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THE

JANUARY

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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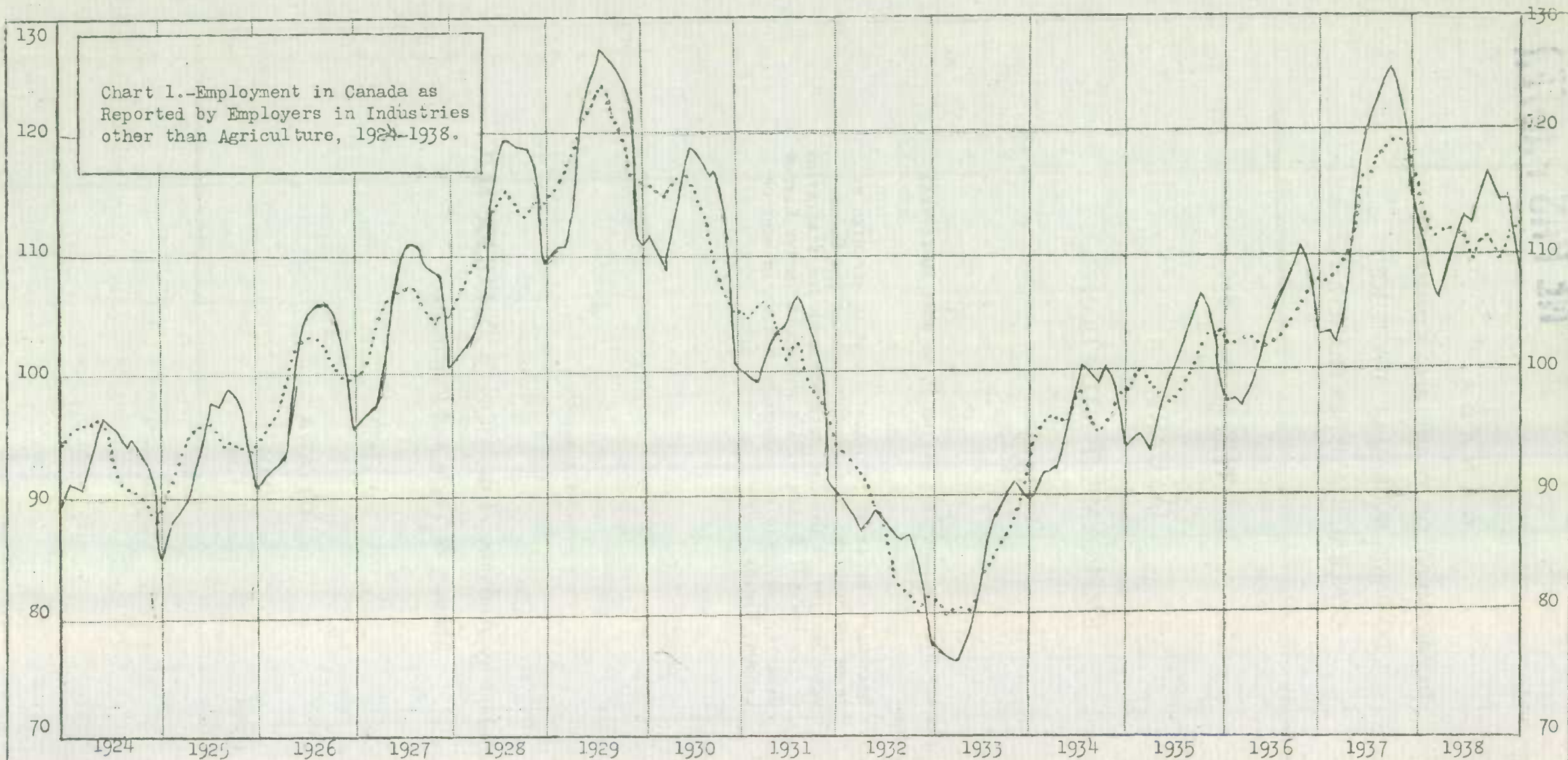
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



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.



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

Issued Jan. 27, 1939.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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General Summary.

According to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial activity at the beginning of January in the years since 1920 has invariably declined, the average change in employment from December to January in this period being a decrease of about seven p.c. There was the customary curtailment in operations at Jan. 1, 1939, but this was on a scale decidedly smaller than the average at that date in the experience of the last eighteen years, the employment loss being also considerably less than that reported at the beginning of January in 1938. Statements for Jan. 1 of the present year were furnished by 11,210 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 1,041,042; as compared with 1,097,953 at Dec. 1, 1938, this was a reduction of 56,911 persons, or 5.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at Jan. 1 stood at 108.1, as compared with 114.0 at Dec. 1, and 113.4 at the beginning of January in 1938. The falling-off in the latter comparison was 4.7 p.c., but the index at the latest date was 4.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the Jan. 1, 1939, index was 112.3, compared with 111.3 at Dec. 1, when a less-than-normal reduction in employment had also been recorded. The seasonally-corrected index at the beginning of January was higher than in any other month since February, 1938.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, (1926-100):- 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last eighteen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in transportation, construction and manufacturing; the losses in personnel reported by the employers co-operating in these industries were as follows: transportation, 6,229 or 6.1 p.c.; construction, 19,700 or 14.5 p.c., and manufacturing, 29,537 or 5.3 p.c. These reductions, though they involved the release of a considerable number of persons, were less-than-average in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

The decline in manufacturing constituted not quite 52 p.c. of the total decrease indicated in all industries at Jan. 1, 1939, as compared with an average proportion of 56.2 p.c. in the period since 1920. The year-end recession in manufacturing has in former years invariably been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the contraction noted at Jan. 1. The largest losses in manufacturing at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works, but the tendency was generally downward except in tobacco factories, which showed important seasonal improvement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in transportation and construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, communications and wholesale trade. The falling-off in logging rather exceeded the averages indicated at Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1938. On the other hand, there was a moderate gain in hotels and restaurants; the track departments of the railways reported somewhat larger staffs due to maintenance work, while retail trade showed substantial improvement. The increase in the last-named was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the average gain at Jan. 1 in the experience

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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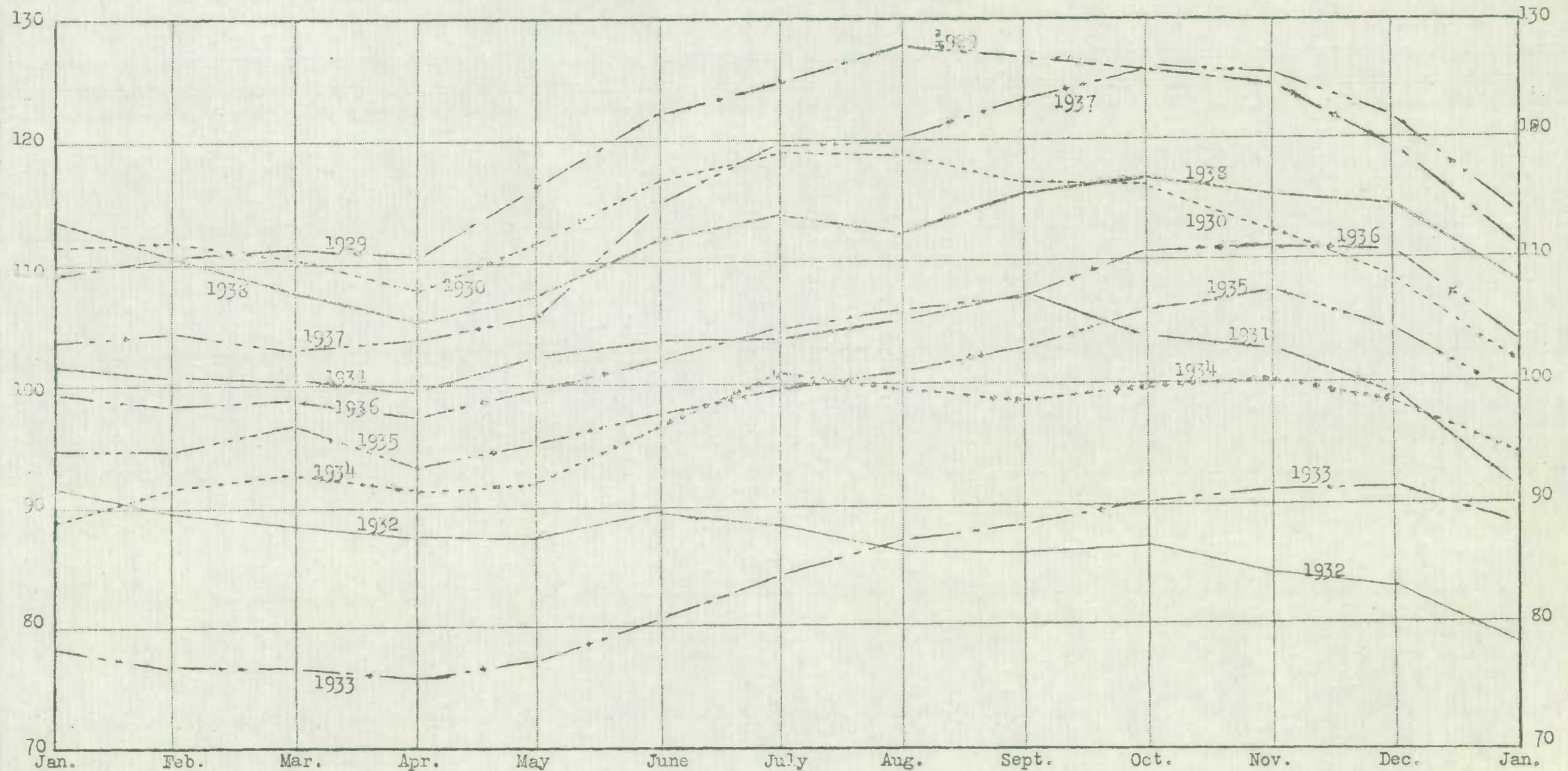
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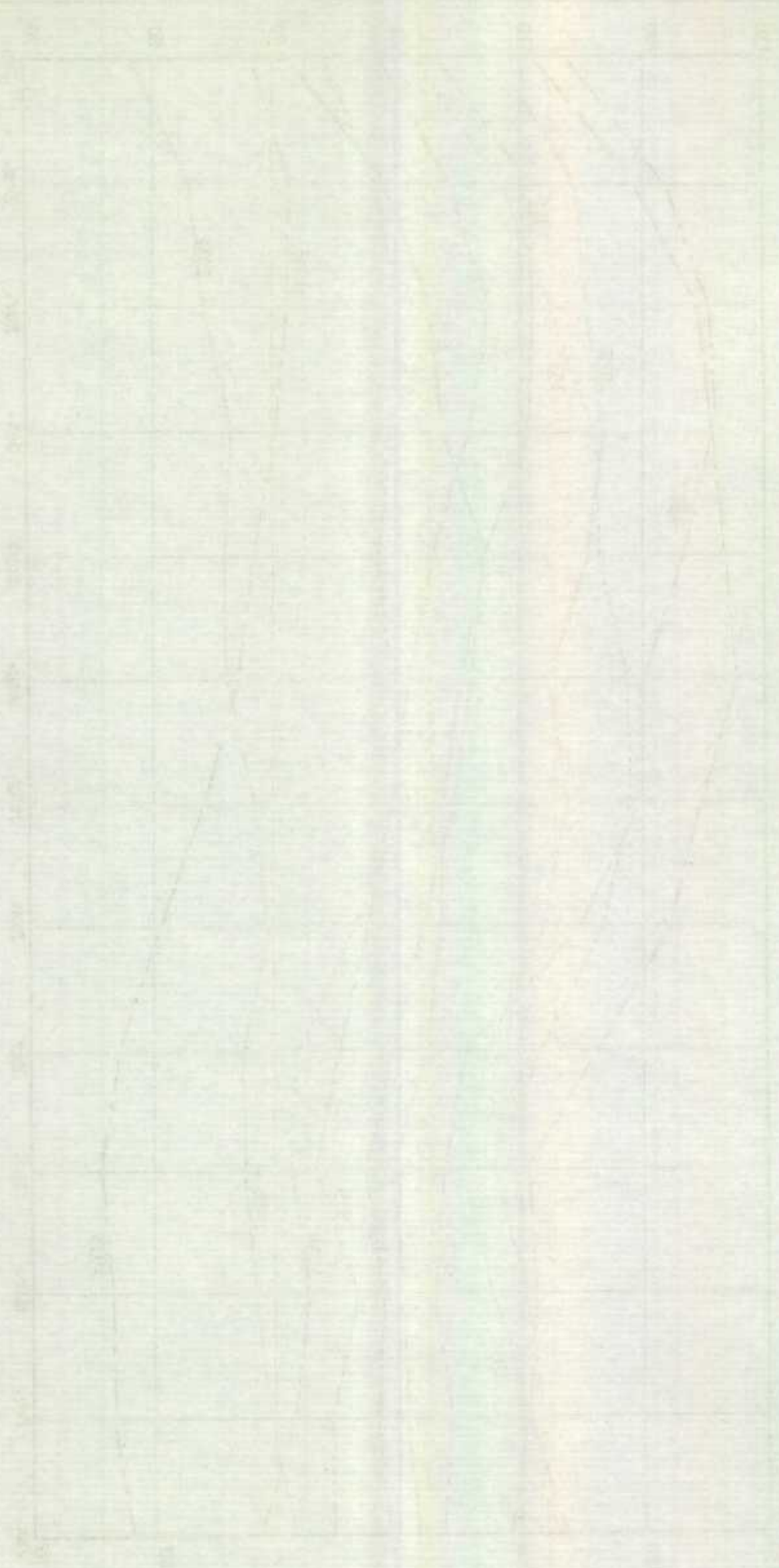


Chart 2.— Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1925 as 100.

After the treatment of the soil with the fungicide, the yield of the crop was increased by 15% and the number of insects was reduced by 20%.





of past years.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

For Jan. 1, 1938, 10,437 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,081,471 men and women; as compared with 1,159,759 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 78,288 or 6.8 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for November) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in November of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in November of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any November in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for November, 1937, and being also higher than in November, 1936. As compared with October, 1938, there was a seasonal increase of some 20,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for November, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

| November | : Total Estimated Number<br>: of Wage-earners<br>: (in thousands) | : Estimated Number of Wage-<br>: earners in employment<br>: (in thousands) | : Estimated Number of Wage-<br>: earners unemployed<br>: (in thousands) |
|----------|---|--|---|
| 1938     | 2,744   | 2,346  | 398   |
| 1937     | 2,795   | 2,504  | 291   |
| 1936     | 2,645   | 2,267  | 378   |
| 1935     | 2,577   | 2,154  | 423   |
| 1934     | 2,530   | 2,037  | 493   |
| 1933     | 2,527   | 1,943  | 584   |
| 1932     | 2,436   | 1,764  | 672   |
| 1931     | 2,561   | 2,051  | 510   |
| 1930     | 2,620   | 2,230  | 390   |
| 1929     | 2,621   | 2,443  | 178   |
| 1928     | 2,462   | 2,391  | 71  |

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island recorded seasonally reduced activity; the moderate gain indicated there was mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways. Employment in three of the five economic areas was quieter than at the beginning of January of last year, the exceptions being the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where little general change was shown in that comparison. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general level of employment was higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years. In the Maritimes, the index was fractionally lower than at Jan. 1, 1937, although it was higher than at the same date in other years since 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1 occurred in manufacturing and construction; within the former, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the re-opening of the winter ports. Increased activity in the track-maintenance departments of the railways caused an increase in employment in Prince Edward Island, but there was a small loss in Nova Scotia and a somewhat larger falling-off in New Brunswick. Statements were received from 805 firms employing 80,157 persons; compared with 80,619 at the beginning of December. While the general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character,

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It also includes a brief history of the organization and a list of the members of the committee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project is a study of the economic conditions of the country. It is a part of a larger program of research on the economic development of the country. The study is being conducted by a committee of experts in the field of economics.

The committee has been formed to study the economic conditions of the country and to make recommendations on how to improve them. The committee has held several meetings and has collected a large amount of data. It is now in the process of analyzing this data and preparing a report.

The report will be presented to the government and will be used as a basis for making decisions on economic policy.

The committee is grateful for the assistance of the government and the public in carrying out this project.

| Year              | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Population        | 100  | 105  | 110  | 115  | 120  |
| GDP               | 200  | 210  | 220  | 230  | 240  |
| Per Capita Income | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | 2400 |

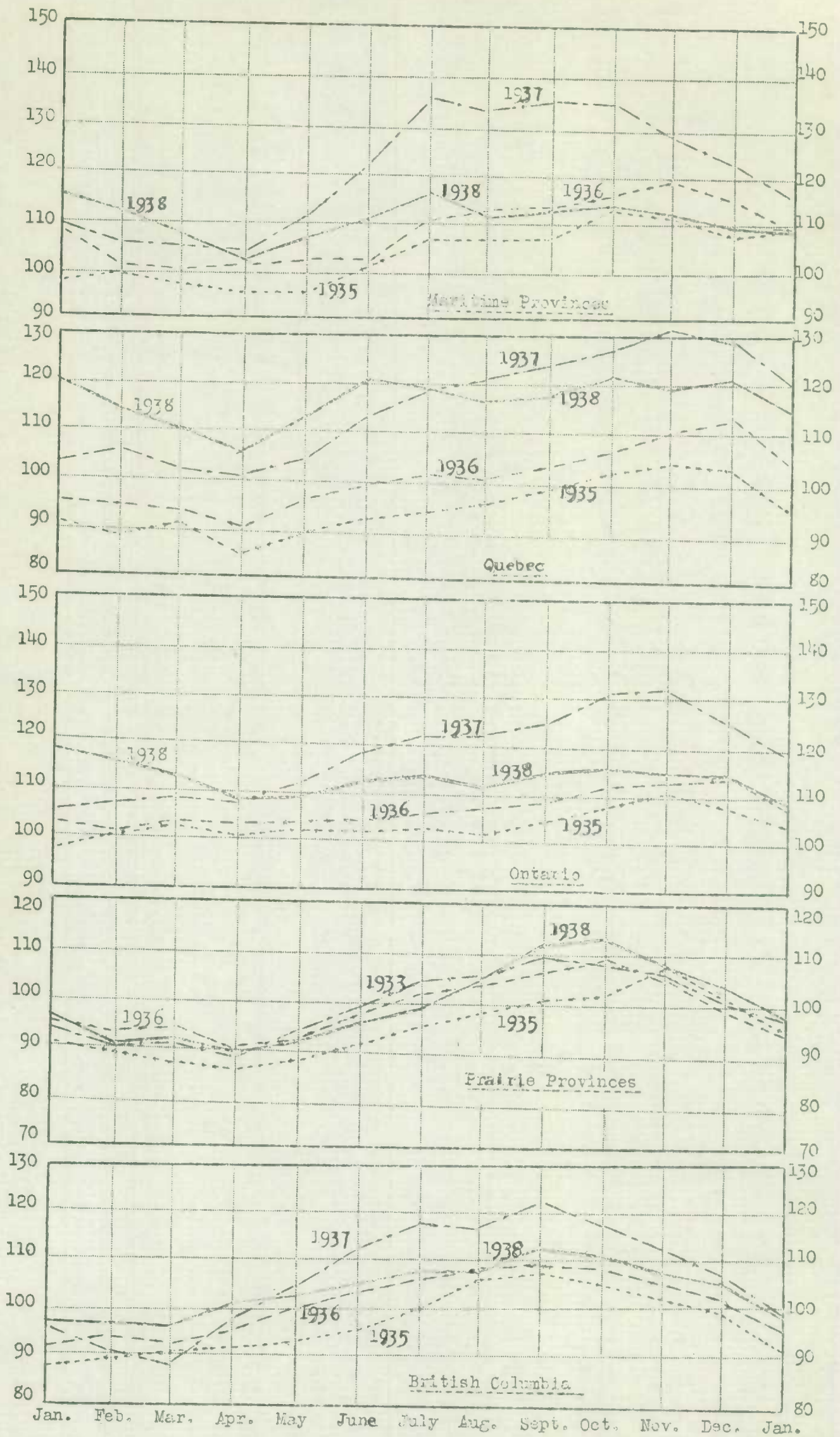
CONCLUSIONS

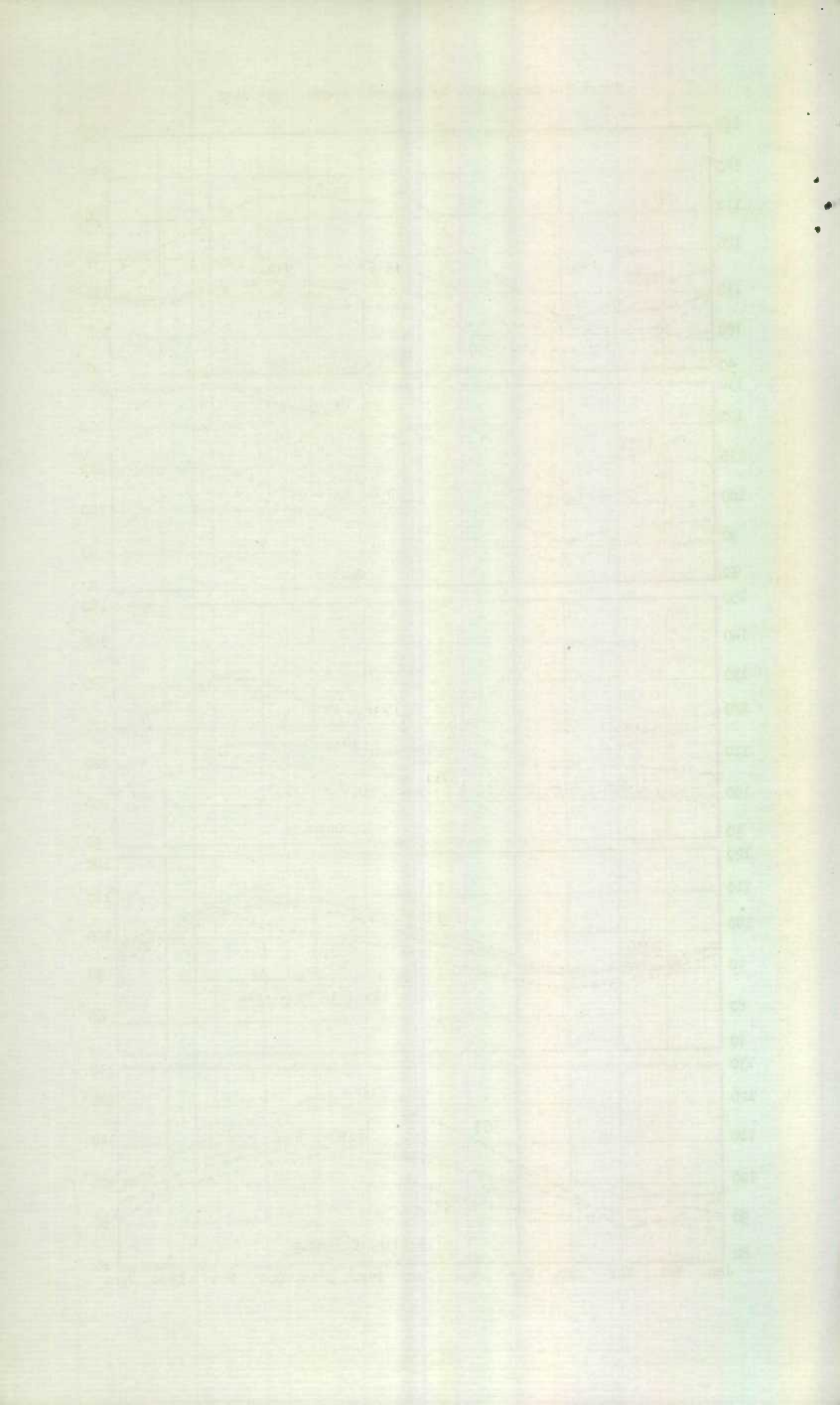
The study has shown that the economic conditions of the country are generally poor. There is a need for more investment in infrastructure and education. The government should take steps to improve the economic situation.

The committee recommends that the government should increase its spending on infrastructure and education. It also recommends that the government should encourage private investment in the economy. These steps are necessary to improve the economic conditions of the country.



Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.







it was smaller than the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1938, and was very considerably less than that noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was 5.7 p.c. higher than at the latest date. The following shows the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

| Provinces     | Index Numbers (1926=100). |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |        |        |       |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
|               | Relative Weight           |       | Jan.1 | Dec.1 | Nov.1 | Oct.1 | Sept.1 | Aug.1 | July 1 | June 1 | Jan.1 |
|               | 1939                      | 1939  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938   | 1938  | 1938   | 1938   | 1938  |
| P.E.Island    | 2.2                       | 92.2  | 85.4  | 95.0  | 106.6 | 112.7 | 99.2   | 104.6 | 82.0   | 73.2   |       |
| Nova Scotia   | 59.2                      | 121.0 | 121.5 | 123.6 | 124.4 | 122.2 | 118.3  | 126.6 | 122.5  | 118.3  |       |
| New Brunswick | 38.6                      | 95.8  | 97.2  | 100.3 | 102.8 | 102.4 | 106.6  | 105.4 | 98.6   | 115.3  |       |
| Maritimes     | 100.0                     | 109.2 | 109.8 | 112.6 | 114.5 | 113.2 | 112.6  | 116.7 | 110.9  | 115.8  |       |

A total of 718 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1938, showing payrolls aggregating 83,692 workers, compared with 88,484 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment indicated in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, being also decidedly smaller than the loss noted at Jan. 1, 1938. The index, at 114.9 at the latest date, was, however, 4.1 p.c. lower than at the beginning of 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,815 co-operating employers aggregated 325,598 workers, as against 344,908 at Dec. 1, 1938.

For Jan. 1, 1938, 2,511 firms had reported a staff of 333,464 men and women, compared with 361,018 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 119.7.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity of a seasonal character was indicated in tobacco works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 426,576 persons was employed by the 4,875 firms whose returns were received, and who had 448,885 employees at Dec. 1. This loss of 22,309 persons, or five p.c., was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than the reduction which took place at the same date of last year. The index, at 108.8 at the latest date, was 7.4 p.c. lower than that of 117.5 at Jan. 1, 1938, but it was higher than at the beginning of January in other years since 1930. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1938, had numbered 4,620 and their employees, 458,090, as compared with 490,242 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a larger scale than at the opening of 1938 were noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1939, when statistics were tabulated from 1,594 employers of 124,563 workers, or 8,193 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage also exceeded that average loss at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 97.1, as compared with 96.2 at Jan. 1, 1938. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1939; in the first-named division, the largest losses were in food, leather and textile plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:-

| Provinces    | Index Numbers (1926=100). |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |        |        |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|              | Relative Weight           |       | Jan.1 | Dec.1 | Nov.1 | Oct.1 | Sept.1 | Aug.1 | July 1 | June 1 |
|              | 1939                      | 1939  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938  | 1938   | 1938  | 1938   | 1938   |
| Manitoba     | 45.3                      | 91.8  | 95.4  | 97.6  | 100.1 | 100.6 | 97.3   | 96.5  | 93.7   | 92.4   |
| Saskatchewan | 21.3                      | 99.2  | 114.1 | 132.2 | 142.0 | 136.2 | 116.1  | 102.9 | 100.2  | 97.8   |
| Alberta      | 33.4                      | 103.8 | 108.9 | 108.1 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 109.2  | 102.9 | 100.1  | 100.8  |
| Prairies     | 100.0                     | 97.1  | 103.5 | 108.1 | 113.2 | 112.2 | 104.9  | 99.8  | 97.0   | 96.2   |

For Jan. 1, 1938, 1,504 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 122,786, which was smaller by 5,565 than in the preceding month.







British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, but it rather exceeded the average decline at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1938. The 1,121 establishments furnishing data reported 84,147 employees at the date under review, as against 90,785 at Dec. 1, 1938. Lumber and food factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most pronounced. Communications, services and retail trade, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was much the same as at Jan. 1, 1938, when the 1,081 co-operating establishments had employed 83,228 men and women; the index then stood at 97.8, compared with 98.0 at the opening of 1939.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City and Windsor. In Montreal, Quebec and Windsor, employment was rather brisker than at Jan. 1, 1938; in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver the indexes were slightly lower, while Hamilton showed a considerable reduction in that comparison. Except in Hamilton and Winnipeg, employment in these centres was slightly more active than at Jan. 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years.

Montreal.- The recession in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1938, but it was nevertheless smaller than the average decline at that date in the period for which statistics are available. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,628 establishments with 154,710 employees, as compared with 163,750 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile and leather plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, employment on the streets and roads and in retail trade was more active, the gains in the latter being considerable. The index, at 100.4, was 1.4 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1938, when 1,415 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 148,791 persons, compared with 156,798 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Shipping reported a seasonal contraction; manufacturing showed a slight gain on the whole, while services and trade also afforded more employment. The 202 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 16,533 persons at Dec. 1, to 16,598 at the beginning of January. This advance was rather smaller than that noted at Jan. 1, 1938, but compared favourably with the average decline noted at Jan. 1 in preceding years of the record. The 178 establishments making returns for the beginning of January, 1938, had employed 13,369 men and women, and the index then was considerably lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at Jan. 1, 1939, than at the same date in 1938, and the decrease was also below the average at the beginning of January in the years for which data are on record. The index, at 107.3, was, however, slightly lower than at Jan. 1 of last year, when it stood at 108.4. As compared with December, there were important losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while retail stores reported pronounced, seasonal improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,648 employers with 135,660 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 137,648 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,566 firms had employed 134,860 men and women, a decline of 4,368 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.- A moderate falling-off was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession, and building was also slacker. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 215 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 14,028 persons, as compared with 14,217 in the preceding month. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was fractionally higher. Statements had then been furnished by 204 employers with a combined payroll of 13,923.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 310 firms in Hamilton employing 31,489 workers, as against 32,941 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and food factories; construction was rather dull, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At Jan. 1, 1938, the 294 co-operating establishments had reported 35,390 men and women on their staffs, and the index was nearly twelve points higher.







Windsor.- There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the iron and steel industries.) Trade was also brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation were quieter than at Dec. 1. Returns were compiled from 191 employers with 20,639 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,375 in the preceding month. Activity was rather greater than at Jan. 1, 1938, when a reduction had been reported by the 180 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 20,160 employees.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and trade declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes on the whole; within the former, the losses in food, textile and leather factories were largest. The 503 co-operating establishments reported 39,070 employees, compared with 40,796 in the preceding month. This contraction involved more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1938. The index then was slightly higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 492 employers of 39,668 men and women.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 472 firms employing 34,808 persons, as compared with 36,055 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, and the index then was 1.6 points higher. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and non-ferrous metal divisions, and construction and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1938, 462 establishments had reported 35,128 men and women on their paylists, compared with 35,476 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was below the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last eighteen years, there being as compared with Dec. 1 a loss of 5.3 p.c., while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been 7.5 p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb.1), to rather less than 50 p.c. of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1939, numbered 6,213 and their payrolls aggregated 532,012, compared with 561,549 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 110.1 in the preceding month to 104.3 at the date under review. As compared with 108.6 at Jan. 1, 1938, there was a falling-off of four p.c., but the latest index was nearly two p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also higher than in January of other years since 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for Jan. 1, 1939, was practically unchanged, at 111.3, compared with 111.4 at Dec. 1; the factors used in making this adjustment reflect the experience of the years, 1929-1937, which differs slightly from that of the period, 1921-1938, as mentioned above.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but the fur, leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1928 are as follows:- 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3 and 1928, 97.9.

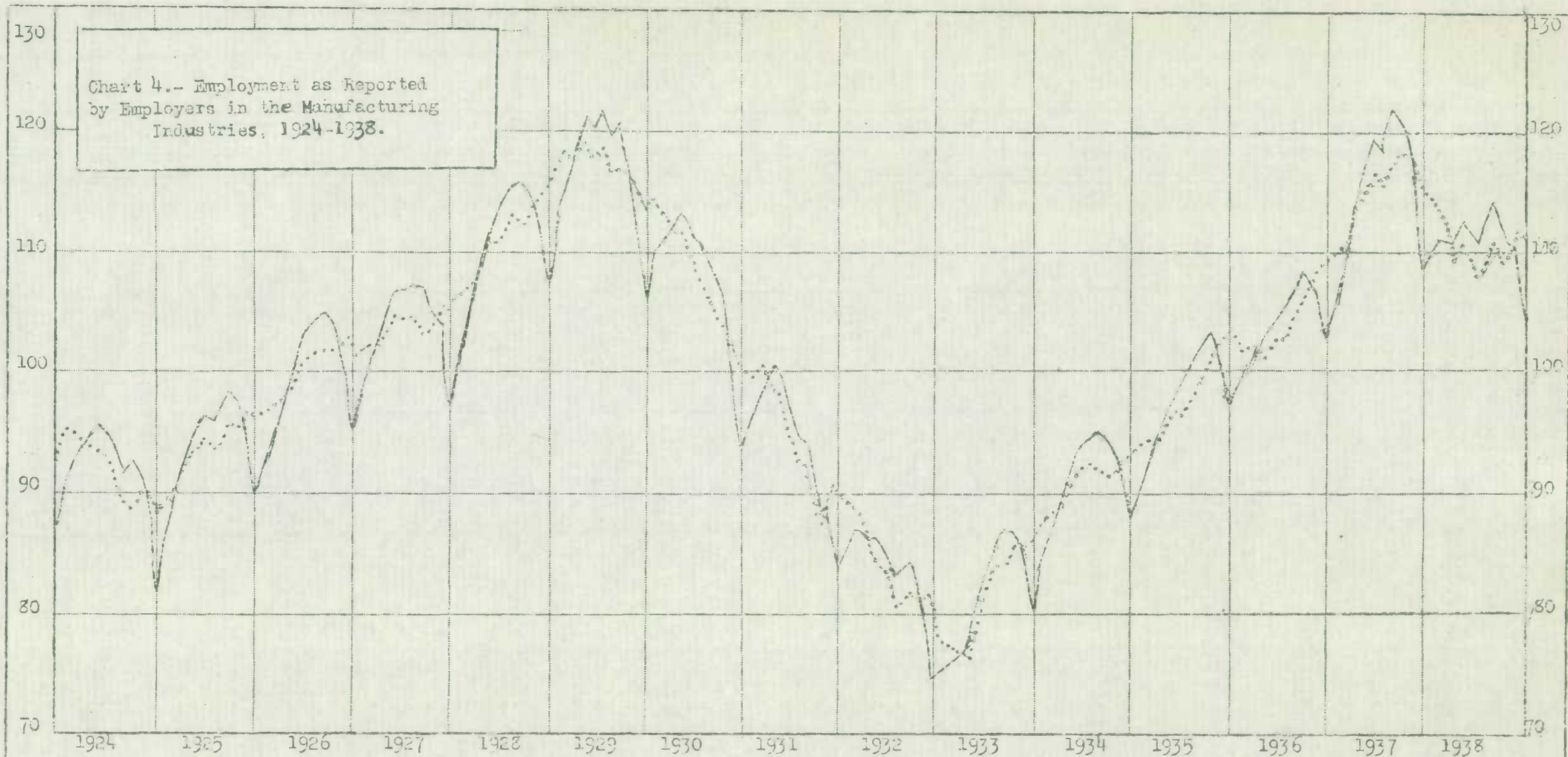
The 5,997 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1938 had employed 552,144 men and women, a decline of 38,836 or 6.6 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable decline at Jan.1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in smaller volume than in January of 1938 or any other year since 1933; the index stood at 150.6, compared with 166.4 at Dec. 1, 1938, and 323.6 at Jan. 1, 1938. A combined working force of 43,535 was reported by the









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.





406 co-operating firms, who had 48,049 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia large reductions in staff were noted.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, in which there was a moderate advance. Returns were received from 438 operators with 74,252 workers, compared with 75,608 at Dec. 1. A much greater decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1938, and employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 160.4 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a lower level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,441 in the preceding month to 22,241 at Jan. 1, 1939.

Transportation.- The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a much larger scale than that noted at the same date in 1938, but approximated the average shrinkage at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index, at 79.9, was lower than at Jan. 1, 1938, when it stood at 82.0. There were reductions at the date under review in all branches of transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being most pronounced. Information was received from 496 employers, who reported 96,544 workers, as compared with 102,773 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the employment loss in construction at the date under review was below the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted not quite 35 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of nearly 28 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 96.4, was many points higher than at the beginning of January, 1938, when a decidedly larger falling-off had been reported. Statements for Jan. 1, 1939, were tabulated from 1,269 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 115,746, as compared with 135,446 at Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed considerable curtailment, while work in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways was more active.

Services.- Practically no change on the whole was indicated in the service group at Jan. 1, improvement in hotels and restaurants being offset by declines in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 565 firms in this division reported 28,701 employees, as compared with 28,687 in the preceding month. An advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1938, and the index was then fractionally higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 131.7.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being above the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 1,737 co-operating employers had 128,011 persons on their staffs, compared with 123,400 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 144.8, as compared with 139.7 in the preceding month, and 141.7 at the same date in 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment between Oct. 17 and Nov. 14, partly due to seasonal causes, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". It is provisionally estimated that at Nov. 14, 1938, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000; this was 36,000 less than at Oct. 17, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at Nov. 25, 1937. Among those insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Nov. 14, 1938, was 13.0, as compared with 12.7 at Oct. 17, 1938, and 10.9 at Nov. 15, 1937. Among insured persons of all classes, (including those in agricultural and domestic services), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Nov. 14, 1938, was 12.7 p.c., compared with 12.3 p.c. at Oct. 17. For Nov. 15, 1937, the percentage, excluding the classes (mainly domestic workers,) brought into insurance in April, 1938, was 10.6.







EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in non-agricultural industries continued to rise in November, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Re-employment since last June, including the November gain of approximately 30,000 workers, has returned about 1,000,000 persons to jobs. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies.

Approximately 150,000 workers found employment in November in retail and wholesale trade factories, bituminous coal and metal mines, and brokerage offices. These gains were partially offset by declines, largely seasonal, on the railroads, which laid off 16,000 men, in water transportation, public and private building construction, in services and other non-manufacturing industries, and in casual work.

Factory employment and payrolls continued to rise. The gain of 1.2 p.c. in employment indicates the re-employment of approximately 90,000 factory workers between mid-October and mid-November. The rise was particularly significant as an indication of recovery in industrial activity, since factory employment usually declines by 1.5 p.c. and payrolls by 3.2 p.c. from October to November. The uninterrupted succession of increases since June has raised the Bureau of Labor Statistics' factory employment index for November to 90.6 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, the highest level since December, 1937. As compared with November, 1937, however, employment was 10.4 p.c. lower.

The November gain of 0.2 p.c. in factory payrolls represents an increase of \$350,000 in weekly pay checks of factory wage-earners, and is noteworthy not only because it is contra-seasonal but also because the national observance of Armistice Day for the first time would be expected to result in a relatively greater decline than in previous years. The Bureau's factory payroll index for November (84.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average), stands above the level of any month since December, 1937, but is 9.5 p.c. below the level of November, 1937.

Fifty-six of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed reported employment gains from October to November and 43 reported larger payrolls. The major portion of the increase was in the durable goods group, in which employment rose by 3.8 p.c. In the nondurable goods group, employment declined 0.7 p.c., largely because of seasonal recessions in canning, in the clothing and shoe industries, and in confectionery.

The following are the more important manufacturing industries in which substantial employment gains were shown: automobiles, steel mills, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, meat-packing, wirework and radios. Seasonal curtailment, resulting in substantial declines in employment, were reported by the following manufacturing industries: canning, women's clothing, shoes, men's clothing, sawmills, millinery, stoves and confectionery.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, employment in retail stores showed the largest increase; wholesale trade establishments also expanded employment in November. Anthracite mines were slacker while bituminous coal and metal mines continued to expand their forces; employment in public utilities showed slight decreases. Telephone and telegraph companies reported a decline of 0.7 p.c., power and light companies 0.5 p.c., and electric railroad and motor bus companies 0.2 p.c. Dyeing and cleaning firms reported a large seasonal recession of 4.1 p.c. in employment. Year-round hotels and laundries reported smaller seasonal declines of less than one p.c. Employment in the private building construction industry decreased less than seasonally, by 4.1 p.c., and payrolls declined 7.8 p.c., according to reports received from 13,057 contractors employing over 108,000 workers.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State showed a contra-seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the level of employment approximated that indicated in December, 1937, while payrolls were two p.c. higher.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,781 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 265,083 persons in November, an increase of 0.2 p.c. as compared with October. As compared with November, 1937, there was a decline in employment of 3.3 p.c. The most pronounced advances from the preceding month occurred in cotton, woollen and worsted, dyeing and finishing textiles and machinery factories, while boot and shoe, clothing and confectionery manufacturing showed the largest losses.

Illinois.- There was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 p.c. in the employment afforded by 6,847 establishments in Illinois from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, according to the Illinois Department of Labor. Improvement was reported in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.







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

|              | Canada | Maritime<br>Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie<br>Provinces | British<br>Columbia |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 95.9   | 101.8                 | 93.6   | 96.8    | 99.9                 | 87.7                |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 100.7  | 97.1                  | 99.6   | 101.9   | 107.5                | 91.4                |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 109.1  | 103.3                 | 103.3  | 113.8   | 116.6                | 100.4               |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 111.2  | 113.6                 | 107.4  | 116.1   | 111.0                | 99.1                |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 101.7  | 119.3                 | 99.3   | 100.1   | 106.4                | 94.1                |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 91.6   | 111.1                 | 86.3   | 93.8    | 92.8                 | 80.6                |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 78.5   | 80.1                  | 77.8   | 78.8    | 84.4                 | 69.7                |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88.6   | 97.0                  | 86.3   | 91.2    | 86.4                 | 80.4                |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94.4   | 99.0                  | 91.3   | 98.0    | 91.2                 | 88.8                |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99.1   | 108.1                 | 95.5   | 102.7   | 95.1                 | 92.4                |
| Feb. 1       | 98.4   | 102.2                 | 95.2   | 102.4   | 93.7                 | 94.1                |
| Mar. 1       | 98.9   | 101.7                 | 95.1   | 103.8   | 95.1                 | 92.4                |
| Apr. 1       | 97.4   | 101.8                 | 91.4   | 103.4   | 90.5                 | 95.9                |
| May 1        | 99.5   | 103.4                 | 96.4   | 103.4   | 92.7                 | 99.0                |
| June 1       | 102.0  | 103.4                 | 99.8   | 104.7   | 97.7                 | 102.2               |
| July 1       | 104.6  | 111.7                 | 101.6  | 106.2   | 101.9                | 104.8               |
| Aug. 1       | 105.6  | 113.9                 | 101.3  | 107.1   | 103.9                | 107.9               |
| Sept. 1      | 107.1  | 114.4                 | 103.0  | 108.1   | 107.4                | 109.3               |
| Oct. 1       | 110.1  | 117.9                 | 106.0  | 112.6   | 108.6                | 108.1               |
| Nov. 1       | 111.0  | 119.4                 | 110.3  | 112.8   | 106.0                | 105.4               |
| Dec. 1       | 110.1  | 115.3                 | 112.6  | 112.9   | 98.6                 | 101.5               |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 103.8  | 109.5                 | 104.0  | 107.5   | 94.2                 | 95.4                |
| Feb. 1       | 104.1  | 107.5                 | 106.7  | 108.4   | 91.4                 | 91.3                |
| Mar. 1       | 102.8  | 106.6                 | 102.5  | 108.9   | 91.3                 | 89.2                |
| Apr. 1       | 103.0  | 105.4                 | 102.2  | 108.8   | 89.4                 | 97.5                |
| May 1        | 106.3  | 110.7                 | 105.2  | 111.2   | 93.2                 | 103.4               |
| June 1       | 114.3  | 122.0                 | 113.6  | 118.8   | 99.3                 | 112.2               |
| July 1       | 119.1  | 135.8                 | 118.0  | 122.2   | 104.0                | 117.1               |
| Aug. 1       | 120.0  | 134.3                 | 120.8  | 122.2   | 105.6                | 116.9               |
| Sept. 1      | 123.2  | 135.4                 | 124.5  | 125.0   | 109.4                | 121.2               |
| Oct. 1       | 125.7  | 134.9                 | 127.3  | 130.4   | 107.6                | 117.9               |
| Nov. 1       | 125.2  | 127.3                 | 130.5  | 130.4   | 106.2                | 111.5               |
| Dec. 1       | 121.6  | 122.5                 | 129.6  | 125.8   | 100.5                | 107.5               |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 113.4  | 115.8                 | 119.7  | 117.5   | 96.2                 | 97.8                |
| Feb. 1       | 110.4  | 112.3                 | 114.5  | 116.2   | 91.7                 | 96.4                |
| Mar. 1       | 107.8  | 108.3                 | 110.1  | 113.7   | 92.2                 | 96.2                |
| Apr. 1       | 105.0  | 103.6                 | 107.4  | 109.6   | 89.4                 | 100.2               |
| May 1        | 107.4  | 107.3                 | 112.6  | 109.9   | 91.5                 | 102.8               |
| June 1       | 111.9  | 110.9                 | 120.4  | 112.5   | 97.0                 | 105.1               |
| July 1       | 113.5  | 116.7                 | 119.9  | 114.0   | 99.8                 | 108.0               |
| Aug. 1       | 112.1  | 112.6                 | 117.8  | 111.2   | 104.9                | 107.1               |
| Sept. 1      | 115.1  | 113.2                 | 118.1  | 115.0   | 112.2                | 112.0               |
| Oct. 1       | 116.7  | 114.5                 | 121.6  | 115.8   | 113.2                | 111.3               |
| Nov. 1       | 114.6  | 112.6                 | 119.7  | 115.0   | 108.1                | 107.5               |
| Dec. 1       | 114.0  | 109.8                 | 121.7  | 114.4   | 103.5                | 105.8               |
| Jan. 1, 1939 | 108.1  | 109.2                 | 114.9  | 108.8   | 97.1                 | 98.0                |

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1939.

100.0      8.0      31.2      40.9      11.9      8.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.





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

|              | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 93.7     | 102.0  | 99.7    | 93.0   | 98.0     | 57.5    | 101.6    | 92.9      |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 98.6     | 109.3  | 105.1   | 105.1  | 96.8     | 83.1    | 109.2    | 94.2      |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 104.6    | 114.7  | 115.5   | 107.8  | 116.7    | 137.5   | 109.9    | 102.9     |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 107.2    | 123.4  | 117.6   | 119.1  | 123.8    | 116.5   | 109.9    | 104.2     |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 102.4    | 127.0  | 107.5   | 112.6  | 103.5    | 89.4    | 98.2     | 107.0     |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 88.0     | 100.8  | 99.6    | 108.9  | 91.3     | 83.5    | 92.5     | 91.1      |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 77.5     | 92.6   | 86.5    | 85.8   | 70.7     | 63.9    | 80.8     | 82.5      |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 78.0     | 86.5   | 90.0    | 95.8   | 77.1     | 76.5    | 81.1     | 82.2      |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 84.8     | 88.9   | 95.8    | 97.5   | 83.0     | 88.4    | 85.6     | 88.7      |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86.4     | 93.5   | 100.6   | 103.2  | 95.7     | 116.4   | 91.9     | 97.2      |
| Feb. 1       | 87.6     | 92.0   | 96.4    | 99.5   | 96.8     | 120.0   | 91.2     | 97.8      |
| Mar. 1       | 87.5     | 93.3   | 97.8    | 101.4  | 97.1     | 117.7   | 94.1     | 96.9      |
| Apr. 1       | 88.3     | 91.7   | 98.7    | 103.1  | 96.8     | 131.2   | 88.1     | 100.1     |
| May 1        | 92.7     | 95.8   | 100.2   | 107.7  | 98.1     | 136.1   | 87.3     | 101.9     |
| June 1       | 93.7     | 96.8   | 101.1   | 108.2  | 97.6     | 123.2   | 90.9     | 103.8     |
| July 1       | 93.5     | 94.5   | 101.4   | 110.0  | 99.4     | 113.0   | 92.7     | 106.0     |
| Aug. 1       | 92.2     | 96.5   | 101.3   | 107.4  | 99.8     | 115.1   | 93.8     | 109.2     |
| Sept. 1      | 94.3     | 97.9   | 103.4   | 111.2  | 97.7     | 106.9   | 92.9     | 110.0     |
| Oct. 1       | 95.6     | 98.1   | 105.5   | 110.9  | 98.0     | 120.3   | 95.3     | 109.1     |
| Nov. 1       | 94.6     | 97.1   | 105.9   | 108.8  | 100.4    | 126.1   | 94.9     | 107.0     |
| Dec. 1       | 98.3     | 95.2   | 105.7   | 104.3  | 101.7    | 129.4   | 94.7     | 106.0     |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 90.4     | 92.0   | 103.4   | 102.8  | 99.0     | 137.1   | 92.4     | 105.3     |
| Feb. 1       | 91.8     | 91.7   | 101.9   | 98.8   | 101.7    | 145.2   | 89.4     | 104.7     |
| Mar. 1       | 92.6     | 92.7   | 103.2   | 99.8   | 103.7    | 146.8   | 90.8     | 103.8     |
| Apr. 1       | 96.8     | 93.3   | 105.8   | 101.9  | 108.2    | 151.4   | 91.6     | 104.4     |
| May 1        | 101.1    | 97.6   | 107.4   | 106.6  | 111.9    | 152.9   | 93.5     | 105.6     |
| June 1       | 105.2    | 101.6  | 108.7   | 111.8  | 114.2    | 153.1   | 96.5     | 110.8     |
| July 1       | 105.5    | 106.4  | 109.5   | 114.9  | 116.3    | 149.8   | 99.2     | 114.8     |
| Aug. 1       | 105.2    | 108.6  | 107.8   | 112.7  | 117.7    | 135.0   | 97.6     | 117.3     |
| Sept. 1      | 107.6    | 110.0  | 110.0   | 113.7  | 119.4    | 132.2   | 98.8     | 119.6     |
| Oct. 1       | 107.4    | 107.2  | 112.6   | 114.4  | 117.3    | 146.2   | 97.6     | 117.9     |
| Nov. 1       | 106.4    | 103.8  | 112.7   | 111.7  | 119.4    | 154.1   | 98.0     | 115.0     |
| Dec. 1       | 104.3    | 99.3   | 111.9   | 105.2  | 116.2    | 153.1   | 95.4     | 109.5     |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 99.0     | 100.0  | 108.4   | 104.9  | 109.8    | 147.8   | 92.0     | 108.4     |
| Feb. 1       | 97.5     | 97.9   | 106.1   | 101.4  | 107.9    | 154.3   | 89.3     | 105.3     |
| Mar. 1       | 98.5     | 99.7   | 105.6   | 99.7   | 106.1    | 153.1   | 89.6     | 104.2     |
| Apr. 1       | 100.6    | 100.4  | 106.0   | 101.7  | 106.4    | 148.9   | 89.6     | 104.6     |
| May 1        | 104.5    | 103.8  | 106.3   | 103.0  | 107.2    | 148.9   | 91.6     | 105.9     |
| June 1       | 107.3    | 103.8  | 106.7   | 106.3  | 106.6    | 146.0   | 92.8     | 106.4     |
| July 1       | 106.4    | 109.1  | 107.4   | 106.8  | 109.9    | 128.8   | 95.2     | 111.0     |
| Aug. 1       | 104.7    | 109.6  | 105.6   | 107.7  | 108.3    | 105.2   | 95.2     | 112.2     |
| Sept. 1      | 106.6    | 110.2  | 108.1   | 109.0  | 109.2    | 121.1   | 96.5     | 114.9     |
| Oct. 1       | 108.2    | 117.1  | 109.4   | 108.3  | 104.1    | 126.7   | 96.3     | 114.7     |
| Nov. 1       | 107.1    | 119.1  | 109.6   | 106.1  | 103.8    | 130.6   | 94.7     | 110.4     |
| Dec. 1       | 106.2    | 119.2  | 108.8   | 105.6  | 102.4    | 148.2   | 94.6     | 110.6     |
| Jan. 1, 1939 | 100.4    | 119.7  | 107.3   | 104.3  | 97.9     | 150.2   | 90.6     | 106.8     |

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1939.

14.9      1.6      13.0      1.4      3.0      2.0      3.8      3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.





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

|              | All Industries | Manf. | Log.  | Min.  | Comm. | Trans. | Constr. | Serv. | Trade |
|--------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 95.9           | 94.7  | 136.1 | 104.7 | 99.6  | 99.1   | 73.1    | 96.7  | 109.9 |
| Jan. 1, 1928 | 100.7          | 97.9  | 163.2 | 112.6 | 102.9 | 99.4   | 78.6    | 105.3 | 120.4 |
| Jan. 1, 1929 | 109.1          | 107.3 | 171.0 | 116.2 | 112.6 | 102.6  | 87.4    | 118.0 | 128.5 |
| Jan. 1, 1930 | 111.2          | 106.5 | 200.2 | 122.5 | 128.2 | 101.9  | 92.7    | 123.5 | 133.8 |
| Jan. 1, 1931 | 101.7          | 93.7  | 107.6 | 114.4 | 110.6 | 95.9   | 110.7   | 123.2 | 132.9 |
| Jan. 1, 1932 | 91.6           | 83.9  | 68.7  | 105.1 | 98.1  | 85.6   | 104.8   | 114.4 | 125.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1933 | 78.5           | 74.4  | 74.5  | 96.9  | 87.5  | 78.3   | 58.5    | 102.2 | 119.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88.6           | 80.0  | 168.8 | 106.8 | 78.4  | 76.3   | 88.1    | 109.8 | 122.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94.4           | 87.4  | 181.3 | 119.1 | 78.6  | 76.2   | 87.9    | 115.2 | 130.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99.1           | 96.8  | 183.4 | 129.9 | 79.3  | 77.9   | 74.8    | 118.0 | 135.9 |
| Feb. 1       | 98.4           | 98.5  | 173.1 | 129.4 | 77.2  | 78.2   | 74.4    | 116.4 | 121.6 |
| Mar. 1       | 98.9           | 99.5  | 147.0 | 129.1 | 77.7  | 78.9   | 78.2    | 117.5 | 123.1 |
| Apr. 1       | 97.4           | 101.1 | 102.6 | 128.2 | 77.7  | 78.5   | 71.8    | 118.5 | 121.0 |
| May 1        | 99.5           | 102.7 | 88.6  | 127.4 | 78.4  | 82.8   | 79.4    | 120.4 | 123.3 |
| June 1       | 102.0          | 103.4 | 94.1  | 132.1 | 80.0  | 85.4   | 87.0    | 123.0 | 127.1 |
| July 1       | 104.6          | 104.7 | 93.4  | 134.1 | 82.4  | 87.1   | 97.4    | 131.7 | 127.3 |
| Aug. 1       | 105.6          | 104.9 | 85.0  | 137.9 | 84.1  | 88.7   | 102.9   | 135.8 | 126.3 |
| Sept. 1      | 107.1          | 105.9 | 82.7  | 140.2 | 86.0  | 89.4   | 109.0   | 137.5 | 126.3 |
| Oct. 1       | 110.1          | 109.0 | 141.7 | 147.9 | 84.6  | 88.3   | 103.9   | 127.4 | 129.6 |
| Nov. 1       | 111.0          | 107.7 | 206.9 | 151.8 | 83.1  | 87.1   | 99.6    | 124.9 | 132.0 |
| Dec. 1       | 110.1          | 107.0 | 265.7 | 150.3 | 81.7  | 86.5   | 80.1    | 122.4 | 136.0 |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 103.8          | 102.4 | 242.1 | 145.6 | 80.7  | 81.4   | 61.2    | 124.8 | 136.9 |
| Feb. 1       | 104.1          | 105.3 | 244.4 | 147.6 | 79.8  | 80.7   | 57.2    | 119.1 | 128.4 |
| Mar. 1       | 102.8          | 107.6 | 193.3 | 145.8 | 80.8  | 79.6   | 52.8    | 118.9 | 126.1 |
| Apr. 1       | 103.0          | 110.8 | 132.5 | 146.0 | 81.4  | 79.5   | 53.7    | 122.7 | 127.5 |
| May 1        | 106.3          | 113.8 | 86.7  | 147.4 | 82.9  | 85.1   | 71.4    | 125.2 | 128.4 |
| June 1       | 114.3          | 117.9 | 109.1 | 151.9 | 85.6  | 86.7   | 105.2   | 129.0 | 131.5 |
| July 1       | 119.1          | 119.0 | 125.0 | 153.6 | 88.0  | 89.4   | 128.5   | 137.5 | 133.4 |
| Aug. 1       | 120.0          | 118.1 | 124.7 | 153.7 | 89.9  | 89.1   | 139.8   | 141.7 | 132.2 |
| Sept. 1      | 123.2          | 121.2 | 143.4 | 159.1 | 90.9  | 89.7   | 144.5   | 146.6 | 130.9 |
| Oct. 1       | 125.7          | 121.7 | 208.5 | 163.9 | 90.5  | 90.4   | 144.3   | 135.4 | 133.4 |
| Nov. 1       | 125.2          | 119.0 | 306.3 | 161.1 | 88.9  | 87.2   | 131.7   | 131.0 | 137.0 |
| Dec. 1       | 121.6          | 116.3 | 355.4 | 162.3 | 85.9  | 84.1   | 104.2   | 130.6 | 139.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 113.4          | 108.6 | 323.6 | 155.2 | 85.1  | 82.0   | 81.9    | 132.5 | 141.7 |
| Feb. 1       | 110.4          | 110.3 | 290.7 | 154.3 | 82.9  | 79.6   | 71.6    | 128.4 | 127.9 |
| Mar. 1       | 107.8          | 110.5 | 212.7 | 153.9 | 82.2  | 79.0   | 71.4    | 127.1 | 126.0 |
| Apr. 1       | 105.0          | 110.8 | 115.0 | 151.3 | 82.5  | 78.5   | 71.6    | 129.8 | 127.1 |
| May 1        | 107.4          | 110.6 | 97.5  | 149.7 | 82.5  | 83.9   | 88.2    | 131.9 | 131.3 |
| June 1       | 111.9          | 112.3 | 93.6  | 153.3 | 84.7  | 84.9   | 114.5   | 135.3 | 131.5 |
| July 1       | 113.5          | 111.8 | 86.1  | 154.5 | 87.2  | 86.3   | 124.9   | 146.1 | 133.3 |
| Aug. 1       | 112.1          | 110.0 | 59.6  | 153.6 | 88.2  | 86.9   | 128.0   | 143.5 | 132.1 |
| Sept. 1      | 115.1          | 113.8 | 58.6  | 157.4 | 88.3  | 88.7   | 133.8   | 146.7 | 131.0 |
| Oct. 1       | 116.7          | 112.5 | 78.8  | 160.8 | 87.2  | 90.1   | 143.5   | 136.1 | 134.5 |
| Nov. 1       | 114.6          | 110.9 | 130.8 | 163.4 | 85.5  | 87.9   | 122.5   | 132.8 | 135.6 |
| Dec. 1       | 114.0          | 110.1 | 166.4 | 163.3 | 84.0  | 85.0   | 112.8   | 131.7 | 139.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1939 | 108.1          | 104.3 | 150.6 | 160.4 | 83.3  | 79.9   | 96.4    | 131.7 | 144.8 |

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1939.

|       |      |     |     |     |     |      |     |      |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 100.0 | 51.1 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 12.3 |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.





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

| I n d u s t r i e s                | 1/Relative<br>Weight | Jan.1 | Dec.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                    |                      | 1939  | 1928  | 1938  | 1937  | 1936  | 1935  | 1934  |
| MANUFACTURING                      | 51.1                 | 104.3 | 110.1 | 108.6 | 102.4 | 96.8  | 87.4  | 80.0  |
| Animal products - edible           | 2.4                  | 129.1 | 133.8 | 127.6 | 121.5 | 110.0 | 105.1 | 94.7  |
| Fur and products                   | .2                   | 82.8  | 96.5  | 76.4  | 82.6  | 94.5  | 83.0  | 76.3  |
| Leather and products               | 2.0                  | 100.7 | 105.0 | 99.4  | 97.8  | 96.1  | 86.8  | 79.1  |
| Boots and shoes                    | 1.3                  | 102.5 | 103.2 | 101.2 | 96.8  | 95.8  | 84.7  | 78.6  |
| Lumber and products                | 3.5                  | 68.2  | 72.2  | 70.1  | 70.7  | 63.3  | 57.1  | 52.9  |
| Rough and dressed lumber           | 1.8                  | 56.5  | 59.5  | 54.5  | 59.8  | 51.2  | 45.0  | 40.7  |
| Furniture                          | .7                   | 82.3  | 88.4  | 82.9  | 81.8  | 79.8  | 69.9  | 69.3  |
| Other lumber products              | 1.0                  | 94.2  | 99.8  | 108.3 | 96.1  | 88.0  | 84.4  | 77.9  |
| Musical instruments                | .1                   | 48.4  | 50.3  | 36.5  | 34.7  | 51.6  | 26.1  | 39.4  |
| Plant products - edible            | 3.1                  | 105.4 | 121.5 | 104.3 | 101.4 | 97.6  | 92.4  | 85.6  |
| Pulp and paper products            | 6.1                  | 102.7 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 101.9 | 96.7  | 92.3  | 85.6  |
| Pulp and paper                     | 2.6                  | 88.4  | 93.6  | 99.1  | 92.4  | 85.3  | 81.0  | 71.6  |
| Paper products                     | 1.0                  | 126.4 | 136.4 | 128.6 | 120.7 | 110.5 | 100.7 | 96.2  |
| Printing and publishing            | 2.5                  | 113.1 | 114.6 | 111.0 | 107.8 | 106.9 | 104.4 | 100.7 |
| Rubber products                    | 1.2                  | 102.4 | 105.6 | 97.8  | 95.8  | 92.0  | 89.8  | 85.2  |
| Textile products                   | 9.5                  | 113.6 | 120.0 | 116.4 | 114.6 | 113.3 | 102.5 | 97.5  |
| Thread, yarn and cloth             | 3.7                  | 127.8 | 131.2 | 134.5 | 134.9 | 135.5 | 121.2 | 114.1 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth              | 1.8                  | 95.4  | 97.2  | 99.5  | 98.7  | 97.0  | 86.9  | 82.7  |
| Woollen yarn and cloth             | .7                   | 122.8 | 132.0 | 136.8 | 144.6 | 138.8 | 118.8 | 120.6 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods     | .9                   | 496.0 | 494.8 | 521.1 | 508.0 | 540.6 | 493.8 | 432.6 |
| Hosiery and knit goods             | 1.8                  | 116.5 | 122.7 | 117.3 | 118.5 | 123.3 | 109.9 | 112.3 |
| Garments and personal furnishings  | 3.0                  | 103.1 | 112.7 | 105.6 | 100.4 | 93.9  | 87.0  | 81.4  |
| Other textile products             | 1.0                  | 97.8  | 104.3 | 92.8  | 89.7  | 89.6  | 82.2  | 73.0  |
| Tobacco                            | 1.2                  | 158.8 | 141.5 | 157.1 | 127.0 | 137.0 | 121.4 | 126.7 |
| Beverages                          | .8                   | 165.3 | 168.9 | 164.6 | 158.0 | 140.6 | 137.4 | 122.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products      | 1.7                  | 152.3 | 157.3 | 151.0 | 141.7 | 131.1 | 118.9 | 112.1 |
| Clay, glass and stone products     | .8                   | 75.0  | 85.0  | 79.4  | 75.5  | 67.6  | 60.9  | 53.4  |
| Electric light and power           | 1.5                  | 127.7 | 131.7 | 123.8 | 113.5 | 111.5 | 110.0 | 104.8 |
| Electrical apparatus               | 1.6                  | 126.8 | 130.8 | 146.9 | 122.3 | 120.4 | 105.0 | 95.5  |
| Iron and steel products            | 11.4                 | 90.5  | 97.2  | 102.8 | 92.3  | 84.9  | 71.1  | 60.9  |
| Crude, rolled and forged products  | 1.3                  | 107.2 | 113.5 | 125.6 | 121.0 | 108.0 | 81.2  | 64.4  |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)    | 1.1                  | 110.0 | 116.9 | 125.6 | 110.3 | 93.4  | 83.1  | 66.4  |
| Agricultural implements            | .5                   | 59.6  | 61.6  | 75.2  | 59.3  | 62.2  | 45.9  | 35.6  |
| Land vehicles                      | 5.0                  | 85.4  | 91.3  | 97.9  | 88.4  | 83.9  | 72.7  | 65.0  |
| Automobiles and parts              | 1.9                  | 138.4 | 159.0 | 156.7 | 149.0 | 119.9 | 92.9  | 67.6  |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing   | .2                   | 57.1  | 80.5  | 68.1  | 58.3  | 47.7  | 47.1  | 43.8  |
| Heating appliances                 | .3                   | 100.2 | 129.8 | 88.9  | 100.7 | 86.2  | 73.9  | 58.8  |
| Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.) | .6                   | 99.1  | 100.3 | 122.3 | 88.1  | 82.9  | 58.3  | 49.3  |
| Foundry and machine shop products  | .5                   | 101.5 | 106.7 | 115.1 | 103.8 | 92.1  | 76.0  | 62.3  |
| Other iron and steel products      | 1.9                  | 96.8  | 103.3 | 103.7 | 94.6  | 83.2  | 70.2  | 61.4  |
| Non-ferrous metal products         | 2.3                  | 150.9 | 155.3 | 152.4 | 142.6 | 122.1 | 106.4 | 90.5  |
| Non-metallic mineral products      | 1.2                  | 150.0 | 152.3 | 149.1 | 139.2 | 134.6 | 132.3 | 127.4 |
| Miscellaneous                      | .5                   | 129.2 | 139.1 | 125.5 | 123.2 | 116.8 | 113.4 | 97.8  |
| LOGGING                            | 4.2                  | 150.6 | 166.4 | 323.6 | 242.1 | 183.4 | 181.3 | 168.8 |
| MINING                             | 7.1                  | 160.4 | 163.3 | 155.2 | 145.6 | 129.9 | 119.1 | 106.8 |
| Coal                               | 2.5                  | 95.8  | 95.2  | 97.9  | 97.1  | 94.7  | 93.4  | 92.6  |
| Metallic ores                      | 3.8                  | 325.2 | 332.3 | 303.6 | 270.5 | 226.6 | 200.8 | 158.5 |
| Non-metallic minerals(except coal) | .8                   | 121.7 | 131.1 | 117.3 | 114.8 | 99.4  | 78.7  | 73.0  |
| COMMUNICATIONS                     | 2.1                  | 83.3  | 84.0  | 85.1  | 80.7  | 79.3  | 78.6  | 78.4  |
| Telegraphs                         | .5                   | 91.7  | 93.8  | 94.4  | 89.5  | 87.9  | 88.1  | 83.0  |
| Telephones                         | 1.6                  | 81.0  | 81.3  | 82.5  | 78.3  | 77.0  | 76.2  | 77.3  |
| TRANSPORTATION                     | 9.3                  | 79.9  | 85.0  | 82.0  | 81.4  | 77.9  | 76.2  | 76.3  |
| Street railways and cartage        | 2.7                  | 120.9 | 124.1 | 112.6 | 116.4 | 111.9 | 109.9 | 109.8 |
| Steam railways                     | 5.4                  | 71.2  | 71.9  | 75.1  | 73.1  | 71.7  | 69.6  | 69.8  |
| Shipping and stevedoring           | 1.2                  | 67.4  | 93.6  | 74.1  | 74.5  | 63.0  | 63.4  | 63.7  |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE       | 11.1                 | 96.4  | 112.8 | 81.9  | 61.2  | 74.8  | 87.9  | 88.1  |
| Building                           | 2.2                  | 53.5  | 69.5  | 56.9  | 39.6  | 56.0  | 45.5  | 33.9  |
| Highway                            | 7.0                  | 192.0 | 227.5 | 131.3 | 93.4  | 119.4 | 165.4 | 179.1 |
| Railway                            | 1.9                  | 50.3  | 48.9  | 60.7  | 53.2  | 52.4  | 59.3  | 59.4  |
| SERVICES                           | 2.8                  | 131.7 | 131.7 | 132.5 | 124.8 | 118.0 | 115.2 | 109.8 |
| Hotels and restaurants             | 1.7                  | 127.4 | 126.0 | 130.1 | 119.8 | 114.6 | 115.3 | 107.8 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)       | 1.1                  | 139.1 | 141.5 | 137.9 | 133.6 | 122.5 | 113.7 | 108.8 |
| TRADE                              | 12.3                 | 144.8 | 139.7 | 141.7 | 136.9 | 135.9 | 130.6 | 122.3 |
| Retail                             | 9.4                  | 155.8 | 148.0 | 153.0 | 148.1 | 147.9 | 142.5 | 133.2 |
| Wholesale                          | 2.9                  | 118.2 | 119.7 | 116.2 | 111.2 | 107.8 | 102.7 | 97.4  |
| ALL INDUSTRIES                     | 100.0                | 108.1 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 103.8 | 99.1  | 94.4  | 88.6  |

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.







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

| Areas and Industries             | 1/Relative Weight | Jan.1 | Dec.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                  |                   | 1939  | 1938  | 1938  | 1937  | 1936  | 1935  | 1934  |
| <u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing  | 30.2              | 90.7  | 97.7  | 104.2 | 99.4  | 95.0  | 87.7  | 76.9  |
| <u>Provinces</u> Lumber products | 3.6               | 65.8  | 60.3  | 66.7  | 64.0  | 61.3  | 60.0  | 55.0  |
| Pulp and paper                   | 4.4               | 131.4 | 142.0 | 167.3 | 154.7 | 151.8 | 141.8 | 124.9 |
| Textile products                 | 3.5               | 77.6  | 84.5  | 89.0  | 84.3  | 87.4  | 78.8  | 86.2  |
| Iron and steel                   | 9.1               | 88.9  | 99.3  | 114.2 | 106.2 | 107.2 | 85.9  | 74.3  |
| Other manufactures               | 9.6               | 98.9  | 108.3 | 100.9 | 100.6 | 84.8  | 90.4  | 70.3  |
| Logging                          | 7.1               | 256.0 | 225.7 | 402.3 | 363.4 | 242.5 | 298.8 | 353.9 |
| Mining                           | 20.6              | 110.4 | 112.8 | 114.1 | 109.8 | 104.0 | 100.2 | 93.4  |
| Communications                   | 2.5               | 92.0  | 93.1  | 91.2  | 86.9  | 86.5  | 82.4  | 78.8  |
| Transportation                   | 13.3              | 92.4  | 61.5  | 98.1  | 96.0  | 95.9  | 91.5  | 98.4  |
| Constfuction                     | 14.7              | 127.7 | 151.0 | 95.5  | 82.1  | 130.7 | 83.9  | 92.9  |
| Services                         | 1.8               | 169.6 | 171.0 | 167.7 | 156.3 | 142.3 | 146.5 | 140.9 |
| Trade                            | 9.8               | 136.7 | 141.6 | 137.6 | 134.7 | 124.3 | 117.9 | 109.0 |
| <u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries | 100.0             | 109.2 | 109.8 | 115.8 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 99.0  | 97.0  |
| <u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing      | 53.0              | 105.4 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 101.2 | 98.1  | 88.8  | 82.6  |
| Lumber products                  | 2.4               | 71.5  | 71.6  | 79.7  | 70.4  | 65.9  | 61.6  | 59.8  |
| Pulp and paper                   | 7.1               | 98.5  | 103.2 | 100.8 | 96.2  | 89.5  | 85.3  | 77.2  |
| Textile products                 | 15.5              | 127.0 | 132.2 | 130.6 | 124.8 | 121.2 | 107.0 | 101.5 |
| Iron and steel                   | 7.6               | 75.1  | 81.7  | 90.7  | 78.5  | 74.3  | 65.3  | 57.9  |
| Other manufactures               | 20.4              | 117.1 | 120.7 | 115.0 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 96.6  | 90.7  |
| Logging                          | 5.7               | 212.8 | 262.0 | 564.2 | 406.9 | 295.1 | 308.0 | 290.1 |
| Mining                           | 3.5               | 251.5 | 256.3 | 234.9 | 219.4 | 164.7 | 123.7 | 110.7 |
| Communications                   | 1.6               | 75.0  | 76.3  | 75.8  | 69.6  | 68.6  | 70.0  | 72.8  |
| Transportation                   | 7.3               | 70.9  | 85.7  | 75.1  | 72.1  | 68.5  | 70.3  | 69.9  |
| Construction                     | 17.1              | 141.0 | 150.0 | 82.5  | 52.4  | 41.6  | 53.0  | 50.3  |
| Services                         | 2.4               | 117.4 | 115.5 | 123.5 | 112.0 | 102.9 | 98.4  | 98.8  |
| Trade                            | 9.4               | 155.3 | 150.3 | 152.3 | 141.1 | 140.2 | 138.1 | 135.0 |
| <u>Quebec -</u> All Industries   | 100.0             | 114.9 | 121.7 | 119.7 | 104.0 | 95.5  | 91.3  | 86.3  |
| <u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing     | 61.6              | 106.1 | 112.7 | 111.2 | 104.8 | 97.9  | 87.3  | 79.8  |
| Lumber products                  | 3.0               | 57.9  | 63.0  | 61.9  | 61.0  | 59.1  | 53.0  | 49.0  |
| Pulp and paper                   | 6.6               | 104.5 | 108.7 | 106.8 | 101.0 | 96.7  | 93.1  | 88.2  |
| Textile products                 | 9.7               | 103.2 | 110.4 | 105.0 | 106.8 | 108.3 | 100.0 | 95.5  |
| Iron and steel                   | 16.6              | 101.3 | 109.0 | 113.8 | 102.4 | 90.0  | 72.5  | 59.2  |
| Other manufactures               | 25.7              | 123.6 | 129.9 | 125.6 | 117.9 | 110.0 | 100.8 | 95.1  |
| Logging                          | 3.0               | 138.2 | 119.8 | 301.9 | 223.1 | 172.1 | 145.2 | 133.3 |
| Mining                           | 5.9               | 257.4 | 265.3 | 241.5 | 220.1 | 194.2 | 168.6 | 138.3 |
| Communications                   | 2.0               | 76.8  | 77.3  | 80.6  | 77.6  | 75.3  | 73.8  | 75.0  |
| Transportation                   | 6.3               | 73.4  | 81.4  | 77.6  | 74.8  | 72.1  | 68.1  | 67.8  |
| Construction                     | 6.3               | 72.9  | 93.5  | 93.5  | 65.0  | 81.9  | 127.8 | 131.4 |
| Services                         | 2.8               | 154.7 | 156.9 | 154.4 | 145.9 | 144.1 | 142.9 | 131.3 |
| Trade                            | 12.1              | 155.2 | 144.0 | 151.1 | 146.3 | 151.2 | 144.4 | 132.2 |
| <u>Ontario -</u> All Industries  | 100.0             | 108.8 | 114.4 | 117.5 | 107.5 | 102.7 | 98.0  | 91.2  |
| <u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing     | 30.2              | 99.7  | 104.3 | 100.3 | 97.9  | 94.9  | 89.5  | 83.4  |
| <u>Provinces</u> Lumber products | 1.9               | 84.3  | 83.6  | 83.2  | 81.1  | 72.4  | 70.1  | 69.2  |
| Pulp and paper                   | 3.0               | 97.8  | 100.7 | 97.3  | 94.7  | 90.8  | 88.0  | 86.3  |
| Textile products                 | 2.2               | 120.5 | 133.2 | 115.5 | 122.4 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 87.7  |
| Iron and steel                   | 9.9               | 77.1  | 78.0  | 78.6  | 72.2  | 76.7  | 70.9  | 69.0  |
| Other manufactures               | 13.2              | 128.3 | 137.9 | 129.6 | 130.8 | 121.4 | 114.4 | 103.2 |
| Logging                          | 1.6               | 126.1 | 96.0  | 184.9 | 130.0 | 123.8 | 176.6 | 77.3  |
| Mining                           | 9.6               | 136.4 | 134.2 | 129.5 | 126.1 | 123.9 | 121.0 | 122.1 |
| Communications                   | 2.9               | 92.6  | 94.2  | 92.9  | 87.9  | 90.4  | 90.9  | 86.5  |
| Transportation                   | 19.4              | 88.9  | 94.1  | 86.0  | 88.4  | 86.2  | 83.9  | 81.7  |
| Constfuction                     | 10.9              | 58.0  | 82.5  | 58.7  | 55.4  | 74.2  | 67.8  | 65.0  |
| Services                         | 3.4               | 115.0 | 114.9 | 107.3 | 104.9 | 97.0  | 92.4  | 90.9  |
| Trade                            | 22.0              | 124.3 | 124.2 | 121.2 | 121.3 | 117.1 | 111.6 | 107.3 |
| <u>Prairies -</u> All Industries | 100.0             | 97.1  | 103.5 | 96.2  | 94.2  | 95.1  | 91.2  | 86.4  |
| <u>British</u> Manufacturing     | 41.2              | 101.5 | 108.2 | 98.9  | 98.0  | 85.8  | 78.8  | 68.2  |
| <u>Columbia</u> Lumber products  | 12.5              | 79.5  | 89.3  | 73.8  | 86.9  | 67.0  | 56.6  | 49.6  |
| Pulp and paper                   | 5.3               | 101.3 | 103.3 | 120.2 | 111.7 | 106.8 | 98.1  | 90.4  |
| Textile products                 | 1.3               | 117.7 | 125.4 | 117.4 | 119.7 | 106.7 | 95.7  | 84.3  |
| Iron and steel                   | 4.0               | 84.8  | 89.2  | 83.0  | 79.0  | 67.1  | 63.5  | 54.4  |
| Other manufactures               | 18.1              | 130.4 | 136.0 | 122.7 | 109.8 | 103.6 | 100.2 | 84.3  |
| Logging                          | 5.6               | 65.3  | 108.2 | 71.4  | 61.1  | 61.1  | 50.0  | 37.5  |
| Mining                           | 11.1              | 111.9 | 114.4 | 107.7 | 100.3 | 86.7  | 88.7  | 74.0  |
| Communications                   | 3.6               | 110.0 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 104.9 | 100.1 | 99.1  | 94.2  |
| Transportation                   | 13.1              | 91.9  | 96.5  | 89.8  | 97.7  | 85.1  | 84.4  | 85.7  |
| Construction                     | 9.4               | 71.3  | 77.3  | 78.9  | 74.0  | 122.2 | 126.0 | 124.5 |
| Services                         | 3.9               | 114.4 | 112.2 | 115.5 | 111.5 | 101.4 | 98.8  | 93.9  |
| Trade                            | 12.1              | 137.5 | 136.3 | 138.3 | 131.6 | 121.4 | 116.9 | 103.3 |
| <u>B.C.</u> All Industries       | 100.0             | 98.0  | 105.8 | 97.8  | 95.4  | 92.4  | 83.8  | 80.4  |

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







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

| Cities and Industries               | 1/Relative<br>Weight | Jan.1 | Dec.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 | Jan.1 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                     |                      | 1939  | 1938  | 1938  | 1937  | 1936  | 1935  | 1934  |
| <b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>     | 60.8                 | 97.8  | 103.8 | 101.4 | 93.3  | 91.0  | 83.2  | 77.6  |
| Plant products - edible             | 4.3                  | 115.9 | 133.0 | 113.4 | 102.8 | 103.1 | 98.3  | 89.9  |
| Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)    | 4.7                  | 110.1 | 113.1 | 106.9 | 104.1 | 102.9 | 100.2 | 98.2  |
| Textiles                            | 14.3                 | 107.5 | 114.7 | 105.4 | 100.4 | 92.8  | 84.3  | 79.2  |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 4.8                  | 115.2 | 117.5 | 111.9 | 111.3 | 133.8 | 124.7 | 122.3 |
| Iron and steel                      | 11.9                 | 72.9  | 79.1  | 86.9  | 74.3  | 70.6  | 61.3  | 55.2  |
| Other manufactures                  | 20.2                 | 102.2 | 106.5 | 105.1 | 96.4  | 92.3  | 85.1  | 78.9  |
| Communications                      | 2.4                  | 63.6  | 63.9  | 64.4  | 61.6  | 60.7  | 63.1  | 66.6  |
| Transportation                      | 7.2                  | 74.5  | 96.2  | 84.1  | 80.0  | 72.2  | 85.3  | 75.3  |
| Construction                        | 10.0                 | 98.0  | 103.6 | 63.3  | 50.5  | 35.5  | 58.7  | 41.4  |
| Trade                               | 16.3                 | 148.8 | 143.5 | 145.2 | 132.8 | 133.8 | 129.7 | 127.6 |
| Montreal - All Industries           | 100.0                | 100.4 | 106.2 | 99.0  | 90.4  | 86.4  | 84.8  | 78.0  |
| <b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>       | 49.1                 | 101.6 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 94.4  | 90.8  | 86.2  | 83.3  |
| Leather products                    | 14.2                 | 94.3  | 88.2  | 83.6  | 98.3  | 88.9  | 84.4  | 83.0  |
| Other manufactures                  | 34.9                 | 105.0 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 92.6  | 91.7  | 87.0  | 83.4  |
| Transportation                      | 10.3                 | 93.7  | 97.1  | 80.4  | 73.8  | 86.0  | 84.8  | 93.7  |
| Construction                        | 19.0                 | 275.3 | 285.5 | 90.4  | 70.2  | 111.3 | 87.4  | 80.8  |
| Quebec - All Industries             | 100.0                | 119.7 | 119.2 | 100.0 | 92.0  | 93.5  | 88.9  | 86.5  |
| <b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>      | 61.2                 | 102.5 | 107.4 | 104.0 | 98.8  | 94.1  | 87.8  | 82.3  |
| Plant products - edible             | 5.4                  | 108.8 | 119.0 | 110.2 | 105.4 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 92.6  |
| Printing and publishing             | 9.1                  | 125.4 | 129.1 | 126.1 | 121.2 | 114.2 | 109.1 | 104.8 |
| Textiles                            | 9.9                  | 82.3  | 91.3  | 85.1  | 84.6  | 84.4  | 82.5  | 80.6  |
| Iron and steel                      | 10.5                 | 95.4  | 96.4  | 100.1 | 88.3  | 78.2  | 64.4  | 54.6  |
| Other manufactures                  | 26.3                 | 107.4 | 111.4 | 107.2 | 102.4 | 98.9  | 92.2  | 87.4  |
| Communications                      | 2.6                  | 66.9  | 67.2  | 67.5  | 65.5  | 64.7  | 67.1  | 69.0  |
| Transportation                      | 5.5                  | 93.0  | 95.4  | 95.3  | 93.3  | 88.6  | 86.4  | 86.5  |
| Construction                        | 2.2                  | 51.2  | 59.5  | 67.5  | 52.5  | 49.1  | 51.9  | 53.3  |
| Trade                               | 23.6                 | 144.4 | 131.8 | 141.8 | 139.2 | 146.1 | 142.5 | 131.3 |
| Toronto - All Industries            | 100.0                | 107.3 | 108.8 | 108.4 | 103.4 | 100.6 | 95.8  | 90.0  |
| <b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>       | 44.2                 | 90.0  | 96.0  | 93.3  | 91.1  | 85.3  | 83.4  | 78.6  |
| Lumber products                     | 3.7                  | 44.6  | 45.6  | 44.4  | 38.0  | 35.6  | 38.3  | 39.5  |
| Pulp and paper                      | 15.9                 | 92.3  | 97.4  | 94.6  | 92.4  | 90.3  | 89.6  | 79.5  |
| Other manufactures                  | 24.6                 | 104.6 | 113.1 | 109.9 | 109.3 | 99.4  | 95.2  | 92.0  |
| Construction                        | 11.1                 | 106.1 | 112.4 | 106.9 | 104.7 | 160.8 | 144.8 | 141.6 |
| Trade                               | 25.1                 | 159.0 | 144.6 | 150.7 | 142.2 | 138.1 | 118.8 | 119.9 |
| Ottawa - All Industries             | 100.0                | 104.3 | 105.6 | 104.9 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 97.5  | 95.8  |
| <b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>     | 81.0                 | 96.3  | 100.7 | 110.5 | 98.3  | 94.5  | 80.6  | 73.9  |
| Textiles                            | 17.8                 | 87.3  | 87.9  | 87.9  | 88.6  | 86.5  | 83.0  | 84.2  |
| Electrical apparatus                | 9.9                  | 101.2 | 103.9 | 127.6 | 106.9 | 100.6 | 88.9  | 78.1  |
| Iron and steel                      | 29.2                 | 90.8  | 93.7  | 116.2 | 94.7  | 91.6  | 66.7  | 56.2  |
| Other manufactures                  | 24.1                 | 110.7 | 121.5 | 115.5 | 108.5 | 103.2 | 95.3  | 88.9  |
| Construction                        | 3.2                  | 64.1  | 81.1  | 42.9  | 52.7  | 55.3  | 44.4  | 66.7  |
| Trade                               | 10.1                 | 138.0 | 134.9 | 140.9 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 122.6 | 100.8 |
| Hamilton - All Industries           | 100.0                | 97.9  | 102.4 | 109.8 | 99.0  | 95.7  | 83.0  | 77.1  |
| <b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>      | 87.4                 | 166.6 | 164.0 | 160.7 | 150.3 | 124.0 | 91.0  | 77.3  |
| Iron and steel                      | 67.9                 | 167.9 | 163.2 | 165.4 | 153.0 | 124.9 | 85.6  | 64.6  |
| Other manufactures                  | 19.5                 | 162.4 | 166.8 | 143.2 | 140.4 | 120.9 | 111.1 | 125.0 |
| Construction                        | 1.7                  | 38.2  | 43.2  | 46.4  | 26.1  | 29.1  | 20.6  | 16.0  |
| Windsor - All Industries            | 100.0                | 150.2 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 137.1 | 116.4 | 88.4  | 76.5  |
| <b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>     | 46.9                 | 91.4  | 96.9  | 94.2  | 94.4  | 92.7  | 88.4  | 82.6  |
| Animal products - edible            | 5.7                  | 124.2 | 130.7 | 135.8 | 133.1 | 124.5 | 119.3 | 111.1 |
| Printing and publishing             | 5.6                  | 99.7  | 104.7 | 100.3 | 97.7  | 96.8  | 97.1  | 94.3  |
| Textiles                            | 5.7                  | 123.6 | 135.0 | 119.6 | 125.7 | 116.5 | 112.2 | 95.7  |
| Iron and steel                      | 16.9                 | 71.4  | 71.7  | 73.9  | 75.2  | 75.8  | 68.9  | 96.7  |
| Other manufactures                  | 13.0                 | 101.3 | 114.2 | 105.1 | 103.1 | 102.4 | 101.4 | 73.3  |
| Transportation                      | 9.8                  | 76.3  | 77.5  | 77.4  | 82.5  | 70.6  | 69.3  | 70.8  |
| Construction                        | 2.1                  | 29.9  | 31.8  | 29.4  | 30.4  | 60.1  | 25.8  | 21.3  |
| Trade                               | 32.5                 | 105.3 | 108.3 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 98.2  | 94.7  |
| Winnipeg - All Industries           | 100.0                | 90.6  | 94.6  | 92.0  | 92.4  | 91.9  | 85.6  | 81.1  |
| <b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>    | 38.5                 | 108.3 | 114.5 | 107.7 | 107.2 | 95.4  | 82.9  | 73.8  |
| Lumber products                     | 8.0                  | 71.9  | 78.6  | 72.9  | 88.5  | 69.9  | 49.8  | 43.1  |
| Other manufactures                  | 30.5                 | 124.9 | 130.8 | 123.5 | 115.7 | 107.1 | 98.3  | 88.1  |
| Communications                      | 7.4                  | 109.7 | 108.6 | 110.4 | 105.3 | 99.5  | 98.2  | 92.5  |
| Transportation                      | 18.3                 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 99.8  | 112.9 | 97.7  | 95.9  | 94.7  |
| Construction                        | 4.8                  | 43.2  | 55.7  | 68.0  | 37.7  | 57.9  | 38.1  | 44.6  |
| Services                            | 6.9                  | 117.8 | 113.4 | 118.1 | 113.4 | 101.6 | 97.6  | 92.7  |
| Trade                               | 24.0                 | 138.7 | 138.4 | 141.4 | 135.1 | 124.0 | 120.2 | 105.8 |
| Vancouver - All Industries          | 100.0                | 106.8 | 110.6 | 108.4 | 105.3 | 97.2  | 88.7  | 82.2  |

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

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