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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
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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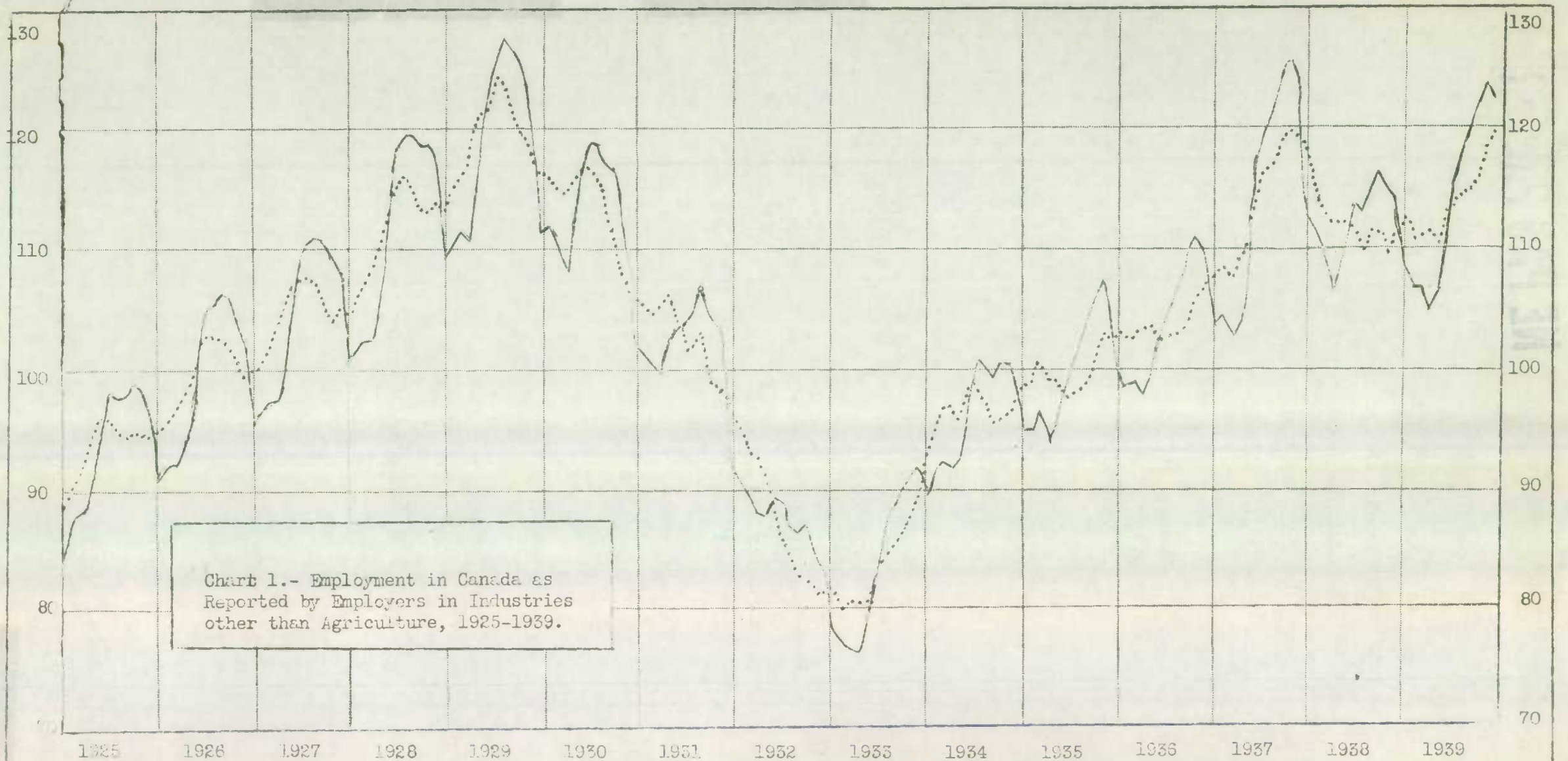
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1939

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

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

Issued January 2, 1940.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December in the years since 1920 has almost invariably shown a contraction, the only exception being Dec. 1, 1933, when there was a slight improvement at that date. The movement at the first of December, 1939, was downward, but the reduction in the personnel of the firms furnishing data was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of that recorded, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the last eighteen years. Statistics were tabulated from 11,948 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,198,266 at the latest date, compared with 1,207,149 at Nov. 1, 1939; this was a decrease of 8,883, or 0.7 p.c. The crude index (1926=100) declined from 123.6 in the preceding month to 122.7 at the date under review, when it was higher than at any other Dec. 1 of the record; the previous high figures for the year-end were those of 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, and 119.1 at Dec. 1, 1929, while the index for that date in 1938 was 114.0.

Since the decline at the beginning of December was decidedly less-than-average in the experience of past years of the record, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influence showed a considerable increase, rising from 118.3 at Nov. 1, 1939, to 119.8 at the date under review; this figure, which was the same as at Nov. 1, 1937, was otherwise the highest seasonally-adjusted figure since Sept. 1, 1929.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1:- 1939, 122.7; 1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

Manufacturing showed a small gain at Dec. 1. Although this was slight, it was interesting because the trend has been downward at the beginning of December in sixteen of the preceding eighteen years for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1 index in manufacturing was the highest yet recorded, slightly exceeding the previous maximum of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937. The largest gains at the date under review were in textiles and iron and steel, while the greatest contractions were those of a seasonal character in the food and lumber industries.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation, communications, services and construction reported seasonal declines, of which those in the last-named were most pronounced. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging afforded more employment, the improvement in bush work being particularly noteworthy.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 5. (For note re reemployment in banking and investment operations, see page 6).

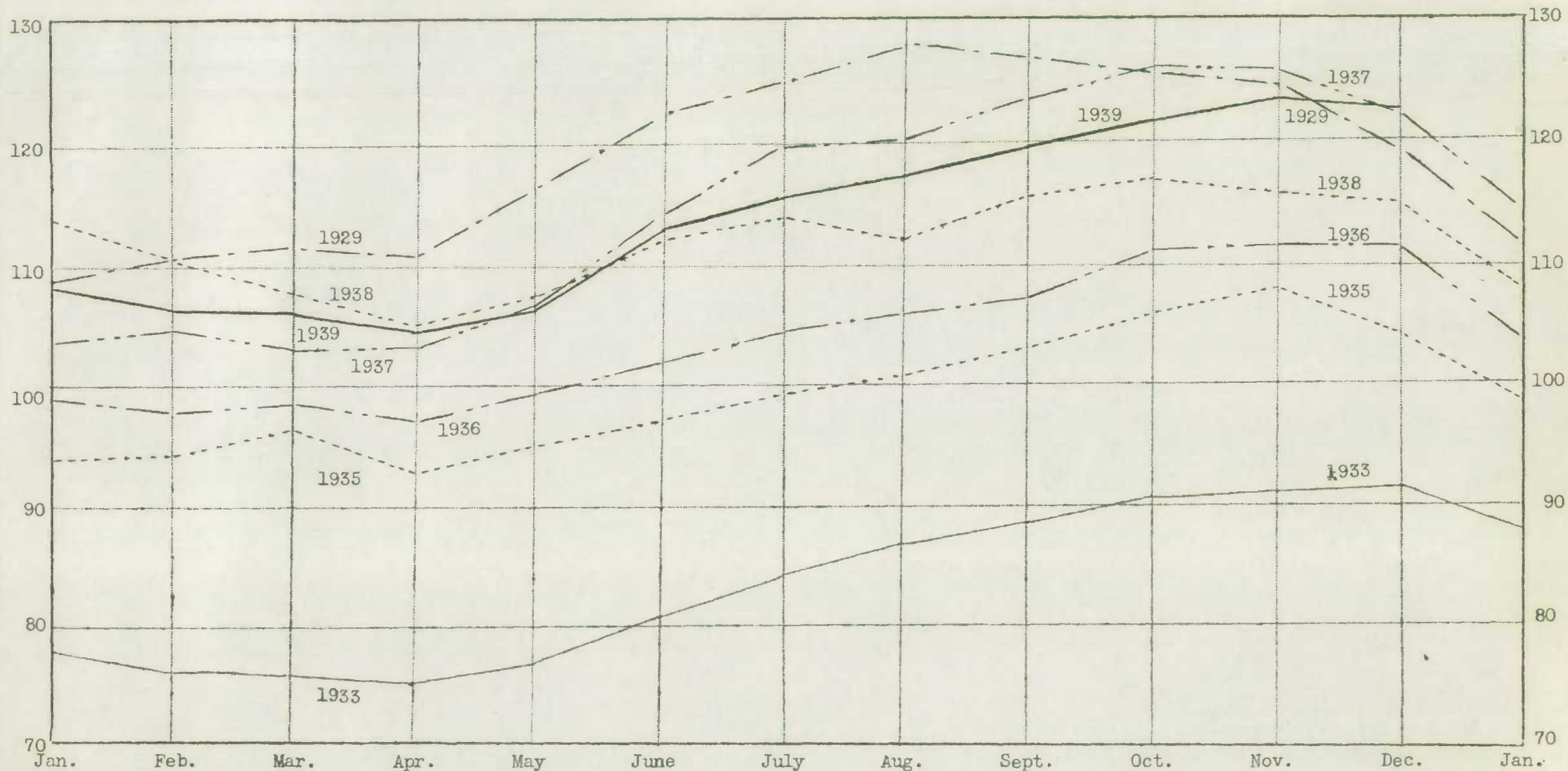
The staffs of the 11,173 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had aggregated 1,096,434, a decline of 0.6 p.c. from the preceding month; manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while logging and trade had shown considerable improvement.

A review of employment during the year 1939, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the new year.

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, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications,

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc., also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

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

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Months	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
Oct.	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 150,000, the estimated number in employment by 352,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 202,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 17,000 from September, 1939, a falling-off which compared favourably with the increase of some 32,000 recorded between September and October, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for October, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

October	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
1938	2,737	2,359	378
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1928	2,483	2,436	47

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

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

2/ Not including the total number of enlisted men.

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

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The total estimated number of "wage-earners", as defined on the preceding page, was greater than in October of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was higher than in October, 1938, and was also higher than in October in the years, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in October, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from October of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any October in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in October, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario the trend of employment was upward at Dec. 1; the gain in Ontario was slight, while there was considerable improvement in the other two provinces. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Western Provinces seasonal curtailment was indicated, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Except in Saskatchewan, industrial activity was generally greater than at the beginning of December of last year. The situation in most provinces was equal to or better than that of Dec. 1, 1937; New Brunswick and Ontario were the exceptions in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- In this area, expansion was indicated in lumber and iron and steel manufacturing and in logging, shipping and trade, the increases in bush work being particularly large; on the other hand, food and pulp and paper factories, mining and construction reported contractions, those in the last-named being greatest. Returns were furnished by 840 firms employing 91,090 workers, as against 87,342 at Nov. 1. This gain of 3,748 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been upward in only three of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 123.0, was the highest in any month since Nov. 1, 1937, being fractionally above the figure for Dec. 1, 1937, which was the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920.

At Dec. 1, 1938, the 810 reporting establishments had 80,560 employees, as compared with 82,592 in the preceding month.

The following are the indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Dec. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).										
	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	
P.E.Island	2.0	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	85.4	79.4
Nova Scotia	57.4	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	121.5	127.6
New Brunswick	40.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	97.2	118.9
Maritimes	100.0	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	109.8	122.5

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, which was slightly below the average loss at the beginning of December in previous years of the record. Statements were received from 2,970 employers of 372,546 persons, or 3,431 fewer than at the first of November. The index declined from 131.5 in the preceding month to 130.3 at Dec. 1, 1939, when it was 8.6 points higher than at the same date in 1938, being also fractionally above the previous December maximum in 1937. Manufacturing reported moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1939; the largest gains were in the iron and steel, textile and chemical divisions, while pulp and paper, lumber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and some other classes were seasonally slacker. Services and construction and maintenance also released employees, the reductions in the latter being pronounced. On the other hand, logging, trade and shipping recorded increased employment, that in logging being particularly noteworthy. Statistics for the same date in 1938 had been tabulated from 2,810 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 344,421 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 5,564 from their Nov. 1, 1938, staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a small advance at Dec. 1, 1939; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the leather, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries; the gains in the last-named were substantial. However, there were contractions in lumber, food, beverage and clay, glass and stone plants and in electric light and power. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in the latter being considerable. The 5,221 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had a staff of 495,549, compared with 494,877 at the beginning of November. The index, at 124.5, compared favourably with that of 114.4 at the same date in 1938; the 4,847 establishments

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whose statistics were then compiled had 448,275 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,707 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,060 workers, reducing their staffs to 142,173 at Dec. 1; this decrease was smaller than at the same date in any of the four preceding years, and was also rather below the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Retail trade, coal-mining and local transportation and storage showed improvement, mostly seasonal in character; there was also recovery in iron and steel and printing and publishing. Curtailment in the lumber, textile, food and other branches, however, reduced employment in manufacturing as a whole. Steam railway operation and construction and maintenance also afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in all three branches of the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year since 1930. Data for Dec. 1, 1938, were received from 1,572 establishments with 132,411 employees, compared with 138,326 at the first of November, 1938. The following table contains indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Dec. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

1/ Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).										
	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June1 1939	May 1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937
Provinces	45.2	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	95.4	96.0
Manitoba	21.5	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	114.1	99.8
Saskatchewan	33.3	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	108.9	108.0
Alberta	100.0	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	103.5	100.5
Prairies											

British Columbia.- Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of nineteen years. There were gains in building and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories; logging, mining, transportation, communications and railway and highway construction also released employees, the losses in the last-named being most pronounced among the non-manufacturing industries. A much smaller decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1938, but the index was then several points lower. The 1,210 firms making returns for the date under review had 96,908 employees, as compared with 101,720 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1938, 1,134 employers had reported a staff of 90,767 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver, but the trend was decidedly upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The indexes in Quebec and Windsor were lower than at Dec. 1, 1938, the decline in the latter being fractional; in the other centres above enumerated, however, employment was at a higher level. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was also better than at Dec. 1, 1937.

Montreal.- There was a considerable gain in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,726 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,187 persons to 175,112 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement; this took place mainly in vegetable food and iron and steel factories. Transportation, road construction and maintenance and trade also afforded more employment. A general decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then 6½ points below that of 112.7 at the latest date. The 1,623 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had reported 163,574 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a moderate decline, according to the 211 employers whose returns were received, and who had 15,392 employees at Dec. 1. There were contractions since Nov. 1, 1939, in manufacturing, mainly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, while trade and construction were rather busier. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1938, when the index was much higher; statements had then been received from 200 concerns with 16,501 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,770 co-operating firms, who employed 151,386 workers, as compared with 150,984 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the food, textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions, while iron and steel and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction

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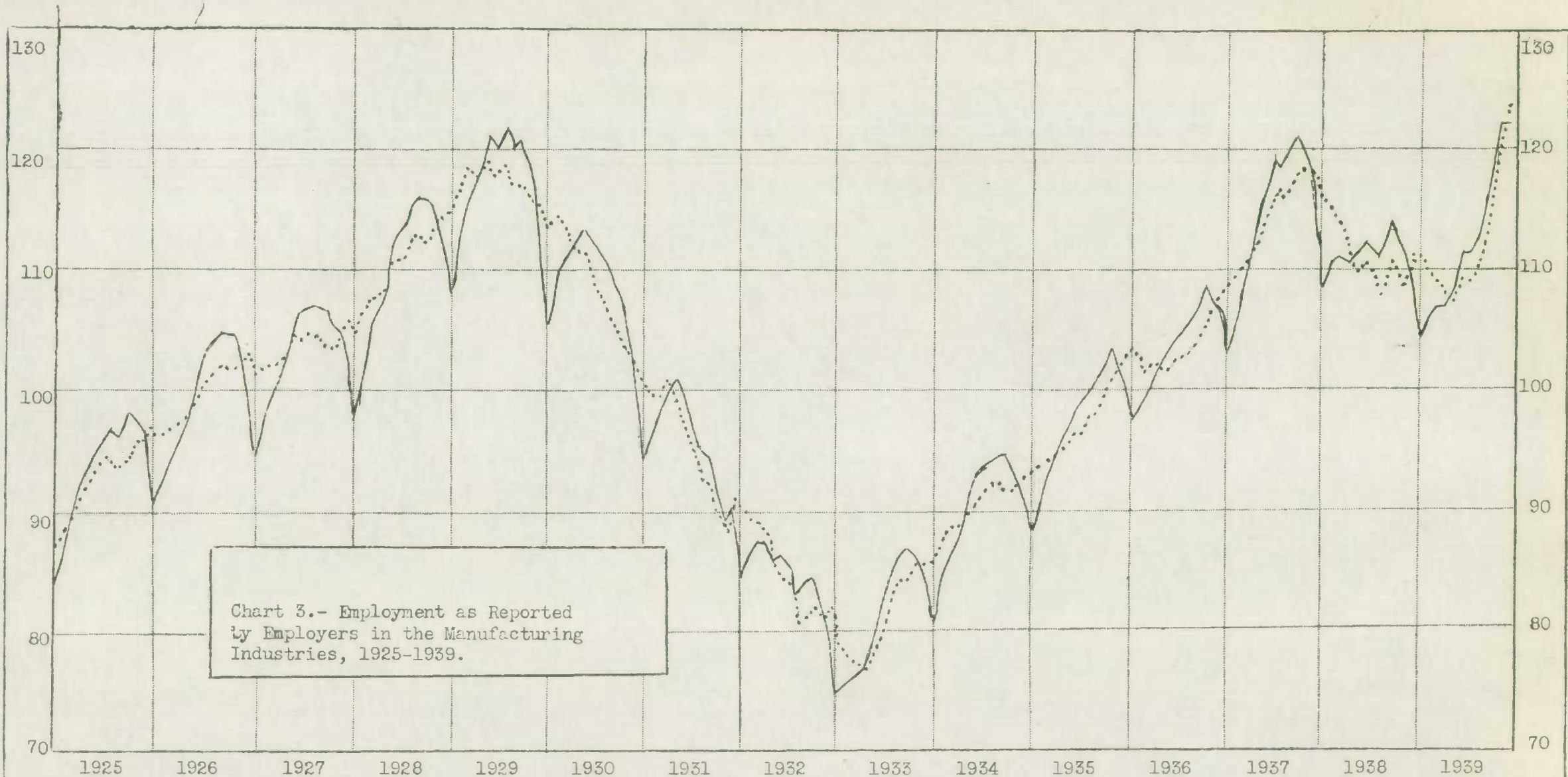
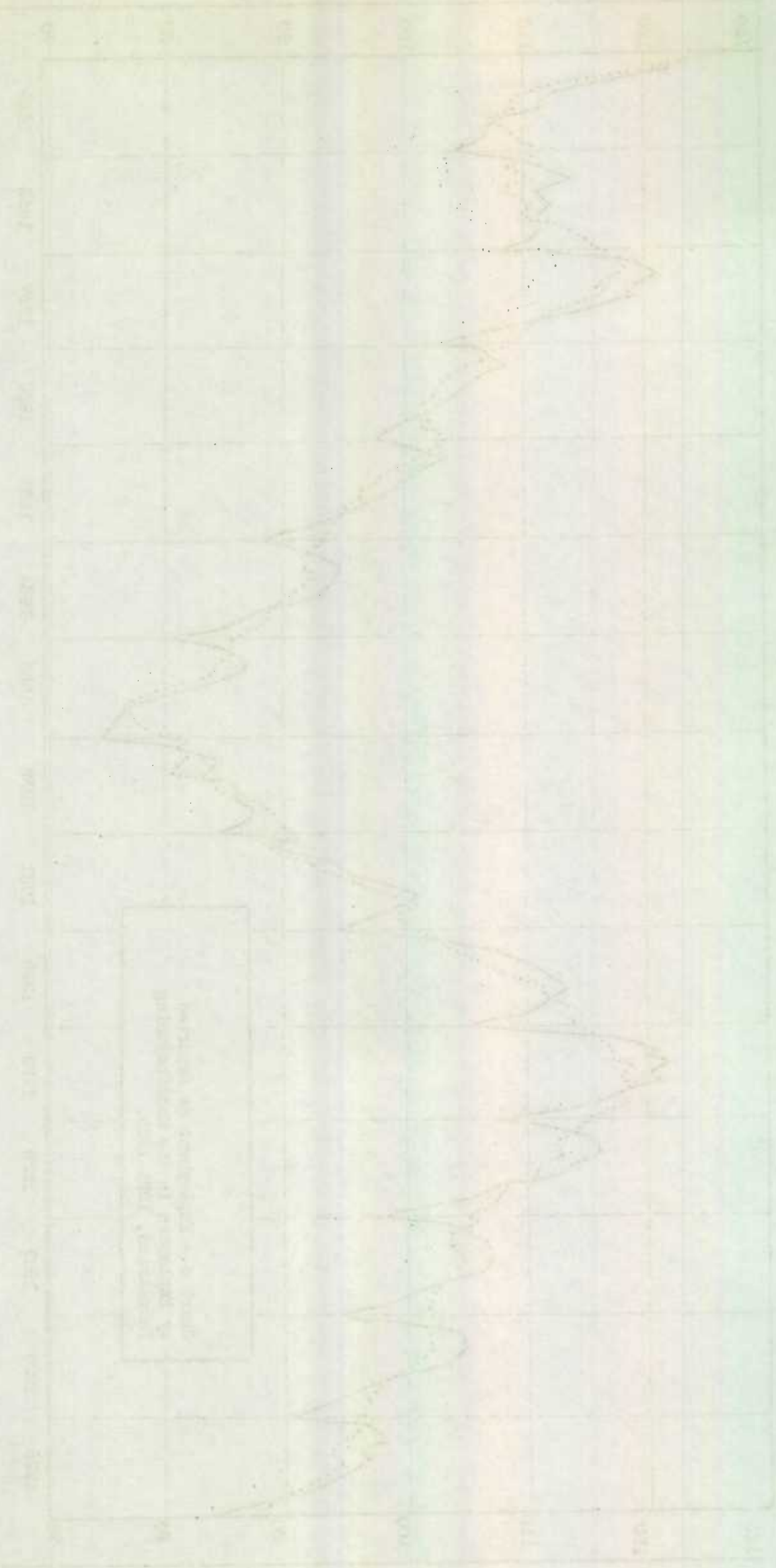


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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

The following table shows the results of the analysis of the soil samples collected from the various sites in the study area. The data are presented in the form of a line graph showing the concentration of the various elements in the soil over time. The x-axis represents the date of collection and the y-axis represents the concentration of the element in the soil. The elements analyzed are Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, and Sulfur. The concentration of each element is shown in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of soil. The data show that the concentration of all elements generally increases over time, with the most significant increases observed in Nitrogen and Phosphorus.



and transportation were quieter. A general loss had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly nine points lower than that of 117.7 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1938, 1,636 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 137,443 men and women, compared with 138,451 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing and construction reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was seasonally busier. Two hundred and twenty-eight firms recorded a combined payroll of 14,817 workers, as against 15,314 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of December, 1938, although a smaller decline had then been indicated by 214 employers with 14,190 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.- An important gain was made in Hamilton; an aggregate force of 37,830 employees was reported by the 331 firms furnishing data, an increase of 1,059 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was much more active, the improvement taking place largely in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Transportation was also slightly busier, while other industries showed little general change. The index, at 116.1, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when a loss had been reported by the 310 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 32,944 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further expansion in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 194 employers with 20,455 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 19,414 in the preceding month. A gain had also been recorded at Dec. 1, 1938; information had been received from 192 firms with 20,376 employees, while the index was then fractionally higher than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a further moderate advance in Winnipeg, according to data received from 531 establishments employing 43,916 persons, or 554 more than at Nov. 1. Substantial improvement was recorded in trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released employees. The general index, at 100.6, was six points higher than at the same date of last year, when a slight decrease had been reported by the 504 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 40,794.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver was rather quieter, according to 523 employers of 38,089 workers, as compared with 38,483 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in food and lumber products, but transportation and trade afforded more employment. A small gain on the whole had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1938, when the 474 co-operating firms had employed 36,031 men and women; the index then was 3.1 points lower than that of 113.7 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,478 of which employed 627,261 operatives, compared with 626,821 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this small gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from 122.1 at Nov. 1, to 122.2 at Dec. 1, when it was higher than in any other month in the record of nineteen years, slightly exceeding the previous maximum indexes reported in 1929 and 1937. The Dec. 1, 1938, figure was 110.1.

As already pointed out, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore showed a gain, rising from 121.0 at Nov. 1 to 123.6 at the beginning of December; like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum for the years since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, beverage, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, the trend was upward in the iron and steel, textile, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical divisions. The greatest improvement was in iron and steel factories, in which employment was more active than in any other month since June, 1930.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years:- 1939, 122.2; 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

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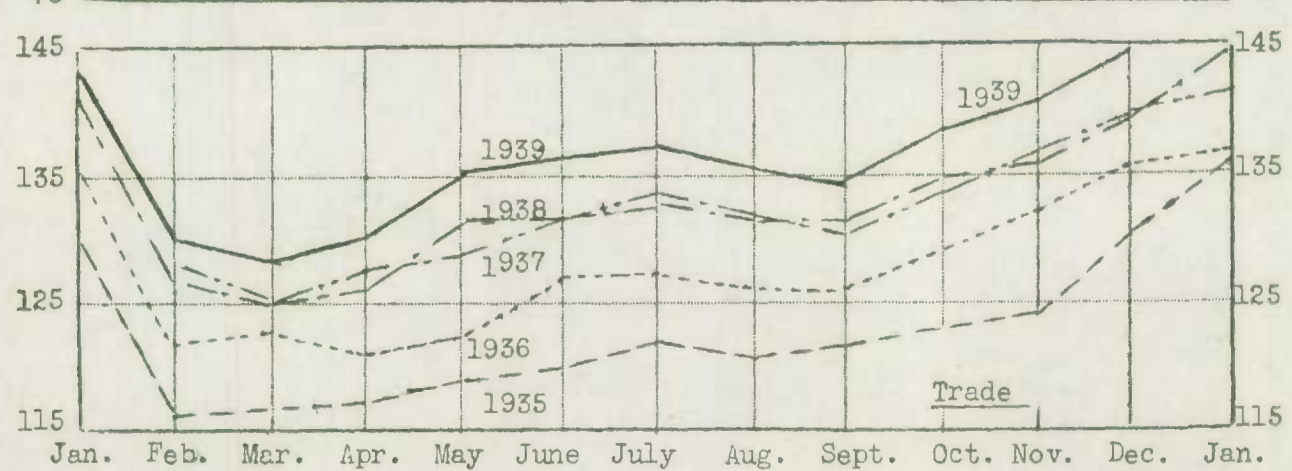
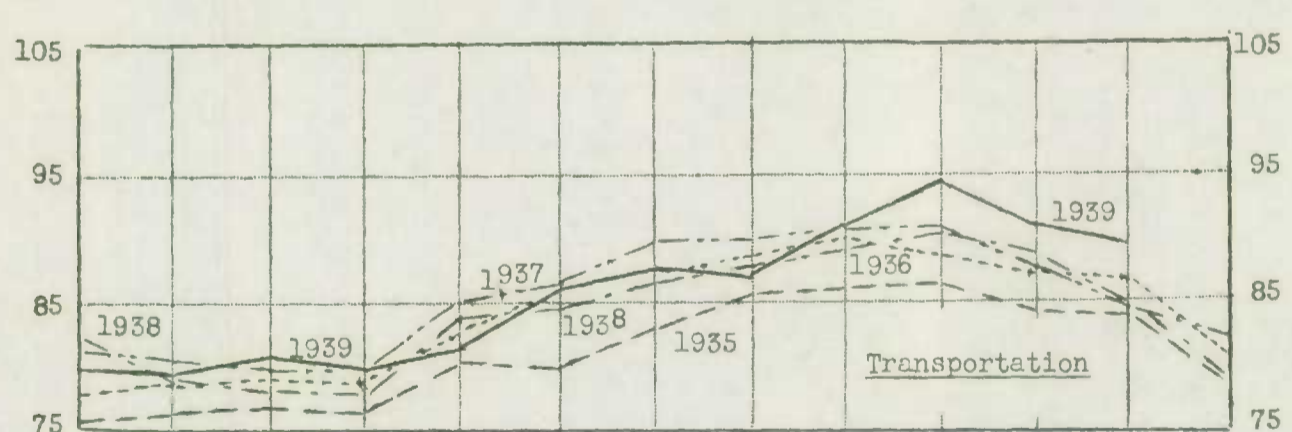
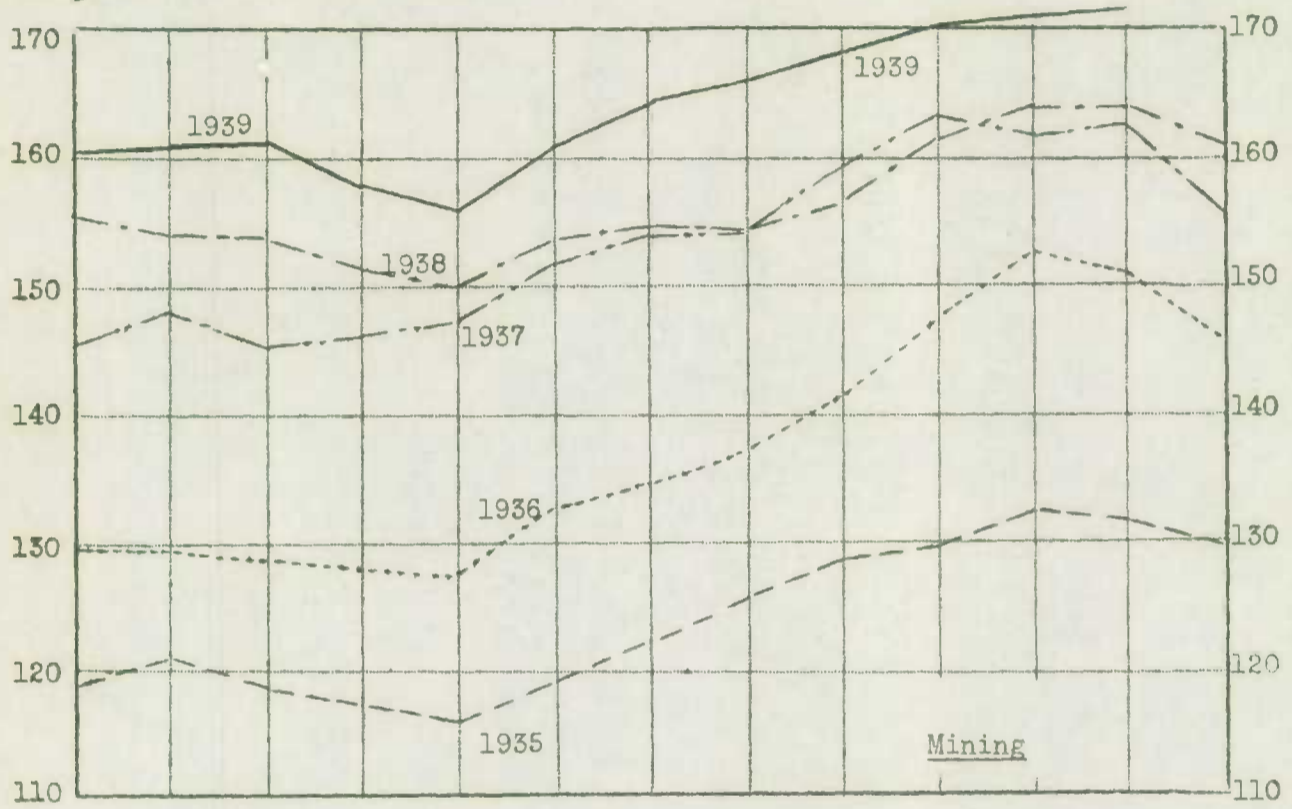
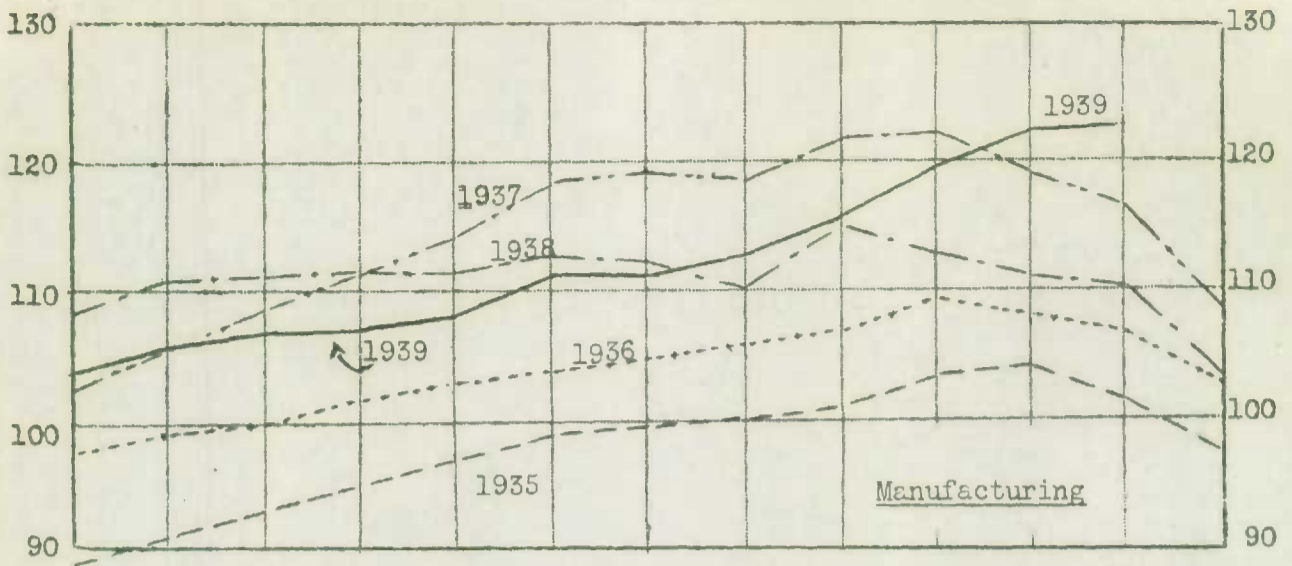
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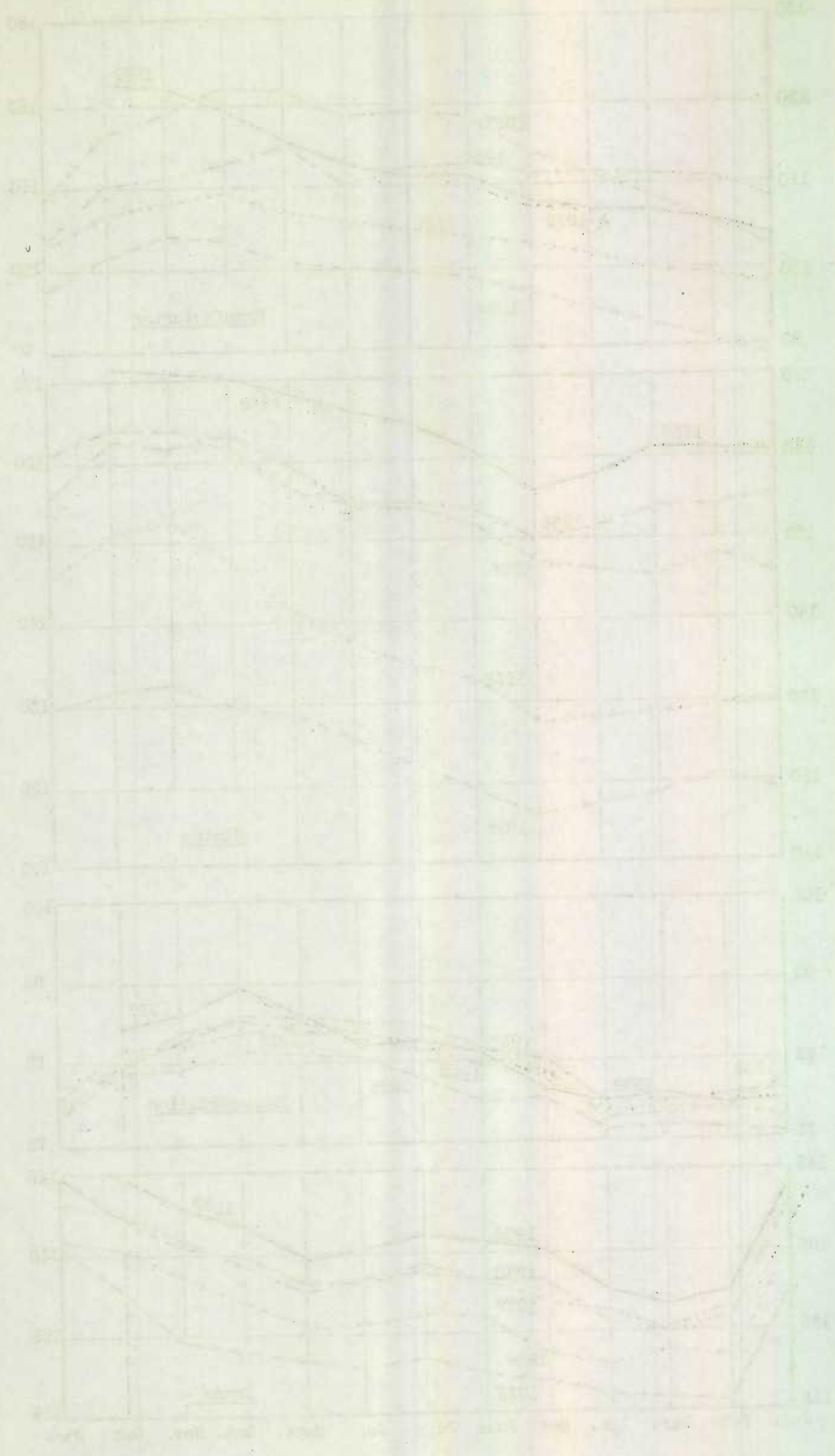
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Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Chart showing the variation of the following factors over a period of 12 months.



For Dec. 1, 1938, 6,217 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a staff of 561,191, compared with 565,527 at the beginning of November. The index, at 110.1, was then some twelve points lower than the figure for the month under review.

Logging.- There were continued advances in logging, according to 426 companies with 77,591 persons in their employ, or 16,811 more than in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, being also much larger than that noted at the same date in 1938, when the index was many points lower. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement indicated in logging operations at the date under review, the gains in Quebec being greatest.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores afforded rather more employment; coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed a decline; the result was a moderate advance in employment in the group as a whole. On the average, there has been a small reduction in mining at Dec. 1 in the last eighteen years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 420 mine operators whose forces included 79,734 workers, or 198 more than at Nov. 1. Little general change had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was several points lower than that of 171.3 at the latest date.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 315 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,833 employees at the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1938, when there had been a larger reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 518 employers of 108,929 workers, compared with 109,329 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage, and shipping and longshore work reported improvement, but employment on steam railways was slacker. Curtailment on a much greater scale had taken place at the beginning of December, 1938, and the index was then nearly five points lower than that of 89.7 at the latest date. The decline at Dec. 1, 1939, was decidedly less-than-average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, there being losses in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,346 contractors furnishing data aggregated 113,533 employees, as compared with 142,328 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in less volume than at Dec. 1, 1938, when the contraction was not so pronounced.

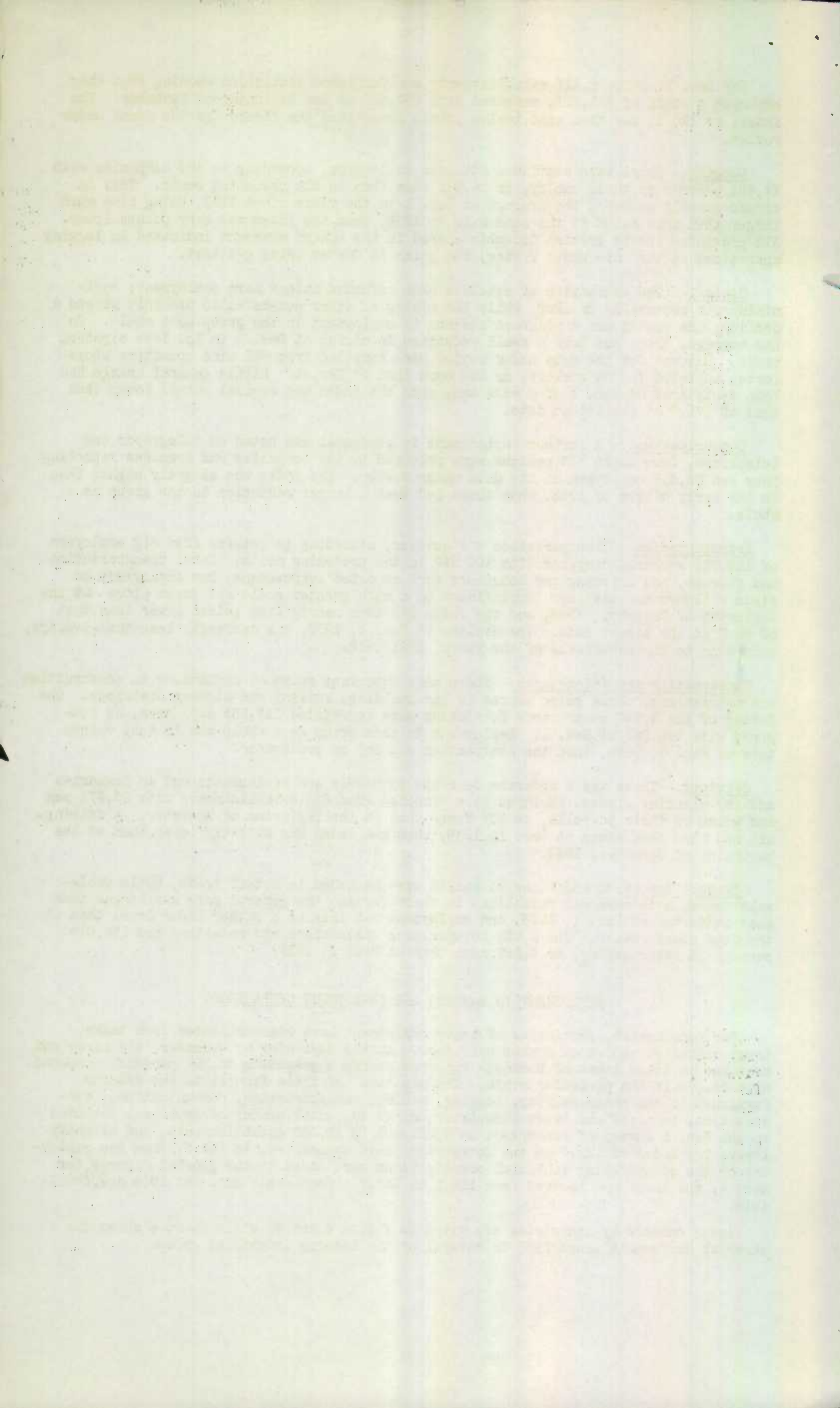
Services.- There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 593 establishments with 29,371 men and women on their payrolls, or 507 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1938, when the index was slightly lower than at the beginning of December, 1939.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1938, and employment was then at a rather lower level than at the date under review. The 2,081 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 139,014 persons in their employ, or 4,285 more than at Nov. 1, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of December, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,397 persons, compared with 33,265 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Dec. 1 survey of employment to 1,231,663 in 12,362 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 122.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 122.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 123.6 to 123.2. Comparable data for 1938 are ^{not} available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Oct. 16, 1939, showed some decline, on the whole, as compared with Sept. 11, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette." The decline occurred largely in certain industries which usually experience a seasonal recession at this period of the year, but the increases in unemployment this year were greater than those which normally occur between September and October in those industries. The total of the registered unemployed in Great Britain increased by 99,710 between Sept. 11 and Oct. 16, 1939, to 1,430,638 at the latter date; part of this increase, however, was due to the registration of women offering their services for work in connection with the war. The percentage of unemployment among insured workers was 9.4 at Oct. 16, compared with 9.0 at Sept. 11 and 12.3 at Oct. 17, 1938.

Recent press reports state that between the middle of October and the middle of November, there was a decrease of 28,000 in the number of registered unemployed workers, which stood at 1,403,000 at Nov. 13, 1939. There are indications that industrial activity is slowly expanding. There was a reduction in unemployment in the leading textile trades and in the coal-mining and metal industries, while the increase in unemployment in building and in agriculture was probably partly seasonal.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

A report issued by the United States Department of Labor states that employment in manufacturing at mid-November showed a further gain, amounting to 0.2 p.c., or 20,000 workers, compared with the expected seasonal lay-off of about 150,000. The important gains were in the heavy industries - iron and steel, agricultural machinery, foundries and machine tools, as well as in furniture and cotton and woollen goods. Declines were concentrated in the food and clothing industries, and were largely seasonal. The November index, (1923-25=100), stood at 103.8, compared with 93.3 in November, 1938. The index for the manufacture of durable goods was 98.1 and for non-durable goods, 109.2, compared with 82.9 and 103.1, respectively, in November, 1938.

In the non-manufacturing industries, there were declines, principally in construction and in water transportation. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment.

New York.- The number employed in New York State factories increased 0.9 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. The index of employment at 91.4, was 13.8 p.c. higher than in November of 1938. The average for the years 1925-27 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra-seasonal increase of 4.5 p.c. in the number employed in 1,798 representative factories in October, as compared with September. As compared with October, 1938, there was an advance of 10.8 p.c.

Illinois.- According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,752 establishments, there was an increase of 3.6 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September, the gain being contra-seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment was 10.8 p.c. higher than in the same month of last year.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
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
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	95.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0

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

100.0 7.6 31.1 41.3 11.9 8.1

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
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	115.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.3	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.3	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	73.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
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	83.1	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. 2	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	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	104.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7

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

14.6 1.3 12.6 1.2 3.2 1.7 3.7 3.2

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.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Year	Month	Day	Amount	Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Net
1911	Jan	1	100.00	100.00			100.00
1911	Jan	2	100.00	200.00			200.00
1911	Jan	3	100.00	300.00			300.00
1911	Jan	4	100.00	400.00			400.00
1911	Jan	5	100.00	500.00			500.00
1911	Jan	6	100.00	600.00			600.00
1911	Jan	7	100.00	700.00			700.00
1911	Jan	8	100.00	800.00			800.00
1911	Jan	9	100.00	900.00			900.00
1911	Jan	10	100.00	1000.00			1000.00
1911	Jan	11	100.00	1100.00			1100.00
1911	Jan	12	100.00	1200.00			1200.00
1911	Jan	13	100.00	1300.00			1300.00
1911	Jan	14	100.00	1400.00			1400.00
1911	Jan	15	100.00	1500.00			1500.00
1911	Jan	16	100.00	1600.00			1600.00
1911	Jan	17	100.00	1700.00			1700.00
1911	Jan	18	100.00	1800.00			1800.00
1911	Jan	19	100.00	1900.00			1900.00
1911	Jan	20	100.00	2000.00			2000.00
1911	Jan	21	100.00	2100.00			2100.00
1911	Jan	22	100.00	2200.00			2200.00
1911	Jan	23	100.00	2300.00			2300.00
1911	Jan	24	100.00	2400.00			2400.00
1911	Jan	25	100.00	2500.00			2500.00
1911	Jan	26	100.00	2600.00			2600.00
1911	Jan	27	100.00	2700.00			2700.00
1911	Jan	28	100.00	2800.00			2800.00
1911	Jan	29	100.00	2900.00			2900.00
1911	Jan	30	100.00	3000.00			3000.00
1911	Jan	31	100.00	3100.00			3100.00

Total amount of receipts for the year 1911 \$31,000.00
Total amount of disbursements for the year 1911 \$31,000.00
Balance on hand at the close of the year 1911 \$0.00

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

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
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	105.8	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
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7

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

100.0 52.3 6.5 6.6 1.9 9.1 9.5 2.5 11.6

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 Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	52.3	122.2	122.1	110.1	116.3	107.0	101.4	91.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	144.0	149.0	133.8	136.8	128.4	115.4	108.9
Fur and products	.2	114.2	114.3	96.5	93.4	95.5	101.5	89.0
Leather and products	2.2	125.7	123.1	105.0	102.8	106.0	103.8	94.3
Boots and shoes	1.4	123.9	121.6	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.6	92.3
Lumber and products	3.8	84.1	88.2	72.2	79.9	77.7	69.8	64.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	69.6	76.0	59.5	63.8	67.2	57.2	52.5
Furniture	.7	91.6	90.8	88.4	92.0	90.3	85.4	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	125.5	126.0	99.8	120.3	100.8	96.2	90.7
Musical instruments	.1	56.2	58.4	50.3	52.2	50.2	51.8	52.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	138.5	146.6	121.5	122.3	122.5	114.7	103.7
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.1	113.9	107.2	111.8	105.5	98.7	94.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.4	102.3	93.6	103.8	96.7	87.4	83.4
Paper products	1.0	147.4	146.7	136.4	138.8	127.9	118.1	109.4
Printing and publishing	2.3	118.8	117.6	114.6	113.0	109.5	106.9	104.5
Rubber products	1.2	116.0	115.6	105.6	111.6	101.2	98.3	92.3
Textile products	9.9	135.7	134.0	120.0	126.6	120.8	117.0	107.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	149.8	144.1	131.2	143.2	136.2	136.9	121.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	115.2	109.5	97.2	105.5	97.8	97.8	86.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	160.6	156.6	132.0	150.2	150.0	142.4	123.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	495.1	478.8	494.8	535.2	517.2	538.7	476.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	140.8	136.9	122.7	128.7	128.2	127.6	117.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	124.1	126.0	112.7	116.9	109.0	99.4	94.2
Other textile products	1.0	119.7	123.3	104.3	102.0	97.7	94.5	87.7
Tobacco	.7	100.5	98.8	141.5	141.5	119.5	144.1	122.7
Beverages	.8	173.1	181.3	168.9	161.6	157.2	141.0	137.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	179.4	175.7	157.3	157.4	143.7	135.5	122.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	94.6	99.4	85.0	92.9	82.3	75.8	68.9
Electric light and power	1.5	139.8	143.6	131.7	128.4	117.5	116.2	113.1
Electrical apparatus	1.6	139.8	138.8	130.8	152.9	125.0	124.5	111.3
Iron and steel products	12.2	111.7	107.6	97.2	108.7	92.1	86.8	71.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	156.0	151.7	113.5	139.2	120.9	115.7	92.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	124.7	123.4	116.9	136.3	110.4	93.6	83.3
Agricultural implements	.4	63.2	60.1	61.6	74.4	51.8	52.5	39.1
Land vehicles	5.1	101.4	94.8	91.3	100.0	87.1	83.7	67.8
Automobiles and parts	1.8	154.9	139.9	159.0	159.1	140.5	120.0	69.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	70.9	62.4	80.5	79.9	61.0	59.5	52.2
Heating appliances	.4	139.7	142.7	129.8	126.8	121.6	105.3	92.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	132.4	131.6	100.3	123.4	85.6	89.5	61.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	122.0	124.4	106.7	120.0	104.7	94.8	77.1
Other iron and steel products	2.0	121.4	119.9	103.3	112.3	95.3	87.2	77.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	169.2	167.6	155.3	158.3	140.4	125.8	110.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	165.7	168.5	152.3	151.4	142.5	137.5	132.2
Miscellaneous	.5	154.2	152.3	139.1	133.2	133.5	125.0	119.2
LOGGING	6.5	263.6	206.4	166.4	355.4	265.7	183.5	198.6
MINING	6.6	171.3	171.0	163.3	162.3	150.3	131.1	122.9
Coal	2.2	96.0	94.4	95.2	98.3	96.2	93.7	95.5
Metallic ores	3.7	354.4	353.6	332.3	316.7	283.7	230.3	206.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	138.8	143.7	131.1	140.2	126.7	104.8	87.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	85.5	86.7	84.0	85.9	81.7	81.0	79.8
Telegraphs	.4	96.8	100.0	93.8	95.6	92.0	91.7	88.6
Telephones	1.5	82.4	83.0	81.3	83.3	79.0	78.1	77.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	89.7	90.6	85.0	84.1	86.5	84.0	80.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	135.0	133.5	124.1	113.5	119.8	115.2	110.2
Steam railways	5.1	77.0	79.2	71.9	75.0	75.1	73.1	71.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	88.0	86.1	93.6	87.5	95.2	93.7	84.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.5	93.8	117.6	112.8	104.2	80.1	95.9	100.3
Building	2.7	75.2	85.1	69.5	75.4	51.5	67.3	55.2
Highway	5.1	158.1	209.1	227.5	182.5	133.5	171.0	198.9
Railway	1.7	52.1	64.5	48.9	59.4	59.4	55.3	54.7
SERVICES	2.5	132.9	135.2	131.7	130.6	122.4	116.3	115.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	127.6	129.0	126.0	126.1	115.7	112.0	113.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.3	145.9	141.5	138.7	132.9	122.0	115.6
TRADE	11.6	144.7	140.2	139.7	139.6	136.0	131.1	126.0
Retail	8.8	151.8	144.8	148.0	149.0	145.3	140.0	135.6
Wholesale	2.8	126.0	128.1	119.7	118.5	114.9	110.5	103.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	122.7	123.6	114.0	121.6	110.1	104.6	98.9

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

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Notes
1900	Jan	1
1900	Jan	2
1900	Jan	3
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1900	Mar	28
1900	Mar	29
1900	Mar	30
1900	Mar	31

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934
<u>Maritime</u> -Manufacturing	34.8	117.7	114.9	97.7	117.1	107.4	99.4	95.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.8	76.7	73.0	60.3	77.4	79.3	61.1	72.5
Pulp and paper	4.9	161.8	166.7	142.0	175.0	156.3	150.1	141.7
Textile products	3.9	97.5	96.3	84.5	93.6	85.9	88.8	87.5
Iron and steel	11.6	129.1	117.3	99.3	129.9	113.2	109.9	96.0
Other manufactures	10.6	123.5	127.2	108.3	117.8	111.0	96.7	96.8
Logging	9.0	360.1	225.5	225.7	386.7	390.2	241.0	316.9
Mining	18.8	113.8	114.8	112.8	116.7	111.2	106.7	104.0
Communications	2.3	98.8	100.6	93.1	94.9	90.4	88.1	86.2
Transportation	8.6	67.5	65.5	61.5	62.8	64.2	64.1	74.0
Construction	15.0	147.3	154.3	151.0	154.2	133.5	147.1	133.4
Services	1.6	169.7	172.9	171.0	167.7	154.0	148.2	150.4
Trade	9.9	151.9	142.3	141.6	136.4	137.3	128.9	116.4
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	123.0	117.9	109.8	122.5	115.3	107.5	106.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	54.8	123.5	123.1	109.9	115.5	104.8	102.0	92.9
Lumber products	2.8	93.4	97.0	71.6	84.5	79.7	69.5	66.9
Pulp and paper	6.8	105.9	108.3	103.2	105.8	99.0	92.7	87.9
Textile products	16.0	149.2	147.1	132.2	138.7	129.4	124.6	110.9
Iron and steel	8.6	97.2	94.5	81.7	96.3	78.4	77.2	69.0
Other manufactures	20.6	133.9	134.1	120.7	120.7	110.2	110.8	101.4
Logging	10.8	455.6	354.3	262.0	662.8	465.9	281.5	369.7
Mining	3.5	290.9	288.9	256.3	252.8	224.6	163.6	129.1
Communications	1.4	76.5	77.6	76.3	77.2	71.4	72.8	72.3
Transportation	7.8	87.4	87.0	85.7	86.3	88.5	89.0	79.8
Construction	11.2	104.9	140.2	150.0	97.2	70.9	70.6	52.8
Services	2.2	117.2	120.8	115.5	122.0	107.9	99.1	98.3
Trade	8.3	151.4	145.7	150.3	147.7	143.6	137.5	133.1
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	130.3	131.5	121.7	129.6	112.6	103.8	96.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.2	123.6	122.9	112.7	119.3	109.3	102.8	90.7
Lumber products	3.1	69.4	73.1	63.0	71.4	66.6	65.9	59.8
Pulp and paper	6.3	114.4	114.8	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1	95.7
Textile products	10.2	125.0	125.3	110.4	117.6	114.8	112.4	105.5
Iron and steel	17.6	123.9	119.3	109.0	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8
Other manufactures	25.0	139.0	140.3	129.9	133.7	125.3	118.7	107.8
Logging	4.0	209.0	171.5	119.3	285.9	214.4	172.6	142.0
Mining	5.7	291.2	289.8	265.3	256.3	239.0	197.0	175.4
Communications	1.7	78.4	78.9	77.3	81.8	78.0	76.0	74.7
Transportation	6.5	86.1	87.5	81.4	84.0	83.5	80.0	75.2
Construction	6.4	85.3	100.4	93.5	124.0	84.8	96.1	145.6
Services	2.4	156.7	157.7	156.9	151.7	146.3	143.6	143.9
Trade	11.1	150.1	146.5	144.0	147.3	141.7	138.1	133.3
<u>Ontario-</u> All Industries	100.0	124.5	124.4	114.4	125.8	112.9	107.0	101.7
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.1	113.1	113.4	104.3	106.2	104.4	98.2	92.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.0	95.2	98.3	83.6	94.0	85.9	77.0	73.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	105.7	103.1	100.7	98.3	96.3	94.0	87.2
Textile products	2.4	150.2	156.2	133.2	128.5	134.4	113.9	108.6
Iron and steel	9.3	83.1	81.2	78.0	78.2	76.6	77.4	73.3
Other manufactures	13.5	149.9	152.1	137.9	142.5	140.7	127.1	118.4
Logging	1.5	129.9	44.6	96.0	131.5	91.6	87.1	118.2
Mining	8.3	135.1	131.8	134.2	136.4	125.0	119.2	122.6
Communications	2.6	96.3	97.4	94.2	93.3	89.3	93.0	92.9
Transportation	19.9	104.0	106.7	94.1	88.5	92.7	89.5	87.5
Construction	12.6	75.7	106.2	82.5	71.4	66.7	102.1	79.6
Services	3.1	116.6	117.8	114.9	108.1	104.3	96.3	92.2
Trade	21.9	130.1	124.6	124.2	120.6	121.4	117.8	111.1
<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries	100.0	108.9	112.7	103.5	100.5	98.6	101.3	94.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	42.3	118.9	126.9	108.2	108.5	103.9	93.2	83.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.1	100.5	108.2	89.3	88.0	92.3	77.6	65.9
Pulp and paper	5.5	118.7	116.3	103.3	123.3	117.3	107.8	101.6
Textile products	1.1	128.2	128.6	125.4	121.7	119.6	115.3	87.5
Iron and steel	3.6	91.8	93.1	89.2	85.4	78.0	73.0	62.8
Other manufactures	18.0	148.2	163.1	136.0	132.2	119.1	110.2	103.3
Logging	7.6	101.9	103.4	108.2	118.7	95.9	86.5	59.1
Mining	9.7	110.2	112.0	114.4	107.9	99.8	90.5	90.3
Communications	3.2	110.6	114.4	109.0	107.1	104.7	98.2	95.1
Transportation	11.9	96.4	97.5	96.5	89.6	97.3	88.9	85.7
Construction	8.8	75.9	87.9	77.3	90.9	80.7	127.9	135.7
Services	3.6	117.6	120.9	112.2	111.0	102.4	97.6	94.6
Trade	12.9	141.0	142.3	136.3	144.4	134.9	125.3	117.2
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.0	115.5	105.8	107.5	101.5	99.3	92.9

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.

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1890	Jan 1			
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TABLE 8.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=1)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	63.7	116.5	115.8	103.8	108.4	97.1	94.9	87.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	144.8	141.2	133.0	128.3	116.0	115.3	108.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	118.1	117.7	113.1	109.9	106.9	104.6	101.8
Textiles	15.0	127.1	127.4	114.7	117.4	106.5	98.5	90.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	125.6	127.4	117.5	114.5	114.2	136.2	122.5
Iron and steel	14.0	96.6	93.7	79.1	91.5	74.5	73.9	65.7
Other manufactures	20.9	118.1	118.4	106.5	111.1	100.5	94.9	89.9
Communications	2.2	64.4	65.2	63.9	65.1	62.6	62.8	64.2
Transportation	8.4	98.3	94.8	96.2	95.5	99.8	99.5	96.0
Construction	7.5	82.5	76.3	103.6	64.0	79.6	39.4	43.7
Trade	14.5	147.5	141.2	143.5	141.5	136.4	132.0	124.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	112.7	110.7	106.2	104.3	98.3	91.9	86.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.6	111.6	114.2	101.3	99.7	96.9	94.5	89.6
Leather products	15.9	97.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5	99.8	88.5
Other manufactures	42.7	118.1	121.9	107.3	110.5	97.1	92.1	90.1
Transportation	10.1	91.4	95.2	97.1	93.8	99.9	108.1	96.6
Construction	8.5	113.3	99.6	285.5	88.1	70.6	135.5	96.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.6	111.6	119.2	99.3	95.2	99.0	92.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.3	117.9	118.1	107.4	110.2	103.0	97.9	92.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	130.2	132.8	119.0	124.9	116.6	110.3	110.9
Printing and publishing	9.0	135.9	134.9	129.1	132.4	125.1	117.8	112.2
Textiles	10.9	101.8	103.5	91.3	93.9	90.6	88.6	88.8
Iron and steel	10.9	110.9	109.4	96.4	101.9	86.5	77.4	66.9
Other manufactures	26.7	121.1	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2	103.8	96.9
Communications	2.3	67.0	67.7	67.2	67.8	65.3	64.6	67.2
Transportation	5.2	98.0	100.1	95.4	96.1	94.2	91.5	88.8
Construction	2.9	73.1	76.5	59.5	76.5	59.4	57.4	62.9
Trade	21.8	138.3	134.4	131.8	137.2	134.7	129.1	127.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	117.7	117.4	108.8	111.9	105.7	100.8	97.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.3	104.2	107.3	96.0	99.7	92.8	88.7	84.4
Lumber products	3.9	49.2	75.3	45.6	47.8	37.7	45.2	39.0
Pulp and paper	16.9	103.9	100.5	97.4	98.1	92.1	85.8	88.6
Other manufactures	26.5	125.0	124.5	113.1	119.5	113.1	106.7	97.9
Construction	10.4	101.5	124.6	112.4	91.4	120.6	162.2	136.3
Trade	23.8	147.6	144.6	144.6	140.8	134.1	127.6	114.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.5	113.1	105.6	105.2	104.3	103.6	96.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.8	117.9	113.9	100.7	117.8	100.0	99.2	84.0
Textiles	17.5	103.2	96.8	87.9	93.1	93.1	91.7	81.6
Electrical apparatus	9.9	122.4	115.8	103.9	134.5	104.9	107.6	92.6
Iron and steel	32.3	120.7	114.4	93.7	125.2	92.8	93.3	71.9
Other manufactures	23.1	125.5	128.2	121.5	122.4	114.6	110.9	100.6
Construction	2.4	57.8	59.9	81.1	47.7	56.9	56.1	38.4
Trade	9.4	133.8	135.0	134.9	142.3	134.4	129.3	125.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.1	112.8	102.4	116.2	101.7	100.4	86.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.5	163.4	153.5	164.0	166.8	140.0	126.2	75.5
Iron and steel	67.0	164.2	147.5	163.2	169.0	138.4	125.5	64.5
Other manufactures	19.5	160.9	173.9	166.8	158.7	145.7	129.0	115.8
Construction	2.0	43.5	45.2	43.2	54.9	28.3	45.5	41.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	147.9	140.4	148.2	153.1	129.4	118.7	77.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.1	105.5	106.4	96.9	99.3	98.3	95.9	89.9
Animal products - edible	5.8	142.4	144.3	130.7	146.7	138.0	132.6	128.2
Printing and publishing	5.7	111.9	106.7	104.7	101.9	99.4	101.2	95.3
Textiles	6.3	153.1	160.0	135.0	131.7	143.5	119.9	113.0
Iron and steel	16.1	77.2	77.5	71.7	75.7	75.7	76.2	69.9
Other manufactures	14.2	123.7	125.7	114.2	113.2	109.3	108.3	102.7
Transportation	9.0	78.4	81.3	77.5	77.7	82.4	72.0	72.9
Construction	2.5	38.8	48.8	31.8	37.5	31.4	65.2	31.4
Trade	32.5	113.7	104.3	108.3	105.8	106.3	104.6	98.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	100.6	99.3	94.6	95.4	94.7	94.1	87.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	122.2	126.6	114.5	111.0	109.3	101.1	84.5
Lumber products	9.9	94.8	99.4	78.6	74.1	89.7	76.5	52.9
Other manufactures	30.1	135.0	139.1	130.8	127.8	118.3	112.4	99.1
Communications	6.8	109.7	112.6	108.6	106.6	103.3	97.5	93.5
Transportation	15.6	100.4	97.5	109.6	96.3	107.5	98.3	94.7
Construction	5.0	49.8	51.6	55.7	69.3	45.2	59.0	39.4
Services	6.8	121.6	124.4	113.4	114.5	103.3	99.6	96.8
Trade	25.7	145.9	143.4	138.4	145.3	139.4	129.5	120.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	113.7	114.8	110.6	109.5	106.0	100.0	90.0

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

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