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

THE
NOVEMBER
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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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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- General Summary -

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterrupted favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During the intervening months, the forces of the co-operating establishments have been increased by some 267,400 men and women, while the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has risen by over 24 p.c. to 139.2 at Nov. 1; this advance exceeds that reported in the same period in any other of the twenty years for which statistics are available. The index at the latest date was the highest so far recorded, the previous maximum having been that of 136.2 at Oct. 1, 1940. The figure for Nov. 1, 1939, was 123.6.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 12,392 establishments employing 1,364,720 persons at the beginning of November, an increase of 28,539 or 2.1 p.c. over their Oct. 1, 1940, staffs. As already stated, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment, when corrected for seasonal influences, considerably advanced, the adjusted figure rising from 129.6 in the preceding month, to 133.2 at the beginning of November.

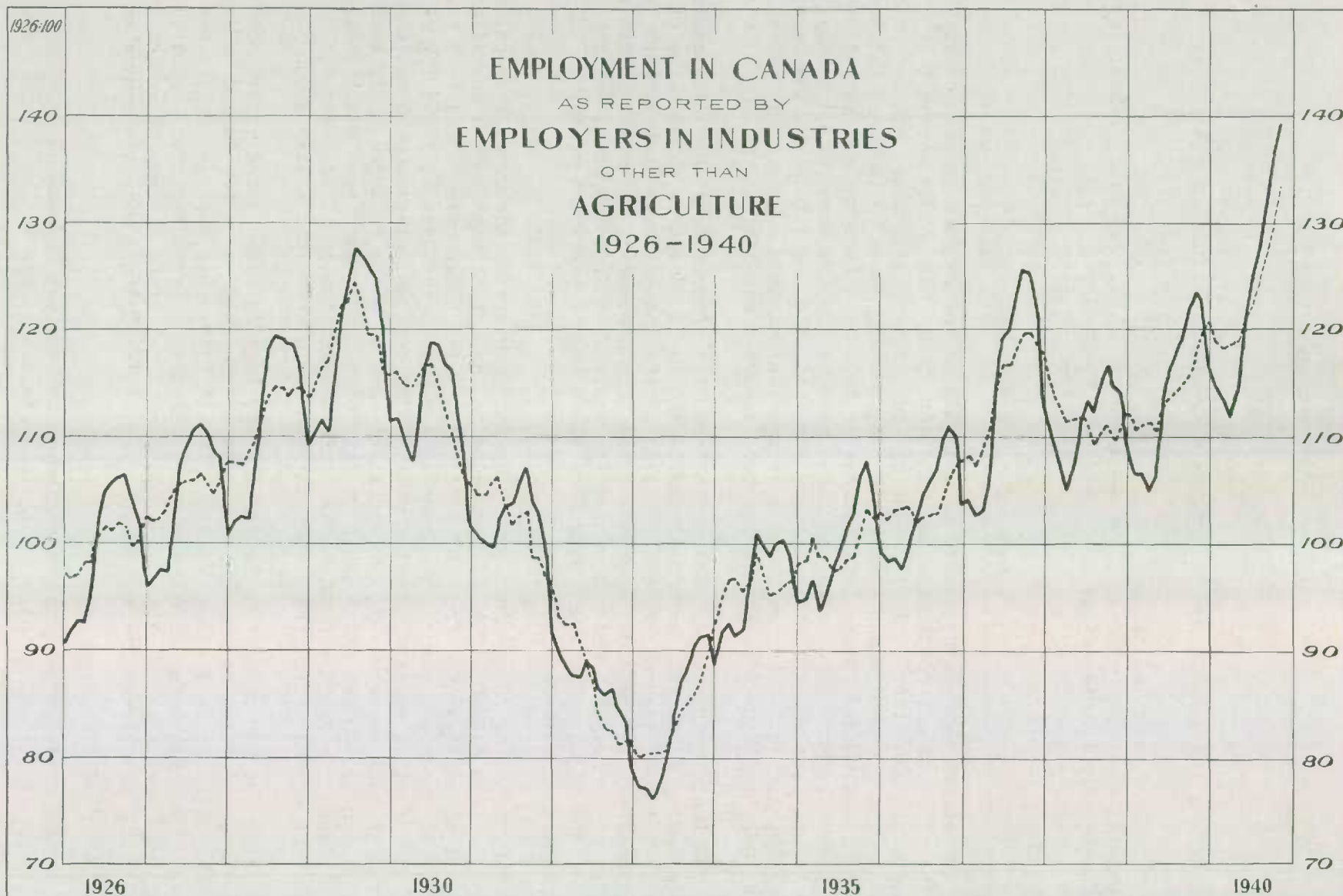
Manufacturing showed further improvement, reversing the usual seasonal movement in the late autumn. The gain resulted in the establishment of a new all-time high level of employment. From 143.8 at Oct. 1, the index rose to 144.6 at the beginning of November, when it was over 18 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1939, figure of 122.1, the previous maximum for that date. The greatest expansions in the month under review were reported by iron and steel plants, which enlarged their working forces by some 9,600 men and women. On the other hand, there were substantial seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries and lumber mills; over 6,400 persons were released from the former and some 2,100 from the latter group.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging was decidedly more active as the season progressed, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 23,200 additional employees; with two exceptions, (viz., 1937 and 1939) this was the largest Nov. 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Services, trade, mining, building and road work also afforded more employment, but steam railway operation and construction and maintenance released employees, in accordance with the custom at Nov. 1 in previous years.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Nov. 1, 1940, is given, following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 11,914 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,206,183, an increase of 18,914 persons, or 1.6 p.c., as compared with their Oct. 1, 1939, returns. Manufacturing, logging, trade and mining had then shown considerable gains, while transportation and construction had released larger number of employees.

Chart 1



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

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows, (1926=100):- 1940, 139.2; 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Nov. 1, 1940, 402 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,550 persons, compared with 33,689 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the Nov. 1 survey of employment to 1,398,270 in 12,794 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 139.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 138.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Oct. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 136.2 to 135.5. The Nov. 1, 1939, index had stood at 123.6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 123.2 when they were included.

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-earners 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 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

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

of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months 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 have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for September in the period, 1928-1939.

September	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners un- employed (in thousands)
1928	2,461	2,434	27
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1930	2,683	2,338	295
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1935	2,591	2,184	407
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1938	2,748	2,402	346
1939	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
1940	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Sept.	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 52,000 between August and September; this figure in recent months has been higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,805,000, was also greater than in August, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 157,000, a decrease of 44,000 from the preceding month, and of 143,000 from September, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for September in any year since 1929. The proportion of unemployed in the total estimated wage-earning population was 5.3 p.c., as compared with 13.8 p.c. in January, 1940, and 6.9 p.c. in August, 1940. In September, 1939, the percentage of unemployment calculated from these estimates had been 10.7.

1/ Includes previously unemployed men who have enlisted. 2/ Excludes enlisted men.
3/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seven of the nine provinces shared in the upward movement indicated at Nov. 1. The exceptions were Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where seasonal losses moderately lowered employment; the declines, however, were below average. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.— There were increases in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, resulting in a large contra-seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 870 employers in this area with 99,526 workers on their payrolls, compared with 95,471 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate curtailment; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food and some other plants, but lumber, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in transportation, construction and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal increases in logging camps.

Little general change had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1939, by the 833 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 87,250 men and women; the index was then some sixteen points lower than at the latest date, when industrial activity was greater than at Nov. 1 in any other year for which information has been prepared.

Quebec.— Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and road work and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, while mining, communications and services showed little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper divisions reported a falling-off, in some cases of a seasonal character; there were, however, increases in the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and some other classes.

The 3,112 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 17,176 persons, bringing them to 426,384 at Nov. 1. This gain, amounting to 4.2 p.c., brought the index to 148.7, a new, all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1939, when a considerable advance had also been indicated in the 2,959 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 375,718.

Ontario.— The trend in Ontario was again favourable, raising employment generally in the province to a new high level. The 5,361 firms whose data were tabulated had 569,654 employees, or 6,618 more than in the preceding month. The average change from October to November in the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939.

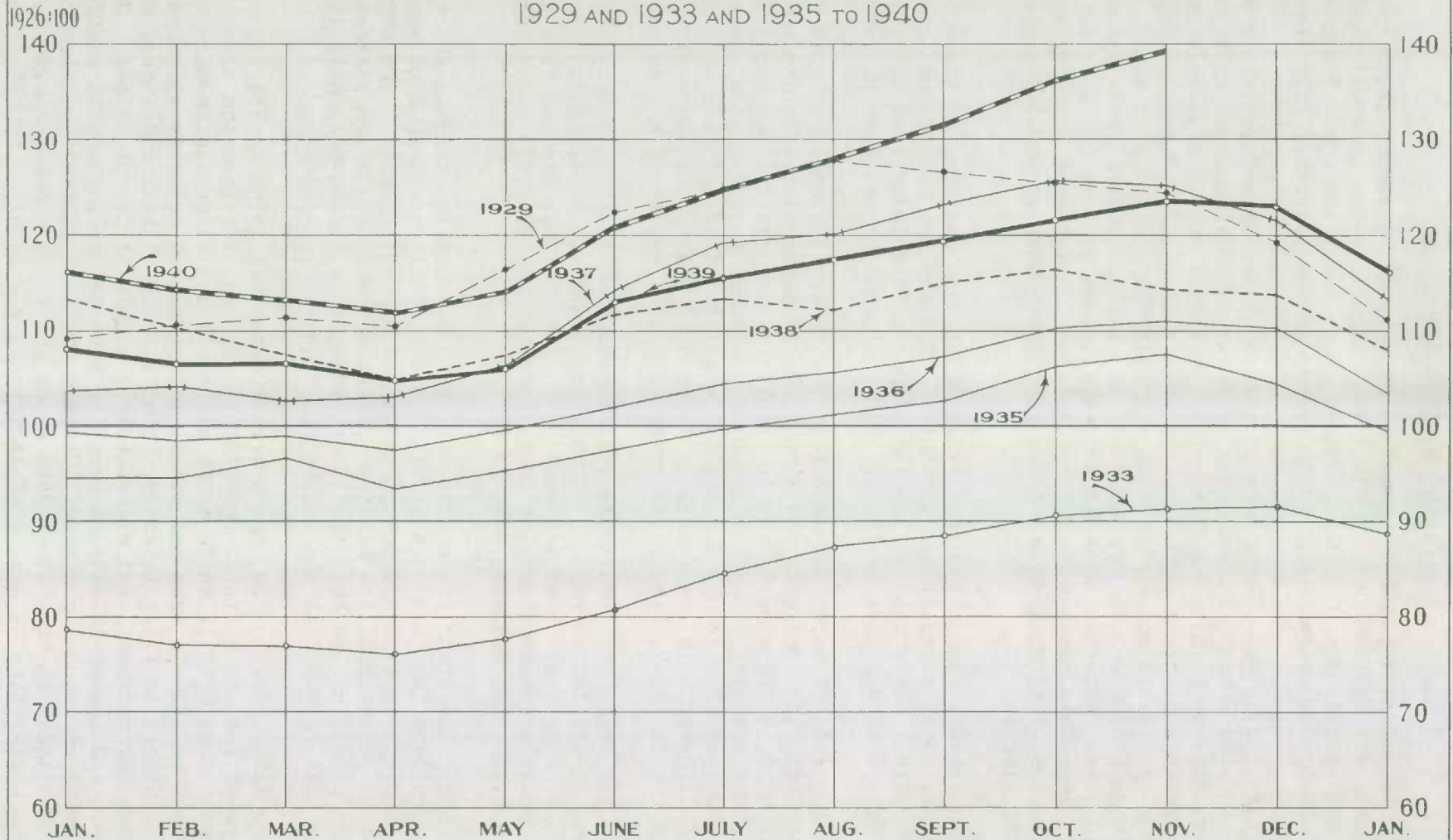
At the date under review, there were substantial gains in logging, as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining, services and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was continued expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel, but increased activity was also shown in the leather, rubber, textile, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs, those in the former being particularly marked. Construction and maintenance also released employees. The index at the latest date stood at 142.5, a new maximum; this figure was 18 points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,212 employers with 494,488 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.— There were seasonal decreases in employment in Saskatchewan at Nov. 1, 1940, but the movement was upward in Manitoba and Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,751 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 157,065 employees, as

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



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.

against 155,043 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing took place in food and iron and steel factories. The general improvement in this area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at Nov. 1 in thirteen of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month since November, 1931, standing at 119.7, compared with 112.7 at Nov. 1, 1939. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,696 establishments, employing 147,137 workers; this was a decrease of 4,691 from their Oct. 1, 1939, payrolls.

British Columbia.-- A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,298 employers furnishing returns aggregated 112,091, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The reduction (which was below the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920), took place largely in manufacturing, railway construction, transportation and mining. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; lumber mills were also quieter. On the other hand, iron and steel and some other classes were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,214 establishments had reported a total working force of 101,590 persons, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115.5, as compared with 126.3 at Nov. 1, 1940, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while there was a seasonal falling-off in Vancouver. In each of these centres, the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of November of 1939; in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa activity was at the maximum for the record. In Vancouver, the index was higher than in any other month except Oct. 1 and Sept. 1, 1940; the figures for Hamilton and Windsor were exceeded only by those for one month in 1929, while in Winnipeg the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Montreal.-- Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 2,955 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,803 co-operating firms, who employed 193,685. Services, trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in iron and steel factories; chemical, food and electrical apparatus works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping and road construction were dull. A moderate increase had been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than at the latest date, when the figure, at 124.3, established a new maximum. Statements for Nov. 1, 1939, had been received from 1,718 establishments providing work for 171,936 men and women.

Quebec City.-- Continued advances were made in Quebec, according to 217 employers of 20,751 persons, compared with 20,156 at Oct. 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing showed gains, while services and trade were rather quieter. Employment was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidedly higher than at the beginning of November, 1939, when the 211 co-operating business enterprises had employed 15,523 workers, practically the same number as in the preceding month.

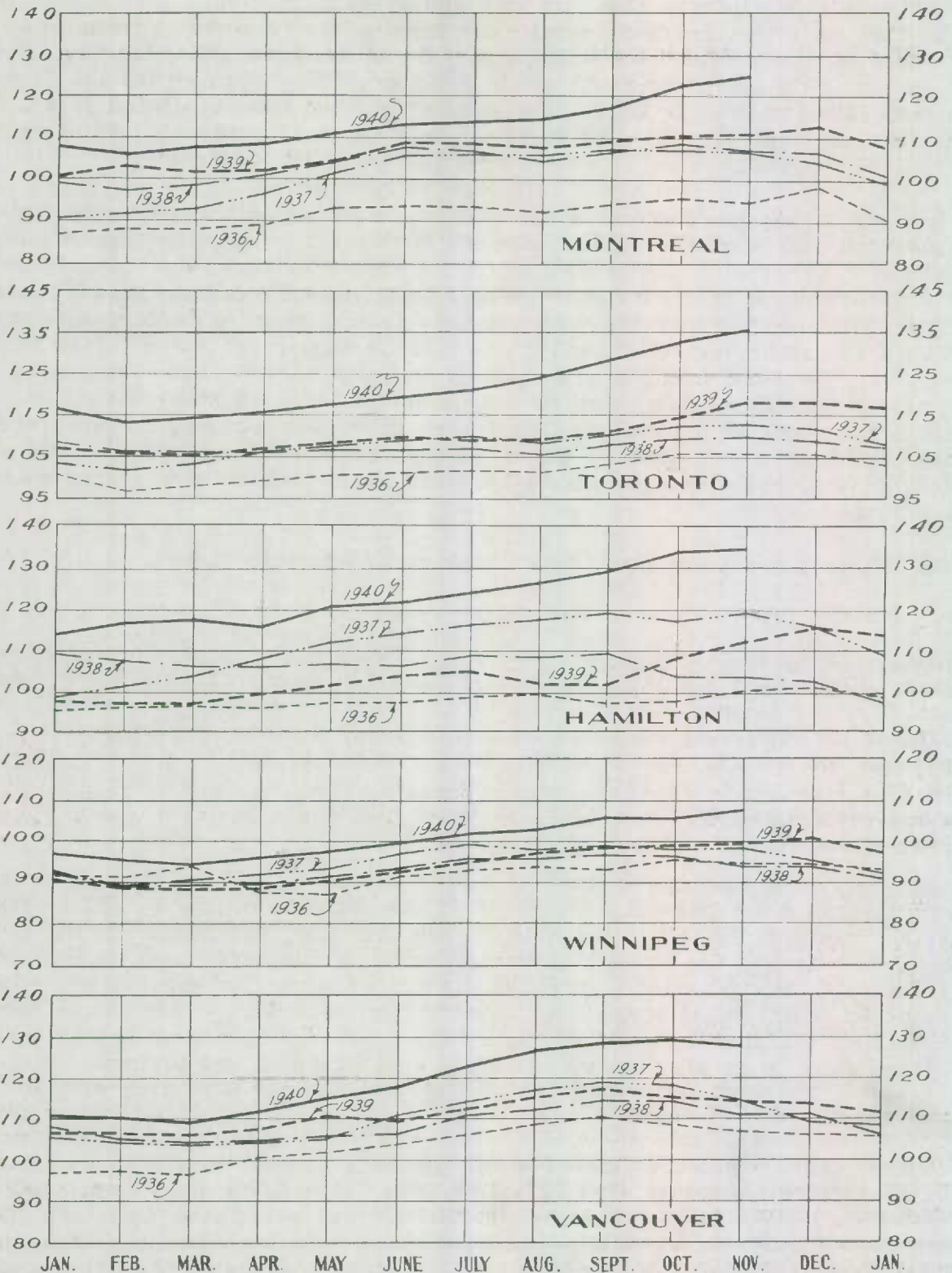
Toronto.-- There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,834 firms in Toronto, who had 175,804 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 2,787 than

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1936 - 1940

1926:100



in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, lumber, iron and steel and other heavy industries showed improvement, that in iron and steel being most pronounced. Services and trade also afforded more employment, but construction was not so active. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was, however, nearly eighteen points lower; the 1,766 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1939, had reported staffs aggregating 150,920, compared with 146,697 in the preceding month.

Ottawa. In Ottawa, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the leather, textile and iron and steel divisions; transportation, building and trade were also rather brisker. The 237 establishments furnishing data employed 17,923 persons, as against 17,499 at Oct. 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1939, when the trend had been downward, according to information from 230 employers of 15,316 workers.

Hamilton. Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1; the 334 co-operating firms reported 43,854 employees, as compared with 43,478 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the iron and steel group. Moderate gains also took place in construction, transportation and trade. Greater expansion had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, but the index was then much lower than the latest figure of 134.4. The Nov. 1, 1939, paylists of the 331 reporting employers had included 36,771 men and women.

Windsor. The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 26,082 persons in their employ, compared with 24,568 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1939, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 19,414.

Winnipeg. Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 538 employers with 47,035 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 46,107 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the food divisions; construction and trade also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation was quieter. Figures furnished by 530 concerns for the first of November of last year showed that they had 43,325 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 99.3, compared with 107.5 at the date under review. This is the highest figure since the end of 1930.

Vancouver. The movement was seasonally downward in Vancouver, where the 568 co-operating establishments had 43,500 persons on their staffs, or 557 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the food division, and transportation showed a decline, while other industries reported little general change. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last autumn, when curtailment had also been indicated by 522 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,361, a reduction of 329 from Oct. 1, 1939.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. Employment in manufactures continued to expand; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than in recent months, it is particularly interesting in that it is contra-seasonal, the trend at Nov. 1 having been downward in fifteen of the nineteen earlier years of the record. The 6,762 co-operating

Chart 4



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

establishments reported 744,144 employees, or 4,071 more than in the preceding month. This increase was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1939, when industry was in the initial stages of its response to war-time demands. However, in the intervening months the movement has with one exception been consistently favourable, the upswing resulting in the establishment of successively new, high levels for the curve of employment, as shown in Chart 4.

The unadjusted index (1926=100), rose from its previous maximum of 143.8 at Oct. 1, 1940, to a new high of 144.6 at Nov. 1; this figure was 18.4 p.c. above that of 122.1 at Nov. 1 of last year. Since the latest increase, as already stated, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the seasonally-corrected index gained substantially, rising from 139.4 at the beginning of October, to 143.3 at the date under review.

Further marked improvement was shown in iron and steel plants at Nov. 1, 1940, the advance being on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the twenty years of the record, and never exceeded in any earlier November. The animal food, textile, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and vegetable food factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1939, 6,472 manufacturing establishments had reported 626,375 employees, compared with 613,684 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:— 1940, 144.6; 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging.— Data were received from 431 firms employing 76,501 men, or 23,205 more than in the preceding month. This increase has only twice been exceeded in any month for which statistics are available, the number of workers added to the payrolls at Nov. 1 of 1939 and 1937, having been larger. The index, at 258.6, was many points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year, but was lower than the Nov. 1, 1937, figure of 306.3. There were advances in logging at the latest date in all provinces, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.— Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 424 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 81,730 persons, compared with 80,925 at Oct. 1. A smaller increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1939, and the index was then some three points lower. With infrequent exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available.

Communications.— Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn; the decline, however, was slight. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 24,146 workers in their employ, or 89 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was rather higher than at Nov. 1, 1939.

Transportation.— A seasonal decrease was reported by the 535 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 114,002, compared with 114,969 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation and storage showed moderate gains, but there was a falling-off in employment in railway operation. A much larger reduction had been indicated in transportation at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then slightly lower

than that of 93.5 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance. Seasonal declines were recorded in railway construction and maintenance, but building and highway work showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,407 contractors employing 146,492 workers, compared with 147,368 at the beginning of October. Curtailment had been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled; the loss at the latest date was decidedly below the average. The index of 120.5 at the beginning of November, 1940, was higher than at the same date in 1939, when it stood at 117.6..

Services. Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 611 firms in the service group reported 32,924 men and women in their employ, or 329 more than at the beginning of October. The index, at 148.8, was considerably above that of Nov. 1, 1939, when a reduction in staffs had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade. The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,061 workers being added to the forces of the 2,136 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 144,720. The improvement occurred mainly in retail stores, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division, at 148.9 at Nov. 1, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The gain reported at the beginning of November, 1939, had been rather smaller. The percentage advance this year approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced expansion may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at Sept. 16 was approximately the same as at Aug. 12, being 613,671 at the former, as compared with 613,156 at the latter date. At Sept. 11, 1939, the corresponding total was 1,052,218. At Sept. 16, 1940, there were also 185,000 workers registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment - an increase of 30,620 as compared with Aug. 12. The corresponding total at Sept. 11, 1939, was 227,099. The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Sept. 16, 1940, represented 4.3 p.c. of the total number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1939, as compared with 4.1 p.c. at Aug. 12, and 6.9 p.c. at Sept. 11, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These statements are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York. According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of September to the middle of October; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the years since 1913. The index of employment, at 99.9 p.c. of the 1925-27 average, was nearly as high as that for October, 1929, and is the highest reached since that month. There were large increases in metal and machinery and textile factories.

Massachusetts. Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,741 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 288,899 persons at Oct. 15, a seasonal increase of 2.9 p.c. as compared with the preceding month. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in October, 1940, was also greater by 2.9 p.c. than in the same month of 1939. There were gains in a majority of the leading industries, notably in the manufacture of cottons, woollens, electrical machinery (including radio apparatus), rubber and metal alloys, stampings, etc.

Illinois. According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,647 employers, there was an increase of 2.1 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September. The index (based on the average 1935-39 as 100) stood at 110.6, or 5.5 p.c. higher than in October, 1939. Considerable improvement from the preceding months was noted in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	-	-	-	110.2	109.8	110.7	-	-	-	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
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	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.2	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1940.

100.0	7.3	.2	4.1	3.0	31.2	41.8	11.5	5.1	2.5	3.9	8.2
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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>
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
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
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.5	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9

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

14.2	1.5	12.9	1.3	5.2	1.9	3.4	3.2
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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	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
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	197.3	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
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9

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

100.0	54.5	5.6	6.0	1.8	8.4	10.7	2.4	10.6
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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).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1940	Nov. 1 1939	Nov. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935
MANUFACTURING	54.5	144.6	143.8	122.1	110.9	119.0	107.7	103.5
Animal products - edible	2.5	172.1	170.9	149.0	133.4	138.2	132.8	120.5
Fur and products	.2	117.6	117.8	114.3	95.1	99.5	87.6	100.4
Leather and products	1.8	121.4	121.0	123.1	106.1	109.2	109.0	106.3
Boots and shoes	1.2	117.8	119.4	121.6	104.5	109.1	107.6	107.2
Lumber and products	4.1	104.1	107.9	88.2	77.7	89.0	81.4	76.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	95.6	102.9	76.0	66.5	77.4	72.5	66.5
Furniture	.7	105.0	102.0	90.8	88.8	93.5	88.8	86.6
Other lumber products	.9	134.0	131.0	126.0	104.8	121.4	103.7	97.8
Musical instruments	.2	78.2	76.1	58.4	53.5	56.8	55.9	51.8
Plant products	3.4	150.5	171.3	146.6	134.7	138.0	136.9	126.5
Pulp and paper products	5.5	121.1	121.9	113.9	107.5	113.9	105.8	98.6
Pulp and paper	2.5	115.4	117.8	102.3	96.9	109.0	98.3	88.6
Paper products	.9	149.7	149.5	146.7	136.0	139.0	127.1	117.8
Printing and publishing	2.1	118.7	117.8	117.6	111.7	111.7	108.4	105.1
Rubber products	1.1	120.1	118.5	115.6	106.1	115.1	101.5	96.3
Textile products	9.7	152.8	152.0	134.0	122.6	128.9	121.5	118.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	162.0	161.9	144.1	130.4	140.9	132.7	134.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.0	121.7	109.5	96.7	104.1	94.7	93.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	184.5	183.7	156.6	129.9	144.9	145.3	145.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	529.4	525.1	478.8	497.1	530.4	512.0	534.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	139.2	138.8	136.9	124.9	129.2	128.0	127.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	151.6	149.6	126.0	118.7	123.3	113.5	105.8
Other textile products	1.1	150.3	151.1	123.3	107.1	98.8	101.3	97.7
Tobacco	.6	106.1	106.0	98.8	96.4	100.3	91.9	106.2
Beverages	.8	196.0	190.5	181.3	166.9	161.3	147.3	144.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	218.9	213.1	175.7	159.6	159.9	144.2	134.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	114.7	112.4	99.4	89.3	94.4	84.0	80.1
Electric light and power	1.4	146.8	148.5	143.6	137.9	129.6	121.1	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	173.5	169.4	138.8	136.0	158.6	126.3	131.2
Iron and steel products	14.6	151.6	144.3	107.6	93.9	109.3	89.8	88.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	179.3	175.1	151.7	115.4	144.3	117.8	116.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	165.8	158.1	123.4	113.7	134.9	109.4	95.8
Agricultural implements	.5	83.6	83.2	60.1	60.7	80.2	44.9	55.9
Land vehicles	5.8	131.6	123.6	94.8	84.6	98.0	83.7	85.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	200.0	180.0	139.9	132.5	151.9	127.4	131.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	287.3	288.0	62.4	72.0	68.2	63.7	62.9
Heating appliances	.4	157.0	151.0	142.7	139.5	135.0	126.8	113.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	185.6	177.9	131.6	96.8	130.4	89.5	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	162.7	160.4	124.4	106.3	120.6	102.1	97.4
Other iron and steel products	2.5	172.1	159.0	119.9	103.7	113.5	94.1	88.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	211.5	207.8	167.6	155.6	159.7	141.1	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	178.7	179.7	168.5	156.1	149.5	143.3	139.8
Miscellaneous	.5	159.6	155.0	152.3	146.0	139.8	133.6	124.6
LOGGING	5.6	258.6	180.2	206.4	130.8	306.3	206.9	158.4
MINING	6.0	174.0	172.3	171.0	163.4	161.1	151.8	132.5
Coal	1.9	95.8	93.1	94.4	92.9	93.2	95.5	92.9
Metallic ores	3.3	351.5	350.3	353.6	335.5	320.4	286.7	234.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	156.6	158.3	143.7	135.8	145.4	133.9	110.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	90.4	90.7	86.7	85.5	88.9	83.1	81.4
Telegraphs	.5	105.5	106.9	100.0	97.0	101.9	94.9	94.8
Telephones	1.3	86.3	86.3	83.0	82.3	85.3	80.0	77.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.4	93.5	94.3	90.6	87.9	87.2	87.1	84.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	140.0	139.1	133.5	125.2	116.8	120.7	117.4
Steam railways	4.7	79.6	81.3	79.2	75.7	77.4	75.8	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	94.8	93.9	86.1	94.6	93.1	94.8	89.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	120.5	121.1	117.6	122.5	131.7	99.6	119.9
Building	4.4	137.8	127.2	85.1	80.4	85.3	61.0	70.4
Highway	4.4	157.6	156.3	209.1	238.2	250.8	165.1	226.3
Railway	1.9	66.0	80.5	64.5	56.3	66.2	77.9	71.5
SERVICES	2.4	148.8	147.3	135.2	132.8	131.0	124.9	117.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	140.5	142.7	129.0	126.5	125.0	119.1	113.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	163.4	155.5	145.9	143.3	141.1	133.8	122.2
TRADE	10.6	148.9	146.8	140.2	135.6	137.0	132.0	124.6
Retail	8.0	154.9	152.2	144.8	141.3	144.6	139.5	130.2
Wholesale	2.6	133.4	132.7	128.1	122.0	119.9	115.0	111.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	139.2	136.2	123.6	114.6	125.2	111.0	107.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1940	Nov. 1 1939	Nov. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935
Maritime - Manufacturing	36.7	135.1	135.6	114.9	101.8	120.1	109.5	100.2
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.4	98.2	109.5	73.0	72.2	87.8	83.0	64.1
Pulp and paper	5.0	179.6	184.1	166.7	154.5	187.9	164.9	143.0
Textile products	4.1	113.4	112.3	96.3	83.4	91.0	84.4	87.6
Iron and steel	12.4	147.9	148.9	117.3	96.8	129.4	111.0	110.8
Other manufactures	10.8	137.1	130.1	127.2	114.8	119.5	116.0	100.3
Logging	6.5	276.5	147.5	225.5	148.3	365.7	290.7	191.9
Mining	17.2	113.4	113.7	114.8	112.9	110.9	110.6	106.0
Communications	2.1	97.1	99.2	100.6	95.7	98.3	95.3	88.2
Transportation	9.1	78.3	74.3	65.5	60.4	63.5	63.7	61.3
Construction	16.7	178.6	175.1	154.3	184.7	198.3	189.5	190.9
Services	1.8	207.0	208.0	172.9	173.5	168.0	156.7	154.3
Trade	9.9	163.1	154.2	142.3	134.8	132.9	127.9	123.5
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	135.8	128.2	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4	111.1
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.0	147.0	146.1	123.1	112.0	119.1	105.9	103.2
Lumber products	2.9	111.2	116.3	97.0	83.9	96.9	83.6	84.6
Pulp and paper	6.7	119.0	120.0	108.3	103.4	109.8	99.6	95.1
Textile products	15.8	169.0	168.8	147.1	135.4	142.0	129.9	126.1
Iron and steel	10.9	140.4	132.2	94.5	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8
Other manufactures	20.7	154.1	154.8	134.1	122.4	123.6	112.0	109.5
Logging	10.0	483.5	322.2	354.8	211.9	589.1	365.7	254.5
Mining	3.1	288.1	287.6	288.9	264.1	252.7	223.0	166.0
Communications	1.4	82.0	81.7	77.6	77.4	78.1	72.0	70.2
Transportation	7.4	93.8	95.0	87.0	89.2	89.1	88.1	87.1
Construction	11.6	124.3	120.9	140.2	136.6	103.7	73.5	85.1
Services	2.1	130.8	130.9	120.8	119.0	124.2	113.2	101.0
Trade	7.4	153.7	152.4	145.7	143.9	144.2	137.1	130.5
All Industries	100.0	148.7	142.8	131.5	119.7	130.5	110.3	105.0
Ontario								
Manufacturing	63.9	145.7	144.7	122.9	112.3	120.9	108.8	105.3
Lumber products	3.3	86.8	89.9	73.1	66.9	80.9	72.0	71.2
Pulp and paper	5.6	118.2	118.6	114.6	108.7	111.2	105.2	97.4
Textile products	9.8	138.2	137.0	123.3	112.2	118.9	115.4	114.5
Iron and steel	21.0	170.3	161.4	119.3	104.8	120.5	96.3	95.2
Other manufactures	24.2	152.5	156.5	140.3	130.4	134.9	126.0	121.0
Logging	3.1	186.3	137.9	171.5	94.6	227.8	155.1	134.9
Mining	5.1	296.4	293.8	289.8	265.1	258.6	244.1	203.4
Communications	1.6	85.4	85.0	78.9	78.4	85.4	78.3	77.7
Transportation	6.0	90.7	90.5	87.5	83.0	87.2	84.7	80.1
Construction	7.8	118.9	124.4	100.4	110.5	174.2	101.7	123.0
Services	2.3	173.5	169.0	157.7	157.7	152.1	147.0	142.2
Trade	10.2	155.1	152.5	146.5	140.1	144.6	138.8	132.9
All Industries	100.0	142.5	140.9	124.4	115.0	130.4	112.8	110.0
Prairie Provinces								
Manufacturing	30.0	124.4	120.9	113.4	103.7	109.2	107.3	98.9
Lumber products	2.2	117.5	119.9	98.3	88.8	103.2	89.4	80.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.9	100.2	103.1	97.8	97.5	96.0	90.7
Textile products	2.7	186.4	182.9	156.1	144.3	139.2	142.7	122.9
Iron and steel	9.0	89.4	86.5	81.2	72.1	79.7	77.1	76.4
Other manufactures	13.6	165.4	158.7	152.1	141.0	145.8	146.0	129.2
Logging	1.2	104.2	41.5	44.6	42.5	47.3	37.5	72.4
Mining	8.0	141.7	134.1	131.8	126.8	134.2	126.7	120.7
Communications	2.4	98.5	100.5	97.4	98.0	98.2	93.6	94.7
Transportation	18.0	103.8	106.9	106.7	101.9	91.7	94.2	94.3
Construction	17.2	113.7	115.0	106.2	108.2	101.6	105.4	140.4
Services	3.1	129.9	129.5	117.8	113.3	105.9	105.8	97.3
Trade	20.1	131.2	130.2	124.6	121.3	118.6	118.2	108.4
All Industries	100.0	119.7	118.1	112.7	108.1	106.2	106.0	108.1
British Columbia								
Manufacturing	48.0	154.7	157.9	126.9	110.8	115.5	107.5	99.2
Lumber products	15.1	125.1	127.1	108.2	89.7	93.1	92.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	5.3	131.6	132.5	116.3	102.7	122.5	116.2	104.3
Textile products	1.2	157.3	160.6	128.6	128.4	123.4	126.3	112.1
Iron and steel	6.0	170.7	166.6	93.1	86.3	83.6	75.7	73.7
Other manufactures	20.4	191.7	199.3	163.1	143.9	147.5	129.4	125.4
Logging	7.2	109.5	105.5	103.4	93.3	110.2	95.9	85.5
Mining	8.6	112.5	113.8	112.0	118.9	111.7	101.9	88.8
Communications	2.8	114.9	115.9	114.4	108.0	109.6	105.4	99.6
Transportation	10.0	92.8	94.9	97.5	94.6	94.7	98.3	91.3
Construction	7.8	77.8	78.9	87.9	90.8	97.1	96.8	128.7
Services	3.5	132.9	133.7	120.9	110.5	110.4	105.6	100.1
Trade	12.1	150.1	149.8	142.3	137.1	144.3	133.5	122.2
All Industries	100.1	126.3	127.8	115.5	107.5	111.5	105.4	101.8

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 for the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1940	Nov. 1 1939	Nov. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.7	136.9	134.1	115.8	105.1	111.4	98.1	94.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	147.1	144.6	141.2	133.6	130.8	119.4	117.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	116.2	114.6	117.7	109.9	110.3	106.3	104.3
Textiles	16.0	149.8	149.5	127.4	119.7	123.5	109.6	102.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	137.4	140.5	127.4	116.8	113.5	105.0	114.8
Iron and steel	17.4	133.0	126.4	93.7	79.9	92.9	75.0	73.2
Other manufactures	21.4	133.9	131.1	118.4	107.2	114.8	102.5	95.0
Communications	2.1	67.1	67.1	65.2	64.2	65.2	62.4	62.0
Transportation	8.3	105.0	105.5	94.8	96.8	96.8	98.6	97.1
Construction	5.0	60.2	60.3	76.3	109.9	68.2	45.6	50.4
Trade	13.4	149.5	147.7	141.2	137.8	136.6	129.4	124.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	124.3	122.4	110.7	107.1	106.4	94.6	91.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.5	156.3	154.4	114.2	101.9	106.6	99.2	97.0
Leather products	11.1	92.2	93.1	97.2	92.2	92.0	102.4	102.6
Other manufactures	51.4	184.1	181.0	121.9	106.4	113.1	97.8	94.4
Transportation	6.1	87.1	83.7	95.2	102.9	94.2	92.5	102.8
Construction	13.3	235.7	198.5	99.6	276.2	89.9	81.8	143.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	149.0	144.7	111.6	119.1	103.8	97.1	100.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.5	141.4	138.1	118.1	109.5	111.5	103.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	5.3	138.3	138.4	132.8	120.3	121.5	118.1	111.9
Printing and publishing	7.8	136.4	135.2	134.9	128.3	129.6	123.1	118.2
Textiles	10.9	118.7	116.9	103.5	96.4	99.0	94.6	93.1
Iron and steel	15.3	174.9	166.7	109.4	95.2	103.1	85.3	79.7
Other manufactures	27.2	139.2	136.2	121.1	114.6	113.9	108.2	105.2
Communications	2.1	70.3	70.9	67.7	67.8	67.9	65.4	65.8
Transportation	4.8	103.6	103.9	100.1	94.2	96.3	95.5	89.7
Construction	3.1	90.4	108.0	76.5	61.3	90.6	66.3	67.3
Trade	19.4	142.9	139.3	134.4	128.9	133.0	130.7	125.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	135.2	133.0	117.4	109.6	112.7	105.9	101.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	50.0	130.9	126.7	107.3	97.5	101.7	95.3	87.9
Lumber products	5.4	82.2	91.5	75.3	46.3	54.6	46.7	48.1
Pulp and paper	14.8	109.8	109.2	100.5	94.7	98.7	90.6	79.4
Other manufactures	29.8	164.2	153.2	124.5	117.9	120.9	116.1	108.8
Construction	11.3	132.7	130.7	124.6	113.3	118.7	148.3	154.4
Trade	21.2	157.9	153.0	144.6	141.2	143.7	137.0	120.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	131.2	127.8	113.1	106.1	111.7	108.8	104.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.1	137.0	136.4	113.9	103.2	121.6	99.3	100.7
Textiles	15.9	108.6	109.0	96.8	88.3	94.4	92.3	88.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	137.5	137.3	115.8	105.5	136.2	109.5	119.7
Iron and steel	36.0	155.6	152.7	114.4	95.8	129.6	90.1	94.7
Other manufactures	21.6	135.9	137.6	128.2	127.0	128.5	114.7	112.1
Construction	3.4	90.8	82.0	59.9	75.0	53.1	50.7	59.3
Trade	9.0	147.2	145.4	135.0	133.1	141.7	131.5	126.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	134.4	133.2	112.8	103.8	119.4	100.4	101.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.4	212.9	198.3	153.5	141.9	165.7	134.6	121.9
Iron and steel	70.0	218.8	202.1	147.5	135.1	167.8	133.9	122.4
Other manufactures	18.4	193.0	185.8	173.9	164.8	158.2	137.1	120.1
Construction	2.1	58.5	62.2	45.2	45.4	80.9	33.1	53.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	188.5	177.6	140.4	130.6	154.1	126.1	115.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.6	115.9	111.3	106.4	98.7	103.1	100.7	96.0
Animal products - edible	6.2	159.0	136.5	144.3	133.9	157.4	146.2	132.0
Printing and publishing	4.9	103.0	103.7	106.7	99.3	100.3	99.1	95.3
Textiles	7.3	187.9	185.8	160.0	147.8	142.4	152.7	131.7
Iron and steel	16.6	85.3	84.3	77.5	72.0	78.0	76.1	75.3
Other manufactures	14.6	136.0	128.1	125.7	117.4	117.2	111.9	108.9
Transportation	9.0	83.7	85.4	81.3	80.8	82.1	78.9	76.6
Construction	4.8	80.4	77.8	48.8	38.6	57.1	35.9	65.6
Trade	29.0	108.4	108.0	104.3	102.0	101.0	102.6	93.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	107.5	105.3	99.3	94.7	98.0	94.9	91.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	46.0	155.6	158.5	126.5	114.2	116.5	110.7	102.0
Lumber products	11.9	124.3	124.9	99.4	75.8	81.2	89.1	76.6
Other manufactures	34.1	170.6	174.4	139.1	131.7	132.5	120.6	113.6
Communications	6.1	112.6	112.8	112.6	107.0	107.9	102.9	98.8
Transportation	12.7	93.0	96.2	97.5	102.3	104.0	109.3	97.4
Construction	4.6	51.7	52.0	51.6	69.8	87.6	52.9	70.8
Services	6.5	134.4	136.1	124.4	111.8	113.4	104.6	102.2
Trade	24.1	152.6	152.0	143.4	137.2	144.2	134.3	124.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	127.9	129.5	114.8	110.4	115.0	107.0	101.3

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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