

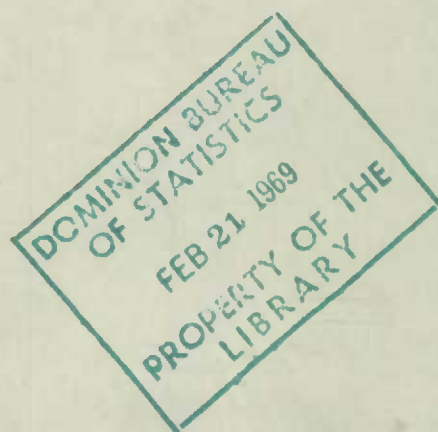
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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**ANNUAL REVIEW**  
**OF**  
**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**  
**1942**



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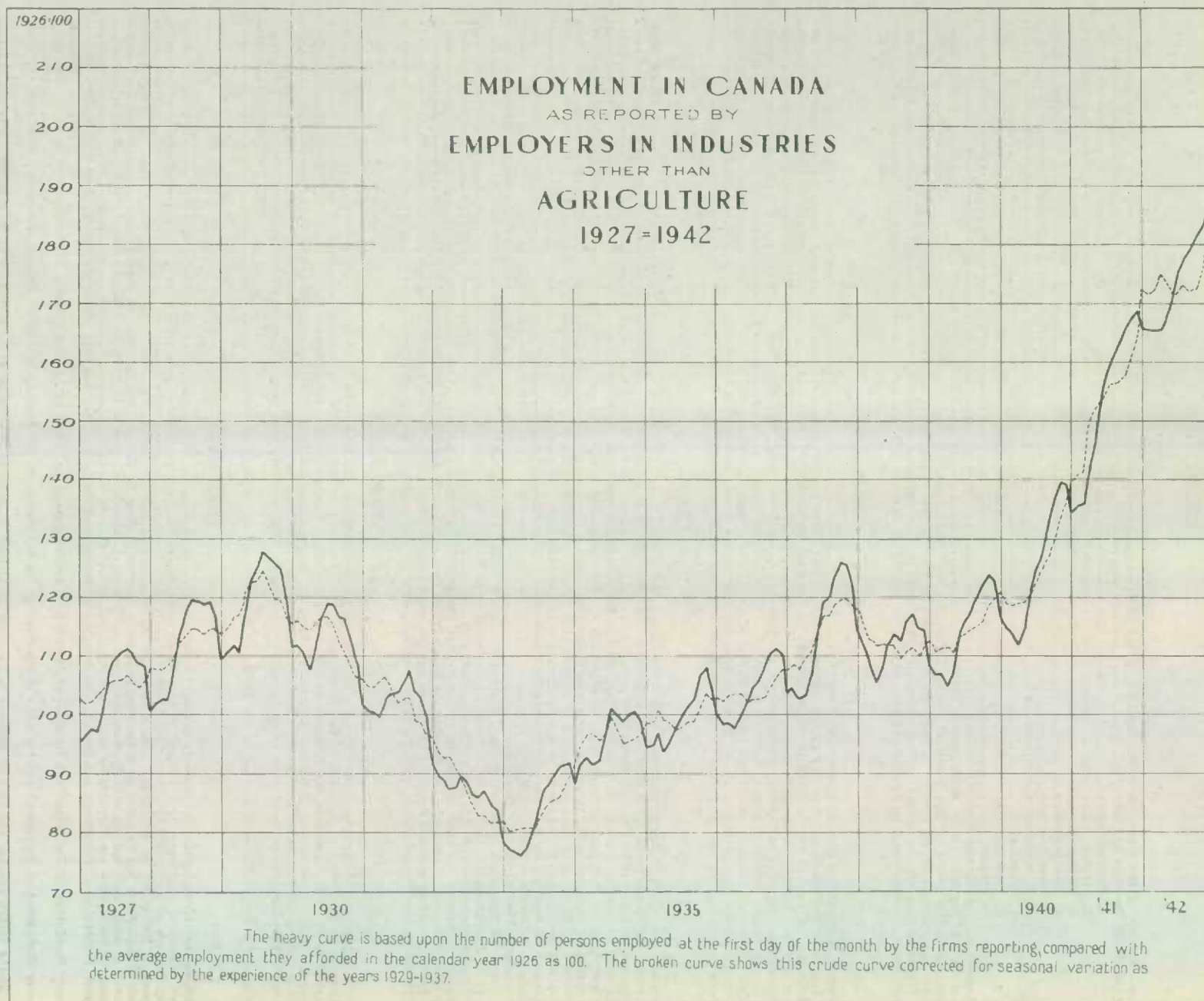
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Chart 1





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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND  
PAYROLLS IN CANADA, 1942.

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In Charge Employment and Payroll Statistics; M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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PART 1

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In continuing response to the stimulus provided by the industrial war effort, employment reached unprecedentedly high levels in Canada during 1942. The trend was generally favourable during nine of the twelve months, curtailment having been indicated only during the first quarter of the year; the contractions then were moderate. The extent of the general upswing, however, was not equal to that reported in the earlier phases of the expansive movement, which, dating from the outbreak of hostilities, had received great impetus from the events of the spring and early summer of 1940, climaxed by the collapse of France. This slowing down in the rate of acceleration during 1942 was an obvious development in view of the magnitude of the expansion since the beginning of the war, with its consequent depletion of the labour market, seriously affected also by the recruitment of some 600,000 persons by the armed forces. In the 1942 stage of the war, the distribution of the workers taken on differed from that indicated in preceding phases. As shortages of labour and materials became increasingly a problem in industrial organization, the shift of workers from the less-essential to the more-essential production and services assumed an ever-growing importance in the industrial pattern - a transfer which in general was facilitated by relatively high earnings in war plants and other essential industries.

The employers whose returns were included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' current surveys of employment and payrolls in 1942 numbered 13,081<sup>1/</sup>, and their staffs averaged 1,738,848 per month. In the preceding year, statistics had been received from some 12,589 firms, with an average of 1,514,953 employees. At the 1942 peak at Dec. 1, the number in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups was 1,867,597, while the low figure was that of 1,651,757, reported at the first of March. From the minimum to the maximum of employment, there was an increase of 21.4 points, or practically 13 p.c., in the index; in 1941, the gain from the low at Jan. 1 to the high at Dec. 1 had amounted to 34.6 points, or almost 26 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment in 1942 was 173.7, or 14.1 p.c. higher than the 1941 average of 152.3, and 57.2 p.c. higher than in 1939, which for practical purposes, may be regarded as the last year on a peace-time economy.

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1/ In addition, information was furnished by financial institutions, for which the general record commenced in 1940; including the data for such organizations, the reports tabulated monthly in 1942 aggregated 166,071, a monthly average of 13,839; their employees averaged 1,802,320. The weekly payrolls of these persons averaged \$51,634,595, a per capita figure of \$28.65. In 1941, the reporting firms in the nine leading industries - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services, trade and finance, had numbered 13,440, whose staffs had averaged 1,575,972.

TABLE I. - Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Annual Averages of		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Annual Average Index Numbers		
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls		Of Employment		Of Payrolls
				1926=100	June 1, 1941=100	June 1, 1941=100
(a) <u>Provinces</u>	No.	\$	\$			
Maritime Provinces	130,386	3,299,323	25.34	174.1	114.2	136.0
Prince Edward Island	2,111	46,180	21.91	108.7	101.5	104.5
Nova Scotia	79,179	2,063,879	26.11	196.1	116.8	139.1
New Brunswick	49,096	1,189,264	24.25	150.8	111.8	132.4
Quebec	543,982	14,551,017	26.70	186.2	118.4	134.9
Ontario	728,479	21,786,521	29.88	179.4	110.8	123.6
Prairie Provinces	183,415	5,284,620	28.80	135.6	105.7	117.1
Manitoba	86,689	2,490,005	28.71	132.2	106.0	116.6
Saskatchewan	34,960	964,713	27.58	126.3	99.1	110.1
Alberta	61,766	1,829,902	29.62	146.9	109.2	123.6
British Columbia	152,586	4,796,131	31.28	164.8	122.2	140.8
CANADA	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	173.7	113.6	126.3
(b) <u>Cities</u>						
Montreal	254,135	7,123,995	27.97	167.4	118.6	134.6
Quebec City	31,601	743,944	23.41	223.2	136.2	156.2
Toronto	231,629	6,851,003	29.54	180.2	117.5	131.4
Ottawa	21,348	539,854	25.29	161.9	107.5	119.2
Hamilton	60,922	1,909,242	31.32	186.6	115.3	131.7
Windsor	38,388	1,508,325	39.22	282.5	122.9	127.4
Winnipeg	55,212	1,494,916	27.06	132.4	108.3	116.5
Vancouver	72,520	2,220,112	30.39	205.0	144.5	172.5
Total - EIGHT LEADING CITIES	765,755	22,391,391	29.27	177.7	119.7	134.6
(c) <u>Industries</u>						
Manufacturing	1,075,471	31,435,351	29.17	206.5	122.9	140.0
Durable Goods 1/	556,100	18,005,823	32.38	239.1	131.4	163.8
Non-Durable Goods	501,022	12,798,916	25.55	181.8	116.4	126.8
Electric Light and Power	18,349	630,612	34.37	144.1	96.1	102.7
Logging	58,296	1,185,961	20.70	196.4	124.1	135.1
Mining	80,056	2,785,432	34.81	171.5	96.7	108.1
Communications	27,705	779,431	28.13	103.7	106.7	110.8
Transportation	132,994	4,614,105	34.70	105.5	106.4	116.6
Construction and Maintenance	164,189	4,367,699	26.45	130.3	93.4	111.2
Services	39,841	692,525	17.37	178.8	104.6	113.8
Trade	160,296	3,857,108	24.07	156.1	99.6	105.7
Total - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,848	49,717,612	28.56	173.7	113.6	126.3
Finance	63,472	1,916,983	30.20	122.9	105.9	111.0
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,802,320	51,634,595	28.61	171.2	113.2	127.5

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls

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

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

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

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

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

1/ Average of the current weekly averages.



The important increases in the numbers at work in 1942 were accompanied by relatively greater gains in the weekly payrolls disbursed. These averaged \$49,717,612, representing an earned income of \$28.56<sup>1</sup>/ per week for the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight leading industries. The statistics of payrolls are available only from June 1, 1941. On the average, there was an increase of 10.7 p.c. in employment and of 23.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941. The per capita weekly average in the last seven months of 1942 was 11.3 p.c. higher than in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941.

Geographically, the expansion in industrial activity in the year under review was widely distributed. Except Prince Edward Island, all provinces reported considerable gains, while employment in the eight leading cities for which data are segregated generally increased in greater-than-average proportion. Industrially, the advance was, in general, confined to a relatively smaller number of groups than in recently-preceding years. Employment in the manufacture of durable goods rose by 32.6 p.c. in 1942, whereas that in the production of non-durable goods increased by only 14.1 p.c. Within the latter, the gain took place to an important extent in chemical works and in plants turning out miscellaneous products, largely manufactured for the war. The relatively small advances which were indicated in the other "light" manufacturing industries in the year under review as compared with 1941, took place mainly in the earlier months; as the year progressed, activity in many instances was at a lower level than in the latter months of 1941. This situation resulted in some instances from curtailment of employment, and in others, from inability to increase staffs in accordance with the usual movements indicated in recent years. Employment in trade generally showed curtailment from 1941, the declines developing as the year advanced. In transportation, communications, construction and maintenance and services, the volume of employment was greater in 1942 than in 1941; in the last-named, the latest annual index was the highest in the record. In construction and communications, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while recorded employment in transportation was more active than in any other year since 1929.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment and payrolls in 1942, while Table II on page 4 presents a comparison of the employment data for 1941 and 1942, giving the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes.

The returns currently tabulated<sup>2/</sup> in 1942, aggregated 156,972, a monthly average of 13,081<sup>3/</sup>, which exceeded that in 1941 by 492, or 3.9 p.c. The number employed by the co-operating establishments rose by some 223,700, or 14.8 p.c., while the index gained by 14.1 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the changes in employment, since these indexes are adjusted for the inclusion of firms newly added to the mailing list, as well as for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

In considering the comparisons in the industrial part of Table II, and those in Table 4, it should again be noted that in many cases, adjustment

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1/ Average of the currently-calculated averages.

2/ 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 increasingly 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.

3/ See footnote on page 1.

TABLE II - Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1942, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1941.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2			Change from 1941 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.
<b>(a) Provinces</b>										
Maritime Provinces.....	896	115,948	155.0	938	130,386	174.2	42	14,438	19.2	12.4
Prince Edward Island.....	54	2,289	117.4	54	2,111	108.7	-	- 178	- 8.7	- 7.4
Nova Scotia.....	439	68,836	170.9	465	79,179	196.1	26	10,543	25.2	14.7
New Brunswick.....	403	45,023	137.7	419	49,096	150.8	16	4,073	13.1	9.5
Quebec.....	3,148	457,780	157.8	3,305	543,982	186.2	157	86,202	28.4	18.0
Ontario.....	5,441	647,053	160.0	5,643	728,479	179.4	202	81,426	19.4	12.1
Prairie Provinces.....	1,785	170,135	126.6	1,815	183,415	135.6	30	13,280	9.0	7.1
Manitoba.....	754	79,415	122.2	764	86,689	132.2	10	7,274	10.0	8.2
Saskatchewan.....	398	34,026	123.4	410	34,960	126.3	12	934	2.9	2.4
Alberta.....	633	56,694	135.8	641	61,766	146.9	8	5,072	11.3	8.3
British Columbia.....	1,319	124,037	135.6	1,380	152,566	164.8	61	28,549	29.2	21.5
CANADA.....	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	13,061	1,738,848	173.7	492	223,895	21.4	14.1
<b>(b) Cities</b>										
Montreal.....	1,626	216,989	142.7	1,916	254,135	167.4	90	37,146	24.7	17.3
Quebec City.....	216	23,256	167.8	227	31,601	223.2	9	8,345	55.4	33.0
Toronto.....	1,678	198,760	152.9	1,967	231,629	180.2	89	34,869	27.3	17.9
Ottawa.....	241	19,816	149.2	249	21,348	161.9	8	1,532	12.7	6.6
Hamilton.....	338	52,021	159.4	348	60,922	186.6	10	6,901	27.2	27.1
Windsor.....	198	31,117	227.3	204	38,388	282.5	6	7,271	55.2	24.3
Winnipeg.....	553	51,805	122.8	560	55,212	132.4	7	3,407	9.6	7.8
Vancouver.....	582	51,184	146.8	603	72,520	205.0	21	21,836	58.2	39.6
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,834	642,848	149.0	6,074	765,755	177.7	240	122,807	25.7	19.3
<b>(c) Industries</b>										
MANUFACTURING.....	6,921	873,430	168.4	7,279	1,075,471	206.5	358	202,041	36.1	22.6
Durable Goods.....	2,645	417,144	180.3	2,831	556,100	239.1	186	138,956	38.8	32.6
Non-durable Goods.....	4,174	437,566	159.3	4,346	501,022	181.8	172	63,456	22.5	14.1
Electric Light and Power.....	102	18,720	147.1	102	18,349	144.1	-	- 371	- 3.0	- 2.0
Animal Products - edible.....	345	33,925	172.0	360	34,302	173.5	15	377	1.5	.9
Fur and its products.....	82	2,927	121.2	84	2,926	121.2	2	- 1	-	-
Leather and its products.....	344	27,731	135.2	350	28,717	139.5	6	986	4.3	3.2
Lumber and its products.....	992	60,238	112.1	1,028	62,495	116.4	37	2,257	4.3	3.8
Musical Instruments.....	35	920	38.0	35	970	40.7	-	50	2.7	7.1
Plant products - edible.....	567	46,545	146.2	573	48,409	150.9	6	1,864	4.7	3.2
Pulp and paper products.....	716	79,503	127.6	723	82,568	132.5	5	3,065	4.7	3.7
Rubber products.....	54	17,106	133.6	58	16,591	120.8	4	- 515	- 4.8	- 3.6
Textile products.....	1,286	138,787	158.9	1,357	145,436	166.6	71	6,669	7.7	4.8
Beverages.....	152	11,640	210.9	150	13,049	236.4	- 2	1,409	25.5	12.1
Tobacco.....	46	10,407	126.1	46	12,348	149.6	-	1,941	23.5	18.6
Chemical and allied products.....	356	46,609	378.0	386	87,686	700.4	30	41,076	22.4	85.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	223	14,263	126.4	223	14,907	132.1	-	644	5.7	4.5
Electrical apparatus.....	140	30,287	212.6	151	36,379	254.5	11	6,092	41.9	19.7
Iron and steel products.....	1,046	270,715	201.1	1,167	356,596	268.2	121	117,881	85.1	42.5
Land vehicles.....	181	112,203	179.5	193	151,145	239.3	12	38,942	59.8	33.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	209	40,721	272.7	227	52,753	349.4	18	12,032	76.7	28.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	98	13,915	180.4	102	14,912	195.6	4	997	16.2	8.4
Miscellaneous.....	126	6,491	211.0	157	14,079	331.2	31	5,588	120.2	57.0
LOGGING.....	445	55,697	187.8	455	58,296	196.5	10	2,599	8.7	4.6
MINING.....	415	82,976	176.6	428	80,056	171.3	13	- 2,920	- 5.3	- 3.0
Coal.....	105	26,056	94.8	105	26,020	94.7	-	- 36	- 1	- 0.1
Metallic ores.....	200	46,801	366.2	207	43,215	346.1	7	- 3,586	20.1	- 5.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	110	10,119	150.5	116	10,821	159.4	6	702	6.9	5.9
COMMUNICATIONS.....	68	25,829	96.7	61	27,705	103.7	- 7	1,876	7.0	7.2
TRANSPORTATION.....	545	123,195	98.9	560	132,994	105.5	15	9,799	6.8	6.7
Street railways, cartage and storage.....	310	34,762	145.3	316	36,846	153.3	6	2,084	8.0	5.5
Steam railway operation.....	100	69,015	86.6	101	76,290	94.4	1	6,275	7.8	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	135	19,418	92.1	143	20,858	93.9	8	1,440	1.8	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,406	158,281	126.6	1,482	164,189	130.3	76	6,906	3.7	2.9
Building.....	964	80,531	139.5	1,027	88,675	167.9	63	6,144	18.4	13.2
Highway.....	412	61,954	158.2	426	57,260	145.0	14	- 4,674	-13.2	- 8.3
Railway.....	30	35,796	84.3	29	36,234	89.0	- 1	2,438	4.7	5.6
SERVICES.....	612	37,279	167.5	615	39,641	178.8	3	2,562	11.3	6.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	365	22,813	161.5	368	24,394	172.5	3	1,581	11.0	6.8
Laundry and dry cleaning.....	247	14,466	178.1	247	15,447	189.8	-	981	11.7	6.6
TRADE.....	2,177	158,266	166.5	2,201	160,286	156.1	24	2,030	- .4	- 0.3
Retail.....	1,465	120,405	164.2	1,474	122,675	164.3	9	2,270	.1	0.1
Wholesale.....	712	37,861	136.2	727	37,621	134.3	15	- 240	- 1.9	- 1.4
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	12,589	1,514,953	152.3	13,061	1,738,848	173.7	492	223,895	21.4	14.1

1/ Revised.



cannot immediately be made for the changes in the commodities produced in individual establishments due to wartime demands on industry, although much has been done in this direction. Many manufacturing plants are now producing parts and commodities which are entirely different from their peace-time lines, but it frequently happens that such changes are not reported to the Bureau. There are also changes in the industrial distribution of workers as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes, for which adjustment likewise cannot immediately be made in these statistics.

#### THE 1942 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The 1942 Annual has been somewhat abbreviated as compared with former years, in order to conserve labour and supplies. Part 1 deals mainly with employment, containing a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. In succeeding pages are notes briefly discussing (1) the recent movements of employment in the various industries and areas, (2) the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942, (3) the movements of the curves of employment and population and (4) the course of employment in the United States and Canada.

Part 2 of the Annual deals particularly with the payroll data in their more general aspects. There are also brief discussions regarding (1) the changes in average earnings during the period of the war, based upon available information in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States (2) the course of earnings and the cost-of-living in Canada during 1942, and (3) the current statistics of earnings in comparison with the latest available data of the annual Census of Industry.

#### TABLES.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the various areas, the eight leading industrial cities and the eight leading industries from 1927 to 1942, together with monthly figures since 1939, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report, while Table 4 gives, for a considerable number of industries, monthly index numbers for the Dominion in the last two years. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

In Tables 5 - 11 appear statistics of employment and payrolls for the economic areas, the leading cities and industries; in these tables, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941. Summary tables (notably Tables I and II) appear throughout the text. Numerous charts are given throughout the Annual, depicting the course of employment in various areas and industries.

#### 1.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

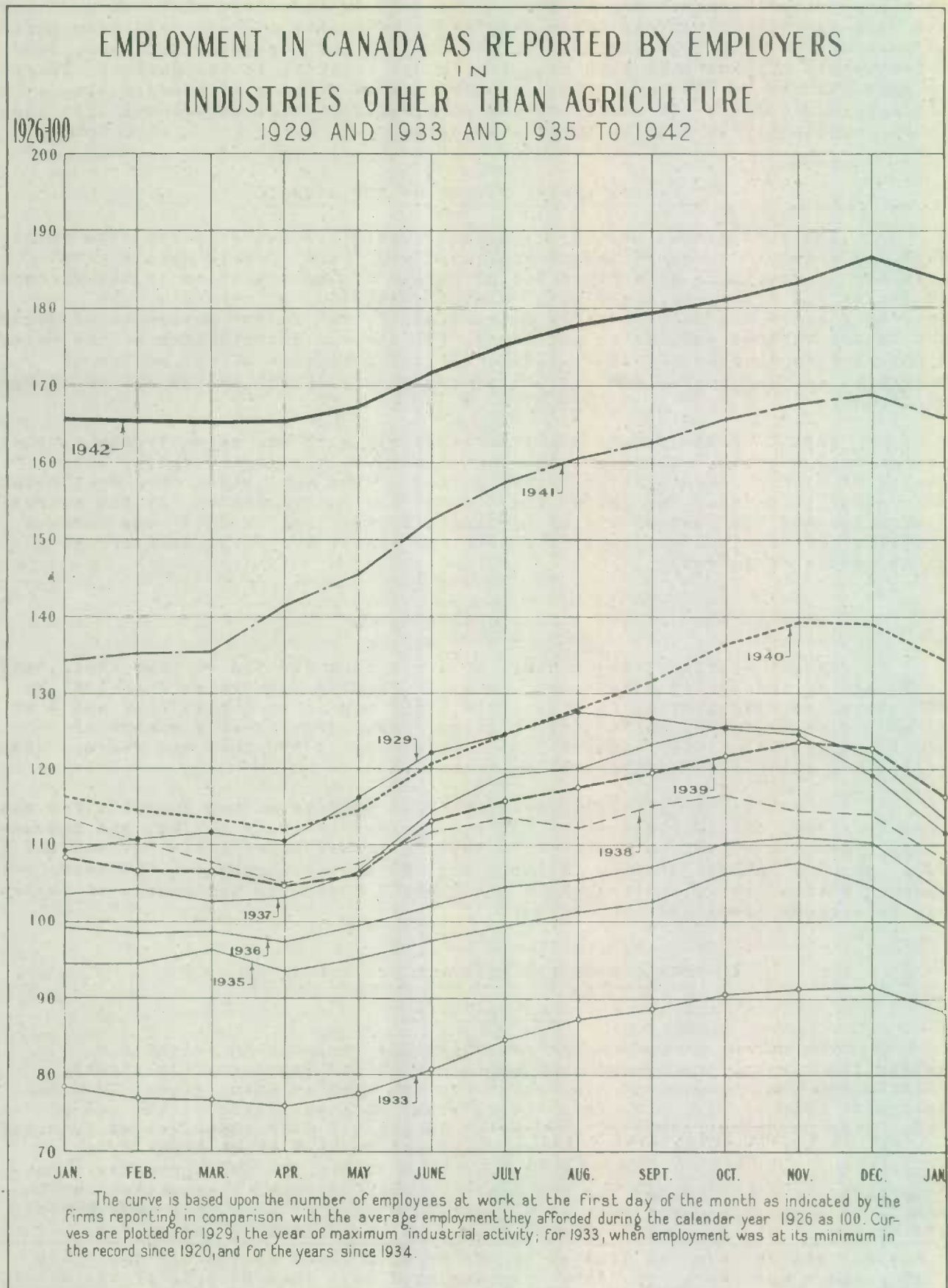
##### 1. MANUFACTURING.

The effect of modern warfare, with its emphasis on scientific destruction through the products of man's mechanical ingenuity, is clearly reflected in the more recent statistics for the manufacturing group, in which employment rose by 92.3 p.c. from the outbreak of hostilities to the end of 1942. This important group of industries during the year under review provided work for almost 62 in each 100 persons employed by the larger firms<sup>1/</sup>, a proportion considerably exceeding that of some 53 p.c. in pre-war years. In the upsurge indicated since war was declared, the seasonal fluctuations which formerly characterized the general situation in Canada to an important extent, have virtually disappeared, although they persist in certain industries

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1/ The current surveys are limited in the main to firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In 1940, they employed more than 86 p.c. of the total number of workers in all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry.

Chart 2





unusually dependent upon weather conditions.

The trend of employment in manufacturing in 1942 was continuously favourable from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, inclusive. This series of eleven uninterrupted gains extended over the same months as in 1941 and 1940; prior to the outbreak of war, the annual period of expansion had invariably been shorter. Although the upward movement in the year under review was equal in duration to that indicated in the two years immediately preceding, it was less in extent than in either 1941 or 1940. The average index in 1942, at 206.5, was 38 points, or 22.6 p.o., higher than that of 168.4 in 1941, when the increase over 1940 had amounted to 37 points, or 28.3 p.o. The advances which have been indicated annually during the war exceed those in any earlier period.

Beginning with Feb. 1, employment in manufacturing reached successive new all-time highs. At the minimum at Jan. 1, the index was 31.3 p.o. higher than at the same date in 1941; at the peak (at Dec. 1), it was 17.7 p.o. above the index at Dec. 1, 1941, when activity had also reached its maximum for the year. The disparity in these percentages was of course due to the fact that the month-to-month acceleration in the former year was more rapid than in 1942. Nevertheless, the growth in employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the year under review, amounting to 18½ p.o., was considerably above-average, according to pre-war standards; in the period from 1921 to 1939, the rise from the beginning to the end of the year averaged approximately 8.9 p.o.

During 1942, statistics were tabulated from some 7,279 manufacturers, whose staffs averaged 1,075,471, ranging from 973,600 at Jan. 1, to 1,155,300 at the first of December. The 6,921 establishments furnishing data in 1941 had recorded an average of 873,430 employees. The average working force per establishment in the year under review rose from about 138 at Jan. 1, to over 155 at Dec. 1, averaging 148; in 1941, the mean had been under 126, and in 1940, 102. The co-operating employers reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages averaging \$31,435,351 in 1942; this would indicate that their annual payroll approximated \$1,634,638,252. In 1941, weekly average earnings were available only from June 1; in the period of observation in that year, the weekly average payroll was \$24,931,590.

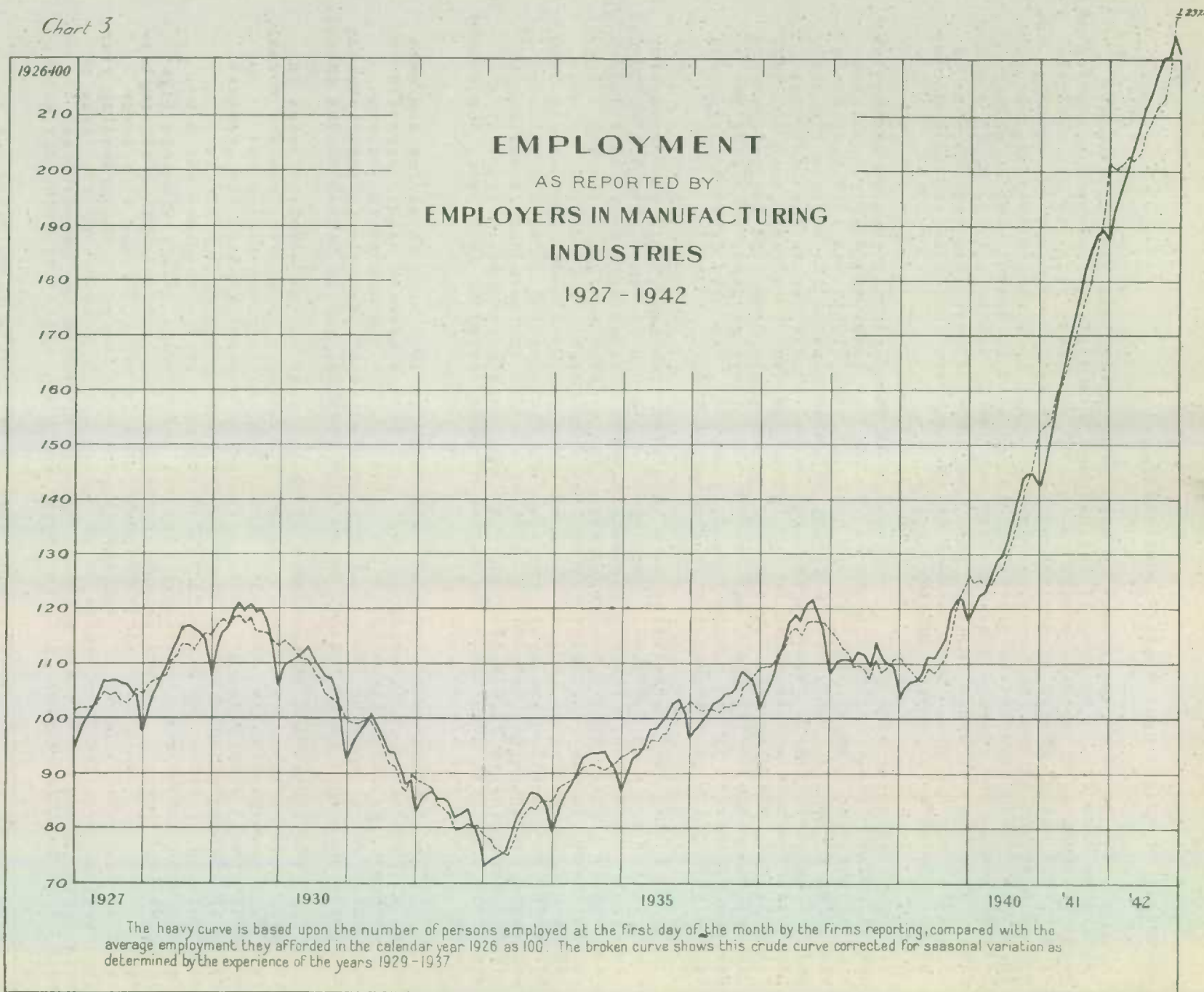
The comparison of the available data for 1941 with those for the same months of 1942 shows an increase of 33.7 p.o. in the average weekly payrolls of the co-operating establishments in the latter, while the number in recorded employment was greater by 19.3 p.o. The statistics of payrolls in manufacturing are dealt with more fully, further on in this section, and in Part 2 of the Annual.

The industrial distribution of the persons on the working forces in the year under review, as shown in Table II, continued to differ from the normal, with further expansion in the heavy industries and in chemicals<sup>1/</sup>, and a diminution in many lines producing civilian consumers' goods. The greatest gains in 1942 were indicated in the iron and steel group<sup>1/</sup>, (notably in shipbuilding, firearm and aircraft factories), and in the chemical and non-ferrous metal industries. Although only two main groups (viz., electric light and power and rubber), showed general curtailment as compared with 1941, employment in many of the industrial divisions listed in Table 4<sup>1/</sup> was at a lower level in the latter months of 1942 than in the same period of the preceding year. The declines resulted from shortages of labour and in some cases, shortages of materials. Among the classes affected by this situation may be mentioned the food, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions.

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1/ Revisions in the industrial classification of certain large firms has resulted in changes in the figures previously published for 1941 and 1942, for the chemical and iron and steel divisions; the manufacturing totals are not affected. The indexes of employment and payrolls for the industries in which the reclassifications were made have been adjusted.

Chart 3





In the durable goods group of industries, the expansion in 1942 was particularly outstanding, the annual index, at 239.1, being 58.8 points, or 32.6 p.c., higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. As compared with 1939, the increase amounted to 137.9 p.c. The growth in this category arises almost wholly from demands due to the war, with the virtual elimination of the manufacture of consumers' heavy goods as shortages of materials and labour become progressively acute.

In the non-durable goods division, the advance in 1942 over 1941 amounted to 14.1 p.c., bringing the latest index to 181.8. An important proportion of this gain took place in the chemical industries, where it largely reflected wartime production. If the employment afforded by chemical plants be eliminated from the non-durable goods group, the increase in the year under review would be only 5.4 p.c. Were precise information regarding the products currently manufactured available in all cases, it is possible that the disparity indicated in the percentage gains in the durable and non-durable divisions would be even larger, since many firms normally turning out consumers' goods have adapted their plants and equipment for the production of commodities or parts required in the prosecution of the war; despite their intended use, these in many cases are classed in the durable goods division. The data on hand do not always permit the immediate change in classification called for in many instances, nor is it always possible for employers to segregate statistics of employment and payrolls for those engaged on normal and on wartime production.

In addition to the important expansion in the classes already mentioned, there were large gains during the year under review in factories turning out miscellaneous manufactured products (such as scientific instruments, etc.), with smaller gains in textiles, food, tobacco and beverages. The last-named division includes the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes, as well as for beverages.

The buoyant movement in factory employment in 1942, generally extended to all parts of the country, each of the provinces, and the eight cities for which data are segregated showing substantial improvement in manufacturing as compared with 1941 and earlier years.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the period since 1928, based on the 1926 average as 100:-

1927.....103.4	1931.....96.3	1935..... 97.1	1939.....112.3
1928.....110.1	1932.....84.4	1936.....103.4	1940.....131.3
1929.....117.1	1933.....80.9	1937.....114.4	1941.....168.4
1930.....109.0	1934.....90.2	1938.....111.0	1942.....208.6

**Payrolls.**- Accompanying the impressive increases in employment generally recorded in manufacturing month by month during 1942, were relatively greater gains in the payrolls. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the index of employment mounted by 18½ p.c., while that of payrolls rose by 39.7 p.c. In varying degree, these advances are seasonal in character; the more valid comparison between Dec. 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, shows an increase of 17.7 p.c. in employment and of 29.7 p.c. in payrolls. The reasons given in the monthly bulletins for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with important amounts of overtime work in these classes, and (2) the general practice of paying a bonus to meet the rise in the cost of living, under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941. The cost-of-living allowance has shown increases since its institution. The up-grading of workers has also contributed to the greater expansion in the reported payrolls, a factor of growing importance which is tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour, consequent upon the existing stringency.

The extent to which the changing industrial distribution of factory workers has contributed to the relatively larger growth in payrolls than in employment is emphasized by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods group. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Dec. 1, 1942, was 42.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1941, as compared with the gain of 15 p.c. in the non-durable goods division; the index of employment in the durable goods industries showed a rise of 29.7 p.c. in the twelve months, while that in the non-durable classes increased by only 6.5 p.c.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating manufactures in 1942 averaged \$31,435,351; the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment was \$29.18. In the seven months of 1941 for which data are available, the average had been \$26.60. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 60.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when such statistics were instituted, to Dec. 1, 1942, in which period employment gained by 32 p.c. Despite the dilution of labour represented in the latter increase, the earnings of the typical employee in manufacturing, at \$31.17 at Dec. 1, 1942, were higher by 21.9 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. This gain was rather greater than that reported in the eight industrial divisions as a whole.

The persons reported by manufacturing establishments constituted almost 62 p.c. of the average number in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups during 1942, when their earnings made up over 63 p.c. of the average weekly payrolls reported. Overtime work no doubt contributed to a considerable extent to the moderate disparity in the proportions.

The growth in the reported salaries and wages from the commencement of the payroll record has varied considerably in the different branches of manufacturing, not only because of variations in the rates of acceleration in employment, but also as a result of overtime, dilution of labour, upgrading and other factors. The gains from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, were particularly marked in chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, firearm, shipbuilding and land vehicle works, and in those turning out other iron and steel products, in all of which employment has also materially increased. In most branches of manufacturing, the advance in payrolls from the beginning of the record to December of the year under review, has been relatively much larger than that in employment; in the cases where the latter has recently declined, the amounts disbursed in salaries and wages were, nevertheless, higher at the close of the year under review than at June 1, 1941.

As shown in Table 11, the highest per capita weekly earnings in 1942 were recorded in various branches of the iron and steel group, notably shipbuilding and automobile plants, in oil refineries, central electric stations, pulp and paper mills, electrical apparatus and beverage factories. In all of these contributing factors were a high level of activity and the employment of large proportions of male workers. Among the industries showing relatively low weekly earnings were boots and shoes, textiles and tobacco, in all of which substantial numbers of women are normally employed; as already pointed out, the employment of considerable staffs of females ordinarily implies a large proportion of the younger workers, among whom rates of pay are usually lower than for those of greater experience.

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

Animal Products - Edible. - There was a moderate gain in animal food factories in 1942, when employment reached a new high level. The mean index in this division was 173.5, as compared with 172.0 in 1941. Most of the slight improvement in the year under review took place in meat-packing and dairying plants. The staffs of the 360 employers furnishing statistics averaged 34,302; in the year before, the reported employees averaged 33,925, and the firms, 346.

The reported weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$945,784, while the average per employee was \$27.57 per week. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the mean was \$25.18. Measured from the former of those two dates, the index of employment, at Dec. 1, 1942, had risen by 5.5 p.c., as compared with the gain of 22.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Leather and Products. - In the first half of 1942, employment in leather factories was more active than in 1941; in the second six months, the situation was reversed, but on the whole, employment in 1942 was brisker than in any earlier year. The persons on the payrolls of the 350 co-operating establishments averaged 28,717, and the index, 139.5, as compared with 135.2 in 1941. Footwear factories afforded slightly more employment, despite a falling-off as the year



progressed. Tanneries and plants producing other leather goods were also more active.

The co-operating establishments reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$588,695, an average of \$20.50 per employee. The average in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$18.85. Up to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls had advanced by 21.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, as compared with the gain of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment.

Lumber Products. - The lumber industry generally showed less fluctuation in 1942 than in 1941, when the index from the low point to the high rose by 42.6 points, as compared with an advance of 17.9 points during the year under review. From July 1, the index each month was lower than at the same date in 1941, but averaged 116.4 in the twelve months, slightly higher than the mean of 112.1 in the preceding year. The working forces of the 1,028 firms furnishing data varied from 57,491 persons at the beginning of January, to 67,966 at August 1, averaging 62,495 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1941 mean of 60,238 employed in 992 establishments. There was very little general change in rough and dressed lumber and furniture manufacturing in 1942, although activity in the latter part of the year was lower than in the same period of 1941. On the other hand, the production of aircraft and parts, and of wooden vessels, provided work for a greater number of persons.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating lumber firms averaged \$1,496,104 in the year under review; the per capita average was \$23.94. In the seven months of observation in 1941, the weekly average had been \$22.02. When activity was at its 1942 peak at Aug. 1, the index of employment was 4.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while the index of aggregate payrolls in the same period had gained by 23½ p.c. At the end of the year, the latter index was 18.4 p.c. above its level of June 1, 1941, although, largely as a result of seasonal influences, the index of employment was lower by 6.9 p.c.

Plant Products - Edible. - Factories turning out vegetable foods generally afforded rather more employment in 1942 than in any preceding year; nevertheless, activity in many establishments was reduced in the latter months as compared with 1941, mainly due to difficulty in securing labour and supplies. The personnel of the 573 manufacturers making returns in the year under review averaged 48,409. In 1941, statistics were received from 568 establishments, whose employees averaged 46,545; based on the 1926 average as 100, the mean index was then 146.2, as compared with 150.9 in 1942. The fluctuations in employment were on a decidedly smaller scale in the year under review, when the index rose by 55.6 points, as compared with 69.8 points in 1941.

The persons in recorded employment in 1942 received an average of \$1,136,474 in weekly salaries and wages. This represented an average pay envelope of \$23.48. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the average was \$21.81. The index of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 25.9 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced; in the same period, employment had risen by 13½ p.c.

Pulp and Paper. - Despite curtailment in the last quarter of the year under review, the pulp and paper division reported a higher level of employment during 1942, there being improvement in the year as a whole in pulp and paper mills, and in printing and publishing and paper products manufacturing. The employees of the 723 employers making returns averaged 82,568, and the index, 133.3, as compared with the annual index of 127.6 in the preceding year, when 719 plants had employed 79,503 men and women. Of the 1942 aggregates, 37,358 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 15,107 in paper products and 30,102 in printing and publishing establishments.

The sum of \$2,565,937 was distributed, on the average, in weekly payrolls during the year under review by the co-operating firms. This was an average of \$31.08 per employee. In 1941, in the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, the average had been \$30.15. The payroll index, at its 1942 peak at Sept. 1, was 11 p.c. higher than at the basic date (June 1, 1941), while in the same period the index of employment had risen by 4.8 p.c.

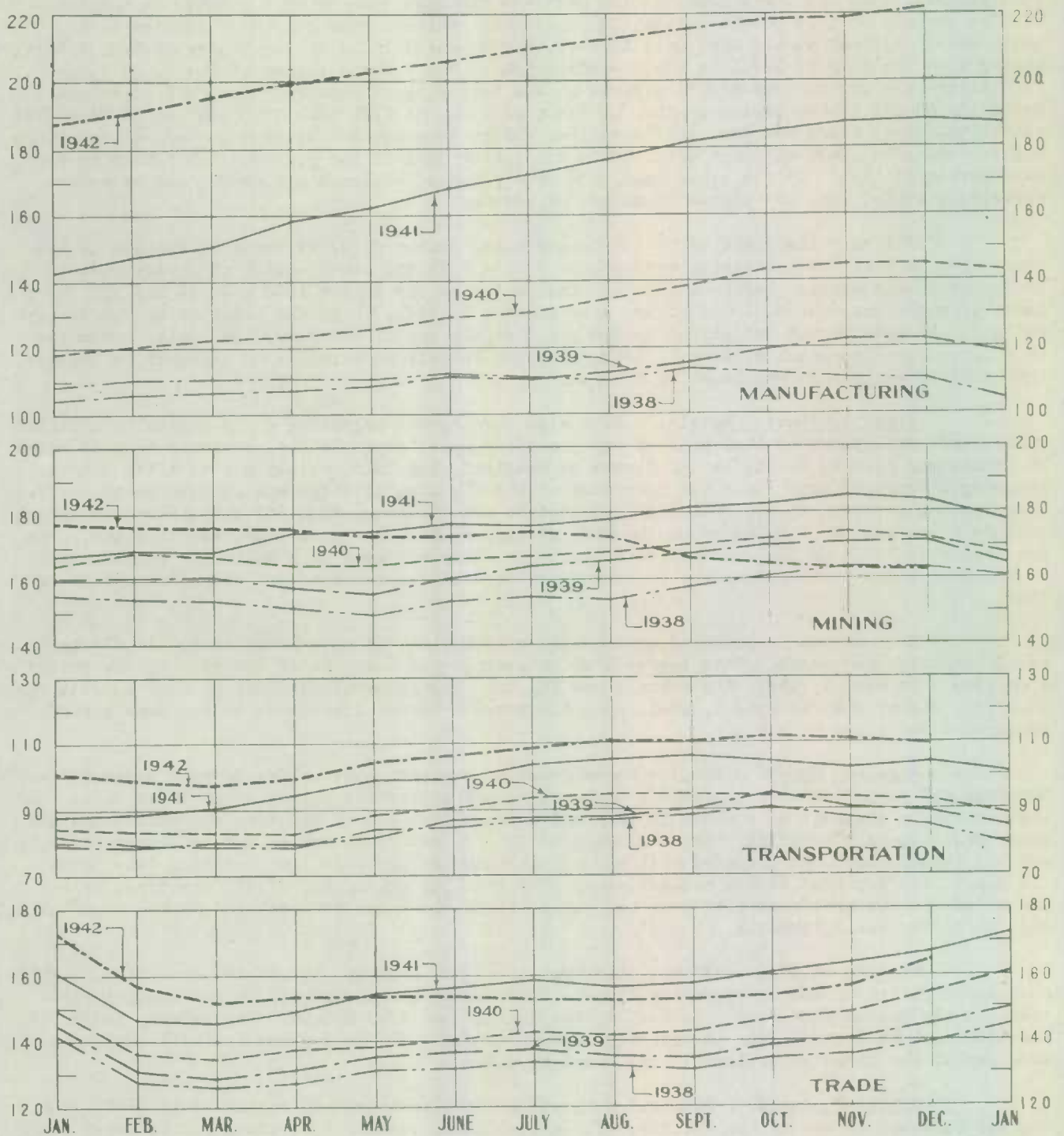
Rubber Products. - Employment in rubber manufacturing was curtailed in 1942, following the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The annual index was 128.8, several points lower than that of 133.6 in 1941. The 58 employers whose data were tabulated had an average of 16,591 workers, as compared with 17,106 persons reported by 54 plants in 1941. From a maximum of 138.9 at Jan. 1, 1942, the index declined, with only two interruptions, to 125.9 at Oct. 1. Slight

## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938 - 1942

1926=100

1926=100





improvement was indicated at the beginning of November and December, but at the latter, the index was 12.3 p.c. lower than at Dec. 1, 1941.

An average of \$457,440 was paid in weekly salaries and wages by the firms reporting in the year under review. The typical employee in recorded employment received a weekly pay envelope of \$27.57 in 1942, as compared with a per capita average of \$25.41 in the period of observation in 1941. At Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls was 14.9 p.c. higher than when the statistics of earnings were instituted at June 1, 1941, although in this comparison there was a decline of 3.6 p.c. in employment.

Textile Products. - The annual index number in textiles was 166.6, as compared with 158.9 in 1941; these two are the highest in the record. The men and women on the payrolls of the 1,357 co-operating establishments averaged 145,436. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 138,767, and the reporting firms, 1,281. Despite a high rate of labour turnover, there was comparatively little fluctuation in the number of workers indicated in the year under review, the minimum and maximum indexes having been 161.8 at Jan. 1 and 169.5 at May 1, while the Dec. 1 figure was 166.1. On the whole, activity in cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group was greater than in preceding years; nevertheless, in several cases a falling-off was evident in the latter months of 1942, resulting generally from increasing shortages of labour.

The co-operating textile manufacturers reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$2,983,190 during 1942, when the per capita average was \$20.51; that in the period of observation in 1941 had been \$19.12. From June 1, 1941, (when the record of earnings was commenced), to December 1, 1942, the payroll index had risen by 21.3 p.c., as compared with the increase of 4.2 p.c. in that of employment.

Tobacco. - The trend of employment in tobacco factories continued upward in the year under review, when the 46 employers furnishing information had an average staff of 12,348 persons, as compared with 10,407 in 1941; the mean index then was 126.1, 23.5 points below the latest annual average of 149.6. These two are the highest in the record.

The men and women in recorded employment in 1942 were paid a weekly average of \$224,384 in salaries and wages. The per capita average at Dec. 1, 1942, was \$20.00 as compared with \$18.86 at the same date in 1941. In comparing these averages with those shown in certain other industries, it should be noted that tobacco factories employ an unusually large proportion of female workers. By the beginning of December, the index number of payrolls had risen by 68.2 p.c. from the basic date of June 1, 1941, while employment had advanced by 51.1 p.c. The gains result from seasonal causes as well as from other factors.

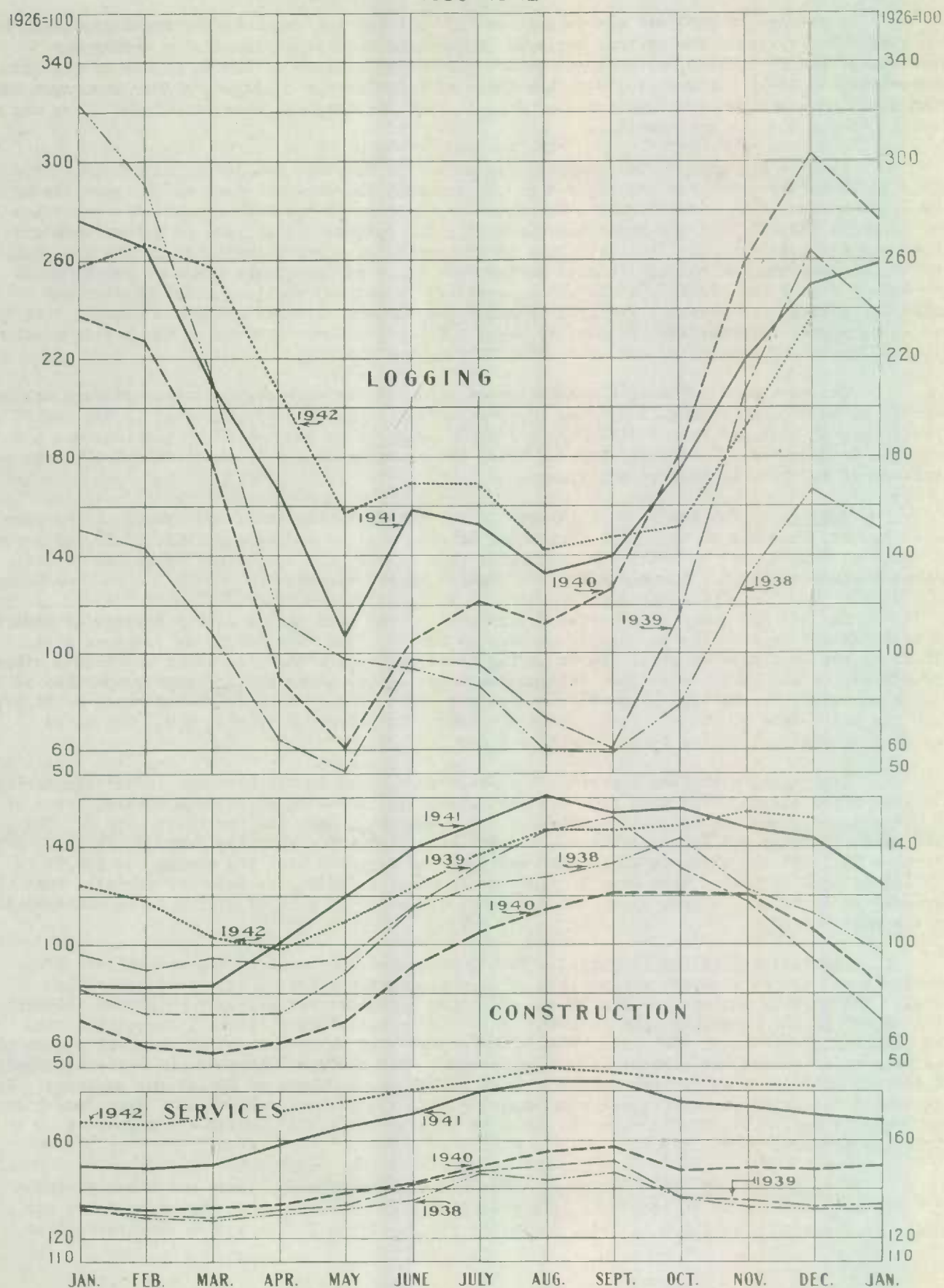
Beverages. - Further important increases were shown in the beverage industries during the year under review, when data from 150 establishments indicated an average working force of 13,049 men and women; in 1941, the employees had averaged 11,640, and the index, 210.9. The 1942 mean index, at 236.4, constituted a new all-time high. The payrolls reported in 1942 averaged \$411,475 per week, or \$31.53 per employee, as compared with the average of \$29.57 in the latter part of 1941. From June 1, 1941, to December 1, 1942, the reported payrolls had advanced by 31.6 p.c., a proportion which greatly exceeded the gain of 17.7 p.c. in employment in the same period.

Chemical and Allied Products. - Marked expansion was shown in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products during 1942, when employment reached an unprecedentedly high level. The persons employed by the 386 co-operating manufacturers averaged 87,685, as compared with 46,609 in 357 establishments in 1941. Activity increased with little interruption from the outbreak of war until the end of 1942. The majority of the personnel of chemical plants in the year under review was engaged on war production. The reported salaries and wages averaged \$2,496,663 in 1942; this represented an average weekly pay envelope of \$28.47 per employee. In the period for which statistics are available in 1941, the average was \$26.93. From June 1 of that year to Dec. 1, 1942, the reported payrolls rose by 152.1 p.c., while the number of employees advanced by 113.8 p.c.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. - The manufacture of clay, glass and stone products afforded more employment in 1942 than in any earlier year of the record. The mean index was 132.1, as compared with 126.4 in 1941, while the staffs of the 223 factories furnishing data

## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1938-1942





averaged 14,907, 4.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. In spite of this higher average, activity in the last few months of 1942 was at a lower level than in the same period of 1941.

An average weekly payroll of \$408,885 was distributed by the co-operating establishments during the year under review, when the per capita average was \$27.43, as compared with \$25.01 in the period of observation in 1941. The index of payrolls at the beginning of December was 25 p.c. higher than when the record commenced at June 1, 1941, the accompanying increase in employment was 1.7 p.c.

Electric Light and Power. - The 102 co-operating central electric stations had an average of 18,349 employees, as compared with 18,720 in 1941. It is probable that the decline was due to the completion of certain construction work, in some cases included in the operation of the stations. The latest annual index, at 144.1, was slightly lower than that of 147.1 in the preceding year, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The weekly average payroll of \$630,612 indicated in 1942 represented an average of \$34.37 per worker; the per capita figure in the period of observation in 1941 was \$32.06.

Electrical Apparatus. - This group of industries afforded a much greater volume of employment than in any other year, largely as a result of wartime demands for its products. Data were received from 151 firms, whose staffs averaged 36,379; the annual index was 254.5. In 1941, the reporting establishments averaged 139, and their employees, 30,287, while the mean index was 212.6.

The persons in recorded employment in the year under review received a weekly average of \$1,114,453; the per capita average was \$30.59, being considerably higher than that of \$28.14 reported in the period of observation in 1941. Where payrolls have risen by 59.8 p.c. from the commencement of the record at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the number of employees has gained by 37.2 p.c.

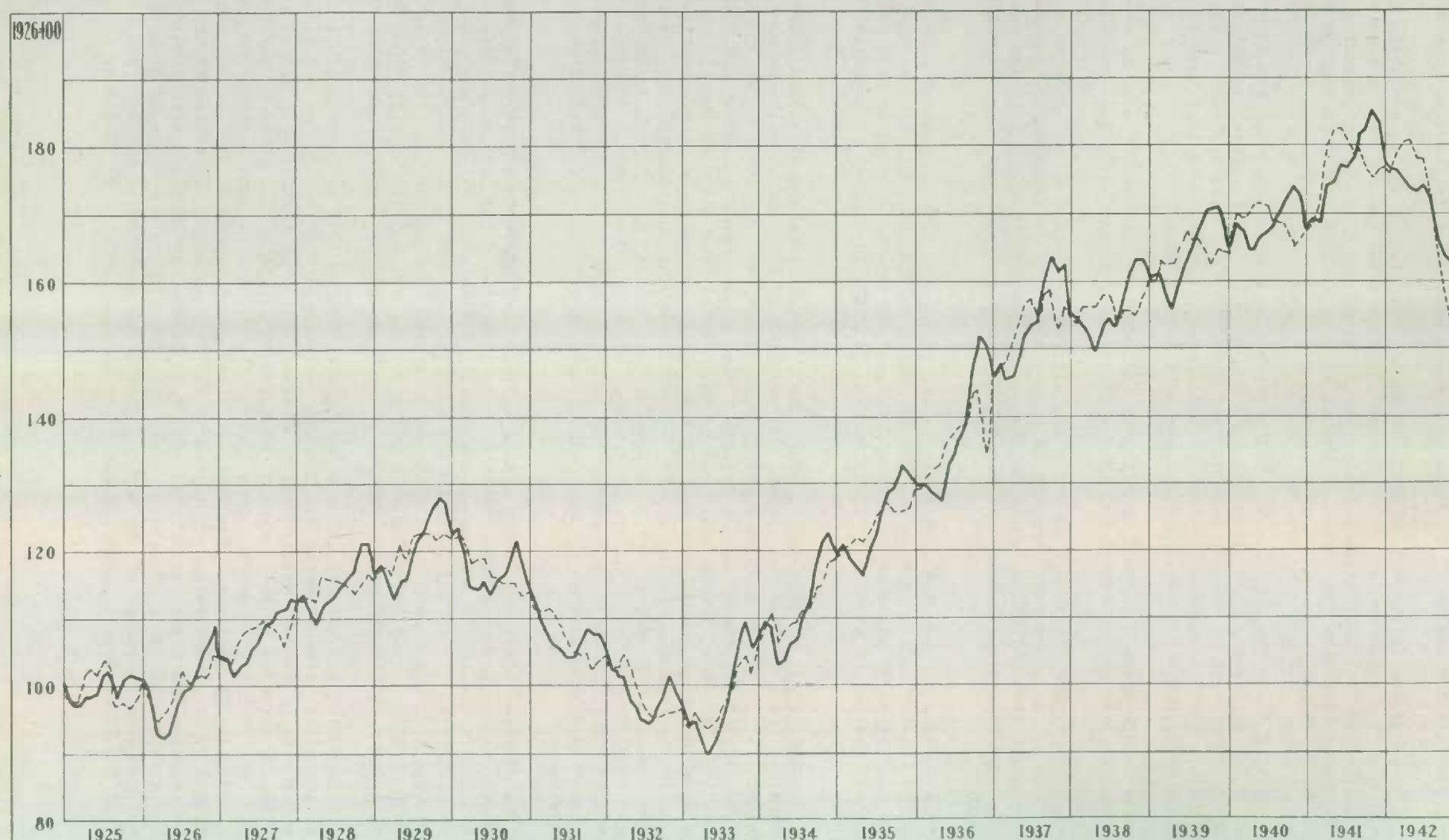
Iron and Steel. - Since Jan 1, 1940, employment in iron and steel has shown uninterrupted expansion, which by 1942 resulted in the trebling of the staffs by the reporting plants; these averaged 1,167, with an average working force of 388,596. In 1941, 1,046 establishments had indicated 270,715 employees, on the average. The latest annual index, at 286.2, was higher by 42.3 p.c. than in 1941. During 1942, the index advanced from 242.4 at Jan. 1, to 330.0 at the beginning of December. This gain of 36.1 p.c. within the year was rather smaller than that of 50.1 p.c. in the preceding twelve months, but was, nevertheless, considerably greater-than-normal. The seasonal influences, which in pre-war days usually caused marked fluctuations in the iron and steel industries in different parts of the year, have largely disappeared under the pressure of war production; in general, the only curtailment in employment recently recorded has been connected with shortages of material, changes in models, or in kind of production, or labour disputes.

The greatest increases in employment in 1942 took place in shipyards, aircraft and firearm plants, although very general advances were indicated. The growing shortage of male workers resulted in the fairly widespread employment of females in the iron and steel group; when the investigation of the sex distribution of those employed by the co-operating companies was made at Oct. 1, 1942, it was found that women workers then constituted 140 in each 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting iron and steel plants, a proportion considerably exceeding that of 6.1 p.c. indicated in the returns made to the annual Census of Industry for 1940.

Accompanying the notable gains in employment during 1942 were proportionately larger advances in payrolls; these averaged \$13,274,991 per week, giving the typical individual in recorded employment an average weekly wage of \$34.16. This was considerably higher than the average of \$31.10 reported in the period of observation in 1941. The index of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, was 99.8 p.c. above the June 1, 1941, figure; in the same period, the index of employment had risen by 65.2 p.c. The iron and steel group reported 22.3 p.c. of the total number employed by the co-operating employers in the eight leading industries during 1942, while their salaries and wages constituted 26.7 p.c. of the weekly average indicated last year. Despite the important dilution of labour consequent upon growing shortages of trained workers, the per capita average earnings of the typical individual employed in the iron and steel group advanced from \$29.89 at June 1, 1941, to \$36.12 at Dec. 1, 1942, or by 20.8 p.c.

Chart 6

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1925 - 1942



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.



Non-ferrous Metal Products. - The effect of the war upon non-ferrous metal plants was also very great, as was shown in a rise of almost 25 p.c. in the index of employment from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. The annual average was 349.4, 28 p.c. higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. Information was furnished by 227 factories whose staffs averaged 52,753, as compared with a mean of 40,721 employees in 209 plants in 1941. Greatly accelerated activity was indicated in the year under review in aluminum, nickel and other base metal plants.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers averaged \$1,688,114 in 1942, a per capita average of \$32.00. In 1941, the typical individual in recorded employment received an average pay envelope of \$29.52. The index of payroll at Dec. 1, 1942, had risen to 170.9 since June 1, 1941; this accompanied an increase of 41.9 p.c. in the same period in the employment afforded by the co-operating establishments.

Non-metallic Mineral Products. - Considerable numbers of persons were added to the reported staffs in these industries in 1942; the working forces averaged 14,912 in 102 plants, as compared with 13,915 in the preceding year. The latest index, at 195.6, was higher by 8.4 p.c. than in 1941. Oil refineries were active and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

The payrolls distributed among the men and women in reported employment in 1942 averaged \$532,412, a per capita figure of \$35.70; the average in the period of observation in 1941 was \$34.19. The index of payrolls at the end of the year was higher by 21.9 p.c. than at June 1, 1941. Between that date and Dec. 1, 1942, there was an increase of 9.7 p.c. in the index of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Largely as a result of wartime demands for various important commodities of mixed origin, employment in the miscellaneous group of industries reached a new all-time high in 1942, when the index averaged 331.2, as compared with 211.0 in the preceding year. The co-operating establishments numbered 157, and the employees, 14,079; in 1941, an average of 127 reports had been tabulated, and the staffs averaged 8,493. The salaries and wages disbursed in 1942 amounted to a weekly average of \$379,336. \$26.94 per employee.

No general change was shown in fur manufacturing as compared with 1941, although employment in the latter months of the year under review was at a lower level than in the last quarter of 1941. The reported employees averaged 2,926, and the index, 121.2; these figures were the same as in 1941. The earnings of those on the payroll in 1942 averaged \$77,132, a per capita average of \$26.37. In the period from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, the average per employee was \$24.79.

## 2. LOGGING.

Despite curtailment in the last quarter of the year, employment in logging, on the average, was in greater volume in 1942 than in 1941, or any other year for which statistics are available. The slackening in the later months was due to the prevailing shortage of labour. On the whole, employment in 1942 showed rather less fluctuation than is customary; from its low to its high position, the index varied by 125 points, as compared with a variation of 168 points in 1941, and 213 points in 1939. The 1942 indexes averaged 196.5, rather higher than the mean of 187.8 in the year preceding. The number of employees reported by the 455 co-operating establishments averaged 58,296, ranging from 42,165 at Aug. 1, to 79,272 at Feb. 1. In 1941, 445 employers had indicated an average working force of 55,696 persons.

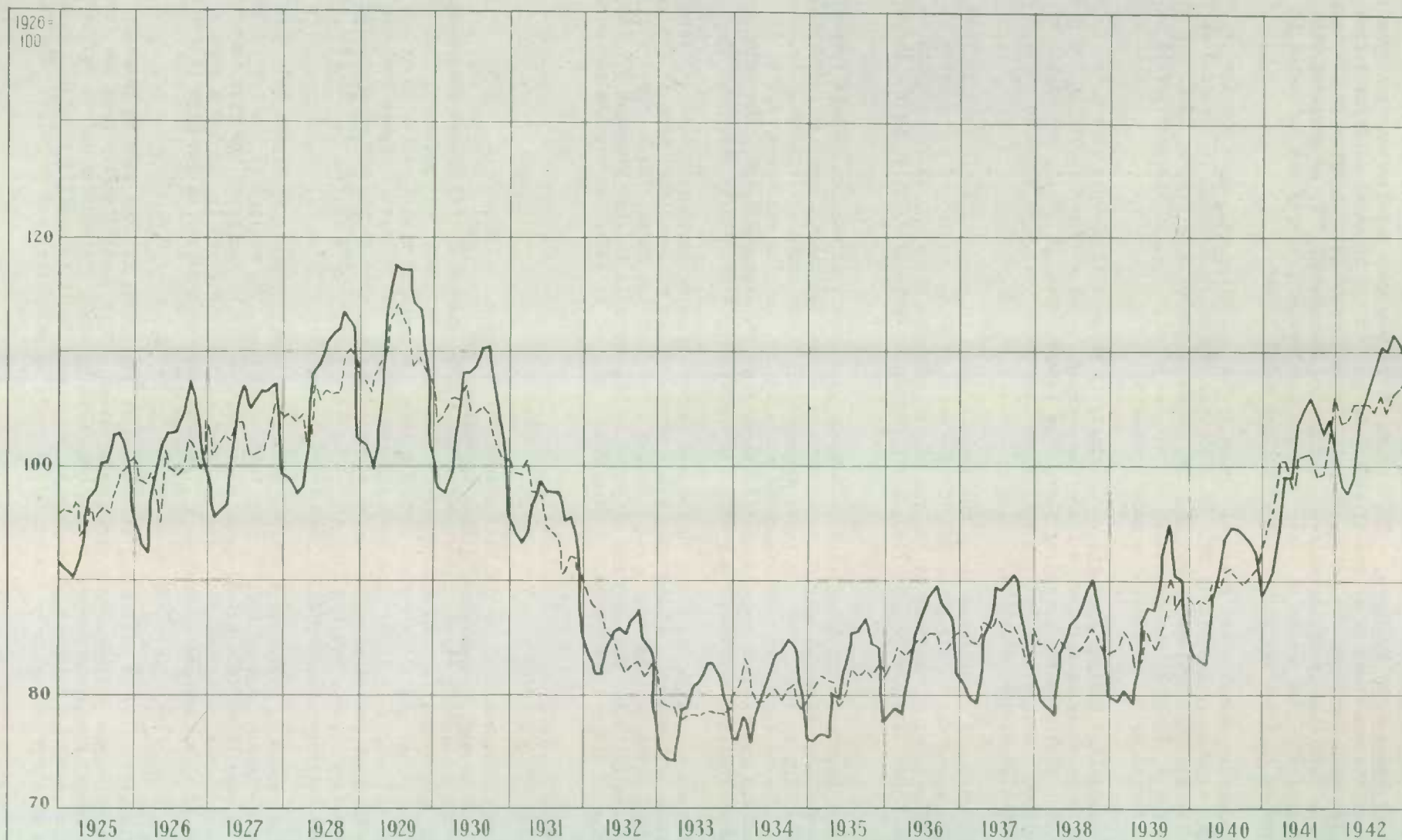
The reporting employers disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$1,185,961; this represented a per capita average of \$20.70. For various reasons, the average in the logging group is lower than in many other industries; among these reasons may be mentioned the fact that the figures reported do not include the value of board and lodging which is usually a part of the remuneration of those engaged in bush work. Another important factor is the high labour turnover in logging.

The difficulty of collecting statistics of employment for the logging industry, pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, must again be stressed. This results partly from 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 and payrolls. The

Chart 7

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1942



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 1925 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.



difficulties in this respect have been increased since the institution of the payroll statistics, for the reason that several of the larger companies which formerly reported the number of their contractors' employees, are unable to state the wages paid to such workers. It is frequently impossible to obtain the statistics from the 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 operations were adversely affected by labour shortages in 1942, in eight months of which employment was in smaller volume than in the same period of 1941. With only one exception, the trend in the group as a whole was unfavourable in each month of the year under review. The index declined from 177.8 at Jan. 1, to 162.7 at the beginning of December, averaging 171.3 in the twelve months; the 1941 mean had been 176.6.

The 80,056 employees reported, on the average, by the 428 co-operating mining operators were shown to have earned a weekly average of \$2,785,432 in 1942. This was a per capita average of \$34.81, which was higher than in any other of the main industrial groups included in the monthly surveys, although it was exceeded by the average in a few manufacturing industries. The index of payrolls rose from 100 at June 1, 1941, to a peak of 112.0 at Mar. 1, 1942, thence declining to 103.8 at Nov. 1. This falling off was accompanied by a loss of eight p.c in employment in the period from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942.

Coal-mining, on the whole, showed little general change from 1941, the index averaging 94.7 in 1942, as compared with 94.9 in the preceding year. A working force of 26,020 persons was employed, on the average, by the 105 co-operating firms, who had had 26,056 employees in 1941. The reported payrolls in the year under review amounted to \$808,893 per week, a per capita average of \$31.09. At the end of 1942, payrolls in the coal-mining division had risen by 37.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while employment in the same period had advanced by only 1.1 p.c.

The labour stringency affected particularly metallic ore mining, notably of gold. From the first quarter of the year, employment was quieter than in the same period of 1941, and as the year progressed, the comparison with earlier years since 1937 also became unfavourable. The index averaged 346.1, as compared with 366.2 in 1941 and 350.9 in 1940; these three are the highest in the record. Data were tabulated from 207 employers whose working forces aggregated 43,215, varying from 44,614 at Mar. 1, to 39,963 at the beginning of December. The reported weekly payrolls of persons employed by the co-operating metallic ore mines averaged \$1,668,080, a per capita average of \$38.60. This was exceeded only by the averages in certain iron and steel groups.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal. - This industry provided more employment than in 1941 or earlier years. The reported employees averaged 10,821, earning a weekly payroll of \$308,459. The per capita average was \$28.51. In 1941, the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms numbered 10,119. The 1942 mean index of employment was 159.4, compared with 150.5 in 1941. Considerable activity was indicated in asbestos mining, quarrying and other divisions of the group.

### 4. TRANSPORTATION.

Employment in transportation was in greater volume in 1942 than in any earlier year since 1929. The 560 transportation and storage companies whose returns were received employed an average of 132,994 men and women; in 1941, the reported personnel averaged 123,195. The number of firms furnishing data was 545. The payrolls disbursed to those in recorded employment in the year under review, averaged \$4,614,105. The per capita average was \$34.70, a figure which was considerably higher than the all-industries average of \$28.56, and was only exceeded by the averages in mining and a few other industries, mainly in manufacturing.

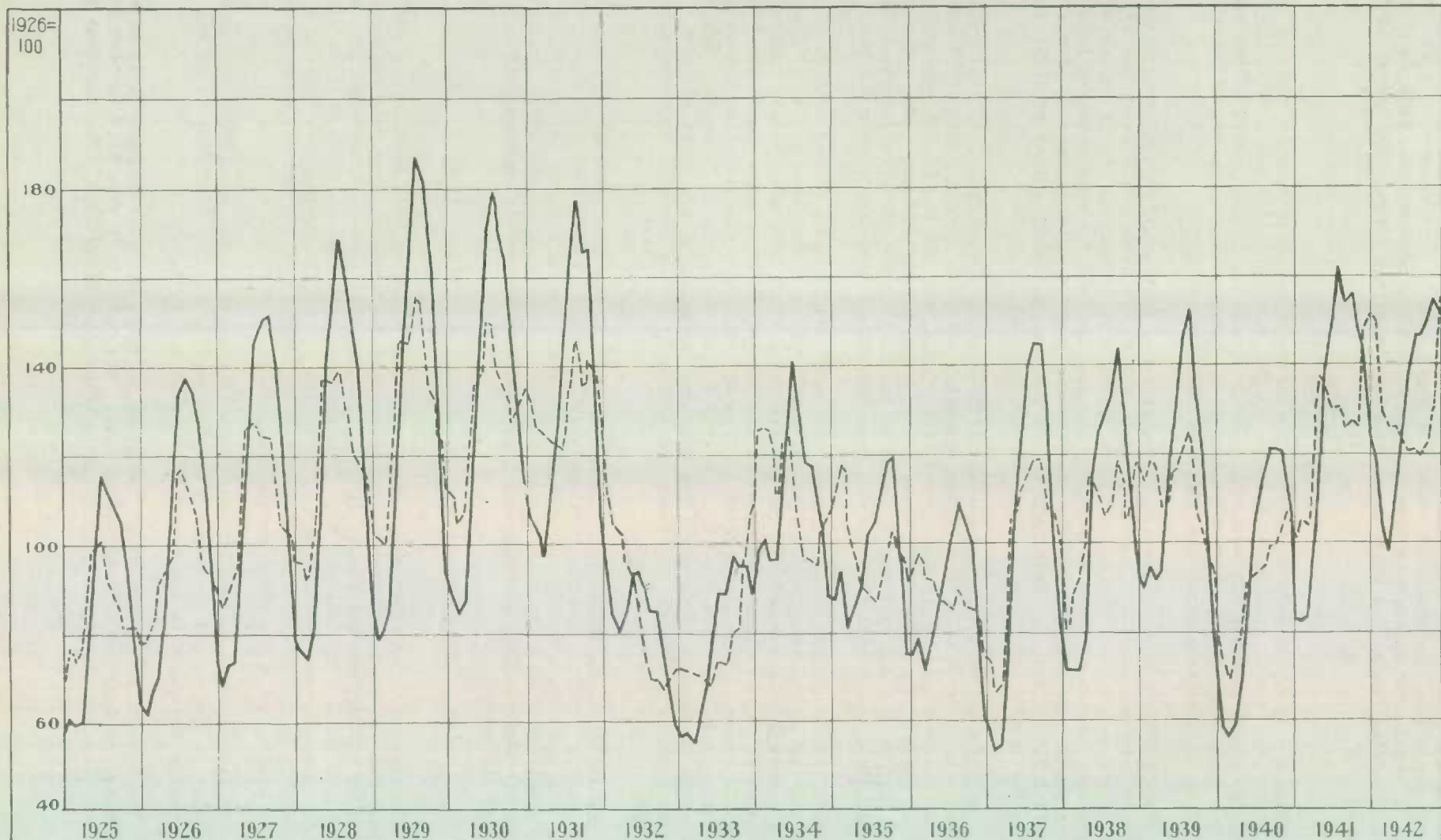
The annual index number of employment in transportation was 105.5, as compared with 98.9 in 1941. In the period from June 1 of that year to Dec. 1, 1942, the index had risen by 10.3 p.c., while the payrolls had increased by 23.3 p.c.

The operation departments of the steam railways afforded employment to an average of 75,290 persons, as compared with 69,016 in 1941. The index rose from 86.6 in that year, to 94.4 in 1942, when it was higher than in any earlier year since 1930. The earnings in this

Chart 8

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1942



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 first nine years.



division were particularly high, the weekly average being \$37.99.

In the street railways and cartage and storage group, activity reached a new all-time maximum, the reported staffs averaged 36,846, and the index, 153.3. In 1941, the figures had been 34,762 employees, and an annual index of 145.3. The per capita average earnings in the local transportation division were \$31.02 per week in 1942.

Firms in the shipping and stevedoring industry recorded a personnel of 20,856 persons during 1942, as compared with 19,418 in the preceding year. The variation was from 15,565 at Mar. 1, to 24,884 at the beginning of October. The index averaged 93.9, as compared with 92.1 in 1941. These two were the highest since 1930. The per capita average earnings in this division in 1942 were \$29.29, a figure which undoubtedly included payment for considerable overtime work.

#### 5. COMMUNICATIONS.

Employment in communications was in greater volume than in any other year since 1931, the working forces of the co-operating employers averaging 27,705, of whom 7,056 were reported by telegraph companies and 20,649 were engaged in the telephone division. The general increase over 1941 was seven p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$779,431, a per capita figure of \$28.13. Throughout the period of observation, (i.e. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942), the payrolls have risen by 16 p.c., and employment has gained by seven p.c.

Activity in the communications division was unusually great in 1942, when the index was at its highest level since 1931. It was, however, considerably lower than in 1928-30, employment in the group as a whole, in the intervening years, having been adversely affected by the widespread substitution of mechanical for manual equipment in the telephone division.

#### 6. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The co-operating construction firms afforded more employment in 1942 than in any other year since 1931. Most of the work resulted from wartime requirements. Improvement was shown in building, and by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, while highway work, in general, was quieter. The index of employment in construction as a whole averaged 130.3 in 1942, compared with 126.6 in the preceding year. An average staff of 164,189 persons was reported by the 1,482 contractors furnishing data, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$4,367,699. The per capita average was \$26.45. The index of payrolls rose by 34.6 p.c. in the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, while that of employment advanced by 8.5 p.c.

In connection with the data for building construction, it must be pointed out that because the monthly surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, they do not cover a considerable proportion of the work normally carried on by small contractors, such as house-building, repairs, alterations, etc. Such work has been seriously affected by wartime shortages of labour and materials, priorities in these respects favouring the firms engaged on defence contracts, who are largely represented in the monthly statistics.

The trend in building was favourable from Apr. 1 to the beginning of December, when the index reached a new maximum of 205.6. The employees reported averaged 68,675, whose weekly payrolls in 1942 averaged \$2,142,487. The per capita average was \$31.20. In 1941, the personnel of the co-operating contractors had averaged 60,531.

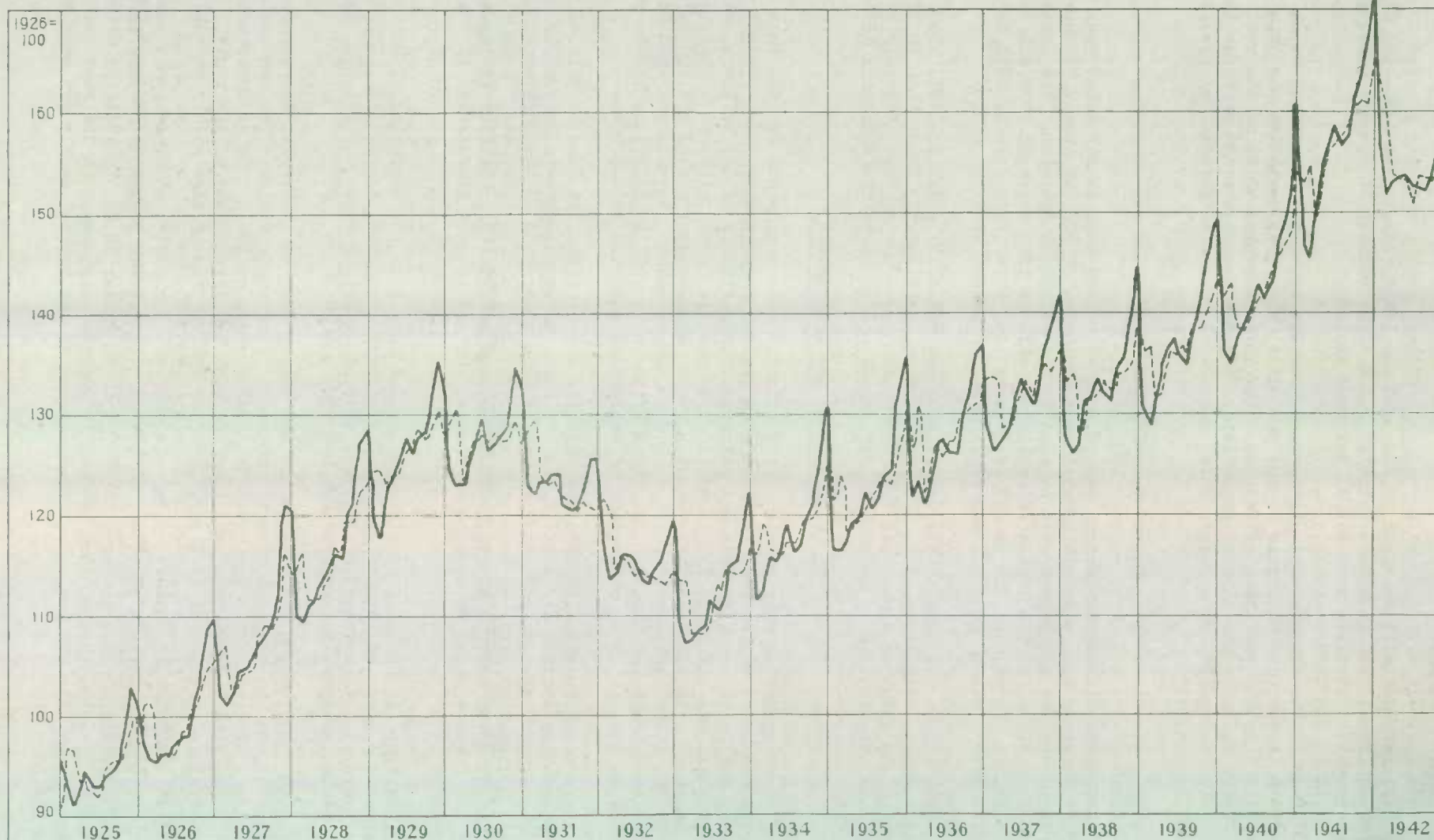
Road construction was quieter, on the whole, than in 1941, when the reported staffs had averaged 61,954, as compared with 57,280 in the year under review. The mean index was 145.0, showing a decline of 8.3 p.c. from the 1941 average of 158.2. To an important extent, the work in the year under review was connected with the development of air ports. The weekly per capita average earnings in 1942 were given as \$22.91, the average weekly payroll disbursed by the co-operating employers amounting to \$1,312,534.

Activity in railway construction and maintenance was generally brisker in 1942 when the indicated working forces averaged 38,234, and the index, 89.0. In 1941, the averages were 35,796, and 84.3, respectively. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid an average of \$912,678 per week. The contents of the typical weekly pay envelope were stated as \$23.87.

Chart 9

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1942



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.



## 7. SERVICES.

The co-operating hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments afforded employment in 1942 to an average of 39,841 men and women, of whom female workers constituted a majority. The weekly payrolls amounted to \$692,525. In 1941, the employees had averaged 37,279. The latest annual index, at 178.8, was 6.7 p.c. higher than the previous maximum of 167.6 in 1941. This advance, though considerable, was decidedly smaller than that which had been noted in the preceding year over 1940. It is also noteworthy that employment in 1942 showed smaller fluctuations than in 1941, when the index advanced by 35 points from its low to its high position, as compared with the variation of 22 points in the year under review. This situation largely resulted from the existing labour stringency, while the curtailment of the tourist business also reacted unfavourably upon employment in holiday resorts.

The per capita weekly average earnings in 1942, based on the data given above, were \$17.37. This relatively low average reflects the considerable proportion of female labour to which reference has already been made; other factors were part-time employment, and the fact that persons engaged in hotels and restaurants frequently receive part of their remuneration in the form of board and lodging, for which no allowance is made in these statistics of payrolls.

## 8. TRADE

In the first few months of 1942, employment in trading establishments was in greater volume in most parts of the Dominion than in the same period of 1941. From May 1, however, difficulty in securing help and other factors greatly affected the situation and the indexes in the last seven months were lower than in the same period of the year before. The average working force of the 2,200 reporting establishments was 160,296; in 1941, 2,177 employers had reported a personnel of 158,266. When adjustment is made for the increase in the co-operating firms, the 1942 index, at 156.1, was fractionally lower than that of 156.5 in the preceding year. These two figures are the highest in the record.

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.

The reported payrolls averaged \$3,857,108 in 1942; the per capita average was \$24.07. The index of payrolls between June 1, 1941, and Dec. 1, 1942, rose by 12 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 4.9 p.c. in the number of employees; in this comparison, it should be noted that seasonal activity normally is considerably greater at the latter date than in the early spring. The payrolls reported in wholesale trade are relatively much greater than those in the retail division, where a large proportion of the workers are women, and the question of part-time also enters into the situation to a considerable extent. The per capita average in retail establishments in 1942 was \$23.08, and in wholesale houses, \$30.53.

It will be noted that the gain in the index of payrolls in trade throughout the period of observation has been relatively slight; the explanation is that in the months since June 1, 1941, increasingly serious shortages of consumers' durable goods have resulted in curtailment of employment for salesmen of such commodities, whose earnings ordinarily are above the general average for trading establishments. The Dec. 1, 1942, index of payrolls in trade was 112, as compared with that of 104.9 in employment.

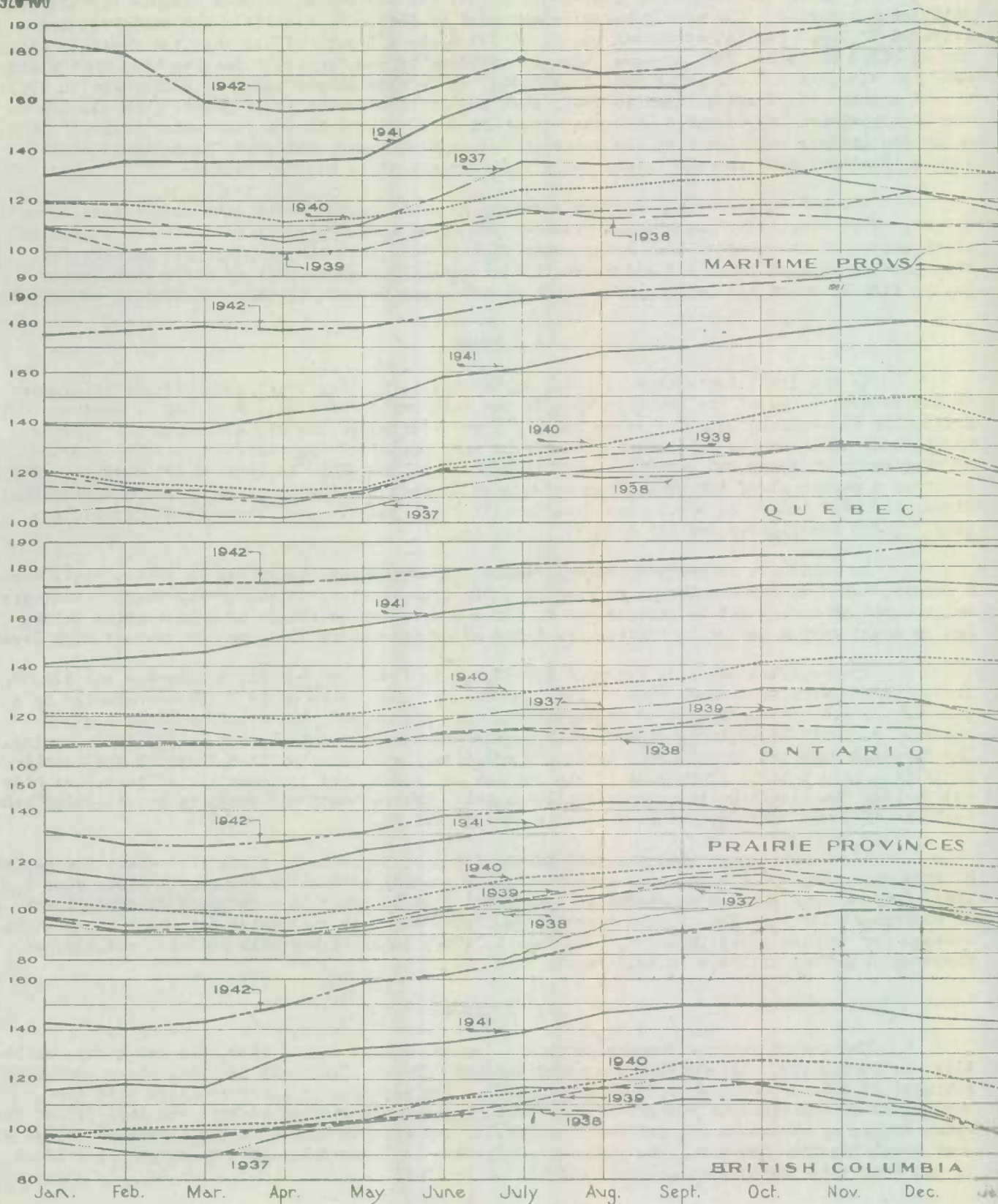
## 9. FINANCE.

The record for the finance group was commenced only during 1939, for which the statistics are incomplete. Information was received from 758 establishments in 1942, whose employees averaged 63,472, as compared with 60,572 in 1941. The increase is ascribed largely to the employment of considerable numbers of persons to replace experienced workers who have joined the armed forces or otherwise changed their positions, and also to cope with the increased volume of work resulting from the war. The index of employment in financial institutions averaged 122.9 in the year under review, as compared with 117.2 in 1941.

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1937-1942

1926=100





The sum of \$1,916,983 was reported as having been disbursed, on the average, in weekly salaries and wages in 1942. The weekly per capita average was \$30.20. This was higher than the general average of \$28.56 in the eight leading industries. The inclusion of statistics for the finance group in the total for the latter raised the number of reports tabulated during 1942 to a monthly average of 13,800, the number of employees included in the current surveys to 1,802,320, and the aggregate weekly payroll to \$51,634,595. The per capita average in the nine industrial divisions was \$28.61.

Although employment and payrolls in financial institutions showed significant gains during 1942, the increases generally were on a smaller scale than those in several other industries; accordingly, the addition of the figures for this group to those for the eight leading industries lowers the 1942 average index of employment from 173.7 to 171.2. In 1941, the mean, without finance, had been 152.3, as compared with 150.6 when the employees of financial houses were included. The index of payrolls for the eight industries rose from 100 at June 1, 1941, to 144.3 at Dec. 1, 1942, while for the nine main industries, the gain was from 100 at the former to 143.0 at the latter date.

#### 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 trends of employment in some 60 industries, monthly during the years, 1941 - 1942, are shown in Table 4.<sup>1/</sup> 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; the numbers employed, on the average, in 1942 are shown in Table II.

### 2. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except Prince Edward Island was in greater volume in 1942 than in 1941 or any earlier year. The growth was generally less pronounced than in 1941 or 1940, but was nevertheless considerable in most provinces. The increases ranged from that of 2.4 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 8.2 p.c. in Manitoba, to 18 p.c. in Quebec and 21.5 p.c. in British Columbia. The magnitude of the gains was, of course, mainly dependent upon the industrial distribution within the area. In all provinces, the increases in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were relatively greater than those in the number of employees, so that, despite considerable dilution of labour, the general per capita weekly average earnings in all provinces were substantially higher in 1942 than in the period for which information was available in 1941.

Manufacturing on the whole in each of the provinces reached new peaks of activity in the year under review. The gains in iron and steel and other heavy industries were very widely distributed, while the light manufacturing groups in some areas showed curtailment towards the latter part of the year, largely as a result of shortages of labour, and in some cases, of materials. Among the non-manufacturing industries, employment in mining was generally in smaller volume in 1942 than in the year before. Transportation and communications were active. Trade and services provided work for considerably more persons in the earlier part of the year, but in the latter months, the growing shortage of labour made increasingly difficult the maintenance of staffs at full strength, and there was consequently a diminution in the volume of employment afforded in certain cases, while in others, seasonal expansion was below-normal in extent.

#### 1. Maritime Provinces.

During the first few months of 1942, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed curtailment. Beginning with May 1, however, the general trend, with only one exception, was favourable. In 1941, improvement had been indicated on nine occasions, as compared with seven in the

<sup>1/</sup> Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

year under review, when the gains were on a smaller scale. Nevertheless, employment in each month of 1942 was in greater volume than at the same date in the year before.

Statistics were received from 938 employers, whose working forces averaged 130,386. In 1941, the number of co-operating establishments had averaged 896, and their employees, 115,948. Of the number in recorded employment in the year under review, Prince Edward Island reported an average of 2,111, Nova Scotia 79,179, and New Brunswick 49,096. Largely as a result of the concentration of heavy industries in Nova Scotia, activity in that province reached a higher level than in either of the other two.

Employment in manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces was brisker in each month of 1942 than in any earlier year; the index number averaged 178.0 in the twelve months, as compared with the previous maximum of 149.6 in 1941. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded greater employment. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in mining was rather less than in other years since 1936.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms averaged \$3,299,323, a per capita of \$25.34. In the period from June 1, 1941, to the end of 1942, the index of payrolls rose 54.9 p.c., as compared with the gain of 28.2 p.c. in the index of employment.

The highest average earnings in the Maritime Provinces were reported in transportation, with the iron and steel industry, pulp and paper and mining coming next in order. This order was not dissimilar from that prevailing in other parts of the country. Among the factors tending to produce in this area an all-industries per capita average that is rather lower than the Dominion average, may be mentioned losses in working time as a result of industrial disputes, while the fact that in many cases the reporting industries are situated in relatively small centres probably also contributes to the lower-than-average mean.

## 2. Quebec.

There were ten monthly increases in employment in Quebec during 1942, when the index number of employment averaged 186.2, as compared with 157.8 in 1941, previously the maximum in the record of twenty-two years. The number of employees reported averaged 543,983, rising from 510,415 at the opening of the year, to 591,454 at the beginning of December. The number of co-operating firms averaged 3,305 in 1942, while in the year before, an average of 3,147 establishments had employed an average of 457,780 persons. The average weekly payroll reported during 1942 was \$14,551,017, which represented \$28.70 per employee. During the period in which statistics of payrolls are available, (that is, from June 1, 1941), the increase in the weekly disbursements was 54.4 p.c. The accompanying gain in employment was 28½ p.c. On the whole, the proportion of employees in Quebec to the Dominion total for the co-operating establishments rather exceeded the proportion of payrolls. Thus, in 1942, 31.3 p.c. of the persons in the eight leading industries in the Dominion were domiciled in Quebec, but their earnings constituted 29.3 p.c. of the Dominion total for the same industries. To some extent this disparity results from the fact that employment in the province increased in 1942 with more-than-average rapidity, entailing considerable dilution of labour. The industrial distribution within the province also contributed to this result, there being abnormally large proportions of workers in textile, leather and lumber mills, logging and in certain other divisions, in which earnings are frequently below-average.

Employment in manufacturing in relation to the 1926 level, was higher in Quebec than in the Dominion as a whole; the former index averaged 217.7 in 1942, 24.7 p.c. above that in 1941, while the Canada mean of 206.5 was 22.6 p.c. higher than in the year before. Practically all classes of manufacturing, on the whole, afforded more employment in 1942, despite some slackening in certain divisions as the year progressed, notably in textiles. The various groups of non-manufacturing industries also showed a generally high level of activity.

## 3. Ontario.

As in 1941, the movement of employment in Ontario was favourable during eleven months of 1942, there being in each year a decline at Jan. 1, which resulted from curtailment over the holidays and other seasonal factors. On the whole, however, the expansion in 1942 was not so extensive as in the preceding year. The general index averaged 179.4, as compared with 160.0 in 1941 and 129.2 in 1940; these three are the highest in the record. The co-operating firms



numbered 5,643, with an average working force of 728,479 persons, whose weekly earnings in the year under review averaged \$21,786,521. The per capita figure was \$29.88, which was higher than in any other province except British Columbia, also exceeding the Dominion average of \$28.56. Unusually large proportions of workers in iron and steel and other heavy manufacturing industries, in non-metallic mineral mining and in other classes where earnings are relatively high, are mainly responsible for this result, which also reflects considerable overtime work. The firms reporting in Ontario disbursed 43.8 p.c. of the total payrolls indicated in the eight leading industries, while their proportion of employees was 41.9 p.c. of the total in 1942.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in Ontario averaged 204.3 in 1942, as compared with 170.9 in 1941. The 1942 figure in Ontario was slightly lower than the Dominion total of 206.5; the increase from 1941 was also below the general gain. Nevertheless, employment in manufacturing was sustained at an extremely high level, the index, with only one exception, rising uninterruptedly from the opening of the year. Practically all branches recorded greater activity in 1942, despite some curtailment in a number of industries as the year advanced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, construction and maintenance and trade were quieter than in 1941. Employment in mining was also slacker, on the whole, than in 1940. In logging, communications, transportation and services, employment in Ontario reached new all-time high levels.

From June 1, 1941, when the record of payrolls was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1942, the index number of employment rose by 16.2 p.c., while that of payrolls mounted by 35.7 p.c. in the same period.

### 3. Prairie Provinces.

Data were received from 1,815 employers in this area, whose staffs averaged 183,415 during 1942. In 1941, the 1,785 firms furnishing information had indicated an average of 170,135 workers. The latest annual index was 135.6, as compared with 126.6 in 1941, a figure which had closely approximated the previous maximum of 126.3 in 1929. During the year under review, there were seven monthly increases. The number of persons added to the payrolls on these occasions was considerable, although the monthly gains in the year under review, in number and in extent, were not equal to those in 1941.

The employees in recorded employment during 1942 were reported to have earned an average of \$5,284,620 per week. The annual per capita average was \$28.80; this figure showed relatively little variation during the year. Where the index number of employment rose by 10.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, that of payrolls increased by 26.6 p.c. in the same period. In this area, the reported employment and payrolls in 1942 constituted practically even percentages of the Dominion totals, 10.5 p.c. of the number of employees and 10.6 p.c. of the aggregate payrolls being reported in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, taken as a unit. If information were available for agricultural workers, it is probable that these proportions to the Canadian aggregates would vary.

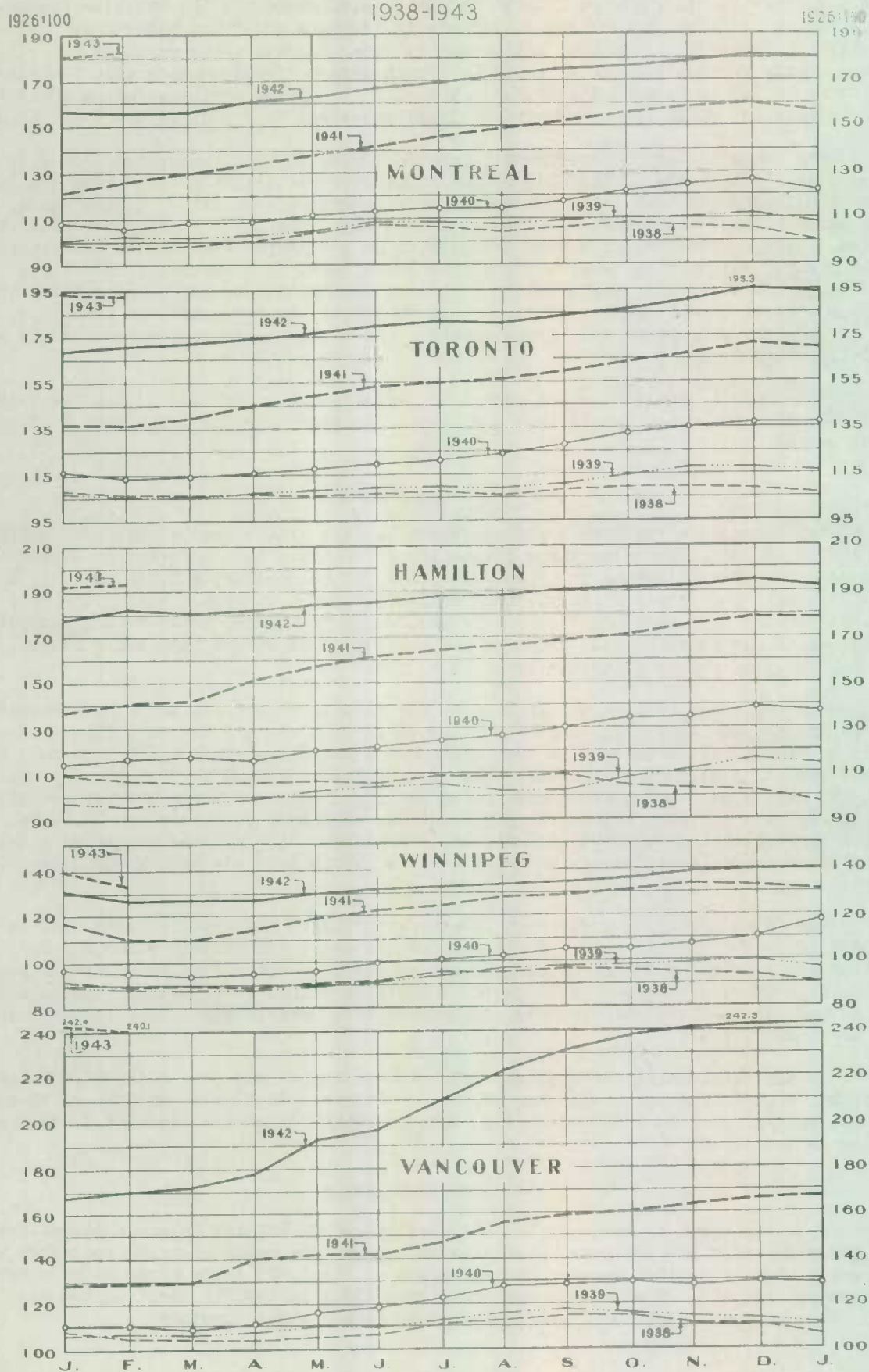
The index number of employment in manufacturing in the Prairies rose from an average of 141.8 in 1941 to 170.7 in 1942. Textile, iron and steel and certain other manufacturing establishments provided work for larger numbers of workers, but lumber and pulp and paper mills were quieter. There was also a falling-off as compared with 1941 in trade, logging and construction and maintenance, while mining, communications, transportation and services showed a higher level of activity.

Of the total number of employees reported, on the average, in 1942, 86,689 belonged in Manitoba, 34,960 in Saskatchewan and 61,766 in Alberta. Employment in each of these provinces was brisker than in 1941 or earlier years for which data were segregated for the three provinces in this area.

### 4. British Columbia.

From the first of February in 1942, employment in British Columbia steadily mounted, in the longest period of continuous expansion on record; the month-to-month increases were also greater than in earlier years. The employees of the 1,379 firms whose returns were tabulated averaged 152,586. The index number rose from 135.6 in 1941 to 164.8 in the year under review. This advance of 21½ p.c. was greater than in any other province.

## EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES





Manufacturing in British Columbia showed particularly marked improvement, the annual index, at 230.4, showing a gain of 39.7 p.c. from 1941. The 1942 figure was higher than that in any other province. Most branches of manufacturing in British Columbia showed greater activity, but the increase in iron and steel was particularly outstanding, as the shipbuilding programme reached new stages of development. The mean index in the iron and steel divisions as a whole was 725.4, as compared with 368.5 in 1941; the Dominion average for this group in the year under review was 286.2. Employment in all the non-manufacturing industries, except mining, averaged higher in 1942 than in any earlier year, although in some cases, notably logging, transportation and services, the increases were slight.

In the period from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the general index of payrolls rose by 69.6 p.c., while that of employment increased by 38.9 p.c. The general per capita average, at \$31.28, was higher than in any other province. During 1942, the firms in British Columbia employed 8.8 p.c. of the total number of employees reported generally in the eight leading industries, and disbursed 9.6 p.c. of the recorded payrolls.

### 3. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

For many years, statistics have been segregated for the eight leading industrial centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. During the year under review, as in 1941, activity in these centres as a unit was accelerated more rapidly than in the Dominion as a whole, although the rate was not equal to that of the year before. The composite index for the cities rose from 149.0 in 1941, to 177.7 in 1942, or by 19.3 p.c.; in the smaller centres and rural areas in the Dominion, there was an increase of 10.1 p.c., while the general gain in Canada as a whole was 14.1 p.c. In 1941, there had been an advance of 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion, resulting from a rise of 25.3 p.c. in the larger cities and of 21 p.c. in the smaller centres and the rural areas. Agriculture is of course excluded in all cases from the monthly surveys. This is the first year in the decade in which employment in the cities as a unit reached a higher level in relation to the 1926 average, than was recorded in the other parts of Canada. The cities' index in 1942 was 177.7, four points higher than that of 173.7, in the Dominion as a whole.

The table below shows that in the years before 1933, employment was rather more active in relation to the 1926 level, than in Canada as a whole, although the difference was not marked. Commencing with 1933, however, the industrial depression affected the situation in the cities to a greater extent than was the case in the smaller centres and the rural areas. This was due partly to the fact that the production of heavy goods, to a considerable extent concentrated in the larger centres of population, was more drastically curtailed than that of consumers' goods, while the location of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in the depression years was largely outside the cities. Still another factor was the fact that, in general, employment in the industries normally located outside the cities, such as mining and logging, continued at a higher level in relation to the 1926 basic average, during the depression years, than employment in many other industries.

From the outbreak of war, the disparity in the index of employment in the Dominion as a whole and that in the eight leading cities diminished, until in 1941 it was reduced to 3.3 points, still in favour of the Canada figures; in 1942, however, the situation was reversed, the cities' index being several points higher. The extremely high level of activity prevailing in manufacturing in the cities is largely responsible for this reversal of the trends as indicated in more recent years.

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: (1926=100).

TABLE III. - ANNUAL AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS A WHOLE, IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES TAKEN AS A UNIT, AND ELSEWHERE IN THE DOMINION, 1929 - 1942.

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
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	103.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7

The index number of employment in manufacturing in the eight leading cities taken as a unit averaged 213.0 in 1942, as compared with 206.5 in Canada as a whole. As compared with 1941, there was an increase of 27.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in the cities, as compared with 22.6 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in many industrial groups also showed more rapid expansion in the larger centres during the year under review than was elsewhere recorded.

During 1942, approximately 52 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment in manufacturing in the Dominion belonged in the eight leading cities, a proportion slightly exceeding that of 51 p.c. in 1941. Another fact which may be of interest in this connection is that the number of females in manufacturing in the eight leading cities at Oct. 1, 1942, constituted 59.8 p.c. of the Dominion total for the manufacturing group as reported by the firms making returns. Trade, services and communications in the cities also reported disproportionately large percentages of the total number of persons reported by the co-operating firms in these industries, together with even larger proportions of the total female employees.

The following table shows index numbers of employment for 1941 - 1942 in the eight leading cities and in the Dominion as a whole, in certain industries.

TABLE IV. - AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE DOMINION AND IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL CITIES AS A WHOLE, IN 1941 AND 1942.

	1941		1942	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	167.5	168.4	213.0	206.5
Communications	79.9	96.5	83.5	103.7
Construction	88.9	126.6	94.0	130.3
Building	105.5	139.5	116.8	158.0
Services	156.4	167.5	167.1	178.8
Trade	147.7	156.5	147.1	156.1
Eight Leading Industries	149.0	152.3	177.7	173.7

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation in the eight leading cities during the year under review.

#### 1. Montreal.

During 1942, industrial employment in Montreal showed only two general declines, the trend having been upward between Mar. 1 and Dec. 1, inclusive; the number of persons added to



the reported working forces was smaller than in 1941, when the period of expansion had extended over eleven, rather than ten months. Nevertheless, activity in the year under review reached successive new all-time highs from Apr. 1. The staffs averaged 254,135 in 1,916 establishments; the annual index was 167.4. The reported employees varied from 235,441 at Feb. 1 to 275,848 at Dec. 1. In 1941, the maximum, also indicated at the beginning of December, had been 242,327; the co-operating firms had averaged 1,826, and the employees, 216,989, while the mean index had been 142.7.

With only one exception, manufacturing operations increased steadily from month to month during 1942, when activity reached new high levels. The index averaged 199.7 p.c. of the 1926 average, exceeding by 22.7 p.c. the 1941 mean of 162.7. This percentage gain was practically the same as that indicated in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion. However, employment in these industries in Montreal continued at a rather lower level in relation to the 1926 average than in the province of Quebec, or Canada as a whole.

Although there was some curtailment in employment in certain branches of manufacturing in the latter part of 1942 as compared with the same months of the preceding year, the index numbers in all groups were higher on the average. Particularly marked gains were shown in iron and steel and chemical manufacturing. Textile, tobacco and beverage factories also showed important advances. Improvement on a much smaller scale was noted in communications, construction and maintenance and trade, the gain in the last-named being slight.

The payrolls reported by the co-operating firms in Montreal averaged \$7,123,995 in 1942, when the typical worker in recorded employment received an average of \$27.97 per week; in 1941, the weekly figure had been \$25.51. The increase in payrolls in Montreal in the period for which statistics are available rather exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole; at Dec. 1, 1942, the index was higher by 56.8 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, a percentage which compared favourably with the rise of 44.3 p.c. in the general index of payrolls. During the same period, the index of employment in Montreal gained by 28.8 p.c. and that in Canada as a whole by 23 p.c. During the twelve months, the number of workers reported in Montreal made up 14.6 p.c. of the total in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, while the reported earnings constituted 14.3 p.c. of the total.

## 2. Quebec.

Important expansion was noted during 1942 in Quebec City, where the staffs of the 227 co-operating employers rose uninterruptedly from 27,242 at Jan. 1, to 36,349 at the beginning of December, averaging 31,601 in the year. The annual index was 223.2. In 1941, the 218 firms furnishing data had indicated an average of 23,256 employees; the mean index had been 167.8, previously the maximum figure in the record of 20 years. The trend of employment in manufacturing was decidedly favourable; the index averaged 288.1, 48.3 p.c. higher than in 1941. This increase exceeded that shown by manufacturing in the Dominion as a whole. Most of the gain resulted from wartime production. Little general change was reported in the non-manufacturing industries in the year under review.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments averaged \$743,944; the per capita average was \$23.41. In the period of observation in 1941, the average had been \$21.45. These figures are rather below the Dominion averages, partly because of the employment of an unusually large proportion of female labour; at Oct. 1, 1942, women workers constituted 352 per thousand persons employed by the reporting firms. The Dominion proportion was 235 per thousand. From June 1 of 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls in Quebec rose by 92.3 p.c., accompanying a gain of 55.2 p.c. in employment in the same period.

## 3. Toronto.

In Toronto recorded employment rose by 15.7 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, an advance which was rather greater than the general Dominion-wide gain of 12.5 p.c. The accompanying increase in the reported aggregate payrolls in Toronto in the twelve months amounted to 33.1 p.c.; that in the Dominion as a whole was 28.5 p.c. Information was received from 1,967 firms, whose employees averaged 231,629. The annual index was 180.2. In 1941, 1,878 establishments had reported a mean of 196,760 workers and the index had averaged 152.9.

The payrolls of those in recorded employment in the year under review averaged \$6,851,003, a per capita figure of \$29.54. This was higher than the Dominion average of \$28.56. In 1941, the average per employee had been \$27.32 in the period for which data were available. Those in recorded employment in Toronto constituted in 1942, 13.3 p.c. of the Dominion total, and received 13.8 p.c. of the aggregate weekly payroll disbursed by the establishments in the eight leading industries.

There were impressive gains in manufacturing in Toronto in the year under review, when the annual index, at 207.1, was 26.2 p.c. higher than in 1941, previously the maximum. The latest average slightly exceeded the Dominion mean of 206.5. Particularly large gains were shown in iron and steel plants and in those producing scientific instruments for wartime use. Smaller increases were noted in food, printing and publishing, textiles and other factories, although in some cases a slackening became evident in the latter months of the year. Construction and trade were generally quieter, while moderate improvement was indicated in transportation, communications and services.

#### 4. Ottawa.

On the whole, industrial employment in Ottawa was brisker in 1942 than in the preceding year, the latest annual index being 161.9, as compared with 149.2 in 1941. The men and women on the staffs of the 249 reporting firms averaged 21,348, varying from 22,500 at Feb. 1, to 20,633 at the beginning of May. In 1941, 241 establishments had indicated a mean of 19,816 employees; employment in the last two months of that year, however, was higher than at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1942.

Lumber mills reported smaller working forces, but pulp and paper and other factories showed moderate improvement. Trade and construction also reported a higher level of employment than in 1941.

The payrolls of the firms co-operating in Ottawa averaged \$539,854; the average per employee was \$25.29, as compared with \$24.14 in 1941. The index of aggregate payrolls rose by 25.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, in which period there was an increase of 8.4 p.c. in recorded employment.

In addition to the persons employed by industrial firms, the Dominion Government had on its payroll in Ottawa approximately 31,214 men and women in December, 1942, compared with 24,028 in the same month of 1941, 19,322 in 1940 and 13,015 in 1939. The persons employed in December, 1942, were paid \$3,979,017 in monthly salaries and wages; the latest figures are subject to revision.

#### 5. Hamilton.

Further important expansion was indicated in Hamilton during 1942, the index, at 186.6, was 17 p.c. above the 1941 figure of 159.5. Data were furnished by 348 firms whose working forces averaged 60,922, varying from 58,267 at Jan. 1, to 63,592 at Dec. 1. In 1941, a mean of 52,021 employees was indicated, while the annual index was 159.5. The persons in recorded employment in the year under review were paid weekly salaries and wages averaging \$1,909,242, an average of \$31.32 per employee. In the period for which information was furnished in 1941, the per capita average was \$28.71. These figures were higher than those generally indicated in the Dominion, mainly because of the unusually large proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton. A result of this distribution is seen in the fact that in 1942, 3.5 p.c. of all workers in the eight leading cities were reported by firms in Hamilton, but their payrolls made up 3.8 p.c. of the total of salaries and wages disbursed by these employes.

There were nine monthly increases in employment in manufacturing during 1942, when the index, at 197.9, was higher by 19.6 p.c. than in 1941. Little general change from the year before was shown in textiles. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other divisions, however, reported important gains. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction and trade were quieter than in 1941, although employment continued in greater volume than in immediately preceding years; in trade, indeed, the index in 1942 was exceeded only by that for 1941.



#### 6. Windsor.

Intense industrial activity continued in Windsor, according to statistics received from 204 establishments with an average staff of 38,388 men and women. The index was 282.5 24.3 p.c. above that of 227.3 in 1941, when the reported forces had averaged 31,117. In the year under review, the weekly pay envelope of those in recorded employment in Windsor contained \$39.22, a figure which compared favourably with that of \$36.82 in the period June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941, and was higher than in any other of the cities for which data are segregated. The salaries and wages reported in 1942 averaged \$1,508,325 per week. The explanation of the unusually high earnings in Windsor, as in Hamilton, lies in the concentration of workers in the heavy industries; thus, 78 p.c. of those in the payrolls of the firms co-operating in the survey for Dec. 1 belonged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, as compared with a proportion of 30½ p.c. in Ontario, and 24 p.c. in the Dominion at the same date.

Although the per capita weekly earnings in Windsor considerably exceeded the average, the index of payrolls from June, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, had risen by 45.8 p.c., a proportion only slightly above the general average of 44.3 p.c.; between those two same dates, employment in the city had increased by 35.5 p.c.

Manufacturing in Windsor afforded employment to many more persons in 1942 than in 1941, or any earlier year. The index of employment averaged 322.8, being substantially higher than in any other of the cities whose statistics are segregated, except Vancouver. Although particularly marked gains were noted in factories turning out iron and steel products, other classes of manufacturing also showed important expansion in the year under review. Moderate gains were noted in construction.

#### 7. Winnipeg.

The trend of employment was upward in Winnipeg during 1942, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high level of activity; this, however, was lower than that indicated in the other larger centres. To some extent, the industrial distribution is responsible for this situation in Winnipeg, where the proportion of workers in trade is abnormally high, and that in manufacturing, unusually low. More recent wartime trends, in reacting adversely in regard to trade and particularly favourably in regard to manufacturing, have had the effect of producing a less-than-average increase in general employment in Winnipeg. The 560 firms furnishing data reported an average working force of 55,212 men and women, earning a weekly payroll of \$1,494,916 in 1942. This was an average of \$27.06 per employee. In the period of observation in the year before, the per capita was \$25.43.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index was 132.4, as compared with 122.8 in 1941. The previous maximum was 112.3, in 1929. From the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the index has risen by 26.2 p.c., accompanying the gain of 14 p.c. in employment in the same period.

Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing in Winnipeg in the year under review, when the index at 165.5, was practically 20 p.c. higher than in 1941. The animal food, textile, iron and steel and chemical industries were decidedly more active. On the other hand, moderate curtailment was indicated in trade, construction and transportation.

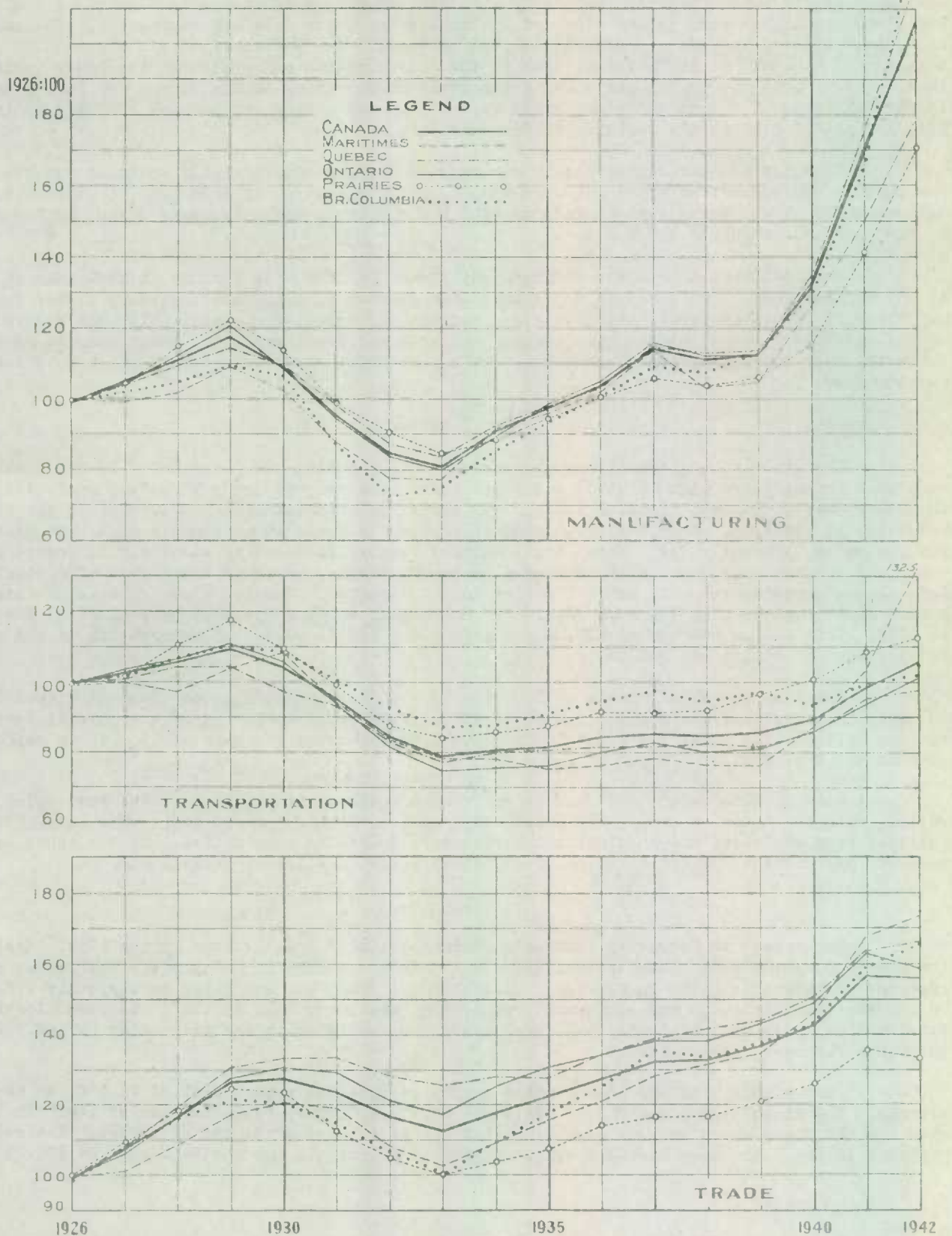
#### 8. Vancouver.

Employment in Vancouver reached an unprecedentedly great volume during 1942. Most of the upward movement took place in iron and steel plants, notably in shipyards. The lumber group reported considerable gains in the early months of the year, but was later on seriously affected by the shortage of labour and employment generally was lower than in 1941. In communications, construction, services and trade, the index numbers were higher in the year under review. Transportation, however, was quieter.

During 1942, the 603 co-operating employers reported a personnel of 72,520, on the average. The annual index was 205.0. This was 39.6 p.c. higher than the mean of 146.8 in 1941, when the 582 firms whose returns were tabulated had an average of 51,184 employees. The weekly payrolls in the year under review averaged \$2,220,112, giving a per capita figure of \$30.39.

Chart 12

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS  
IN THE  
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES  
IN THE  
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE  
1926-1942





In the period for which data are available in 1941, the average was \$26.78 per person in recorded employment. The payrolls reported in Vancouver have shown unusually impressive gains, accompanying the large increases in employment; thus from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, the index of payrolls rose by 115.9 p.c. and that of employment by 70.8 p.c.

#### Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities .

Statistics for the cities are given in Tables 2, 7 and 9. Chart 11 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.

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

#### 1. Industrial Comparisons within the Five Economic Areas.

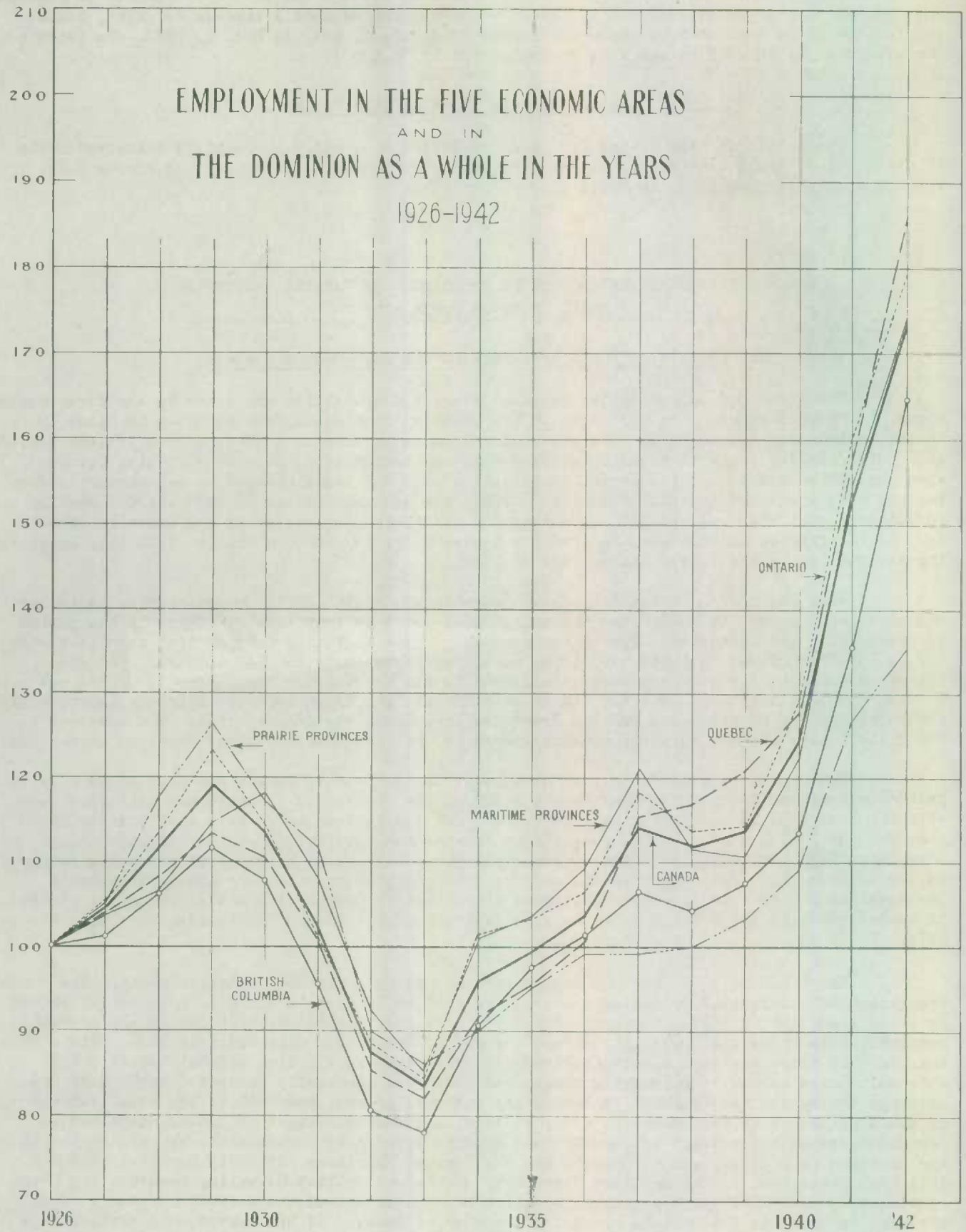
The trends of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade in the five economic areas, in comparison with the movements in the Dominion as a whole, are depicted in Chart 12 in the period from 1925. These show that the curves in manufactures have, over a lengthy period, been quite similar in their major movements; this similarity is of more than passing interest when the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West are taken into consideration. Thus, the general upswing to 1929 was followed by a curtailment 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 the trough in the depression years in the early 1930's, manufacturing generally showed steady revival to 1937, when the second high point in industrial activity in the period of observation was indicated. The upward movement, whose beginning more or less coincided with the declaration of war in September, 1939, developed in strength in 1941 and 1942. In the latter, new peaks of employment were established in all provinces. The curves in Quebec and British Columbia surpassed that for Canada as a whole; that in Ontario was slightly lower, while the curves in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were below the Ontario line. The movement in the Prairie area was not quite so sharply upward as that in the other areas depicted in the chart.

Employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada has also shown a fair measure of uniformity over the many years, although the similarity in movements is rather less striking than that 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 the two succeeding years, pronounced activity in the Eastern Ports raised the Maritime curve to a position considerably above the average. The level in the Prairie Area also continued above that in Canada as a whole, while the curves in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were rather lower, although the trends continued favourable.

The third part of Chart 12 depicts the situation in trading establishments. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years had carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929. However, commencing with 1931, activity, affected by the general contraction in industrial payrolls, showed a slowing down, which extended into 1933. Since then the trend in trade has been almost continuously favourable in all five economic areas. The extremely large volume of purchasing power associated with generally increased employment and earnings throughout the Dominion following the outbreak of war, resulted in the establishment of new high levels of employment in 1941; in 1942, however, shortages of labour, together in certain cases with shortages of commodities, brought about some curtailment, and the curves in the Dominion as a whole, and in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, slightly declined from their 1941 high positions; in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, however, the trends continued upward, altering the similarity which had characterized the general movements of employment in trade in the various areas for a number of years. If the curves were plotted on a monthly basis, however, a greater degree of uniformity would recently be indicated, since activity in trade in all five areas was quieter in the latter months of 1942 than in the same part of 1941.

Chart 13  
1926=100





## 2. Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

Chart 13 illustrates the course of employment since 1925 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, and shows that over a lengthy period employment in the different parts of the Dominion has reacted in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations which are indicated are mainly due to the varying industrial distributions existing in the different areas. For example, the general curve in British Columbia for many years was below the average, for the reason that mining and logging, (particularly important sources of employment for industrial workers in that province) were relatively quieter there than elsewhere in the Dominion, while in 1942, activity in transportation and construction was below the general level. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 was reflected in the lower position of the curve for the predominantly-agricultural Prairie Provinces; much of the general advance in 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. Since 1939, the direction of the curves has been generally upward in all areas; although that in British Columbia showed the most sharply upward movement in 1942, the line nevertheless continued lower than that in any other area except the Prairies. The highest position was reached in Quebec and Ontario, reflecting the intense activity in manufacturing in these more highly industrialized provinces resulting from wartime requirements.

## 5. - SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, AT OCT. 1, 1942.

Problems arising from wartime labour conditions emphasized the need for up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating establishments, whose working forces generally comprise the great majority of wage-earners in the industries included in the surveys. Accordingly, the monthly enquiry for Oct. 1, 1942, was extended to ask for a statement of the number of females then on the payrolls of the firms furnishing data.

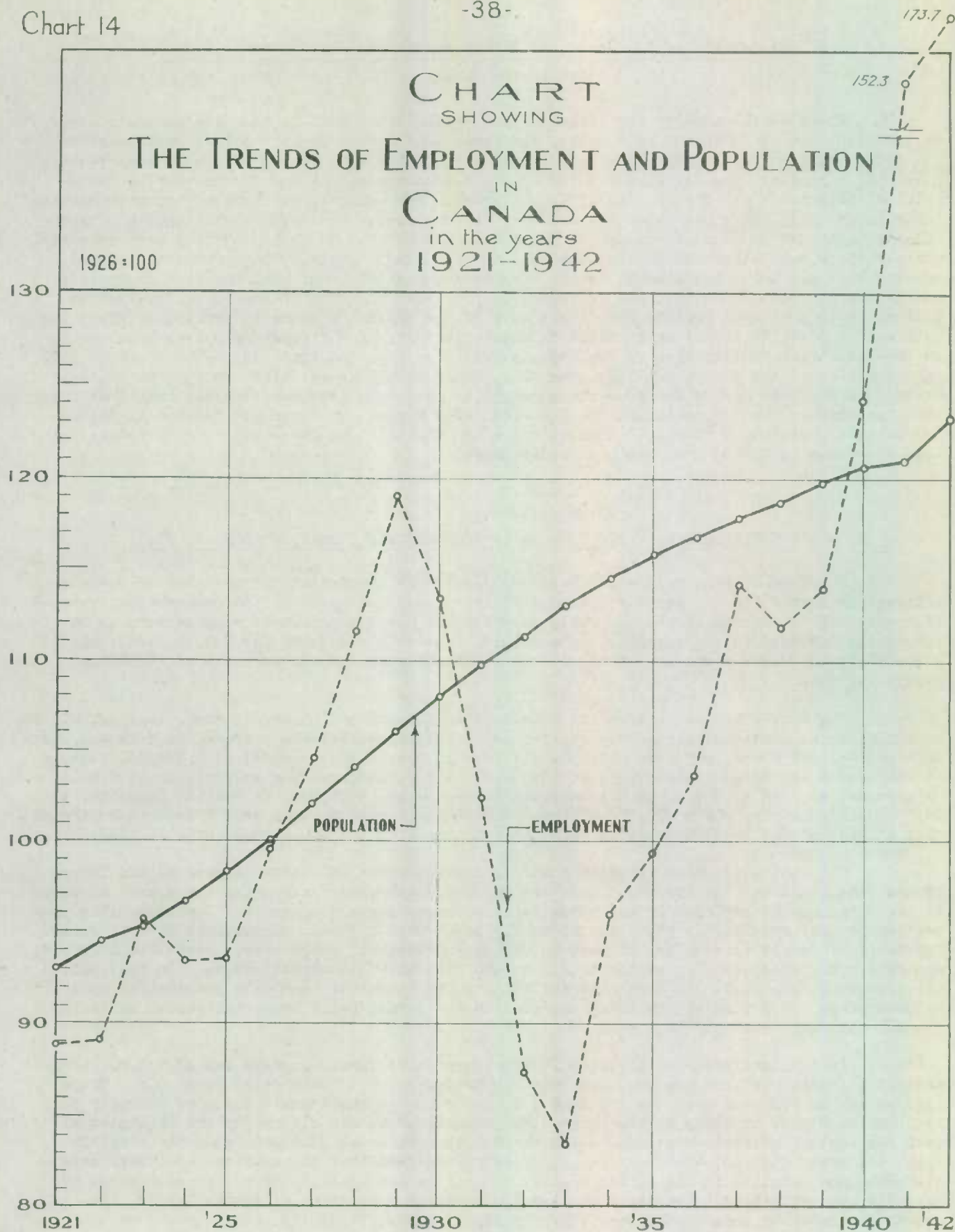
The survey showed that in the nine leading industries, (manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), were employed 441,156 women, a number which constituted 23.5 p.c. of the total of 1,879,845 persons of both sexes in recorded employment at the beginning of October. The proportions of female workers varied from 13.3 p.c. in the Maritime Provinces and 16.5 p.c. in British Columbia, to 26.7 p.c. in Ontario, where 208,200 of the indicated employees were women. This number made up over 47 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1942.

The statistics also revealed a marked concentration of female workers in the larger cities, the eight centres for which data are regularly tabulated accounting for almost 60 p.c. of the total number employed by the establishments reporting throughout the Dominion; this proportion is very much higher than that of 45.1 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1942, for workers of both sexes. The ratio of female workers was highest in Ottawa and Toronto, where they constituted 37.2 p.c. and 36.6 p.c., respectively, of the totals in the nine main industrial groups. In Montreal, the percentage was 31.7. In Vancouver and Windsor, on the other hand, the proportions were below-average, 21.3 p.c. of the total reported in the former being women and girls, while in Windsor the ratio was only 14.9 p.c.

In the manufacturing division, the proportion of female workers was 25.7 p.c.; when central electric stations are excluded from manufacturing, the ratio rises to 26 p.c. These figures may be compared with that of 21.8 p.c. according to the Annual Census of Industry for 1940 and 22.6 p.c. in 1941; in the former the proportion was not altered by the inclusion of data for central electric stations, while in 1941 the ratio was 22.3 p.c. when the electric light and power figures were included. In view of the fact that the smaller industrial establishments co-operating in the Annual Census, but not in the monthly surveys on employment and payrolls, probably tend to employ a greater-than-average proportion of female labour, the growth indicated by this comparison is highly significant.

Chart 14

-38-





Within the manufacturing group, the ratio of females at Oct. 1, 1942, ranged from 2.2 p.c. in steel shipbuilding, 6.1 in pulp and paper mills, and 6.4 p.c. in rough and dressed lumber mills, to 64.1 p.c. in hosiery and knit goods, 66.4 p.c. in tobacco, and 66.5 p.c. in garments and personal furnishings.

The proportions of women employed in construction and maintenance, logging and mining were low, being two p.c. or under. In transportation, the ratio was 5 p.c., while in the remaining industries - communications, services, trade and finance - the female workers constituted substantial proportions of the total. The largest of these was that of 51.6 p.c. in services. In each of the non-manufacturing industries, the percentage of female labour was considerably higher than that indicated in the 1931 Decennial Census, whose data were the latest available for comparative purposes at the time of writing.

The appendix to the bulletin<sup>1/</sup> on employment and payrolls for Oct. 1, 1942, gave statistics in some detail for the various industries, economic areas and leading cities, together with comparative material available in various branches in the Bureau.

#### 6. - THE COURSE OF RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN COMPARISON WITH THE COURSE OF POPULATION.

Chart 14 depicts the trends of recorded employment and of recorded or estimated population; the crude figures of population have been plotted in the absence of current or recent statistics respecting the distribution of the total wage-earners in the Dominion. Certain preliminary data<sup>2/</sup> are now available from the 1941 Decennial Census, but not in sufficient detail to permit satisfactory comparison with the current statistics.

The graph shows that from 1920 until the outbreak of war, the years in which the index of employment was at a higher level than that of general population were relatively few, centering around the boom which reached its high point in 1929. The depression setting in immediately thereafter, substantially lowered the curve of employment, which declined to an extent considerably exceeding the gain it had shown in preceding years.

From the 1933 low point, the curve of employment rose in a movement which brought it, by 1937, to a position only slightly distant from that of population. In 1938, however, a slowing up in employment was indicated, while the growth in population continued. In 1939, the two curves were almost parallel, while from 1940, unprecedented expansion in industrial activity resulting from wartime conditions has raised the curve of employment to a level very decidedly above that of population. The distance by which the former curve exceeds the latter at the end of the war will provide a rough measurement of the magnitude of many of the problems involved in the return to normalcy.

The accessions to the numbers in recorded employment during the war have come from several sources, and, when considered with the figure of approximately 600,000 persons now in the armed forces, indicate stupendous changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the gainfully-occupied population. Among the more important sources which have contributed to the large numbers of persons absorbed in recorded employment and in the various active services, may be mentioned the following: (a) unemployed workers, (b) own-account and small-employer classes, (c) agriculture, (d) domestic workers, (e) home-makers and other women, who under ordinary circumstances, would not seek gainful employment, (f) adolescents, who normally would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period, (g) older men and women, who are prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed forces have, of course, also recruited large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

According to a study<sup>3/</sup> based on a ten p.c. sample of the Census returns, the number of wage-earners at work in all industries in Canada at the Census date was 2,542,440; this figure included certain large classes of workers not represented in the current surveys of employment

1/ Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ Census Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

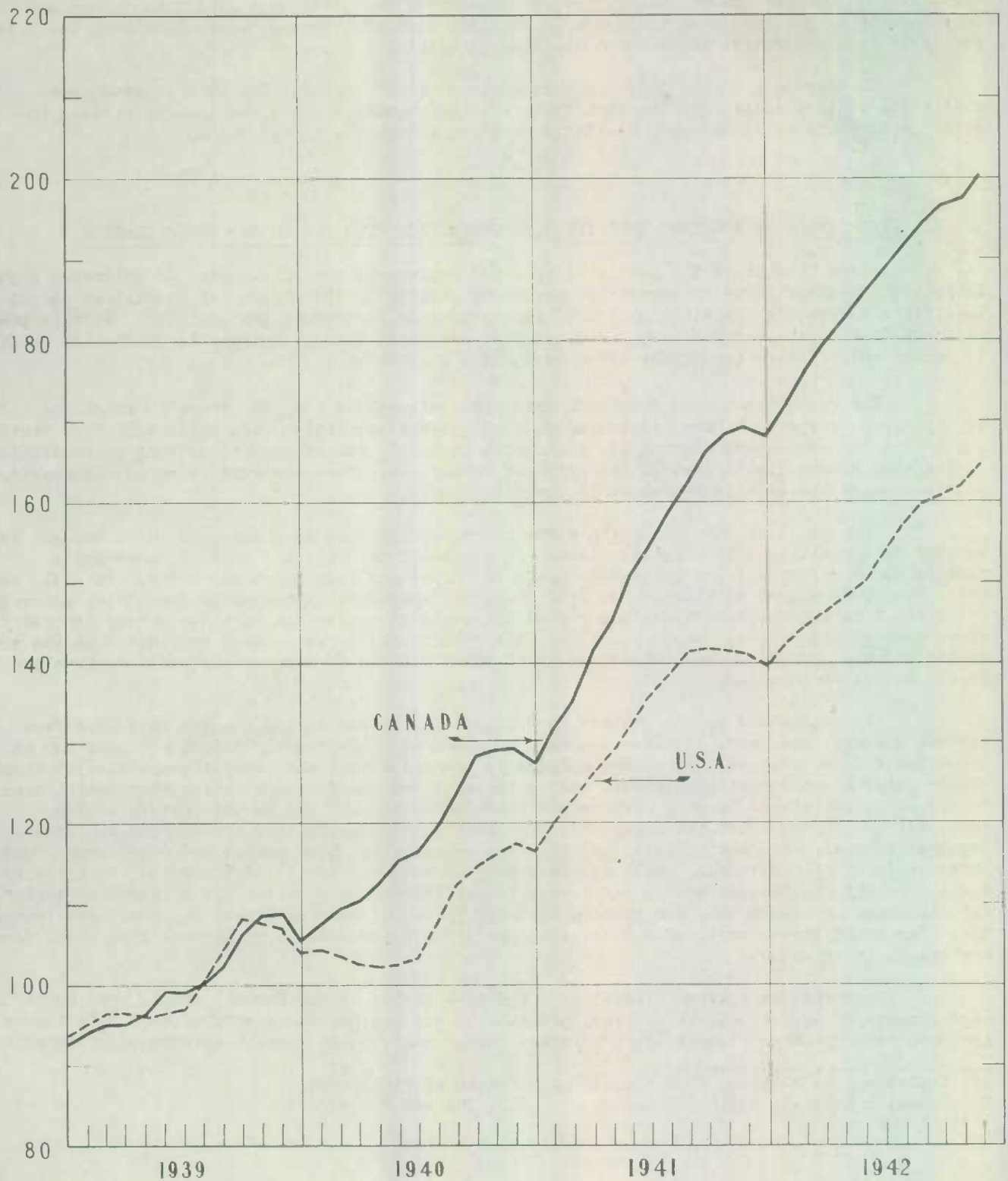
3/ Census Bulletin No. 3.

Chart 15

# EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

1939 - 1942

1939=100





and payrolls, such as agricultural workers, domestic servants, professional workers, (e.g. teachers, public servants, employees of hospitals, etc.). At June 1, 1941, the firms furnishing monthly data to the Employment Statistics Branch, reported a combined working force of 1,588,000 men and women. This figure constituted 62½ p.c. of the total number of wage-earners at work at the census date; when the census statistics are tabulated in greater detail, it will be possible to establish the coverage of employees in the various industries for which current data are available. In the meantime, it can safely be stated that their proportion in the industries covered is considerably higher than that of 62½ p.c. resulting from the comparison with the total number of wage-earners at work at the census date. With the cessation of hostilities, the re-establishment of a normal industrial, occupational and sex distribution among the workers included in the current surveys, together with the re-absorption of demobilized members of the armed forces in peace-time pursuits (largely among the industries of which there is current record), will obviously constitute problems of paramount national importance. An indication of the progress then being made in the solution of some of these problems will be found in the course of the current statistics of employment.

#### 7. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing are currently tabulated in the United States, as in Canada. The scope of the enquiries, the methods followed in compiling the data, and the basic periods used in calculating the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. The latest American indexes are computed from the estimates of the total number of wage-earners in manufacturing rather than directly from the numbers employed by certain, numerous establishments. The statistics in the Dominion are those currently furnished by establishments with 15 employees and over, but cover an extremely large proportion of those engaged in manufacturing industries. 1/ They include salaried employees as well as wage-earners, and in this respect, probably take in a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the individual 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 the importance of this factor cannot be gauged. While there are too many possible differences in the statistics tabulated in the two countries to permit comparisons in any detail, enough correspondence no doubt exists to make possible general comparisons of some interest and significance.

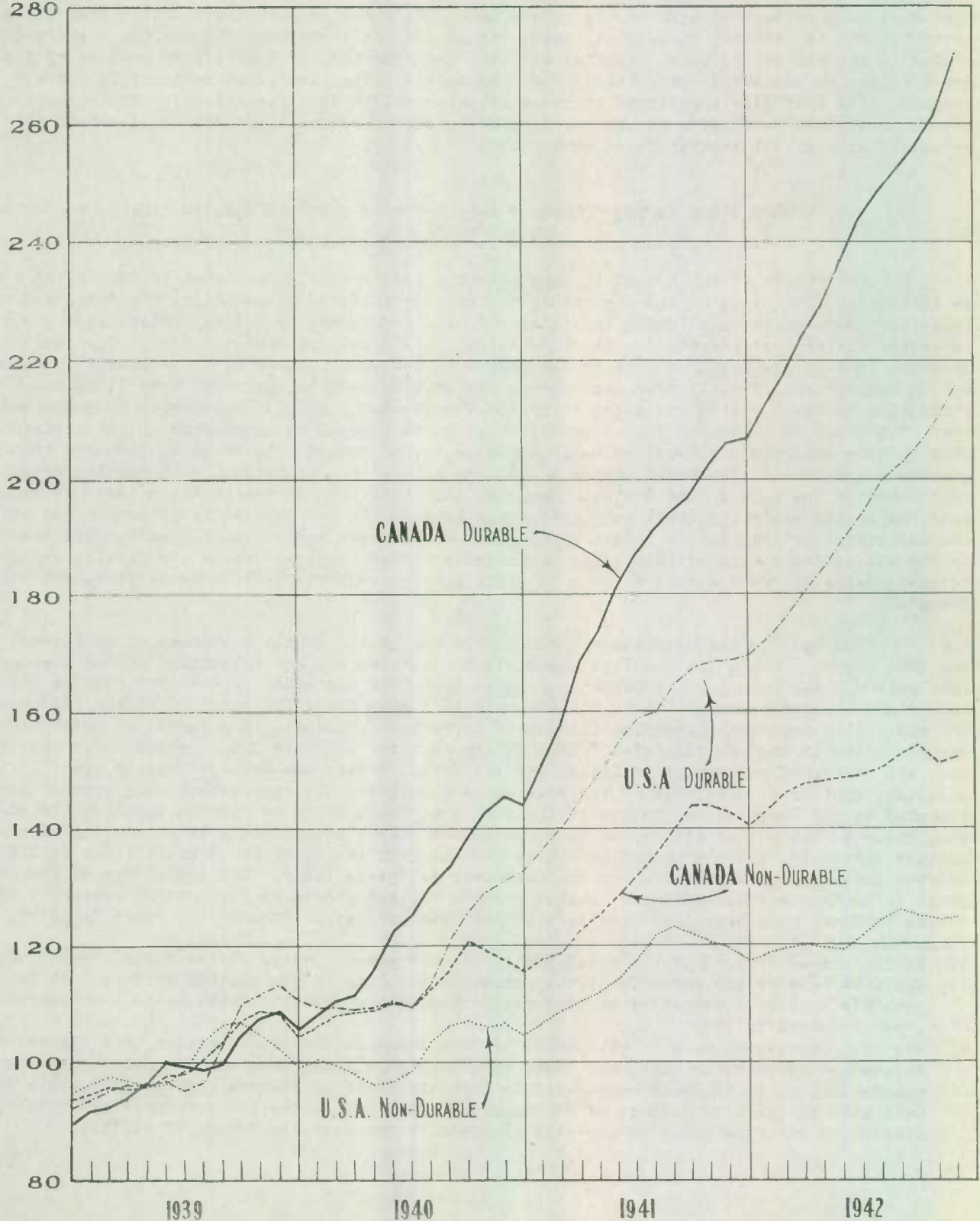
The base period at present used in calculating the Dominion indexes of employment is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are now calculated on the average for 1939 as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian figures have been converted to the 1939 base as 100, to facilitate the comparisons. Since the index in that year was 111.8 p.c. 2/ of the 1926 average, the conversion lowers the Dominion indexes as currently published. The curves of employment in manufacturing in the two countries from 1938 are depicted in Chart 15 which shows that since then, the course of employment in Canada and the United States has been definitely upward, in movements similar in direction, but differing in magnitude. To some extent, the greater growth depicted in the Dominion may be due to the fact that the numbers of workers involved are smaller than those in the United States, so that the effect of the fluctuations is more easily discerned. Another factor is Canada's participation in the war from the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, whereas the American declaration of war came over two years later. The importance of the latter point is perhaps emphasized by the rather greater correspondence in the general movements of the curves in 1942, when both countries were at war, than in any of the earlier years depicted.

- 1/ In 1941, over 87 p.c. of the total number of employees reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures were on the payrolls of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys. It is probable that as a result of wartime conditions, this proportion will since have increased. (See also Section 15).
- 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 the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 16

**EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES  
OF  
MANUFACTURED GOODS  
IN  
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES  
1939 - 1942**

1939=100  
280





The curves plotted in Chart 16 also show an interesting situation, tracing the course of employment in Canadian and American plants turning out durable and non-durable goods. Particularly striking is the steeply upward movement in the durable goods division in the Dominion, paralleled in 1942 by that shown by the American line for the same industries, although the latter was at a considerably lower level.

Also marked is the general similarity in the trends in the manufacture of non-durable goods from 1939, and more especially in 1941 and 1942. The fact that the Canadian curve is so much higher than that in the United States is partly due to the very impressive growth in the chemical industries in this country. If chemicals were removed from recent Canadian and American figures, the disparity in the two countries would be decidedly less, since the wartime increase in this industry in the Dominion has, to date, greatly exceeded that in the States. Thus, in 1942, the index of employment in chemical manufacturing in this country was 432.6 p.c. of the 1939 average, as compared with the American annual index of 210.9. In the non-durable goods group, without chemicals, the Canadian index in 1942 was 130.3, as against 115.4 in the United States for the light manufacturing division without chemicals.

Chart 17 illustrates the monthly movements of employment and payrolls <sup>1/</sup> in Canada and the United States in the period for which the statistics of payrolls are available in this country, i.e. from May, 1941. The American indexes, which as already stated, relate to the middle of the month, have been converted from their original basic period of 1939 to May 15, 1941, for the comparison with the Canadian figures, which, relating to the last pay period in the month, are based on the number of employees, and the payrolls disbursed on June 1, for services rendered in the last week in May, as 100.

Although employment has gained more rapidly in the Dominion than in the United States since the spring of 1941, the American payrolls showed a decidedly greater increase than has been reported by Canadian manufacturers. From May, 1941, to December, 1942, the advance in this country amounted to 32.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and to 50.1 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls; in the United States, the increases over the same period were 28.0 p.c. in employment and 78.4 p.c. in payrolls. As in the case of the curves of employment, several factors contribute to this disparity. Among these may be mentioned (1) the greater regulation of salaries and wages in the Dominion (2) the possibility that the inclusion of salaries in the statistics tends to some extent to exercise a stabilizing effect upon the Canadian indexes (3) the fact, mentioned in the press, that the five-day week has been suspended in certain industries in the States, the time worked on the sixth day being paid at overtime rates; this is, of course, in addition to the substantial amounts of overtime generally worked in American factories, as in Canadian plants. It seems probable that the first of these three factors has been most influential.

## P A R T 2.

### 8. - STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

From the spring of 1941, current information on payrolls has been collected to complement the monthly data on employment, for which records are available since 1920. The many difficulties arising from the institution of any new series dependent upon the systematic co-operation of large numbers of firms, have been intensified in the case of the payroll record by existing wartime conditions. On the one hand, these greatly delay the collection and preparation of material, and complicate the matter of securing accurate and consistent data, not only because of pressure of work and greatly increased demands from various sources for statistics, but also because of frequent changes in the personnel of the co-operating firms and in that of the Employment Statistics Branch; on the other hand, the increasingly abnormal industrial distribution of wage-earners in wartime, and the great changes in the amounts of the payrolls, make difficult the comparisons with information for earlier years against which the current data must be measured to determine their reliability. Up to the time of writing, the only comparisons possible are with the salaries and wages in manufacturing in 1941, <sup>1/</sup> as ascertained by the Annual Census of Industry. Such comparisons indicate a generally high level of accuracy and comparability in the monthly record for this important group, when differences in conditions in the intervening months are taken into account; nevertheless, until it is possible to make comparisons of the data reported to the two collecting agencies in the same years, for a period of some years, and to account for the factors contributing to the points of difference which may exist, the current figures of payrolls must be regarded as more or less preliminary.

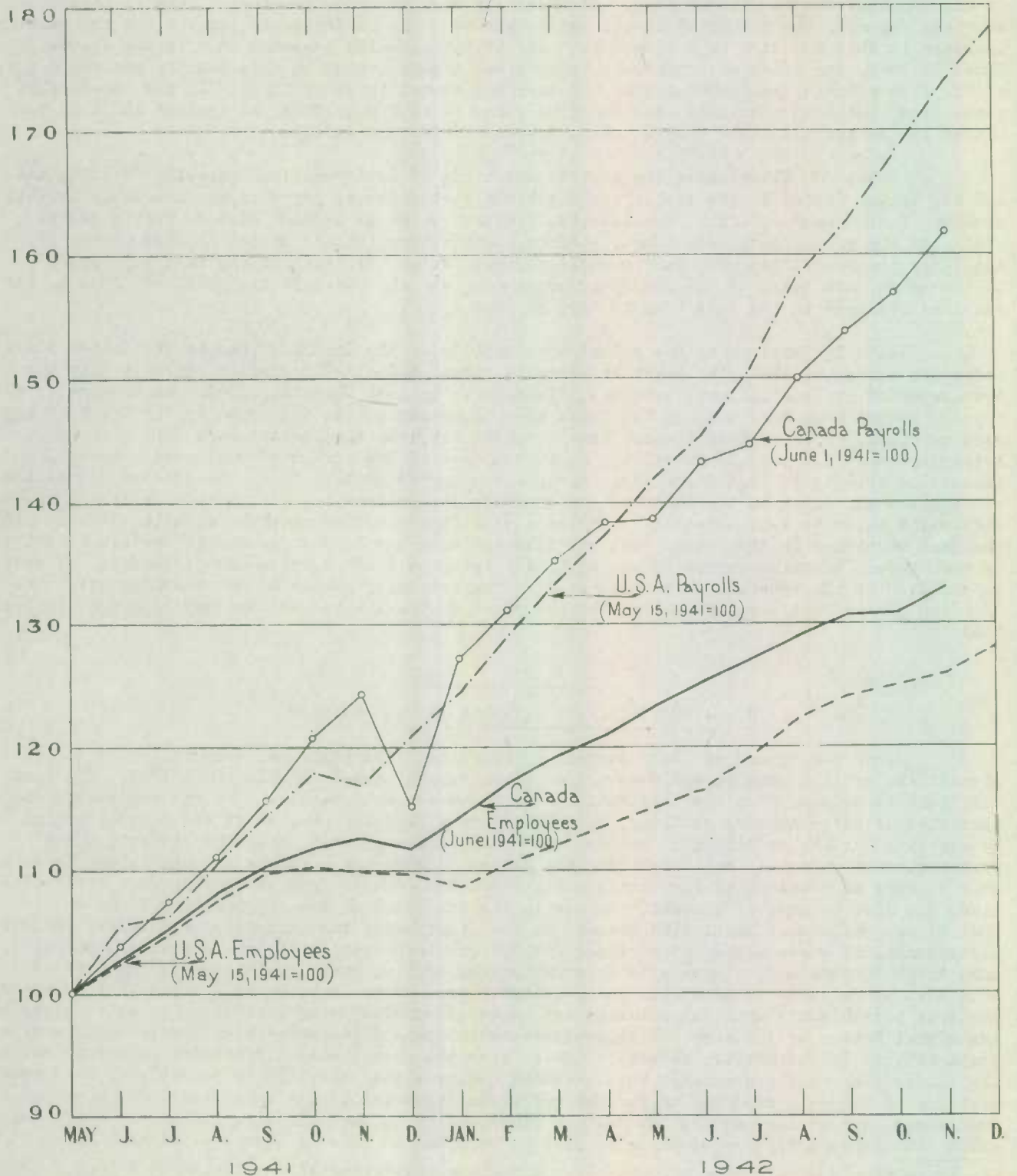
<sup>1/</sup> In section 15 beginning on page 51, appears a comparison of the available data.

Chart 17

# EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

MAY 1941

DEC. 1942





The first monthly statistics of payrolls were collected with the employment reports for Apr. 1, 1941. Mainly because the information obtained in the first and second enquiries was incomplete for several important industries, the record is considered as beginning at June 1, 1941. Very shortly after the institution of the payroll statistics, the necessity of expressing the figures in the form of an index number became evident; in order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the data originally furnished have been revised and extended for the purpose. To establish and maintain comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base 1926=100, are currently converted to the base June 1, 1941 = 100. For general purposes, apart from comparisons with the payroll data, the index numbers of employment on the 1926 base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following so brief an experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the meticulous care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

The statistics tabulated show the amounts disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. <sup>1/</sup> Table I on page 2 gives averages of the data reported in 1942 by provinces and in the leading cities and industrial groups. In Table V are shown indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from June 1, 1941. Tables 5 to 11 contain the index numbers and per capita averages indicated at certain dates in 1941 and 1942.

During 1942, the co-operating employers in the eight leading industries, with an average staff of 1,738,848 men and women, reported the disbursement of an average weekly payroll of \$49,717,612. In the nine leading industries, (including finance), the indicated employees averaged 1,802,320, and the payrolls, \$51,634,595 per week; the latter implies an annual payroll of \$2,685,000,000 distributed by leading establishments in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance.

Preliminary information on employment and payrolls is available for employees of the Dominion Government for March, 1942, when the 83,781 persons then on the Civil Service payroll throughout the country were paid the sum of \$10,247,777 in monthly salaries and wages.

The average weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in the eight main industrial groups contained \$28.56 in 1942; in the nine groups, the average was slightly higher, at \$28.61. In the seven months of 1941 for which information is available, the per capita weekly average in the eight industries was \$26.17. There was thus an increase of 9.1 p.c. in the weekly earnings of the typical employee of the co-operating establishments in 1942, as compared with his earnings in the period, June 1 - Dec. 1, 1941. Although this gain was considerable, it was less than that of 16.6 p.c. in the 1942 index of aggregate payrolls over the same index in the period of observation in the year before. The disparity in the rates of growth in the two indexes is of course, due to the continued dilution of labour.

In considering the above aggregates and averages, which reflect the earnings of a very large proportion of the wage-earning population in the Dominion, it should be noted that the payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, nor those in the lower-paid brackets, in which categories fall certain professional and commission workers, on the one hand, and on the other, such classes as agricultural and domestic workers, and those employed in small businesses where earnings are usually low. As a result of wartime conditions, it is probable that the current statistics of employment and payrolls at present cover a larger proportion of the total wage-earners than would be the case in peacetime.

#### 9. - THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN CANADA IN THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

Table V gives index numbers of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industrial groups, and in manufacturing, in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced,

<sup>1/</sup> For description of methods in handling the statistics of payrolls, see explanation below Table I on page 2.

while in Table I on page 2 appear the annual averages of employees and weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms. A brief description of the methods used in compiling the current statistics of payrolls is given under the latter table.

TABLE V.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941 = 100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.37
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.83
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Average (7 months)	106.1	110.1	26.17	107.1	111.6	26.60
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Average (12 months)	113.6	128.3	28.56	122.9	140.0	29.18

In the period of observation, the general index of employment has risen, on the average, by 1.2 p.c. per month, while payrolls have gained by 2.3 p.c. per month. Over the same period, there has been an average monthly increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, and of 3.2 p.c. in payrolls. The general average per capita earnings from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, advanced by \$4.81, or roughly 25 cents per week, and those in manufacturing, by \$5.60, or over 29 cents a week,

On the average, the general index of employment in 1942 was 13.6 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while that of payrolls rose by 28.3 p.c. In manufacturing, the index of employment showed a gain of 22.9 p.c., accompanying an increase of 40 p.c. in the reported payrolls; the influence of war is shown in the relatively greater growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing than in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole. A comparison of the per capita average weekly earnings in the all-industries classification and in manufacturing shows in the seven months of observation in 1941, a disparity of 43 cents per week in favour of the persons employed in factories; in 1942, this disparity had risen to 62 cents. In view of the extensive dilution of labour indicated in the latter year, which particularly affected manufacturing, the differences in these two figures is significant; it results largely from overtime work, and from the increasing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries.



10. - THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND OF  
PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN 1942.

The distribution of the employees and the payrolls reported by firms in the various areas and the leading industrial groups in 1942, (shown in Table I on page 2) was fairly equable, on the whole; in general, the variations reported in the proportions of employees and payrolls in the different provinces and cities were partly due to the industrial distribution of employees within the given unit of population. The sex and age distributions also had an important influence, while the question of overtime and short time likewise entered into the picture. The incidence of labour disputes in industries with relatively large payrolls in a province or city may also contribute to the disparities which may be shown; an example of this is found in the case of Nova Scotia, where disputes in the coal-mining areas lowered the provincial payrolls on several occasions in the period of observation.

In the cities whose returns are segregated, the greatest disparity in the proportions of employees and payrolls in 1942 was in Windsor, where the co-operating establishments provided work, on the average, for 2.2 p.c. of the total employees, and disbursed three p.c. of the aggregate earnings. The eight cities taken as a unit paid out 45 p.c. of the reported Dominion total of payrolls, while the employees therein constituted 44 p.c. of the total number of persons in recorded employment in 1942. The weekly per capita earnings in the eight cities in the year under review averaged \$29.27, as compared with the Canada average of \$28.56; in view of the higher rents and other living costs usually found in the larger centres of population, the differences in the averages is perhaps less than would be expected.

The fact that manufacturers, with 61.9 p.c. of the reported total of employees in 1942, distributed 63.2 p.c. of the aggregate of salaries and wages, is partly due to the concentration presently existing in the heavy industries, in which there is also a considerable amount of overtime work. This class employed 32 p.c. of the total personnel, and paid 36.2 p.c. of the reported payrolls in 1942; in 1939, the employers in the heavy manufacturing industries reported 20.4 p.c. of the total working force. In mining and transportation, the payrolls were disproportionately large in relation to the number of workers, partly because of generally high wage rates, associated also with the employment of predominately male staffs, together with a good deal of overtime work. On the contrary, in logging, construction, services and trade, the employees in 1942 earned disproportionately small shares of the aggregate payrolls. In the last two, the majority of the reported staffs are females, which ordinarily implies many workers in the younger age classes, while there is frequently a considerable proportion of part-time work. In logging and services, the payrolls reported do not include the value of board and lodging, in many cases part of the remuneration of workers in these industries. Still another factor in the case of logging, is the seasonal nature of the work, and a particularly high rate of labour turnover. These factors also affected construction, in which the employees constituted 9.4 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in 1942, but their payrolls made up only 8.8 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. Another reason contributing to the disparity is the intermittent nature of the work, dependent upon weather conditions and upon available supplies of materials, while the fact that workers on highway and railway construction and maintenance are usually paid at rates below the general average in industry, also lowered the proportion of the payrolls. In 1942, these two groups employed 58.2 p.c. of the total number in construction as a whole. In communications, the ratios coincided, the industry employing 1.6 p.c. of the personnel of all co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries, and reporting 1.6 p.c. of their disbursements in salaries and wages.

11. - SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR THE ECONOMIC AREAS,  
THE LEADING CITIES AND LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, QUARTERLY,  
Sept. 1, 1941 - Dec. 1, 1942.

Tables 8, 9 and 10 on pages 68, 69 and 70, show the number of employees and the aggregate weekly payrolls reported at specified dates in 1941 and 1942, by the co-operating employers in the five economic areas, the leading cities and the nine leading industrial groups, respectively; the tables also give the index numbers of employment on their original 1926 base, and converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, the latter to afford comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Table I on page 2 contains the 1942 averages of employees and per capita weekly earnings.

These tables show that in the period for which data are given, the general movements of employment and payrolls have been consistently upward in the various areas and cities. There was rather more variation in the main industrial divisions, largely due to the effect of war-time conditions upon supplies of labour and commodities and also, no doubt, upon possible earnings. In some instances the fluctuations taking place were seasonal in character, in the case of payrolls as of employment, but to date, the experience of the payroll data is too limited to allow any determination of the extent of the seasonal variations ordinarily occurring.

12. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES, IN THE DOMINION,  
THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE LEADING CITIES, QUARTERLY,  
JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

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In Tables 5, 6 and 7 are given index numbers of employment and payrolls quarterly, from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1942, for a considerable list of industries in the Dominion, in the five economic areas, and in the eight leading cities. The indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their 1926 basic average to June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparison with the payroll indexes.

The growth in employment and payrolls shown in these tables in the period of observation, in most areas and many industries, is striking. Particularly marked is the expansion in the number of employees in the branches of manufacturing largely producing munitions of war, such as chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants; in these the gains in the payrolls disbursed have been proportionately greater, as a result of overtime, wage adjustments, upgrading, etc. On the other hand, in 19 of the divisions shown for the Dominion in Table 8, the indexes of employment were lower, mainly due to wartime shortages of labour, together in some cases, with shortages of materials or commodities. Among these 19, however, only two reported smaller aggregate payrolls at Dec. 1, 1942, than at June 1, 1941; these were the mining of non-metallic ores, and brokerage and stock market operations.

13. - WEEKLY PER CAPITA AVERAGE EARNINGS REPORTED QUARTERLY IN 1941 AND 1942.

Table 11 contains the weekly per capita average earnings reported quarterly in the period, June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942. In most cases there has been a steady rise in the weekly figures over the period, partly due to the payment of cost-of-living allowances, at mounting rates. Other factors were (1) the upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, (2) overtime, (3) the payment of higher rates in some instances.

In the cases where the per capita figures showed declines at any of the dates for which statistics are given, these were due in the main to holidays, or other seasonal causes, or to industrial disputes. Without exception, the averages at Dec. 1, 1942, were higher than when the record was commenced at June 1, 1941, also exceeding those at Dec. 1, 1941. This fact is particularly noteworthy in view of the important degree of labour dilution and of labour turnover in the 19 months of observation.

The highest weekly averages in 1942 were reported in automobile manufacturing, metallic ore mining, steam railway operation, shipbuilding and iron and steel fabrication plants. The employees of these industries are predominately male and much of the work calls for a high degree of skill, while overtime is also an important factor. Among the classes with relatively low earnings are boot and shoe manufacturing, several of the textile divisions, logging and services; except in logging, these industries report large proportions of female labour, which ordinarily implies many in the younger age groups. Another factor in all these divisions is a high labour turnover. In considering the figures at the two extremes, it might perhaps be well to recall that in normal times, greater stability of employment ordinarily exists in the non-durable goods and in services, than among many of the classes in which the averages are higher, a factor which, to some extent, may tend to compensate for the lower averages usually found in the consumer industries.



14. - CHANGES IN EARNINGS AND IN THE COST-OF-LIVING, JUNE 1, 1941 - DEC. 1, 1942.

In Chart 18 are depicted the recent trends in the index numbers of weekly per capita average earnings in all industries and in manufacturing, and in the cost-of-living indexes <sup>1/</sup> in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced; the latter index has been recalculated on June 1, 1941, as 100, for purposes of comparison. The charts show that earnings generally have mounted much more rapidly than the outlays depicted in the cost-of-living index, which, however, necessarily tells only part of the story: it does not include such substantially increased items of expense, for example, as the consumption of ready-to-eat foods and restaurant meals, in place of those prepared at home, the higher costs of purchases made in small quantities, at present all that is possible as a result of wartime shortages and transportation problems; extra wear-and-tear on clothes; deterioration in qualities and the substitution of inferior goods; additional cleaning and laundering costs, and those occasioned by extra services in the house resulting from the employment of more members of the family, or from their employment away from their homes. On the other hand, the per capita averages include those portions of salaries and wages of the individual which are deducted for taxation purposes, war savings certificates, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. These various items of expense tend largely to offset the 19 p.c. increase in the average earnings of the individual in recorded employment, in the period from June 1, 1941 to Dec. 1, 1942, during which the contents of the typical all-industries pay envelope have risen by \$4.81 per week, and those of persons employed in manufacturing by \$5.60. However, the spreading of the family living costs with more of its members in paid employment, as well as the up-grading of individuals, have unquestionably resulted in an improvement in the financial position of the majority of families, as well as in that of many individuals, wage-earners generally benefitting from the increase of 22 p.c. in their numbers, with the accompanying rise of 44 p.c. in the total, reported payrolls. The increase in the latter, in turn, has largely made possible the relatively enormous sums recently collected in taxation, and those raised in Victory Loans.

In the period from June, 1941, to December, 1942, the seasonally-adjusted index of retail sales rose by 16.4 p.c., a figure which is fairly similar to the gain of 19 p.c. in the general index of per capita average earnings.

The Chart (on page 50) shows that in the summer of 1941, the index of the cost-of-living was slightly higher than that of average weekly per capita earnings. From the autumn, however, the position of the curves was reversed, largely due to the payment of a mandatory cost-of-living allowance, at proportions fixed to vary in relation to the cost of living, to large categories of employees. The growing concentration of employment in the more highly-paid heavy industries, and the seasonal layoff of many workers in the lower brackets of earnings, also contributed to the establishment of the more favourable position of the index of average earnings. The sharp decline at Jan. 1, 1942, like that at the same date in 1943, was due to a slackening of activity over the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

The growth in the weekly earnings during 1942 continued to exceed that in the cost-of-living index, although, as indicated in an earlier paragraph, everyday experience showed that various factors combined in practice largely to lessen the disparity shown by the indexes, if not entirely to eliminate it. The more steeply upward movement in the cost-of-living in the summer of 1942 was followed by an increase in the cost-of-living bonus paid from August 15, and this was reflected in the general per capita averages and in that in manufacturing also depicted in Chart 17. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday reduced the earnings reported at June 1, 1942, while midsummer holidays also lowered the average in manufacturing at Aug. 1. From then on, however, the movement until the end of the year was steadily upward, at a rate which was considerably greater than that shown in the cost-of-living index.

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1/ Compiled in the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which also compiles the index of retail sales.

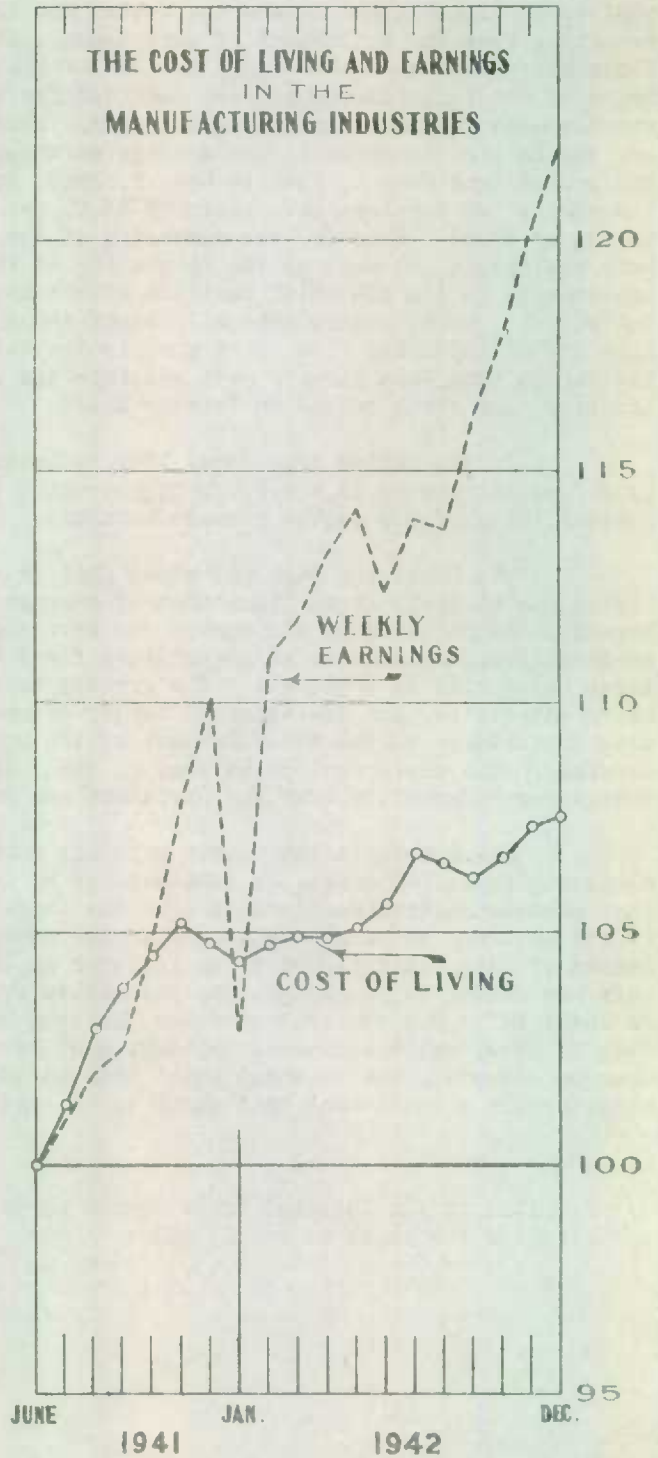
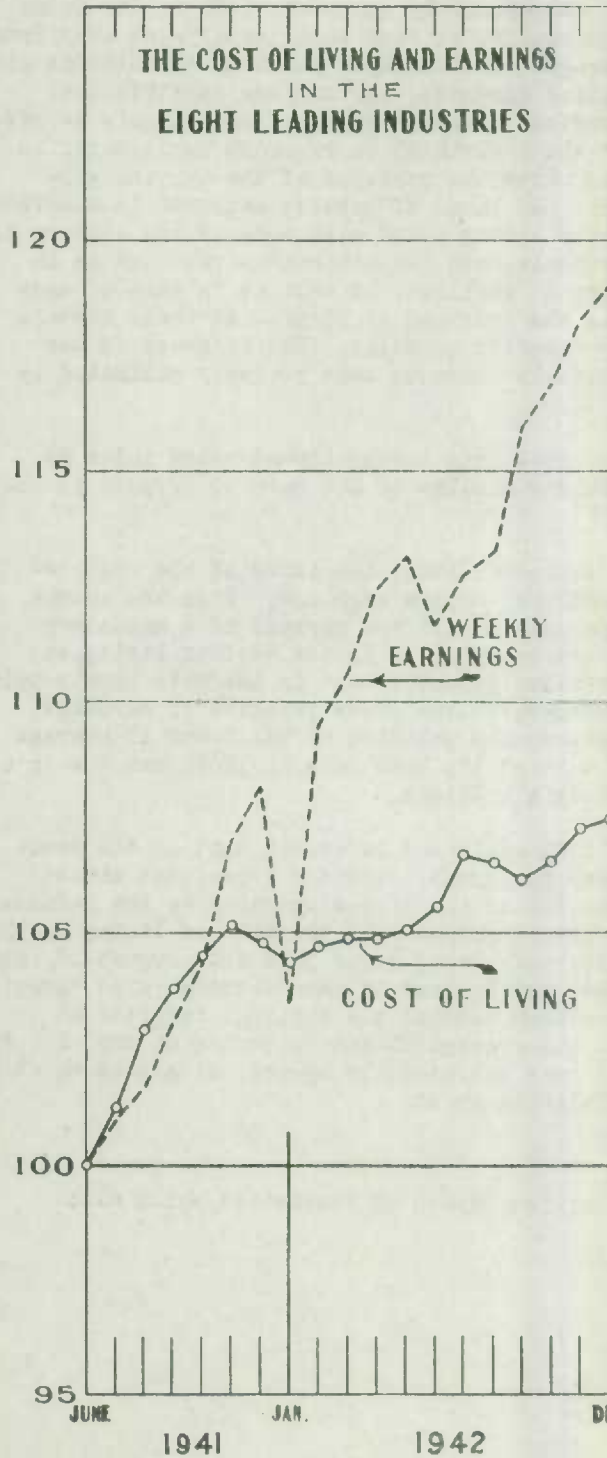
Chart 18

# RECENT TRENDS OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF LIVING

June 1, 1941 to Dec 1, 1942

JUNE 1st  
1941=100

JUNE 1st  
1941=100





15. - THE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,  
WITH COMPARISONS FROM 1939.

At the date of writing, the latest available figures from the annual Census of Industry with which the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls may be compared, are those for 1941; the current record of payrolls is considered as commencing with the figures for June 1, 1941. In Table VI appears a comparison of the data recently obtained in the annual Census of Manufactures, with the statistics currently furnished by manufacturers.

Table VI. - Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, as currently Reported in 1941 and 1942, With Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Industry, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Industrial Groups	Census of Industry Data Annual Averages			Current Data of Employment and Payrolls Averages		
	1939	1940	1941*	June 1 1941	June 1 - Dec.1 1941	Jan.1 - Dec.1 1942
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Vegetable products	20.15	20.77	22.15	23.26	23.20	24.67
Animal products	18.92	19.63	21.12	21.83	22.47	24.44
Textile products	17.02	18.42	19.54	18.66	19.13	20.51
Wood and paper products	21.96	23.17	24.35	25.38	26.56	28.00
Iron and steel products	25.19	28.40	30.92 <sup>1/</sup>	29.89	31.16	34.16
Non-ferrous metal products	25.75	26.79	28.52	27.53	29.00	31.44
Non-metallic mineral "	25.42	26.40	28.27	28.58	29.43	31.57
Chemical products	26.87	26.85	25.92	26.35	27.01	28.47
Miscellaneous manufactures	20.42	21.44	22.40	22.33	23.30	26.70
All manufactures	21.57	23.23	25.31 <sup>1/</sup>	25.53	26.53	29.17

1/ If the coverage of railway maintenance of equipment employees were the same in the Annual Census as in the Monthly Surveys, the per capita average earnings in 1941 in iron and steel would be \$31.21, and in all manufactures, \$25.51.

The value of the comparison of the two series is impaired by the fact that the current statistics are available only for the last seven months of 1941, during which employment rose very substantially as the year advanced, so that the level in the latter months was considerably above the average for the twelve months. Under the terms of P.C. 8253, the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the great majority of the workers in the industries of whose employment there is current record, was made obligatory from the autumn of 1941; in some cases, the bonus was increased in the later months and, also in some instances, the wage rates were raised. The upgrading of employees as they acquired experience, and the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, were also factors of importance, which considerably more than offset the lowering influence of the large-scale dilution of labour in effect as the year progressed. Thus it is obvious that payrolls and average earnings generally in the second half of the year will have exceeded those disbursed in the earlier part of 1941, quite apart from the seasonal movements which further experience with the current data will reveal in payrolls, as in employment. It should be noted that, in general, there is probably a tendency for the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys to disburse a disproportionately large share of the aggregate payroll in manufacturing; this is partly due to the fact that the smaller establishments excluded from the statistics belong mainly in the industries producing consumers' goods, in which earnings frequently are relatively low.

In the current surveys of employment and payrolls, considerable numbers of maintenance-of-equipment workers of the railways are included in the manufacturing division; the Census of Industry, however, restricts the coverage of railway employees to those in the locomotive and

\* Preliminary.

car shops, where the work is regarded as manufacturing, but excludes the repair and maintenance staffs. If the Census and the current surveys had included the same categories of railroad employees and their payrolls, the Census weekly average of earnings in manufacturing as a whole, in 1941 would have been \$25.51, rather than \$25.31.

In 1941, the general index of employment in manufacturing at June 1, practically coincided with the annual average, to which it was much closer than the index for any other month of the year. Table VI shows the per capita averages indicated in the various industrial groups at June 1, as well as the average of the monthly figures in the period of observation in 1941. In comparing the figures for June 1 with the Census averages for 1941, however, another factor enters into the situation - viz., the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some cases affected the earnings disbursed on or about June 1. In some cases, and notably in the industries not so immediately engaged in war work, the earnings at that date were lower than usual. This may well be the explanation of the fact that in the textile industries, the earnings reported at June 1 were below the 1941 Census average. On the other hand, where work on Victoria Day was regarded as overtime, the reported weekly earnings would be higher than in a week which contained no holiday. The June 1 figures may also reflect certain seasonal trends obscured in the annual figures; however, the experience with the payroll statistics is too limited at present to allow any assessment of the importance of this factor.

Despite the difference in the coverage in the various industrial groups, which is dealt with further on, there appeared in 1941 a satisfactory agreement in the figures of earnings as prepared in the Annual Census and the current surveys; these data are so differently compiled that considerable variation in some cases might not have been surprising. Obviously, some further time must elapse before the final points of difference and agreement in the figures can be evaluated and interpreted. In the meantime, the results are reassuring in regard to the ability of the current figures accurately to portray the typical earnings and the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing.

The distribution of the employees in recorded employment according to the annual Census of Industry and the current surveys of employment and payroll is given below. The employees of whom there was current record in 1941 constituted 88.9 p.c. of the total reported by all establishments co-operating in the annual Census of Industry, taking the figures as they stand. When adjustment is made for the maintenance of equipment workers included in the current returns, but not in the annual Census statistics, the proportion falls to 87 p.c.

Table VII. - Number of Employees Reported to the Annual Census of Industry, 1941, and in the Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1941 and 1942.

Industrial Groups	Annual Census Average Number of Employees 1941	Current Surveys of Employment and Payrolls, 1941 and 1942		
		Average Number of Employees		
		Jan.1 - Dec.1 1941	June 1 - Dec.1 1941	Jan.1 - Dec.1 1942
Vegetable products .....	113,753	85,698	91,379	90,397
Animal products .....	82,131	64,583	68,114	65,945
Textile products .....	156,892	138,787	142,244	145,436
Wood and paper products ....	179,967	139,741	148,691	145,063
Iron and its products .....	253,701 <sup>1/</sup>	270,715	294,616	388,596
Non-ferrous Metal products ...	73,450	69,490	75,909	89,281
Non-metallic Mineral products .	28,829	28,178	29,472	29,819
Chemical and allied products .	54,014	46,609	55,447	87,685
Miscellaneous Manufactured products .....	18,441	10,928	10,431	14,900
All manufactures .....	961,178 <sup>1/</sup>	854,709 <sup>2/</sup>	916,303 <sup>2/</sup>	1,057,122 <sup>2/</sup>

1/ Including the additional railway employees already referred to, the total number in iron and steel in 1941 would be 274,838, and in all manufactures, 982,315.

2/ Excluding central electric stations, generally included in manufacturing in preparing the current statistics of employment and payrolls.



The variation in the coverages in the different industrial groups is due, in general, to the size of the unit of production usual in the various industries making up the group. As a result of the wartime trend towards the concentration of production in the larger establishments, the current surveys, (limited in the main to plants having a minimum of 15), included a greater proportion of all those employed in manufacturing in 1941 than in any earlier year. Even in the groups with the smallest coverage, however, the size of the sample is adequate to ensure a correspondence in the general movements indicated in the annual and the monthly data. It is probable that the coverage will have shown a further increase during 1942 with the intensification of the industrial war effort.

#### 16. - CHANGES IN EARNINGS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

The money earnings of workers in all parts of the world have undoubtedly shown important advances during the war; in many cases the increase in wages and earnings generally have been offset by rising costs of living, while large increases in taxation have also been universal. The statistics available in the various countries are not sufficiently similar to permit any detailed comparisons of the wartime trends of earnings; however, the general movements affecting large numbers of workers in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, are briefly dealt with in this section.

The Trends in Great Britain. - According to the December, 1942, issue of the British Ministry of Labour Gazette, the average earnings of some 6½ million wage-earners in a large number of industrial groups in the United Kingdom had risen by 59.9 p.c. from October, 1938, to July, 1942. From July, 1941, to July, 1942, the gain amounted to 12.3 p.c. The industries surveyed in the Ministry of Labour's enquiry included certain non-manufacturing classes, as well as manufacturing establishments, but the latter appeared to predominate in the survey, which covered wage-earners only, excluding office staffs. In the Dominion, the rise in the weekly per capita average earnings from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, amounted in manufacturing to 12.9 p.c., while in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the gain was 11.8 p.c. These figures approximate quite closely to the increase of 12.3 p.c. in the same period in the United Kingdom.

The Trends in the United States. - The American Bureau of Labor Statistics has for many years prepared current statistics of average weekly earnings in manufacturing. Changes recently made in the method of compiling these data, however, prohibit comparisons over a period of any length; the earliest information <sup>1/</sup> available at the date of writing refers to Nov. 15, 1941, when the per capita average was \$30.93. Twelve months later, this figure had risen by 28.6 p.c., while the Dec. 15, 1942, average of \$40.27, was 30.2 p.c. higher than at Nov. 1, 1941. From that date to Nov. 1, 1942, the Canadian per capita average in manufacturing had advanced by 11.5 p.c. and to Dec. 1, by 13.2 p.c. It is evident from these very rough comparisons that recent increases in the United States have greatly exceeded those in either Canada or Great Britain.

The Trends in Canada. - There are no data compiled elsewhere in the Dominion against which the recently-instituted monthly statistics of payrolls for practically all classes of industrial employment may be measured to show the changes which have taken place from the outbreak of war. The information obtained in the Annual Census of Industry provides a good basis of comparison for the large group of manufacturing industries, <sup>2/</sup> despite important differences in the coverage which, as already explained, undoubtedly affect the statistics of earnings to a greater or lesser extent. In general, the exclusion of the smaller firms (most of whom belong in the relatively lower-paid consumer industries) should tend to produce a rather higher per capita average of earnings in the case of the statistics currently collected. However, until information that is wholly comparable in point of time is available, it is difficult to assess the importance of this factor. It therefore follows that at present the comparison can be used only to indicate in a general way, the movements of earnings in the manufacturing classes. On the whole, the all-industries' trends must be fairly similar to those in manufacturing, any differences existing in the general figures being more in degree than in direction.

1/ Monthly Labor Review, January and March, 1943.

2/ See Comparisons in preceding Section.

The annual Census of Industry shows that the weekly earnings in manufacturing, computed by dividing the annual payroll by 52, averaged \$25.31 in 1941; undoubtedly earnings in the latter part of the year averaged considerably higher than in the earlier months, with the progressive development of industrial activity and the increasingly wider application of the system of paying cost-of-living allowances, which became mandatory in almost all industries under P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941. The fact that the weekly per capita average, based on the currently-collected figures, was \$25.53 at June 1, 1941, while the annual average was \$26.49, implies a generally high degree of comparability with the 1941 Census average of \$25.31. It accordingly seems fair enough to assume that weekly earnings in manufacturing, which increased by 19.7 p.c. from \$21.14 in 1938, to \$25.31 in 1941, showed a further considerable gain in 1942, bringing the average (calculated from the not wholly comparable monthly figures), to a point approximately 38 p.c. higher than in 1938. As stated above, the gain from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, was 12.1 p.c., while that from Nov. 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1942, was 11.5 p.c.

The data for the United Kingdom, the United States and the Dominion are not wholly comparable; the Canadian all-industries and the British figure appear fairly comparable in coverage, while the Canadian and American general averages in manufacturing are practically the same in this respect. The Dominion statistics, however, take in certain classes of workers excluded from both British and American figures. In spite of these differences, and disregarding that in the dates of the enquiries, (which so far as the Canadian figures are concerned, makes relatively little difference in the percentages of increase), the figures as summarised below may be used in a general way to provide a comparison of the recent movements of earnings in the different countries.

Changes in Earnings indicated from -

Country	1938 to 1942	1941 to 1942
	October, 1938 - July, 1942	July 1, 1941 - July 1, 1942.
United Kingdom .....	59.9 p.c. .....	12.3 p.c. ( July 1, 1941 - July 1, 1942. ( ( 12.1 p.c. (
Canada .....	1938 to 1942 Approximately 38 p.c.	( Nov. 1, 1941 - Nov. 1, 1942 ( ( 11.5 p.c. ..... Nov. 15, 1941 - Nov. 15, 1942
United States .....	---	28.6 p.c.

The data indicate considerable similarity in the Canadian and British trends, particularly in the twelve months' comparison. In the United States, <sup>1/</sup> however, the rise in earnings in manufacturing has been on a substantially greater scale in the brief period of observation than in either the United Kingdom or Canada; this is no doubt partly due to the fact that the American participation in the war as a belligerent, dates only from December, 1941, since when there has been a vast expansion in industrial activity. Another important factor is that, until recently, the regulation of wages has been less drastic in the United States than in either the United Kingdom or the Dominion.

1/ See Sections 7 and 15.



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, 1942.

		Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average		103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average		106.7	-	-	-	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 - Average		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 - Average		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	130.6	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	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7	145.6
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	132.6	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		187.9	117.5	204.4	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
1942 - Jan. 1		183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6	165.8
Feb. 1		178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5	165.4
Mar. 1		159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1	165.1
Apr. 1		155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6	165.2
May 1		156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8	167.4
June 1		166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9	171.7
July 1		177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9	175.7
Aug. 1		170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	136.0	137.6	156.0	175.3	177.8
Sept. 1		172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4	179.3
Oct. 1		185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6	181.3
Nov. 1		189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2	183.3
Dec. 1		195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4	186.5
Average - 1942		174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at December 1, 1942.

7.8 .1 4.8 2.9 31.7 40.9 10.3 4.9 2.0 3.4 9.3 100.0

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, 1942.

	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 - Average	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	125.1	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	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Jan. 1	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Average - 1942	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1942								
	14.8	1.9	13.4	1.2	3.4	2.3	3.1	4.6



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, 1942.

	Manufac- turing	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 - Average	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	145.6
June 1	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	129.5	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	168.0
Average - 1941	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Jan. 1	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4	165.8
Feb. 1	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8	165.4
Mar. 1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7	165.1
Apr. 1	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0	165.2
May 1	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5	167.4
June 1	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7	171.7
July 1	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8	175.7
Aug. 1	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5	177.8
Sept. 1	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3	179.3
Oct. 1	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5	181.3
Nov. 1	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5	183.3
Dec. 1	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5	186.5
Average - 1942	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at December 1, 1942.									
	61.9	3.7	4.1	1.5	7.4	10.2	2.2	9.0	100.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (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	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	1 9 4 1 Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Rel. Weight June 1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	142.5	147.4	150.8	158.2	162.3	168.0	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	123.6	0.2
Leather and products	116.3	122.5	126.9	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	0.6
Other lumber products	120.2	122.1	124.8	134.9	141.7	148.5	1.0
Musical instruments 1/	33.3	34.6	33.2	37.1	37.5	39.2	0.1
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	106.9	112.2	115.1	120.5	2.3
Paper products	144.9	149.2	152.0	159.2	162.8	167.3	0.9
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	0.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	543.0	552.6	562.9	571.6	573.6	585.6	0.7
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	0.6
Beverages	193.8	186.7	183.9	196.5	202.2	205.6	0.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	236.0	263.4	277.0	307.0	333.0	362.5	2.9
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	1.3
Electrical apparatus 1/	181.2	185.3	193.2	201.6	206.5	213.1	2.0
Iron and steel products 1/	159.2	169.4	177.6	190.0	194.4	199.7	17.7
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	1.5
Agricultural implements	88.4	90.6	97.5	104.5	107.3	107.9	0.6
Land vehicles	143.7	154.2	162.9	172.7	176.9	179.8	7.4
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	364.6	396.5	420.6	1.2
Heating appliances	143.3	148.5	140.8	155.6	157.6	158.4	0.3
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	175.0	190.4	200.7	217.5	224.5	232.3	0.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	176.4	184.4	191.8	205.3	212.2	219.1	3.0
Non-ferrous metal products	219.5	228.1	244.1	255.3	260.7	273.9	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	174.7	172.9	173.8	167.1	172.8	179.7	0.9
Miscellaneous	161.7	166.3	178.4	191.2	199.5	205.5	0.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	276.1	265.8	210.0	166.2	107.9	158.3	3.1
<b>MINING</b>	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	1.5
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	0.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	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	0.4
Telephones	97.1	86.8	86.9	90.8	90.4	92.2	1.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	88.7	89.4	90.5	94.3	99.2	99.2	3.1
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	65.6	66.4	68.6	85.6	98.1	94.9	1.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	83.0	82.5	83.0	100.2	120.0	139.5	11.6
Building	108.9	108.3	104.7	122.2	127.2	141.1	4.1
Highway	84.4	77.6	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
<b>SERVICES</b>	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	183.4	1.0
<b>TRADE</b>	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
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	134.2	135.2	135.3	141.3	145.6	152.9	100.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	112.4	112.8	113.1	115.7	116.1	116.1	-
Banks and Trust Companies	108.6	109.3	109.7	110.8	111.5	111.3	-
Brokerage and stock Markets	133.5	130.4	139.9	131.8	129.2	123.3	-
Insurance	116.1	116.3	116.0	121.3	121.3	122.3	-
<b>TOTAL Including Finance</b>	133.1	134.0	134.2	140.1	144.1	151.2	-

1/ Revised.



TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (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	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	172.4	176.8	181.4	184.9	187.5	188.4	168.4
Animal products - edible	175.1	192.6	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	123.0	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	160.4	156.2	145.5
Musical instruments 1/	40.7	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.0	38.2	38.0
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	90.2	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	145.3	148.0	133.6
Textile products	159.3	159.9	163.0	165.7	165.2	165.6	158.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	171.0	172.6	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	588.9	582.9	576.4
Hosiery and knit goods	142.8	144.3	144.2	146.1	147.2	147.8	142.1
Garments and personal furnishings	154.9	155.0	161.8	167.2	166.6	164.0	156.1
Other textile products	163.3	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	216.9	220.8	222.7	236.3	231.2	235.2	210.9
Chemicals and allied products 1/	387.5	416.1	441.4	462.6	504.8	544.8	378.0
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	137.5	135.4	134.7	135.4	136.4	126.4
Electric light and power	152.3	154.6	155.2	151.6	149.9	147.1	147.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	217.1	223.0	229.9	235.4	230.6	234.0	212.6
Iron and steel products 1/	205.0	210.7	215.5	220.4	231.6	239.0	201.1
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	165.4	165.0	169.6	171.6	163.8	158.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.e.)	231.7	243.4	246.8	251.1	255.1	257.4	230.7
Foundry and machine shop products	236.8	237.6	241.8	251.5	261.4	258.5	227.4
Other iron and steel products 1/	238.4	250.3	257.2	271.2	293.6	302.8	244.6
Non-ferrous metal products	288.3	292.0	297.5	303.4	302.9	306.6	272.7
Non-metallic mineral products	184.5	189.5	189.2	186.8	188.3	185.0	180.4
Miscellaneous	212.2	220.5	237.7	246.0	255.4	237.2	211.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	152.7	132.8	139.6	174.0	219.6	250.3	187.8
<b>MINING</b>	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	160.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	99.7	101.6	102.0	101.5	100.0	100.6	96.7
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
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	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
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	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
<b>SERVICES</b>	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
<b>TRADE</b>	158.5	156.8	157.5	160.9	163.4	167.1	156.5
Retail	166.3	163.4	163.2	167.9	171.8	177.8	164.2
Wholesale	137.6	139.2	142.3	142.3	141.3	138.5	136.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	157.4	160.6	162.7	165.8	167.6	168.8	152.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	115.6	116.3	122.4	122.0	122.5	121.9	117.2
Banks and Trust Companies	111.6	112.7	123.7	123.9	123.4	123.3	114.9
Brokerage and Stock Markets	121.8	118.7	117.1	118.7	117.5	116.8	124.9
Insurance	120.6	120.9	121.0	121.0	121.5	120.3	119.9
<b>TOTAL Including Finance</b>	155.4	168.5	160.7	163.6	165.4	166.5	150.6

1/ Revised.

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941 - 1942 (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 2						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	187.1	191.2	195.7	199.4	202.3	205.9	62.4
Animal products - edible	167.4	162.5	162.0	162.3	168.8	174.9	2.0
Fur and products	118.6	112.7	113.1	117.2	121.0	123.2	.2
Leather and products	140.0	141.0	142.4	142.7	139.6	138.7	1.6
Boots and shoes	131.5	132.6	133.4	133.2	130.1	128.6	1.0
Lumber and products	107.3	107.4	109.7	113.9	115.7	120.2	3.7
Rough and dressed lumber	93.6	93.9	97.5	101.2	103.4	109.9	2.3
Furniture	116.0	114.7	115.1	114.6	113.5	111.6	.6
Other lumber products	150.8	151.0	150.3	160.8	163.7	166.9	.8
Musical instruments 1/	38.5	38.0	40.0	40.3	39.4	38.7	.1
Plant products - edible	146.3	143.5	140.1	136.2	135.1	137.2	2.6
Pulp and paper products	132.7	133.0	133.6	132.8	132.1	133.4	4.8
Pulp and paper	121.8	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.4	125.6	2.2
Paper products	187.9	189.7	189.0	188.9	186.5	189.0	.9
Printing and publishing	128.1	126.7	129.2	128.7	124.9	124.5	1.7
Rubber products	138.9	131.9	128.6	127.2	126.7	126.1	.9
Textile products	161.8	165.6	166.3	169.0	169.5	168.9	3.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	174.6	176.1	176.2	177.8	177.4	176.8	3.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	127.5	129.3	129.7	129.6	128.9	128.9	1.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	198.4	201.4	193.8	206.3	205.4	203.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	580.3	577.3	585.3	580.4	581.1	581.0	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	144.3	145.6	145.2	145.4	143.7	144.4	1.4
Garments and personal furnishings	157.1	164.5	166.9	171.6	174.0	172.7	3.1
Other textile products	165.4	170.2	172.1	173.2	173.5	172.8	1.0
Tobacco	163.4	185.0	182.3	166.0	166.9	128.2	.6
Beverages	231.0	218.7	222.3	222.3	232.2	235.5	.8
Chemicals and allied products 1/	552.8	589.6	680.4	707.1	721.6	722.0	5.3
Clay, glass and stone products	130.6	129.4	126.7	128.6	130.5	133.6	.9
Electric light and power	142.1	139.8	137.9	138.4	143.2	145.3	1.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	231.7	240.1	237.0	242.7	246.1	254.4	2.1
Iron and steel products 1/	242.4	251.0	258.6	266.6	274.1	283.3	22.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	240.3	242.2	241.7	244.2	244.7	245.4	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	244.6	246.8	251.4	251.7	252.4	253.4	1.5
Agricultural implements	110.9	113.1	115.9	118.5	122.5	135.5	.7
Land vehicles	213.5	218.0	224.7	230.4	232.1	236.2	8.7
Automobiles and parts	263.7	266.9	278.9	280.7	276.8	284.3	2.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	586.7	648.8	695.7	760.6	894.1	973.8	2.6
Heating appliances	155.1	158.6	160.8	160.4	157.3	156.6	.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	261.9	270.6	272.7	279.2	279.2	291.4	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	266.5	270.4	269.3	285.6	282.4	281.3	.9
Other iron and steel products 1/	308.5	330.0	344.1	355.9	370.0	388.6	4.8
Non-ferrous metal products	312.0	317.5	326.3	331.8	334.8	343.4	3.0
Non-metallic mineral products	183.8	189.5	191.2	190.8	192.9	195.9	.9
Miscellaneous	253.6	277.6	291.7	326.1	322.1	341.4	.8
LOGGING	258.6	267.2	258.3	208.7	158.5	169.0	2.9
MINING	177.8	176.8	176.4	175.0	173.5	173.1	4.7
Coal	101.1	101.0	100.2	97.4	94.9	92.2	1.5
Metallic ores	356.2	356.4	357.4	357.3	355.4	357.3	2.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	160.2	163.4	162.1	153.6	157.2	161.6	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	100.8	100.2	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.9	1.6
Telegraphs	116.8	117.3	116.6	117.3	119.8	120.4	.4
Telephones	96.4	95.5	95.7	97.5	99.3	99.3	1.2
TRANSPORTATION	101.1	98.2	97.5	99.0	104.1	106.4	7.8
Street railways and cartage	147.0	144.9	145.3	146.2	149.8	152.9	2.1
Steam railways	92.5	90.5	90.7	91.6	92.6	94.7	4.4
Shipping and stevedoring	82.1	75.3	70.0	74.2	95.6	98.3	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.7	118.1	103.7	98.0	109.3	123.3	9.0
Building	146.8	145.2	133.6	131.3	132.4	138.9	3.5
Highway	167.9	131.9	92.5	89.0	114.3	135.3	3.1
Railway	72.0	78.3	83.8	72.6	81.6	96.7	2.4
SERVICES	168.0	167.0	169.1	172.8	176.3	180.6	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	162.1	161.4	162.9	164.5	167.1	173.2	1.5
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	178.1	176.9	179.9	187.1	192.1	193.6	.9
TRADE	172.4	158.8	151.7	153.0	153.5	153.7	9.2
Retail	185.8	165.2	157.7	159.8	160.6	160.9	7.0
Wholesale	136.7	134.4	136.0	134.7	134.3	134.3	2.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	165.8	165.4	165.1	165.2	167.4	171.7	100.0
FINANCE	121.3	121.5	122.7	122.9	122.7	122.8	-
Banks and Trust Companies	123.2	122.9	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.7	-
Brokerage and stock market operations	115.5	115.8	115.2	114.4	109.9	108.6	-
Insurance	119.1	119.8	119.6	119.9	119.5	119.6	-
ALL INDUSTRIES (including Finance)	163.6	163.2	163.0	163.1	165.2	169.3	-

1/ Revised.



TABLE 4. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1941-1942. (1926=100)- Concluded.

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 2						Aver. Jan.1- Dec.1
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	209.5	212.4	215.6	218.3	218.6	221.7	206.5
Animal products - edible	179.9	183.5	181.3	178.7	178.8	182.4	173.5
Fur and products	125.2	123.0	125.2	125.8	125.7	123.9	121.2
Leather and products	136.9	137.3	138.6	138.0	138.6	140.3	139.5
Boots and shoes	127.1	128.1	127.7	126.5	126.5	126.9	129.4
Lumber and products	125.3	126.5	124.1	119.2	114.9	112.5	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber	116.1	117.9	114.8	108.7	102.2	98.3	104.8
Furniture	112.9	112.5	112.2	111.0	108.8	109.0	112.7
Other lumber products	171.3	172.1	170.1	166.4	168.2	169.0	163.4
Musical instruments 1/	40.5	41.6	41.8	42.5	42.9	44.2	40.7
Plant products - edible	145.7	155.3	168.2	190.7	160.1	151.8	150.9
Pulp and paper products	134.5	133.8	134.5	130.9	128.7	128.0	132.3
Pulp and paper	127.7	127.4	127.9	124.3	119.9	117.2	123.6
Paper products	188.9	182.6	188.5	184.5	184.1	187.0	187.2
Printing and publishing	124.8	125.4	124.6	121.3	121.1	121.8	125.0
Rubber products	127.0	126.6	128.9	125.9	127.6	129.8	128.8
Textile products	166.3	165.8	166.9	166.7	165.9	166.1	166.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	178.6	177.0	176.8	174.1	173.5	174.3	175.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	128.4	128.0	127.4	125.5	126.4	126.5	128.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	203.0	202.5	200.0	198.2	197.2	198.2	200.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	588.3	592.7	600.6	597.5	584.8	593.3	586.5
Hosiery and knit goods	139.0	137.9	134.4	134.6	133.8	136.8	140.4
Garments and personal furnishing	169.6	167.4	171.9	173.7	173.1	172.1	169.6
Other textile products	169.2	172.0	174.5	174.2	173.3	169.8	171.7
Tobacco	123.6	123.2	129.9	137.8	137.7	161.7	149.6
Beverages	238.8	242.9	243.7	253.9	253.1	241.9	236.4
Chemicals and allied products 1/	719.4	720.6	725.2	739.8	751.2	775.1	700.4
Clay, glass and stone products	135.2	135.1	134.1	132.2	133.4	135.5	132.1
Electric light and power	149.8	152.9	150.2	146.8	143.7	139.6	144.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	252.7	256.4	263.5	269.9	276.8	282.5	254.5
Iron and steel products 1/	291.7	298.2	305.2	312.2	321.0	330.0	286.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	250.6	248.6	249.9	250.0	252.5	258.6	247.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	254.9	256.6	256.1	258.0	259.2	265.6	253.4
Agricultural implements	139.0	139.3	135.7	129.5	128.9	128.6	126.3
Land vehicles	240.3	243.6	249.8	265.3	260.1	267.2	239.3
Automobiles and parts	288.4	293.1	296.7	303.0	308.1	308.8	287.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1,074.2	1,145.8	1,192.8	1,234.6	1,350.6	1,456.2	1,000.1
Heating appliances	155.2	157.5	155.9	155.6	157.6	159.5	157.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	294.9	317.8	327.1	324.4	326.1	328.8	297.8
Foundry and machine shop products	290.3	293.6	296.6	307.6	311.1	321.4	289.7
Other iron and steel products 1/	401.9	413.9	427.4	446.8	462.8	469.5	393.3
Non-ferrous metal products	356.7	363.7	368.9	369.7	379.2	388.7	349.4
Non-metallic mineral products	199.7	202.5	204.7	200.0	197.7	197.2	195.6
Miscellaneous	350.6	351.1	360.2	361.2	364.3	374.1	331.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	169.8	142.1	147.5	151.7	190.3	236.2	195.5
<b>MINING</b>	174.1	172.3	166.8	164.3	163.0	162.7	171.3
Coal	93.4	92.8	90.6	90.5	90.1	92.5	94.7
Metallic ores	358.1	349.7	334.9	327.9	325.3	317.5	345.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	162.3	167.7	165.9	162.0	159.8	157.3	159.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	106.7	106.7	107.1	105.9	104.7	104.0	103.7
Telegraphs	123.9	127.3	129.8	128.4	128.5	129.3	123.0
Telephones	100.7	101.1	100.9	99.8	98.2	97.0	98.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	108.1	110.4	110.0	111.7	110.6	109.4	105.6
Street railways and cartage	165.8	157.0	159.5	159.2	160.2	162.1	153.3
Steam railways	95.6	96.9	95.2	97.3	97.6	97.4	94.4
Shipping and stevedoring	101.0	108.7	110.0	112.0	103.5	95.6	93.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	137.7	146.8	146.5	149.6	154.9	151.3	130.3
Building	146.0	164.8	167.5	179.7	201.4	205.6	167.9
Highway	165.6	172.3	172.9	174.1	172.1	161.6	145.0
Railway	101.6	104.9	101.0	96.4	91.8	86.9	89.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	184.8	189.4	188.2	185.1	182.6	182.0	178.8
Hotels and restaurants	178.8	186.1	184.6	179.5	175.1	174.7	172.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	195.2	195.1	194.3	194.7	195.6	194.6	189.8
<b>TRADE</b>	162.8	152.5	152.3	153.5	156.5	164.5	156.1
Retail	159.7	169.0	158.8	161.4	165.7	176.9	164.3
Wholesale	134.5	135.4	135.0	132.4	132.3	131.4	134.3
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b>	175.7	177.8	179.3	181.3	183.3	188.5	173.7
<b>FINANCE</b>	122.4	122.4	124.2	124.3	124.1	123.9	122.9
Banks and Trust Companies	126.0	126.3	129.2	129.0	128.9	128.7	126.4
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	107.5	106.8	105.0	103.2	99.6	100.7	106.4
Insurance	118.4	118.2	118.7	119.1	119.0	118.7	119.1
<b>All Industries (including Finance)</b>	173.1	175.1	176.6	178.6	180.4	183.4	171.2

1/ Revised.

TABLE 5. - INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, QUARTERLY, JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1. - Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	100.0	110.8	123.4	129.8	137.6	148.9	160.1
Animal products - edible	100.0	112.4	111.3	102.4	112.0	117.0	122.8
Fur and products	100.0	100.8	102.8	91.9	106.4	108.4	114.2
Leather and products	100.0	107.0	112.2	114.5	109.2	113.7	121.8
Boots and shoes	100.0	106.6	107.9	111.8	104.6	109.2	117.5
Lumber and products	100.0	113.4	107.0	103.9	113.0	124.4	118.4
Rough and dressed lumber	100.0	116.3	102.0	98.6	110.6	123.1	110.6
Furniture	100.0	104.2	118.8	115.5	107.2	115.9	118.7
Other lumber products	100.0	111.5	113.1	110.9	125.0	134.8	142.1
Musical instruments	100.0	106.0	111.0	114.5	112.0	127.9	138.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	118.9	120.5	110.3	107.2	125.8	125.9
Pulp and paper products	100.0	106.4	112.9	110.5	107.8	111.6	109.7
Pulp and paper	100.0	110.4	113.4	110.3	111.7	116.5	109.4
Paper products	100.0	108.4	121.6	121.5	115.3	117.8	122.0
Printing and publishing	100.0	100.5	109.2	106.8	100.1	103.0	105.5
Rubber products	100.0	106.5	120.2	109.2	104.3	108.8	114.9
Textile products	100.0	104.2	111.9	114.9	114.8	116.5	121.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.0	104.4	113.9	115.0	112.2	115.6	120.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.0	103.4	112.1	116.1	111.3	113.9	116.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	100.0	105.3	119.2	115.3	116.0	119.9	123.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.0	102.7	108.7	111.3	107.9	112.1	121.2
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	102.2	113.7	112.4	108.9	104.6	113.6
Garments and personal furnishings	100.0	105.1	110.4	116.7	121.4	123.3	127.1
Other textile products	100.0	103.6	107.7	112.9	112.1	114.7	119.0
Tobacco	100.0	108.0	113.8	168.6	118.0	128.7	168.2
Beverages	100.0	110.4	118.7	112.6	122.7	130.7	131.6
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	123.2	157.9	196.5	210.5	220.9	252.1
Clay, glass and stone products	100.0	105.4	111.2	103.8	111.8	118.9	125.0
Electric light and power	100.0	100.4	99.4	97.6	103.4	108.5	103.9
Electrical apparatus	100.0	112.8	122.6	127.9	131.9	140.7	159.8
Iron and steel products	100.0	110.9	132.3	145.1	168.3	178.2	199.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.0	103.5	118.6	117.8	124.5	130.0	137.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.0	104.2	114.7	122.7	119.7	126.2	132.9
Agricultural implements	100.0	102.3	116.0	122.8	145.8	150.6	147.9
Land vehicles	100.0	106.9	127.6	137.2	148.5	158.4	175.2
Automobiles and parts	100.0	91.3	101.0	110.0	118.9	122.4	133.7
Steel, shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	127.3	160.6	194.0	277.9	337.8	440.1
Heating appliances	100.0	107.3	108.8	111.1	102.0	112.8	118.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	100.0	114.1	126.6	135.8	145.4	171.9	177.9
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	107.6	129.6	142.5	140.8	163.5	178.7
Other iron and steel products	100.0	125.8	160.1	187.5	209.0	241.2	271.0
Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	114.4	128.3	134.4	142.1	158.3	170.9
Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	108.5	109.4	113.5	116.9	123.8	121.9
Miscellaneous	100.0	123.1	138.0	181.5	194.2	213.0	239.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	100.0	91.0	151.7	165.7	118.0	114.9	168.1
<b>MINING</b>	100.0	109.3	115.4	112.0	108.7	106.8	105.0
Coal	100.0	118.6	144.9	142.5	120.7	128.3	137.6
Metallic ores	100.0	105.7	101.9	100.8	103.4	96.7	91.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	100.0	109.6	112.4	110.7	113.7	120.1	114.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	100.0	102.4	105.1	105.3	110.4	114.6	115.8
Telegraphs	100.0	111.8	110.6	109.2	115.6	126.7	126.1
Telephones	100.0	99.5	103.3	104.0	108.8	110.8	112.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	100.0	110.3	116.2	107.8	117.4	122.0	123.3
Street railways and cartage	100.0	105.3	104.5	104.5	112.9	119.8	122.0
Steam railways	100.0	108.1	119.7	113.7	118.4	120.0	124.8
Shipping and stevedoring	100.0	129.7	122.0	87.2	121.5	135.8	118.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	100.0	115.8	112.2	85.0	101.5	131.4	134.6
Building	100.0	112.9	127.8	100.6	104.4	144.1	167.4
Highway	100.0	120.2	109.1	64.4	86.5	117.5	106.6
Railway	100.0	114.2	86.4	88.3	120.7	127.9	112.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	100.0	107.6	104.6	105.2	113.6	120.1	121.4
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	113.4	107.8	111.3	119.0	127.6	127.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.0	100.3	100.6	97.8	107.1	110.9	113.6
<b>TRADE</b>	100.0	103.2	109.2	101.9	104.1	104.2	112.0
Retail	100.0	102.4	110.2	100.7	103.3	102.7	113.9
Wholesale	100.0	103.2	106.7	104.6	105.7	107.6	107.4
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	109.8	119.5	119.3	125.5	135.5	144.3
<b>FINANCE</b>	100.0	104.7	107.5	109.7	110.9	110.7	114.4
Banks and Trust Companies	100.0	111.1	112.4	116.8	117.1	118.6	118.6
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	100.0	98.7	105.9	101.3	97.6	92.6	92.2
Insurance	100.0	97.9	102.6	103.0	105.3	103.8	111.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	109.4	119.0	118.8	124.9	134.4	143.0



TABLE 5. - INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, QUARTERLY, JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942. (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	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	100.0	108.0	112.1	116.5	122.6	128.3	132.0
Animals products - edible	100.0	110.8	103.1	93.7	101.2	104.9	105.5
Fur and products	100.0	100.5	103.4	91.5	99.7	101.3	100.2
Leather and products	100.0	103.7	105.2	103.9	101.2	101.2	102.4
Boots and shoes	100.0	102.8	102.2	101.8	98.2	97.5	96.9
Lumber and products	100.0	106.2	93.0	90.7	99.4	102.6	93.1
Rough and dressed lumber	100.0	105.3	86.5	84.3	95.0	99.2	85.0
Furniture	100.0	103.8	105.8	102.9	99.7	100.3	97.4
Other lumber products	100.0	109.3	103.0	101.2	112.4	114.5	113.8
Musical instruments 1/	100.0	104.3	97.4	102.0	98.7	106.6	112.8
Plant products - edible	100.0	128.7	118.3	104.7	102.5	125.7	113.5
Pulp and paper products	100.0	104.1	104.9	104.1	104.0	104.8	99.8
Pulp and paper	100.0	105.0	103.0	101.7	104.2	106.1	97.3
Paper products	100.0	108.6	114.6	113.0	113.0	112.7	111.8
Printing and publishing	100.0	101.0	102.9	103.2	99.4	99.5	97.3
Rubber products	100.0	103.4	110.1	95.6	93.7	95.8	96.4
Textile products	100.0	102.3	103.9	104.3	106.0	104.7	104.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.0	102.2	103.7	103.1	104.1	104.1	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	100.0	102.2	102.8	103.1	102.5	101.3	100.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	100.0	101.9	107.1	104.1	109.1	107.4	106.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.0	101.1	99.5	99.9	98.2	102.6	101.3
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	101.0	103.4	101.5	101.0	94.0	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	100.0	104.0	105.5	107.3	111.0	110.5	110.6
Other textile products	100.0	99.5	100.4	103.7	104.1	105.1	102.3
Tobacco	100.0	106.6	108.6	170.4	119.8	121.4	151.1
Beverages	100.0	108.0	114.4	108.1	114.5	118.5	117.7
Chemicals and allied products 1/	100.0	121.8	150.3	187.7	199.2	200.1	213.8
Clay, glass and stone products	100.0	101.6	102.3	95.0	100.2	100.6	101.7
Electric light and power	100.0	103.0	99.1	92.0	96.9	100.2	93.1
Electrical apparatus 1/	100.0	107.9	109.8	111.2	119.4	123.7	132.6
Iron and steel products 1/	100.0	107.9	119.7	129.4	141.9	152.8	165.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.0	107.2	112.5	114.4	116.2	118.3	122.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.0	99.1	108.4	111.6	112.5	113.7	113.5
Agricultural implements	100.0	97.1	101.7	107.4	128.4	125.8	119.2
Land vehicles	100.0	105.7	117.0	125.0	131.4	138.9	148.6
Automobiles and parts	100.0	96.7	102.4	108.7	110.8	115.7	120.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	117.6	141.4	165.4	231.5	283.6	346.2
Heating appliances	100.0	104.2	103.4	101.5	98.2	98.4	100.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	100.0	109.1	113.8	120.6	128.8	144.6	145.4
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	104.4	111.6	115.9	121.1	127.7	136.4
Other iron and steel products 1/	100.0	117.4	138.2	157.1	177.4	195.1	214.3
Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	108.6	111.9	119.1	125.4	134.6	141.9
Non-metallic mineral products	100.0	104.4	102.1	106.4	109.6	113.9	109.7
Miscellaneous	100.0	115.7	125.1	141.9	166.1	175.3	183.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	100.0	88.2	158.1	163.2	106.8	93.2	149.2
<b>MINING</b>	100.0	102.5	103.6	99.5	97.7	94.1	91.4
Coal	100.0	103.7	110.6	109.5	100.8	99.0	101.1
Metallic ores	100.0	101.5	99.2	96.0	96.0	90.0	85.3
Non-metallic minerals except coal)	100.0	103.2	105.3	94.5	100.4	103.0	97.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	100.0	104.9	103.5	103.1	106.9	110.2	107.0
Telegraphs	100.0	109.5	101.3	100.9	104.2	112.4	111.9
Telephones	100.0	103.4	104.2	103.8	107.7	109.4	105.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	100.0	106.8	104.9	98.3	107.3	110.9	110.3
Street railways	100.0	104.6	101.9	99.2	104.4	108.9	110.6
Steam railways	100.0	104.4	106.6	105.2	109.9	110.4	113.0
Shipping and stevedoring	100.0	119.6	106.0	73.8	103.6	115.9	100.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	100.0	110.3	102.8	74.3	88.4	105.0	108.5
Building	100.0	112.1	118.6	94.7	98.4	118.7	145.7
Highway	100.0	112.8	107.0	51.3	75.0	85.9	89.6
Railway	100.0	103.4	73.4	83.1	95.8	100.1	86.1
<b>SERVICES</b>	100.0	107.6	99.7	98.9	105.7	110.1	106.5
Hotels and restaurants	100.0	111.0	93.5	99.6	105.9	112.8	106.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.0	102.5	100.1	98.0	105.4	105.8	106.0
<b>TRADE</b>	100.0	100.4	106.6	96.7	98.0	97.1	104.9
Retail	100.0	99.2	108.5	95.8	97.8	96.5	107.5
Wholesale	100.0	104.8	98.7	99.8	98.6	99.1	96.5
<b>RIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	106.4	110.4	109.0	112.3	117.2	122.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	100.0	105.4	105.0	105.7	105.8	107.0	106.7
Banks and Trust Companies	100.0	111.1	110.8	112.6	112.9	116.1	115.6
Brokerage and stock Market Operation	100.0	95.0	94.7	93.4	88.1	85.2	81.7
Insurance	100.0	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.8	97.1	97.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	106.3	110.1	107.7	112.0	116.8	121.3

1/ Revised.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, QUARTERLY  
JUNE 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes 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	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<b>Maritimes - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	113.5	121.7	129.0	137.4	146.3	163.4
Lumber Products	100.0	113.8	94.6	90.7	125.2	153.9	132.7
Pulp and Paper	100.0	114.7	113.9	112.6	115.2	123.4	117.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	117.5	140.3	157.2	163.5	176.5	216.1
Logging	100.0	57.5	160.7	147.5	94.2	87.1	216.3
Mining	100.0	108.7	132.9	128.3	114.4	110.8	115.7
Transportation	100.0	108.4	152.7	188.1	173.9	156.6	160.6
Construction	100.0	153.8	181.3	96.6	124.5	162.6	165.4
Trade	100.0	103.3	120.4	106.7	106.5	105.9	115.8
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	115.9	138.6	128.5	130.6	139.5	154.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	113.7	126.1	133.2	143.7	156.0	169.0
Lumber Products	100.0	121.6	104.5	100.2	113.5	133.7	125.2
Pulp and Paper	100.0	106.4	113.5	110.1	107.6	110.6	105.4
Textile Products	100.0	104.3	110.4	115.2	119.3	119.2	122.3
Chemicals	100.0	125.3	161.6	209.9	236.0	236.0	268.8
Iron and Steel	100.0	120.4	141.3	150.4	168.6	189.6	216.0
Logging	100.0	101.9	190.5	215.6	129.4	128.2	210.2
Mining	100.0	108.7	112.2	112.9	112.6	113.2	112.2
Communications	110.0	97.4	101.9	103.7	108.6	109.0	110.5
Transportation	100.0	115.3	116.6	98.6	114.8	123.0	115.1
Construction	100.0	115.7	119.4	99.8	107.9	153.2	155.4
Services	100.0	106.5	106.2	106.7	123.4	130.7	131.6
Trade	100.0	99.5	104.3	100.3	103.4	105.1	112.3
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	112.1	123.3	124.4	131.0	144.3	154.4
<b>Ontario - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	107.0	120.8	127.2	130.7	139.2	148.9
Lumber Products	100.0	107.9	106.5	101.2	109.2	121.7	114.9
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	119.1	123.1	113.5	107.6	126.0	120.4
Pulp and Paper	100.0	106.4	113.9	113.2	108.8	111.3	111.5
Textile Products	100.0	104.9	114.9	114.8	109.6	113.6	119.8
Chemicals	100.0	112.2	135.5	166.7	180.3	188.3	196.0
Electrical Apparatus	100.0	112.8	122.3	129.8	130.3	132.6	146.7
Iron and Steel	100.0	104.9	124.9	135.4	144.3	156.1	172.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	100.0	111.2	128.7	133.6	139.3	146.0	158.4
Logging	100.0	111.2	128.7	133.6	139.3	146.0	158.4
Mining	100.0	99.2	167.8	190.6	115.5	132.9	179.3
Communications	100.0	106.8	99.5	98.8	102.4	96.1	90.5
Transportation	100.0	101.2	104.0	105.6	108.9	112.6	111.6
Construction	100.0	108.0	112.4	104.1	115.0	120.2	122.7
Services	100.0	110.0	99.9	79.8	84.4	93.3	103.2
Trade	100.0	107.9	107.8	107.5	111.6	116.1	118.0
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	102.3	108.2	100.0	102.5	99.9	107.0
<b>Prairies - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	106.7	116.2	118.0	121.1	127.5	135.7
<b>Provinces - Animal Products - Edible</b>	100.0	110.9	127.0	125.8	136.4	143.3	152.5
Lumber Products	100.0	99.8	121.7	108.6	117.0	121.2	146.3
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	112.5	106.1	104.9	111.5	115.9	108.8
Textile Products	100.0	108.4	121.2	101.5	104.4	120.4	140.1
Iron and Steel	100.0	98.0	101.6	112.9	116.4	120.6	124.7
Mining	100.0	111.0	132.7	137.7	152.9	160.7	174.7
Communications	100.0	125.8	138.1	137.8	124.3	138.8	144.5
Transportation	100.0	105.4	106.0	102.9	109.7	110.4	112.3
Construction	100.0	106.2	111.5	100.7	108.9	111.3	115.2
Services	100.0	103.2	88.6	64.4	103.9	121.9	99.2
Trade	100.0	102.5	94.6	96.6	104.9	109.2	108.7
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	107.2	111.7	102.9	104.8	106.5	114.9
<b>British Columbia - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	108.8	114.5	107.3	117.5	124.2	126.6
Animal Products - Edible	100.0	121.5	126.3	138.9	164.0	197.1	209.9
Lumber Products	100.0	164.7	101.9	94.4	110.5	130.4	115.3
Plant Products - Edible	100.0	114.2	111.1	110.6	114.7	118.6	117.3
Pulp and Paper	100.0	151.3	117.4	103.7	106.9	163.1	165.2
Iron and Steel	100.0	104.4	107.3	101.6	105.2	114.7	517.7
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	100.0	133.8	179.2	251.2	355.5	459.7	517.7
Logging	100.0	108.6	111.3	113.0	103.5	128.4	131.7
Mining	100.0	108.6	111.3	113.0	103.5	128.4	131.7
Communications	100.0	86.2	99.9	93.1	112.3	100.4	106.8
Transportation	100.0	100.8	110.0	106.1	100.0	94.3	86.7
Construction	100.0	115.8	111.9	104.1	113.3	128.2	127.1
Services	100.0	119.4	103.7	99.2	118.6	192.5	236.5
Trade	100.0	113.3	103.2	104.3	110.0	123.1	127.1
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	106.4	112.7	108.6	109.7	114.4	120.7
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	113.6	116.1	112.8	135.2	159.0	169.5



TABLE 6. - 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		June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- All Manufacturing	100.0	106.4	108.7	110.3	116.9	121.2	128.8
	Lumber products	100.0	98.1	82.1	78.2	104.6	114.3	106.2
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.2	100.2	99.6	100.5	109.0	103.2
	Iron and steel	100.0	113.3	127.4	139.2	143.7	151.7	174.8
	Logging	100.0	52.5	154.5	139.3	82.9	66.4	172.5
	Mining	100.0	96.5	98.6	94.5	92.7	85.7	85.1
	Transportation	100.0	103.1	141.0	163.6	149.5	139.2	164.7
	Construction	100.0	129.7	151.5	71.8	100.4	124.7	141.5
	Trade	100.0	99.1	114.3	97.7	101.7	99.9	115.6
	Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	107.7	123.4	104.5	109.0	113.0	128.2
	<u>Quebec</u>	100.0	109.3	113.5	118.4	125.2	130.6	135.3
	Lumber products	100.0	105.5	84.4	80.8	90.5	97.6	88.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.3	105.1	102.9	103.4	104.0	97.0
	Textile products	100.0	102.7	103.6	104.7	108.1	106.8	105.9
	Chemical and allied products	100.0	123.7	152.5	197.9	207.8	210.2	231.7
	Iron and steel	100.0	114.6	124.8	132.0	145.2	158.1	173.6
	Logging	100.0	95.9	186.2	184.2	108.5	97.9	165.7
	Mining	100.0	104.9	108.3	104.5	103.4	102.3	103.9
	Communications	100.0	104.5	105.4	107.1	112.0	110.4	108.7
	Transportation	100.0	112.4	104.6	87.9	107.2	110.0	102.5
	Construction	100.0	110.7	108.5	90.7	90.7	118.7	121.5
	Services	100.0	106.5	102.7	102.8	113.7	118.8	114.2
	Trade	100.0	98.8	105.9	98.1	97.9	100.2	105.9
	Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.0	114.3	113.5	116.2	122.6	128.5
<u>Ontario</u>	- All manufacturing	100.0	105.6	110.7	115.2	118.5	123.0	125.5
	Lumber products	100.0	104.1	93.4	88.1	98.4	103.5	92.1
	Plant products - edible	100.0	132.8	122.1	107.8	104.2	131.8	108.2
	Pulp and paper	100.0	104.2	105.9	106.0	104.8	104.6	100.5
	Textile products	100.0	102.1	104.2	103.5	102.2	101.6	100.9
	Chemicals and allied products	100.0	107.7	130.6	162.3	173.7	176.4	182.6
	Electrical apparatus	100.0	107.0	109.6	111.8	116.3	116.0	122.9
	Iron and steel	100.0	103.7	114.5	123.0	131.1	137.4	146.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	104.4	109.3	115.7	119.8	123.4	130.5
	Logging	100.0	92.8	158.7	174.6	114.7	102.0	151.6
	Mining	100.0	98.6	94.5	91.8	93.3	88.4	82.4
	Communications	100.0	102.2	101.2	102.1	104.3	106.2	100.9
<u>Ontario</u>	Transportation	100.0	106.7	103.5	96.6	107.6	112.4	111.0
	Construction	100.0	104.1	87.5	70.9	75.2	78.3	85.5
	Services	100.0	106.1	102.9	101.6	105.1	107.1	105.0
	Trade	100.0	98.1	103.9	95.0	96.1	92.7	99.3
	Ontario - All Industries	100.0	104.4	107.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	116.2
<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- All Manufacturing	100.0	109.1	116.8	115.9	123.1	127.2	131.6
	Animal products - edible	100.0	96.6	113.4	101.4	110.2	113.0	129.0
	Lumber products	100.0	107.9	99.9	102.1	99.4	99.1	87.1
	Plant products - edible	100.0	114.0	117.9	101.0	104.4	119.5	136.1
	Textile products	100.0	98.9	101.9	109.9	119.1	116.4	116.7
	Iron and steel	100.0	105.8	115.6	121.0	128.8	137.3	148.3
	Mining	100.0	118.2	128.6	127.0	114.2	123.6	123.1
	Communications	100.0	108.4	104.8	98.6	103.0	108.1	105.2
	Transportation	100.0	105.4	100.5	95.5	101.6	106.3	105.8
	Construction	100.0	98.9	82.0	55.0	71.3	101.4	80.0
	Services	100.0	108.3	88.8	87.3	97.0	101.9	96.7
	Trade	100.0	105.5	108.8	97.5	99.8	99.7	108.7
	Prairies - All Industries	100.0	106.1	105.6	98.3	107.1	111.5	110.6
<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	- All Manufacturing	100.0	120.0	115.6	122.0	143.5	143.7	167.6
	Animal products - edible	100.0	176.0	110.6	84.7	103.3	113.8	108.8
	Lumber products	100.0	109.8	102.5	103.1	106.5	103.2	95.8
	Plant products - edible	100.0	163.6	115.9	93.3	100.0	155.8	147.1
	Pulp and paper	100.0	103.0	104.6	103.2	106.3	109.3	107.5
	Iron and steel	100.0	125.4	157.9	203.5	288.6	360.5	399.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	100.0	104.7	93.6	105.0	104.6	116.0	111.9
	Logging	100.0	91.4	94.2	91.2	104.6	92.8	95.1
	Mining	100.0	98.6	99.1	93.7	92.0	81.5	80.1
	Transportation	100.0	103.6	99.8	93.3	94.9	105.9	105.3
	Construction	100.0	114.5	93.5	80.2	107.1	141.3	170.3
	Services	100.0	109.2	96.7	95.6	99.6	105.9	107.1
	Trade	100.0	104.2	109.7	99.5	100.1	102.0	111.0
B. C. - All Industries		100.0	111.0	107.1	106.1	120.0	133.0	138.9

TABLE 7. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes 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	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	100.0	113.9	127.1	132.1	141.1	152.9	172.7
Plant products - edible	100.0	106.8	114.2	107.5	107.9	109.7	116.0
Pulp and paper	100.0	100.8	111.2	109.0	104.8	106.2	112.8
Textiles	100.0	106.1	108.8	116.3	121.9	120.7	122.2
Tobacco	100.0	110.2	117.9	114.2	116.7	133.3	164.4
Iron and steel	100.0	122.1	146.0	153.1	173.2	193.1	220.0
Communications	100.0	100.6	103.3	106.3	109.0	109.4	108.6
Transportation	100.0	124.0	121.1	76.1	113.5	124.9	100.2
Construction	100.0	91.1	130.4	112.9	116.5	163.6	144.4
Services	100.0	101.6	104.5	104.6	118.8	122.6	128.4
Trade	100.0	98.7	103.3	101.6	103.2	105.3	114.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	110.9	123.0	119.9	132.2	144.2	156.9
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	100.0	119.6	136.4	148.8	173.1	203.4	215.1
Chemicals	100.0	142.3	205.7	228.4	246.5	315.0	377.1
Iron and steel	100.0	120.2	134.7	164.3	237.1	296.7	276.0
Transportation	100.0	108.2	105.6	110.7	117.2	120.0	120.0
Construction	100.0	42.6	117.3	100.6	95.7	140.8	213.4
Services	100.0	119.9	105.8	99.0	123.2	115.6	115.3
Trade	100.0	95.8	103.2	92.2	104.8	104.4	111.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.7	128.3	133.2	154.6	177.1	192.4
TORONTO - Manufacturing	100.0	107.0	128.2	135.6	138.6	150.5	165.0
Plant products - edible	100.0	106.3	118.0	111.9	107.2	106.6	108.9
Pulp and paper	100.0	102.8	114.3	112.7	104.3	107.5	109.7
Textiles	100.0	106.9	119.2	119.8	113.8	120.5	128.2
Chemicals	100.0	107.2	155.3	176.7	183.7	204.4	218.0
Electrical apparatus	100.0	109.4	119.2	128.0	129.8	135.1	151.4
Iron and steel	100.0	108.7	147.1	162.6	177.8	201.2	231.7
Communications	100.0	99.1	104.4	107.0	108.7	107.2	111.8
Transportation	100.0	107.1	101.6	108.1	116.1	126.5	124.7
Construction	100.0	87.2	73.7	64.8	62.3	75.0	93.9
Services	100.0	102.3	106.4	106.7	109.8	113.2	116.1
Trade	100.0	105.0	112.0	102.2	104.9	100.1	111.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.4	120.7	124.1	127.0	135.7	148.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	100.0	109.7	117.2	114.4	117.6	130.0	131.9
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.5	111.2	114.2	107.1	111.2	113.2
Iron and steel	100.0	114.7	129.8	112.6	125.3	147.0	146.7
Construction	100.0	99.3	193.7	133.0	108.0	123.4	115.9
Services	100.0	114.6	117.8	124.9	131.0	133.3	139.0
Trade	100.0	97.7	101.3	100.1	102.8	103.0	113.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.8	122.7	113.7	113.2	122.7	125.3
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	100.0	111.8	125.8	131.4	132.5	141.0	150.4
Textiles	100.0	113.1	115.1	117.0	107.2	104.9	115.4
Electrical apparatus	100.0	119.7	131.4	146.1	146.5	150.7	163.0
Iron and steel	100.0	111.7	130.8	138.5	142.7	155.4	166.6
Construction	100.0	73.9	87.7	70.6	72.8	95.4	111.3
Trade	100.0	98.1	107.7	102.7	103.1	104.4	109.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.0	122.1	125.8	126.9	136.0	144.9
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	100.0	98.1	105.4	117.4	129.5	136.4	146.2
Iron and steel	100.0	97.3	104.5	119.2	132.3	139.2	149.6
Construction	100.0	212.8	157.8	123.7	121.3	130.9	201.1
Trade	100.0	93.0	93.9	87.7	96.5	99.2	104.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.2	106.1	116.4	128.2	135.1	145.7
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	100.0	112.2	128.5	127.6	136.0	140.3	149.4
Animal products - edible	100.0	92.6	115.6	100.0	109.3	115.4	141.9
Textiles	100.0	97.8	98.4	113.7	116.5	121.7	123.7
Chemicals	100.0	507.8	831.2	813.4	914.7	908.7	826.8
Iron and steel	100.0	107.2	119.7	124.7	134.6	139.4	149.5
Communications	100.0	93.5	96.0	89.7	102.2	98.1	103.2
Transportation	100.0	106.6	107.7	104.9	114.0	111.7	110.8
Construction	100.0	65.2	34.3	35.2	38.5	48.7	48.4
Services	100.0	99.3	105.1	105.5	114.2	112.8	116.2
Trade	100.0	109.1	116.6	106.3	107.2	107.9	118.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.3	112.6	109.4	115.5	118.9	126.3
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	100.0	121.1	140.9	168.4	219.7	264.2	289.8
Lumber products	100.0	111.1	115.3	112.9	101.1	100.7	106.1
Iron and steel	100.0	139.3	189.3	269.2	412.8	520.1	591.7
Communications	100.0	110.0	111.7	106.5	116.3	120.2	116.8
Transportation	100.0	114.5	110.6	103.2	108.5	122.0	119.9
Construction	100.0	144.6	124.0	105.3	133.9	260.9	243.4
Services	100.0	111.2	104.4	104.0	111.2	127.3	133.2
Trade	100.0	105.5	112.8	107.7	109.8	113.6	120.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.7	127.1	137.6	163.8	201.8	215.9



TABLE 7. - 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	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<b>MONTREAL - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	109.7	115.2	118.0	124.8	129.5	138.5
Plant products - edible	100.0	104.9	109.5	102.6	100.8	97.6	102.6
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.9	107.8	107.3	106.9	106.1	109.0
Textiles	100.0	103.5	104.3	107.3	112.0	109.4	107.7
Tobacco	100.0	106.9	111.2	111.8	117.2	122.8	136.0
Iron and steel	100.0	116.7	128.8	138.2	150.8	166.7	171.9
Communications	100.0	102.0	104.9	105.8	109.8	108.5	106.0
Transportation	100.0	118.3	107.6	68.5	101.1	111.9	86.2
Construction	100.0	92.0	122.3	104.6	108.8	132.4	117.7
Services	100.0	100.8	101.7	100.9	108.3	107.8	109.4
Trade	100.0	98.5	106.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	107.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.4	113.3	111.1	118.2	123.6	128.8
<b>QUEBEC - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	115.3	125.6	135.2	150.4	168.6	175.1
Chemicals	100.0	134.4	169.4	190.3	210.8	235.5	268.0
Iron and steel	100.0	110.9	113.2	143.9	189.9	249.6	237.6
Transportation	100.0	109.3	103.6	103.2	108.0	108.4	109.3
Construction	100.0	135.1	108.0	86.5	86.6	97.5	135.9
Services	100.0	120.5	104.8	92.2	112.8	107.0	103.2
Trade	100.0	91.7	102.6	90.9	97.4	97.4	104.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	113.6	118.7	121.6	134.2	146.3	155.2
<b>TORONTO - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	105.6	116.7	120.9	127.3	131.5	138.7
Plant products - edible	100.0	107.3	117.2	108.3	105.1	98.8	100.0
Pulp and paper	100.0	104.3	106.5	106.7	101.6	103.1	98.5
Textiles	100.0	105.5	108.8	106.3	104.8	104.8	106.2
Chemicals	100.0	102.5	149.2	169.3	183.7	195.3	204.7
Electrical apparatus	100.0	105.7	108.7	116.3	121.4	122.9	133.2
Iron and steel	100.0	106.0	127.5	140.1	159.0	168.0	190.0
Communications	100.0	100.4	101.8	103.0	106.3	105.5	103.4
Transportation	100.0	105.4	101.3	99.8	107.1	113.5	113.7
Construction	100.0	87.4	72.3	60.0	58.7	66.0	86.9
Services	100.0	100.2	101.7	101.7	104.0	104.7	105.9
Trade	100.0	102.9	108.2	98.1	98.6	93.6	103.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	104.0	111.9	112.4	117.2	119.8	127.4
<b>OTTAWA - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	106.2	105.1	102.5	105.3	111.7	111.4
Pulp and paper	100.0	101.3	105.8	109.5	107.6	107.0	107.6
Iron and steel	100.0	104.0	100.6	86.3	89.8	97.9	100.7
Construction	100.0	100.4	137.6	115.8	102.7	106.6	90.2
Services	100.0	110.4	108.9	107.9	114.5	113.6	117.4
Trade	100.0	99.0	104.2	97.6	100.2	99.8	108.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.1	109.2	103.9	104.7	108.5	108.4
<b>HAMILTON - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	106.5	113.1	115.8	119.7	122.0	124.8
Textiles	100.0	100.3	104.3	106.2	101.0	96.8	97.2
Electrical apparatus	100.0	103.9	116.2	113.3	117.5	118.7	123.6
Iron and steel	100.0	110.4	119.4	125.9	133.9	138.2	142.6
Construction	100.0	74.1	74.1	65.8	66.3	78.6	83.1
Trade	100.0	96.4	104.5	96.9	95.5	96.7	100.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.0	110.3	111.6	114.8	117.8	120.3
<b>WINDSOR - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	104.9	106.1	115.4	123.9	132.1	137.6
Iron and steel	100.0	103.6	105.5	117.5	125.6	134.2	140.4
Construction	100.0	210.1	153.4	129.6	109.7	114.1	162.2
Trade	100.0	99.8	98.3	90.0	97.5	101.7	103.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.3	106.2	113.7	121.4	129.2	135.5
<b>WINNIPEG - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	113.4	119.3	118.9	124.4	127.0	128.9
Animal products - edible	100.0	89.9	102.0	89.1	96.8	102.8	116.3
Textiles	100.0	99.4	101.1	109.6	119.9	116.8	116.1
Chemicals	100.0	396.4	811.8	788.7	836.8	765.1	701.6
Iron and steel	100.0	103.3	106.0	111.6	114.7	119.7	123.7
Communications	100.0	104.3	106.2	95.6	97.4	101.9	97.2
Transportation	100.0	105.4	103.9	100.4	104.4	103.2	102.9
Construction	100.0	65.6	41.9	40.8	42.5	48.2	46.3
Services	100.0	102.0	102.4	100.9	107.5	106.4	105.9
Trade	100.0	105.5	112.2	96.4	101.3	99.5	111.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.8	104.3	108.7	110.0	114.0
<b>VANCOUVER - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	116.1	126.8	144.0	179.3	212.8	226.1
Lumber products	100.0	106.3	104.7	103.7	95.7	87.7	86.2
Iron and steel	100.0	131.3	167.8	222.7	327.8	419.9	466.0
Communications	100.0	106.8	102.3	101.1	107.2	114.1	108.7
Transportation	100.0	102.3	109.9	99.4	95.1	105.6	104.7
Construction	100.0	148.7	112.2	97.9	126.0	213.6	202.9
Services	100.0	107.4	97.2	97.5	100.4	109.6	112.8
Trade	100.0	103.1	109.4	98.3	99.8	100.1	110.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.3	116.8	120.2	139.3	162.8	170.8

TABLE 6.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS QUARTERLY, FROM SEPT.1, 1941, TO DEC.1,1942.

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	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	Payrolls (Amounts Paid by Co-operating Firms to Their Employees at June 1, 1941, for Services Rendered in Last Week in May = 100)
	No.	\$	\$	Published Index (1926=100)		
<u>MARITIMES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	122,801	2,784,956	22.68	164.1	107.7	115.9
Dec. 1, "	140,618	3,832,030	23.70	187.9	123.4	158.6
Mar. 1, 1942	119,245	3,091,507	25.93	159.3	104.5	128.5
June 1, "	124,583	3,146,252	25.29	166.7	109.0	130.6
Sept. 1, "	129,001	3,426,571	26.56	172.2	113.0	139.5
Dec. 1, "	146,146	3,818,412	26.13	195.4	128.2	154.9
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	495,856	12,068,700	24.37	169.9	108.0	112.1
Dec. 1, "	524,932	13,266,706	25.27	179.8	114.3	123.3
Mar. 1, 1942	521,247	13,402,462	25.71	178.6	113.5	124.4
June 1, "	534,157	14,140,477	26.44	182.8	116.2	131.7
Sept. 1, "	563,888	15,599,407	27.66	192.8	122.6	145.0
Dec. 1, "	591,583	16,733,335	28.29	202.2	128.5	155.3
<u>ONTARIO</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	686,154	18,760,091	27.34	169.0	104.4	106.7
Dec. 1, "	705,878	20,449,041	28.97	174.0	107.5	116.2
Mar. 1, 1942	708,051	20,760,414	29.32	174.4	107.7	118.0
June 1, "	724,510	21,514,965	29.42	178.5	110.3	121.1
Sept. 1, "	743,046	22,504,142	30.29	183.0	113.0	127.5
Dec. 1, "	764,444	24,028,808	31.43	188.2	116.2	135.7
<u>PRAIRIES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	184,296	4,911,169	26.65	136.1	106.1	108.8
Dec. 1, "	183,306	5,158,660	28.14	135.5	105.6	114.5
Mar. 1, 1942	170,637	4,835,884	28.34	126.1	98.3	107.3
June 1, "	185,886	5,295,278	28.49	137.4	107.1	117.5
Sept. 1, "	193,324	5,609,812	29.02	142.9	111.5	124.2
Dec. 1, "	191,953	5,723,491	29.82	141.9	110.6	126.6
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	138,388	3,833,038	27.70	149.8	111.0	115.6
Dec. 1, "	153,564	3,925,861	29.39	144.5	107.1	116.1
Mar. 1, 1942	132,577	4,023,489	30.35	143.1	106.1	118.8
June 1, "	149,942	4,600,403	30.68	161.9	120.0	135.8
Sept. 1, "	166,151	5,451,420	32.81	179.4	133.0	159.0
Dec. 1, "	173,717	5,843,132	33.64	187.4	138.9	169.6
<u>CANADA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	1,626,895	42,557,954	26.04	162.7	106.4	109.8
Dec. 1, "	1,688,298	46,132,298	27.32	168.8	110.4	119.5
Mar. 1, 1942	1,651,757	46,113,756	27.92	165.1	108.0	119.5
June 1, "	1,718,882	48,477,375	28.20	171.7	112.3	125.5
Sept. 1, "	1,795,420	52,591,552	29.29	179.3	117.3	135.5
Dec. 1, "	1,867,843	56,147,178	30.06	186.5	122.0	144.3



TABLE 10.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES, QUARTERLY, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 1, 1942.

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	Index Converted to Base June 1, 1941=100 for Comparison with Index of Payrolls	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)		
<u>MONTREAL</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	229,604	5,842,423	25.45	151.6	107.4	110.9
Dec. 1 "	242,752	6,472,592	26.66	159.8	113.3	123.0
Mar. 1, 1942	237,964	6,457,278	27.14	156.8	111.1	119.9
June 1 "	253,106	6,970,815	27.56	166.8	118.2	132.2
Sept. 1 "	264,672	7,630,077	28.83	174.3	123.6	144.2
Dec. 1 "	275,959	8,325,266	30.17	181.7	128.8	156.9
<u>QUEBEC</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	25,821	555,955	21.53	186.2	113.6	117.7
Dec. 1 "	27,025	608,012	22.50	194.6	118.7	128.3
Mar. 1, 1942	27,852	632,642	22.71	199.3	121.6	133.2
June 1 "	31,155	736,228	23.63	220.0	134.2	154.6
Sept. 1 "	34,250	845,918	24.64	239.7	148.3	177.1
Dec. 1 "	36,567	919,286	25.28	254.3	155.2	192.4
<u>TORONTO</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	204,766	5,487,471	26.80	159.5	104.0	105.4
Dec. 1 "	220,255	6,282,854	28.53	171.6	111.9	120.7
Mar. 1, 1942	221,458	6,462,334	29.18	172.3	112.4	124.1
June 1 "	230,939	6,613,594	28.64	179.7	117.2	127.0
Sept. 1 "	235,837	7,075,501	30.00	183.6	119.8	135.7
Dec. 1 "	251,120	7,785,156	31.00	195.3	127.4	148.6
<u>OTTAWA</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	20,616	482,659	23.41	156.8	104.1	105.8
Dec. 1 "	21,675	553,982	25.56	164.5	109.2	122.7
Mar. 1, 1942	20,609	513,356	24.91	156.4	103.9	113.7
June 1 "	20,783	512,273	24.65	157.7	104.7	113.2
Sept. 1 "	21,571	556,627	25.80	163.4	108.5	122.7
Dec. 1 "	21,551	570,538	26.46	163.2	108.4	125.3
<u>HAMILTON</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	54,946	1,563,394	28.45	168.4	104.0	108.0
Dec. 1 "	58,287	1,770,257	30.37	178.6	110.3	122.1
Mar. 1, 1942	58,976	1,823,597	30.92	180.6	111.6	125.8
June 1 "	60,705	1,839,188	30.80	185.9	114.8	126.9
Sept. 1 "	62,266	1,975,794	31.70	190.7	117.8	136.0
Dec. 1 "	65,618	2,104,010	33.08	194.7	120.3	144.9
<u>WINDSOR</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	33,208	1,184,660	35.67	244.4	106.3	100.2
Dec. 1 "	33,179	1,254,703	37.82	244.1	106.2	106.1
Mar. 1, 1942	35,507	1,377,082	38.78	261.3	113.7	116.4
June 1 "	37,940	1,516,614	39.97	279.2	121.4	128.2
Sept. 1 "	40,357	1,599,945	39.64	297.0	129.2	135.1
Dec. 1 "	42,511	1,727,910	40.84	311.4	135.5	145.7
<u>WINNIPEG</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	54,027	1,349,717	24.98	129.6	106.1	105.3
Dec. 1 "	55,355	1,444,964	26.10	132.9	108.8	112.6
Mar. 1, 1942	53,107	1,402,674	26.41	127.4	104.3	109.4
June 1 "	55,369	1,481,383	26.75	132.8	108.7	115.5
Sept. 1 "	56,039	1,537,160	27.43	134.4	110.0	118.9
Dec. 1 "	58,077	1,622,260	27.98	139.3	114.0	126.3
<u>VANCOUVER</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	56,175	1,512,834	26.93	159.4	112.3	117.7
Dec. 1 "	58,414	1,627,281	27.86	165.7	116.8	127.1
Mar. 1, 1942	60,330	1,767,434	29.30	170.5	120.2	137.6
June 1 "	69,983	2,105,092	30.08	197.7	139.3	163.8
Sept. 1 "	81,406	2,593,680	31.86	229.9	162.8	201.8
Dec. 1 "	86,122	2,811,012	32.64	242.3	170.8	215.9

TABLE 9.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS QUARTERLY FROM SEPT. 1, 1941 TO DEC. 1, 1942.

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>MANUFACTURING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	943,548	24,741,352	26.22	181.4	108.0	110.8
Dec. 1, "	979,858	27,579,080	28.15	188.4	112.1	123.4
Mar. 1, 1942	1,019,283	29,133,269	28.58	195.7	116.5	129.8
June 1, "	1,072,476	30,807,096	28.73	205.9	122.6	137.6
Sept. 1, "	1,123,428	33,384,470	29.72	215.6	128.3	146.8
Dec. 1, "	1,155,684	36,026,395	31.17	221.7	132.0	160.1
<u>LOGGING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	41,421	798,079	19.27	139.6	86.2	91.0
Dec. 1, "	74,264	1,331,095	17.92	250.3	158.1	151.7
Mar. 1, 1942	76,631	1,453,973	18.97	258.3	163.2	165.7
June 1, "	50,128	1,035,186	20.65	169.0	106.8	118.0
Sept. 1, "	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	147.5	93.2	114.9
Dec. 1, "	70,067	1,476,110	21.07	236.2	149.2	168.1
<u>MINING</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	86,366	2,816,061	32.98	161.6	102.5	109.3
Dec. 1, "	86,283	2,924,207	33.89	163.5	103.6	113.4
Mar. 1, 1942	82,447	2,872,099	34.84	176.4	99.5	112.0
June 1, "	80,887	2,788,088	34.47	173.1	97.7	108.7
Sept. 1, "	77,716	2,769,842	35.64	156.2	93.8	106.8
Dec. 1, "	75,771	2,714,873	35.85	162.7	91.8	105.0
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	27,259	720,586	26.43	102.0	104.9	102.4
Dec. 1, "	26,879	739,473	27.51	100.6	103.5	106.1
Mar. 1, 1942	26,761	740,877	27.68	100.2	103.1	105.3
June 1, "	27,745	777,108	28.01	103.9	106.9	110.4
Sept. 1, "	28,604	806,305	28.19	107.1	110.2	114.6
Dec. 1, "	27,775	815,242	29.55	104.0	107.0	115.8
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	133,369	4,371,398	32.78	106.9	106.8	110.3
Dec. 1, "	131,573	4,597,415	34.94	104.1	104.9	116.2
Mar. 1, 1942	122,836	4,263,958	34.71	97.5	98.3	107.8
June 1, "	134,123	4,645,675	34.64	106.4	107.3	117.4
Sept. 1, "	138,675	4,830,449	34.83	110.0	110.9	122.0
Dec. 1, "	137,982	4,881,158	35.57	109.4	110.3	123.3
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	193,364	4,499,741	23.27	153.9	110.3	116.8
Dec. 1, "	180,194	4,349,018	24.14	143.4	102.8	112.2
Mar. 1, 1942	130,369	3,295,757	25.28	103.7	74.3	85.0
June 1, "	155,519	3,959,270	25.53	123.3	88.4	101.5
Sept. 1, "	184,865	5,258,398	28.44	146.6	105.1	131.4
Dec. 1, "	190,877	5,391,881	28.25	151.3	108.5	134.6
<u>SERVICES</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	40,978	654,107	15.96	183.9	107.6	107.6
Dec. 1, "	37,673	636,001	16.75	170.4	99.7	104.6
Mar. 1, 1942	37,673	639,919	16.99	169.1	98.9	105.2
June 1, "	40,250	691,101	17.17	180.6	105.7	113.6
Sept. 1, "	41,918	731,684	17.46	188.1	110.1	120.1
Dec. 1, "	40,548	739,744	18.24	182.0	106.5	121.4
<u>TRADE</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	161,571	3,756,630	23.25	157.5	100.4	103.2
Dec. 1, "	171,279	3,976,009	23.21	167.1	105.6	109.2
Mar. 1, 1942	155,757	3,713,904	23.84	161.7	96.7	101.9
June 1, "	157,754	3,793,851	24.05	155.7	98.0	104.1
Sept. 1, "	156,450	3,802,526	24.31	152.3	97.1	104.2
Dec. 1, "	169,129	4,001,775	24.25	164.5	104.9	112.0
<u>FINANCE</u>						
Sept. 1, 1941	63,201	1,811,126	29.86	122.4	106.4	104.7
Dec. 1, "	62,947	1,854,470	29.46	121.9	105.0	103.3
Mar. 1, 1942	63,363	1,893,527	29.88	122.7	105.7	105.1
June 1, "	63,390	1,913,735	30.19	122.8	105.6	105.8
Sept. 1, "	64,148	1,912,391	29.61	124.2	107.0	110.7
Dec. 1, "	63,976	1,975,758	30.88	123.9	106.7	114.4



TABLE 11. - PER CAPITA WEEKLY AVERAGE EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES  
AT SPECIFIED DATES IN 1941 AND 1942.

Industries	Per Capita Averages						
	June 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1942	June 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Dec. 1 1942
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$25.68	\$26.22	\$26.15	\$28.58	\$28.73	\$29.72	\$31.17
Animal products - edible	24.40	24.69	26.35	27.04	27.37	27.60	28.90
Fur and products	24.95	35.01	24.80	25.07	26.65	26.70	28.66
Leather and products	18.37	18.97	19.60	20.25	19.85	20.75	22.45
Boots and shoes	17.78	18.43	18.77	19.51	18.96	19.93	21.60
Lumber and products	20.68	21.70	23.19	23.18	23.04	24.57	26.20
Rough and dressed lumber	20.85	22.42	23.93	23.66	23.63	25.19	27.01
Furniture	21.18	21.27	23.82	23.83	22.63	24.34	25.70
Other lumber products	19.82	19.95	20.96	21.55	21.87	23.14	24.75
Musical instruments 1/	20.70	21.08	23.24	22.93	23.16	24.48	25.03
Plant products - edible	22.40	20.73	22.84	23.65	23.46	22.50	25.03
Pulp and paper products	29.20	29.85	31.39	30.99	30.31	31.12	32.14
Pulp and paper	31.07	32.75	34.30	33.78	33.28	34.09	34.95
Paper products	24.03	23.96	25.51	25.82	24.68	25.26	26.38
Printing and publishing	29.23	29.02	30.78	30.18	29.42	30.27	31.73
Rubber products	24.34	25.08	26.60	27.82	27.32	27.86	29.22
Textile products	18.66	19.01	20.11	20.56	20.24	20.84	21.85
Thread, yarn and cloth	19.26	19.67	21.11	21.49	20.77	21.52	22.28
Cotton yarn and cloth	18.72	18.93	20.39	20.91	20.20	20.89	21.49
Woollen yarn and cloth	19.83	20.52	22.11	22.00	21.10	22.31	23.30
Artificial silk and silk goods	19.65	19.87	21.04	21.83	21.32	21.52	22.06
Hosiery and knit goods	16.88	17.15	18.62	18.71	18.23	18.71	20.66
Garments and personal furnishings	18.28	18.44	19.18	19.87	19.99	20.49	21.13
Other textile products	20.35	21.21	21.82	22.28	22.06	22.46	24.34
Tobacco	17.98	18.40	18.86	17.79	17.71	19.06	20.00
Beverages	29.96	30.02	30.48	30.61	31.49	32.40	32.95
Chemicals and allied products 1/	26.35	26.69	27.77	27.66	27.90	29.19	29.74
Clay, glass and stone products	23.97	24.83	26.00	26.12	26.69	28.30	29.44
Electric light and power	32.12	31.16	32.60	34.14	34.31	34.84	35.90
Electrical apparatus 1/	26.69	28.11	30.00	30.90	29.65	30.55	32.42
Iron and steel products 1/	29.89	30.53	32.98	33.40	33.73	34.78	36.12
Crude, rolled and forged products	30.90	29.60	32.56	31.78	33.11	33.93	34.87
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30.52	30.70	32.55	33.13	32.31	33.51	35.49
Agricultural implements	26.98	28.41	30.77	30.98	30.76	32.44	33.63
Land vehicles	31.14	31.38	33.87	34.05	35.05	35.36	36.58
Automobiles and parts	37.12	35.03	36.69	37.23	39.48	38.94	40.88
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	30.22	32.15	34.61	35.39	36.18	36.34	38.78
Heating appliances	25.34	26.11	26.70	27.79	26.36	29.10	29.99
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	30.90	32.25	34.52	34.98	35.08	36.83	37.93
Foundry and machine shop products	26.94	27.77	31.29	33.00	31.18	34.50	35.19
Other iron and steel products 1/	27.32	29.25	31.63	32.50	31.74	33.70	34.68
Non-ferrous metal products	27.97	29.55	31.74	31.15	31.25	32.47	33.48
Non-metallic mineral products	33.58	34.15	35.19	35.33	35.33	35.97	36.71
Miscellaneous	22.41	23.85	24.59	27.25	25.09	26.68	29.42
<b>LOGGING</b>	18.83	19.27	17.92	18.97	20.65	23.03	21.07
<b>MINING</b>	30.97	32.98	33.89	34.84	34.47	35.64	35.83
Coal	24.90	28.49	32.62	32.41	29.84	32.27	33.89
Metallic ores	35.34	36.89	36.36	37.68	38.58	39.39	38.82
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	25.72	26.58	26.73	29.00	28.03	29.28	29.37
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27.09	26.43	27.51	27.68	28.01	28.19	29.35
Telegraphs	25.20	25.74	27.54	27.27	27.96	28.42	28.85
Telephones	27.74	26.69	27.50	27.82	28.02	28.11	29.54
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	31.63	32.78	34.94	34.71	34.64	34.83	35.37
Street railways and cartage	28.76	28.96	29.25	30.10	30.90	31.49	31.55
Steam railways	34.91	36.39	39.45	37.98	37.89	38.18	38.81
Shipping and stevedoring	25.59	27.95	29.29	29.88	29.67	29.69	29.86
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	22.57	23.27	24.14	25.28	25.33	28.44	28.25
Building	27.24	27.30	29.06	28.63	28.40	34.82	33.01
Highway	19.60	20.87	19.98	24.57	22.61	24.02	23.32
Railway	20.85	21.38	22.78	20.59	24.38	24.73	25.29
<b>SERVICES</b>	15.98	15.96	16.75	16.99	17.17	17.46	18.24
Hotels and restaurants	14.51	14.82	15.72	16.21	16.28	16.39	17.33
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.26	17.88	18.34	18.21	18.55	19.21	19.66
<b>TRADE</b>	22.68	23.26	23.21	23.84	24.05	24.31	24.25
Retail	20.90	21.54	21.34	21.97	22.09	22.27	22.20
Wholesale	28.36	28.45	29.62	29.63	30.30	30.68	31.55
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	25.35	26.03	27.32	27.92	28.20	29.29	30.06
<b>FINANCE</b>	28.60	28.66	29.46	29.88	30.19	29.81	30.88
Banks and Trust Companies	25.90	26.38	26.49	27.08	27.06	26.68	26.78
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	30.53	31.78	34.13	33.10	33.84	33.17	34.43
Insurance	31.83	31.66	33.33	33.69	34.46	34.26	36.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	25.49	26.13	27.40	27.99	28.27	29.31	30.08

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