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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

DECEMBER

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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OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary

There was little general change in the employment situation at Dec. 1, 1940, according to data received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,444 establishments with 1,364,348 employees; as compared with their staff of 1,365,146 at Nov. 1, this was a reduction of 798, or less than one-tenth of one p.c. Industrial activity at the beginning of December in the years since 1920 has almost invariably shown a contraction, the only exception having been in 1933, when there was a slight improvement; the falling-off at the latest date was the smallest ever reported at Dec. 1, being decidedly less than the average loss of 1.8 p.c. indicated at that date in the last nineteen years.

The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, slightly declined from its all-time maximum of 139.2 at Nov. 1, 1940, to 139.1 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other December of the record; the previous high figures for the year-end were those of 122.7 at Dec. 1, 1939, and 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937.

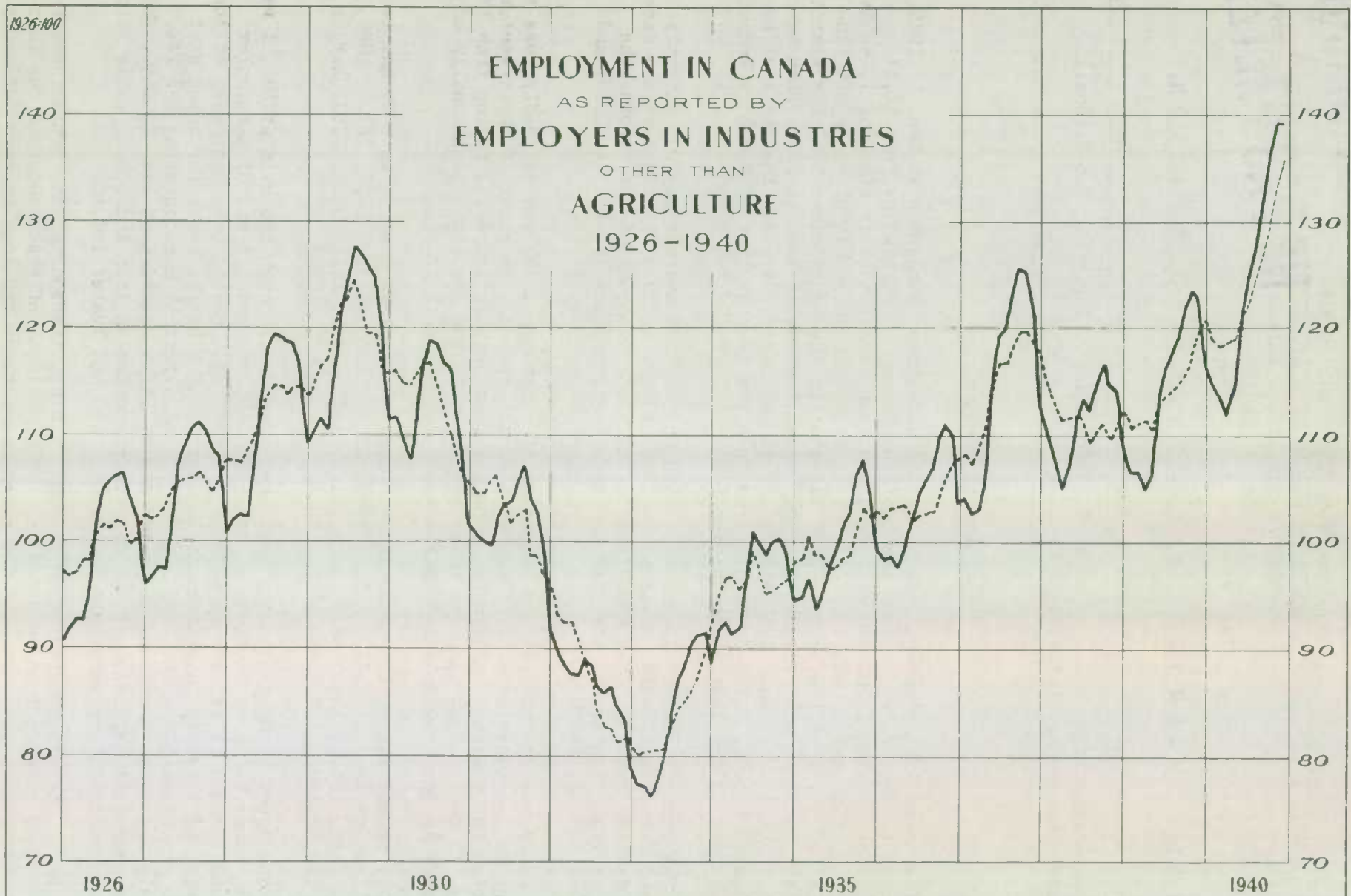
Since the decrease at the beginning of December, 1940, was decidedly less-than-average in the experience of other years of the record, the index of employment, when corrected for seasonal influences, showed a considerable increase, rising from 133.2 at Nov. 1, to 135.8 at the date under review; this was the highest seasonally-adjusted figure in the record of twenty years.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at Dec. 1: 1940, 139.1; 1939, 122.7; 1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

The trend in manufacturing continued upward; although the gain at Dec. 1 was slight, there being an increase of not quite 500 workers, it was of particular interest because it was contra-seasonal, curtailment having been indicated at the beginning of December in sixteen of the preceding nineteen years for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1 index of employment in manufacturing was 144.7, slightly above the previous, all-time peak of 144.6 recorded at Nov. 1, 1940. There was an important expansion at the date under review in iron and steel, while large seasonal contractions were reported in the food and lumber industries.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, transportation, communications, services and construction reported seasonal declines, of which those in the last-named were most pronounced. On the other hand, trade and logging were decidedly active, the gains being of a seasonal character.

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.

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

The staffs of the 11,948 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had aggregated 1,198,266, a reduction of 2,833 persons or 0.7 p.c. from the preceding month. Communications, transportation, services and construction had then recorded curtailment, while manufacturing had shown a small advance, and logging and trade had afforded decidedly more employment.

A review of employment during the year 1940, in some detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of December, 401 companies and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,469 persons, compared with 33,550 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 1,397,817 in 12,845 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 139.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 138.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Nov. 1, the index was lowered from 139.2 to 138.3. The Dec. 1, 1939, index had stood at 122.7 without the figures from financial houses, and at 122.3 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 prepared 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

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

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 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 number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for October in the period, 1928-1940:-

October	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	2,483	2,436	47
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1938	2,737	2,359	378
1939	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
1940	2,986 1/	2,867 2/	119 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,358 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/
Oct.	2,986 1/	2,867 2/	119 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 24,000 between September and October; 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 2,867,000, was also greater than in September, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 119,000, a decrease of 38,000 from the preceding month, and of 164,000 from October, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for October in any year since 1929. The proportion of unemployed in the total estimated wage-earning population was four p.c., as compared with 13.8 p.c. in January, 1940, and 5.3 p.c. in September, 1940. In October, 1939, the percentage of unemployment calculated from these estimates had been ten p.c.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the trend of employment at Dec. 1 was moderately upward, the largest of the gains being in Quebec. In Prince Edward Island and the Western Provinces, however, there was a seasonal falling-off, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally continued extremely high; except in the Prairie Area, it was decidedly greater than in December of any other year for which information is available. In the Prairies, however, the latest index number was lower than at Dec. 1 of either 1928 or 1929, although it was above the figure for any other December since 1920.

Maritime Provinces.— In this area, curtailment was indicated in lumber, food and pulp and paper manufacturing, and in mining, shipping and construction; the decreases in road work were most pronounced. On the other hand, logging and trade reported seasonal gains on a large scale. Returns were furnished by 874 firms in the Maritime Provinces, employing 99,157 workers, as against 99,554 at Nov. 1. This decline of 397 was seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in fifteen of the nineteen preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 133.2, was the highest December figure in the record.

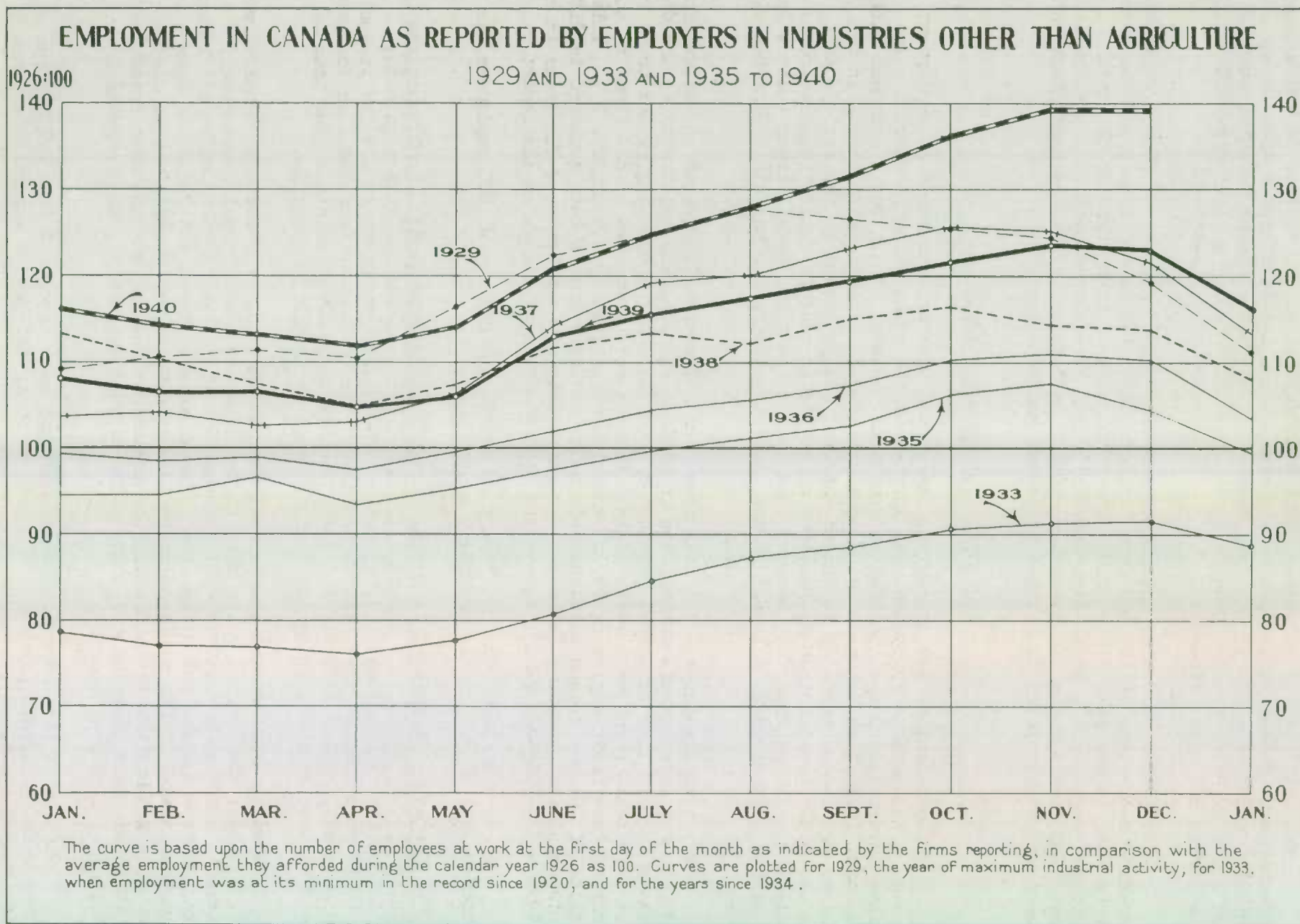
At Dec. 1, 1939, the 840 reporting establishments had 91,090 employees, as compared with 87,342 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec showed further improvement, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement indicated since April; the latest gain was contra-seasonal. Statements were received from 3,125 employers of 429,149 persons, or 2,756 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 148.7 in the preceding month, to 149.7 at Dec. 1, 1940, when it was over 19 points higher than at the same date in 1939, being the highest December figure yet recorded.

Manufacturing reported moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1940; the largest gains were in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical, beverage and electrical apparatus divisions; while pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone and a few other classes were slack, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Mining, transportation, services and construction and maintenance also released employees; the reductions in the last named were the most pronounced. On the other hand, logging and trade afforded more employment, the increase in logging being particularly noteworthy.

Statistics for the same date in 1939 had been tabulated from 2,970 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 372,546 persons; this was a seasonal decrease of 3,431 from their Nov. 1, 1939, staffs.

Chart 2



Ontario.-- Employment in Ontario showed a slight advance at Dec. 1, 1940; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in iron and steel, although there were also gains in leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, contractions were reported in lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade afforded increased employment. Mining, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in construction being considerable. The 5,373 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1940, had a staff of 570,326, compared with 569,771 at the beginning of November. The index, at 142.7, compared favourably with that of 124.5 at the same date in 1939; the 5,221 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 495,549 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.-- Seasonal declines were indicated in each of the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,771 co-operating firms reported that they had released 1,218 workers, reducing their staffs to 155,996 at the date under review; this decrease was the smallest ever shown at the beginning of December in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Retail trade, coal-mining, logging and local transportation and storage showed improvement, mostly seasonal in character. There were also increases in the personnel of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and animal food factories, but curtailment was reported in the lumber, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions. Quarrying, metallic ore mining, steam railway operation and construction and maintenance also afforded less employment, the losses in all three branches of construction being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year of the record except 1928 and 1929.

Data for Dec. 1, 1939, were received from 1,707 establishments with 142,173 employees, compared with 147,233 at the first of November, 1939.

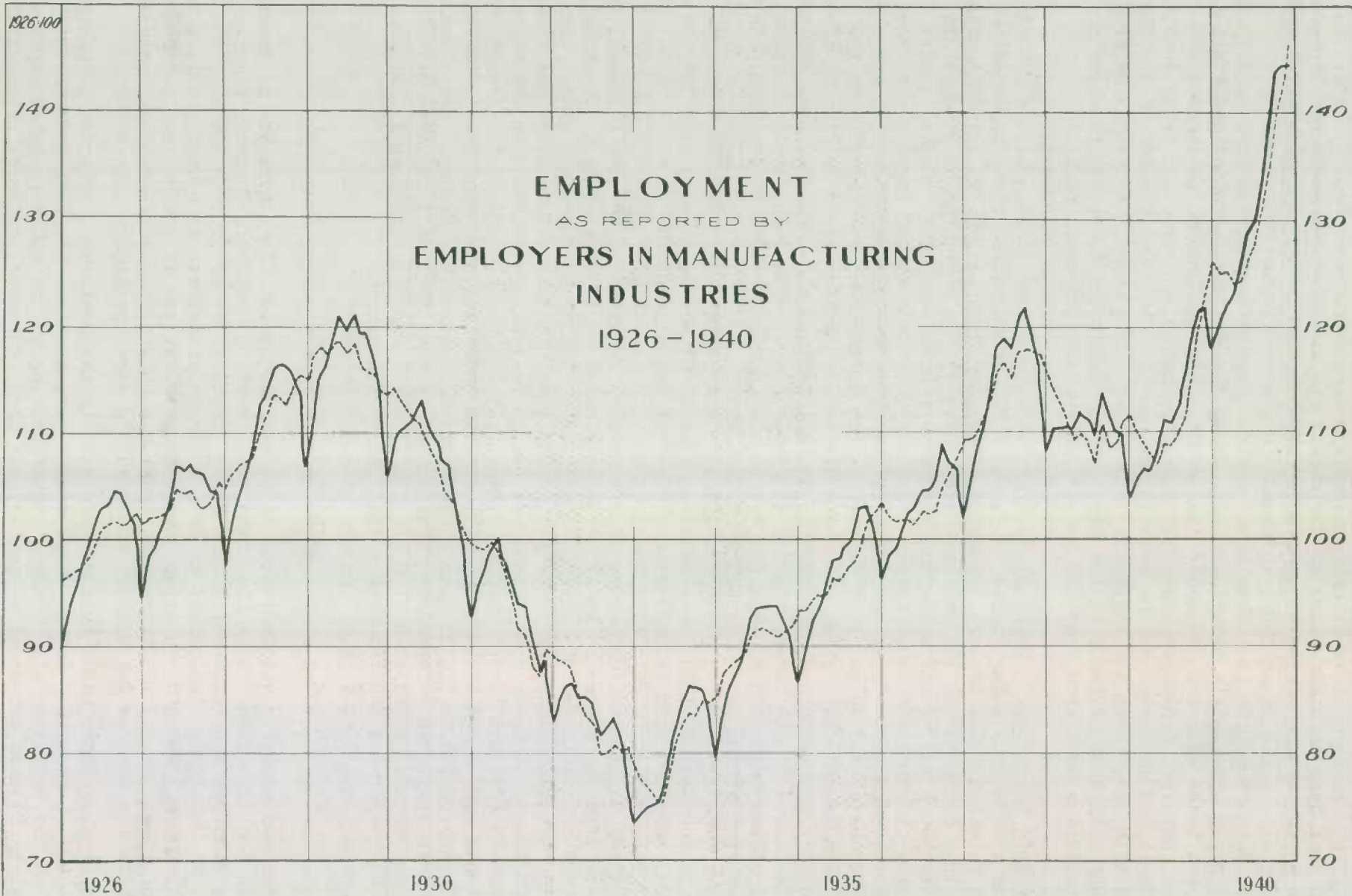
British Columbia.-- Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of twenty years. There were gains in building and retail trade, and, within the manufacturing division, in iron and steel factories. However, the trend in manufacturing as a whole was downward, due to seasonal curtailment in the animal and vegetable food and lumber groups. Transportation was also quieter. A much larger decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1939, and the index was then many points below the latest figure, which is higher than that recorded in any other December for which information is available. The 1,300 firms making returns for the date under review had 109,720 employees, as compared with 112,214 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1939, 1,210 employers had reported a staff of 96,903 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Ottawa; in Quebec City there was no general change in the situation, while the trend was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains ranged from 0.2 p.c. in Windsor, to 2.8 p.c. in Hamilton. Employment in each of these cities was at a high level. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, it was at its maximum in the record of twenty years; in Ottawa, the index was only exceeded by that for November, 1940, while the figures for Windsor and Winnipeg were the highest since 1929.

Montreal.-- There was a considerable gain in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,804 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,985 persons to 197,680 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement, mainly in iron and steel factories, but also in lumber, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. Road construction and maintenance and trade likewise afforded more employment, while shipping, building and services were quieter.



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.

An increase had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then 14 points below that of 126.9 at the latest date, when it was at its maximum for this record of twenty years. The 1,726 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1939, had reported 175,112 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed no general change, according to the 218 employers whose returns were received, and who had 20,753 employees at Dec. 1. There were further gains in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical, iron and steel and textile groups; trade was also busier, but construction showed a decline. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of December in 1939, when the index was much lower than the latest figure of 149.0; this was the same as the all-time maximum established in November, 1940. Statements for Dec. 1, 1939, had been received from 211 concerns with 15,392 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,843 co-operating firms, who employed 177,350 workers, as compared with 175,858 at the beginning of November. Manufacturing and trade showed noteworthy improvement; within the former, the greatest gains were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while textile factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction was also quieter. A small advance had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was many points lower than that of 136.3 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1939, 1,770 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 151,386 men and women, compared with 150,984 at Nov. 1.

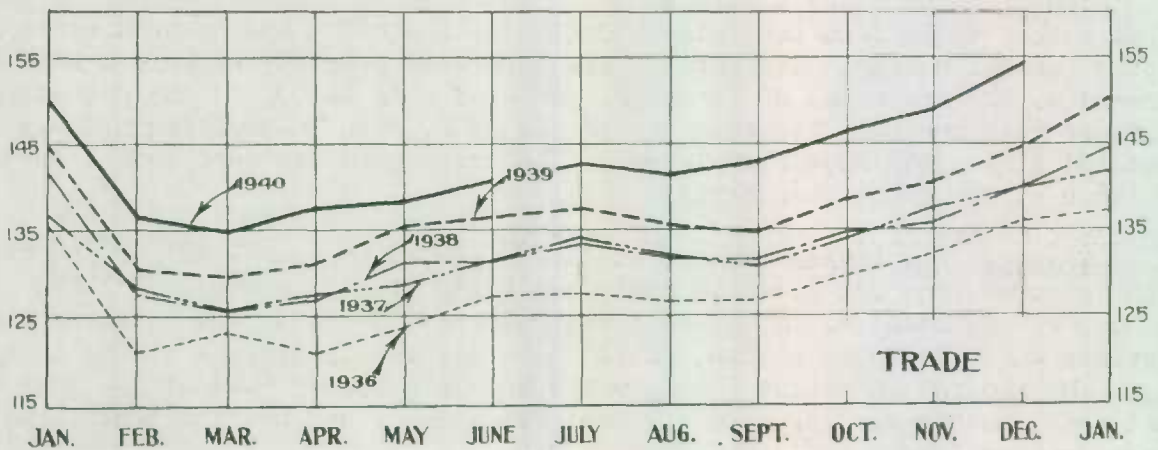
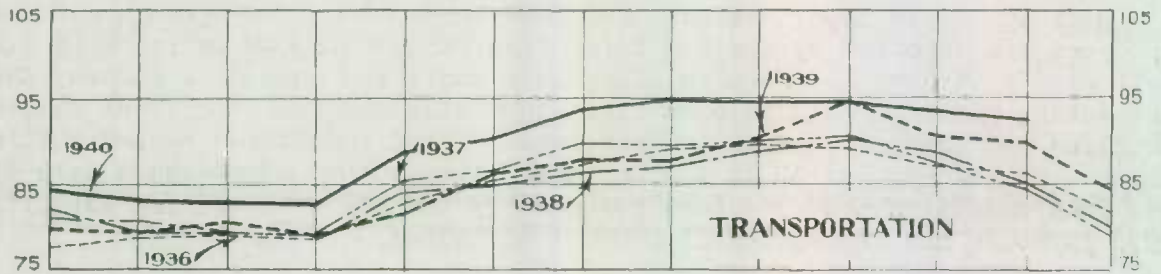
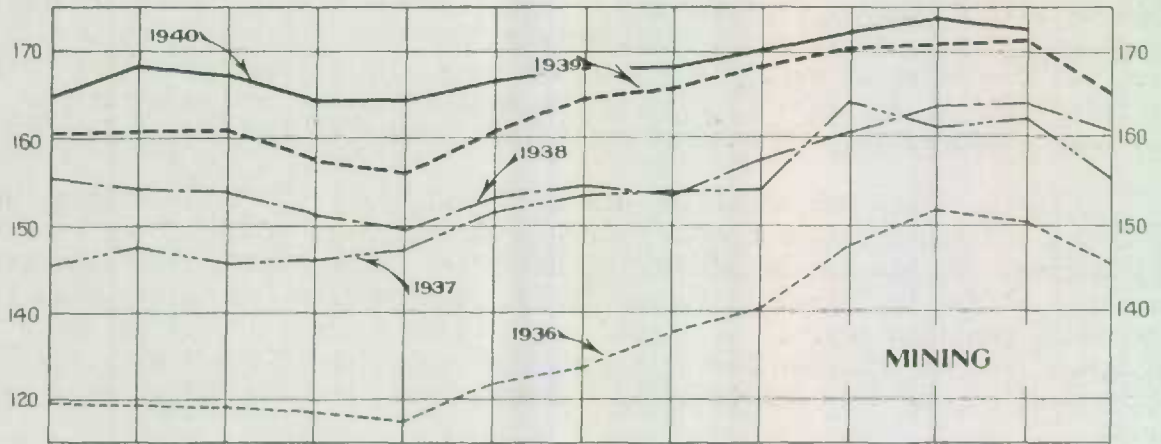
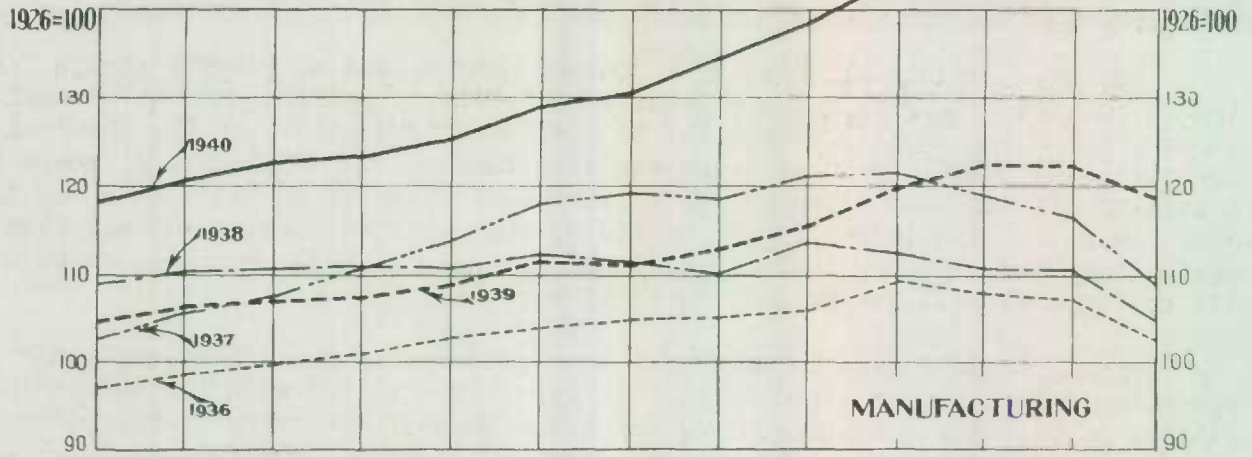
Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in industrial activity in Ottawa, where manufacturing and construction showed moderate curtailment; trade, however, was seasonally busier. Within the manufacturing division, increases in iron and steel were more than offset by losses in lumber mills. Two hundred and thirty-nine firms recorded a combined payroll of 17,655 workers, as against 17,923 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of December, 1939, when a larger decline had been indicated by 228 employers, with 14,817 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.- An important gain was made in Hamilton; an aggregate force of 45,072 employees was reported by the 333 firms furnishing data, an increase of 1,218 over their staffs at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was much more active, the improvement taking place largely in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade were also brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The index, at 138.1, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when expansion had also been reported by the 331 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 37,850 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further small increase in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while food factories reduced their staffs, and other divisions, showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 196 employers with 26,136 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 26,082 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1939, when information had been received from 194 firms with 20,455 employees. The index then was many points lower than that of 188.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed another large advance in Winnipeg, according to data received from 540 establishments employing 48,245 persons, or 1,210 more than at Nov. 1. Substantial improvement was recorded in trade, and construction and services were also more active, while there was little general change in manufacturing. The general index, at 110.2, was 9.6 points higher than at the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been reported by the 531 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 43,916.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940



Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver was rather brisker, according to 571 employers of 44,145 workers, as compared with 43,536 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed an advance, mainly in animal food and iron and steel products, and trade also afforded more employment. A moderate loss, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1939, when the 523 co-operating firms had employed 38,089 men and women; the index then was 16 points lower than that of 129.7 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- A slightly upward movement was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,794 of which employed 744,885 operatives, compared with 744,394 at Nov. 1. Reflecting this small gain, the index, (1926=100) rose from 144.6 at Nov. 1, to 144.7 at Dec. 1, when a new, all-time high was established. As compared with the Dec. 1, 1939, index of 122.2, there was an increase of 18.4 p.c., representing employment for some 116,000 additional workers over the twelve months.

As already stated, an advance in manufacturing at Dec. 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the nineteen preceding December for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore showed a gain, rising from 143.3 at Nov. 1 to 146.4 at the beginning of December; like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum in the period since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, improvement was reported in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel factories, whose staffs were enlarged by over 9,050 persons, bringing them to the highest figure ever recorded.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years: 1940, 144.7; 1939, 122.2; 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

For Dec. 1, 1939, 6,478 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a force of 627,261 men and women, compared with 626,821 in the preceding month. The index, at 122.2, was then decidedly lower than that of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940.

Logging.-- There were continued advances in logging, according to 455 companies with 89,980 persons in their employ, or 13,369 more than in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, but was not so large as that noted at the same date in 1939. The index then, however, was many points lower than the latest figure of 303.6, which was the highest on record for Dec. 1, with the exception of that in 1937. The largest gains at the date under review were in Quebec, but there were also important increases in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining.-- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the mining of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a decline; the result was a moderate decrease in employment in the group as a whole. This falling-off slightly exceeded the small reduction which has been the average change in mining at Dec. 1 in the last nineteen

years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 421 mine operators, whose forces included 81,262 workers, or 531 fewer than at Nov. 1. A minor gain had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then slightly lower than that of 172.6 at the latest date.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted in communications, from which 109 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 24,037 employees at the date under review. The index was rather higher than in the early winter of 1939, when there had been a larger reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 535 employers of 112,715 workers, compared with 114,002 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage reported improvement, but employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring was slacker. Curtailment on a rather smaller scale had taken place at the beginning of December, 1939; the index then, however, was nearly three points lower than that of 92.5 at the latest date. The decline at Dec. 1, 1940, was below the average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1939.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important, seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, losses being shown in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,409 contractors furnishing data aggregated 128,865 employees, as compared with 146,592 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1939, the contraction then reported having been much larger.

Services.- There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 607 establishments with 32,691 men and women on their payrolls, or 233 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1939, when the index was lower than at the beginning of December, 1940.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain in trade was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1939, when employment was not so active. The 2,137 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 149,913 persons in their employ at Dec. 1, 1940, or 5,229 more than in the preceding month.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of males registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at Oct. 14, 1940, was 333,936, a decrease of 9,443, as compared with Sept. 16. The corresponding figure for females was 301,495, an increase of 31,203, which was largely due to the registration of considerable numbers who were seeking work in districts to which they had been evacuated. At Oct. 16, 1939, the wholly unemployed males and females on the registers numbered 800,616 and 421,039, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a report issued by the Secretary of Labour, the total non-agricultural employment in the United States reached new high levels in November, when nearly 40,000 more workers were employed in such industries than in October. This is a remarkable gain, for invariably since 1929 employment has declined in

November, the average reduction in that month in the preceding eleven years having been 400,000. The current advance, while small, reflects widespread increases in manufacturing, offsetting customary seasonal declines; there was also a contra-seasonal gain in construction.

One of the predominant factors in sustaining the level of employment in November was the contra-seasonal increase of 51,000 workers in manufacturing, in which there is normally a reduction of about 150,000 at this season. Employment in wholesale and retail trade increased seasonally by approximately 60,000, and mines employed about 5,000 additional workers. Employment in construction also showed a small gain, while there were declines in Federal, State and local government services, in transportation and utilities and in the group of finance and miscellaneous services.

The major portion of the gain of approximately 1,100,000 workers in total, non-agricultural employment in November, 1940, over November, 1939, was in manufacturing, in which there were additions of more than half a million workers. Construction was considerably more active, and there was also improvement in the trade, finance and miscellaneous groups, and in transportation and public utilities. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services was also higher. The only decline over the year interval in the major fields of employment was in mining.

The gain of 0.6 p.c. in manufacturing from October to November, 1940, was contra-seasonal; during the past 21 years for which figures have been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increases in manufacturing between October and November have occurred in only four years. The improvement in the latter month was widespread, 110 of the 157 industries now surveyed showing increases in the number at work. In the durable goods group, employment rose 2.3 p.c., while in the non-durable goods group there was a decline of one p.c. Most of the increases in the individual industries were larger-than-seasonal, and most of the declines were below normal.

New York. - The number employed in New York State factories showed a contra-seasonal increase of 1.2 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. The index of employment stood at 100.9, the first time since 1926 that it has been above 100, with the single exception of October, 1929, when it was 100.4. The latest figure is 10.3 p.c. higher than that for November, 1939. The average for the years, 1925-27 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Massachusetts. - The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra-seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number employed in 1,739 representative factories in November, as compared with October. As compared with November, 1939, there was an advance of three p.c.

Illinois. - According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,547 establishments, there was an increase of 1.8 p.c. in employment in November, 1940, as compared with October, the gain being contra-seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment was 5.4 p.c. higher than in November, 1939.

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
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	-	-	-	110.1	109.1	110.8	-	-	-	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	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	111.5
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	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.9
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.3
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
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6

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

100.0 7.3 .2 4.1 3.0 31.5 41.8 11.4 5.1 2.4 3.9 8.0

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
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	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1940.
 14.5 1.5 13.0 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.5 3.2

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

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
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	134.3
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
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1940.									
	100.0	54.6	6.6	5.9	1.8	8.3	9.4	2.4	11.0

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	Dec.1 1940	Nov.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935
MANUFACTURING	54.6	144.7	144.6	122.2	110.1	116.3	107.0	101.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	165.6	172.1	144.0	133.8	136.8	128.4	115.4
Fur and products	.2	118.8	117.6	114.2	96.5	93.4	95.5	101.5
Leather and products	1.8	121.3	121.4	125.7	105.0	102.8	106.0	103.8
Boots and shoes	1.2	116.2	117.8	123.9	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.6
Lumber and products	3.8	97.5	104.1	84.1	72.2	79.9	77.7	69.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	85.7	95.6	69.6	59.5	63.8	67.2	57.2
Furniture	.7	106.3	105.0	91.6	88.4	92.0	90.3	85.4
Other lumber products	.9	131.9	134.0	125.5	99.8	120.3	100.8	96.2
Musical instruments	.2	75.6	78.2	56.2	50.3	52.2	50.2	51.8
Plant products - edible	3.2	139.7	150.5	138.5	121.5	122.3	122.5	114.7
Pulp and paper products	5.4	119.1	121.1	113.1	107.2	111.8	105.5	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	110.3	115.4	99.4	93.6	103.8	96.7	87.4
Paper products	.9	149.6	149.7	147.4	136.4	138.8	127.9	118.1
Printing and publishing	2.1	119.9	118.7	118.8	114.6	113.0	109.5	106.9
Rubber products	1.1	119.5	120.1	116.0	105.6	111.6	101.2	98.3
Textile products	9.7	151.4	152.8	135.7	120.0	126.6	120.8	117.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	162.6	162.0	149.8	131.2	143.2	136.2	136.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.4	121.0	115.2	97.2	105.5	97.8	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	182.1	184.5	160.6	132.0	150.2	150.0	142.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	542.9	529.4	495.1	494.8	535.2	517.2	538.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	139.8	139.2	140.8	122.7	128.7	128.2	127.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	147.5	151.6	124.1	112.7	116.9	109.0	99.4
Other textile products	1.1	148.2	150.3	119.7	104.3	102.0	97.7	94.5
Tobacco	.6	104.9	106.1	100.5	141.5	141.5	119.5	144.1
Beverages	.8	198.8	196.0	173.1	168.9	161.6	157.2	141.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	225.8	218.9	179.4	157.3	157.4	143.7	135.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	111.5	114.7	94.6	85.0	92.9	82.3	75.8
Electric light and power	1.3	145.6	146.8	139.8	131.7	128.4	117.5	116.2
Electrical apparatus	1.8	178.0	173.5	139.8	130.8	152.9	125.0	124.5
Iron and steel products	15.3	158.5	151.6	111.7	97.2	108.7	92.1	86.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	180.2	179.3	156.0	113.5	139.2	120.9	115.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	182.5	165.8	124.7	116.9	133.3	110.4	93.6
Agricultural implements	.5	87.3	83.6	63.2	61.6	74.4	51.8	52.5
Land vehicles	6.2	138.7	131.6	101.4	91.3	100.0	87.1	83.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	202.9	200.0	154.9	159.0	159.1	140.5	120.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	291.4	287.3	70.9	80.5	79.9	61.0	59.5
Heating appliances	.4	153.8	157.0	139.7	129.8	126.8	121.6	105.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	192.8	185.6	132.4	100.3	123.4	85.6	89.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	170.9	162.7	122.0	106.7	120.0	104.7	94.8
Other iron and steel products	2.6	179.7	172.1	121.4	103.3	112.3	95.3	87.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	218.9	211.5	169.2	155.3	158.3	140.4	125.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	177.0	178.7	165.7	152.3	151.4	142.5	137.5
Miscellaneous	.5	162.9	159.6	154.2	139.1	133.2	133.5	125.0
LOGGING	6.6	303.6	258.6	263.6	166.4	355.4	265.7	183.5
MINING	5.9	172.6	174.0	171.3	163.3	162.3	150.3	131.1
Coal	1.9	97.4	95.8	96.0	95.2	98.3	96.2	93.7
Metallic ores	3.3	349.5	351.5	354.4	332.3	316.7	283.7	230.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	144.8	156.6	138.8	131.1	140.2	126.7	104.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	90.0	90.4	85.5	84.0	85.9	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	.4	102.3	105.5	96.8	93.8	95.6	92.0	91.7
Telephones	1.4	86.6	86.3	82.4	81.3	83.3	79.0	78.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	92.5	93.5	89.7	85.0	84.1	86.5	84.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	141.2	140.0	135.0	124.1	113.5	119.8	115.2
Steam railways	4.6	79.0	79.6	77.0	71.9	75.0	75.1	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	89.1	94.8	88.0	93.6	87.5	95.2	93.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	105.9	120.5	93.8	112.8	104.2	80.1	95.9
Building	4.0	125.9	137.8	75.2	69.5	75.4	51.5	67.3
Highway	3.7	132.2	157.6	158.1	227.5	182.5	133.5	171.0
Railway	1.7	59.0	66.0	52.1	48.9	59.4	59.4	55.3
SERVICES	2.4	147.8	148.8	132.9	131.7	130.6	122.4	116.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	140.2	140.5	127.6	126.0	126.1	115.7	112.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	161.2	163.4	142.3	141.5	138.7	132.9	122.0
TRADE	11.0	154.4	148.9	144.7	139.7	139.6	136.0	131.1
Retail	8.4	162.6	154.9	151.8	148.0	149.0	145.3	140.0
Wholesale	2.6	132.8	133.4	126.0	119.7	118.5	114.9	110.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	139.1	139.2	122.7	114.0	121.6	110.1	104.6

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

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

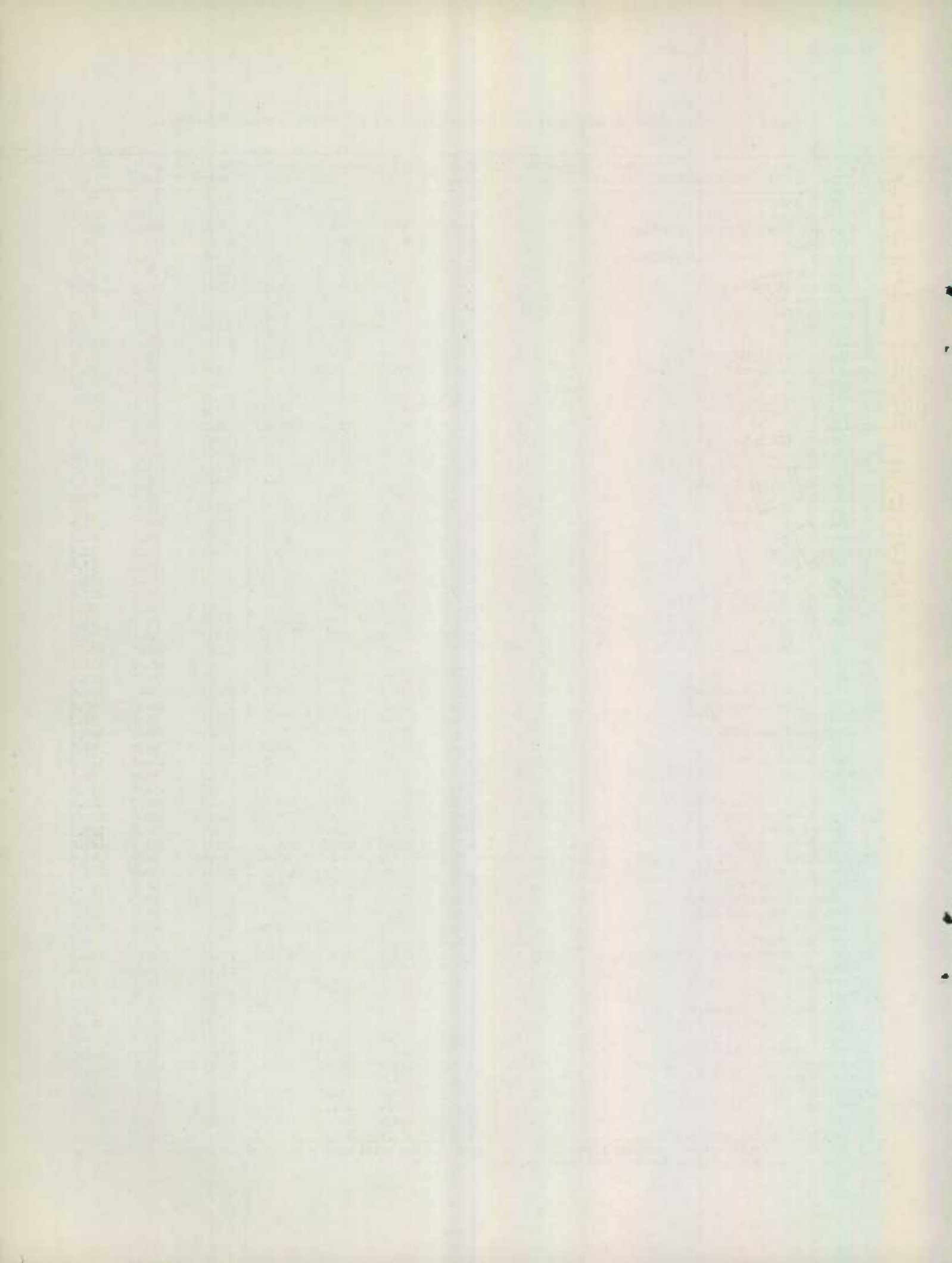
Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1940	Nov. 1 1940	Dec. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935
Maritime - Manufacturing	35.8	131.2	135.1	117.7	97.7	117.1	107.4	99.4
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.9	86.1	98.2	76.7	60.3	77.4	79.3	61.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	172.5	179.6	161.8	142.0	175.0	156.3	150.1
Textile products	4.2	113.3	113.4	97.5	84.5	93.6	85.9	88.8
Iron and steel	12.4	148.0	147.9	129.1	99.3	129.9	113.2	109.9
Other manufactures	10.5	133.1	137.1	123.5	108.3	117.8	111.0	96.7
Logging	8.9	376.8	276.5	360.1	225.7	386.7	390.2	241.0
Mining	17.1	112.5	113.4	113.8	112.8	116.7	111.2	105.7
Communications	2.1	95.9	97.1	98.8	93.1	94.9	90.4	83.1
Transportation	9.1	77.9	78.3	67.5	61.5	62.8	64.2	64.1
Construction	14.7	156.7	178.6	147.3	151.0	154.2	133.5	147.1
Services	1.8	204.6	207.0	169.7	171.0	167.7	154.0	148.2
Trade	10.5	172.7	163.1	151.9	141.6	136.4	137.3	128.9
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	133.2	133.8	123.0	109.8	122.5	115.3	107.5
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.1	148.2	147.0	123.5	109.9	115.5	104.8	102.0
Lumber products	2.7	103.1	111.2	93.4	71.6	84.5	79.7	69.5
Pulp and paper	6.4	116.3	119.0	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.0	92.7
Textile products	15.7	168.9	169.0	149.2	132.2	138.7	129.4	124.6
Iron and steel	11.5	148.9	140.4	97.2	81.7	96.3	78.4	77.2
Other manufactures	20.8	155.2	154.1	133.9	120.7	120.7	110.2	110.8
Logging	11.4	551.5	483.5	455.6	262.0	662.8	465.9	281.5
Mining	3.0	283.9	288.1	290.9	256.3	252.8	224.6	163.6
Communications	1.3	82.3	82.0	76.5	76.3	77.2	71.4	72.6
Transportation	7.2	92.1	93.8	87.4	85.7	86.3	88.5	89.0
Construction	10.4	111.2	124.3	104.9	150.0	97.2	70.9	70.6
Services	2.0	128.3	130.8	117.2	115.5	122.0	107.9	99.1
Trade	7.6	158.7	153.7	151.4	150.3	147.7	143.6	137.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	149.7	148.7	130.3	121.7	129.6	112.6	103.8
Ontario								
Manufacturing	64.3	146.9	145.7	123.6	112.7	119.3	109.3	102.8
Lumber products	3.1	81.7	86.8	69.4	63.0	71.4	66.6	65.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	116.7	118.2	114.4	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1
Textile products	9.6	135.7	138.2	125.0	110.4	117.6	114.8	112.4
Iron and steel	22.0	178.2	170.3	123.9	109.0	120.5	100.5	91.8
Other manufactures	24.0	152.5	152.5	139.0	129.9	133.7	125.3	118.7
Logging	3.6	217.8	186.3	209.0	119.8	285.9	214.4	172.6
Mining	5.1	291.2	296.4	291.2	265.3	256.3	239.0	197.0
Communications	1.6	85.3	85.4	78.4	77.3	81.8	78.0	76.0
Transportation	5.9	90.1	90.7	86.1	81.4	84.0	83.5	80.0
Construction	6.7	101.7	118.9	85.6	93.5	124.0	84.8	96.1
Services	2.3	173.5	173.5	156.7	156.9	151.7	146.3	143.6
Trade	10.5	159.3	155.1	150.1	144.0	147.3	141.7	138.1
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	142.7	142.5	124.5	114.4	125.8	112.9	107.0
Prairie-Provinces								
Manufacturing	30.5	125.4	124.4	113.1	104.3	106.2	104.4	98.2
Lumber products	2.2	115.0	117.5	95.2	83.6	94.0	85.9	77.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	101.0	99.9	105.7	100.7	98.3	96.3	94.0
Textile products	2.6	180.9	186.4	150.2	133.2	128.5	134.4	113.9
Iron and steel	9.3	91.4	89.4	83.1	78.0	78.2	76.6	77.4
Other manufactures	13.9	166.9	165.4	149.9	137.9	142.5	140.7	127.1
Logging	2.5	225.4	104.2	129.9	96.0	131.5	91.6	87.1
Mining	8.1	142.0	141.7	135.1	134.2	136.4	125.0	119.2
Communications	2.4	97.8	98.5	96.3	94.2	93.3	89.3	93.0
Transportation	18.0	102.8	103.8	104.0	94.1	88.5	92.7	89.8
Construction	14.2	93.3	113.7	75.7	82.5	71.4	66.7	102.1
Services	3.1	129.9	129.9	116.6	114.9	108.1	104.3	96.3
Trade	21.2	137.5	131.2	130.1	124.2	120.6	121.4	117.8
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	118.8	119.7	108.9	103.5	100.5	98.6	101.3
British Columbia								
Manufacturing	45.8	144.1	154.7	118.9	108.2	108.5	103.9	93.2
Lumber products	14.6	118.3	125.1	100.5	89.3	88.0	92.3	77.6
Pulp and paper	5.4	130.7	131.6	118.7	103.3	123.3	117.3	107.8
Textile products	1.3	161.3	157.3	128.2	125.4	121.7	119.6	115.3
Iron and steel	6.6	179.8	170.7	91.8	89.2	85.4	78.0	73.0
Other manufactures	17.9	165.2	191.7	148.2	136.0	132.2	119.1	110.2
Logging	7.3	109.0	109.5	101.9	108.2	118.7	95.9	86.5
Mining	8.8	112.9	112.5	110.2	114.4	107.9	99.8	90.5
Communications	2.8	112.3	114.9	110.6	109.0	107.1	104.7	98.2
Transportation	10.0	91.5	92.8	96.4	96.5	89.6	97.3	88.9
Construction	8.8	85.6	77.8	75.9	77.3	90.9	80.7	127.9
Services	3.5	131.7	132.9	117.6	112.2	111.0	102.4	97.6
Trade	13.0	156.9	150.1	141.0	136.3	144.4	134.9	125.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	123.6	126.3	110.0	105.8	107.5	101.5	99.3

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	Dec.1 1940	Nov.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	67.7	139.6	136.9	116.5	103.8	108.4	97.1	94.9
Plant products - edible	4.2	146.2	147.1	144.8	133.0	128.3	116.0	115.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.9	116.6	116.2	118.1	113.1	109.9	106.9	104.6
Textiles	15.4	146.6	149.8	127.1	114.7	117.4	106.5	98.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	141.9	137.4	125.6	117.5	114.5	114.2	136.2
Iron and steel	18.3	142.8	133.0	96.6	79.1	91.5	74.5	73.9
Other manufactures	21.3	135.6	133.9	118.1	106.5	111.1	100.5	94.9
Communications	2.0	67.0	67.1	64.4	63.9	65.1	62.6	62.8
Transportation	8.1	104.5	105.0	98.3	96.2	95.5	99.8	99.5
Construction	5.3	65.6	60.2	82.5	103.6	64.0	79.6	39.4
Trade	13.5	153.4	149.5	147.5	143.5	141.5	136.4	132.0
<u>Montreal - All Industries</u>	100.0	126.9	124.3	112.7	106.2	104.3	98.3	91.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	63.5	158.8	156.3	111.6	101.3	99.7	96.9	94.5
Leather products	10.9	90.2	92.2	97.2	88.2	75.9	96.5	99.8
Other manufactures	52.6	188.6	184.1	118.1	107.3	110.5	97.1	92.1
Transportation	6.1	87.4	87.1	91.4	97.1	93.8	99.9	108.1
Construction	11.5	202.3	235.7	113.3	285.5	88.1	70.6	135.5
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	149.0	149.0	110.6	119.2	99.3	95.2	99.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.7	143.1	141.4	117.9	107.4	110.2	103.0	97.9
Plant products - edible	5.2	138.2	138.3	130.2	119.0	124.9	116.6	110.3
Printing and publishing	7.8	137.8	136.4	135.9	129.1	132.4	125.1	117.8
Textiles	10.5	114.8	118.7	101.8	91.3	93.9	90.6	88.6
Iron and steel	15.7	181.7	174.9	110.9	96.4	101.9	86.5	77.4
Other manufactures	27.5	241.8	139.2	121.1	111.4	112.3	107.2	103.8
Communications	2.1	71.0	70.3	67.0	67.2	67.8	65.3	64.6
Transportation	4.7	103.3	103.6	98.0	95.4	96.1	94.2	91.5
Construction	2.7	80.2	90.4	73.1	59.5	76.5	59.4	57.4
Trade	19.6	145.5	142.9	138.3	131.8	137.2	134.7	129.1
<u>Toronto - All Industries</u>	100.0	136.3	135.2	117.7	108.8	111.9	105.7	100.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	49.9	128.6	130.9	104.2	96.0	99.7	92.8	88.7
Lumber products	3.8	57.4	82.2	49.2	45.6	47.8	37.7	45.2
Pulp and paper	15.1	110.6	109.8	103.9	97.4	98.1	92.1	85.8
Other manufactures	31.0	167.8	164.2	125.0	113.1	119.5	113.1	106.7
Construction	9.7	112.9	132.7	101.5	112.4	91.4	120.6	162.2
Trade	22.4	164.2	157.9	147.6	144.6	140.8	134.1	127.6
<u>Ottawa - All Industries</u>	100.0	129.2	131.2	109.5	105.6	105.2	104.3	103.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.6	140.1	137.0	117.9	100.7	117.8	100.0	99.2
Textiles	14.8	104.2	108.6	103.2	87.9	93.1	93.1	91.7
Electrical apparatus	9.6	141.2	137.5	122.4	103.9	134.5	104.9	107.6
Iron and steel	37.3	165.6	155.6	120.7	93.7	125.2	92.8	93.3
Other manufactures	20.9	135.4	135.9	125.5	121.5	122.4	114.6	110.9
Construction	3.8	104.9	90.8	57.8	81.1	47.7	56.9	56.1
Trade	9.1	154.0	147.2	133.8	134.9	142.3	134.4	129.3
<u>Hamilton - All Industries</u>	100.0	138.1	134.4	116.1	102.4	116.2	101.7	100.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	88.1	212.7	212.9	163.4	164.0	166.8	140.0	126.2
Iron and steel	71.0	222.5	218.8	164.2	163.2	169.0	138.4	125.5
Other manufactures	17.1	179.8	193.0	160.9	166.8	158.7	145.7	129.0
Construction	2.1	59.7	58.5	43.5	43.2	54.9	28.3	45.5
<u>Windsor - All Industries</u>	100.0	188.8	188.5	147.9	148.2	153.1	129.4	118.7
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.4	116.0	115.9	105.5	96.9	99.3	98.3	95.9
Animal products - edible	6.1	160.6	159.0	142.4	130.7	146.7	138.0	132.6
Printing and publishing	4.9	104.7	103.0	111.9	104.7	101.9	99.4	101.2
Textiles	6.8	181.4	187.9	153.1	135.0	131.7	143.5	119.9
Iron and steel	16.8	88.2	85.3	77.2	71.7	75.7	75.7	76.2
Other manufactures	13.8	132.1	136.0	123.7	114.2	113.2	109.3	108.3
Transportation	8.5	81.0	83.7	78.4	77.5	77.7	82.4	72.0
Construction	5.2	89.5	80.4	38.8	31.8	37.5	31.4	65.2
Trade	30.5	117.0	108.4	113.7	108.3	105.8	106.3	104.6
<u>Winnipeg - All Industries</u>	100.0	110.2	107.5	100.6	94.6	95.4	94.7	94.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	46.0	157.7	155.6	122.2	114.5	111.0	109.3	101.1
Lumber products	11.6	122.7	124.3	94.8	78.6	74.1	89.7	76.5
Other manufactures	34.4	174.5	170.6	135.0	130.8	127.8	118.3	112.4
Communications	6.0	111.2	112.6	109.7	108.6	106.6	103.3	97.5
Transportation	12.5	93.4	93.0	100.4	109.6	96.3	107.5	98.3
Construction	4.5	51.2	51.7	49.8	55.7	69.3	45.2	59.0
Services	6.4	133.7	134.4	121.6	113.4	114.5	103.3	99.6
Trade	24.6	158.1	152.6	145.9	138.4	145.3	139.4	129.5
<u>Vancouver - All Industries</u>	100.0	129.7	127.9	113.7	110.6	109.5	106.0	100.3

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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