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

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1940

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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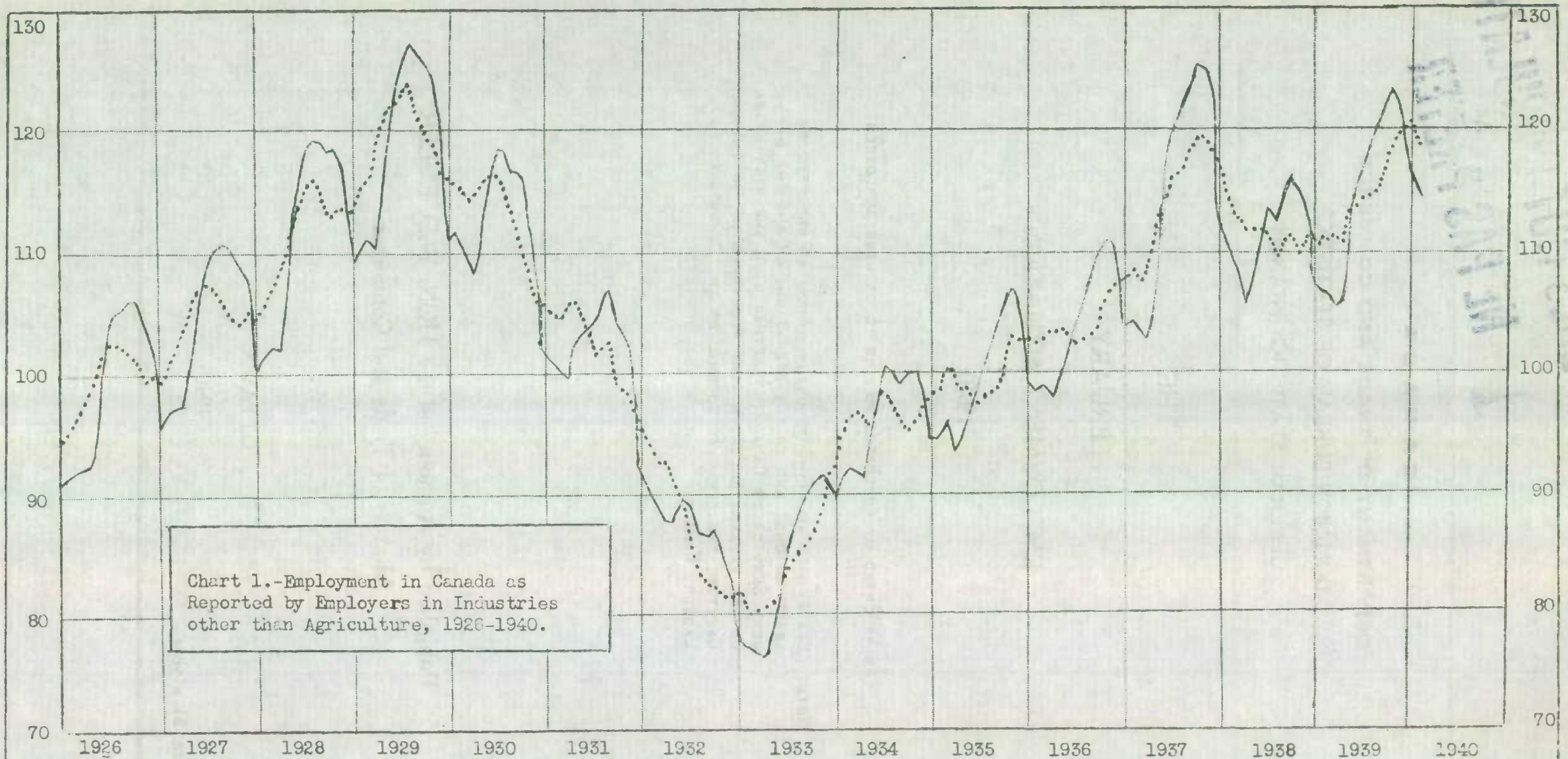


Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1926-1940.

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

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

Issued Feb. 29, 1940.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In accordance with the movement indicated at midwinter in 1938 and 1939, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of February, 1940, when industrial activity was, however, at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,857 employers, whose staffs included 1,117,761 men and women, compared with 1,135,619 at Jan. 1. This reduction of 17,858 persons, or 1.6 p.c., lowered the crude index (1926=100), from 116.2 in the preceding month to 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940, as compared with 106.5 at that date in 1939; at the previous February maximum, in 1930, the index had been 111.6.

In the nine years, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed, employment showed practically no change from January to February. The decline in the crude index for Feb. 1, 1940, was therefore accompanied by a reduction in the seasonally-corrected figure, which fell from 120.7 at Jan. 1 to 118.8 at the beginning of February; this was the highest adjusted index for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

An analysis of the returns by industry shows that at Feb. 1, 1940, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 11,676 workers, or 1.9 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1. This gain rather exceeded the increase noted at Feb. 1 in 1939 or 1938, but was smaller than the average advance indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. In this respect, the latest increase was like the year-end losses from which it mainly represents recovery, and the number of workers reinstated constituted nearly 57 p.c. of the number laid off at Jan. 1; this proportion compared favourably with that of just under 49 p.c. recorded, on the average, at Feb. 1 in the preceding nineteen years. The greatest gains at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and tobacco factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, steam railway operation and construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while the movement was unfavourable in other groups. There were large losses in trade and construction; those in the latter, which took place mainly in road work, exceeded the average contraction at midwinter in the years since 1920. Logging, shipping and stevedoring, communications and services also reported considerable reductions in personnel.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given beginning on page 6.

For Feb. 1, 1939, 11,261 establishments had furnished employment returns, showing an aggregate working force of 1,026,635; the index then was nearly eight points lower than that of 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for Feb. 1 in 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating firms employed over 77,000 more persons at the latter date than they had employed at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of February, 412 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,478 persons, compared

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Author: [Name] (1953)
In Charge: [Name] (1953)

Technical Summary

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1942, there was created an agency of the Government in January, 1943, when the Bureau of Economic Analysis was established in the Department of Commerce. The Bureau has since that time been engaged in the study of the economic development of the United States. The Bureau's work is divided into three main areas: (1) the study of the economic development of the United States as a whole; (2) the study of the economic development of the various States and Territories; and (3) the study of the economic development of the various industries and occupations.

In the first volume of this series, the Bureau has presented a general survey of the economic development of the United States from 1789 to 1942. This volume is intended to provide a general survey of the economic development of the United States as a whole, and to provide a general survey of the economic development of the various States and Territories. The Bureau has also published a series of reports on the economic development of the various States and Territories, and a series of reports on the economic development of the various industries and occupations.

The second volume of this series, the Bureau has presented a general survey of the economic development of the United States from 1943 to 1952. This volume is intended to provide a general survey of the economic development of the United States as a whole, and to provide a general survey of the economic development of the various States and Territories. The Bureau has also published a series of reports on the economic development of the various States and Territories, and a series of reports on the economic development of the various industries and occupations.

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A list of the titles of the reports published by the Bureau is given in the following table:

1. The Economic Development of the United States, 1789-1942. (1943)

2. The Economic Development of the United States, 1943-1952. (1953)

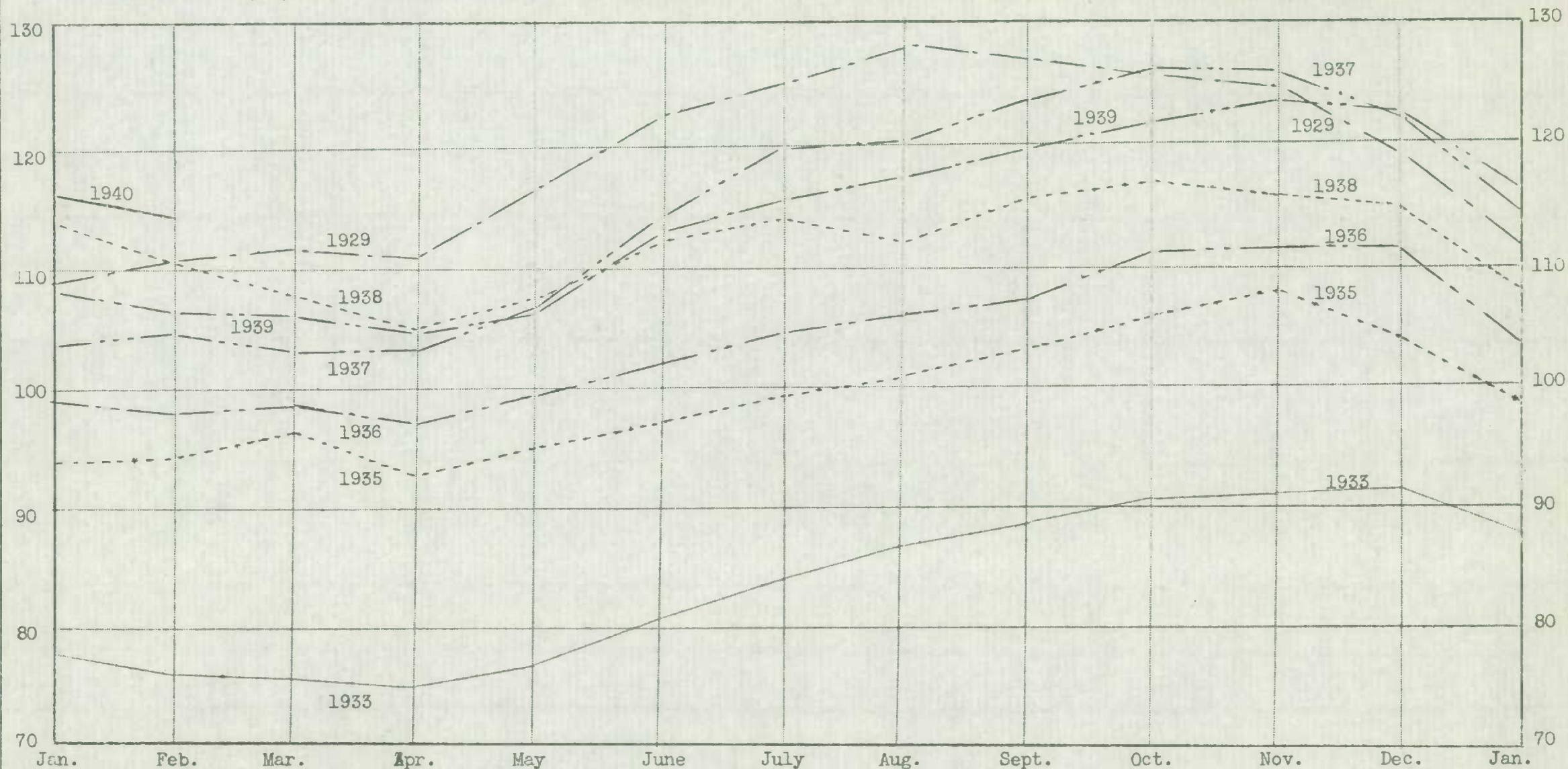
3. The Economic Development of the United States, 1953-1952. (1953)

The Bureau has also published a series of reports on the economic development of the various States and Territories, and a series of reports on the economic development of the various industries and occupations. These reports are available for sale to the general public.

For more information, contact the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

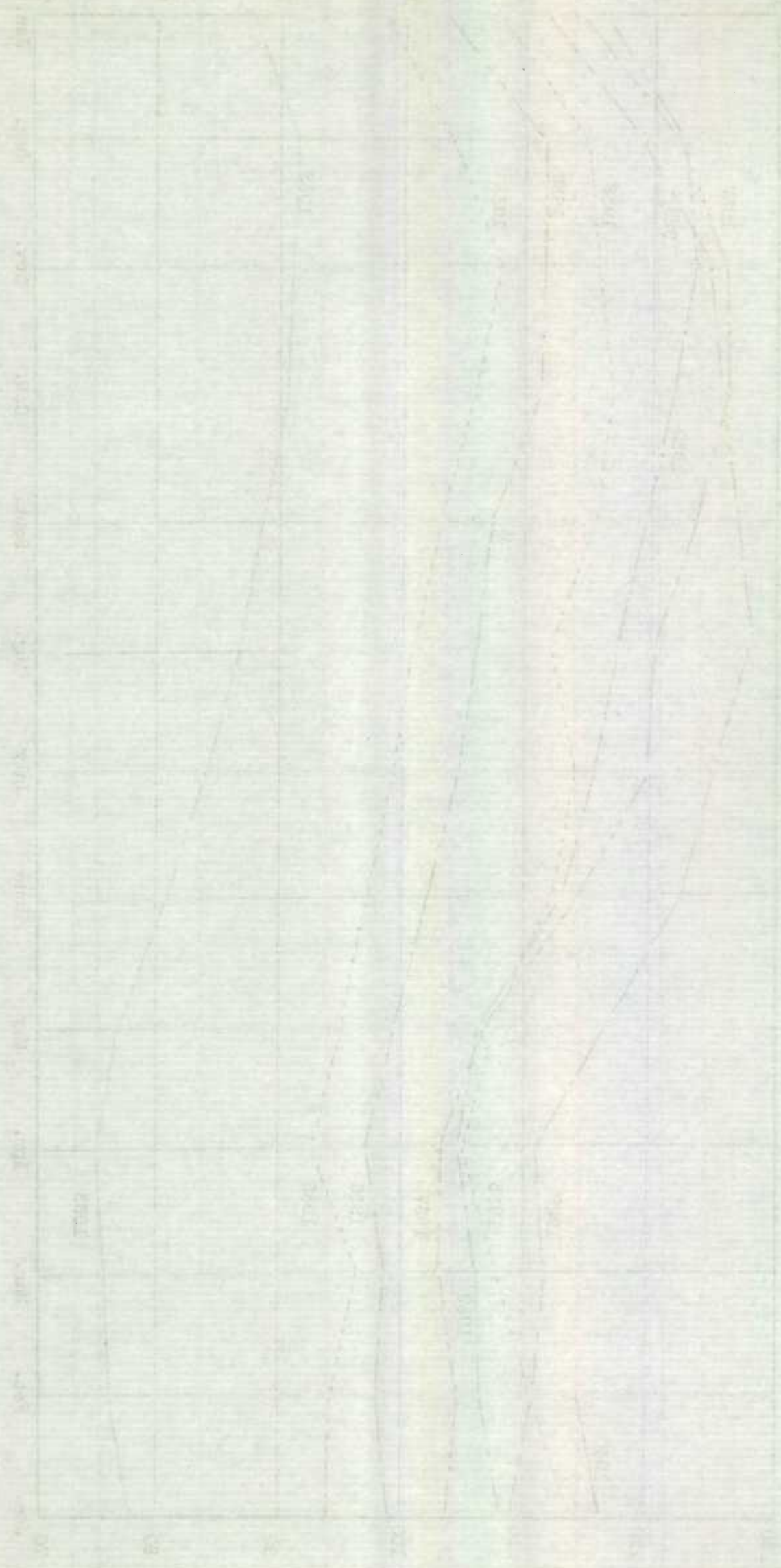
The Bureau of Economic Analysis is a part of the Department of Commerce, and is authorized to publish this report under the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1942.

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.

The first part of the report is a general description of the project and the objectives. The second part is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. The third part is a description of the results of the study. The fourth part is a discussion of the results and their implications. The fifth part is a conclusion and recommendations for future research.



The data presented in the graph shows a clear upward trend in the values over the period from 1970 to 1990. This trend is consistent across all the data series shown. The rate of increase appears to be relatively steady, with some minor fluctuations. The overall pattern suggests a positive growth or increase in the variable being measured over the two-decade period.

with 33,484 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 Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,151,239 in 12,269 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 114.4 in the industries above enumerated, to 114.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, the index was lowered from 116.2 to 116.1. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

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

It should 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 enlistments. 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. So, if enlisted men are not to be regarded as wage-earners, (and they are not wage-earners in any productive industry), 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 also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The table on the following page shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of each month of 1939. From January to December, 1939, the estimated total of wage-earners, as defined above, increased by some 79,000, the estimated number in employment by 200,000, while the estimated number of unemployed declined by approximately 121,000. These estimated number of jobless rose by 68,000 from November, 1939, an increase which compared favourably with that of some 74,000 recorded between November and December, 1938.

The estimated number of wage-earners in 1939 averaged 2,744,000^{1/}, as compared with 2,704,000 in the preceding year, and 2,706,000 in 1937, the previous maximum. The estimated number of wage-earners in employment averaged 2,358,000^{2/}, a figure that exceeded the average of 2,297,000 estimated for 1938, but was smaller than the 1937 estimate of 2,369,000. The estimate of the number unemployed was 386,000^{3/}, on the average, in

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

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.

1939, compared with 407,000 in 1938, but with 337,000 in 1937. With that exception, the 1939 estimate was lower than in any other year since 1929.

Months	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
Oct.	2,828 1/	2,545 2/	283 3/
Nov.	2,821 1/	2,525 2/	296 3/
Dec.	2,757 1/	2,393 2/	364 3/
Average, 1939	2,744 1/	2,358 2/	386 3/

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

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,757 1/	2,393 2/	364 3/
1938	2,697	2,225	472
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,584	2,137	447
1935	2,532	2,041	491
1934	2,485	1,943	542
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

The total estimated number of "wage-earners", as defined on page two was greater than in December of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The number at work was also at its maximum for December. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from December of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any December in the years since 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were generally recorded except in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the losses in Quebec being most pronounced. Activity in all provinces was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year, and in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was also at a higher level than in any other February for which statistics are on record; in the Prairie area, the Feb. 1 index was the highest for that date in the years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being nearly two p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that was considerably below the average, 331 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 824 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 87,706 workers. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, moderate gains being recorded in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Transportation, construction and trade reported curtailment; logging and manufacturing, on the other hand, were brisker, the improvement in the latter taking place mainly in the iron and

1/ See footnote 1/ on preceding page.

2/ " " 2/ " " "

3/ " " 3/ " " "

Year	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity
1977	1,234,567	456,789	777,778
1976	1,123,456	345,678	777,778
1975	1,012,345	234,567	777,778
1974	901,234	123,456	777,778
1973	790,123	12,345	777,778
1972	679,012	12,345	666,667
1971	567,901	12,345	555,556
1970	456,790	12,345	444,445
1969	345,679	12,345	333,334
1968	234,568	12,345	222,223
1967	123,457	12,345	111,112
1966	12,345	12,345	0

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the University of California, San Diego, for the years 1966 through 1977. The figures are in thousands of dollars.

Year	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity
1977	1,234,567	456,789	777,778
1976	1,123,456	345,678	777,778
1975	1,012,345	234,567	777,778
1974	901,234	123,456	777,778
1973	790,123	12,345	777,778
1972	679,012	12,345	666,667
1971	567,901	12,345	555,556
1970	456,790	12,345	444,445
1969	345,679	12,345	333,334
1968	234,568	12,345	222,223
1967	123,457	12,345	111,112
1966	12,345	12,345	0

The Board of Directors has approved the following resolution: "That the Board of Directors of the University of California, San Diego, hereby authorizes the President to execute any and all contracts, leases, and other instruments that may be necessary for the proper operation of the University."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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steel and lumber divisions. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept1 1939	Agg.1 1939	July 1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Feb. 1 1938
P.E.Island	1.9	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	79.2	76.0
Nova Scotia	56.4	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	107.8	116.4
New Brunswick	41.7	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	92.9	109.6
Maritimes	100.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	100.5	112.3

A much greater loss had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 802 firms had reported 73,764 employees, or 6,383 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1939. The index was then many points lower than that of 118.4 at the date under review; this was the maximum for Feb. 1 in the years since 1920.

Quebec.- Employment declined considerably in Quebec at the beginning of February, when the working forces of the 2,939 co-operating establishments aggregated 331,926, as against 345,342 at Jan. 1, 1940. This decrease of 3.9 p.c. exceeded that recorded at Feb. 1, 1939, but was smaller than the reduction at the same date in 1938. On the average, however, a small gain has been indicated at midwinter in the period since 1920, so that the losses in these three most recent years are contra-seasonal. In spite of the falling-off at the latest date, employment was at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available; the latest index was 116.0, compared with 113.0 at Feb. 1, 1939, and 114.5 at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum.

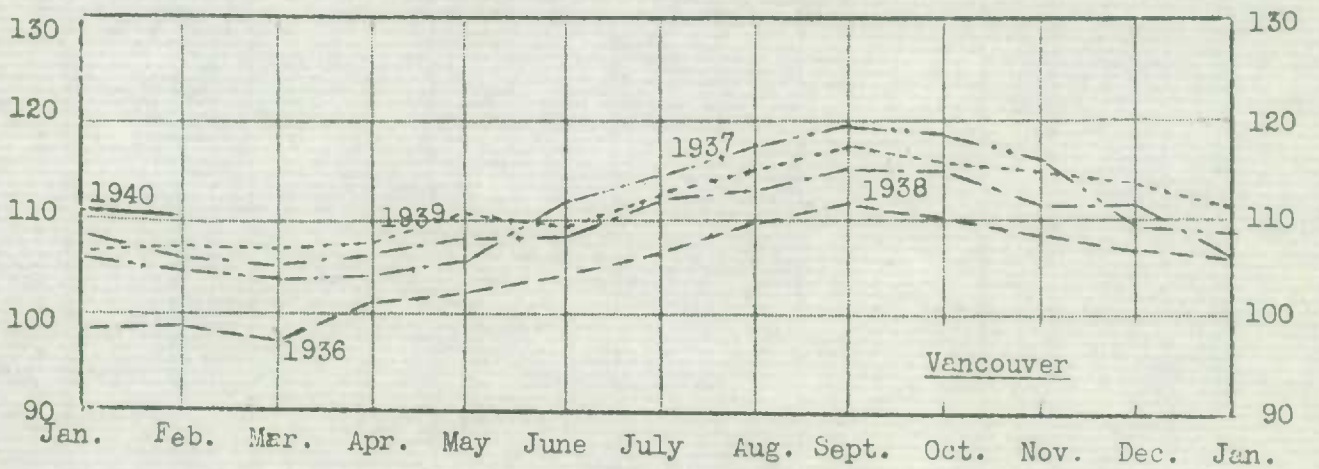
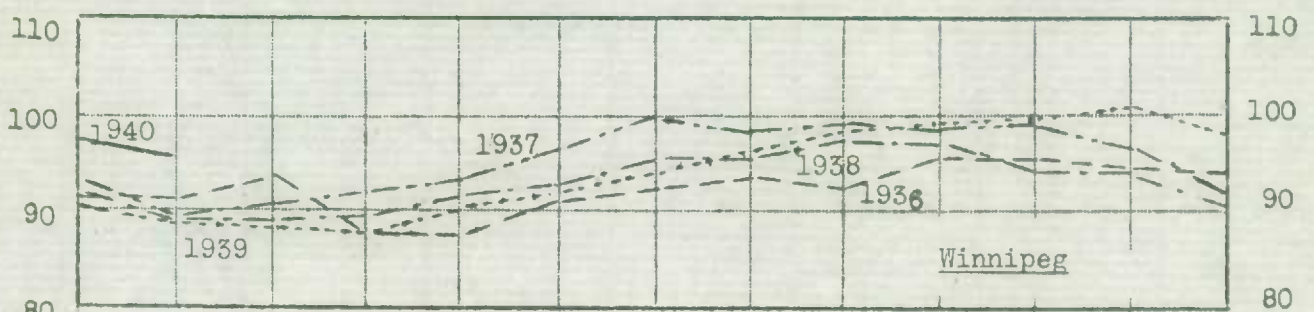
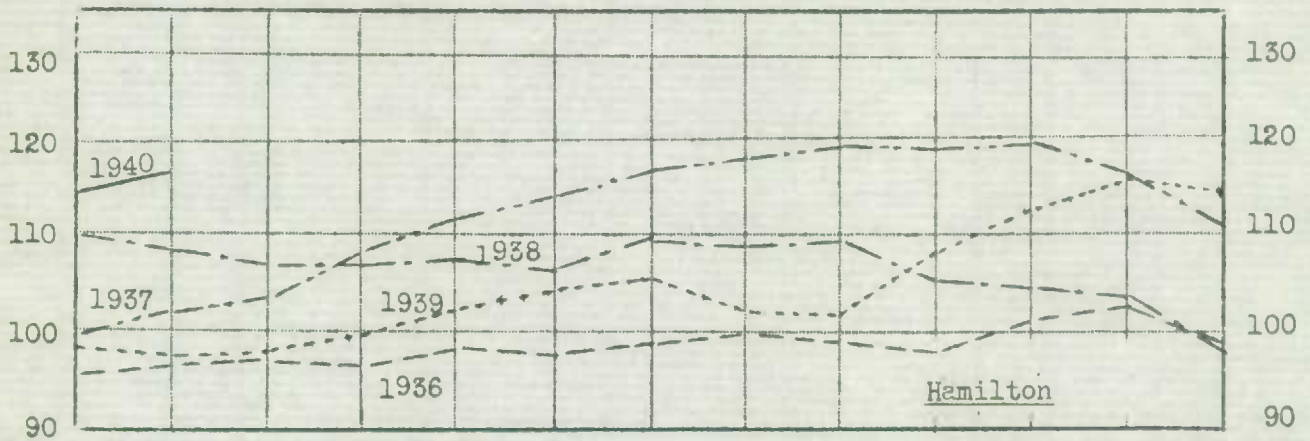
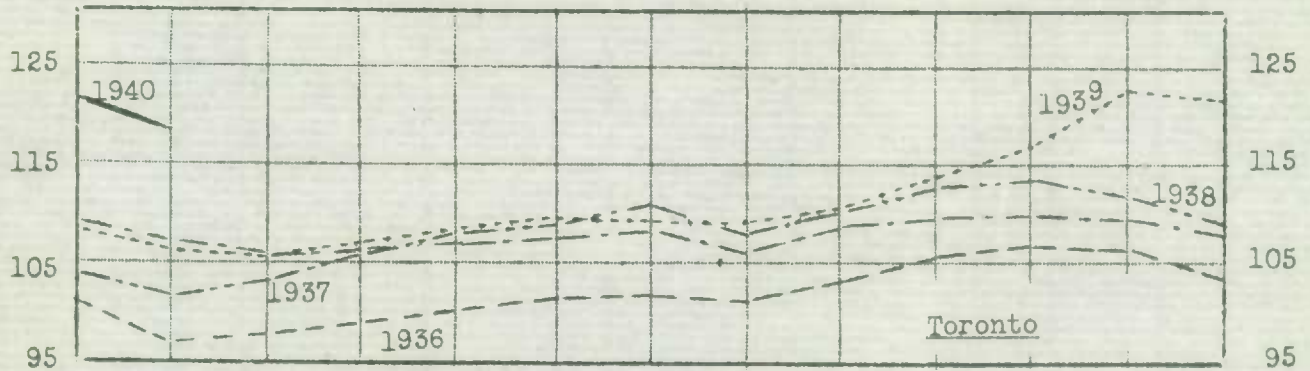
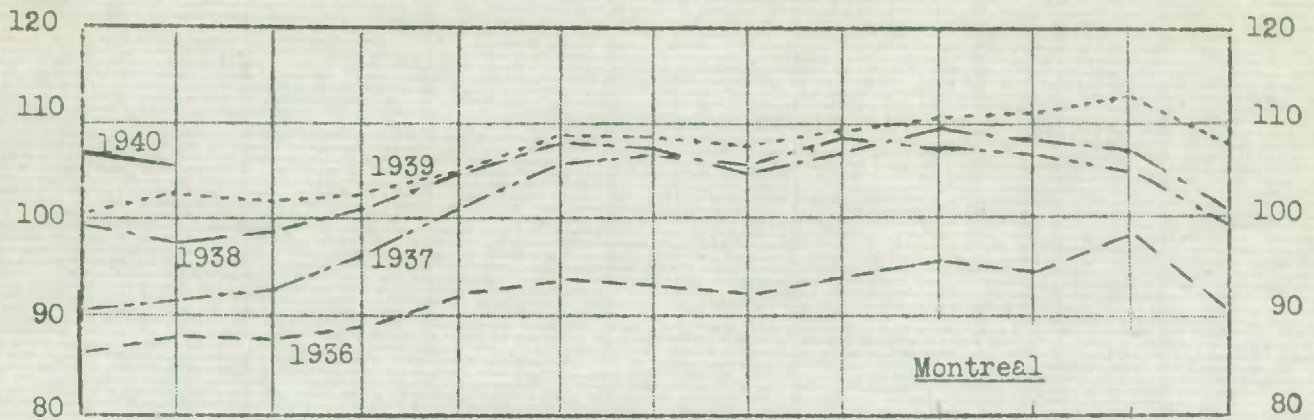
There were large gains in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1940, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and chemical factories also showed gains; on the other hand, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character. The losses in road work were particularly marked. Mining, on the other hand, afforded more employment.

For Feb. 1, 1939, the 2,822 establishments making returns had recorded a staff of 320,551 men and women, or 5,234 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was a moderate decrease, on the whole, in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, tobacco, leather, food and pulp and paper factories; mining and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but transportation, building, road work, logging and retail trade were slacker, the losses being in most cases seasonal in character. Data were received from 5,189 firms employing 478,409 persons at the date under review, as compared with 481,339 at the beginning of January. This decline of 2,930 workers, or 0.6 p.c., was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920, in which the average change from January to February has been a gain. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,910 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 428,892; the index then, however, stood at 109.2, as compared with 120.2 at the latest date. The latter figure was the highest for February in the years since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in this areas has, with rare exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the nineteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, and the 1,701 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their payrolls by 3,308 persons, to 131,632 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a small advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1940, slightly exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted at midwinter in 1939, 1938 or 1937. The 1,613 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of February last year had reduced their working forces to 120,850 from 125,059 at Jan. 1, 1939. Standing at 100.8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year since 1931; the figure for Feb. 1 of last winter was 93.9. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with those for Feb. 1, 1939 and 1938, are given on the following page (1926=100).

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1936-1940.



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

Index Numbers (1926=100)

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Feb.1: 1940	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Dec.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July1: 1939	Feb.1: 1939	Feb.1 1938
Manitoba	46.0	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	89.2	91.1
Saskatchewan	20.1	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	96.0	89.0
Alberta	33.9	109.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	99.9	94.4
Prairies	100.0	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	93.9	91.7

British Columbia.- There was a large increase in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade and construction reported reduced activity, but transportation, mining, logging and manufacturing were more active; the gains in the last-named took place mainly in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. The working forces of the 1,204 reporting firms aggregated 88,088, an increase of 2,127 employees, or 2.5 p.c., as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general advance in staffs considerably exceeded the small gain that has been the average change from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the period since 1920, while the index, at 100.0, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1939, 1,115 establishments had furnished information showing that they employed 82,578 men and women, compared with 84,162 at Jan. 1; the index was then nearly four points lower than at the date under review. (Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.)

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Hamilton improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year. In Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton the indexes were higher than in any other February since that of 1930; in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Vancouver, employment at Feb. 1, 1940, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1922. Firms in Windsor reported a better situation than at midwinter in other years since 1929, except 1938.

Montreal.-Manufactures showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while food factories were not so busy. Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance and trade also reported reduced employment, the losses being seasonal. Data were received from 1,729 employers with 164,259 workers, or 3,539 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the eighteen years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 105.7, or some three points higher than at the beginning of February in 1939, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,642 co-operating establishments had then employed 158,202 men and women.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 209 firms in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their personnel from 14,999 at Jan. 1, to 14,893 at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 107.8 at the former to 107.1 at the latter date. There was improvement in manufacturing and transportation, but construction, trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was lower than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather larger decline had then been indicated in the 207 returns received; these showed an aggregate staff of 16,328.

Toronto.- Important seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, there was improvement in manufacturing, mainly in food, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,550 in the employees of the 1,768 co-operating firms, who had 146,499 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1939, when the index of employment was over eight points lower than that of 113.9 at the date under review. The 1,673 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a working force of 133,775.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but the construction and maintenance group was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-seven establishments reported 14,775 workers, or 66 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than at the beginning of February, 1939, when a larger decline had been indicated by the 224 co-operating firms, who then had 13,964 employees.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, chiefly in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, while construction and trade were seasonally inactive. Statistics were tabulated from 332 employers with a staff of 38,024 men and

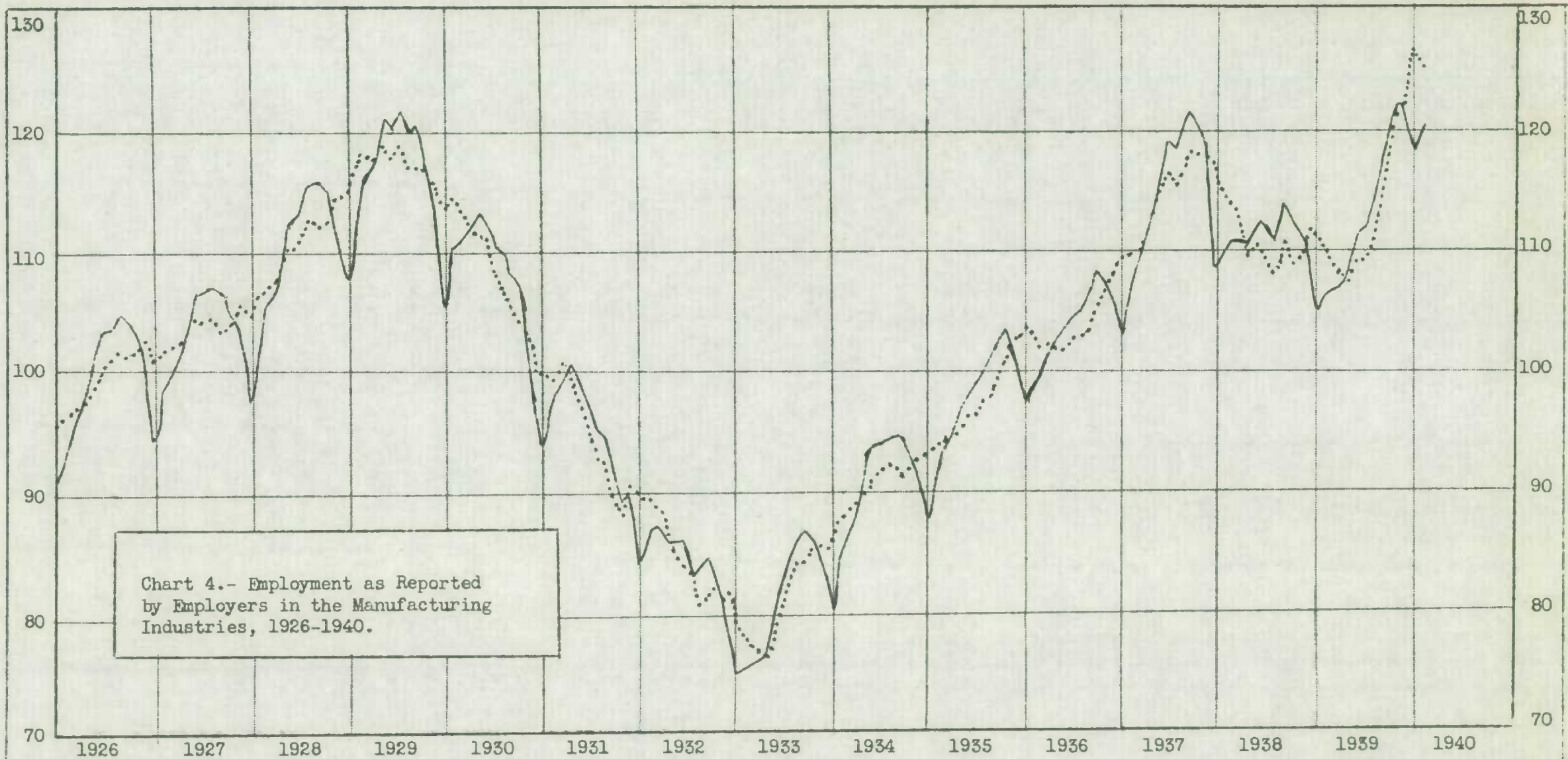


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1926-1940.

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.

women, compared with 37,252 in the preeding month. The index, at 116.6, was many points above that at Feb. 1 of a year ago; a decrease had then been reported by the 313 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 31,191 persons.

Windsor.- Food and automobile factories in Windsor were slightly busier; trade and construction were quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 194 reporting firms employed 20,549 workers, as against 20,693 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1939, when a force of 19,315 had been indicated by the 191 employers furnishing information; the index then stood at 140.5, compared with 148.6 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg declined, mainly in trade, although communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 532 concerns with a personnel of 41,831, compared with 42,691 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than at Feb. 1 of last year, when somewhat similar curtailment had been recorded by the 510 co-operating establishments, which had employed 38,506 persons.

Vancouver.-Manufacturing reported a generally upward movement, the gain in lumber mills being largest; on the other hand, construction and trade released employees. The 523 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 36,955, as against 37,168 at Jan. 1. The index, at 110.3, was higher than at the same date in 1939, when 476 employers had 34,779 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1936, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,466 co-operating manufacturers reported 618,409 operatives, compared with 606,733 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 11,676 persons, which raised the crude index from 118.2 in the preceding month, to 120.5 at Feb. 1, as compared with 106.0 at the beginning of February a year ago. The latest index was higher than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available; the previous maximum figure was that of 112.8 at Feb. 1, 1929.

As already mentioned, the gain at Feb. 1, 1940, reflects recovery from year-end losses that were below normal in the experience of the years, 1921-1939, and the number reinstated constituted 57 p.c. of the number laid off in the preceding month, a percentage which was considerably larger than the average of 49 p.c. indicated between January and February in past years. However, without reference to this important aspect, the general advance at the latest date was rather less than average; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 126.1 at Jan. 1, 1940, to 125.0 at Feb. 1. These two figures, with that of 123.6 at Dec. 1, 1939, are higher than in any other month for which data are on record.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1940, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,847 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain raised the iron and steel index to its highest point since the early summer of 1930. The increase of 3,857 in textile factories resulted in the maximum index indicated in any month of the record. There were also substantial increases in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco and other divisions. On the other hand, rubber, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1940, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 120.5, compared with 118.2 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:- 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2.

The 6,245 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 540,926 employees, as compared with 532,245 at the opening of 1939. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on a slightly smaller scale than that at the latest date, when the index was nearly fourteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1939.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; this was larger than that noted at the same date in 1939, but the index was then many points lower. The 438 co-operating firms employed a staff of 66,882 men at Feb. 1, 1940, as compared with 69,981 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in Quebec and Ontario, while

elsewhere the movement was favourable. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

Mining.- There was a considerable increase in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided advance, and there were smaller gains in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 168.4, as compared with 160.5 at that date in 1939, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1940, were received from 415 operators with 78,374 employees, or 1,703 more than at the beginning of January of the present year. This increase was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1939.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 22,101 persons, compared with 22,522 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than at the same date in 1939, when there had been a greater loss from January.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, and in shipping and longshore work, while railway operation showed improvement. The 529 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 101,120 workers, as compared with 102,521 in the preceding month; the shrinkage was smaller than that usually recorded at midwinter. The index stood at 83.3 at Feb. 1, 1940, compared with 79.4 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 12,974 in the number employed by the 1,245 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 70,237 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1939, and employment in the construction group was then brisker, the index standing at 89.4, as compared with 58.1 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments declined, in accordance with the usual seasonal movement; 592 employers in the service division reported 29,145 employees, or 428 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 131.8, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in these industries.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a small falling-off; on the whole, 12,914 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,086 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 131,443 at the date under review. The percentage decrease was somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1939, but exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last nineteen years. However, the index, at 136.4 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Dec. 11 showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with Nov. 13, according to The Ministry of Labor Gazette. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 11, 1939, was 9.1, as compared with 9.5 at Nov. 13, 1939, and 12.9 at Dec. 12, 1938. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 9.1, as compared with 9.2 in the preceding month, and 12.7 at Dec. 12, 1938. Recent press despatches state that the unemployed in Great Britain increased 157,371 to a total of 1,518,896 in January; the increase was due almost entirely to the exceptional weather. The total was 520,130 less than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, non-agricultural employment increased by nearly a quarter of a million workers from mid-November to mid-December, due primarily to a seasonal increase in retail stores; the gain resulted in the highest level recorded since October, 1937.

A slight contra-seasonal gain of 0.2 p.c. was reported in employment in factories in December, this being the seventh consecutive monthly increase recorded in manufacturing. The index for December, 1939, (104.0 on the base, 1923-25=100), was 10.6 p.c. higher than a year ago, while the ^{payroll} index (103.9) was 19.3 p.c. higher. Employment in the durable goods group of industries continued to rise, the gain of 1.8 p.c. bringing the December index (100.0) to the level of the 1923-25 average, and 19.3 p.c. above that of December, 1938. Durable goods payrolls increased 3.6 p.c., the December index (104.9) standing 31.8 p.c. above the December, 1938, level. Employment in the non-durable goods group in December, 1939, declined 1.2 p.c. from November, but was 3.9 p.c. above the December, 1938, level.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	113.0	120.2	100.8	100.0

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

100.0 7.8 29.7 42.8 11.8 7.9

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
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.5
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	105.5
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

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

14.7 1.3 13.1 1.3 3.4 1.8 3.7 3.3

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

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

	All Industries									
	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade		
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6	
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	114.8	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	

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

100.0 55.3 6.0 7.0 2.0 9.0 6.3 2.6 11.8

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

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	55.3	120.5	118.2	106.0	110.3	105.3	98.5	90.1
Animal products -edible	2.3	132.5	132.4	122.2	122.5	118.5	108.5	102.9
Fur and products	.2	102.4	106.0	77.9	76.1	79.4	81.3	78.4
Leather and products	2.3	125.8	120.9	107.1	103.9	108.6	104.5	98.7
Boots and shoes	1.5	125.0	119.7	110.5	108.4	111.2	108.1	103.0
Lumber and products	3.9	80.0	77.1	69.8	72.0	71.3	65.9	58.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	66.3	62.4	58.8	58.0	60.0	55.3	45.9
Furniture	.7	89.2	87.9	84.3	85.7	85.3	78.7	71.3
Other lumber products	1.1	117.6	116.9	93.5	105.2	95.5	88.9	86.9
Musical instruments	.2	54.6	53.9	47.4	40.3	44.6	41.9	31.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	116.0	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2	96.4	94.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	111.4	110.2	103.7	107.0	102.5	96.2	92.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	98.5	97.5	87.0	97.5	92.7	83.9	79.5
Paper products	1.0	138.9	137.8	130.5	129.2	123.0	112.8	105.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	118.6	116.9	115.7	111.8	108.5	106.8	104.8
Rubber products	1.2	108.6	109.8	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.0	90.7
Textile products	10.6	136.5	132.0	117.5	122.8	120.8	115.2	105.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	153.2	149.8	128.0	137.5	138.7	134.8	121.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	118.8	116.4	93.7	99.9	101.2	95.6	82.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	163.1	156.5	129.2	143.8	144.8	143.4	128.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	502.9	497.2	501.6	533.7	537.4	529.1	502.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	135.9	131.8	117.4	123.1	121.7	120.4	111.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	124.6	118.1	111.4	116.2	108.8	100.8	92.8
Other textile products	1.1	122.7	120.7	103.9	98.1	101.0	92.3	85.5
Tobacco	1.2	164.0	150.8	160.2	153.3	129.5	135.7	123.1
Beverages	.8	166.7	174.3	159.4	156.1	153.9	133.3	120.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	178.9	176.5	155.0	153.8	140.9	133.3	121.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	84.7	87.4	70.9	79.8	73.8	64.4	59.7
Electric light and power	1.5	132.2	134.5	125.3	117.5	112.2	110.7	106.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.4	140.2	125.7	142.9	125.0	115.4	104.5
Iron and steel products	13.3	113.7	110.0	94.3	104.6	97.2	89.8	77.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	153.5	151.3	118.3	130.2	124.6	113.9	91.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	124.8	121.7	112.8	128.8	114.9	95.5	82.6
Agricultural implements	.5	68.4	63.2	62.9	76.9	62.2	65.5	52.5
Land vehicles	5.8	107.6	103.3	90.0	99.5	94.9	90.3	82.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	155.4	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1	138.2	126.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	57.5	53.6	53.1	76.0	58.2	59.0	55.7
Heating appliances	.4	123.4	121.1	106.4	98.8	106.3	95.1	81.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	132.2	129.8	99.4	120.6	93.1	83.6	58.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.1	118.3	102.1	117.7	104.8	92.7	79.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	121.4	117.1	97.2	101.4	97.4	85.6	74.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	165.2	166.5	151.3	154.8	143.4	123.2	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	158.4	163.4	147.3	149.7	139.3	130.3	125.6
Miscellaneous	.5	148.6	146.1	131.7	131.7	126.0	116.7	115.2
LOGGING	6.0	227.2	237.8	143.0	290.7	244.4	173.1	183.4
MINING	7.0	168.4	164.7	160.5	154.3	147.6	129.4	120.3
Coal	2.3	94.7	94.0	93.5	95.2	95.3	94.6	94.7
Metallic ores	4.0	354.5	342.4	333.3	307.7	283.9	228.7	204.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	123.7	123.4	116.8	114.8	111.2	93.9	75.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	82.7	84.3	81.2	82.9	79.8	77.2	77.8
Telegraphs	.5	93.3	95.7	89.8	91.5	88.8	84.9	86.7
Telephones	1.5	79.8	81.2	78.8	80.6	77.5	75.2	75.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	83.3	84.5	79.4	79.6	80.7	78.2	76.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	126.2	128.3	119.6	110.6	115.7	113.5	108.1
Steam railways	5.4	76.2	75.8	71.6	74.3	73.1	71.6	70.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	60.8	67.1	63.5	64.4	70.7	63.8	63.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.3	58.1	68.8	89.4	71.6	57.2	74.4	87.2
Building	1.8	48.4	55.7	44.2	49.1	33.8	53.6	43.3
Highway	2.5	72.0	101.8	172.9	106.7	83.4	109.0	161.4
Railway	2.0	55.0	51.1	57.2	61.5	56.5	63.4	62.6
SERVICES	2.6	131.8	133.7	129.5	128.4	119.1	116.4	111.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	127.8	129.0	125.2	124.5	110.4	112.5	109.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	138.7	141.8	136.8	134.3	131.3	120.3	111.7
TRADE	11.8	136.4	149.9	131.0	127.9	128.4	121.6	116.6
Retail	8.9	141.9	160.1	136.3	133.4	136.2	128.0	122.7
Wholesale	2.9	121.9	122.7	118.3	115.6	110.5	106.8	102.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.4	116.2	106.5	110.4	104.1	98.4	94.6

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	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	35.6	115.6	112.9	90.4	101.2	100.4	95.6	86.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.1	79.5	72.9	67.5	64.7	74.1	62.4	61.3
Pulp and paper	4.9	155.4	159.5	128.9	158.3	151.8	143.0	132.6
Textile products	4.3	103.7	101.7	75.6	89.4	85.7	86.6	73.8
Iron and steel	12.4	132.5	123.0	94.2	115.2	111.0	112.7	93.3
Other manufactures	9.9	110.4	114.4	93.1	93.5	93.6	83.9	33.6
Logging	9.5	364.5	336.1	216.4	346.5	343.3	215.9	256.8
Mining	19.2	111.9	111.5	109.4	113.6	109.1	104.6	100.6
Communications	2.2	91.3	92.2	86.5	89.7	83.9	82.0	78.7
Transportation	13.7	103.8	106.4	94.3	103.3	99.0	97.4	97.1
Construction	9.2	87.1	93.9	77.8	89.7	69.8	93.1	103.0
Services	1.7	173.6	173.1	167.6	166.1	155.0	147.0	146.8
Trade	8.9	132.3	146.1	123.3	127.5	127.2	112.0	107.3
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	118.4	118.9	100.5	112.3	107.5	102.2	100.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.2	123.0	121.1	107.0	111.4	104.8	98.8	90.7
Lumber products	2.9	86.4	85.1	71.3	80.7	71.4	66.1	65.4
Pulp and paper	7.5	105.1	104.4	99.5	99.6	95.4	88.4	84.3
Textile products	18.2	151.1	146.8	130.5	136.4	131.2	122.7	110.5
Iron and steel	10.1	101.8	97.1	80.1	94.3	84.7	80.1	68.8
Other manufactures	22.5	130.3	131.0	116.2	114.9	108.4	103.6	97.4
Logging	9.2	347.6	395.2	186.8	497.9	433.3	262.4	317.0
Mining	3.9	287.1	278.5	253.1	232.6	227.1	158.2	121.1
Communications	1.6	75.7	75.9	74.0	74.3	70.8	68.9	69.8
Transportation	7.3	72.1	74.2	68.9	68.9	69.9	69.5	67.7
Construction	5.5	45.7	69.8	136.0	66.3	53.6	48.2	39.7
Services	2.4	114.6	119.1	113.3	115.4	105.4	98.2	94.0
Trade	8.9	144.7	155.5	141.1	135.7	136.6	123.8	122.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	116.0	120.7	113.0	114.5	106.7	95.2	89.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.9	122.9	120.2	108.9	113.6	108.4	100.6	91.6
Lumber products	3.0	65.1	65.0	59.8	63.8	63.3	60.4	54.7
Pulp and paper	6.4	112.7	110.4	106.4	108.4	102.6	97.5	94.4
Textile products	10.4	124.2	120*	107.5	113.3	113.3	110.6	102.7
Iron and steel	18.4	125.4	122.5	105.0	115.3	106.6	95.4	82.2
Other manufactures	25.7	137.7	135.3	125.4	126.4	120.2	111.6	103.1
Logging	3.9	199.1	218.6	138.1	271.9	217.1	172.2	157.7
Mining	5.8	286.6	276.8	262.6	245.2	232.1	195.7	171.2
Communications	1.8	77.4	78.1	76.1	80.1	77.0	73.8	73.8
Transportation	6.0	76.7	77.2	74.4	74.8	74.0	72.2	67.9
Construction	5.1	65.7	69.2	73.5	87.3	61.9	81.9	134.1
Services	2.5	155.5	156.0	153.4	153.5	142.5	143.0	139.7
Trade	11.0	141.9	160.6	137.3	134.4	134.6	125.7	125.3
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	120.2	120.9	109.2	116.2	108.4	102.4	100.2
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	31.5	109.8	108.9	100.6	100.9	100.2	94.5	89.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	99.7	93.2	90.1	94.8	83.4	74.7	69.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	103.0	102.7	102.5	99.1	97.4	90.1	89.5
Textile products	2.6	150.5	138.4	130.7	115.2	124.7	110.1	103.7
Iron and steel	10.2	84.8	82.0	78.1	80.2	78.9	78.3	71.9
Other manufactures	13.5	137.9	142.3	125.0	126.4	127.4	117.7	112.7
Logging	2.6	202.2	175.4	162.3	199.9	159.4	135.3	201.6
Mining	8.7	131.8	131.6	131.9	121.2	122.2	123.0	122.5
Communications	2.6	87.8	93.9	86.9	86.8	85.1	84.4	87.2
Transportation	19.5	94.3	95.7	87.6	85.4	87.8	85.9	84.4
Construction	9.7	54.0	58.1	50.6	47.0	46.2	75.0	63.6
Services	3.3	115.5	116.0	113.5	104.5	99.6	95.7	91.1
Trade	22.1	121.0	131.6	113.9	111.0	112.3	112.0	101.9
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	100.8	103.3	93.9	91.7	91.4	95.7	89.2
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	41.6	106.2	103.4	98.1	99.1	95.7	87.7	79.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.6	94.9	88.0	81.5	78.7	81.0	74.3	55.6
Pulp and paper	6.0	117.7	115.4	94.9	115.9	117.6	107.0	101.1
Textile products	1.3	129.7	120.6	127.9	124.6	127.3	114.8	100.0
Iron and steel	3.5	81.7	81.0	87.3	86.2	79.1	68.4	68.4
Other manufactures	16.2	121.1	122.7	119.0	117.9	107.9	99.8	100.4
Logging	6.6	80.0	55.0	70.3	71.2	43.4	65.8	38.5
Mining	10.5	107.9	104.5	112.2	109.4	98.0	85.6	91.4
Communications	3.4	107.6	110.5	107.3	105.3	103.0	97.4	99.2
Transportation	12.3	90.0	88.9	91.7	88.4	98.5	84.3	85.9
Construction	7.8	61.2	65.5	68.1	75.3	66.5	128.5	137.3
Services	3.9	118.2	120.0	112.9	108.4	100.0	102.8	93.5
Trade	13.9	138.8	144.0	133.5	131.4	129.5	121.2	113.2
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.0	97.6	96.2	96.4	91.3	94.1	89.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. *120.0

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.8	116.2	113.9	100.6	104.4	97.7	92.8	85.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	124.0	131.4	115.1	110.1	100.5	98.9	98.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	115.7	115.5	113.4	106.5	103.7	103.2	100.1
Textiles	16.4	129.8	122.9	113.2	114.4	108.1	98.0	91.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	122.5	123.5	109.1	110.9	109.0	122.6	112.4
Iron and steel	15.7	101.8	96.8	78.3	90.6	82.0	77.8	65.2
Other manufactures	21.9	116.3	116.1	103.2	106.4	99.6	91.8	87.5
Communications	2.3	65.2	65.0	63.5	64.3	62.9	61.4	62.7
Transportation	7.0	76.1	81.3	78.6	71.0	74.7	76.7	74.0
Construction	4.4	44.8	64.3	113.7	59.5	45.9	40.9	37.8
Trade	14.8	140.2	151.2	135.1	128.3	128.6	123.5	114.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.7	108.0	102.6	97.5	91.8	87.6	81.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.6	115.3	112.2	101.4	104.0	97.9	92.4	90.4
Leather products	17.2	102.2	98.5	97.4	97.6	102.2	95.9	94.7
Other manufactures	45.4	121.3	118.3	103.1	106.8	96.0	90.8	88.4
Transportation	10.1	88.5	79.8	93.6	81.2	81.7	101.1	91.7
Construction	4.3	55.7	71.2	275.7	82.2	58.4	89.6	84.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.1	107.8	117.0	97.9	91.7	92.0	90.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.0	115.4	113.5	105.1	105.6	100.9	94.7	89.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	122.6	116.9	110.9	112.9	108.8	106.3	104.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	134.3	130.4	129.3	127.7	123.0	117.1	112.6
Textiles	11.1	100.4	95.7	88.9	92.2	91.1	85.7	84.7
Iron and steel	11.4	111.4	110.6	96.0	100.0	90.2	79.9	70.1
Other manufactures	26.7	117.3	117.7	108.7	106.6	102.3	97.2	91.6
Communications	2.4	66.4	67.1	66.6	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6
Transportation	5.3	95.0	95.1	92.0	94.8	92.7	88.6	84.3
Construction	2.1	52.6	57.0	47.3	59.4	47.8	49.8	46.9
Trade	21.6	132.6	152.5	127.2	124.9	124.6	119.2	120.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	113.9	116.6	105.7	106.1	101.9	96.4	93.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.6	102.2	102.5	92.2	94.5	90.1	87.9	84.6
Lumber products	4.0	49.7	47.0	45.3	45.2	35.6	39.6	35.7
Pulp and paper	16.7	102.2	102.0	95.8	96.1	90.3	90.1	90.8
Other manufactures	25.9	121.9	123.6	106.2	111.0	109.5	103.7	97.9
Construction	11.1	107.8	96.3	107.3	97.5	89.2	133.3	149.2
Trade	23.5	145.6	154.7	137.1	131.7	128.9	124.7	115.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.2	109.6	103.1	101.4	98.8	99.5	98.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.0	120.1	116.2	97.4	110.1	102.0	96.4	82.9
Textiles	16.9	100.3	99.7	85.2	88.8	91.8	86.9	82.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	122.0	123.2	98.2	125.5	110.5	100.7	85.4
Iron and steel	34.7	130.1	123.0	95.7	115.0	98.6	93.8	71.0
Other manufactures	22.5	123.0	118.2	110.9	115.9	112.6	107.1	100.3
Construction	2.1	50.1	57.4	45.3	39.1	49.3	50.7	47.4
Trade	9.2	131.4	136.0	124.8	130.6	125.1	120.2	115.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.6	114.3	96.9	107.9	101.7	96.8	84.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.1	165.4	165.7	155.7	169.7	160.0	129.5	116.7
Iron and steel	67.6	166.5	165.8	154.1	176.3	165.6	130.9	117.3
Other manufactures	19.5	161.5	165.4	161.2	145.1	139.2	124.6	114.5
Construction	1.7	38.8	41.6	33.0	47.8	30.0	28.2	34.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	148.6	149.7	140.5	154.3	145.2	120.0	109.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.8	104.0	101.2	94.8	96.2	96.9	93.0	88.2
Animal products - edible	5.7	130.9	138.1	118.8	130.5	130.7	123.4	116.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	109.9	106.5	107.7	103.5	102.6	94.5	99.7
Textiles	6.7	155.6	140.5	135.2	127.9	130.5	115.2	107.2
Iron and steel	17.5	79.9	77.5	72.6	77.2	77.7	78.1	69.3
Other manufactures	14.0	116.8	114.5	107.1	104.7	105.9	101.1	101.6
Transportation	9.3	77.7	78.3	76.5	76.7	78.3	71.8	70.9
Construction	1.7	24.9	26.1	29.4	23.4	21.5	64.8	23.5
Trade	31.5	104.7	114.0	95.7	95.9	96.5	102.3	89.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.8	97.8	89.1	89.3	89.4	91.2	82.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.1	118.8	116.0	112.6	110.2	106.5	98.2	83.4
Lumber products	10.3	95.1	87.7	80.3	77.7	80.2	73.6	52.1
Other products	29.8	129.9	129.3	127.3	125.0	118.4	109.3	97.8
Communications	6.8	106.8	109.2	106.0	105.5	104.6	97.3	96.7
Transportation	15.5	96.8	95.7	105.3	98.2	118.0	98.0	96.5
Construction	4.4	41.6	48.7	41.1	52.2	35.1	54.1	36.8
Services	7.0	122.4	123.7	117.2	111.8	102.9	99.9	95.2
Trade	26.1	143.7	147.8	135.0	134.8	133.7	125.5	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.3	111.0	106.7	105.3	104.7	97.8	88.0

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

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