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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JANUARY

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1941

(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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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
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THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary.

Employment at the first of January in the years since 1920 has invariably shown curtailment, resulting from the completion or suspension of outdoor work in construction and other highly seasonal industries, together with the losses occasioned by establishments closing over the holidays and for inventories and repairs; the decreases from the preceding month have ranged from just under four p.c. to 13½ p.c. in the twenty years, averaging 6.8 p.c. in this period.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information for Jan. 1, 1941, from 12,467 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,316,774, a reduction of 47,827 from the preceding month. This was a decline of 3.5 p.c., which is the smallest percentage contraction at the opening of any year in the period of observation.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 134.2, as compared with 139.1 at the beginning of December. The latest figure is 15½ p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1940, index of 116.2, the previous high figure for that date. Since the shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1941, was considerably below normal, the seasonally-corrected index showed an increase, rising from 135.8 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 139.4 at the date under review. The latter figure is the highest seasonally-adjusted index on record.

While there were declines in employment in many industries and areas at Jan. 1, 1941, these were not so widespread as has been customary in other winters. The distribution of the losses among the various industries also differed from that usually indicated. Thus, on the average, the number laid off by factories at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1940, has constituted just under 55 p.c. of the total reduction reported by the firms furnishing returns, and that in construction, some 30 p.c., the remaining 15 p.c. being in transportation, mining, etc. At the date under review, however, the number of persons released from work in manufacturing was only about 24 p.c., while that in construction approximated 58 p.c. of the total number laid off. The increase in the proportion shown by the latter industry was not so much due to an unusually large falling-off in construction, as to the fact that the declines in certain other industries, particularly manufacturing, were below normal. On the other hand, logging reported a reduction that exceeded the average.

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.

The curtailment of operations in manufacturing involved a smaller number of workers than in any other January on record; approximately 11,600 men and women were released from employment in these industries, a decrease of 1.6 p.c. from the preceding month. This compared favourably with the average shrinkage of over seven p.c. at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. The crude index declined from its all-time high of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 142.5 at the date under review. It was then higher than in any other month in the period of observation, except in the final quarter of last year. The seasonally-corrected index at Jan. 1, 1941, stood at 152.0, rising from 146.4 in the preceding month. These two adjusted figures are the highest on record.

There were considerable gains at the date under review in iron and steel and tobacco factories; electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and chemical works were also busier. The general trend in the remaining manufacturing industries was downward. The most pronounced reductions were in the food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper divisions.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 9.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1941, 134.2; 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 11,891 employers furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,135,400 men and women; as compared with 1,198,541 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 63,141, or 5.3 p.c. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of January, 401 firms and branches in these lines of business reported 33,413 employees, compared with 33,469 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 persons included in the Jan. 1 survey of employment, to 1,350,187 in 12,868 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 134.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 133.5; when the employers of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Dec. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 139.1 to 138.2. At Jan. 1, 1940, the general index had been 116.2, while that including the financial organizations was 116.1.

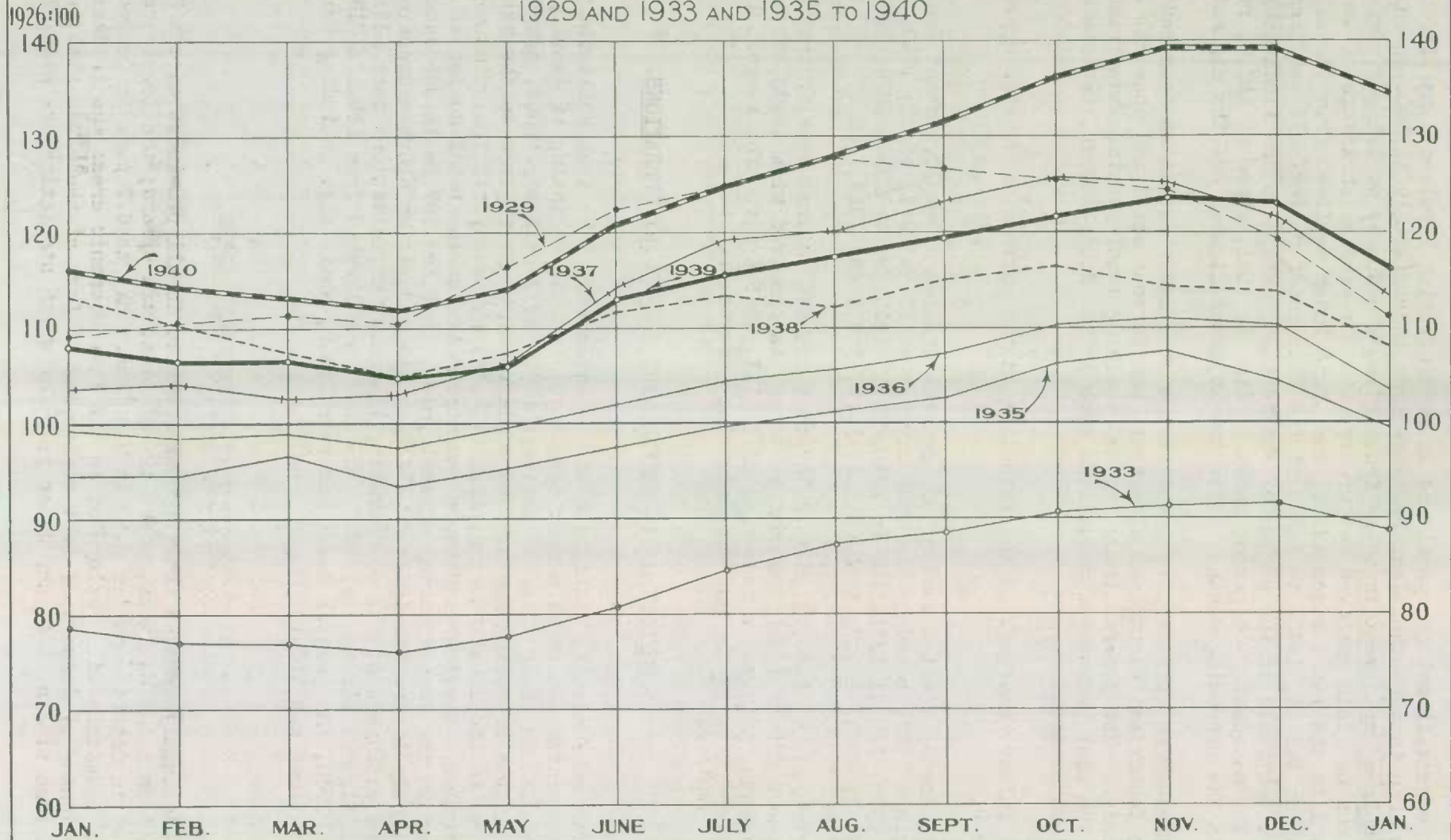
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, where the movement was upward; the losses ranged from 1.1 p.c. in Ontario and 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick, to 6.7 p.c. in Quebec and 7.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Employment in the five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, and in four of these areas was also in greater volume than at Jan. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The

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.

exception was the Prairie Provinces, where the index was slightly lower than at Jan. 1, 1929, the maximum for that date; the latest figure was otherwise the highest on record for January.

Maritime Provinces.- Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1, 1941, was in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining and trade were also slacker. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants. Heightened activity was also indicated in transportation, as a result of the re-opening of the winter ports. There were losses in employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while improvement was shown in Prince Edward Island.

Statements were received from 883 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 96,811 persons, compared with 99,231 at the beginning of December. The general recession at Jan. 1, 1941, approximated the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1940, although it was rather smaller than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some eleven points lower than at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 830 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1940, showing pay-rolls aggregating 88,031 workers, compared with 91,099 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was slightly above normal in the experience of the years since 1920, although it was not equal to that indicated at Jan. 1, 1940. The index, at 139.6 at the latest date, was practically nineteen points higher than at the opening of 1940, being also higher than in any other January for which statistics are available.

Manufacturing (notably in textile, lumber, leather, pulp and paper and vegetable food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, while the tendency was also downward in mining. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,120 co-operating firms aggregated 400,193 workers, as against 429,146 at Dec. 1, 1940.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 2,957 establishments had reported a staff of 345,228 men and women, compared with 372,544 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 120.7.

Ontario.- Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among many of the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in lumber, textile, food and pulp and paper, while smaller losses took place in rubber, clay, glass and stone, beverage, leather, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly busier and non-ferrous metals also afforded more employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

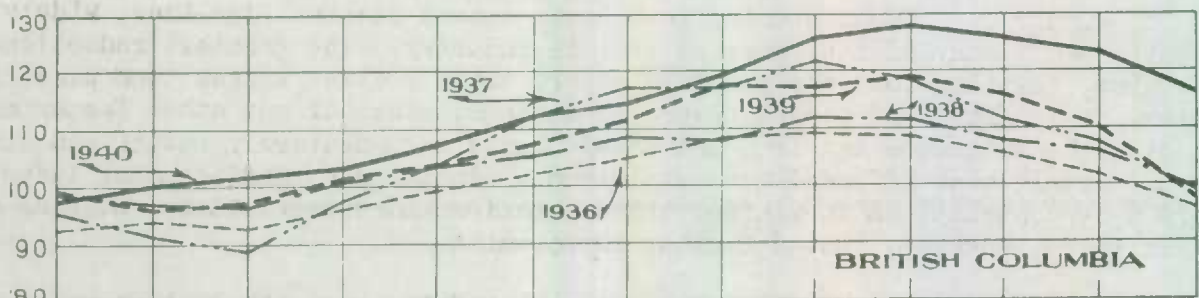
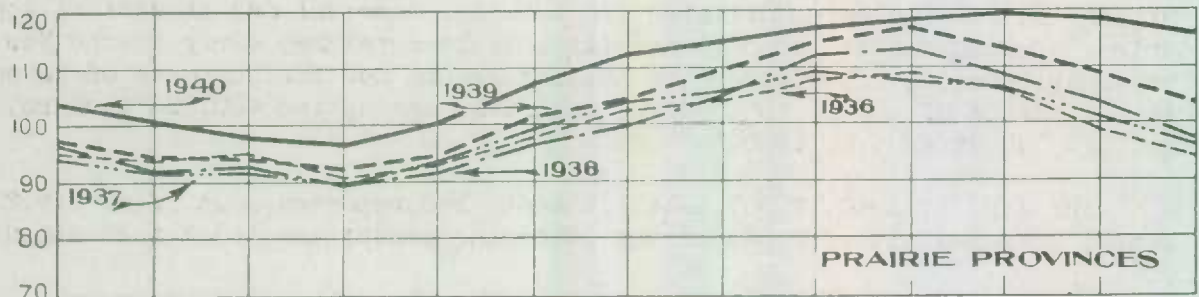
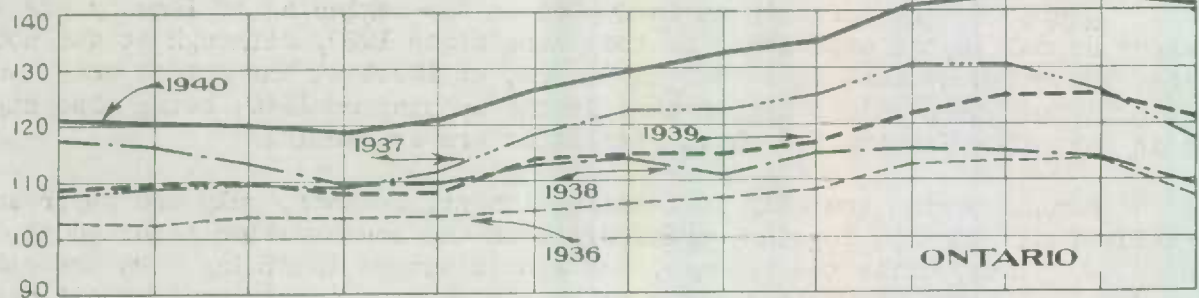
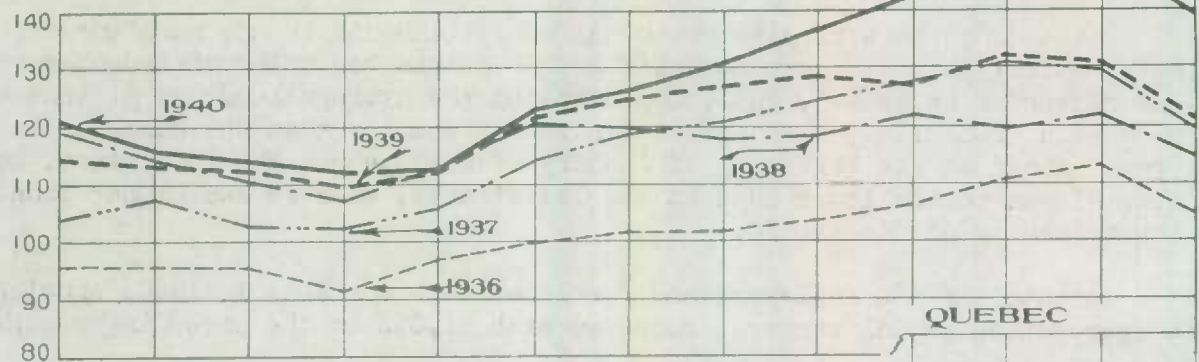
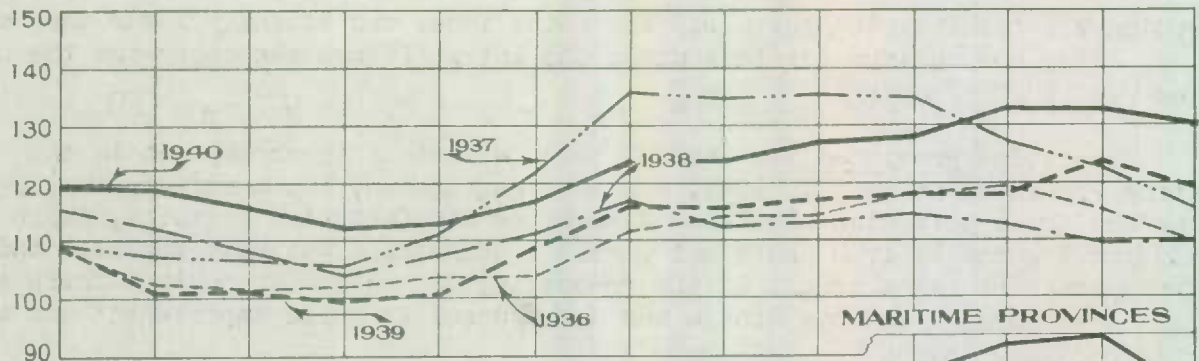
A combined staff of 564,158 was employed by the 5,382 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 570,481 at Dec. 1. This decrease of 6,323 persons, or 1.1 p.c., was the smallest recorded at Jan. 1 in any year since

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.

1920, the percentage loss being less than half that noted at the same date of last winter; the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-40, was over six p.c.

The index, at 141.1 at the latest date, was many points above that of 120.9 at the beginning of January in 1940, being at its maximum for January in the period of observation. The firms furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1940, had numbered 5,200, and their employees, 481,260, as compared with 495,743 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- Shrinkage on a smaller scale than at the opening of 1940 was noted in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1941, when statistics were tabulated from 1,777 employers of 152,570 workers, or 3,438 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was decidedly below normal in the experience of the last twenty years. The index at the date under review stood at 116.2, as compared with 103.3 at Jan. 1, 1940.

There were reductions in Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, but improvement was reported in Manitoba.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction showed reductions at the beginning of January, 1941, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in vegetable foods and textiles, while iron and steel plants were busier. Employment also increased in logging and retail trade.

For Jan. 1, 1940, 1,698 establishments had reported 134,934 employees, a loss of 7,321 as compared with the preceding month.

British Columbia.-- The recession in British Columbia involved many fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, and was smaller than the average loss at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1940. The 1,303 employers furnishing information reported 103,042 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 109,734 at Dec. 1, 1940. Lumber and food factories, logging, mining, construction, transportation and trade recorded curtailment, that in logging being most extensive. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at Jan. 1, 1940, when the 1,206 co-operating firms and branches had employed 85,947 men and women; the index then stood at 97.6, compared with 116.0 at the opening of 1941. The previous high figure for January was that of 100.4 in 1929.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in four of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there were increases in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg. Employment in these centres was brisker than at Jan. 1 in 1940, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- The recession in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,809 establishments with 191,216 employees, as compared with 197,640 at Dec. 1, 1940. Curtailment was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and rubber factories were busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation and construction

were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 122.8, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1940, when 1,725 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 167,684 persons, compared with 175,114 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Services and trade showed moderate gains, but manufacturing and construction released employees. The 218 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 20,753 at Dec. 1, to 20,094 at the beginning of January. This percentage decline was below the average in the experience of preceding years for which data are available. A smaller loss had been indicated at the same date in 1940; employment then, however, was at a lower level, according to the 210 establishments making returns, which had employed 14,999 men and women.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a contra-seasonal increase in personnel at Jan. 1, 1941; this was the first time in the record that the trend has been upward at the opening of the year. The latest index, at 137.1, was decidedly higher than at Jan. 1, 1940, when it stood at 116.6, being also higher than in any other month for which statistics are available. As compared with Dec. 1, 1940, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and printing and publishing groups, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Construction and transportation were rather quieter, but there was pronounced seasonal improvement in retail stores. Returns were tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at Jan. 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; at the beginning of January of last year, 1,768 firms had reported 150,019 persons on their payrolls.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, manufacturing and trade were brisker, while building showed a decline. The result was a small increase in general employment in the city, according to the 241 reporting establishments, whose staffs included 17,838 men and women, as compared with 17,655 in the preceding month. A slight gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was some 21 points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 228 employers with a personnel of 14,838.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 335 firms in Hamilton employing 44,762 workers, as against 45,068 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed little general change, while transportation and construction were dull. The general decline was decidedly below normal for Jan. 1 in the experience of other winters for which information is available. The 332 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 37,248 employees, compared with 37,826 at Dec. 1, 1940; the index was nearly 23 points lower than the latest figure of 137.1, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.- There was a further gain in employment in Windsor at the beginning of January. The increase was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also rather brisker. Construction, however, released some workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 196 firms with 26,800 persons in their employ, as compared with 26,136 in the preceding month. Activity was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at Jan. 1, 1940. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 194 business men, whose payrolls had included 20,693 men and women.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and services declined moderately in Winnipeg; transportation, building and trade, however, reported improvement, that in the last-named being particularly marked. In manufacturing, the largest loss

was in vegetable food factories, while iron and steel works added to their forces.

The 545 co-operating establishments reported 51,451 employees, compared with 48,262 in the preceding month. This increase, which was contra-seasonal, resulted in a higher level of employment than at Jan. 1 in any preceding winter for which information is available for this city. The index, at 117.5, was many points above that for Jan. 1, 1940, when data had been tabulated from 530 employers of 42,685 persons.

Vancouver. - Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 576 firms employing a staff of 43,858, as compared with 44,159 at Dec. 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been larger, and the index then was nearly 18 points lower than that of 128.8 at the beginning of January. There were losses in manufacturing, notably in the lumber and non-ferrous metal divisions, while iron and steel works added to their forces. Building was also brisker than in the preceding month, but trade showed a falling-off. For Jan. 1, 1940, 521 establishments had reported 37,173 men and women on their paylists, compared with 38,081 in the preceding month.

Index Numbers by Cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

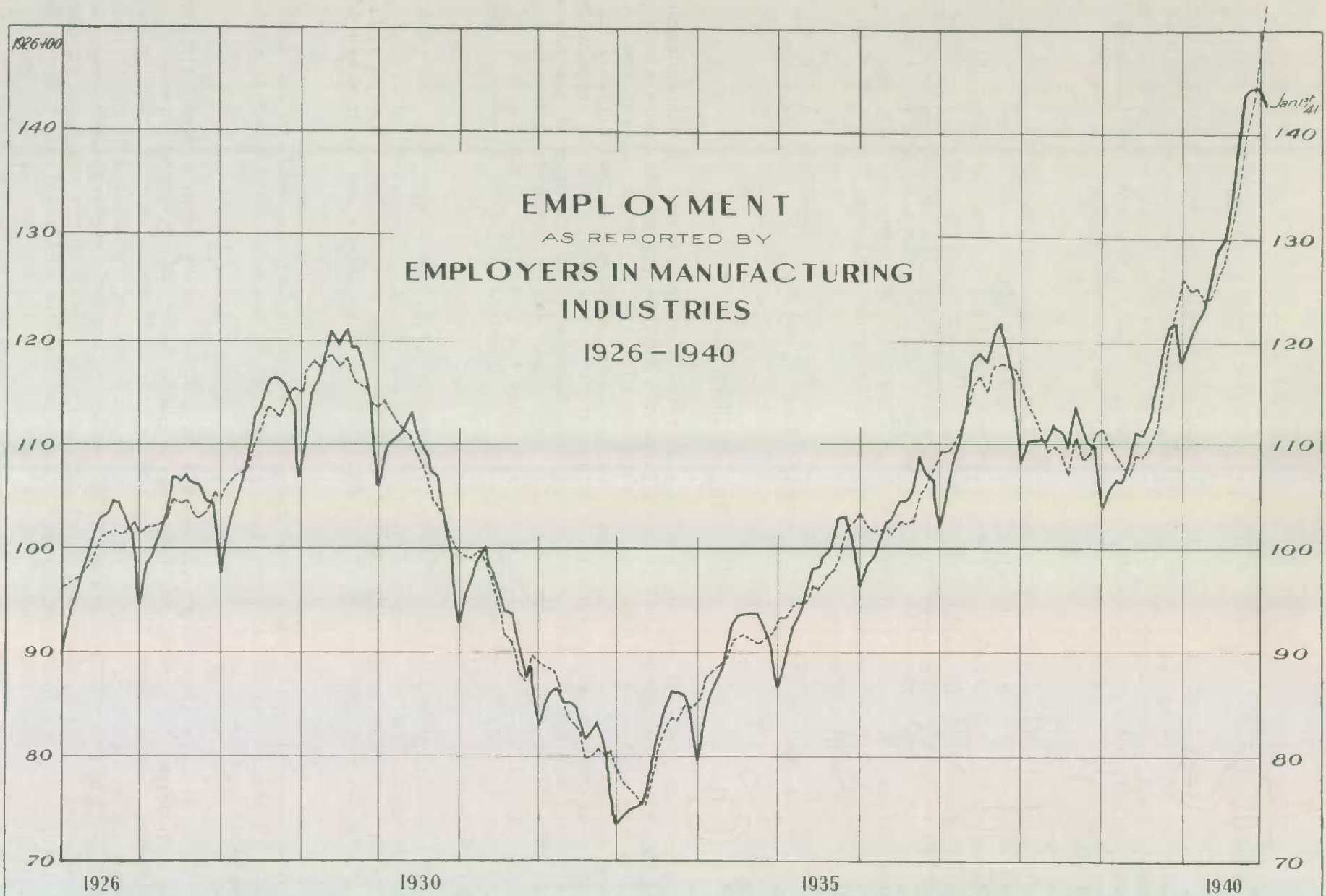
Manufacturing. - As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1941, was the smallest reported at that date in any of the years since 1920, there being a loss of 1.6 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been over seven p.c. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (Feb. 1), to about 50 p.c. of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1941, numbered 6,814, and their staffs aggregated 733,367, compared with 744,981 at Dec. 1. The index fell from 144.7 in the preceding month, to 142.5 at the date under review. As compared with 118.2 at Jan. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for that date, there was an increase of 20.6 p.c.

The seasonally-corrected index rose from 146.4 at Dec. 1, 1940, to 152.0 at Jan. 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 4,137, 4,037 and 3,969 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, leather, clay, glass and stone and animal food plants, while there were smaller reductions in musical instrument, rubber, beverage and fur factories and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical works afforded more employment, the gains in iron and steel and tobacco being substantial. In most branches of manufacturing, activity at Jan. 1, 1941, was at an exceptionally high level for the time of year. The expansion in iron and steel, (the twelfth successive increase in as many months), resulted in the greatest volume of

Chart 4



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

employment yet recorded; over 210,700 men and women were employed in these industries at Jan. 1, being 16 p.c. of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1941, 142.5; 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3 and 1928, 97.9.

The 6,468 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1940 had reported a personnel of 606,636, a decline of 20,616 workers, or 3.3 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.— Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable decrease at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in greater volume than in January of 1940, or 1939, but was quieter than at that date in 1938. The index stood at 276.1, compared with 303.6 in the preceding month, and 237.8 at Jan. 1, 1940. A combined working force of 81,870 was reported by the 466 operating camps, which employed 90,016 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere reductions in staff were indicated, of which those in Quebec were largest.

Mining.— There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 418 operators having 78,901 employees, compared with 81,262 at Dec. 1. A much larger decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1940, and employment was then in less volume; the index, at 167.6 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.— A slight, contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago, or any other year since 1932. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose from 24,037 in the preceding month, to 24,099 at Jan. 1, 1941.

Transportation.— The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1940, being also less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 88.7, was higher than at Jan. 1 of 1940, or of any other year since 1931. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed considerable improvement. Information was received from 537 employers, who reported 108,247 workers, as compared with 112,821 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.— As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review exceeded the average for Jan. 1 in the experience of the last twenty years, although it was decidedly smaller than noted at Jan. 1, 1940. The index of employment in construction, at 83.0, was many points higher than at the same date of last winter, while that in building was the highest for January in any year of the record except 1930.

Statements for Jan. 1, 1941, were tabulated from 1,403 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 101,028, a decrease of 21.6 p.c. as compared with their December figure of 128,861. Highway construction showed very considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building, while smaller losses were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.— There was an advance on the whole in the service group at Jan. 1, due to improvement in the business of hotels and restaurants; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, however, were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 605, reported 33,062 employees, as compared with 32,691 in the preceding month. A moderate gain had also been noted at the beginning of January, 1940, but the index was then lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 149.5. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

Trade.— Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greatly above the average at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,138 employers furnishing returns had 156,200 persons on their staffs, compared with 149,932 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 160.8, as compared with 154.4 in the preceding month, and 149.9 at the same date in 1940. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of the Labour Exchanges at Nov. 11, 1940, was 603,000, a decrease of five p.c. from the preceding month; the number temporarily stopped was 163,000, while the registers also listed the names of 24,575 persons, normally in casual employment, who were unemployed at the middle of November. Recent press dispatches state that the total unemployed persons at Dec. 9, 1940, was 705,279; this was a decrease of about 86,000 from the November figure.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The Department of Labor, Washington, recently announced that approximately 540,000 workers were added in non-agricultural employment in December, this being the largest December increase in the last eleven years. The total non-agricultural employment, which is now more than 37,100,000, is a new high for recent years, and is nearly 1,500,000 greater than in December of last year.

The major factor in the huge December increase in employment was the greater-than-seasonal gain of 430,000 workers in wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing continued to expand under the spur of defence expenditures, adding nearly 120,000 workers in December.

This gain raised the level of factory employment to a position above that of any other month in the last 21 years. Factory employment usually declines from November to December, gains having been shown in only seven earlier Decembers. The

current increase has been surpassed in December in only two other years, 1919 and 1924.

In the finance, service and miscellaneous groups, there was a slight increase, approximately 11,000 workers. Transportation and public utility companies showed a seasonal decrease of approximately 35,000 workers, and 2,000 fewer workers were employed in mining. Construction showed a much smaller-than-seasonal decrease in December, the decline of only 27,000 persons reflecting well-sustained levels in both private and public construction.

The major portion of the gain of more than 1,500,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year interval was in the manufacturing and construction industries. While the increase of more than 640,000 workers in manufacturing was larger than that of approximately 450,000 in construction, the latter increase represents a percentage gain of approximately 40 p.c. compared with a seven p.c. increase in total factory employment.

The only major group to report a decrease over the year was mining (15,000); decreases in the coal-mining and crude petroleum producing industries offset gains in quarries and metal mines.

The contra-seasonal gain of 1.4 p.c. in factory employment between November and December, 1940, was coupled with an increase in weekly payrolls of 5.4 p.c., or nearly \$12,000,000. The December, 1940, employment index for all manufacturing stood at 116.2 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, a gain of 7.8 p.c. since December, 1939, which placed it at the highest point since the series began in January, 1919. The corresponding payroll index was 122.8, an increase of 16.5 p.c. over last year at this time, and the highest since June, 1920. The twelve-month average of employment in 1940 was 107.5, compared with 99.9 in 1939.

For the durable goods group of industries, the index of employment in December, 1940, was 117.5, an increase of 14.3 p.c. over last year; that in the non-durable goods group was 114.9, the gain over a year ago being two p.c.

New York.— Factory employment in New York States advanced by 1.4 p.c. from the middle of November to the middle of December, according to data received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 2,292 firms employing a total of 486,666 persons. The index of employment, at 102.5 p.c. of the average for the years, 1925-27, was 11.8 p.c. higher than in December, 1939, while that for payrolls was 19.1 p.c. higher. There were large increases in December, 1940, in the metals group, and improvement was also shown in many other lines.

Massachusetts.— Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,739 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 299,014 persons in December, an increase of 2.7 p.c. as compared with the middle of November. As compared with December, 1939, there was an increase of seven p.c. in employment.

Illinois.— There was a contra-seasonal increase of 3.7 p.c. in the employment afforded by 6,442 establishments in Illinois from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1940, according to the Illinois Department of Labor. Improvement was reported in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. As compared with December, 1939, there was an increase of 7.6 p.c. in employment, while payrolls were higher by 12.6 p.c.

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
Jan. 1, 1926	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
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
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1941.

100.0	7.4	.2	4.2	3.0	30.4	42.8	11.6	5.4	2.4	3.8	7.8
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
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
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1941.

14.5 1.5 13.5 1.4 3.4 2.0 3.9 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	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1941.

100.0	55.7	6.2	6.0	1.8	8.2	7.7	2.5	11.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	55.7	142.5	144.7	118.2	104.3	108.6	102.4	96.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	162.6	165.6	132.4	129.1	127.6	121.5	110.0
Fur and products	.2	112.9	118.8	106.0	82.8	76.4	82.6	94.5
Leather and products	1.8	116.3	121.3	120.9	100.7	99.4	97.8	96.1
Boots and shoes	1.1	110.4	116.2	119.7	102.5	101.2	96.8	95.8
Lumber and products	3.7	90.0	97.5	77.1	68.2	70.1	70.7	63.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	77.7	85.7	62.4	56.5	54.5	59.8	51.2
Furniture	.7	106.2	106.3	87.9	82.3	82.9	81.8	79.8
Other lumber products	.9	120.2	131.9	116.9	94.2	108.3	96.1	88.0
Musical instruments	.1	63.9	75.6	53.9	48.4	36.5	34.7	51.6
Plant products - edible	3.0	126.3	139.7	116.0	105.4	104.3	101.4	97.6
Pulp and paper products	5.5	116.7	119.1	110.2	102.7	107.4	101.9	96.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	107.2	110.3	97.5	88.4	99.1	92.4	85.3
Paper products	.8	144.9	149.6	137.8	126.4	128.6	120.7	110.5
Printing and publishing	2.2	119.2	119.9	116.9	113.1	111.0	107.8	106.9
Rubber products	1.1	116.9	119.5	109.8	102.4	97.8	95.8	92.0
Textile products	9.7	146.8	151.4	132.0	113.6	116.4	114.6	113.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	162.7	162.6	149.8	127.8	134.5	134.9	135.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	122.5	121.4	116.4	95.4	99.5	98.7	97.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	180.1	182.1	156.5	122.8	136.8	144.6	138.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	543.0	542.9	497.2	496.0	521.1	508.0	540.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	134.0	139.8	131.8	116.5	117.3	118.5	123.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	138.1	147.5	118.1	103.1	105.6	100.4	93.9
Other textile products	1.1	145.7	148.2	120.7	97.8	92.8	89.7	89.6
Tobacco	.9	146.9	104.9	150.8	158.8	157.1	127.0	137.0
Beverages	.8	193.8	198.8	174.3	165.3	164.6	158.0	140.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	227.0	225.8	176.5	152.3	151.0	141.7	131.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	106.0	111.5	87.4	75.0	79.4	75.5	67.6
Electric light and power	1.4	142.5	145.6	134.5	127.7	123.8	113.5	111.5
Electrical apparatus	1.9	179.5	178.0	140.2	126.8	146.9	122.3	120.4
Iron and steel products	16.0	160.0	158.5	110.0	90.5	102.8	92.3	84.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	181.2	180.2	151.3	107.2	125.6	121.0	108.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	172.6	182.5	121.7	110.0	125.6	110.3	93.4
Agricultural implements	.6	88.4	87.3	63.2	59.6	75.2	59.3	62.2
Land vehicles	6.6	143.7	138.7	103.3	85.4	97.9	88.4	83.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	208.3	202.9	155.4	138.4	156.7	149.0	119.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	273.2	291.4	53.6	57.1	68.1	58.3	47.7
Heating appliances	.3	143.3	153.8	121.1	100.2	88.9	100.7	86.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	196.9	192.8	129.8	99.1	122.3	88.1	82.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	175.6	170.9	118.3	101.5	115.1	103.8	92.1
Other iron and steel products	2.8	181.7	179.7	117.1	96.8	103.7	94.6	83.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	219.5	218.9	166.5	150.9	152.4	142.6	122.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	174.7	177.0	163.4	150.0	149.1	139.2	134.6
Miscellaneous	.5	161.7	162.9	146.1	129.2	125.5	123.2	116.8
LOGGING	6.2	276.1	303.6	237.8	150.6	323.6	242.1	183.4
MINING	6.0	167.6	172.6	164.7	160.4	155.2	145.6	129.9
Coal	2.0	96.3	97.4	94.0	95.8	97.9	97.1	94.7
Metallic ores	3.3	340.5	349.5	342.4	325.2	303.6	270.5	226.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	131.3	144.8	123.4	121.7	117.3	114.8	99.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	90.2	90.0	84.3	83.3	85.1	80.7	79.3
Telegraphs	.4	101.6	102.3	95.7	91.7	94.4	89.5	87.9
Telephones	1.4	87.1	86.6	81.2	81.0	82.5	78.3	77.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.2	88.7	92.5	84.5	79.9	82.0	81.4	77.9
Street railways and cartage	2.4	136.7	141.2	128.3	120.9	112.6	116.4	111.9
Steam railways	4.9	80.2	79.0	75.8	71.0	75.1	73.1	71.7
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	65.5	89.1	67.1	67.4	74.1	74.5	63.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.7	83.0	105.9	68.8	96.4	81.9	61.2	74.8
Building	3.6	108.9	125.9	55.7	53.5	56.9	39.6	56.0
Highway	2.5	84.4	132.2	101.8	192.0	131.3	93.4	119.4
Railway	1.6	53.7	59.0	51.1	50.3	60.7	53.2	52.4
SERVICES	2.5	149.5	147.8	133.7	131.7	132.5	124.8	118.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	143.5	140.1	129.0	127.4	130.1	119.8	114.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	159.9	161.2	141.8	139.1	137.9	133.6	122.5
TRADE	11.9	160.8	154.4	149.9	144.8	141.7	136.9	135.9
Retail	9.2	172.1	162.6	160.1	155.8	153.0	148.1	147.9
Wholesale	2.7	131.3	132.8	122.7	118.2	116.2	111.2	107.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	134.2	139.1	116.2	108.1	113.4	103.8	99.1

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1941	Dec. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1937	Jan. 1 1936
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	36.0	128.5	131.2	112.9	90.7	104.2	99.4	95.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.8	81.9	86.1	72.9	65.8	66.7	64.0	61.3
Pulp and paper	4.9	170.4	172.5	159.5	131.4	167.3	154.7	151.8
Textile products	4.2	110.6	113.3	101.7	77.6	89.0	84.3	87.4
Iron and steel	13.1	152.5	148.0	123.2	88.9	114.2	106.2	107.2
Other manufactures	10.0	123.4	133.1	114.4	98.9	100.9	100.6	84.8
Logging	8.6	355.6	376.8	336.1	256.0	402.3	363.4	242.5
Mining	17.3	111.1	112.5	111.5	110.4	114.1	109.8	104.0
Communications	2.1	94.7	95.9	92.2	92.0	91.2	86.9	86.5
Transportation	11.6	97.2	77.9	106.4	92.4	98.1	96.0	95.9
Construction	12.2	127.2	156.7	93.9	127.7	95.5	82.1	130.7
Services	1.9	208.5	204.6	173.1	169.6	167.7	156.3	142.3
Trade	10.3	164.5	172.7	146.1	136.7	137.6	134.7	124.3
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	130.0	133.2	118.9	109.2	115.8	109.5	108.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.9	145.0	148.2	121.1	105.4	109.4	101.2	98.1
Lumber products	2.5	89.3	103.1	85.1	71.5	79.7	70.4	65.9
Pulp and paper	6.7	113.2	116.3	104.4	98.5	100.8	96.2	89.5
Textile products	16.4	164.5	168.9	146.8	127.0	130.6	124.8	121.2
Iron and steel	12.3	148.8	148.9	97.1	75.1	90.7	78.5	74.3
Other manufactures	22.0	153.0	155.2	131.0	117.1	115.0	105.9	105.6
Logging	10.5	476.7	551.5	395.2	212.8	564.2	406.9	295.1
Mining	3.1	270.3	283.9	278.5	251.5	234.9	219.4	164.7
Communications	1.4	82.2	82.3	75.9	75.0	75.8	69.6	68.6
Transportation	6.9	82.4	92.1	74.2	70.9	75.1	72.1	68.5
Construction	7.7	76.9	111.2	69.8	141.0	82.5	52.4	41.6
Services	2.3	131.8	128.3	119.1	117.4	123.5	112.0	102.9
Trade	8.2	160.5	158.7	155.5	155.3	152.3	141.1	140.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	139.6	149.7	120.7	114.9	119.7	104.0	95.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.5	145.8	146.9	120.2	106.1	111.2	104.8	97.9
Lumber products	3.0	76.2	81.7	65.0	57.9	61.9	61.0	59.1
Pulp and paper	5.5	114.5	116.7	110.4	104.5	106.8	101.0	96.7
Textile products	9.3	130.7	135.7	120.0	103.2	105.0	106.8	108.3
Iron and steel	22.5	180.2	178.2	122.5	101.3	113.8	102.4	90.0
Other manufactures	24.2	151.9	152.5	135.3	123.6	125.6	117.9	110.0
Logging	3.7	226.3	217.8	218.6	138.2	301.9	223.1	172.1
Mining	5.0	284.0	291.2	276.8	257.4	241.5	220.1	194.2
Communications	1.7	86.5	85.3	78.1	76.8	80.6	77.6	75.3
Transportation	5.5	82.9	90.1	77.2	73.4	77.6	74.8	72.1
Construction	5.9	88.6	101.7	69.2	72.9	93.5	65.0	81.9
Services	2.4	173.5	173.5	156.0	154.7	154.4	145.9	144.1
Trade	11.3	170.0	159.3	161.3	155.2	151.1	146.3	151.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	141.1	142.7	120.9	108.8	117.5	107.5	102.7
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.7	123.4	125.4	108.9	99.7	100.3	97.9	94.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	114.3	115.0	93.2	84.3	83.2	81.1	72.4
Pulp and paper	2.6	100.4	101.0	102.7	97.8	97.3	94.7	90.8
Textile products	2.6	174.2	180.9	138.4	120.5	115.5	122.4	107.4
Iron and steel	9.6	92.7	91.4	82.0	77.1	78.6	72.2	76.7
Other manufactures	13.7	161.0	166.9	142.3	128.3	129.6	130.8	121.4
Logging	3.6	315.2	225.4	175.4	126.1	184.9	130.0	123.8
Mining	8.0	137.3	142.0	131.6	136.4	129.5	126.1	123.9
Communications	2.4	96.2	97.8	93.9	92.6	92.9	87.9	90.4
Transportation	18.0	100.7	102.8	95.7	88.9	86.0	88.4	86.2
Construction	10.7	68.7	93.3	58.1	58.0	58.7	55.4	74.2
Services	3.2	129.9	129.9	116.0	115.0	107.3	104.9	97.0
Trade	23.4	148.6	137.5	131.6	124.3	121.2	121.3	117.1
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	116.2	118.8	103.3	97.1	96.2	94.2	95.1
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	46.9	138.6	144.1	103.4	101.5	98.9	98.0	85.8
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.5	110.2	118.3	88.0	79.5	73.8	86.9	67.0
Pulp and paper	5.7	129.0	130.7	115.4	101.3	120.2	111.7	106.8
Textile products	1.3	157.3	161.3	120.6	117.7	117.4	119.7	106.7
Iron and steel	7.0	180.9	179.8	81.0	84.8	83.0	79.0	67.1
Other manufactures	18.4	158.8	165.2	122.7	130.4	122.7	109.8	103.6
Logging	4.5	63.0	109.0	55.0	65.3	71.4	61.1	61.1
Mining	9.0	108.3	112.9	104.5	111.9	107.7	100.3	86.7
Communications	3.1	113.4	112.3	110.5	110.0	110.3	104.9	100.1
Transportation	10.4	89.3	91.5	88.9	91.9	89.8	97.7	85.1
Construction	8.8	80.5	85.6	65.5	71.3	78.9	74.0	122.2
Services	3.8	135.0	131.7	120.0	114.4	115.5	111.5	101.4
Trade	13.5	153.5	156.9	144.0	137.5	138.3	131.6	121.4
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	116.0	123.6	97.6	98.0	97.8	95.4	92.4

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	Jan.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939	Jan.1 1938	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	68.6	136.7	139.6	113.9	97.8	101.4	93.3	91.0
Plant products - edible	4.1	136.1	146.2	131.4	115.9	113.4	102.8	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	116.4	116.6	115.5	110.1	106.9	104.1	102.9
Textiles	14.9	138.1	146.6	122.9	107.5	105.4	100.4	92.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	137.9	141.9	123.5	115.2	111.9	111.3	133.8
Iron and steel	19.1	144.5	142.8	96.8	72.9	86.9	74.3	70.6
Other manufactures	21.7	133.7	135.6	116.1	102.2	105.1	96.4	92.3
Communications	2.1	68.3	67.0	65.0	63.6	64.4	61.6	60.7
Transportation	7.1	89.3	104.5	81.3	74.5	84.1	80.0	72.2
Construction	4.7	55.9	65.6	64.3	98.0	63.3	50.5	35.5
Trade	14.0	154.6	153.4	151.2	148.8	145.2	132.8	133.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	122.8	126.9	108.0	100.4	99.0	90.4	86.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	63.7	154.2	158.8	112.2	101.6	100.8	94.4	90.8
Leather products	11.2	89.2	90.2	98.5	94.3	83.6	98.3	88.9
Other manufactures	52.5	182.3	188.6	118.3	105.0	108.5	92.6	91.7
Transportation	6.3	86.8	87.4	79.8	93.7	80.4	73.8	86.0
Construction	9.2	157.3	202.3	71.2	275.3	90.4	70.2	111.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	144.3	149.0	107.8	119.7	100.0	92.0	93.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.2	140.7	143.1	113.5	102.5	104.0	98.8	94.1
Plant products - edible	4.9	129.3	138.2	116.9	108.8	110.2	105.4	101.5
Printing and publishing	7.6	135.3	137.8	130.4	125.4	126.1	121.2	114.2
Textiles	9.9	108.5	114.8	95.7	82.3	85.1	84.6	84.4
Iron and steel	15.9	185.4	181.7	110.6	95.4	100.1	88.3	78.2
Other manufactures	26.9	139.6	141.8	117.7	107.4	107.2	102.4	98.9
Communications	2.2	72.9	71.0	67.1	66.9	67.5	65.5	64.7
Transportation	4.7	102.5	103.3	95.1	93.0	95.3	92.3	88.6
Construction	2.5	74.8	80.2	57.0	51.2	67.5	53.5	49.1
Trade	21.3	159.1	145.5	152.5	144.4	141.8	139.2	146.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	137.1	136.3	116.6	107.3	108.4	103.4	100.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	50.2	130.7	128.6	102.5	90.0	93.3	91.1	85.3
Lumber products	3.7	55.8	57.4	47.0	44.6	44.4	38.0	35.6
Pulp and paper	14.4	106.0	110.6	102.0	92.3	94.6	92.4	90.3
Other manufactures	32.1	176.1	167.8	123.6	104.6	109.9	109.3	99.4
Construction	8.7	102.0	112.9	96.3	106.1	106.9	104.7	160.8
Trade	3.2	171.8	164.2	154.7	159.0	150.7	142.2	138.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	130.5	129.2	109.6	104.3	104.9	102.8	103.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.0	139.8	140.1	116.2	96.3	110.5	98.3	94.5
Textiles	15.4	107.5	104.2	99.7	87.3	87.9	88.6	86.5
Electrical apparatus	9.8	142.0	141.2	123.2	101.2	127.6	106.9	100.6
Iron and steel	37.5	165.8	165.6	123.0	90.8	116.2	94.7	91.6
Other manufactures	20.3	130.8	135.4	118.2	110.7	115.5	108.5	103.2
Construction	3.4	94.8	104.9	57.4	64.1	42.9	52.7	55.3
Trade	9.2	154.9	154.0	136.0	138.0	140.9	128.2	128.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	137.1	138.1	114.3	97.9	109.8	99.0	95.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	88.2	218.3	212.7	165.7	166.6	160.7	150.3	124.0
Iron and steel	72.1	231.6	222.5	165.8	167.9	165.4	153.0	124.9
Other manufactures	16.1	173.8	179.8	165.4	162.4	143.2	140.4	120.9
Construction	2.0	57.1	59.7	41.6	38.2	46.4	26.1	29.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	193.6	188.8	149.7	150.2	147.8	137.1	116.4
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	44.9	114.8	116.0	101.2	91.4	94.2	94.4	92.7
Animal products - edible	5.9	167.5	160.6	138.1	124.2	135.8	133.1	124.5
Printing and publishing	4.5	103.2	104.7	106.5	99.7	100.3	97.7	96.8
Textiles	6.3	177.0	181.4	140.5	123.6	119.6	125.7	116.5
Iron and steel	16.2	90.8	88.2	77.5	71.4	73.9	75.2	75.8
Other manufactures	12.0	122.2	132.1	114.5	101.3	105.1	103.1	102.4
Transportation	8.2	82.7	81.0	78.3	76.3	77.4	82.5	70.6
Construction	5.3	96.8	89.5	26.1	29.9	29.4	30.4	60.1
Trade	34.7	142.2	117.0	114.0	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.5	110.2	97.8	90.6	92.0	92.4	91.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	45.4	154.2	157.7	116.0	108.3	107.7	107.2	95.4
Lumber products	11.2	117.3	122.7	87.7	71.9	72.9	88.5	69.9
Other manufactures	34.2	171.9	174.5	129.3	124.9	123.5	115.7	107.1
Communications	6.1	113.6	111.2	109.2	109.7	110.4	105.3	99.5
Transportation	12.6	93.2	93.4	95.7	107.6	99.8	112.9	97.7
Construction	5.0	57.3	51.2	48.7	43.2	68.0	37.7	57.9
Services	6.5	134.6	133.7	123.7	117.8	118.1	113.4	101.6
Trade	24.4	155.9	158.1	147.8	133.7	141.4	135.1	124.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.8	129.7	111.0	106.8	108.4	105.3	97.2

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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