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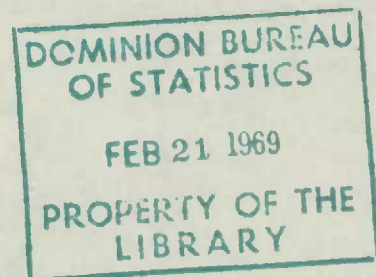
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AN ESTIMATE  
of  
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
on  
OCTOBER 1, 1943  
in  
INDUSTRIES REPORTING  
to the  
MONTHLY SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT



OTTAWA  
1944



Price 25 cents

72D-23

Published in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada  
Imprimatur of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1949

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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OF

ON

IN

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DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
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## PREFACE

This special report is being published as a supplement to the "Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls in Canada, 1943", primarily to supply an estimate of total employment, by sex, in the industries covered by the Monthly Survey for Oct. 1, 1943, (the number of male and female wage-earners reporting to the Monthly Survey on October 1, 1943, is discussed in Section 5 of Part 1 of the Annual Review for 1943) and, secondly, for the purpose of showing the extent to which total employment in these industries is covered by the Monthly Survey. In 1936 a special report was published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics giving a comparison of the industrial distribution of the workers included in the Monthly Employment Survey with the industrial distribution of the workers enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1931. In the present report comparison of employment reported to the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, is made with the employment statistics from the 1941 Census for the same date. It is interesting to note that the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, covered 59 per cent of the total number of wage-earners employed on that date as shown by the 1941 Census, and 79 per cent of the total employed in the industries included in the Monthly Survey, as compared with corresponding percentages of 45 per cent and 69 per cent for the Census date, June 1, 1931. The increased coverage of employment by the Monthly Survey between 1931 and 1941 was mainly due to the addition of finance during this period to the industries covered by the Survey, to the larger representation of firms in trade, transportation and certain other industries since the 1931 Census, and to the greater war-time concentration of wage-earners in the manufacturing industries, in which the coverage of the Monthly Survey is particularly high.

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

*S. A. Cadmore.*

Dominion Statistician.

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AN ESTIMATE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AMONG WAGE-EARNERS ON OCTOBER 1, 1945  
IN  
INDUSTRIES REPORTING TO THE MONTHLY SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT

In estimating the total working population for periods subsequent to the 1941 Census a rough method of procedure would be to apply the Bureau's Monthly Indexes of Employment for such periods, taking the index for June 2, 1941, the Census date, as a base, to the total gainfully occupied recorded as of June 2, 1941. Thus, if the index of employment for June, 1944, for example, be shown to have risen to 115 from 100.0 on the basic date June 2, 1941, then the gainfully occupied total as of the 1941 Census would be increased by 15 per cent to represent the expansion in the labour force since the date of the Census.

This procedure, of course, is liable to serious error for it puts the monthly index of employment to a use for which it was not designed. The index is intended to measure employment trends, primarily in industrial employment, but not to be used as a measure of changes in the composition of the total working population. It is not possible, therefore, to accurately estimate changes in the total gainfully occupied, including the number of workers, of employer, own account, and no pay status by following the method described above. Even in using this device only for the purpose of estimating changes in the total number of wage-earners, allowance must be made for certain constantly recurring changes in occupational status, which cannot be measured by the employment index. For example, it has been shown<sup>(1)</sup> that when a decline in employment is recorded by the index an indeterminate number of persons drop out of the wage-earner ranks altogether. Many of these return to the farm, and some to family businesses to resume either own account or no pay working status. Others actually withdraw from the labour force entirely. Some of the latter will return to school, others may take up household duties in their own homes, and still others, in the older ages, retire permanently from gainful employment. On the other hand, when the index rises the expansion in employment indicated by such a rise represents the addition of persons with no previous experience as wage-earners to the wage-earning element in the working population, as well as the return to employment of wage-earners previously unemployed.

The index<sup>(2)</sup> of employment can be used to estimate changes in the aggregate number of wage-earners employed but only for industries adequately covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment. It should, however, be emphasized that employment trends in most industries subject to significant fluctuations in employment fall into this category.

Before considering the extent of the coverage of employment in industries reporting to the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment it might be useful to indicate the fields of employment not represented by the Monthly Survey. Briefly, the Monthly Survey does not cover the primary industries of agriculture, fishing and trapping, and the major part of the services. Among the latter education, health, law, religion and other professional services are not represented in the Monthly Survey of Employment, nor are Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Government services covered. Theatres and recreational services are not included, nor are business services. Important branches of personal service, such as domestic service, barber and hairdressing establishments, do not report to the Monthly Survey of Employment. Finally, most custom and repair services are not covered by the Monthly Survey. The exclusion of the latter group is, of course, purely for practical reasons, the operating units therein being too small to permit the collection of monthly returns.

For the industries covered by the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment the size of the sample of employment recorded depends very largely upon the proportion of firms in each industry employing 15 or more workers, since the survey does not generally include firms which employ less than 15 persons. For example, the Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, showed 873,318 employees on the payrolls of manufacturing firms on that date, or 95.5 per cent of the total wage-earners at work in manufacturing<sup>(3)</sup> on the Census date, June 2, 1941, according to final figures from the 1941 Census, while the 160,617 employees on the payrolls of trading establishments reporting to the Monthly Survey on June 1, 1941, represented only 47.2 per cent of the total wage-earners at work in trade on June 2, 1941, as shown by the 1941 Census.

In the case of trade, and, to a lesser extent, construction and logging, (See Table 1) the question might be raised as to whether or not the trend of employment shown for firms employing 15 or

(1) See Pages 233-234 and 281-283 of Census Monograph No. 11, Unemployment, 1931 Census.

(2) The index of employment is 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.

(3) Wage-earners employed in custom and repair establishments were included in manufacturing at the 1941 Census.

more persons is typical of the industry as a whole. Does expansion and contraction in employment take place at a relatively faster rate in the case of firms covered by the Monthly Survey than among smaller firms? If such is the case the fact would be significant only if the difference in the rate of expansion or contraction of employment between larger and smaller firms is marked and the number and proportion of persons employed by the smaller firms in the industry were a considerable figure.

Table 1 shows the total number of wage-earners employed on the Census date, June 2, 1941, by industry, for Canada, the number on the payrolls of firms in each industry reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment as of June 1, 1941, and the percentage of the total employed in each industry that was covered by the Monthly Survey as of that date. Due to differences in industrial classification between the Census and the Monthly Survey of Employment, and the fact that the source of information on employment in the census is the individual while in the case of the Monthly Survey it is the firm, the comparison has been limited to the broader industry groups. To eliminate any significant error due to classification differences some rearrangements of the detailed industry figures from the Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, has been made.

It is probable that the figure for manufacturing on June 1, 1941, from the Monthly Survey of Employment includes some employees in the sales offices of manufacturing firms who would have been classified to trade in the Population Census. With regard to mining it would appear that the high coverage shown by the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, may, in small part, be due to some miners being reported to the Monthly Survey as receiving wages in the payroll period nearest to June 1, 1941, who were actually on lay-off by June 2, 1941, the date of the Census. A final figure of the total number of wage-earners in mining at the Census date was 91,443, of whom 5,596 were out of a job or on lay-off on that date. In addition, some casual workers might have been reported on the payrolls of more than one mining company in the interval covered by the payroll period nearest to June 1, 1941.

Table 1.- Total wage-earners employed on Census date, June 2, 1941, by industry and sex, and showing number and per cent of wage-earners covered by Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, by industry, for Canada.

Industry	Wage-earners employed June, 1941				P.C. Col. (d) is of Col. (a)
	1941 Census (June 2)			Monthly Survey (June 1)	
	Total	Male	Female		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Total all industries . . . . .	2,693,119	2,019,268	673,851	1,587,879	58.96
Industries included in Monthly Survey . . . . .	1,999,833	1,637,045	362,788	1,587,879	79.40
Logging . . . . .	77,459	77,018	441	46,928	60.58
Mining . . . . .	85,847	85,278	569	83,148	96.86
Manufacturing . . . . .	914,753	742,726	172,027	873,318	95.47
Construction . . . . .	166,600	165,238	1,362	131,765	79.09
Transportation . . . . .	242,417	223,090	19,327	194,023	80.04
Trade and finance . . . . .	420,410	295,471	124,939	220,576	52.47
Trade . . . . .	340,271	242,859	97,412	160,617	47.20
Retail . . . . .	253,037	170,813	82,224	122,361	48.56
Wholesale . . . . .	87,234	72,046	15,188	38,236	43.83
Finance . . . . .	80,139	52,612	27,527	59,959	74.82
Service - personal (2) . . . . .	92,347	48,224	44,123	38,121	41.28
Industries not included in Monthly Survey . . . . .	693,286	382,223	311,063	-	-
Agriculture . . . . .	172,353	170,392	1,961	-	-
Fishing and trapping . . . . .	7,358	7,291	67	-	-

(1) Wage-earners employed in unspecified industries on the census date, June 2, 1941, have been distributed on a proportional basis among the industry groups shown in this table.

(2) Includes "Dyeing, cleaning, pressing", "Hotels and lodging houses", "Laundering", and "Restaurants, cafés, taverns".

Table 1.- Total wage-earners employed on Census date, June 2, 1941, by industry and sex, and showing number and per cent of wage-earners covered by Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, by industry, for Canada - (Con.)

Industry	Wage-earners employed June, 1941			Monthly Survey (June 1)	P.C. Col. (d) is of Col. (a)
	1941 Census (June 2)				
	Total	Male	Female		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Industries not included in Monthly Survey - (Con.)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Service (not included above) <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	513,575	204,540	309,035	-	-
Professional . . . . .	177,941	62,322	115,619	-	-
Public . . . . .	136,092	108,418	27,674	-	-
Recreational . . . . .	13,475	10,992	2,483	-	-
Business . . . . .	9,227	6,502	2,725	-	-
Personal <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	176,840	16,306	160,534	-	-
Domestic . . . . .	162,062	7,578	154,484	-	-

For footnote (1) see Page 4.

(3) For the part of this industry group not included here see footnote (2), Page 4.

The table shows that the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment covers a very large sample of employed persons in mining, manufacturing, and transportation, and about four-fifths of the total in construction and finance on June 1, 1941. It is evident that for these industries the Bureau's employment index can be satisfactorily used to estimate total employment at intercensal periods.

From what evidence there is on the trend of employment among trading establishments of various sizes, as shown in Table 2, it would appear that the Bureau's employment index for trade might be employed with reasonable accuracy to estimate employment trends for the small trading establishments not reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment.

Although 79 per cent of the wage-earners employed in construction at the date of the Census were covered by the Monthly Survey for June 1, 1941, Table 2 shows the trend of employment over the period June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1943, by size of firm, for this industry, because of general interest in the employment experience of small firms in construction. Here again there were no marked differences in employment trends among firms of varying size in the industry.

With regard to logging, about three-fifths of the total wage-earners employed at the Census date, June 2, 1941, were reported to the Monthly Survey for the same period. Although this is a substantial coverage it might be stated here that, for the reasons given on page 7, some adjustment might be made in the use of the Bureau's employment index for this industry in estimating total employment in logging on October 1, 1943.

The personal service establishments reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment had 38,121 persons on their payrolls on June 1, 1941, or 41.3 per cent of the total wage-earners employed in these services on the Census date, June 2, 1941. Since most of the establishments in the dyeing and cleaning, laundry, hotel and restaurant services employ less than 50 persons, it is likely that the trend of employment shown for the reporting firms in the personal services would be fairly typical of the trend of total employment in these branches of personal service.

Summarizing the data in Table 1, it may be stated that the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, covered 80 per cent of the total wage-earners employed at the date of the Census, June 2, 1941, in the industries included in the Monthly Survey. If to the wage-earners employed in these industries are added the number of wage-earners employed in agriculture, fishing and trapping, the various branches of service already mentioned, then the coverage of the Monthly Survey of Employment for June 1, 1941, will be seen to be about 60 per cent of the total wage-earners employed in all industries at the 1941 Census.

Since important changes in employment over short periods are not common to most of the industries and services not covered by the Monthly Survey, it may be concluded that the Bureau's Monthly Survey

of Employment gives a fairly complete picture of the month-to-month fluctuations in employment in Canadian industry, though the more gradual shifts of employment between industries not covered by the Monthly Survey and those included in the Survey are more difficult to measure. For example, the extent to which males have been leaving employment in agriculture and females dropping out of domestic services in wartime to take jobs in manufacturing and other industries covered by the Monthly Survey cannot be fully measured. Conversely, when employment declines in these industries it may not be possible to determine to what extent wage-earners being released from these industries are being absorbed in agriculture or in domestic service.

In order to obtain some information on the relative expansion of employment since the 1941 Census among establishments of varying size in logging, in the construction industry, and in trade, a tabulation of the firms in these industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment was made according to the following method. For all firms operating over this period the number of employees reported for June 1 of 1941, 1942 and 1943 was punched on a machine card. The cards for these firms were then sorted into the size groups shown in the following table and then tabulated to give the number of employees on the payrolls of the firms on June 1 of each year from 1941 to 1943. Taking June 1, 1941, as the base period, indexes of employment were calculated for June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, from the data on the total number of employees in each size group at these periods. The results of this tabulation are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2.- Firms in logging, construction and trade reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment, classified according to size, to show the trend of employment between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1943, for Canada.

Size of firms	Number of Firms	Number of wage-earners			Employment index (June 1, 1941, as base)			Relative Weight, June 1, 1941 (1)
		June 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	
<b>Logging</b>								
Total firms and employees. . .	198	42,584	48,582	37,304	100.0	114.1	87.6	100.0
Less than 50 employees. . . .	65	2,115	3,163	2,512	100.0	149.6	118.8	5.0
50 - 99 employees . . . .	45	3,203	3,588	2,817	100.0	112.0	87.9	7.5
100 - 999 " . . . .	81	26,955	29,481	22,642	100.0	109.4	84.0	63.3
1,000 employees and over. . .	7	10,311	12,350	9,333	100.0	119.8	90.5	24.2
<b>Construction</b>								
Total firms and employees. . .	844	134,249	135,442	119,464	100.0	100.9	89.0	100.0
Less than 50 employees. . . .	600	24,974	24,810	22,879	100.0	99.3	91.6	18.6
50 - 99 employees. . . .	126	12,708	12,890	11,670	100.0	101.4	91.8	9.5
100 - 999 " . . . .	96	24,263	24,077	21,058	100.0	99.2	86.8	18.1
1,000 employees and over. . .	22	72,304	73,665	63,857	100.0	101.9	88.3	53.9
<b>Trade</b>								
Total firms and employees. . .	1,871	149,051	145,933	143,649	100.0	97.9	96.4	100.0
Less than 50 employees. . . .	1,346	38,490	37,042	37,051	100.0	96.2	96.3	25.8
50 - 99 employees . . . .	322	25,403	24,588	23,822	100.0	96.8	93.8	17.0
100 - 999 " . . . .	192	52,359	50,650	49,977	100.0	96.7	95.5	35.1
1,000 employees and over. . .	11	32,799	33,653	32,799	100.0	102.6	100.0	22.0

(1) Based on number of employees in each size group.

The table shows that the index for all sizes of establishments in trade on June 1, 1943, was 96.4 as compared with 100.0 on June 1, 1941, and that for the firms in each size group except the largest, that is, the group comprising firms employing 1,000 or more persons, the variation from this figure was small. For the latter group, the index was 100.0 on June 1, 1943. In other words, for all but the 11 largest firms, employing 22 per cent of all persons on the payrolls of reporting firms in trade on the basic date, June 1, 1941, there was some decline in employment over the period under review. The employment trend for the 1,346 firms in the smallest size group, i.e., firms with less than 50 employees, is almost identical with that shown for all reporting firms in trade. If this evidence can be taken as a guide it would suggest that the trend of employment over this period among the many small firms in trade not reporting to the Monthly Survey probably did not differ materially from the trend shown for the sample of reporting firms. On the assumption then that the trend of employment shown for firms in trade reporting to the Monthly Survey of Employment accurately represents employment trends in the industry as a whole, the monthly index has been used in Table 3 for the purpose of estimating total employment in trade on October 1, 1943.



With regard to construction, it will be noted that the employment index on June 1, 1943, for firms in each size group showed no pronounced variation from the figure, 89.0, the index for all reporting firms on that date. The table discloses that the decline in employment in this industry since June 1, 1941, was slightly greater among the firms employing over 100 employees than among those employing 50 to 100 persons, or less than 50 persons. These figures, however, would indicate that the trend of employment since June 1, 1941, among the small firms in construction employing less than 15 persons, which are not covered by the Monthly Survey, probably did not vary markedly from the trend shown for the firms reporting to the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment. Hence it has been assumed that the employment index for the reporting firms in construction may be used for estimating total employment in this industry on October 1, 1943.

It will be noted that in logging the firms employing less than 50 persons reported about 20 per cent more employees on their payrolls on June 1, 1943, than on June 1, 1941, while for all reporting firms in this industry employment on June 1, 1943, was somewhat lower than on the basic date, June 1, 1941 - the index of employment having fallen to 87.6 on June 1, 1943, from the base figure of 100.0 on June 1, 1941. If these figures can be taken as indicative of the trend of employment over this period among the smaller logging firms not reporting to the Bureau's Monthly Survey of Employment, then some adjustment might be made in the employment index for logging as of October 1, 1943, in estimating total employment in this industry on that date. Applying the rate of increase between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1943, for logging firms employing less than 50 persons, as shown in Table 2, to the 40 per cent of employed wage-earners in logging on June 1, 1941, not covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment, would bring the estimate of total number of employed persons in this industry as of October 1, 1943, to roughly 80,000. Incidentally, the employment index for logging on October 1, 1943, based on June 1, 1941, as 100.0, was 98.2, only a slight change from the figure of 93.1 for June 1, 1943.

In Table 3 an estimate of the total wage-earners employed on October 1, 1943, in the industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment will be found. With the exception of mining, and, possibly, of logging, construction and retail trade, total employment was higher on October 1, 1943, than on the basic date June 1, 1941, for each industry included in the Monthly Survey of Employment. The percentage increase in employment between June 1, 1941, and October 1, 1943, for all industries covered by the Monthly Survey was 22.0 per cent. Manufacturing showed the largest increase over this period - about 38 per cent - while among other expanding industries the increases in employment were much smaller. In one or two industries there was no appreciable change in employment on October 1, 1943, as compared with June 1, 1941.

In the last column of this table the estimated total number of wage-earners employed on October 1, 1943, in the industries covered by the Monthly Survey is given. The figures show that there were 2,379,635 persons employed in these industries on that date. Over half of these, or 1,258,700, were employed in manufacturing industries, including electric light and power. As stated above, if it were possible to obtain exact correspondence between the 1941 Census classification of manufacturing and that of the Monthly Survey the estimate of total employment in this industry as of October 1, 1943, probably would have been slightly higher. Among the remaining industries only transportation and the personal services covered by the Monthly Survey showed any significant gain in the number of wage-earners in employment as of October 1, 1943. In Transportation the 14 per cent increase in employment since the Census date brought the estimated total number of wage-earners employed on October 1, 1943, up to 277,083.

Table 3.- Estimated total number of wage-earners employed in industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment as of October 1, 1943.

Industry	Wage-earners employed June, 1941		Wage-earners reported to Monthly Survey on Oct. 1, 1943	Employment Index Oct. 1, 1943 (June 1, 1941 as base)	Estimated total wage-earners employed Oct. 1, 1943
	1941 Census (June 2)	Monthly Survey (June 1)			
Industries included in Monthly Survey . . . . .	(1) 1,999,833	1,587,879	1,950,131	(2) 122.0	(3) 2,379,635
Logging . . . . .	77,459	46,928	43,690	(4) 92.2	(4) 71,417
Mining . . . . .	85,847	83,148	72,780	87.8	75,374
Manufacturing . . . . .	914,753	873,318	1,208,037	137.6	1,258,700

(1) See footnote (1) to Table 1.

(2), (3), (4) See footnotes (2), (3) and (4), Page 8.

Table 3.- Estimated total number of wage-earners employed in industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment as of October 1, 1943 - (Con.)

Industry	Wage-earners employed June, 1941		Wage-earners reported to Monthly Survey on Oct. 1, 1943	Employment Index Oct. 1, 1943 (June 1, 1941 as base)	Estimated total wage-earners employed Oct. 1, 1943
	1941 Census (June 2)	Monthly Survey (June 1)			
Industries included in Monthly Survey - (Con.)	(1)			(2)	
Construction. . . . .	166,600	131,765	130,454	98.3	163,768
Transportation. . . . .	242,417	194,023	222,293	114.3	277,083
Trade and finance . . . .	420,410	220,576	228,280	102.1	426,170
Trade . . . . .	340,271	160,617	163,426	99.7	339,460
Retail. . . . .	253,037	122,361	122,905	99.3	251,266
Wholesale . . . . .	87,234	38,236	40,521	101.1	88,194
Finance . . . . .	80,139	59,959	64,854	108.2	86,710
Service - personal(5) . .	92,347	73,127	44,597	118.0	107,122

(1) See footnote (1) to Table 1.

(2) Due to adjustments in the Employment Index, as explained in footnote(2) on page 3, the figures entered in this column do not exactly correspond with the percentage changes indicated by the figures in Columns 2 and 3 of Table 3.

(3) Due to differences in relative weight of numbers employed in each industry in the Census as compared with Monthly Survey, this figure was arrived at by adding the estimates for each industry rather than applying the index for all industries (122.0) to the total employed on the Census date, June 2, 1941. The estimated percentage increase in the total employed between June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, on this basis would be approximately 19.0 as compared with 22.0 for wage-earners covered by the Monthly Survey.

(4) If the number employed by the small non-reporting firms in logging on October 1, 1943, had increased since June 1, 1941, at about the same rate as for the reporting firms employing less than 50 employees, then the estimated total employed persons in logging on October 1, 1943, would be approximately 80,000 rather than 71,417 as shown in the table.

(5) Includes "Dyeing, cleaning, pressing", "Hotels and lodging houses", "Laundering", and "Restaurants, cafés, taverns".

It is interesting to observe the changes that have taken place since the Census data in the ratio of female to male wage-earners employed in each industry covered by the Monthly Survey<sup>(1)</sup>. Table 4 shows the ratio of females to males employed in each industry on June 2, 1941, according to the Census, with comparative data for October 1, 1943, from the Monthly Survey of Employment. Although the figures from these two sources are not exactly comparable, since the data from the Monthly Survey of Employment do not cover all firms in these industries, nevertheless they give an approximate measure of the changes that have occurred in the ratio of females to males employed in each industry since June 2, 1941. From what has already been shown with respect to the coverage of the Monthly Survey of Employment it is evident that, with the possible exceptions of trade<sup>(2)</sup> and the personal services, the ratio of females to males in each industry as of October 1, 1943, as given in Table 4, approximately represents the ratios that would have been obtained from a complete census of employment in these industries on that date. Among the industries in which females are employed in considerable numbers it will be noted that the relative importance of women has increased over the period June 2, 1941, to October 1, 1943. The percentage of females employed in manufacturing on October 1, 1943, had risen to 28 per cent from only 19 per cent on June 2, 1941. In trade the proportion of females to the total employed rose from about 30 to 50 per cent over this period,

(1) See also Supplement to October 1, 1943, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls, in which an analysis is made of the sex distribution of persons on the payrolls of reporting firms as of that date.

(2) According to the Department of Labour's Jan. 1, 1943 Survey of Employment, only 44% of the total in retail trade were females as compared with 51.3% and 55.7% for Oct. 1, 1942 and 1943, respectively, according to Monthly Survey. It would appear from these figures that the smaller stores not covered by Monthly Survey employed a smaller proportion of females.

while in finance the percentage increased from 34 to 50 per cent between June 1, 1941, and October 1, 1943. For the branches of personal service covered by the Monthly Survey, females constituted 58 per cent of the total employed on October 1, 1943, as compared with only 47 per cent on June 2, 1941. It should be added that had it been possible to obtain a breakdown of the Monthly Survey figures by sex for June 1, 1943, it is likely that the ratio of females to males employed in most industries would not have been as high as on October 1, 1943.

Table 4.- Comparison of the ratio of female to male wage-earners employed on the Census date, June 2, 1941, by industry, with the ratio shown by Monthly Survey of Employment for October 1, 1943.

Industry	Sex ratio			
	1941 Census, (June 2, 1941)		Monthly Survey, (Oct.1, 1943)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Industries included in Monthly Survey. . . . .	81.9	18.1	73.8	26.2
Logging. . . . .	99.4	0.6	97.6	2.4
Mining . . . . .	99.3	0.7	96.9	3.1
Manufacturing. . . . .	81.2	18.8	72.1	27.9
Construction . . . . .	99.2	0.8	97.1	2.9
Transportation . . . . .	92.0	8.0	87.7	12.3
Trade and finance. . . . .	70.3	29.7	50.4	49.6
Trade. . . . .	71.4	28.6	50.9	49.1
Retail . . . . .	67.5	32.5	44.3	55.7
Wholesale. . . . .	82.6	17.4	70.9	29.1
Finance. . . . .	65.7	34.3	49.2	50.8
Service - personal(1). . . . .	52.2	47.8	42.1	57.9

(1) Includes "Dyeing, cleaning, pressing", "Hotels and lodging houses", "Laundering", and "Restaurants, cafés, taverns".

The extent to which females have replaced males in Canadian industry in wartime is perhaps better illustrated by the figures in Table 5 which show the number and percentage increase or decrease in male and female employment in each industry reporting to the Monthly Survey between June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943. The figures in this table are only approximate since they were arrived at by breaking down the estimated total wage-earners employed on October 1, 1943, in the industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment, into males and females according to the sex ratio shown in Table 4 for wage-earners employed by reporting firms in these industries on that date. The increases or decreases in the number of employed males and females between June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, were then calculated from the totals employed on the Census date, as shown in Columns (b) and (c) of Table 1.

Table 5.- Estimated number and percentage increase or decrease in employment, by sex, in each industry covered by Monthly Survey, from the Census date, June 2, 1941, to October 1, 1943.

Industry	Male		Female	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Industries included in Monthly Survey. . . . .	76,840	4.7	302,962	83.5
Logging. . . . .	-7,315	-9.5	1,273	(1)
Mining . . . . .	-12,241	-14.4	1,768	(1)
Manufacturing. . . . .	164,797	22.2	179,150	104.1
Construction . . . . .	-6,219	-3.8	3,387	(1)
Transportation . . . . .	19,912	8.9	14,754	76.3

(1) Due to the fact that the number of females employed in these industries is very small no percentage increases are shown.

Table 5.- Estimated number and percentage increase or decrease in employment, by sex, in each industry covered by Monthly Survey, from the Census date, June 2, 1941, to October 1, 1943 - (Con.)

Industry	Male		Female	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Industries included in Monthly Survey - (Con.)				
Trade and finance. . . . .	-78,969	-26.7	84,729	67.8
Trade. . . . .	-69,018	-28.4	68,207	70.0
Retail. . . . .	-59,502	-34.8	57,731	70.2
Wholesale. . . . .	-9,516	-13.2	10,476	69.0
Finance. . . . .	-9,951	-18.9	16,522	60.0
Service - personal (2). . . . .	-3,125	6.5	17,901	40.6

(2) Includes "Dyeing, cleaning, pressing", "Hotels and lodging houses", "Laundering", and "Restaurants, cafés, taverns".

Table 5 shows that there has been only a 4.7 per cent increase in the number of male wage-earners employed in these industries between June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, whereas females have increased by just under 84 per cent. These percentages may be compared with the index numbers in Table 3, which indicate the percentage increases, by industry, over this period for both sexes combined. In the primary industries, in trade, finance and the personal services, employment of males has actually declined, the estimated decline in employment in retail trade representing 59,502 persons, or over one-third of the total male wage-earners employed in this industry on June 2, 1941. There was little change over this period in total male employment in construction, while only manufacturing and transportation registered gains. The great expansion in production in manufacturing industries in wartime was accompanied by a 22.2 per cent increase in males, or an estimated addition of 164,797 employed in this industry between June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, while increased activity in the transportation industry was indicated by about a 9 per cent increase in the number of male wage-earners employed in the industry between these two dates.

Table 5 measures the extent to which male wage-earners have withdrawn from some of the less essential industries since June 2, 1941, for service in the Armed Forces or to fill more essential jobs elsewhere, chiefly in the manufacturing industries. Although mining and logging would be classed among the more essential industries in wartime, the index shows a decrease in employment in these industries on October 1, 1943, as compared with June 2, 1941. In the case of mining this decrease has been largely due to the sharp curtailment in employment in gold mining that has taken place since the date of the Census.

Table 5 indicates how large and widespread has been the expansion in female employment throughout the range of industries covered by the Monthly Survey of Employment. Not only have the number of women employed in the manufacturing industries more than doubled since June 2, 1941, rising to 351,177 by October 1, 1943, but also in the less essential fields of employment in wartime, such as trade, finance and such personal services as laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, hotels and restaurants, their numbers have increased very substantially. In transportation and trade female employment had risen by 14,754 and 68,207 respectively, or over 70 per cent between the Census date, June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, while in finance the rise was about 60 per cent, and, in the personal services mentioned above, the increase was 40.6 per cent over this period. In all industries covered by the Monthly Survey the estimated increase in total female employment between the Census date and October 1, 1943, amounted to 302,962 or 83.5 per cent.

The number of male and female wage-earners employed by firms reporting to the Monthly Survey on October 1, 1943, and the estimated total males and females employed on that date in the industries covered by the Monthly Survey are classified by industry in Table 6. The table shows how the estimated changes in the numbers of males and females employed in these industries between the census date, June 2, 1941, and October 1, 1943, as shown in Table 5 would have affected the total numbers of male and female wage-earners employed in industries covered by the Monthly Survey on the latter date. The estimated figures in the last two columns of this table should be compared with Cols. (b) and (c) of Table 1.

Table 6.- Number of male and female wage-earners employed by firms reporting to Monthly Survey on October 1, 1943, by industry, and estimated total male and female wage-earners employed in these industries on that date.

Industry	Number reporting to Monthly Survey on Oct. 1, 1943		Estimated total wage-earners employed on Oct. 1, 1943	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Industries included in Monthly Survey. . . .	1,439,416	510,715	1,713,885	665,750
Logging. . . . .	42,638	1,052	69,703	1,714
Mining . . . . .	70,555	2,225	73,037	2,337
Manufacturing. . . . .	870,803	337,234	907,523	351,177
Construction . . . . .	126,661	3,793	159,019	4,749
Transportation . . . . .	194,914	27,379	243,002	34,081
Trade and finance. . . . .	115,084	113,196	216,502	209,668
Trade. . . . .	83,188	80,238	173,841	165,619
Retail . . . . .	54,475	68,430	111,311	139,955
Wholesale. . . . .	28,713	11,808	62,530	25,664
Finance. . . . .	31,896	32,958	42,661	44,049
Service - personal(1). . . . .	18,761	25,836	45,099	62,024

(1) Includes "Dyeing, cleaning, pressing", "Hotels and lodging houses", "Laundering", and "Restaurants, cafés, taverns".

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Table with 4 columns and 10 rows of data. The text is very faint and difficult to read, but the structure is clear.

Year	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3
1971	100,000	100,000	100,000
1972	100,000	100,000	100,000
1973	100,000	100,000	100,000
1974	100,000	100,000	100,000
1975	100,000	100,000	100,000
1976	100,000	100,000	100,000
1977	100,000	100,000	100,000
1978	100,000	100,000	100,000
1979	100,000	100,000	100,000
1980	100,000	100,000	100,000