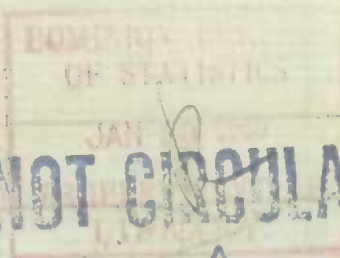


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CANADA

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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(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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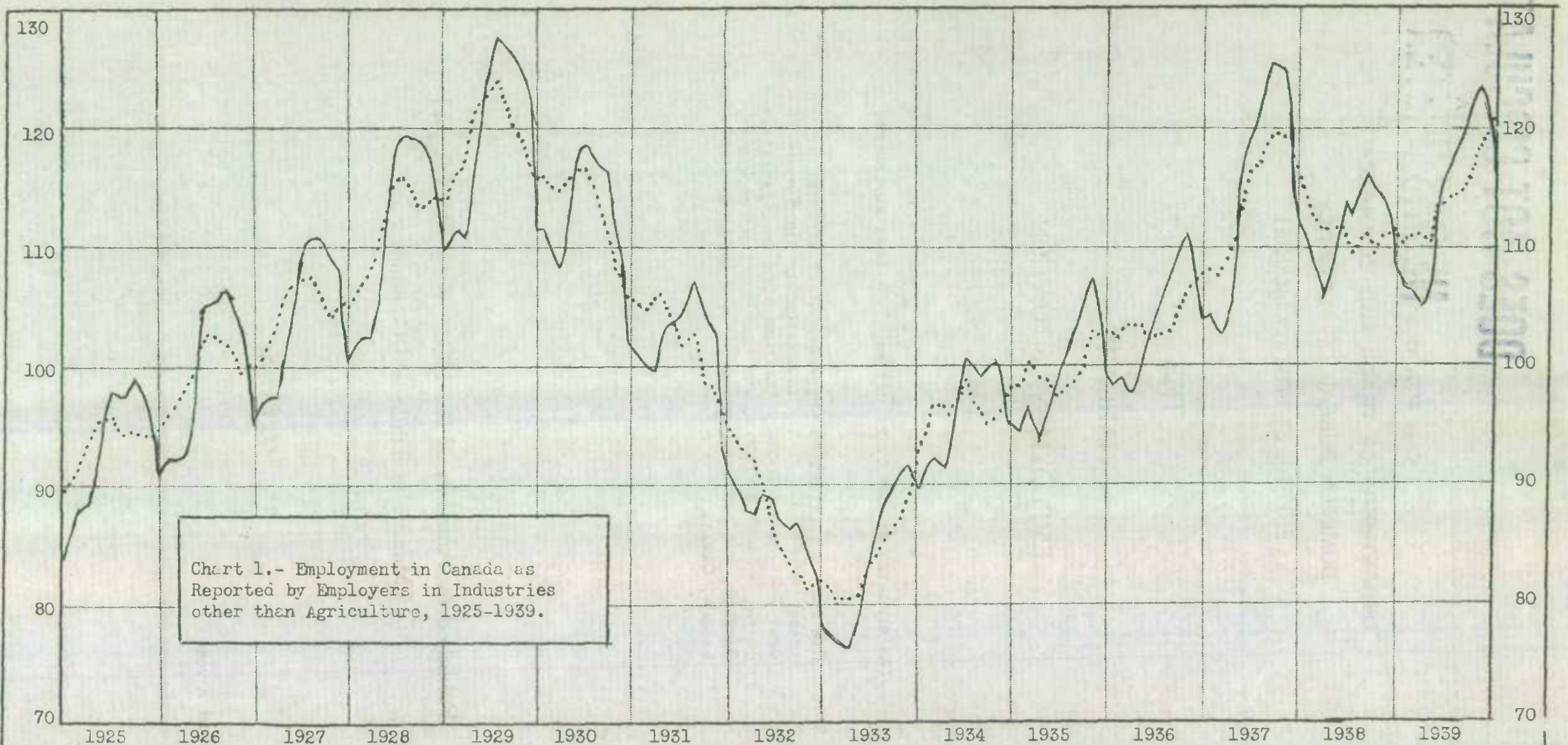


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

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.

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

Issued Jan. 29, 1940.

THE JANUARY 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.

The records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that there is invariably a contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of January, mainly due to curtailment of operations in the outdoor industries for the winter, together with the losses in employment resulting from the closing^{of} establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. There was the customary recession at the beginning of January, 1940, but this was less-than-normal in the experience of the last nineteen years, involving the release of some five p.c. of the reported staffs, as compared with the average reduction of just under seven p.c. between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in this period. The level of employment at the latest date was considerably higher than that indicated at Jan. 1 in any other year of the record.

Statements for the month under review were furnished by 11,891 establishments, whose employees aggregated 1,135,400; as compared with 1,198,541 at Dec. 1, 1939, this was a decline of 63,141 persons, or 5.3 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 116.2, compared with 122.7 in the preceding month, and 108.1 at Jan. 1, 1939. The previous high figures for that date were those of 113.4 in 1938, and 111.2 in 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the Jan. 1, 1940, index was 120.7, compared with 119.8 at Dec. 1, when the reduction in employment had also been below the average. The seasonally-corrected index at the latest date was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

In accordance with the experience of other years of the record, there were general declines in employment at Jan. 1, 1940, but the distribution of the losses among the various industries differed from that usually indicated. On the average, the recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1939, has accounted for some 56 p.c. of the total reduction in the staffs of the employers furnishing returns, and that in the non-manufacturing divisions for the remaining 44 p.c. At the date under review, however, less than a third of the total decrease was reported by manufacturers, while rather better than 67 p.c. took place in other industries.

The contraction in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at Jan. 1 in any year of the record; some 20,600 persons were released by the co-operating factories, a decline of 3.3 p.c., which compared favourably with the average January decrease of over seven p.c. in the period, 1921-1939. There were considerable gains in tobacco factories at the date under review, but the trend in most other classes was downward. The largest reductions were in the food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper groups.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction suffered the most pronounced losses, there being a decline of 30,294 persons, or 25 p.c. in this group, a decrease which considerably exceeded the average. Logging, transportation and mining also reported important contractions, and there was a falling-off in employment in communications. On the other hand, retail trade and hotels and restaurants showed unusually marked seasonal improvement.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 6.

January 1953

THE LABOR MARKET

Continued from page 1

Unemployment

The records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that there is a continuing upward trend in the number of unemployed persons in the United States. In the first quarter of 1952, the number of unemployed persons was 4,380,000, or 7.3 percent of the total labor force. This compares with 4,200,000, or 7.1 percent, in the fourth quarter of 1951. The increase in unemployment is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of new hires and a corresponding increase in the number of persons leaving the labor force.

Statistics for the first quarter of 1952 are as follows: Total labor force, 59,800,000; employed persons, 55,420,000; unemployed persons, 4,380,000. The unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1952 was 7.3 percent, compared with 7.1 percent for the fourth quarter of 1951. The increase in unemployment is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of new hires and a corresponding increase in the number of persons leaving the labor force.

The unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1952 was 7.3 percent, compared with 7.1 percent for the fourth quarter of 1951. The increase in unemployment is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of new hires and a corresponding increase in the number of persons leaving the labor force.

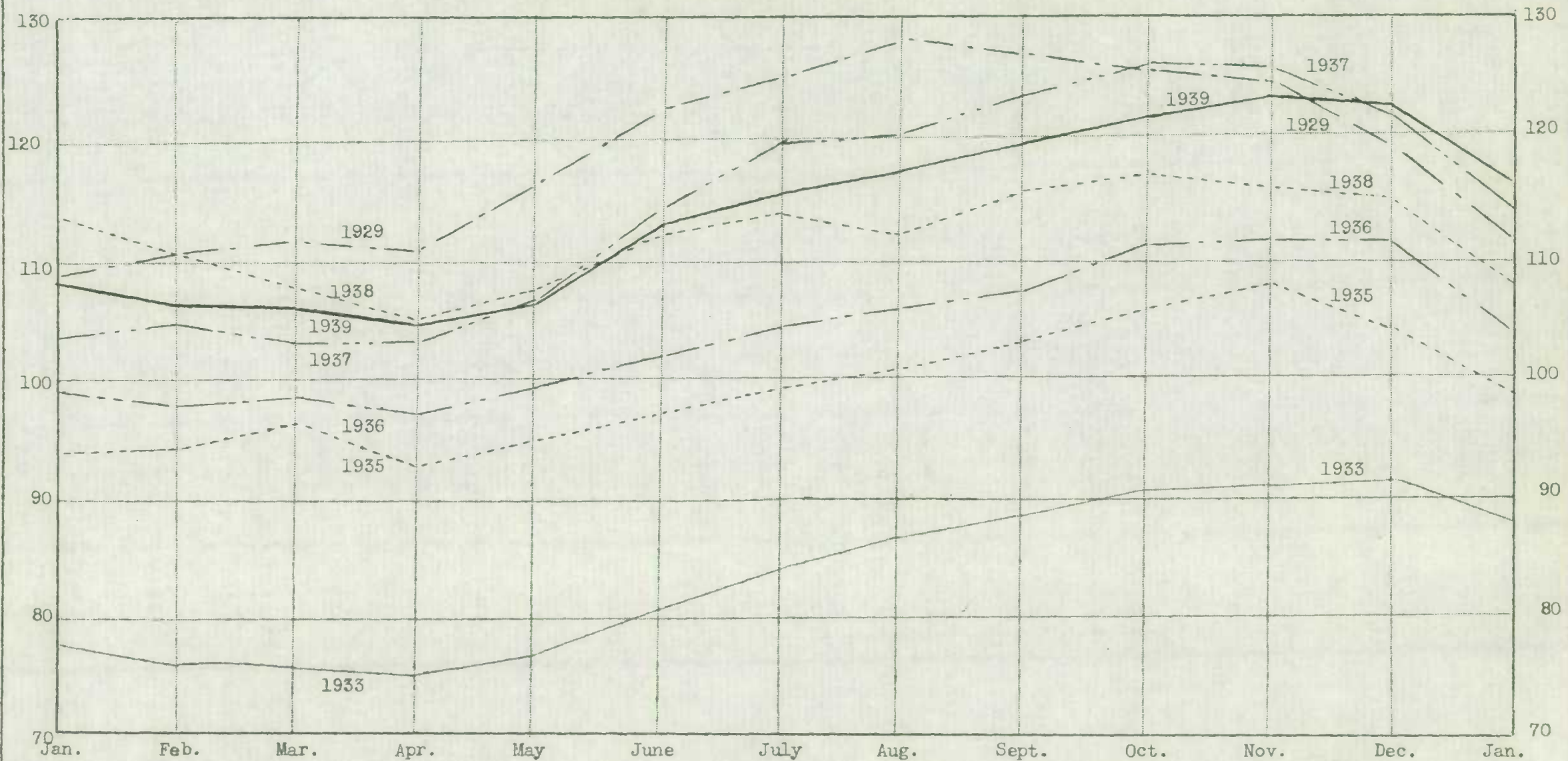
In addition, the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1952 was 7.3 percent, compared with 7.1 percent for the fourth quarter of 1951. The increase in unemployment is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of new hires and a corresponding increase in the number of persons leaving the labor force.

The unemployment rate for the first quarter of 1952 was 7.3 percent, compared with 7.1 percent for the fourth quarter of 1951. The increase in unemployment is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the number of new hires and a corresponding increase in the number of persons leaving the labor force.

There are many reasons why the unemployment rate is rising. One reason is that the number of new hires is declining. Another reason is that the number of persons leaving the labor force is increasing. The unemployment rate is rising because of a combination of these factors.

A further analysis of the labor market is being conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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.

Following are the unadjusted general indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, (1926=100):- 1940, 116.2; 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.

For Jan. 1, 1939, 11,210 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,041,042 men and women; as compared with 1,097,953 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 56,911, or 5.2 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

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 January, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,484 persons, compared with 33,408 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 1,168,884 in 12,306 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 116.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 116.1; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 122.7 to 122.3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

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

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

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

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of 1939 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/
Nov.	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/

From January to November, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 143,000, the estimated number in employment by 332,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 189,000. The estimated number of jobless rose by 13,000 from October, 1939, an increase which compared favourably with that of some 20,000 recorded between October and November, 1938.

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

November	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	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/
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

The total estimated number of "Wage-earners", as ^{previously} defined, was greater in November, 1939, than in that month of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was also at its maximum for November. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from November of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any November in the period, 1930-1936, but was rather greater than in November, 1937, also exceeding the estimate for that month in 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded seasonally reduced activity, the losses ranging from two p.c. in New Brunswick to 11.3 p.c. in British Columbia. Employment in four of the five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year, the exception being British Columbia, where the latest index was fractionally lower. In Quebec and

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

2/ Not including enlistments.

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

Ontario, the general level of employment was higher than in any other January of the record; in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in British Columbia the index was very slightly lower than at Jan. 1 of 1939 and 1938, but was otherwise the highest since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1, 1940, occurred in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and trade were also slacker. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants showed the greatest declines, while there was improvement in textile factories. Heightened activity was also indicated by the track maintenance departments of the railways and in all branches of transportation, the gains in the latter being due to the reopening of the winter ports. There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, those in Nova Scotia being largest.

Statements were received from 830 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 88,031 persons, compared with 91,099 at the beginning of December. While the general recession at Jan. 1, 1940, was seasonal in character, it exceeded the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1939, and was also greater than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was nearly ten points lower than at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record except that in 1931. The following shows the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Jan. 1, 1939 and 1938:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).									
	Jan. 1: 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1 1939	June1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938
P.E. Island	1.9	: 84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	: 92.2	: 73.2
Nova Scotia	56.9	:126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	:121.0	:118.3
New Brunswick	41.2	:111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	: 95.8	:115.3
		:								:	:
Maritimes	100.0	:118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	:109.2	:115.8

A total of 805 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1939, showing payrolls aggregating 80,157 workers, compared with 80,619 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it exceeded that indicated at Jan. 1, 1939. The index, at 120.7 at the latest date, was, however, 5.8 points higher than at the beginning of 1939; it was also higher than in other January for which statistics are available, being slightly above the previous maximum of 119.7 at Jan. 1, 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, lumber, leather, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, while the tendency was also downward in mining and communications; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,957 co-operating firms aggregated 345,228 workers, as against 372,544 at Dec. 1, 1939.

For Jan. 1, 1939, 2,815 employers had reported a staff of 325,598 men and women, compared with 344,908 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114.9.

Ontario.- Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, to which most industries contributed; the exception was the tobacco group, in which important gains (also seasonal in character) were recorded. The most pronounced reductions were in textile, food, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, rubber and leather factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined staff of 481,260 persons was employed by the 5,200 firms whose returns were received, and who had 495,743 employees at Dec. 1. This decrease of 14,483 persons, or 2.9 p.c. was, with one exception, the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than that indicated at the same date of last year; the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-39, was between six and seven p.c. The index, at 120.9 at the latest date, was eleven p.c. higher than that of 108.8 at Jan. 1, 1939; it was also higher than at the beginning of January in any other year of the record. The establishments furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1939, had numbered 4,875 and their employees, 426,576, as compared with 448,885 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Shrinkage on a smaller scale than at the opening of 1939 was noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1940, when statistics were tabulated from 1,698 employers of 134,934 workers, or 7,321 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was also below the average in the experience of the last nineteen years. The index at the date under review stood at 103.3, as compared with 97.1 at Jan. 1, 1939. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1940, but the trend was also downward in mining, communications and services. In the manufacturing division, the largest losses were in food, clay, glass and stone, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)									
	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1940	Dec. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939	Oct. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1939	July 1, 1939	June 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1938	
Manitoba	45.1	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	91.8	92.4	
Saskatchewan	20.7	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	99.2	97.8	
Alberta	34.2	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	103.8	100.8	
Prairies	100.0	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	97.1	96.2	

For Jan. 1, 1939, 1594 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 124,563, which was smaller by 8,193, or 6.2 p.c., than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The 1,206 establishments furnishing data reported 85,947 employees at the date under review, as against 96,900 at Dec. 1, 1939. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment. The losses in the lumbering industries were especially pronounced, partly owing to unfavourable weather conditions and partly owing to the closing of camps over the holiday week-end. On the other hand, services and retail trade showed improvement. Employment on the whole was a little quieter than at Jan. 1, 1939, when the 1,121 co-operating firms and branches had employed 84,147 men and women; the index then stood at 98.0, compared with 97.6 at the opening of 1940.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 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, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Ottawa and Windsor. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment was brisker than at Jan. 1, 1939. In Montreal and Vancouver, the indexes were slightly higher than in any other January of the record; in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back for eight or nine years, while in Quebec City and Windsor employment was more active than at Jan. 1 in most other years of the record.

Montreal.- The recession in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 in any other year of the record except 1935. Statements were received from 1,725 establishments with 167,684 employees, as compared with 175,114 at Dec. 1, 1939. Curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in food, textile and leather plants were largest. Transportation and construction were also slacker. On the other hand, employment in retail trade was in greater volume. The index, at 108.0, was 7.6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1939, when 1,628 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 154,710 persons, compared with 163,750 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed moderate gains, but transportation and construction released employees. The 210 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 15,388 at Dec. 1, to 14,999 at the beginning of January.

This decline was rather smaller than the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which data are available. At that date in 1939, however, the trend had been upward, and employment was then at a higher level, according to the 202 establishments making returns, which had employed 16,598 men and women.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at Jan. 1, 1940, than at the same date in almost any other year of the record. The index, at 116.6, was over nine points higher than at Jan. 1, 1939, when it stood at 107.3; it was also higher than in any other January for which data are available, except that of 1930. As compared with Dec. 1, 1939, there were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while there was pronounced, seasonal improvement in retail stores. Returns were tabulated from 1,768 employers of 150,019 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 151,422 in the preceding month; at the beginning of January of last year, 1,648 firms had reported 135,660 persons on their payrolls.

Ottawa.- A slight advance on the whole was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession and building was also slacker, but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a small increase in general employment in the city, according to the 228 reporting establishments, whose staffs included 14,838 men and women, as compared with 14,817 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 215 employers with a personnel of 14,028.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 352 firms in Hamilton employing 37,248 workers, as against 37,826 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which took place chiefly in textile, non-ferrous metal and food factories; on the other hand, iron and steel works were more active. Trade recorded some seasonal improvement, but transportation was quieter. At Jan. 1, 1939, the 310 co-operating establishments had reported 31,489 employees, and the index was more than sixteen points lower.

Windsor.- There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor; the increase was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation released some workers. Returns were compiled from 194 firms with 20,693 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,457 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly lower than at Jan. 1, 1939, when the trend had also been upward, according to information from 191 businessmen, whose payrolls had included 20,639 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups, on the whole, showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and printing and publishing factories were largest. The 530 co-operating establishments reported 42,685 employees, compared with 43,916 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in preceding years of the record, being also less than that indicated at the same date in 1939. The index then was several points lower. Statistics for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 503 employers of 39,070 persons.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 521 firms employing a staff of 37,173 persons, as compared with 38,081 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been larger, and the index then was 4.2 points lower. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, and building and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, trade and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1939, 472 establishments had reported 34,808 men and women on their paylists, compared with 36,055 in the preceding month.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1940, was the smallest reported at that date in any of the years since 1920, there being a loss of 3.3 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been over seven p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in January of other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shut-downs 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, 1940, numbered 6,468, and their staffs aggregated 606,636, compared with 627,252 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 122.2 in the preceding month, to 118.2 at the date under review. As compared with 104.3 at Jan. 1, 1939, there was an increase of 13.3 p.c., while the latest index was 8.8 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum for Jan. 1 in the years since 1920.

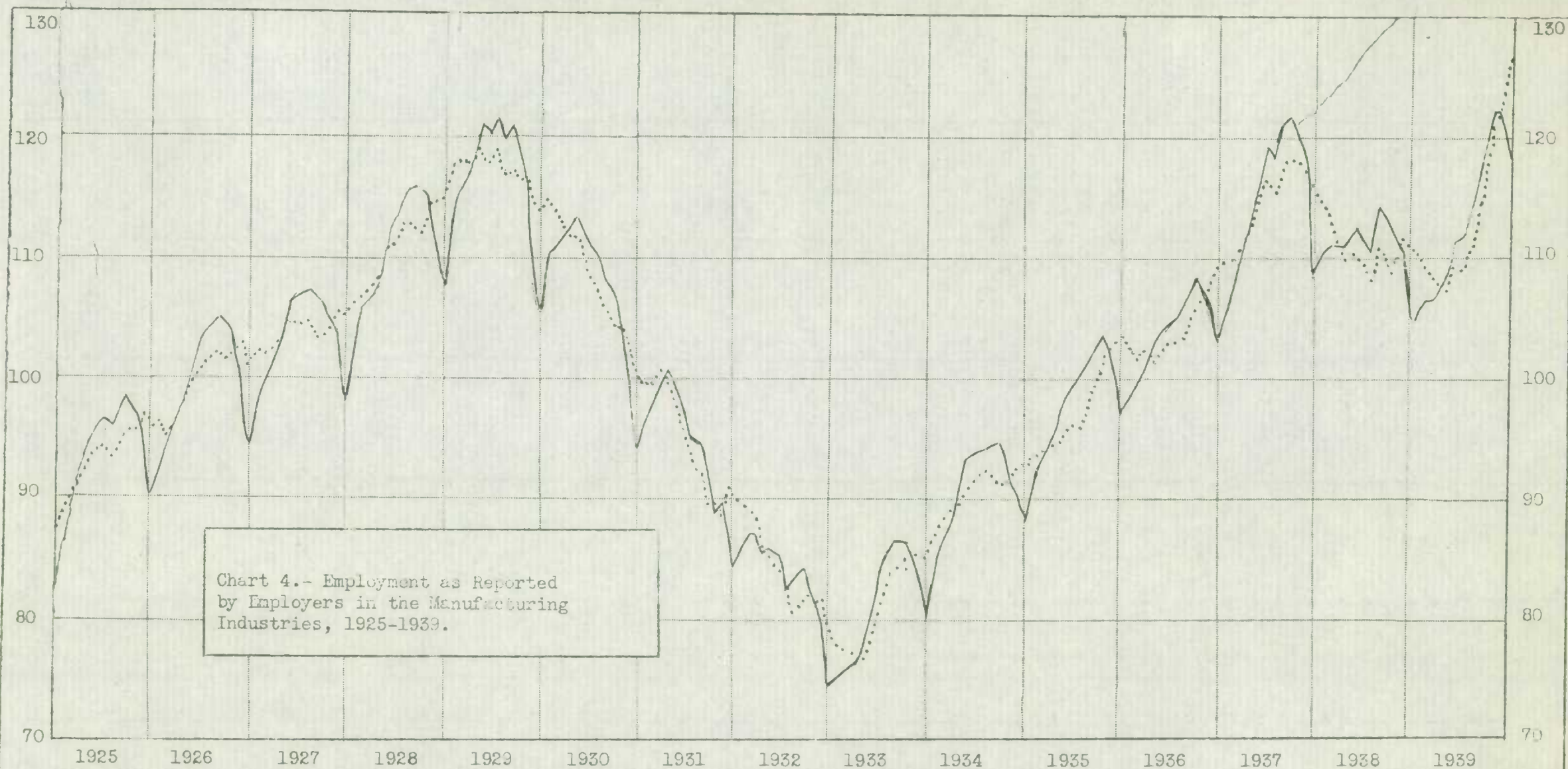


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for Jan. 1, 1940, was 126.1, the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

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

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1940, 118.2; 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 6,215 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1939 had reported a personnel of 532,012, a decline of 29,537 workers, or 5.3 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, partly owing to unsatisfactory weather conditions in British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than in January of 1939, but was quieter than at that date in 1938. The index stood at 237.8, compared with 263.6 in the preceding month, and 150.6 at Jan. 1, 1939. A combined working force of 69,983 was reported by the 431 co-operating camps, which employed 77,585 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere reductions in staff were indicated, of which those in Quebec and British Columbia were largest.

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 coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 413 operators having 76,649 employees, compared with 79,732 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1939, but employment was then in less volume; the index, at 164.7 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 slightly higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data declined from 22,833 in the preceding month, to 22,522 at Jan. 1, 1940.

Transportation.- The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a slightly smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1939, being also less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 84.5, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1939, or any other year since 1932. 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 527 employers, who reported 102,521 workers, as compared with 108,929 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review exceeded the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted some 48 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of about 29 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 68.8, was many points lower than at the beginning of January, 1939, when a decidedly smaller falling-off had been reported. Statements for Jan. 1, 1940, were tabulated from 1,291 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 83,242, a decrease of 30,294 as compared with their December figure of 113,536. Highway construction showed very considerable curtailment, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller losses were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

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; 593 firms in this division reported 29,564 employees, as compared with 29,402 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1939, and the index was then slightly lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 133.7.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greatly above the average recorded at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,082 co-operating employers had 144,283 persons on their staffs, compared with 139,272 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 149.9, as compared with 144.7 in the preceding month, and 144.8 at the same date in 1939.

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

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
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
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	103.4	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	93.9	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
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1940.

100.0	7.7	30.4	42.4	11.9	7.6
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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).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
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
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
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0

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

14.8 1.3 13.2 1.3 3.3 1.8 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	73.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.5	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
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	102.3	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.3	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	103.3	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	151.5	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	88.5	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
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1940.

100.0 53.4 6.2 6.8 2.0 9.0 7.3 2.6 12.7

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	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	53.4	118.2	122.2	104.3	108.6	102.4	96.8	87.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	132.4	144.0	129.1	127.6	121.5	110.0	105.1
Fur and products	.2	106.0	114.2	82.8	76.4	82.6	94.5	83.0
Leather and products	2.2	120.9	125.7	100.7	99.4	97.8	96.1	86.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.7	123.9	102.5	101.2	96.8	95.8	84.7
Lumber and products	5.7	77.1	84.1	68.2	70.1	70.7	63.3	57.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	62.4	69.6	56.5	54.5	59.8	51.2	45.0
Furniture	.7	87.9	91.6	82.3	82.9	81.8	79.8	69.9
Other lumber products	1.1	116.9	125.5	94.2	108.3	96.1	88.0	84.4
Musical instruments	.1	53.9	56.2	48.4	36.5	34.7	51.6	26.1
Plant products - edible	3.1	116.0	138.5	105.4	104.3	101.4	97.6	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.0	110.2	113.1	102.7	107.4	101.9	96.7	92.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	97.5	99.4	88.4	99.1	92.4	85.3	81.0
Paper products	1.0	137.8	147.4	126.4	128.6	120.7	110.5	100.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.9	118.8	113.1	111.0	107.8	106.9	104.4
Rubber products	1.2	109.8	116.0	102.4	97.8	95.8	92.0	89.8
Textile products	10.1	132.0	135.7	113.6	116.4	114.6	113.3	102.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	149.8	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9	135.5	121.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	116.4	115.2	95.4	99.5	98.7	97.0	86.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	156.5	160.6	122.8	136.8	144.6	138.8	118.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	497.2	495.1	496.0	521.1	508.0	540.6	493.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	131.8	140.8	116.5	117.3	118.5	123.3	109.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	118.1	124.1	103.1	105.6	100.4	93.9	87.0
Other textile products	1.1	120.7	119.7	97.8	92.8	89.7	89.6	82.2
Tobacco	1.1	150.8	100.5	158.8	157.1	127.0	137.0	121.4
Beverages	.8	174.3	173.1	165.3	164.6	158.0	140.6	137.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	176.5	179.4	152.3	151.0	141.7	131.1	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	87.4	94.6	75.0	79.4	75.5	67.6	60.9
Electric light and power	1.5	134.5	139.8	127.7	123.8	113.5	111.5	110.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	140.2	139.8	126.8	146.9	122.3	120.4	105.0
Iron and steel products	12.7	110.0	111.7	90.5	102.8	92.3	84.9	71.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	151.3	156.0	107.2	125.6	121.0	108.0	81.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	121.7	124.7	110.0	125.6	110.3	93.4	83.1
Agricultural implements	.5	63.2	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3	62.2	45.9
Land vehicles	5.5	103.3	101.4	85.4	97.9	88.4	83.9	72.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	155.4	154.9	138.4	156.7	149.0	119.9	92.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.6	70.9	57.1	68.1	58.3	47.7	47.1
Heating appliances	.4	121.1	139.7	100.2	88.9	100.7	86.2	73.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	129.8	132.4	99.1	122.3	88.1	82.9	58.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.3	122.0	101.5	115.1	103.8	92.1	76.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	117.1	121.4	96.8	103.7	94.6	83.2	70.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	166.5	169.2	150.9	152.4	142.6	122.1	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	163.4	165.7	150.0	149.1	139.2	134.6	132.3
Miscellaneous	.5	146.1	154.2	129.2	125.5	123.2	116.8	113.4
LOGGING	6.2	237.8	263.6	150.6	323.6	242.1	183.4	181.3
MINING	6.8	164.7	171.3	160.4	155.2	145.6	129.9	119.1
Coal	2.3	94.0	96.0	95.8	97.9	97.1	94.7	93.4
Metallic ores	3.8	342.4	354.4	325.2	303.6	270.5	226.6	200.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	123.4	138.8	121.7	117.3	114.8	99.4	78.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	84.3	85.5	83.3	85.1	80.7	79.3	78.6
Telegraphs	.5	95.7	96.8	91.7	94.4	89.5	87.9	88.1
Telephones	1.5	81.2	82.4	81.0	82.5	78.3	77.0	76.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	84.5	89.7	79.9	82.0	81.4	77.9	76.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	128.3	135.0	120.9	112.6	116.4	111.9	109.9
Steam railways	5.3	75.8	77.0	71.0	75.1	73.1	71.7	69.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	67.1	88.0	67.4	74.1	74.5	63.0	63.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.3	68.8	93.8	96.4	81.9	61.2	74.8	87.9
Building	2.1	55.7	75.2	53.5	56.9	39.6	56.0	45.5
Highway	3.4	101.8	158.1	192.0	131.3	93.4	119.4	165.4
Railway	1.8	51.1	52.1	50.3	60.7	53.2	52.4	59.3
SERVICES	2.6	133.7	132.9	131.7	132.5	124.8	118.0	115.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	129.0	127.6	127.4	130.1	119.8	114.6	115.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	141.8	142.3	139.1	137.9	133.6	122.5	113.7
TRADE	12.7	149.9	144.7	144.8	141.7	136.9	135.9	130.6
Retail	9.8	160.1	151.8	155.8	153.0	148.1	147.9	142.5
Wholesale	2.9	122.7	126.0	118.2	116.2	111.2	107.8	102.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.2	122.7	108.1	113.4	103.8	99.1	94.4

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
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Maritime - Manufacturing	34.6	112.9	117.7	90.7	104.2	99.4	95.0	87.7
Provinces Lumber products	3.8	72.9	76.7	65.8	66.7	64.0	61.3	60.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	159.5	161.8	131.4	167.3	154.7	151.8	141.8
Textile products	4.2	101.7	97.5	77.6	89.0	84.3	87.4	78.8
Iron and steel	11.5	123.2	129.1	88.9	114.2	106.2	107.2	85.9
Other manufactures	10.1	114.4	123.5	98.9	100.9	100.6	84.8	90.4
Logging	8.7	336.1	360.1	256.0	402.3	363.4	242.5	298.8
Mining	19.1	111.5	113.8	110.4	114.1	109.8	104.0	100.2
Communications	2.2	92.2	98.8	92.0	91.2	86.9	86.5	82.4
Transportation	14.0	106.4	67.5	92.4	98.1	96.0	95.9	91.5
Construction	9.9	93.9	147.3	127.7	95.5	82.1	130.7	83.9
Services	1.7	173.1	169.7	169.6	167.7	156.3	142.3	146.5
Trade	9.8	146.1	151.9	136.7	137.6	134.7	124.3	117.9
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	118.9	123.0	109.2	115.8	109.5	108.1	99.0
Quebec Manufacturing	58.0	121.1	123.5	105.4	109.4	101.2	98.1	88.8
Lumber products	2.8	85.1	93.4	71.5	79.7	70.4	65.9	61.6
Pulp and paper	7.2	104.4	105.9	98.5	100.8	96.2	89.5	85.3
Textile products	17.0	146.8	149.2	127.0	130.6	124.8	121.2	107.0
Iron and steel	9.3	97.1	97.2	75.1	90.7	78.5	74.3	65.3
Other manufactures	21.7	131.0	133.9	117.1	115.0	105.9	105.6	96.6
Logging	10.1	395.2	455.6	212.8	564.2	406.9	295.1	308.0
Mining	3.6	278.5	290.9	251.5	234.9	219.4	164.7	123.7
Communications	1.5	75.9	76.5	75.0	75.8	69.6	68.6	70.0
Transportation	7.2	74.2	87.4	70.9	75.1	72.1	68.5	70.3
Construction	8.0	69.8	104.9	141.0	82.5	52.4	41.6	53.0
Services	2.4	119.1	117.2	117.4	123.5	112.0	102.9	98.4
Trade	9.2	155.5	151.4	155.3	152.3	141.1	140.2	138.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.7	130.3	114.9	119.7	104.0	95.5	91.3
Ontario Manufacturing	62.2	120.2	123.6	106.1	111.2	104.8	97.9	87.3
Lumber products	3.0	65.0	69.4	57.9	61.9	61.0	59.1	53.0
Pulp and paper	6.2	110.4	114.4	104.5	106.8	101.0	96.7	93.1
Textile products	10.0	120.0	125.0	103.2	105.0	106.8	108.3	100.0
Iron and steel	17.8	122.5	123.9	101.3	113.8	102.4	90.0	72.5
Other manufactures	25.2	135.3	139.0	123.6	125.6	117.9	110.0	100.8
Logging	4.2	218.6	209.0	138.2	301.9	223.1	172.1	145.2
Mining	5.6	276.8	291.2	257.4	241.5	220.1	194.2	168.6
Communications	1.8	78.1	78.4	76.8	80.6	77.6	75.3	73.8
Transportation	6.0	77.2	86.1	73.4	77.6	74.8	72.1	68.1
Construction	5.3	69.2	85.6	72.9	93.5	65.0	81.9	127.8
Services	2.5	156.0	156.7	154.7	154.4	145.9	144.1	142.9
Trade	12.4	161.3	150.1	155.2	151.1	146.3	151.2	144.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.4	120.9	124.5	108.8	117.5	107.5	102.7	98.0
Prairie Manufacturing	30.5	108.9	113.1	99.7	100.3	97.9	94.9	89.5
Provinces Lumber products	2.0	93.2	95.2	84.3	83.2	81.1	72.4	70.1
Pulp and paper	3.0	102.7	105.7	97.8	97.3	94.7	90.8	88.0
Textile products	2.3	138.4	150.2	120.5	115.5	122.4	107.4	107.7
Iron and steel	9.6	82.0	83.1	77.1	78.6	72.2	76.7	70.9
Other manufactures	13.6	142.3	149.9	128.3	129.6	130.8	121.4	114.4
Logging	2.2	175.4	129.9	126.1	184.9	130.0	123.8	176.6
Mining	8.5	131.6	135.1	136.4	129.5	126.1	123.9	121.0
Communications	2.7	93.9	96.3	92.6	92.9	87.9	90.4	90.9
Transportation	19.3	95.7	104.0	88.9	86.0	88.4	86.2	83.9
Construction	10.2	58.1	75.7	58.0	58.7	55.4	74.2	67.8
Services	3.2	116.0	116.6	115.0	107.3	104.9	97.0	92.4
Trade	23.4	131.6	130.1	124.3	121.2	121.3	117.1	111.6
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	103.3	108.9	97.1	96.2	94.2	95.1	91.2
British Manufacturing	41.5	103.4	118.9	101.5	98.9	98.0	85.8	78.8
Columbia Lumber products	13.9	88.0	100.5	79.5	73.8	86.9	67.0	56.6
Pulp and paper	6.0	115.4	118.7	101.3	120.2	111.7	106.8	98.1
Textile products	1.2	120.6	128.2	117.7	117.4	119.7	106.7	95.7
Iron and steel	3.6	81.0	91.8	84.8	83.0	79.0	67.1	63.5
Other manufactures	16.8	122.7	148.2	130.4	122.7	109.8	103.6	100.2
Logging	4.6	55.0	101.9	65.3	71.4	61.1	61.1	50.0
Mining	10.4	104.5	110.2	111.9	107.7	100.3	86.7	88.7
Communications	3.6	110.5	110.6	110.0	110.3	104.9	100.1	99.1
Transportation	12.4	88.9	96.4	91.9	89.8	97.7	85.1	84.4
Construction	8.5	65.5	75.9	71.3	78.9	74.0	122.2	126.0
Services	4.1	120.0	117.6	114.4	115.5	111.5	101.4	98.8
Trade	14.9	144.0	141.0	137.5	138.3	131.6	121.4	116.9
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	97.6	110.0	98.0	97.8	95.4	92.4	88.8

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 Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1940	1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.1	113.9	116.5	97.8	101.4	93.3	91.0	83.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	131.4	144.8	115.9	113.4	102.8	103.1	98.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	115.5	118.1	110.1	106.9	104.1	102.9	100.2
Textiles	15.2	122.9	127.1	107.5	105.4	100.4	92.8	84.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	123.5	125.6	115.2	111.9	111.3	133.8	124.7
Iron and steel	14.6	96.8	96.6	72.9	86.9	74.3	70.6	61.3
Other manufactures	21.4	116.1	118.1	102.2	105.1	96.4	92.3	85.1
Communications	2.3	65.0	64.4	63.6	64.4	61.6	60.7	63.1
Transportation	7.3	81.3	98.3	74.5	84.1	80.0	72.2	85.3
Construction	6.1	64.3	82.5	98.0	63.3	50.5	35.5	58.7
Trade	15.5	151.2	147.5	148.8	145.2	132.8	133.8	129.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.0	112.7	100.4	99.0	90.4	86.4	84.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.4	112.2	111.6	101.6	100.8	94.4	90.8	86.2
Leather products	16.5	98.5	97.2	94.3	83.6	98.3	88.9	84.4
Other manufactures	43.9	118.3	118.1	105.0	108.5	92.6	91.7	87.0
Transportation	9.1	79.8	91.4	93.7	80.4	73.8	86.0	84.8
Construction	5.4	71.2	113.3	275.3	90.4	70.2	111.3	87.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.8	110.6	119.7	100.0	92.0	93.5	88.9
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.5	113.5	117.9	102.5	104.0	98.8	94.1	87.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	116.9	130.2	108.8	110.2	105.4	101.5	102.1
Printing and publishing	8.7	130.4	135.9	125.4	126.1	121.2	114.2	109.1
Textiles	10.4	95.7	101.8	82.3	85.1	84.6	84.4	82.5
Iron and steel	11.0	110.6	110.9	95.4	100.1	88.3	78.2	64.4
Other manufactures	26.2	117.7	121.1	107.4	107.2	102.4	98.9	92.2
Communications	2.4	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.5	65.5	64.7	67.1
Transportation	5.1	95.1	98.0	93.0	95.3	93.3	88.6	86.4
Construction	2.3	57.0	73.1	51.2	67.5	52.5	49.1	51.9
Trade	24.2	152.5	138.3	144.4	141.8	139.2	146.1	142.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.6	117.7	107.3	108.4	103.4	100.6	95.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.5	102.5	104.2	90.0	93.3	91.1	85.3	83.4
Lumber products	3.7	47.0	49.2	44.6	44.4	38.0	35.6	38.3
Pulp and paper	16.6	102.0	103.9	92.3	94.6	92.4	90.3	89.6
Other manufactures	26.2	123.6	125.0	104.6	109.9	109.3	99.4	95.2
Construction	9.9	96.3	101.5	106.1	106.9	104.7	160.8	144.8
Trade	24.9	154.7	147.6	159.0	150.7	142.2	138.1	118.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.5	104.3	104.9	102.8	103.2	97.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.9	116.2	117.9	96.3	110.5	98.3	94.5	80.6
Textiles	17.2	99.7	103.2	87.3	87.9	88.6	86.5	83.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	123.2	122.4	101.2	127.6	106.9	100.6	88.9
Iron and steel	33.5	123.0	120.7	90.8	116.2	94.7	91.6	66.7
Other manufactures	22.1	118.2	125.5	110.7	115.5	108.5	103.2	95.3
Construction	2.5	57.4	57.8	64.1	42.9	52.7	55.3	44.4
Trade	9.7	136.0	133.8	138.0	140.9	128.2	128.1	122.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	114.3	116.1	97.9	109.8	99.0	95.7	83.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	86.7	165.7	163.4	166.6	160.7	150.3	124.0	91.0
Iron and steel	66.8	165.8	164.2	167.9	165.4	153.0	124.9	85.6
Other manufactures	19.9	165.4	160.9	162.4	143.2	140.4	120.9	111.1
Construction	1.8	41.6	43.5	38.2	46.4	26.1	29.1	20.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.7	147.9	150.2	147.8	137.1	116.4	88.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	47.5	101.2	105.5	91.4	94.2	94.4	92.7	88.4
Animal products - edible	5.8	138.1	142.4	124.2	135.8	133.1	124.5	119.3
Printing and publishing	5.6	106.5	111.9	99.7	100.3	97.7	96.8	97.1
Textiles	6.0	140.5	153.1	123.6	119.6	125.7	116.5	112.2
Iron and steel	16.6	77.5	77.2	71.4	73.9	75.2	75.8	68.9
Other manufactures	13.5	114.5	123.7	101.3	105.1	103.1	102.4	101.4
Transportation	9.2	78.3	78.4	76.3	77.4	82.5	70.6	69.3
Construction	1.7	26.1	38.8	29.9	29.4	30.4	60.1	25.8
Trade	33.6	114.0	113.7	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	98.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	97.8	100.6	90.6	92.0	92.4	91.9	85.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.9	116.0	122.2	108.3	107.7	107.2	95.4	82.9
Lumber products	9.4	87.7	94.8	71.9	72.9	88.5	69.9	49.8
Other manufactures	29.5	129.3	135.0	124.9	123.5	115.7	107.1	98.3
Communications	6.9	109.2	109.7	109.7	110.4	105.3	99.5	98.2
Transportation	15.3	95.7	100.4	107.6	99.8	112.9	97.7	95.9
Construction	5.1	48.7	49.8	43.2	68.0	37.7	57.9	38.1
Services	7.0	123.7	121.6	117.8	118.1	113.4	101.6	97.6
Trade	26.7	147.8	145.9	138.7	141.4	135.1	124.0	120.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.0	113.7	106.8	108.4	105.3	97.2	88.7

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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