilton has ensured great activity in that city, whose curve has followed the same general movements shown in Ontario during the last few years; in 1941, the city and the provincial curves practically converged, the annual index for the former being only fractionally lower than that in Ontario.

In Windsor, (whose curve cannot easily be depicted with those of the other centres), the level of employment has recently been decidedly higher than in either the province or the other municipalities whose curves are depicted in the chart.

The comparison for Winnipeg over a period of years has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures, also plotted, being available only since 1937. During most of the period covered in the chart, employment in the city was lower than in the Prairies as a unit, and in 1938, 1939 and 1940, it was also below the level for Manitoba, although the curves in these years followed the same general movements. In 1941, employment in Winnipeg showed a rather greater expansion than was reported in Manitoba or in the Prairies as a unit; the annual index for the city was fractionally above that for the Province, although it continued below the curve for the Prairie Provinces as a unit.

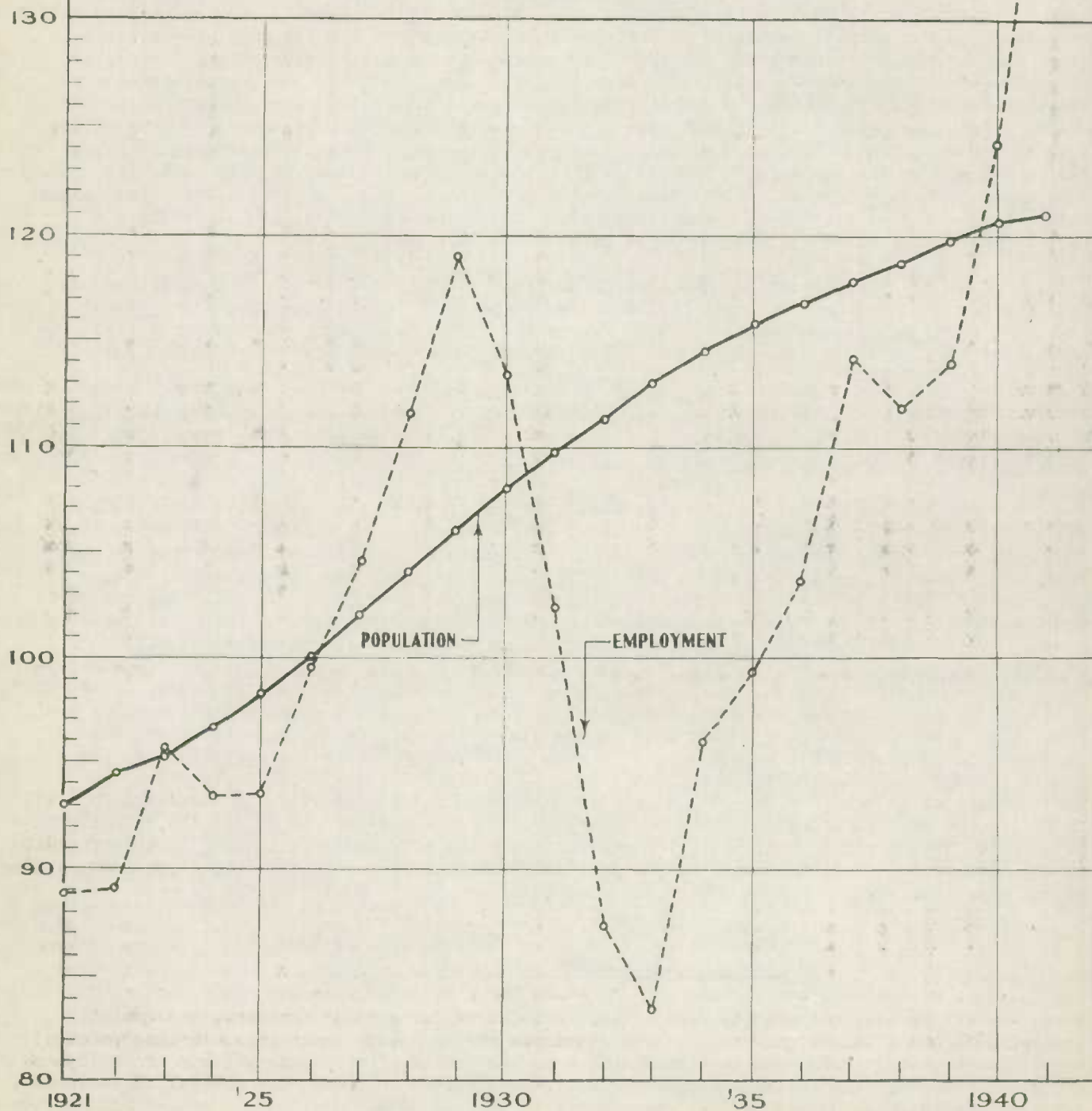
In Vancouver, were situated about 41 p.c. of the total employees reported by the firms in British Columbia who co-operated in the monthly surveys of employment during 1941. Despite this large proportion, there have in many years been considerable variations in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1936, the level in Vancouver has been above that in the province; the disparity in favour of the city slightly increased in 1941. In that year, manufacturing in Vancouver was relatively more active than in British Columbia as a whole, while employment in logging and mining, which affects the situation in the city only in a general way, but is important in the provincial distribution, continued to exert a depressing effect upon the level in British Columbia as a whole.

7.- ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT.

To meet the considerable demand that exists for such information, the Social Analysis Branch of the Bureau has prepared estimates of the total wage-earners in the Dominion, the estimates being based upon data available from the Census, the current surveys of employment and other sources. The estimates formerly made by the Bureau included agricultural wage-earners, but more recently this class has been excluded from the estimates, mainly for lack of information respecting the extent to which the growth of industrial employment has been at the expense of

CHART
SHOWING
THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION
IN
CANADA
in the years
1921-1941

1926=100



that in agriculture.

The following estimates of the number of wage-earners in non-agricultural employment belong to the series published in the bulletin entitled "Recent Expansion of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply";-

Month	(000' omitted)		
	1939	1940	1941
January	2,018	2,167	2,562
February	2,018	2,151	2,564
March	1,989	2,120	2,678
April	2,012	2,165	2,756
May	2,144	2,291	2,899
June	2,195	2,363	2,986
July	2,226	2,424	3,049
August	2,265	2,493	3,082
September	2,307	2,581	3,141
October	2,342	2,638	3,176
November	2,324	2,636	3,198
December	2,202	2,542	3,141

According to these estimates, the total wage-earning body has shown important gains in recent months; the report states that the rate of increase seemed to be approaching stability at approximately 50,000 per month. Such a rate of absorption is about double that indicated in the same period in 1940 over 1939.

The latest estimates give approximately 3,198,000 wage-earners in employment in November, 1941, a figure exceeding by nearly 39 p.c. the estimate for September, 1939. This large increase does not take into account enlistments in the armed forces, which were recently announced as totalling 393,717 from September, 1939, to October, 1941. To an unknown but considerable extent, these persons have been withdrawn from industry, and consequently have had to be replaced in the number of wage-earners at work.

The recruits to the labour market are made up in varying proportions of those previously unemployed, of employers, own-account-workers, young persons leaving school, and women; many of the last-named would not under ordinary circumstances, enter the labour market, at all events after marriage. The sources of the increases are discussed in the bulletin "Recent Expansion of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply" which may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at twenty-five cents a copy.

8.- THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION.

In previous Annual Reviews of Employment, comparisons have been made between the number of persons in employment and the recorded or estimated population. The crude figures of population are used in the absence of any current or recent statistics of the geographical and industrial distribution of wage-earners in the Dominion; it will be sometime before the latter information is obtained from the 1941 census.

The trends of population and of employment as currently reported by employers in the period since 1920 are shown in Chart 17. The years in which the index of employment has been at a higher level than that of general population are relatively few, as compared with those in which the reverse has been the case. The boom culminating in 1929 considerably raised the index of employment, but the distance by which the peak index rose above the population curve was only about one-half the distance by which it declined below the curve of population between 1931 and 1933. A generally upward trend was shown by employment in succeeding years, but it was not until 1939-1940 that its curve rose above that of population. The steeply upward movement in industry since then has, of course, raised the curve of employment by a distance considerably exceeding that which it lost in the period following the 1929 boom.

Comparison of the Numbers of Employees Reported by the Establishments Co-operating in the Monthly Surveys of Employment, with the Figures of Population as Enumerated in the Decennial Census of 1931 and 1941.

Areas and Provinces	Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1941.					Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1931.		
	Total Population 2/ at June 1, 1941, as enumerated in the Decennial Census	Total number on the staffs of the reporting firms at June 1, 1941, in:-		Proportion that total number of employees of firms furnish- ing employment data for June 1, 1941, constituted of total enumerated population as 100.		Proportion that total number of wage-earners reported at work in all industries at Census date, con- stituted of the total enumerated population as 100	Proportion that total number of wage-earners reported at work at Census date in the industries included in the employ- ment surveys, constituted of the total enumerated population as 100	Proportion that total number of employees of firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1931, constituted of total enumerated population as 100
		Eight 3/ leading indus- tries	Nine 4/ leading indus- tries	P.C. in eight 3/ leading in- dustries	P.C. in nine 4/ leading in- dustries			
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritimes	1,120,486	115,291	118,439	10.3	10.6	17.3	10.9	7.1
Prince Edward Island	93,919	2,079	2,307	2.2	2.5	13.1	5.9	1/
Nova Scotia	573,190	68,611	70,364	12.0	12.3	18.5	12.2	1/
New Brunswick	453,377	44,601	45,768	9.8	10.1	16.6	10.5	1/
Quebec	3,319,640	457,959	474,989	13.8	14.3	20.1	14.1	9.7
Ontario	3,756,632	657,368	685,197	17.5	18.2	23.5	15.9	11.2
Prairies	2,398,587	173,683	182,102	7.2	7.6	15.4	8.0	5.3
Manitoba	722,447	81,755	85,787	11.3	11.9	19.2	11.4	1/
Saskatchewan	887,747	35,308	37,454	4.0	4.2	12.7	5.3	1/
Alberta	788,393	56,620	58,851	7.2	7.5	15.3	8.0	1/
British Columbia	809,203	124,533	128,067	15.4	15.8	25.4	17.7	11.4
Yukon and N.W.T.	15,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	11,419,896	1,528,834	1,588,794	13.4	13.9	20.2	13.2	9.1

1/ Statistics for the Provinces in the Maritime and Prairie Areas were not separately compiled in 1931.

2/ Preliminary figures.

3/ Includes manufacturing, mining, logging, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade.

4/ Includes the eight industries above enumerated and finance, for which statistics were not available in 1931.

The table on page 44 affords a comparison of the data on employment with the preliminary figures of population in the various provinces, as enumerated in the 1941 Census. The statistics of employment are given with and without the finance group, which was not covered in the monthly surveys in 1931. The table also gives a comparison of the figures of employment and total enumerated population according to the Census of 1931.

In Canada as a whole, between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total population at June 1, 1941, was employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and earnings. This proportion considerably exceeded that of 9.1 p.c. indicated in the 1931 Census. At that time, the total number at work in all establishments in the industries coming within the scope of the current surveys, constituted just over 13 p.c. of the aggregate population; that is, the total possible coverage, (had data been available from all establishments, large and small, in the industries included) would have been about 13 p.c. of the total population. The percentage of the total population of whose employment there is now current record, thus slightly exceeds the total proportion of the population at work in the comparable industries as enumerated in the 1931 Census; considerable unemployment then existed, the total number unemployed from all causes having been 469,958, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total population.

A further comparison of the data shows that where the total population in the last decade has grown by just over ten p.c., there has been an increase of 47 p.c. in the recorded employment between June 1, 1931, and June 1, 1941. The following reasons mainly account for the disparity:- (1) The growth in population, but more particularly, the unprecedented expansion in industrial production as a result of the war. (2) The virtual disappearance of unemployment among the physically fit. (3) The growing concentration of workers in the larger units of production, probably often at the expense of the smaller establishments and of industries not included in the current surveys (such as agriculture). The movement of employers and own-account workers into the wage-earning category in consequence of wartime conditions no doubt also enters into the picture. (4) The growth in the number of employers^{1/} furnishing current data on employment.

In responding to the influence of these various factors, the current monthly statistics of employment have not only maintained, but have also extended their capacity to depict the situation among the great body of wage-earners in the Dominion.

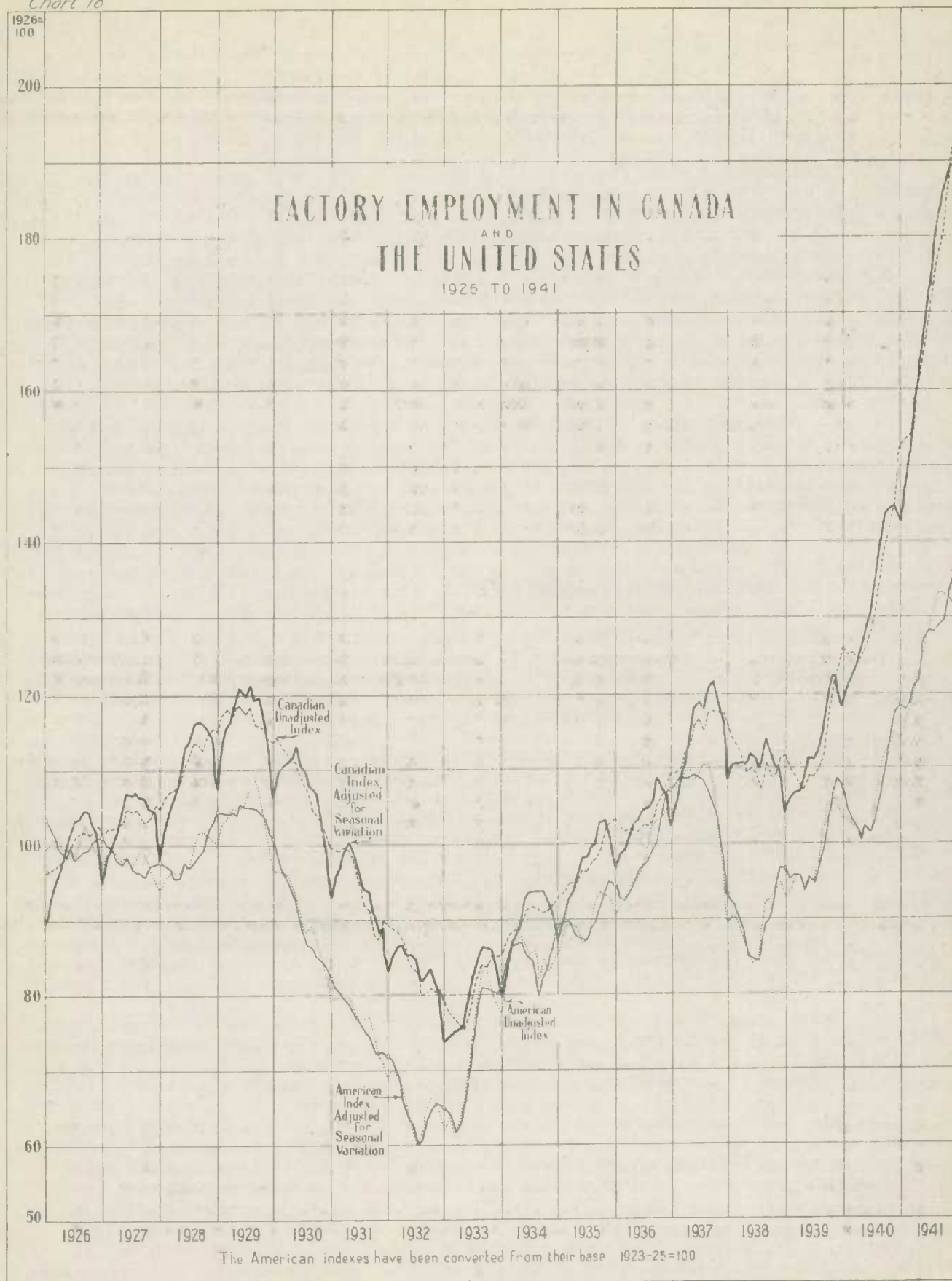
Provincial Representation of Industrial Workers- According to the table on page 44 the co-operating firms in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan employed at June 1, 1941, relatively small proportions of the total population in those two provinces, in which agriculture predominates in the industrial pattern; agriculture is, of course, excluded from the current surveys of employment. In the other provinces, where industrial activity is more diversified and industries operate on a larger scale, the coverage of total population was decidedly greater, ranging, in accordance with the industrial distribution, from between seven and eight p.c. in Alberta, to some 17 or 18 p.c. in Ontario. The proportion in Quebec was also high; if comparisons were made with the population of working age, the percentages in Quebec and Ontario would probably be quite close.^{2/} Marked similarity in the proportions for those two provinces was shown in the comparison^{2/} with the figures obtained in the National Registration of those aged sixteen and over, taken in August, 1940.

In all areas, there has been a growth in the proportion of the total population included in the monthly statistics of employment between 1931 and 1941: the variations in the size of these increases are governed almost entirely by the industrial pattern within the area, and by the differences in the size of the usual unit of production therein.

When industrial activity in Canada was at its all-time maximum at Dec. 1, 1941, the monthly surveys of employment reflected the general geographical and industrial distribution and the current weekly earnings of 153 persons in each 1,000 of the total enumerated population. These wage-earners constitute an extremely large proportion of the total wage-earning body in

^{1/} Adjustment for this growth is made in the index numbers of employment, which are therefore comparable throughout the record.

^{2/} At that time, the employees of the co-operating establishments constituted 19.1 p.c. of the total population aged 16 and over in Quebec, and 19.7 p.c. in Ontario. See the Annual Review of Employment for 1940.



the Dominion; to a considerable extent, the workers included in the current surveys are the heads of households, and with their families, form an even greater percentage of the total population. As consumers, they make up a highly important group, particularly when their earning power is in direct relation to the fluctuations in current economic and business conditions. These facts emphasize the value of the monthly surveys of employment and of the current statistics of earnings, to social workers, economists, students of business conditions and advertisers generally in the Dominion.

9.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States,^{1/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used for the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used, makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. Nevertheless, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

MANUFACTURING.

The base period at present used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. On the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure for the States was 101.7; the conversion to the latter therefore slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves, depicted in Chart 18, correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, shown in the same chart. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{2/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

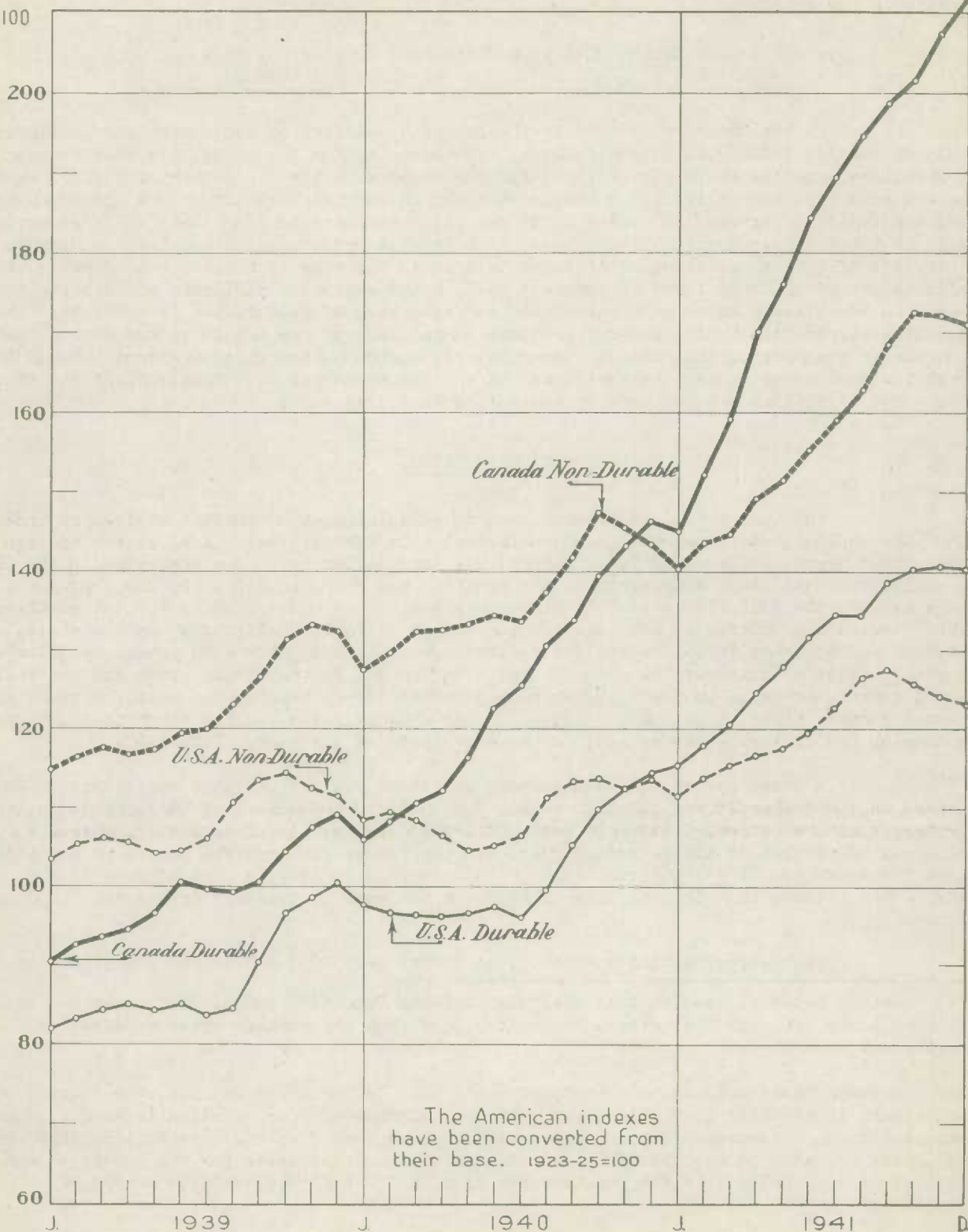
The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933

^{1/} The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

^{2/} For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES
OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS
IN
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
1939-1941

1926=100



carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the United States, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in this country. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937. It is also of interest to note that activity in manufacturing in the States in the latter year was greater than in 1929, the almost traditional boom-year in the pre-war era; in the Dominion, however, the number employed in manufacturing in 1937 was not equal to that of 1929.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but again in this instance the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. In 1939, employment in each country gained considerably during the twelve months, although the improvement in Canada was rather greater than in the United States. This difference in the rate of acceleration, which continued in 1940, became decidedly more marked in 1941 as the Dominion's war effort gained in momentum. Thus the American all-manufacturing index increased by 16.0 p.c. from January to December of last year, while the similar figure for Canada^{1/} advanced by 33.0 p.c.; the annual average for the United States was 18.7 p.c. higher than in 1940, while the Canadian average was 28.8 p.c. above that for the preceding year. In the durable goods class, the American index was 28.5 p.c. higher than in 1940, and that for the non-durable goods was only 9.9 p.c. higher. In the Dominion, the former group advanced by 46.5 p.c. and the latter by 15.2 p.c. in 1941 over 1940.

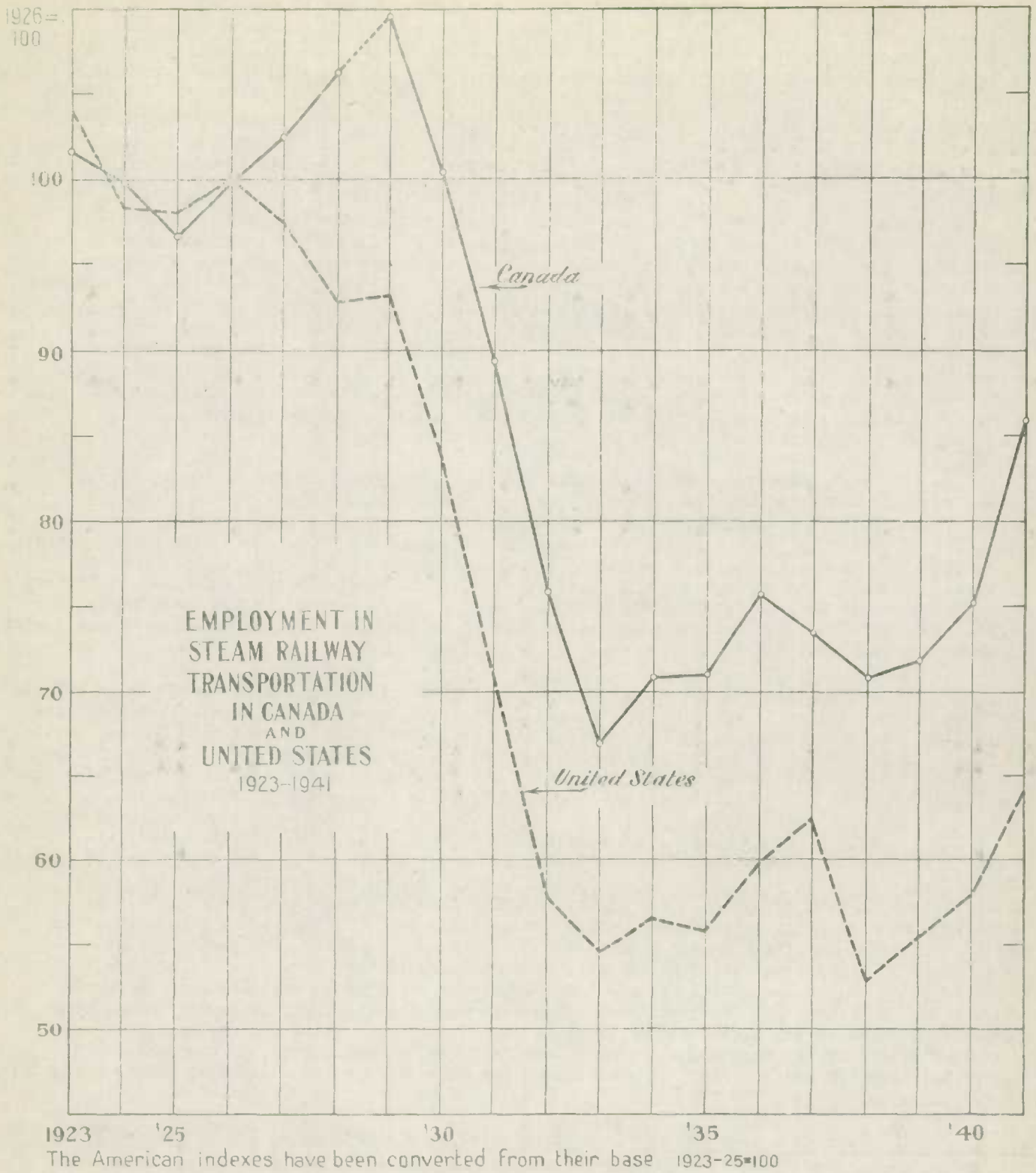
These comparisons of the general course of employment in manufacturing over a number of years in Canada and the United States have shown that, in spite of the generally larger seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there is on the whole a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. To some slight extent, this may be due to the inclusion of a higher proportion of salaried workers in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject.

The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for September, 1941, when the average staff was not quite 221. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was just under 137, while the average in 1941 was 125.

Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishments, are probable differences in the normal industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The distributions in both countries, have altered considerably as a result of the war; this is probably more especially so in Canada, where the mobilization of industry was commenced at an earlier date. It is likely that the distributions will tend to become increasingly similar, as a result of the concentration of industry on production for the war. The differences normally found in the industrial distribution of persons employed in manufacturing in Canada and the United States, are important in their effect upon the fluctuations in the index, since factories engaged in the production of goods for immediate consumption may ordinarily enjoy a greater stability in employment than those manufacturing durable goods; in the past, this factor has probably had an effect in stabilizing the general curve of employment in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Chart 19 traces for the last three years, the course of employment in factories

1/ For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



turning out durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. Employment in the latter class in both countries in the years immediately preceding the war was at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods, but since the last quarter of 1939, this situation has been reversed, employment in the production of durable goods accelerating much more swiftly. The upward movement during 1941 in the Dominion was, however, at a much greater rate, and the divergence between the curves for the durable and the non-durable class became much more pronounced here than in the United States. The increasing disparity in the two curves in the Dominion, and between the Canadian and American curves is of course largely due to the fact that ours depict the situation resulting from a state of war existing for a period of up to 27 months, while open warfare for the United States commenced only in December, 1941.

During 1940, the American index number in the durable goods industries rose from Jan. 15 to Dec. 15 by 17.3 p.c., as compared with a growth of 37.9 between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the Canadian index. In 1941, the advance in the United States amounted to 21.7 p.c. from January to December, while in the Dominion the increase was 46.2 p.c.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is for obvious reasons usually smaller than that for durable goods, in both Canadian and American factories; the general fluctuations in this country in recent years have not been so pronounced as in the States.

Following the recession of 1938, employment in the non-durable groups in 1939 showed a generally upward course in both countries, although the gains were not large. In 1940, employment on the whole in the non-durable goods industries in the States showed little change from the preceding year, while that in the Dominion was 11.9 p.c. higher. During the year just passed, the Canadian index rose by 15.2 p.c., while the American average was higher by 9.9 p.c.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Chart 20 shows the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class 1 railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; the earlier data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, and the later statistics from 1935-39 as 100, to the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures.

In recent years, employment on railways in the Dominion has been at a relatively higher level than on the American roads, although the movements of the curves for the two countries have been similar. Thus, the recession of 1938 was followed by moderate improvement in 1939, when the gain in the States was slightly greater than in Canada.

In 1940 and 1941 this situation was reversed, employment in Canada advancing to a greater extent than in the States. The American index rose from 57.6 in 1940 to 63.9 in 1941, while the Canadian index advanced from 75.2 in the former, to 85.9 in the latter year. In each country, the 1941 figure was the highest in any year since 1931.

10.- STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

For many years, it has been recognized that the current surveys of employment would reach maximum usefulness only when complemented by statistics showing the earnings of those in employment. As the turn of events in the war intensified the need for complete mobilization of the industrial and manpower resources of the Dominion, the necessity for having available all possible up-to-date information relating to industrial conditions became increasingly urgent. Accordingly, the Bureau was instructed to undertake the collection of current payroll statistics from employers as from the end of March, 1941.

The preparation of the additional data involves considerably more work in the offices of the co-operating establishments, but the value of the information on earnings has

been generally recognized, and the more elaborate returns have been cheerfully furnished by a great majority of firms on the mailing list. The Bureau takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the excellent co-operation received from employers and their officers, at a time when demands upon them for statistical data are being multiplied, and office administration is attended by unusual difficulties.

1.- The Questionnaire, and the Method Used in Preparing the
Payroll Statistics.

The questionnaire now used calls for a statement of the number of persons employed in the last pay period in each month, together with a statement of the aggregate earnings of such persons as paid on their last payday in each month; the employees and their earnings are to be grouped according to the periods for which they are paid, whether this be a week, a fortnight, half a month, a month, etc. The overlapping of pay periods between months, the differences in the lengths of the calendar months, and the variety in the methods of payment followed in industry, make it impossible, in a quickly-prepared current survey, to tabulate statistics for the calendar month. Accordingly, the Bureau takes the amounts of the payrolls disbursed for services rendered in one week in each month as being representative of the current trends in earnings, and data furnished for any period exceeding a week are reduced for tabulation, by the appropriate proportions, to the amounts which would be earned, on the average, by such employees in one week. A further description of the method used in tabulating these payroll statistics is given in the note at the foot of this page.

The collection of the information on earnings inevitably had some effect upon the statistics of employment. The questionnaire formerly used had asked for a statement showing the number employed at a given date; the new form, in asking for earnings, required statistics of those employed in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the reported payrolls. As a general rule, the number on the payroll is higher than the number at work at a single date, particularly when any considerable proportion of casual labour is employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The tendency therefore is for the new card to raise the figures of employment.

The first tabulation of the information on employment and earnings, that for March, 1941, revealed the need for action to overcome so far as possible the serious loss of comparability which might have resulted from the use of the new form. The individual returns from employers were accordingly carefully scrutinized, and adjustments were made to remove discrepancies due to the inclusion of employees theretofore omitted from the current data. The second and subsequent tabulations made it appear that a fair measure of success had attended these efforts, so that, in general, the loss in the comparability of the statistics obtained on the former and the present questionnaire has been reduced to a minimum. The rare exceptions are those cases where the casual labour constitutes a large proportion of the total working force.

A complication having an opposite effect on the statistics developed from the use of the new questionnaire in the case of the logging industry. In the past, many firms working through jobbers had furnished information showing the number of men employed by their contractors, whose camps frequently are situated in remote districts. However, in a number of cases, employers are unable to report on the earnings of those employed by their jobbers. Accordingly, the current statistics probably represent a rather smaller proportion of the total number employed in logging than was formerly the case. How far the index of employment in logging is influenced by this factor depends upon the extent of the practice of working through jobbers, a practice which apparently may vary from year to year in response to local and other conditions.

The task of collecting the current statistics of earnings has been complicated by the lack of any readily available data with which they can be compared to determine their accuracy, the extent to which the payments made by the companies co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment typify the earnings in industry as a whole, and the degree to which they may be influenced by seasonal trends. The difficulty of forming judgment in regard to these factors is intensified by the abnormal conditions resulting from the war, which affect the industrial, the occupational, the sex and the age distributions of wage-earners, as well as their rates of pay and their hours of work.

The data furnished by employers are carefully checked from month to month to ensure their accuracy and consistency. As a means to this end, a figure of average per capita weekly earnings is calculated for each establishment every month; where variations in successive figures are not accounted for, explanation and verification are sought from the firm. The fact that in the majority of cases, the per capita figures in the individual establishments fluctuate in reasonably close degree around the general average for the industry in which they are coded, affords proof that, on the whole, the statistics of earnings are accurate and representative. Nevertheless, greater experience in dealing with the returns may well bring modifications and improvements in the figures now being tabulated, which must therefore be regarded as subject to revision.

The information obtained in the first two tabulations of current payrolls was incomplete, a number of large employers with widely distributed operations having been unable to forward the data without a lapse of some time in which to affect the necessary arrangements. The statistics for the last week in March and in April have therefore been disregarded.

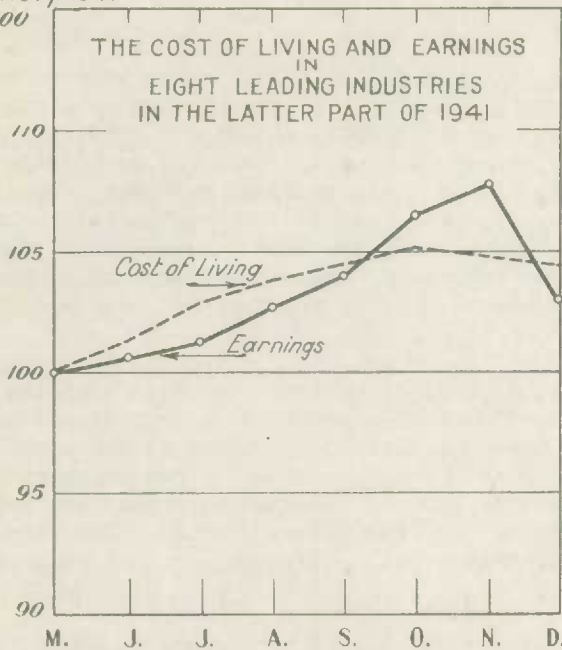
2.- Comparison of the Current Statistics of Payrolls With the Latest Data of the Census of Manufactures.

The only recent information on earnings in the Dominion is that on a yearly basis obtained in the Annual Census of Industry; for obvious reasons, this does not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison for the current weekly earnings, but in the absence of any better comparison, or indeed, of any other possible comparison, the following brief review has been prepared.

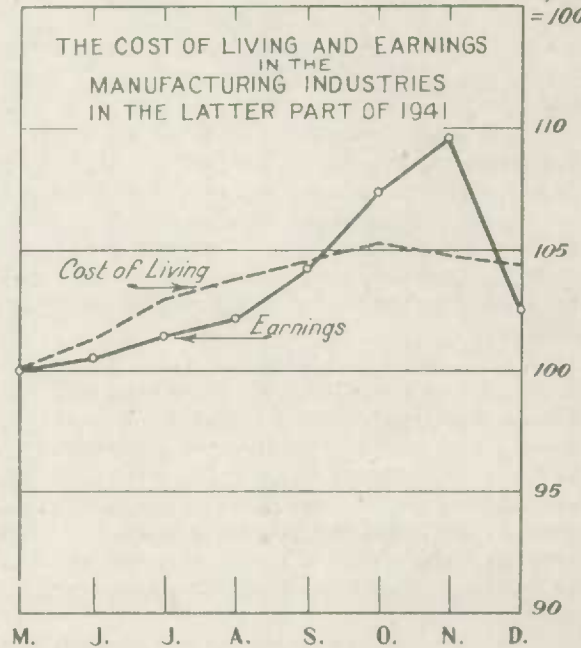
During 1939, the latest year for which general data are available, the annual earnings reported to the Census of Manufactures aggregated \$737,811,153; the number of employees was 658,114. This sum, divided by 52, represented an average weekly payroll of \$14,188,676.

RECENT TRENDS OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF LIVING

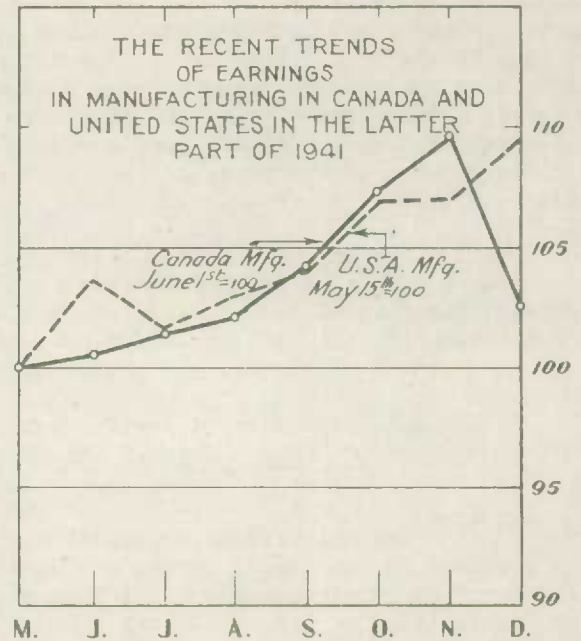
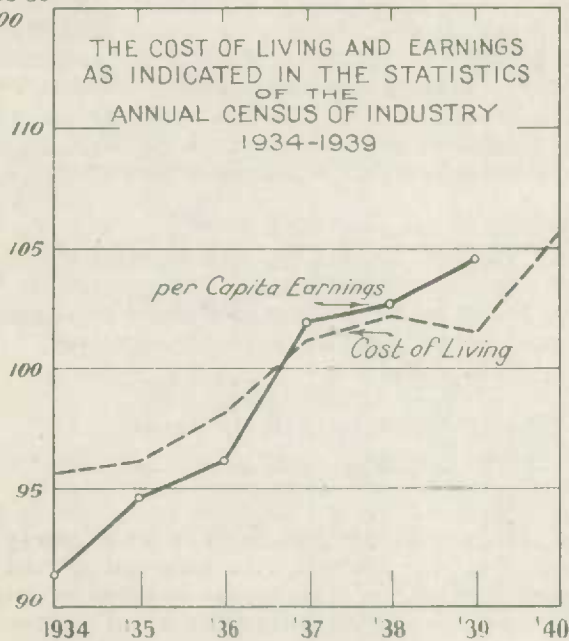
June 1st 1941
=100



June 1st 1941
=100



1935-39
=100



The Census figures include statistics for many smaller factories which do not come within the scope^{1/} of the current surveys; on the whole, it is probable that the earnings in these smaller establishments are below the general average, partly because they tend, in the main, to belong to the classes in which earnings are relatively low.

The unprecedented growth in industry in recent months has increased the personnel of the manufacturers co-operating in the Bureau's monthly surveys of employment, to an average of 935,593 during the last seven months of 1941, while the aggregate weekly earnings averaged \$24,916,965. The number of employees substantially exceeds the total reported in the 1939 Census of Manufactures for establishments of all sizes; the gain of some 42 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by an increase of 76 p.c. over the 1939 average weekly earnings. The disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls is a result of higher wage rates, cost-of-living allowances, overtime, and the concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Some of the gain in earnings may also be due to seasonal factors, since payrolls, like employment, probably average higher in the second half of the year than in the first six months. The much greater growth in the reported total of disbursements in salaries and wages than in employment, is not unreasonable^{2/} under the influence of wartime conditions prevailing since the 1939 figures were obtained.

According to the latest Census, the average per capita earnings in manufacturing was about \$21.56, the average being obtained by dividing the annual average earnings by 52. The per capita average in one week in each of the last seven months of 1941 was \$26.60. This was 23.4 p.c.^{3/} higher than the Census average for 1939. In view of the increasing dilution of labour on the one hand, and on the other, of the great increase in aggregate payrolls, the advance in the per capita average, like that in the reported aggregate earnings, seems quite reasonable, particularly in view of the steps taken to regulate prices and wages. It must be pointed out that these comparisons can be considered only as indicative of the movements of earnings in a very general way, since the brevity of the Canadian record precludes any of the qualifications in regard to the figures which experience may later prove to be necessary. Again, the Census averages used in making these comparisons are very rough averages, without any of the adjustments which may be required to bring about complete comparability.

3.- Changes in Earnings and in the Cost-of-Living in 1941.

A comparison between the course of the index number of the cost-of-living compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau, and the current figures on earnings is interesting, even though the experience with the payroll statistics is so brief and, lacking any information respecting the seasonal movements of earnings, the value of the comparisons is necessarily limited. However, Charts on Page 54 show the movements in the period for which current data on earnings are available.

In the first and second parts of this chart are given curves showing the course of the index numbers of the cost-of-living and of average weekly earnings in all industries and in manufacturing, in the period since May. The cost-of-living index has been recalculated on the June 2, 1941, figure as 100 for comparison with the index numbers of earnings; the base figures of the latter are the average earnings paid on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May.

Until September, the cost-of-living curve was at a slightly higher level than that of the average per capita earnings; this was partly due to the continued dilution of labour, which has been a feature of the situation in recent months, and is no doubt in accordance with the seasonal trend of the average earnings, in contradiction to the movement of aggregate payrolls. In the succeeding period, however, the situation altered; while the cost-of-living

1/ The current surveys are limited in the main to data from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls.

2/ The American index of employment increased by 27.7 p.c. from 1939 to 1941, while the index of payrolls rose by 61.3 p.c. in the same period.

3/ A statement recently issued by the Washington Department of Labor shows an increase of almost 34 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries from September, 1939, to November, 1941. The increase in Canada from the 1939 average to the per capita figure of \$28.15 paid on Dec. 1, 1941, was 30.6 p.c.

curve flattened out, the index of average earnings in all industries continued its upward movement, until the holiday season in December. The extension of the practice of paying cost-of-living allowances, originally instituted under P.C. 7440, was reflected in the more favourable position of the payroll index towards the end of the period; it is also likely that the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with the fact that there were seasonal layoffs among workers in the lower brackets of earnings, also contributed largely to the result.

The third part of this chart depicts the curve of the annual index number of the cost-of-living from 1934 to 1940, together with the curve of average per capita earnings in manufacturing establishments from 1934 to 1939, as obtained in the Annual Census of Industry.

The index of average earnings in manufacturing in the depression years was rather below the index of the cost-of-living, probably due to a considerable extent to part-time work, as well as to a proportionately lower level of employment in the production of durable goods, in which as a general rule the rates of earnings are relatively high. The movement of both curves, however, was upward. With the establishment of a better equilibrium as between plants producing durable and non-durable goods, and also as a result of greater stability in employment, the curve of earnings from 1937 rather outdistanced the cost-of-living curve. When wages' and salaries' data for 1940 and 1941 are available for plotting with the latter, the disparity in the two curves will no doubt considerably exceed that shown during 1939.

The fourth part of this chart dealing with recent trends in earnings, depicts the course of average weekly earnings in manufacturing in the Dominion and the United States. The American data are converted to the May 15, 1941, base as 100 for comparison with the Canadian figures, which, as already stated, are plotted in Chart 21 on the base June 1, 1941, as 100; the earnings are those paid on or about that date for services rendered in the last week in May.

The declines in the American curve of earnings in July and November were attributed in the main, to the Fourth of July and the Armistice Day holidays, the American statistics showing the number of employees and the earnings in the pay period nearest to the fifteenth of the month. The falling-off in the Canadian index of earnings as paid on or about Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, was due to a loss of working time over the holidays, which would not affect the earnings paid on or about Dec. 15 to those employed in American factories. It appears from this chart that until December, the average earnings in the period of observation rose rather more rapidly in Canada than in the United States, the change-over from a peace to a wartime economy having naturally reached a more advanced stage in this country, in view of the much longer period in which we have been at war. There is, however, a general similarity in the curves for the two countries in the brief period for which comparison is possible.

4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EARNINGS.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings; their employees constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate, or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 summarize the statistics of employment and earnings as obtained in recent tabulations, for the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups. The index numbers of employment appear in these tables, as elsewhere published, with the 1926 average as 100, but are also shown converted to the June 1, 1941, base as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of earnings, which are calculated upon the

amounts distributed at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the preceding week.

In Part 1 of Table 8 are given index numbers of earnings in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole, while the second part of the table contains for the same industries, index numbers of employment which have been converted from their original base of 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the indexes of earnings.

It must be noted that the index numbers of employment as originally calculated on the 1926 average as 100, should be used for every purpose except in comparison with the statistics of payrolls. When possible, the data of employment and earnings will be issued with the same basic period; this conversion will, however, require a considerable length of time, and in the meantime, the second index has been prepared to facilitate comparisons of the movements of employment and earnings.

Earnings By Economic Areas.- In all sections of the country, the payrolls disbursed in the latter part of 1941 increased at a relatively higher rate than employment. The greatest proportionate advances were in the Maritimes; it is probable that seasonal factors affecting the situation in the latter months of the year operate with greater strength in those provinces than elsewhere. The existence of industrial disputes during May also lowered the basic earnings on which the index is calculated. In the other areas, the disparity in the growth of employment and earnings has generally been fairly uniform; thus, in Ontario, the increase in payrolls from May 1 to Dec. 1 exceeded that in employment by 8.7 points; in the Prairie Provinces, by 8.9 points; in British Columbia, by nine points, and in Quebec, by 9.6 points. In the Dominion as a whole the gain in the reported payrolls exceeds by 9.1 points the advance in the number of employees. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the variation from the average is therefore comparatively slight.

The reported per capita averages in Ontario and British Columbia were higher than elsewhere; in each of these provinces considerable proportions of the employees are engaged in the "heavy" industries. Overtime work is therefore an important factor at the present time, while the employment of relatively large percentages of male workers also results in higher-than-average payrolls.

The increases in the average weekly earnings of the individual employees from June 1 to Dec. 1 varied as follows:- \$1.94 in Quebec, \$2.13 in the Prairie Provinces; \$2.19 in Ontario; \$2.34 in British Columbia and \$2.62 in the Maritime Provinces. The large gain in the last-named is accounted for by the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

Earnings by Cities.- In studying the comparative figures for the cities, as for the provinces, the industrial and the sex distributions must be borne in mind; the former factor also largely dictates the presence or the absence of overtime work, which contributes in no small degree to the high average earnings in some centres. Again, the fact that in several cases, the aggregates of employment and earnings are relatively small tends to exaggerate the fluctuations, also stressing the reaction to conditions prevailing in particular industries or establishments. The figures for such centres are representative in themselves, but caution should be exercised in comparing the percentages of change and the index numbers with these for the larger units of population.

The highest average earnings in the eight cities for which data are segregated are in Windsor and Hamilton, where, as already stated, the heavy industries predominate in the industrial distribution, with a consequently large proportion of male workers. The average weekly earnings in Toronto and Vancouver in the period of observation were also above the Dominion mean, partly for the same reasons as given in connection with the averages in Windsor and Hamilton. The extensive use of overtime work also contributes to the generally high level of earnings in those four centres.

The greatest growth in the index of weekly earnings paid at Dec. 1 as compared with June 1, was in Quebec City, with Vancouver in second place; the index numbers in those cities are higher than in Quebec Province and British Columbia, respectively, also exceeding the Dominion average. In Windsor, the growth in aggregate earnings at Dec. 1 paralleled that in employment; the situation during considerable periods of 1941 was affected by shortage of materials, partly resulting from industrial disputes. Nevertheless, the rate of earnings in

that city, as already stated, was unusually high.

Earnings by Industries.- The figures of earnings shown for the various industrial groups in Tables 8, 9 and 10, like those of employment, are affected by seasonal movements, sex and age distribution and dilution of labour, the occurrence of overtime and part-time work, of industrial disputes and by many other factors, both local and of wider application. It must be emphasized that the brief experience with the statistics of earnings has been wholly under wartime conditions, a situation which greatly increases the difficulty of determining the reliability of the data, as well as the extent to which the indicated variations within, and between the various industries may be of seasonal or other origin, and how far their range may be normal or abnormal.

In general, the growth in employment and earnings in the manufacturing industries has exceeded that in other classes in the period for which data are available; the Dec. 1 index of earnings in the former was 123.4, while that in the non-manufacturing divisions was 114.1. In the same period, the index of employment in manufacturing increased by 12.1 p.c. as compared with the advance of 8.2 p.c. in other classes.

Within the manufacturing group, especially large advances have been recorded in iron and steel, in which there has been an increase of 35 p.c. in the six months of observation. This greatly exceeds the gain of 22 p.c. reported in the same period in the number of persons employed. Still more striking, are the advances indicated in steel shipbuilding, where the increase of 60.6 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed has been accompanied by that of 41 p.c. in the staffs reported. The expansion in the non-ferrous metal products has also been noteworthy, the earnings having risen by 28 p.c., and the employees, by almost 12 p.c.

The payroll disbursements in the various groups of manufacturing were generally higher at Dec. 1 than in the period selected as a base; the single exception is electric light and power, in which there was a falling-off of 1.9 p.c. in employees from June 1 to Dec. 1, accompanied by a reduction of 0.6 p.c. in the earnings of these persons. Only in the fur and automobile groups has the percentage increase in employment exceeded that in the aggregate earnings. There are, however, several cases where the average per capita earnings have declined as a result of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers.

In the non-manufacturing classes, as already stated, the growth in employment has, in most cases, been on a smaller scale than in manufacturing, and the percentage gains in earnings were also smaller. In some industries, employment was quieter at the first of December than at June 1, due mainly to seasonal causes. This is the case in metallic ore mining, services, wholesale trade and railway construction, which afforded less employment at the first of December than at the first of June; the reduction in metallic ore mining was largely the result of industrial disputes. Of these four industries, metallic mining, services and trade reported larger payrolls at the end of the period of observation than at the basic period, while the falling-off in earnings in railway construction was relatively smaller than that reported in employment.

In transportation, an increase of 4.9 p.c. in the number of employees has been accompanied by a gain of 16.2 p.c. in their aggregate payrolls. Much of the advance in the latter took place among steam railway employees. In communications, 3.5 p.c. more employees were reported, while the earnings in the group as a whole rose by 5.1 p.c.

Employment in trade rose by 6.6 p.c. and the aggregate earnings by 9.2 p.c. in the period of observation. A large proportion of the total gain in the latter was indicated in the wholesale division.

In logging, the number of workers reported increased to a rather greater extent than the payrolls; this was due to the fact that the men covered in the returns are frequently not employed throughout the whole of the pay period, while those taken on during a period of expansion ordinarily receive lower wages than the more experienced employees. The per capita average earnings in logging are below the average; this is partly because the reported data make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men employed in bush work. The differences in the earnings of bushmen in the various

provinces are more pronounced than in most other industries, those reported in British Columbia being decidedly higher than elsewhere.

In services also, the individual earnings are relatively low, partly for the reasons given above in partial explanation of the less-than-average figure in logging. The employment of a large proportion of female workers and of part-time helpers also contributes to the result. Again, in the case of the employees of hotels and restaurants, "tips" from patrons are frequently relied upon to supplement the wages paid.

For the finance division, it was not possible to obtain statistics for payrolls before the late summer of 1941. In the period for which data are available, the reported earnings tend to raise the general average based on statistics for the manufacturing, mining, logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, in which the per capita figure averaged \$26.69, compared with \$26.78 when the payrolls for the finance group are included. In the latter, the per capita average approximated \$29.02 in the period of observation.

In March, 1941, the monthly earnings of the 65,606 persons then employed by the Dominion Government amounted to \$7,691,857, a per capita weekly average of \$27.06. These figures are not included in any of the aggregates or averages elsewhere shown in this report.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 contain summaries of the statistics of employment and earnings, in the latter part of 1941, for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries. Table 8 gives index numbers of payrolls for a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 9 and 10 contain data for certain industries in the economic areas and the cities. The second part in each of the last three tables shows index numbers of employment converted from their original base (1926=100), to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1925=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1941.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	106.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	82.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	103.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	83.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	103.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average, 1940	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0	134.2
Feb. 1	135.2	130.5	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0	135.2
Mar. 1	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8	135.3
Apr. 1	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4	141.3
May 1	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	145.5
June 1	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9	152.9
July 1	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2	157.4
Aug. 1	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6	160.6
Sept. 1	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8	162.7
Oct. 1	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4	165.8
Nov. 1	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.1	117.5	204.8	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5	168.8
Average -1941	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1941.												
	8.3	.1	4.9	3.3	31.1	41.8	10.9	5.0	2.2	3.7	7.9	100.0

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1941.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average, 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Jan. 1	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
Average - 1941	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.4	227.3	122.8	146.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1941.								
	14.4	1.6	13.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.5

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

Note: 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 reporting at December 1, 1941.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average, 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Jan. 1	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8	134.2
Feb. 1	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0	135.2
Mar. 1	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7	135.3
Apr. 1	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1	141.3
May 1	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5	145.5
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8	152.9
July 1	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5	157.4
Aug. 1	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8	160.6
Sept. 1	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5	162.7
Oct. 1	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9	165.8
Nov. 1	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4	167.6
Dec. 1	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1	168.8
Average, 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1941.									
	58.0	4.4	5.1	1.6	7.8	10.7	2.2	10.2	100.0

TABLE 4.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		Payrolls Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
				Employment	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)		
<u>MARITIMES</u>						
July 1	122,669	2,622,207	21.38	163.9	107.5	109.1
Aug. 1	122,827	2,720,901	22.15	164.2	107.7	113.2
Sept. 1	122,801	2,784,956	22.68	164.1	107.7	115.9
Oct. 1	131,225	3,007,743	22.92	175.4	115.1	125.1
Nov. 1	134,256	3,156,445	23.51	179.6	117.8	131.4
Dec. 1	140,618	3,332,030	23.70	188.1	123.4	138.6
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
July 1	471,518	11,172,005	23.69	161.8	102.9	104.3
Aug. 1	488,620	11,620,517	23.78	167.6	106.5	108.5
Sept. 1	495,256	12,068,700	24.37	169.9	108.0	112.7
Oct. 1	507,253	12,466,947	24.58	173.9	110.6	116.4
Nov. 1	516,920	12,961,805	25.08	177.1	112.6	121.1
Dec. 1	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	179.8	114.3	123.9
<u>ONTARIO</u>						
July 1	670,477	18,130,771	27.04	165.3	102.1	103.1
Aug. 1	674,834	18,326,672	27.16	166.3	102.7	104.2
Sept. 1	686,154	18,760,091	27.34	169.0	104.4	106.7
Oct. 1	699,141	19,421,716	27.78	172.2	106.4	110.3
Nov. 1	702,193	19,996,728	28.48	173.0	106.9	113.6
Dec. 1	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
<u>PRAIRIES</u>						
July 1	179,410	4,659,071	25.97	132.5	103.3	103.2
Aug. 1	183,524	4,844,166	26.40	135.6	105.7	107.3
Sept. 1	184,296	4,911,169	26.65	136.1	106.1	108.8
Oct. 1	181,871	4,935,038	27.13	134.3	104.7	109.3
Nov. 1	184,159	5,128,561	27.85	136.1	106.1	113.8
Dec. 1	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>						
July 1	128,686	3,509,963	27.28	139.2	103.2	104.0
Aug. 1	135,457	3,722,797	27.48	146.6	108.7	110.3
Sept. 1	138,388	3,833,038	27.70	149.8	111.0	113.6
Oct. 1	138,000	3,870,317	28.05	149.4	110.7	114.7
Nov. 1	138,117	4,028,525	29.17	149.4	110.7	119.5
Dec. 1	133,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
<u>CANADA</u>						
July 1	1,572,760	40,094,017	25.49	157.4	102.9	103.9
Aug. 1	1,605,262	41,235,053	25.69	160.6	105.0	106.9
Sept. 1	1,626,895	42,357,954	26.04	162.7	106.4	109.8
Oct. 1	1,657,490	43,701,761	26.37	165.8	108.4	113.3
Nov. 1	1,675,645	45,272,064	27.02	167.6	109.6	117.3
Dec. 1	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.5

TABLE 6.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment		Payrolls
				Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
No.	\$	\$				
<u>MONTREAL</u>						
July 1	221,486	5,478,162	24.73	146.2	103.6	104.0
Aug. 1	225,003	5,640,708	25.07	148.5	105.2	107.1
Sept. 1	229,604	5,842,423	25.45	151.6	107.4	110.9
Oct. 1	236,123	6,076,898	25.74	155.7	110.3	115.3
Nov. 1	239,905	6,310,359	26.30	158.2	112.1	119.9
Dec. 1	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	159.8	113.3	123.0
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
July 1	23,717	487,181	20.54	171.1	104.4	103.1
Aug. 1	24,835	515,870	20.77	179.1	109.3	109.2
Sept. 1	25,821	555,955	21.53	186.2	113.6	117.7
Oct. 1	25,495	559,481	21.94	183.8	112.1	118.4
Nov. 1	26,445	585,742	22.15	190.7	116.4	124.0
Dec. 1	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
<u>TORONTO</u>						
July 1	198,790	5,349,858	26.91	155.1	101.2	102.8
Aug. 1	200,779	5,367,906	26.74	156.7	102.2	103.1
Sept. 1	204,766	5,487,471	26.80	159.5	104.0	105.4
Oct. 1	209,763	5,819,534	27.74	163.4	106.6	111.7
Nov. 1	215,150	6,037,631	28.06	167.6	109.3	116.0
Dec. 1	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
<u>OTTAWA</u>						
July 1	20,246	476,092	23.52	153.8	102.1	104.4
Aug. 1	20,683	485,365	23.47	157.0	104.2	106.4
Sept. 1	20,616	482,659	23.41	156.8	104.1	105.8
Oct. 1	21,222	519,747	24.49	161.1	107.0	115.1
Nov. 1	21,655	550,060	25.40	164.4	109.2	121.8
Dec. 1	21,675	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
July 1	53,517	1,485,885	27.76	164.0	101.3	102.6
Aug. 1	54,086	1,506,585	27.86	165.8	102.4	104.1
Sept. 1	54,946	1,563,394	28.45	168.4	104.0	108.0
Oct. 1	55,983	1,656,841	29.60	171.2	105.7	114.4
Nov. 1	57,218	1,683,392	29.42	175.3	108.3	116.2
Dec. 1	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
<u>WINDSOR</u>						
July 1	32,251	1,232,784	38.22	235.6	102.5	104.2
Aug. 1	31,393	1,187,507	37.83	229.3	99.7	100.4
Sept. 1	33,208	1,184,660	35.67	244.4	106.3	100.2
Oct. 1	33,044	1,153,520	34.91	243.1	105.7	97.5
Nov. 1	33,255	1,187,583	35.71	244.7	106.4	100.4
Dec. 1	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
<u>WINNIPEG</u>						
July 1	52,070	1,300,788	24.98	124.9	102.2	101.4
Aug. 1	53,514	1,366,489	25.49	128.6	105.2	106.6
Sept. 1	54,027	1,349,717	24.98	129.6	106.1	105.3
Oct. 1	54,426	1,363,106	25.05	130.5	106.8	106.3
Nov. 1	55,549	1,453,458	26.17	133.2	109.0	113.3
Dec. 1	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.9	108.8	112.6
<u>VANCOUVER</u>						
July 1	51,978	1,333,481	25.65	147.4	103.9	103.7
Aug. 1	54,847	1,456,429	26.55	155.6	109.7	113.3
Sept. 1	56,175	1,512,834	26.93	159.4	112.3	117.7
Oct. 1	56,394	1,519,530	26.94	160.0	112.8	118.6
Nov. 1	57,464	1,601,994	27.88	163.0	114.9	125.1
Dec. 1	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1

TABLE 6.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1941.

Date	Employees Reported at Indicated Date	Aggregate Payrolls Paid to these Employees on or about Indicated Date for Services rendered in Week preceding	Per Capita Average Weekly Earnings paid on or about Indicated Date	Index Numbers of		
				Employment	Payrolls	Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to their Employees at June 1 for Services rendered in Last Week in May = 100
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>						
July 1	896,022	23,132,824	25.82	172.4	102.6	103.6
Aug. 1	919,062	23,948,506	26.06	176.8	105.2	107.3
Sept. 1	943,548	24,741,352	26.22	181.4	108.0	110.8
Oct. 1	962,039	25,778,991	26.80	184.9	110.1	115.4
Nov. 1	975,246	26,909,158	27.59	187.5	111.6	120.4
Dec. 1	979,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.4
<u>LOGGING</u>						
July 1	45,304	878,346	19.39	152.7	96.5	100.2
Aug. 1	39,410	783,859	19.89	132.8	83.9	89.4
Sept. 1	41,421	798,079	19.27	139.6	88.2	91.0
Oct. 1	51,621	974,488	18.88	174.0	109.9	111.2
Nov. 1	65,157	1,215,766	18.66	219.6	138.7	138.6
Dec. 1	74,264	1,331,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	151.7
<u>MINING</u>						
July 1	82,986	2,618,473	31.55	176.8	99.8	101.6
Aug. 1	83,735	2,636,600	31.49	178.1	100.5	102.3
Sept. 1	85,385	2,816,061	32.98	181.6	102.5	109.3
Oct. 1	85,713	2,833,549	33.06	182.3	102.9	109.9
Nov. 1	86,989	3,051,250	35.08	185.0	104.4	118.4
Dec. 1	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	183.5	103.6	113.4
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>						
July 1	26,647	708,344	26.58	99.7	102.6	100.7
Aug. 1	27,149	719,452	26.50	101.6	104.5	102.2
Sept. 1	27,259	720,586	26.43	102.0	104.9	102.4
Oct. 1	27,117	742,221	27.37	101.5	104.4	105.5
Nov. 1	26,715	729,229	27.30	100.0	102.9	103.6
Dec. 1	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.6	103.5	105.1
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
July 1	130,911	4,176,220	31.90	103.7	104.5	105.4
Aug. 1	132,344	4,227,266	31.94	105.0	105.8	106.7
Sept. 1	133,369	4,371,398	32.78	105.9	106.8	110.3
Oct. 1	131,312	4,308,489	32.81	104.2	105.0	108.9
Nov. 1	129,594	4,393,207	33.90	102.8	103.6	111.0
Dec. 1	131,573	4,597,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>						
July 1	183,330	4,196,595	22.28	149.9	107.5	108.0
Aug. 1	201,824	4,580,677	22.70	160.7	115.2	117.9
Sept. 1	193,364	4,499,741	23.27	153.9	110.3	115.8
Oct. 1	195,243	4,616,810	23.65	155.4	111.4	119.1
Nov. 1	185,531	4,454,358	24.01	147.7	105.9	114.9
Dec. 1	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
<u>SERVICES</u>						
July 1	40,077	635,708	15.86	179.8	105.2	104.5
Aug. 1	40,997	641,242	15.64	184.0	107.7	105.4
Sept. 1	40,978	654,107	15.96	183.9	107.6	107.6
Oct. 1	39,151	641,992	16.40	175.7	102.8	105.6
Nov. 1	38,706	648,455	16.75	173.7	101.6	106.6
Dec. 1	37,968	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
<u>TRADE</u>						
July 1	162,483	3,747,507	23.06	158.5	101.1	102.9
Aug. 1	160,741	3,697,451	23.00	156.8	100.0	101.5
Sept. 1	161,571	3,756,630	23.25	157.5	100.4	103.2
Oct. 1	165,294	3,805,221	23.02	160.9	102.6	104.3
Nov. 1	167,707	3,870,641	23.08	163.4	104.2	106.3
Dec. 1	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	106.6	109.2
<u>FINANCE</u>						
Sept. 1	63,202	1,803,496	28.54	122.4	105.4	104.5
Oct. 1	62,983	1,829,954	29.05	122.0	105.1	106.0
Nov. 1	63,252	1,850,450	29.26	122.5	105.5	107.2
Dec. 1	62,947	1,855,591	29.48	121.9	105.0	107.5

TABLE 7 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,

(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The Relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 4 0						Rel Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	118.2	120.5	122.6	123.4	125.7	129.2	56.1
Animal products - edible	132.4	132.5	131.3	132.0	137.4	148.0	2.5
Fur and its products	106.0	102.4	107.2	110.1	115.9	120.7	.2
Leather and products	120.9	125.8	126.8	124.9	122.5	116.8	2.0
Boots and shoes	119.7	125.0	124.9	122.8	120.5	113.0	1.3
Lumber and products	77.1	80.0	80.5	79.5	85.8	97.5	4.4
Bough and dressed lumber	62.4	66.3	67.4	66.6	74.5	91.6	2.7
Furniture	87.9	89.2	90.0	90.3	89.8	91.6	.7
Other lumber products	116.9	117.6	117.0	114.2	120.4	122.9	1.0
Musical instruments	53.9	54.6	54.0	59.6	61.5	62.1	.2
Plant products - edible	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	121.1	3.2
Pulp and paper products	110.2	111.4	111.3	110.8	112.9	117.6	6.2
Pulp and paper	97.5	98.5	98.5	97.5	101.6	110.7	2.8
Paper products	137.8	138.9	141.9	139.8	139.9	141.6	1.0
Printing and publishing	116.9	118.6	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.2	2.4
Rubber products	109.8	108.6	108.1	109.3	108.4	107.5	1.1
Textile products	132.0	136.5	142.7	144.4	144.9	144.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	149.8	153.2	156.7	158.0	158.2	157.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	116.4	118.8	121.3	122.0	122.2	121.6	2.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	156.5	163.1	169.8	170.9	171.8	171.0	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	497.2	502.9	507.4	512.9	510.7	511.0	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	131.8	135.9	138.1	141.2	141.3	139.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	118.1	124.6	134.6	136.3	136.6	138.0	3.5
Other textile products	120.7	122.7	131.9	132.8	135.3	133.8	1.1
Tobacco	150.8	164.0	172.2	165.6	134.5	100.3	.7
Beverages	174.3	166.7	165.9	164.3	171.6	172.9	.8
Chemicals and allied products	176.5	178.9	180.7	182.0	190.4	191.4	1.9
Clay, glass and stone products	87.4	84.7	85.0	85.3	95.5	106.0	1.0
Electric light and power	134.5	132.2	130.7	130.6	133.9	137.5	1.5
Electrical apparatus	140.2	139.4	139.4	142.3	143.8	147.3	1.7
Iron and steel products	110.0	113.7	116.7	118.9	122.2	126.4	14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	151.3	153.5	150.4	148.7	151.6	158.3	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.7	124.8	126.9	131.0	132.9	134.0	1.2
Agricultural implements	63.2	68.4	71.4	75.4	77.7	81.4	.6
Land vehicles	103.3	107.6	110.2	112.0	112.3	115.3	5.9
Automobiles and parts	155.4	155.4	156.5	163.4	164.9	168.0	2.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.6	57.5	105.5	128.3	170.9	206.2	.7
Heating appliances	121.1	123.4	130.9	128.4	134.8	132.7	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	129.8	132.2	132.5	132.6	137.5	142.5	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	118.3	118.1	121.5	120.1	122.6	124.8	.5
Other iron and steel products	117.1	121.4	122.5	124.3	129.6	132.0	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	166.5	165.2	171.0	173.0	175.9	180.5	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	163.4	158.4	158.7	161.7	165.2	172.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	146.1	148.6	152.2	153.8	156.5	154.2	.5
LOGGING	237.8	227.2	179.1	90.0	60.5	105.2	2.6
MINING	164.7	168.4	167.1	164.4	164.5	166.7	6.6
Coal	94.0	94.7	94.1	89.7	86.2	86.4	2.0
Metallic ores	342.4	354.5	350.2	350.2	353.1	354.9	3.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.8	135.0	145.9	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	84.3	82.7	82.2	83.2	83.8	87.1	1.9
Telegraphs	95.7	93.3	91.7	89.8	90.0	98.2	.5
Telephones	81.2	79.8	79.6	81.4	82.1	84.0	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	84.5	83.3	83.0	82.8	88.8	90.3	9.3
Street railways and cartage	128.3	126.2	125.4	125.1	128.7	133.7	2.6
Steam railways	75.8	76.2	75.6	75.5	77.2	77.5	5.2
Shipping and stevedoring	67.1	60.8	62.1	61.6	89.1	91.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	68.8	58.1	55.4	59.6	68.4	90.5	9.3
Building	55.7	48.4	44.4	45.9	54.0	68.4	2.5
Highway	101.8	72.0	67.3	78.3	91.7	126.1	4.1
Railway	51.1	55.0	55.9	56.3	61.4	79.9	2.7
SERVICES	133.7	131.8	132.6	133.4	138.2	142.5	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	129.0	127.8	128.6	127.1	130.4	135.8	1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	141.8	138.7	139.7	144.6	151.8	154.3	1.1
TRADE	149.9	136.4	134.9	137.6	138.3	140.7	11.5
Retail	160.1	141.9	139.5	142.9	143.6	146.2	8.6
Wholesale	122.7	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.6	126.7	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	114.4	113.5	111.9	114.3	120.9	100.0

TABLE - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1926=100--Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	130.3	134.4	138.4	143.8	144.6	144.7	131.3
Animal products - edible	151.6	156.6	174.9	170.9	172.1	165.6	150.4
Fur and products	119.8	119.0	114.3	117.8	117.6	118.8	114.1
Leather and products	110.3	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.4	121.3	120.6
Boots and shoes	107.7	116.6	119.1	119.4	117.8	116.2	115.6
Lumber and products	102.6	106.3	107.6	107.9	104.1	97.5	97.9
Rough and dressed lumber	98.3	103.2	104.5	102.9	95.6	85.7	84.9
Furniture	91.8	94.5	96.6	102.0	105.0	106.3	94.6
Other lumber products	127.0	127.2	127.8	131.0	134.0	131.9	124.0
Musical instruments	63.9	64.3	75.7	76.1	78.2	75.6	65.0
Plant products - edible	126.8	134.7	140.9	171.3	150.5	139.7	130.3
Pulp and paper products	118.7	120.5	121.5	121.9	121.1	119.1	116.4
Pulp and paper	113.5	116.5	117.8	117.8	115.4	110.3	108.0
Paper products	143.2	144.7	147.5	149.5	149.7	149.6	143.7
Printing and publishing	117.0	117.6	117.5	117.8	118.7	119.9	118.0
Rubber products	108.2	110.9	118.0	118.5	120.1	119.5	112.2
Textile products	139.7	142.1	146.6	152.0	152.8	151.4	144.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.4	158.1	158.4	161.9	162.0	162.6	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	121.7	123.3	121.7	121.7	121.0	121.4	121.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	167.6	173.5	174.6	183.7	184.5	182.1	172.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	474.7	490.5	504.7	525.1	529.4	542.9	509.1
Hosiery and knit goods	136.7	135.1	136.2	138.8	139.2	139.8	137.8
Garments and personal furnishings	131.8	134.7	144.0	149.6	151.6	147.5	137.3
Other textile products	123.7	127.2	135.4	151.1	150.3	148.2	134.4
Tobacco	100.0	103.3	105.9	106.0	106.1	104.9	106.1
Beverages	179.7	182.6	184.9	190.5	196.0	198.8	179.0
Chemicals and allied products	198.5	203.5	208.1	213.1	218.9	225.8	197.3
Clay, glass and stone products	107.3	112.8	111.6	112.4	114.7	111.5	101.0
Electric light and power	139.7	144.2	146.4	148.5	146.8	145.6	139.2
Electrical apparatus	151.6	156.1	160.6	169.4	173.5	178.0	153.5
Iron and steel products	128.1	132.2	136.6	144.3	151.6	158.5	129.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	158.6	169.2	166.9	175.1	179.3	180.2	161.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	139.0	145.4	152.5	158.1	165.8	162.5	142.9
Agricultural implements	80.9	82.4	79.0	83.2	83.6	87.3	77.8
Land vehicles	111.1	110.8	117.6	123.6	131.6	138.7	116.2
Automobiles and parts	144.2	139.5	163.5	180.0	200.0	202.9	166.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	253.8	277.2	258.5	288.0	287.3	291.4	198.0
Heating appliances	122.6	125.5	143.3	151.0	157.0	153.8	135.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.6	159.4	166.9	177.9	185.6	192.8	153.4
Foundry and machine shop products	131.1	141.9	149.4	160.4	162.7	170.9	136.8
Other iron and steel products	140.9	147.3	149.7	159.0	172.1	179.7	141.3
Non-ferrous metal products	185.6	199.4	203.8	207.8	211.5	218.9	188.3
Non-metallic mineral products	173.7	176.5	180.9	179.7	178.7	177.0	170.1
Miscellaneous	150.6	151.0	152.2	155.0	159.6	162.9	153.6
LOGGING	121.4	112.2	126.8	180.2	258.6	303.6	166.9
MINING	167.2	168.1	170.2	172.3	174.0	172.6	168.4
Coal	85.8	87.3	91.2	93.1	95.8	97.4	91.3
Metallic ores	352.8	351.6	350.0	350.3	351.5	349.5	350.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	155.9	158.0	159.8	158.3	156.6	144.8	142.6
COMMUNICATIONS	89.4	90.9	92.1	90.7	90.4	90.0	87.2
Telegraphs	103.3	103.6	110.2	106.9	105.5	102.3	99.6
Telephones	85.6	86.1	87.2	86.3	86.5	86.6	83.9
TRANSPORTATION	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.3	93.5	92.5	89.7
Street railways and cartage	134.5	135.7	137.5	139.1	140.0	141.2	133.0
Steam railways	81.8	82.7	81.5	81.3	79.6	79.0	78.6
Shipping and stevedoring	93.2	95.7	97.5	93.9	94.8	89.1	83.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.0	114.3	121.1	121.1	120.5	105.9	90.7
Building	79.9	97.8	116.5	127.2	137.8	125.9	83.5
Highway	152.7	162.5	166.8	156.3	157.6	132.2	122.1
Railway	86.2	85.7	82.0	80.5	66.0	59.0	68.3
SERVICES	149.2	155.4	157.1	147.3	148.8	147.8	143.2
Hotels and restaurants	145.7	154.6	156.9	142.7	140.5	140.1	138.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	155.3	156.8	157.4	155.5	163.4	161.2	151.7
TRADE	142.8	141.4	142.9	146.8	148.9	154.4	142.9
Retail	148.6	145.9	147.5	152.2	154.9	162.6	148.8
Wholesale	127.8	129.8	130.7	132.7	133.4	132.8	127.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.9	131.6	136.2	139.2	139.1	124.2

TABLE 7. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1940 - 1941 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 4 1						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	142.5	147.4	150.8	158.2	162.3	188.0	57.1
Animal products - edible	162.6	159.7	148.5	153.2	160.7	172.9	2.2
Fur and products	112.9	112.2	110.6	113.0	121.2	123.8	.2
Leather and products	116.3	122.5	128.9	132.9	134.8	137.0	1.8
Boots and shoes	110.4	119.3	123.2	127.7	129.3	131.0	1.2
Lumber and products	90.0	92.8	94.9	102.4	108.7	120.9	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	77.7	81.6	83.7	91.9	99.2	115.7	2.7
Furniture	106.2	105.2	106.6	109.2	110.8	111.9	.6
Other lumber products	120.2	122.1	124.8	134.9	141.7	148.5	1.0
Musical instruments	63.9	72.2	79.8	85.7	86.1	94.3	.2
Plant products - edible	126.3	122.7	122.6	126.0	129.8	133.8	2.8
Pulp and paper products	116.7	117.5	117.9	122.5	124.8	128.3	5.2
Pulp and paper	107.2	107.5	108.9	112.2	115.1	120.5	2.3
Paper products	144.9	149.2	152.0	159.2	162.8	167.3	.9
Printing and publishing	119.2	119.6	120.3	123.2	124.3	125.2	2.0
Rubber products	116.9	121.6	125.4	128.6	131.0	134.6	1.1
Textile products	146.8	150.5	153.3	158.4	158.9	159.4	9.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	162.7	163.5	164.3	167.3	168.2	169.9	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	122.5	123.7	122.6	123.8	124.5	125.8	1.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	180.1	177.0	179.7	185.0	185.9	186.3	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	543.0	552.6	562.9	571.8	573.6	585.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	134.0	136.8	135.8	140.9	142.1	143.0	1.5
Garments and personal furnishings	138.1	145.0	151.4	157.2	156.9	155.6	3.1
Other textile products	145.7	150.1	154.8	163.5	163.7	166.0	1.1
Tobacco	146.9	168.8	155.6	139.9	116.5	107.0	.6
Beverages	193.8	186.7	183.9	196.5	202.2	205.6	.7
Chemicals and allied products	227.0	252.7	265.1	288.3	306.7	326.6	2.6
Clay, glass and stone products	106.0	106.5	108.1	119.7	128.9	133.3	1.0
Electric light and power	142.5	141.9	137.5	140.1	143.1	149.9	1.1
Electrical apparatus	179.5	182.2	188.5	196.7	201.8	205.9	1.9
Iron and steel products	160.0	170.4	176.7	190.8	196.8	203.3	18.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	181.2	189.6	193.9	206.2	203.8	211.2	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	172.6	183.8	188.9	206.8	215.1	225.2	1.6
Agricultural implements	88.4	90.6	97.5	104.5	107.3	107.9	.6
Land vehicles	143.7	154.2	162.9	172.7	176.9	179.8	7.5
Automobiles and parts	208.3	224.1	239.2	252.0	256.8	256.5	2.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	273.2	304.7	339.3	364.8	396.5	420.6	1.2
Heating appliances	143.3	148.5	140.8	155.6	157.6	158.4	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	196.9	204.3	212.2	218.1	224.8	226.2	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	175.8	190.4	200.7	217.5	224.5	232.3	.8
Other iron and steel products	181.7	190.7	198.6	216.1	225.3	242.3	3.3
Non-ferrous metal products	219.5	228.1	244.1	255.3	260.7	273.9	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	174.7	172.9	173.8	167.1	172.8	179.7	.9
Miscellaneous	161.7	166.3	178.4	191.2	199.5	205.5	.5
LOGGING	278.1	265.8	210.0	166.2	107.9	158.3	3.1
MINING	167.6	169.1	168.7	174.1	174.8	177.2	5.4
Coal	96.3	96.2	95.1	96.0	92.3	91.5	1.6
Metallic ores	340.5	349.6	349.2	363.6	367.2	372.1	3.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	131.3	124.0	125.8	132.4	145.9	161.0	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	90.2	89.6	89.7	93.4	94.6	97.2	1.7
Telegraphs	101.6	99.9	99.9	102.7	109.9	115.5	.4
Telephones	87.1	86.8	86.9	90.8	90.4	92.2	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	88.7	89.4	90.5	94.3	99.2	99.2	8.1
Street railways and cartage	136.7	135.7	135.0	138.9	144.1	146.5	2.3
Steam railways	80.2	81.2	82.4	82.9	85.9	86.2	4.4
Shipping and stevedoring	65.5	66.4	68.6	85.6	98.1	94.9	1.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	83.0	82.5	83.0	100.2	120.0	139.5	11.8
Building	108.9	108.3	104.7	122.2	127.2	141.1	4.1
Highway	84.4	77.8	79.4	105.6	142.8	180.3	4.7
Railway	53.7	59.4	62.9	73.1	91.8	100.9	2.8
SERVICES	149.5	148.6	150.2	158.3	165.6	170.9	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	143.5	141.8	143.2	151.9	156.2	163.6	1.5
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	159.9	160.5	162.6	169.5	182.0	183.6	1.0
TRADE	160.8	147.0	145.7	149.1	154.5	156.8	10.5
Retail	172.1	153.1	151.6	156.1	162.4	164.6	8.0
Wholesale	131.3	130.9	130.2	130.9	133.3	136.2	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	134.2	135.2	135.3	141.3	145.6	152.9	100.0

TABLE 7. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1940-1941.(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1941 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 1						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	172.4	176.8	181.4	184.9	187.5	188.4	168.4
Animal products - edible	175.1	192.8	192.1	182.3	185.8	178.4	172.0
Fur and products	124.4	121.7	124.3	131.3	131.8	127.8	121.2
Leather and products	137.4	140.1	142.0	144.2	144.0	144.1	135.2
Boots and shoes	131.6	133.5	134.7	135.9	134.7	133.8	128.8
Lumber and products	124.1	128.3	128.0	132.0	119.5	112.9	112.1
Rough and dressed lumber	118.3	123.5	121.7	114.5	109.0	99.9	103.1
Furniture	113.9	114.3	116.2	117.2	118.2	118.4	112.3
Other lumber products	155.2	158.8	161.9	160.9	180.4	156.2	145.5
Musical instruments	95.6	93.2	92.9	90.5	86.2	86.1	85.5
Plant products - edible	147.8	150.5	172.2	192.4	172.2	158.3	146.2
Pulp and paper products	131.3	132.7	133.6	135.3	136.1	134.6	127.6
Pulp and paper	124.7	125.8	126.5	126.8	127.9	124.1	118.8
Paper products	172.2	176.1	181.4	187.7	190.2	191.5	169.5
Printing and publishing	126.0	126.8	126.5	128.4	128.3	128.8	124.7
Rubber products	133.4	135.3	139.1	143.5	145.2	148.0	133.6
Textile products	159.2	159.9	163.0	165.7	166.4	165.8	158.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	171.0	172.8	173.7	174.1	175.9	176.2	170.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	127.0	127.7	128.5	128.2	129.1	129.4	126.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	188.2	189.4	189.9	191.0	197.8	199.4	187.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	582.9	592.5	591.9	591.6	585.9	582.9	578.4
Hosiery and knit goods	142.8	144.3	144.2	148.1	147.2	147.8	142.1
Garments and personal furnishing	164.9	165.0	161.8	167.2	166.8	164.0	156.1
Other textile products	163.2	161.5	164.9	167.2	168.4	167.3	161.4
Tobacco	107.8	109.9	112.9	116.1	116.0	116.1	126.1
Beverages	218.9	220.8	222.1	236.3	231.2	235.2	210.9
Chemicals and allied products	341.6	365.0	363.5	397.4	429.0	447.0	335.8
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	137.5	135.4	134.7	135.4	136.4	128.4
Electric light and power	152.3	154.5	155.2	151.6	149.9	147.1	147.1
Electrical apparatus	211.3	218.0	225.1	231.3	227.0	230.4	208.1
Iron and steel products	209.1	215.3	220.8	226.4	235.6	240.0	204.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	219.6	222.1	226.4	227.4	233.3	237.7	212.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	205.6	212.8	223.4	227.5	233.5	241.1	211.4
Agricultural implements	107.8	106.8	104.8	105.9	108.4	110.2	103.3
Land vehicles	183.3	186.8	190.1	191.2	202.0	210.0	179.5
Automobiles and parts	258.2	245.6	247.9	230.7	253.4	260.0	244.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	446.8	472.4	494.6	526.4	549.8	587.9	431.4
Heating appliances	161.9	165.9	165.0	169.6	171.6	163.8	158.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	231.7	243.4	248.8	251.1	255.1	257.4	230.7
Foundry and machine shop products	236.8	237.8	241.8	251.5	261.4	258.5	277.4
Other iron and steel products	265.0	280.0	291.7	310.0	338.7	380.8	258.4
Non-ferrous metal products	288.3	292.0	297.5	303.4	302.9	306.8	272.7
Non-metallic mineral products	184.5	189.5	188.2	188.8	188.3	185.0	180.4
Miscellaneous	212.2	220.5	237.7	246.0	255.4	257.2	211.0
LOGGING	152.7	132.8	139.8	174.0	219.8	250.3	187.8
MINING	176.8	178.1	181.6	182.3	185.0	183.5	176.6
Coal	89.8	89.6	94.9	95.9	99.4	101.2	94.8
Metallic ores	372.3	377.7	377.5	376.6	378.9	369.1	366.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	160.7	160.1	164.2	166.6	166.7	167.4	150.5
COMMUNICATIONS	99.7	101.6	102.0	101.5	100.0	100.6	98.7
Telegraphs	122.0	125.7	126.5	124.3	118.0	117.0	113.6
Telephones	93.6	95.1	95.4	95.3	95.1	96.1	92.1
TRANSPORTATION	103.7	105.0	105.9	104.2	102.8	104.1	98.9
Street railways and cartage	148.6	151.6	153.2	153.0	151.3	149.5	145.3
Steam railways	89.3	89.7	90.0	89.7	89.8	91.9	86.6
Shipping and stevedoring	106.6	109.1	111.4	103.4	97.3	98.7	92.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	149.9	160.7	153.9	155.4	147.7	143.4	126.6
Building	148.1	155.9	158.2	164.6	167.8	167.3	139.5
Highway	200.0	224.9	203.4	208.7	198.4	192.8	158.2
Railway	105.7	106.9	104.3	97.5	81.2	74.1	84.3
SERVICES	179.8	184.0	183.9	175.7	173.7	170.4	167.5
Hotels and restaurants	176.0	182.3	181.5	169.0	166.5	162.7	161.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	186.4	187.0	188.1	187.3	186.2	183.8	178.1
TRADE	158.5	158.8	157.5	160.9	163.4	167.1	156.5
Retail	166.3	183.4	163.2	167.9	171.8	177.8	164.2
Wholesale	137.8	139.2	142.3	142.3	141.3	138.5	136.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	157.4	160.6	162.7	165.8	167.6	168.8	152.3

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	103.6	107.3	110.8	115.4	120.4	123.4
Animal products - edible	102.2	112.8	112.4	108.8	114.7	111.3
Fur and products	101.3	97.8	100.8	100.6	107.7	102.8
Leather and products	99.0	101.9	107.0	109.9	111.1	112.2
Boots and shoes	98.5	102.2	106.6	108.2	107.4	107.9
Lumber and products	108.2	113.9	113.4	112.6	114.3	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	109.6	117.1	116.3	112.9	112.7	102.0
Furniture	102.0	101.6	104.2	109.2	116.4	118.8
Other lumber products	106.8	113.7	111.6	114.5	117.4	113.1
Musical instruments	101.0	101.6	105.0	105.4	106.6	108.0
Plant products - edible	107.8	109.7	118.9	134.3	126.3	120.5
Pulp and paper products	102.9	104.5	106.4	110.2	113.1	112.9
Pulp and paper	103.1	106.9	110.4	113.0	116.7	113.4
Paper products	106.2	106.7	108.4	115.8	119.5	121.6
Printing and publishing	101.5	100.5	100.5	104.7	106.1	109.2
Rubber products	101.7	100.9	106.5	116.8	114.2	120.2
Textile products	98.1	99.3	104.2	107.6	111.4	111.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.5	100.4	104.4	108.9	112.2	113.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.4	98.8	103.4	109.4	111.8	112.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.9	104.0	105.3	108.0	115.6	119.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	92.1	97.2	102.7	105.7	107.7	108.7
Hosiery and knit goods	99.4	101.9	102.2	107.4	110.9	113.7
Garments and personal furnishings	96.0	97.1	105.1	106.9	112.2	110.4
Other textile products	97.8	98.7	103.6	106.2	106.8	107.7
Tobacco	100.0	105.6	108.0	110.4	111.5	113.8
Beverages	101.6	107.5	110.4	116.3	114.6	118.7
Chemicals and allied products	102.9	111.0	119.8	125.7	139.9	145.4
Clay, glass and stone products	101.1	106.3	105.4	109.0	111.3	111.2
Electric light and power	99.7	100.5	100.4	101.8	103.7	99.4
Electrical apparatus	102.9	107.8	113.2	118.1	118.1	123.5
Iron and steel products	105.0	100.2	112.3	117.8	126.9	135.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	101.3	102.9	103.5	108.0	110.8	118.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	89.8	93.0	104.2	106.9	110.2	114.7
Agricultural implements	103.2	103.8	102.3	105.0	109.2	116.0
Land vehicles	104.5	108.0	106.9	108.1	118.8	127.6
Automobiles and parts	101.9	94.2	91.3	80.4	92.9	101.0
Steel, shipbuilding and repairing	109.7	119.4	127.3	142.5	150.6	160.6
Heating appliances	99.9	104.9	107.3	114.2	115.0	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103.6	106.7	114.1	118.0	123.6	126.6
Foundry and machine shop products	105.5	101.8	107.6	120.0	128.3	129.6
Other iron and steel products	117.0	125.8	133.8	148.3	162.7	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	105.6	107.8	114.4	120.0	124.4	128.3
Non-metallic mineral products	104.2	105.6	108.5	107.0	110.5	109.4
Miscellaneous	103.9	111.7	123.1	128.5	134.9	138.0
LOGGING	100.2	89.4	91.0	111.2	138.6	151.7
MINING	101.8	102.3	109.3	109.9	113.4	113.4
Coal	106.1	106.3	118.6	124.5	141.4	144.9
Metallic ores	99.8	100.3	105.7	104.6	110.3	101.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	102.5	105.5	109.6	109.4	114.3	112.4
COMMUNICATIONS	100.7	102.2	102.4	105.5	103.6	105.1
Telegraphs	108.3	109.6	111.8	120.7	111.6	110.6
Telephones	98.3	99.9	99.5	100.7	101.1	103.3
TRANSPORTATION	105.4	106.7	110.3	108.9	111.0	118.2
Street railways and cartage	102.3	104.6	105.3	106.4	108.5	104.5
Steam railways	104.0	104.4	108.1	107.6	110.8	119.7
Shipping and stevedoring	119.0	122.0	129.7	119.4	116.9	122.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	108.0	117.9	115.8	119.1	114.9	112.2
Building	105.0	113.2	112.9	121.0	124.7	127.8
Highway	114.5	125.2	120.2	121.9	115.2	109.1
Railway	104.3	115.3	114.2	110.7	95.2	88.4
SERVICES	104.5	105.4	107.6	105.6	106.6	104.6
Hotels and restaurants	107.5	110.4	113.4	109.5	109.7	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	101.0	99.3	100.3	100.7	102.8	100.6
TRADE	102.9	101.5	103.2	104.3	106.3	109.2
Retail	103.2	101.5	102.4	103.5	106.0	110.2
Wholesale	101.5	100.9	103.2	106.1	106.7	106.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	103.9	106.9	109.8	113.3	117.3	119.5
FINANCE		96.7	104.7	106.0	107.2	107.5
Banks and Trust Companies		99.9	111.1	112.3	112.3	112.4
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation		97.8	98.7	105.7	107.0	105.9
Insurance		98.5	97.9	99.4	102.0	102.6
TOTAL		106.6	109.4	112.9	116.9	119.0

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	102.6	105.2	108.0	110.1	111.6	112.1
Animal products - edible	101.0	111.1	110.8	105.2	107.2	103.1
Fur and products	100.9	98.5	100.5	106.2	106.6	103.4
Leather and products	100.4	102.4	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.2
Boots and shoes	100.4	101.9	102.8	103.8	102.9	102.2
Lumber and products	102.7	106.1	106.2	101.4	98.4	93.0
Rough and dressed lumber	102.2	106.7	105.3	99.0	94.3	86.5
Furniture	101.8	102.1	103.8	104.7	105.7	105.8
Other lumber products	104.5	107.3	109.3	106.0	105.3	103.0
Musical instruments	101.3	98.8	98.5	96.0	91.4	90.1
Plant products - edible	110.2	112.2	128.7	143.7	128.6	118.3
Pulp and paper products	102.3	103.4	104.1	105.4	106.1	104.9
Pulp and paper	103.4	104.4	106.0	105.2	106.1	103.0
Paper products	103.1	105.4	106.6	112.3	113.8	114.6
Printing and publishing	100.6	101.3	101.0	102.5	102.5	102.9
Rubber products	99.2	100.6	103.4	106.6	108.0	110.1
Textile products	99.9	100.3	102.3	103.9	104.4	103.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.7	101.6	102.2	102.4	103.5	103.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.9	101.5	102.2	101.9	102.6	102.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	101.0	101.7	101.9	102.5	106.2	107.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	99.5	101.2	101.1	101.0	100.0	99.5
Hosiery and knit goods	99.8	100.9	101.0	102.1	102.9	103.4
Garments and personal furnishings	99.6	99.7	104.0	107.6	107.2	106.5
Other textile products	98.5	97.4	99.5	100.3	101.0	100.4
Tobacco	100.8	102.8	105.6	106.6	106.4	108.6
Beverages	105.3	107.4	108.0	114.9	112.5	114.4
Chemicals and allied products	104.6	111.8	117.4	121.7	131.4	136.9
Clay, glass and stone products	101.2	102.9	101.6	101.1	101.6	102.3
Electric light and power	101.6	103.0	103.0	101.1	99.9	98.1
Electrical apparatus	102.3	105.6	110.1	113.1	110.6	112.2
Iron and steel products	102.9	105.9	108.6	111.6	117.6	122.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.0	105.2	107.2	107.6	110.5	112.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.3	94.5	99.1	102.5	104.5	108.4
Agricultural implements	99.9	99.0	97.1	98.2	100.5	101.7
Land vehicles	101.9	103.8	105.7	106.5	112.6	117.0
Automobiles and parts	100.7	95.8	96.7	90.6	100.0	102.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	106.2	112.3	117.6	125.7	132.2	141.4
Heating appliances	102.2	104.4	104.2	107.1	108.3	103.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	102.5	107.6	109.1	111.1	112.8	113.8
Foundry and machine shop products	101.9	102.3	104.4	106.6	112.8	111.6
Other iron and steel products	109.4	115.5	119.9	127.4	139.3	143.4
Non-ferrous metal products	105.3	106.6	108.6	110.8	110.5	111.9
Non-metallic mineral products	102.7	105.4	104.4	103.0	103.9	102.1
Miscellaneous	103.3	107.3	115.7	119.7	124.3	125.1
LOGGING	96.5	83.9	88.2	109.9	138.7	158.1
MINING	99.8	100.5	102.5	102.9	104.4	103.6
Coal	98.2	97.9	103.7	104.8	106.6	110.6
Metallic ores	100.1	101.5	101.5	101.2	101.8	99.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	102.5	102.0	103.2	104.8	104.8	105.3
COMMUNICATIONS	102.6	104.5	104.9	104.4	102.9	103.5
Telegraphs	105.6	106.8	109.5	107.6	102.2	101.3
Telephones	101.5	103.1	103.4	103.3	103.1	104.2
TRANSPORTATION	104.5	106.8	106.8	105.0	103.6	104.9
Street railways	102.1	103.7	104.6	104.3	103.1	101.9
Steam railways	103.6	104.1	104.4	104.1	104.2	106.6
Shipping and stevedoring	114.6	117.1	119.6	111.0	104.5	106.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	107.5	115.2	110.3	111.4	105.9	102.8
Building	105.0	110.5	112.1	116.7	116.9	116.6
Highway	111.3	125.0	112.8	115.8	110.0	107.0
Railway	104.8	105.8	103.4	96.6	80.4	73.4
SERVICES	105.2	107.7	107.6	102.8	101.6	99.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	111.5	111.0	103.3	101.8	99.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	101.6	101.9	102.5	102.0	101.4	100.1
TRADE	101.1	100.0	100.4	102.6	104.2	106.6
Retail	101.2	99.4	99.2	102.1	104.8	106.5
Wholesale	101.1	102.2	104.8	104.7	104.1	98.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	102.9	105.0	106.4	108.4	109.6	110.4
FINANCE	99.6	100.2	105.4	105.1	105.5	105.0
Banks and Trust Companies	100.3	101.3	111.1	110.4	110.9	110.8
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	98.6	95.9	95.0	96.3	95.3	94.7
Insurance	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.3	98.4
TOTAL	102.8	104.8	106.3	108.2	109.4	110.1

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Area and Industries		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
Maritimes	- Manufacturing	106.1	108.5	113.5	117.8	117.8	121.7
	Pulp and Paper	102.2	106.3	114.7	115.2	115.4	113.9
	Iron and Steel	107.6	112.2	117.5	128.7	130.1	140.3
	Logging	135.0	80.2	57.5	98.7	129.3	180.7
	Mining	105.5	103.2	108.7	107.0	125.1	132.9
	Communications	106.7	106.2	110.0	111.5	107.8	110.5
	Transportation	106.6	114.6	108.4	116.3	117.5	152.7
	Construction	122.6	147.3	153.6	186.1	193.9	181.3
	Services	111.2	116.5	112.9	106.9	106.9	105.8
	Trade	99.6	101.3	103.3	102.9	108.4	120.4
	All Industries	109.1	113.2	115.9	125.1	131.4	138.6
Quebec	- Manufacturing	105.0	110.1	114.7	119.6	124.6	127.1
	Textiles	97.2	98.4	104.3	106.9	111.2	110.4
	Iron and Steel	110.4	121.1	125.9	134.7	144.3	153.2
	Logging	92.6	97.5	101.9	119.3	173.4	190.6
	Mining	102.4	102.6	108.7	109.9	116.4	112.2
	Communications	97.0	96.6	97.4	100.6	99.2	101.9
	Transportation	111.7	111.4	115.3	111.8	114.4	116.6
	Construction	101.6	117.0	115.7	116.5	113.9	119.4
	Services	104.8	102.5	106.5	109.7	110.1	106.2
	Trade	100.1	98.3	99.5	100.4	102.2	104.3
	All Industries	104.3	108.5	112.7	116.4	121.1	123.9
Ontario	- Manufacturing	102.6	103.9	107.0	112.1	116.4	120.8
	Textiles	99.3	100.4	104.9	110.6	113.7	114.9
	Iron and Steel	103.3	103.6	104.9	108.6	116.9	124.9
	Logging	102.8	95.9	99.2	123.4	147.6	167.8
	Mining	99.2	100.5	106.6	105.4	111.1	99.5
	Communications	100.1	102.2	101.2	103.8	102.7	104.0
	Transportation	101.9	104.8	108.0	107.1	110.1	112.4
	Construction	109.3	112.7	110.0	110.7	102.7	99.9
	Services	103.0	104.7	107.9	107.3	109.7	107.8
	Trade	104.8	100.7	102.3	102.8	105.2	108.2
	All Industries	103.1	104.2	106.7	110.3	113.6	116.2
Prairies	- Manufacturing	102.4	108.6	110.9	114.6	125.6	127.0
	Animal Products Edible	96.8	101.4	99.8	101.2	118.2	121.7
	Iron and Steel	104.4	110.7	111.0	116.8	127.4	132.7
	Logging	93.4	93.8	84.6	79.8	109.2	162.5
	Mining	102.4	108.0	125.8	133.8	141.7	138.1
	Communications	104.9	105.8	105.4	108.5	104.9	106.0
	Transportation	103.3	107.8	106.2	105.1	107.7	111.5
	Construction	106.1	112.2	103.8	96.4	94.9	88.6
	Services	107.4	106.8	102.5	93.8	95.5	94.6
	Trade	102.7	105.3	107.2	108.7	108.9	111.7
	All Industries	103.2	107.3	108.6	109.3	113.8	114.5
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	104.6	116.8	121.5	121.8	130.3	126.3
	Lumber Products	104.6	113.0	114.2	114.3	118.4	111.1
	Iron and Steel	106.5	124.2	133.8	140.9	166.0	179.2
	Logging	95.3	80.1	86.2	101.6	104.6	99.9
	Mining	102.6	98.9	100.8	102.5	111.1	110.0
	Communications	102.5	109.4	110.2	115.6	113.8	112.4
	Transportation	104.6	115.4	115.8	109.3	109.0	111.9
	Construction	112.9	122.0	119.4	118.9	114.0	103.7
	Services	102.7	108.2	113.3	106.0	104.0	103.2
	Trade	103.6	104.0	106.4	109.5	113.5	112.7
	All Industries	104.0	110.3	113.6	114.7	119.5	116.1

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Area and Industries		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
Maritimes	- Manufacturing	101.5	102.3	106.4	107.5	107.8	108.7
	Pulp and Paper	100.9	100.5	104.2	101.5	104.3	100.2
	Iron and Steel	103.5	105.2	113.3	119.0	122.6	127.4
	Logging	119.9	68.1	52.5	87.6	116.7	154.5
	Mining	97.1	96.1	96.5	94.8	97.4	98.6
	Communications	103.3	105.9	107.1	104.9	103.2	107.5
	Transportation	103.1	107.0	103.1	108.0	107.5	141.0
	Construction	120.6	130.9	129.7	153.6	154.5	151.5
	Service	114.2	123.0	118.4	103.1	101.4	100.6
	Trade	100.8	100.7	99.1	99.6	105.7	114.3
	All Industries	107.5	107.7	107.7	115.1	117.8	123.4
Quebec	- Manufacturing	103.6	107.4	109.3	111.1	112.6	113.5
	Textiles	100.1	100.7	102.7	104.9	105.0	103.6
	Iron and Steel	106.2	113.4	116.9	121.4	126.4	133.5
	Logging	90.2	85.6	95.9	119.8	168.2	186.2
	Mining	101.7	103.4	104.9	107.3	108.9	108.3
	Communications	102.1	104.7	104.5	105.4	104.4	105.4
	Transportation	109.9	108.0	112.4	108.3	106.9	104.6
	Construction	100.5	116.3	110.7	112.8	104.2	108.5
	Services	103.7	105.1	106.5	108.1	107.2	102.7
	Trade	100.6	99.4	98.8	102.7	103.0	105.9
	All Industries	102.9	106.5	108.0	110.6	112.6	114.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	102.0	102.7	105.6	108.2	109.5	110.7
	Textiles	99.7	99.9	102.1	102.6	103.6	104.2
	Iron and Steel	101.1	102.0	103.7	105.0	111.3	114.5
	Logging	99.4	88.7	92.8	118.4	135.7	158.7
	Mining	97.1	98.9	98.6	97.9	98.1	94.5
	Communications	101.6	102.9	102.2	102.0	101.1	101.2
	Transportation	103.9	105.8	106.7	106.4	105.1	103.5
	Construction	104.7	108.5	104.1	101.4	92.7	87.5
	Services	103.6	105.4	106.1	104.9	103.9	102.9
	Trade	100.7	98.1	98.1	99.9	102.3	103.9
	All Industries	102.1	102.7	104.4	106.4	106.9	107.5
Prairies	- Manufacturing	101.6	106.5	109.1	111.7	116.2	116.8
	Animal Products Edible	97.6	98.9	96.6	97.9	108.9	113.4
	Iron and Steel	102.3	103.6	105.8	107.4	111.6	115.6
	Logging	81.7	85.3	77.8	73.4	101.4	171.5
	Mining	101.7	105.8	118.2	122.4	126.3	128.6
	Communications	104.9	106.8	108.4	107.1	104.4	104.8
	Transportation	103.5	104.9	105.4	103.4	102.2	100.5
	Construction	106.3	106.7	98.9	89.7	89.4	82.0
	Services	110.2	112.0	108.3	91.0	89.7	88.8
	Trade	102.6	103.6	105.5	107.2	106.8	108.8
	All Industries	103.3	105.7	106.1	104.7	106.1	105.6
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	104.3	115.2	120.0	120.0	121.5	115.6
	Lumber Products	103.4	109.0	109.8	108.4	106.1	102.5
	Iron and Steel	107.1	119.4	125.4	133.3	147.8	157.9
	Logging	93.7	85.2	91.4	98.6	96.2	94.2
	Mining	100.7	96.2	96.6	97.4	99.0	99.1
	Communications	103.1	105.2	108.0	105.9	102.9	102.1
	Transportation	102.2	107.4	103.6	100.3	98.1	99.8
	Construction	110.9	113.0	114.5	110.0	104.5	93.5
	Services	103.1	107.9	109.2	100.0	97.9	96.7
	Trade	101.0	101.3	104.2	106.4	108.9	109.7
	All Industries	103.2	108.7	111.0	110.7	110.7	107.1

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

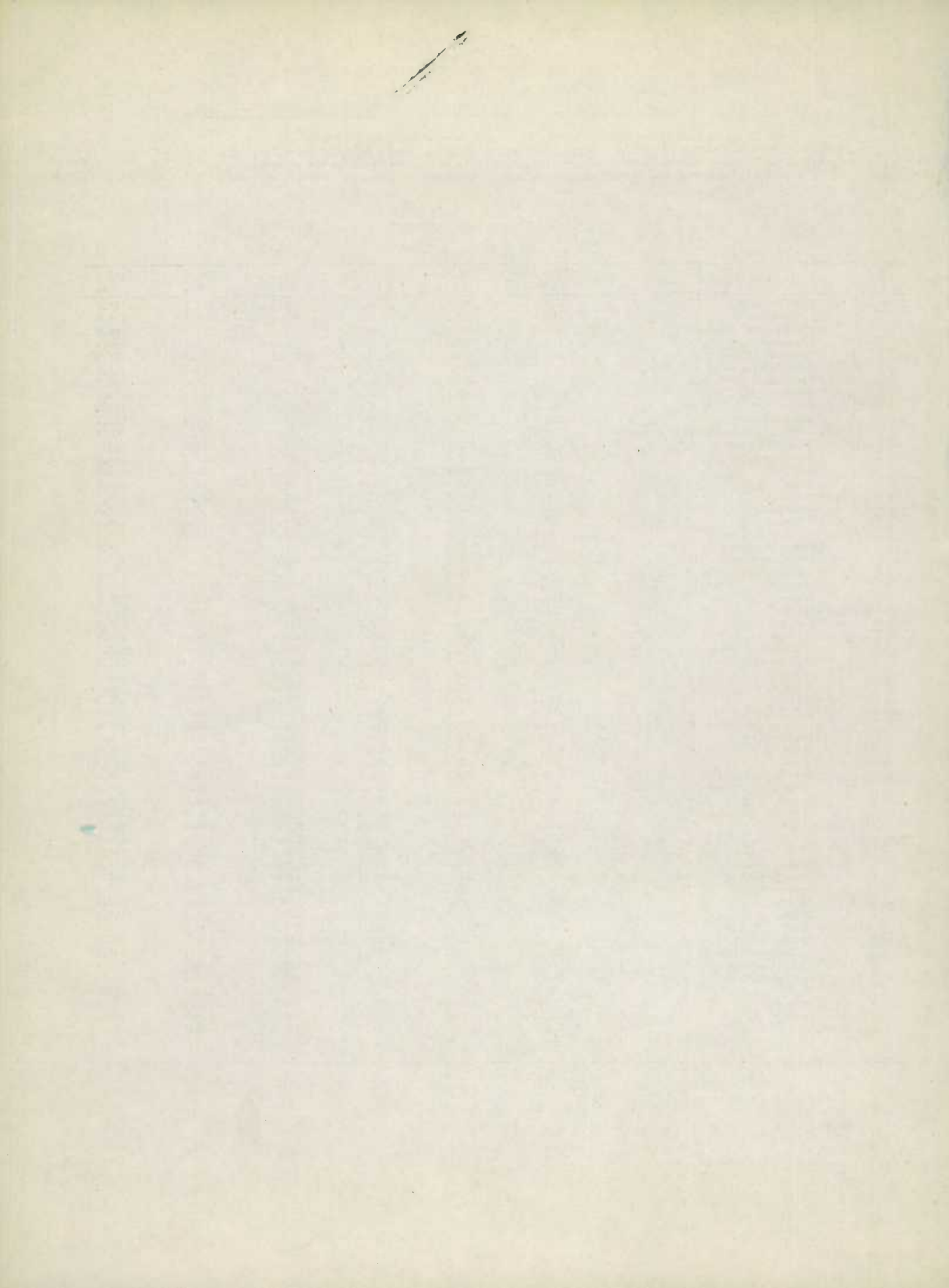
City and Industry		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	103.4	109.7	113.9	119.1	124.5	127.1
	Textiles	95.3	96.2	106.1	106.6	111.5	106.8
	Iron and Steel	106.8	119.0	122.1	131.4	141.4	146.0
	Communications	99.6	99.0	100.6	99.0	103.1	103.3
	Transportation	121.7	110.2	124.0	121.9	118.4	121.1
	Construction	103.8	99.1	91.1	94.5	115.8	130.4
	Service	101.7	98.0	101.6	105.3	105.9	104.5
	Trade	100.0	97.4	98.7	99.8	101.1	103.3
	All Industries	104.0	107.1	110.9	115.3	119.9	123.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	103.7	109.8	119.6	124.5	132.2	138.4
	Chemicals and allied products	113.0	127.0	142.3	154.2	181.3	205.7
	Transportation	101.3	103.2	108.2	101.5	110.3	105.6
	Construction	106.5	127.9	142.6	117.9	108.7	117.3
	Service	107.6	110.0	119.9	109.6	111.0	105.8
	Trade	98.0	96.6	95.8	97.2	101.4	103.2
	All Industries	103.1	109.2	117.7	118.4	124.0	128.3
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	102.1	104.3	107.0	116.2	122.4	128.2
	Textiles	98.7	99.2	106.9	113.2	116.8	119.2
	Iron and Steel	102.4	104.6	108.7	125.8	135.4	147.1
	Communications	100.3	100.5	99.1	100.9	101.1	104.4
	Transportation	102.6	104.0	107.1	105.7	108.7	101.5
	Construction	100.3	95.8	87.2	83.4	71.7	73.7
	Service	102.5	100.8	102.3	104.4	106.6	106.4
	Trade	106.8	101.2	105.0	105.0	107.2	112.0
	All Industries	102.8	103.1	105.4	111.7	116.0	120.7
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	109.3	114.0	109.7	118.2	115.9	117.2
	Pulp and Paper	106.0	105.7	101.5	105.7	107.2	111.2
	Iron and Steel	102.1	110.6	114.7	132.7	131.9	129.8
	Construction	105.6	106.8	99.3	129.4	193.7	193.7
	Service	99.1	99.9	114.6	115.4	115.3	117.8
	Trade	100.0	95.8	97.7	100.8	101.3	101.3
	All Industries	104.4	106.4	105.8	115.1	121.8	122.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	104.0	106.1	111.8	118.1	119.0	125.8
	Iron and Steel	105.1	109.1	111.7	119.9	121.9	130.8
	Construction	75.6	71.1	73.9	80.0	85.0	87.7
	Trade	101.8	98.4	98.1	101.2	103.7	107.7
	All Industries	102.6	104.1	108.0	114.4	116.2	122.1
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	104.0	99.6	98.1	95.7	99.2	105.4
	Iron and Steel	104.1	99.7	97.3	93.5	97.7	104.5
	Construction	126.3	143.4	212.8	194.4	171.4	167.8
	Trade	102.5	98.2	93.0	94.3	91.5	93.9
	All Industries	104.2	100.4	100.2	97.5	100.4	106.1
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	101.8	110.2	112.2	117.6	129.2	128.5
	Iron and Steel	106.4	113.1	107.2	110.3	117.7	119.7
	Communications	104.4	101.1	93.5	94.7	95.7	96.0
	Transportation	104.6	102.4	106.6	109.0	113.1	107.7
	Construction	93.8	99.4	65.2	39.6	44.2	34.3
	Service	98.7	96.7	99.3	103.0	105.4	105.1
	Trade	102.8	106.0	109.1	111.4	111.8	116.6
	All Industries	101.4	106.6	105.3	106.3	113.3	112.6
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	104.6	116.9	121.1	124.2	135.7	140.9
	Iron and Steel	105.4	127.0	139.3	145.3	171.9	169.3
	Communications	101.2	110.1	110.0	114.0	113.1	111.7
	Transportation	93.8	108.5	114.5	103.5	108.7	110.6
	Construction	126.6	141.2	144.6	143.6	137.8	124.0
	Service	101.5	107.0	111.2	105.3	103.9	104.4
	Trade	103.3	103.2	105.5	106.8	112.4	112.8
	All Industries	103.7	113.3	117.7	118.6	125.1	127.1

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

City and Industry		July 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1941	Nov. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	103.4	107.0	109.7	112.7	114.9	115.2
	Textiles	99.1	98.9	103.5	107.0	106.9	104.3
	Iron and Steel	105.6	114.3	116.7	121.3	126.4	128.8
	Communications	100.3	102.8	102.0	102.0	102.9	104.9
	Transportation	115.8	113.1	118.3	113.3	107.2	107.6
	Construction	104.8	96.7	92.0	100.0	113.5	122.3
	Service	100.2	99.2	100.8	103.7	103.0	101.7
	Trade	100.3	97.9	98.5	102.8	102.9	106.0
	All Industries	103.6	105.2	107.4	110.3	112.1	113.3
	- Manufacturing	105.1	110.3	115.3	117.1	123.9	126.6
	Chemicals and allied products	110.5	124.0	134.4	138.5	160.9	169.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Transportation	102.8	105.4	109.3	108.0	101.4	103.6
	Construction	107.7	118.8	135.1	107.3	102.3	108.0
	Service	113.8	120.1	120.5	110.2	106.6	104.8
	Trade	96.3	96.5	91.7	94.3	95.5	102.6
	All Industries	104.4	109.3	113.6	112.1	116.4	118.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	101.2	103.0	105.8	109.6	113.6	116.7
	Textiles	99.6	99.4	105.6	107.0	108.2	108.8
	Iron and Steel	99.6	102.9	106.0	113.4	120.9	127.5
	Communications	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.6	100.3	101.8
	Transportation	103.7	105.5	105.4	105.4	104.1	101.3
	Construction	97.4	91.4	87.4	78.4	71.0	72.3
	Service	101.7	100.6	100.2	101.2	101.8	101.7
	Trade	101.8	101.8	102.9	103.1	105.6	108.2
	All Industries	101.2	102.2	104.0	106.6	109.3	111.9
	- Manufacturing	104.3	105.9	106.2	107.7	106.8	105.1
	Pulp and Paper	106.9	103.7	101.3	104.0	107.4	105.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	Iron and Steel	99.8	101.9	104.0	102.5	101.7	100.6
	Construction	98.5	109.2	100.4	113.8	138.0	137.6
	Service	100.9	104.7	110.4	109.4	109.1	108.9
	Trade	99.3	96.6	99.0	101.0	101.6	104.2
	All Industries	102.1	104.2	104.1	107.0	109.2	103.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	102.6	104.2	106.6	108.2	110.6	113.1
	Iron and Steel	103.9	106.8	110.4	112.4	116.3	119.4
	Construction	75.8	76.6	74.1	73.3	78.1	74.1
	Trade	102.6	98.9	96.4	98.0	102.2	104.5
	All Industries	101.3	102.4	104.0	105.7	108.3	110.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	103.2	99.0	104.9	104.8	106.1	106.1
	Iron and Steel	101.4	98.9	103.6	102.8	105.2	105.6
	Construction	125.2	164.6	210.1	192.5	166.3	153.4
	Trade	98.4	94.6	99.8	103.2	99.3	98.0
	All Industries	102.5	99.7	108.3	105.7	106.4	103.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	101.5	108.7	113.4	115.6	119.6	119.3
	Iron and Steel	102.6	103.7	103.3	102.4	104.9	106.0
	Communications	104.6	104.4	104.3	102.0	102.7	106.2
	Transportation	104.0	103.7	105.4	106.4	107.2	103.9
	Construction	99.7	95.1	65.6	49.1	52.9	41.9
	Service	100.5	100.5	102.0	105.8	103.2	102.4
	Trade	103.9	102.7	105.6	108.3	108.2	112.2
	All Industries	102.2	105.2	106.1	106.8	109.0	108.6
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	104.1	112.8	116.1	118.8	124.0	126.6
	Iron and Steel	106.8	123.1	131.3	139.5	155.4	167.8
	Communications	102.7	105.3	106.6	106.7	104.6	102.3
	Transportation	100.3	103.2	102.3	100.6	99.5	109.9
	Construction	124.1	141.8	146.7	139.9	126.0	112.2
	Service	101.6	106.0	107.4	99.1	97.8	97.2
	Trade	100.8	100.6	103.1	104.5	107.5	109.4
	All Industries	103.9	109.7	112.3	112.8	114.0	116.8



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