CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

# THE MAY 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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Published by Authority of the HON. Jas. A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1940

Price $1 a year

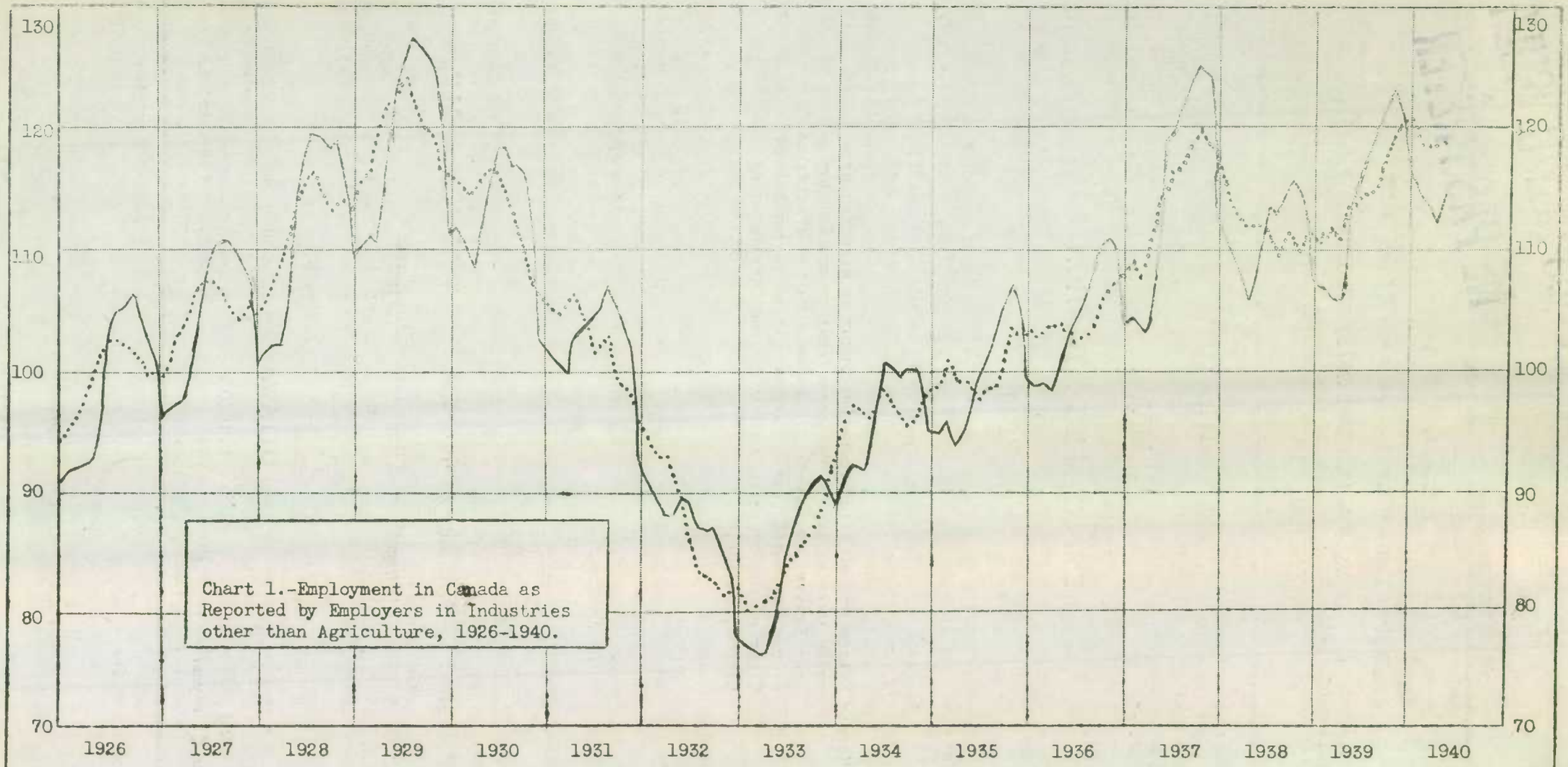


Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1926-1940.

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.

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OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued May 27, 1940.

# THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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## - GENERAL SUMMARY -

Industrial activity at May 1 showed a decidedly upward movement which resulted in a higher level of employment than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929. The staffs of the 11,970 co-operating establishments aggregated 1,117,547, as compared with 1,094,600 at the first of April. This was an increase of 22,947 persons, or 2.1 p.c., a gain which slightly exceeded the average for May 1 in earlier years of the record. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 111.9 at Apr. 1, 1940, to 114.3 at the date under review, when it was 7.6 p.c. higher than at the beginning of May of last spring; while the May 1, 1929, figure had been 116.2, the latest index was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made.

Since the general increase in employment at the first of May was rather above the normal, the seasonally adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 118.5 at Apr. 1, to 118.7 at May 1, 1940.

Manufacturing reported substantial seasonal improvement, which carried the index to a new high level. Standing at 125.7 p.c. of the 1926 average, this figure compared favourably with the previous maximum of 123.4 at Apr. 1, 1940; in the period from 1920 until the expansion which followed the outbreak of war last autumn, the high indexes had been those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. The largest increases at the date under review were in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions, but many others shared in the upward movement. The exceptions were the leather and tobacco groups.

Following an extremely active winter, logging camps showed seasonal curtailment on a scale that has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920; nearly 8,700 men were laid-off from the co-operating camps. Coal-mining also released a considerable number of workers, although the general loss was below average. The remaining non-manufacturing divisions reported substantial improvement, the most noteworthy being in construction and transportation.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

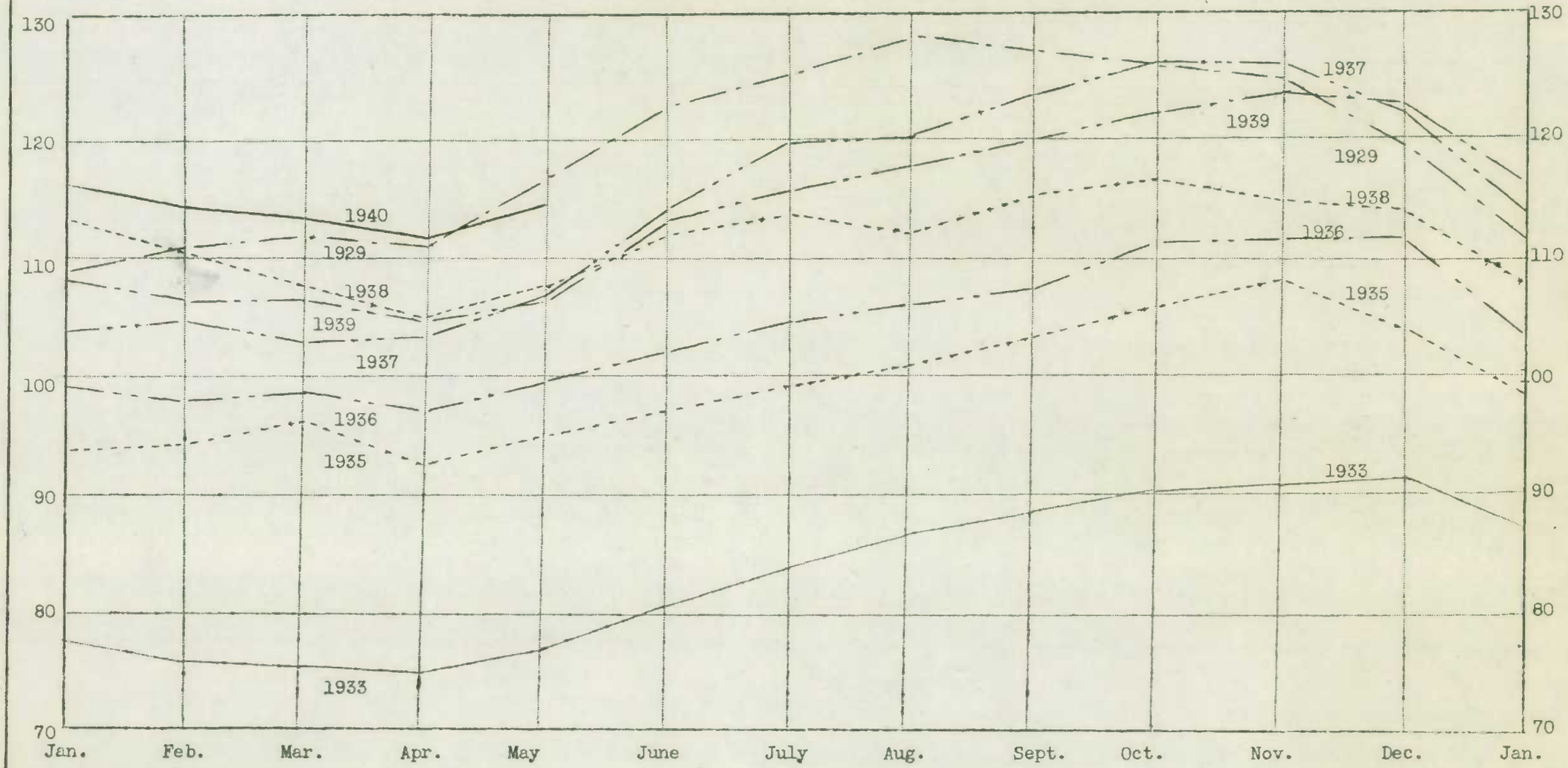
For May 1, 1939, 11,607 firms had furnished data, showing that they employed 1,030,718 persons, as compared with 1,018,569 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

## EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For May 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,493 persons, compared with 33,498 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,151,040 in 12,378 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 114.3 in the industries above enumerated, to 114.2; the Apr. 1 index of 111.9 was unchanged by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions, while that for May, 1939, stood at 106.3 when such returns were included, as compared with 106.2 for the industries named in the third sentence of this paragraph.

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.

## 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 enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following shows in thousands the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in the first three months of the present year:-

| 1940 | Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners | Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment | Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2,732 (1) | 2,355 (2) | 377 (3) |
| February | 2,725 (1) | 2,338 (2) | 387 (3) |
| March | 2,695 (1) | 2,304 (2) | 391 (3) |

There was a decline in the total number of estimated wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment between February and March, while the estimated number of unemployed wage-earners showed a seasonal increase.

The following shows the estimates for March, 1940, together with the figures

(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.

for that month in recent years:-

| March | 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) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 2,695 1/ | 2,304 2/ | 391 3/ |
| 1939 | 2,655 | 2,161 | 494 |
| 1938 | 2,619 | 2,163 | 456 |
| 1937 | 2,570 | 2,120 | 450 |
| 1936 | 2,500 | 2,005 | 495 |
| 1935 | 2,473 | 1,924 | 549 |
| 1934 | 2,527 | 1,938 | 589 |
| 1933 | 2,330 | 1,622 | 708 |
| 1932 | 2,452 | 1,839 | 613 |
| 1931 | 2,441 | 2,053 | 388 |
| 1930 | 2,496 | 2,214 | 282 |
| 1929 | 2,373 | 2,264 | 109 |
| 1928 | 2,171 | 2,095 | 76 |

The estimate of the total number of wage-earners, as previously defined, was greater than in March of 1939 or of any other year for which estimates have been made. The number at work was also at its maximum for March. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed was smaller than in any March in the period, 1932-1939, but was larger than in that month in preceding years for which estimates have been prepared.

## EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was indicated in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the increases in staff ranging from 0.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia to 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan, while the largest increases in personnel reported were those of 3,850 in British Columbia, 5,000 in Quebec and 8,700 in Ontario. In the Maritime and Western Provinces, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930; in Ontario, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the index in Quebec was higher than in any other May for which statistics are available, (i.e. since 1920.)

Maritime Provinces.- The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain at May 1 in the years since 1920; nevertheless, the index was higher than in any other May of the record except that in 1930. Eight hundred and thirty-seven firms reported 83,657 employees, or 772 more than at April 1, 1940. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement, while the changes in the remaining divisions were slight. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for May 1 in 1939 and 1938:-

(Index Numbers 1926=100).

| Provinces | Relative Weight | May 1, 1940 | May 1 1940 | Apr.1 1940 | Mar.1 1940 | Feb.1 1940 | Jan.1 1940 | Dec.1 1939 | Nov.1 1939 | Oct.1 1939 | May 1, 1939 | May 1 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. E. Island | 2.0 | 86.4 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 90.6 | 101.1 | 103.2 | 82.2 | 72.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 58.8 | 124.0 | 123.7 | 125.5 | 124.9 | 126.6 | 132.1 | 126.9 | 130.5 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| New Brunswick | 39.2 | 100.7 | 98.4 | 105.8 | 112.5 | 111.6 | 113.8 | 108.1 | 103.4 | 84.1 | 98.3 |
| Maritimes | 100.0 | 112.8 | 111.8 | 116.0 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 123.0 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 100.2 | 107.3 |

The 822 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 73,872 persons, being greater by 311 than at Apr. 1, 1939. The index then stood at 100.2, compared with 112.8 at May 1, 1940.

Quebec.- An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,984 employers of 325,940 men and women, as against 320,918 in the preceding month, while this increase of 5,022 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1939, and was also less-than-average in the expreience of the last nineteen years, it raised employment to a level higher than at any other May 1 for which data are available.

(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 previous unemployed wage-earners.

Improvement from Apr. 1, 1940, took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while leather and tobacco factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, over 5,000 men being released in this industry, and the railway construction and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade showed greater activity, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,857 firms had reported 317,373 employees, or 6,145 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111.6, or 2.3 points lower than at the date under review.

Ontario.-There was marked industrial expansion in Ontario, repeating the movement usually indicated at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable gains in all divisions except leather, rubber and tobacco, the largest being in iron and steel, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper products. The working forces of the 5,212 co-operating establishments included 482,406 persons, compared with 473,714 at Apr. 1. The latest index (121.0), was higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920, with the exception of May 1, 1929, when it stood at 123.8.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1939, had declined slightly, according to statistics from 5,076 employers whose staffs aggregated 427,463. The index was then 107.9.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction and in steam railway operation; in the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and oil-refining divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,704 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 126,386 at the beginning of April, to 130,998 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1939, and also rather exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 100.2, was several points above that of 94.5 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May since that of 1930. Statistics for May 1, 1939, had been received from 1,669 establishments providing work for 122,072 men and women. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the recent months are given below, together with the figures for May 1, 1939 and 1938:-

| | Relative Weight | Index Numbers (1926=100). | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provinces | May 1 1940 | May 1 1940 | Apr.1 1940 | Mar.1 1940 | Feb.1 1940 | Jan.1 1940 | Dec.1 1939 | Nov.1 1939 | Oct.1 1939 | May 1 1939 | May 1 1938 |
| Manitoba | 46.9 | 97.6 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 104.9 | 90.7 | 90.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 21.4 | 103.6 | 94.4 | 97.5 | 98.0 | 103.3 | 113.1 | 124.3 | 134.7 | 98.2 | 89.2 |
| Alberta | 31.7 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 105.5 | 109.6 | 113.2 | 116.4 | 120.0 | 121.8 | 97.7 | 95.0 |
| Prairies | 100.0 | 100.2 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 100.8 | 103.3 | 108.9 | 112.7 | 116.4 | 94.5 | 91.5 |

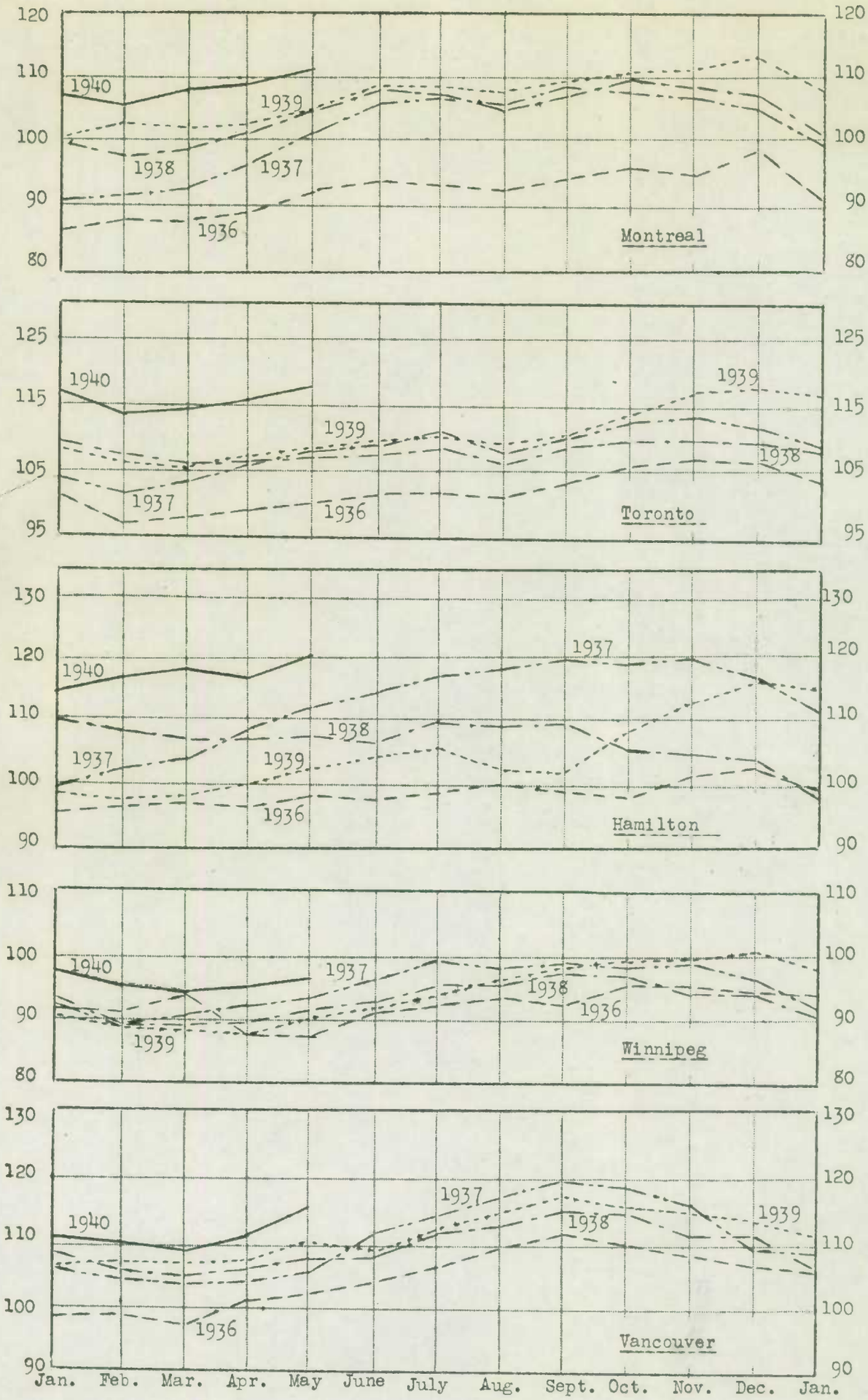
British Columbia.- The situation in British Columbia showed further and greater improvement, which was on a scale above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years. The latest index stood at 107.2, compared with 103.3 at May 1, 1939; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 94,546 persons was reported by the 1,233 employers furnishing data, who had 90,697 on their staffs at April 1, 1940. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber, iron and steel and food factories. On the other hand, logging was quieter. For May 1, 1939, 1,183 firms had reported 89,938 workers, as compared with 87,612 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was indicated in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in each of these centres except Quebec. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index was also higher than in any other year since 1931; in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while in Vancouver employment was at its maximum for May 1 in the years for which data are available.

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



Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. The 1,770 co-operating employers reported 173,275 persons on their payrolls, compared with 169,448 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded that noted at May 1, 1939, but was rather below the average gain at the same date in preceding years of the record. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1939, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,674 establishments had resulted in an increase in their employees from 158,092 at Apr. 1 to 161,646 at the beginning of May.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 16,044 employees, as against 15,005 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, shipping and construction, while retail trade, hotels and restaurants and other groups were also somewhat more active. The general gain was the largest recorded in any month for which statistics are available. However, the index was lower than at May 1, 1939, when the advance had also been marked. The 209 employers furnishing data had then had 17,223 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,791 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 152,209, as compared with 149,710 at Apr. 1. This advance was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last spring, and also exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1939, when statistics had been received from 1,731 establishments employing 137,683 assistants, or 1,752 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107.6, compared with 117.9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and services showed a moderately upward movement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 233 employers reported payrolls aggregating 15,060, compared with 15,008 in the preceding month. The index, at 111.0, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred and twenty-six firms had then made returns, and their employees had numbered 14,532, compared with 14,658 at Apr.1,1939.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 39,175 was indicated by the 332 co-operating establishments, as against 37,952 in their last monthly report. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 327 reporting employers, whose personnel included 33,251 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a slight gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 194 firms with 21,464 workers, compared with 21,445 in the preceding month. There was a moderate loss in manufacturing, but construction and other divisions were rather more active. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 198 industries reporting at May 1, 1939, when they employed 19,461 persons. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 140.8, as compared with 155.2 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 534 co-operating employers had a staff of 42,245, compared with 41,693 at Apr.1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year,although a rather larger advance had then been noted in the 518 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,033 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased in Vancouver, mainly in iron and steel and food factories; services, transportation and construction were also brisker, while other divisions showed little general change. According to data received from 538 firms in this city, they had an aggregate working force of 39,007 persons, compared with 37,662 at Apr. 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1939, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 515 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 36,627.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 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.- Further marked expansion was recorded at the beginning of May in manufacturing operations, which provided work for a larger number of persons than in any other month of the nearly twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Returns were tabulated from 6,600 establishments with a combined payroll of 645,941 men and women, as compared with 634,333 in the preceding month. This increase of 11,608

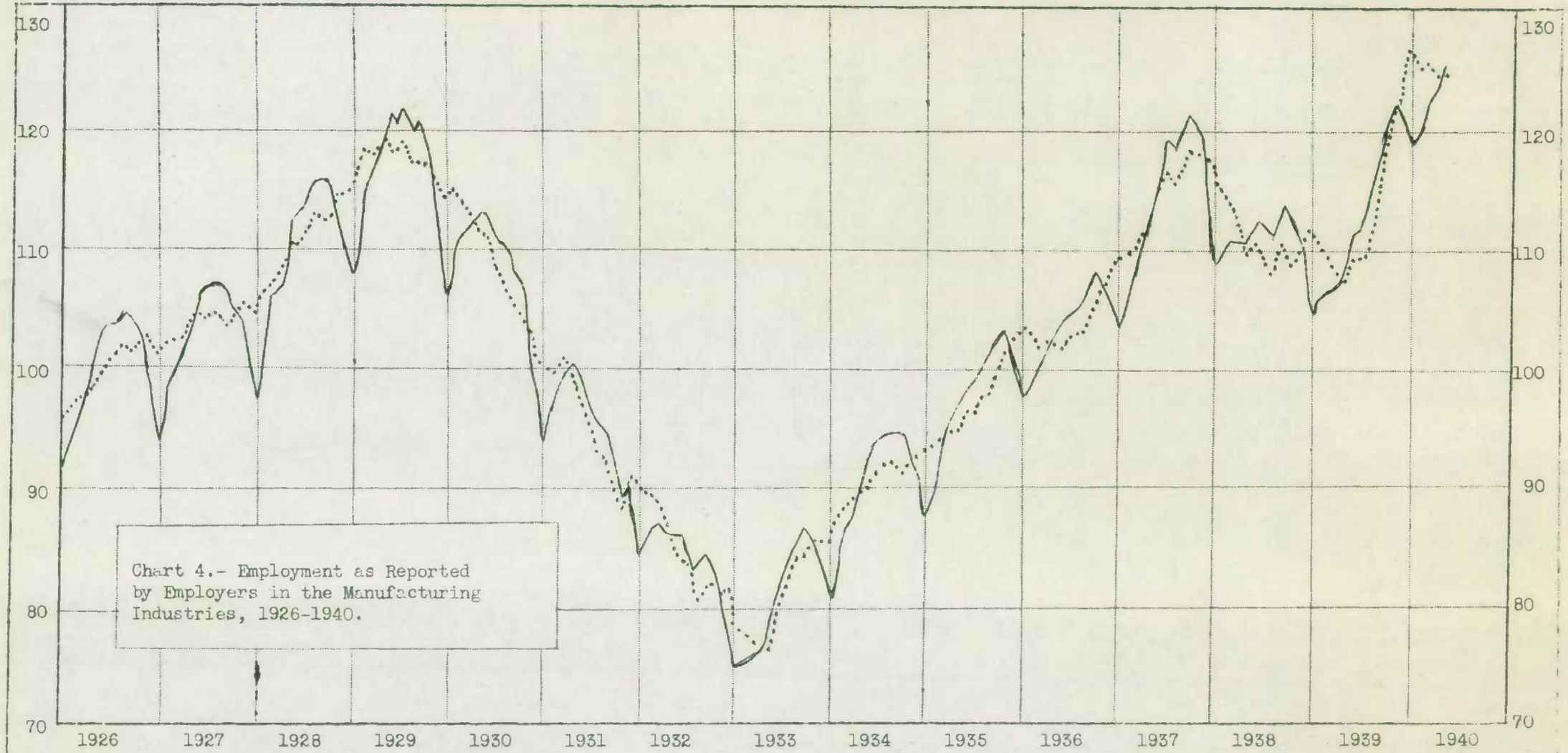



Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1926-1940.

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.

employees raised the index from 123.4 at Apr. 1 to its all-time peak of 125.7 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1939 had been 108.4, while the previous high index for May was that of 119.8 in 1929. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

The improvement at the latest date, though seasonal in character, slightly exceeded the average gain at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an increase, rising fractionally from 124.4 at April to 124.8 at the beginning of May.

Large additions to the staffs were reported in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and animal foods industries, while somewhat smaller, but noteworthy gains were made in textile, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, oil refining and other non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, leather, rubber and tobacco works were slacker, the losses in tobacco being seasonal.

For May 1, 1939, information had been received from 6,329 factories, employing 553,579 persons, an increase of 6,563 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber and iron and steel divisions.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Logging.- Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were decreases in all provinces, the largest being in Quebec. The 412 co-operating firms employed 17,802, or 8,687 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, at 60.5, was higher than at May 1 in 1939, but was lower than in any other year since 1933.

Mining.- Returns were received from 419 mine operators with 76,687 persons in their employ, as against 76,617 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker, but improvement was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was at its maximum for May 1 in the period, 1921-1939.

Communications.- A moderate increase was indicated in both telephones and telegraphs; the index in communications was slightly higher than at the same date of last year, when there had also been an increase. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 22,379 persons, compared with 22,223 in the month before.

Transportation.- All three divisions of transportation - steam railway, local and water - afforded seasonally increased employment, the expansion in the group as a whole being substantially greater than the average at May 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years. A personnel of 107,767 men and women was employed by the 532 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 100,477 employees at April 1. The index stood at 88.8, as compared with 81.4 at the beginning of May, 1939. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the roads being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 10,682 persons in the staffs of the 1,234 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 82,802. While this gain considerably exceeded that noted at the same date in 1939, it was smaller than the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The latest index, at 68.4, was lower than at the beginning of May in most years of the record; in the comparison with recent springs, this situation was largely due to a contraction in work on the highways.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 596 firms in these industries having 30,561 workers, as against 29,504 in their last report. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the first of May in 1939 and earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Further additions to staffs were reported in retail and wholesale trade; the increase was not equal to that noted at the same date last spring, but it resulted in a higher level of activity than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,091, enlarged their forces by 771 persons to 133,608 at the date under review.

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a very substantial improvement in employment between Feb. 12 and Mar. 11, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; the number registered as unemployed declined by 382,887 between these two dates, while at the latter, it was lower by 605,716 than at Mar. 13, 1939. Among workers aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 7.8 at Mar. 11, 1940, as compared with 10.2 at Feb. 12, 1940, and 12.2 at Mar. 13, 1939. Improved weather conditions, together with a general increase in industrial activity, accounted for the reduction in the number applying for work. Recent press despatches state that the registered unemployed numbered 972,695 at Apr. 15, a decline of 148,578 from Mar. 11. The April figure was the lowest in the period for which unemployment insurance statistics are available, viz., since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

A report issued by the United States Department of Labor states that because of the further reduction in factory employment and the decline in retail trade resulting from the earlier Easter season this year, there was little change in non-agricultural employment in April; ordinarily, there is a substantial gain at that time of year. Seasonal gains in public and private construction and the construction material industries, in quarrying and metal mining, and in the war-supply and food manufacturing industries, were offset by reductions in other factory employment, in coal mines and on railroads. Employment in private industry and in regular government services continues higher than at the same time last year. In April, 1939, nearly 300,000 fewer coal miners were at work, pending the signing of new wage agreements. Allowing for this unusual situation last year in coal mines, a comparison of non-agricultural employment in April of this year with 1939 shows a gain of about three-quarters of a million.

In manufacturing, there was a net reduction of 0.9 p.c. in employment, affecting 75,000 workers. Usually there is little change at this time of year. Lay-offs were reported in two-thirds of the 90 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were large reductions in employment in iron and steel, automobiles, woollen and cotton textiles and the clothing industries, in which the decline was seasonal.

Factories stimulated directly or indirectly by government or war-time orders continued to absorb additional employees. Employment in aircraft, machine tool and engine manufacturers again increased to new highs in April. Aircraft firms employed nearly twice as many workers as last year and makers of machine tools and of engines both reported a gain of more than 50 p.c. from 1939. Shipyards had about one-third more workers than a year ago, with the highest level of employment since 1921. Manufacturers of explosives showed a gain of 35 p.c. over April of last year.

Employment generally in manufacturing showed a decline of 0.9 p.c. from mid-March to mid-April and weekly factory payrolls fell by 1.8 p.c. The seasonally expected changes for April are decreases of 0.0 p.c. for employment and 0.8 p.c. for payrolls. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment in April was 99.9 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, 6.2 p.c. above the level of a year ago, while the payroll index, at 96.4, was 12.7 p.c. higher. The durable goods group of industries as a whole reduced their forces by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the preceding month, but showed 13.2 p.c. more workers on their rolls than in April, 1939. Payrolls for this group fell 0.3 p.c. during the month, but were 22.3 p.c. higher than last year. For the non-durable goods group, employment and payrolls fell 1.4 p.c. and 3.4 p.c. in mid-April as compared with mid-March, but were 0.5 p.c. and 3.7 p.c. higher, respectively, than in April of last year.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor, in a preliminary report, states that there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the reduction exceeded the usual seasonal loss at the time of year. The largest declines were in clothing and millinery industries. The index of employment was 9.1 p.c. higher than at Apr. 15, 1939.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in April as compared with March, 1940, but there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. over April of last year. The greatest declines from the preceding month were in shoe, clothing, woollen, silk and rubber factories.

Illinois.- A statement issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows a reduction of 1.3 p.c. in employment in April as compared with March; this falling-off exceeded the average decline in April in the experience of the last seventeen years. However, employment was over six p.c. higher in April, 1940, than in the same month in 1939.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1927 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 104.5 | 99.0 | 99.4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 106.8 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 110.1 | 108.5 | 105.4 |
| May 1, 1929 | 116.2 | 108.3 | 107.3 | 123.8 | 119.7 | 111.6 |
| May 1, 1930 | 111.4 | 113.1 | 106.1 | 115.7 | 109.2 | 110.7 |
| May 1, 1931 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 102.3 | 103.8 | 100.0 | 96.1 |
| May 1, 1932 | 87.5 | 87.8 | 86.0 | 89.5 | 87.6 | 82.7 |
| May 1, 1933 | 77.6 | 80.3 | 75.4 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 72.2 |
| May 1, 1934 | 92.0 | 98.3 | 85.5 | 98.5 | 85.4 | 88.4 |
| May 1, 1935 | 95.2 | 97.4 | 89.7 | 101.7 | 87.9 | 92.6 |
| May 1, 1936 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 96.4 | 103.4 | 92.7 | 99.0 |
| 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 | 116.0 | 120.2 | 100.8 | 100.0 |
| Mar. 1 | 113.5 | 116.0 | 114.3 | 120.0 | 98.5 | 101.8 |
| Apr. 1 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 118.8 | 96.7 | 102.8 |
| May 1 | 114.3 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 121.0 | 100.2 | 107.2 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1940. | | | | | | |
| | 100.0 | 7.5 | 29.2 | 43.2 | 11.7 | 8.4 |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1927 | 101.9 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 108.5 | 102.5 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 101.4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 105.9 | 112.8 | 110.2 | 120.8 | 104.8 | 136.4 | 108.7 | 104.8 |
| May 1, 1929 | 114.2 | 117.1 | 120.7 | 123.7 | 130.6 | 189.5 | 110.9 | 109.9 |
| May 1, 1930 | 110.8 | 115.3 | 117.8 | 125.3 | 118.4 | 150.5 | 105.7 | 110.8 |
| May 1, 1931 | 107.0 | 125.7 | 111.4 | 123.4 | 108.0 | 105.5 | 97.1 | 104.6 |
| May 1, 1932 | 91.1 | 104.0 | 97.5 | 102.5 | 86.9 | 88.3 | 86.1 | 87.6 |
| May 1, 1933 | 79.5 | 93.7 | 85.6 | 87.2 | 69.4 | 80.6 | 77.0 | 79.2 |
| May 1, 1934 | 82.9 | 96.3 | 92.9 | 100.8 | 83.9 | 109.3 | 81.2 | 85.9 |
| May 1, 1935 | 86.3 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 101.3 | 90.3 | 133.5 | 85.5 | 93.4 |
| May 1, 1936 | 92.7 | 95.8 | 100.2 | 107.7 | 98.1 | 136.1 | 87.3 | 101.9 |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 90.4 | 92.0 | 103.4 | 102.8 | 99.0 | 137.1 | 92.4 | 105.3 |
| Feb. 1 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 101.9 | 98.8 | 101.7 | 145.2 | 89.4 | 104.7 |
| Mar. 1 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 103.2 | 99.8 | 103.7 | 146.8 | 90.8 | 103.8 |
| Apr. 1 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 105.8 | 101.9 | 108.2 | 151.4 | 91.6 | 104.4 |
| May 1 | 101.1 | 97.6 | 107.4 | 106.6 | 111.9 | 152.9 | 93.5 | 105.6 |
| June 1 | 105.2 | 101.6 | 108.7 | 111.8 | 114.2 | 153.1 | 96.5 | 110.8 |
| July 1 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 109.5 | 114.9 | 116.3 | 149.8 | 99.2 | 114.8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 107.8 | 112.7 | 117.7 | 135.0 | 97.6 | 117.3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107.6 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 113.7 | 119.4 | 132.2 | 98.8 | 119.6 |
| Oct. 1 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 112.6 | 114.4 | 117.3 | 146.2 | 97.6 | 117.9 |
| Nov. 1 | 106.4 | 103.8 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 119.4 | 154.1 | 98.0 | 115.0 |
| Dec. 1 | 104.3 | 99.3 | 111.9 | 105.2 | 116.2 | 153.1 | 95.4 | 109.5 |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 108.4 | 104.9 | 109.8 | 147.8 | 92.0 | 108.4 |
| Feb. 1 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 106.1 | 101.4 | 107.9 | 154.3 | 89.3 | 105.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 105.6 | 99.7 | 106.1 | 153.1 | 89.6 | 104.2 |
| Apr. 1 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 106.0 | 101.7 | 106.4 | 148.9 | 89.6 | 104.6 |
| May 1 | 104.5 | 103.8 | 106.3 | 103.0 | 107.2 | 148.9 | 91.6 | 105.9 |
| June 1 | 107.3 | 103.8 | 106.7 | 106.3 | 106.6 | 146.0 | 92.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1 | 106.4 | 109.1 | 107.4 | 106.8 | 109.9 | 128.8 | 95.2 | 111.0 |
| Aug. 1 | 104.7 | 109.6 | 105.6 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 105.2 | 95.2 | 112.2 |
| Sept. 1 | 106.6 | 110.2 | 108.1 | 109.0 | 109.2 | 121.1 | 96.5 | 114.9 |
| Oct. 1 | 108.2 | 117.1 | 109.4 | 108.3 | 104.1 | 126.7 | 96.3 | 114.7 |
| Nov. 1 | 107.1 | 119.1 | 109.6 | 106.1 | 103.8 | 130.6 | 94.7 | 110.4 |
| Dec. 1 | 106.2 | 119.2 | 108.8 | 105.6 | 102.4 | 148.2 | 94.6 | 110.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1939 | 100.4 | 119.7 | 107.3 | 104.3 | 97.9 | 150.2 | 90.6 | 106.8 |
| Feb. 1 | 102.6 | 117.0 | 105.7 | 103.1 | 96.9 | 140.5 | 89.1 | 106.7 |
| Mar. 1 | 101.4 | 117.9 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 97.4 | 139.1 | 88.5 | 106.4 |
| Apr. 1 | 102.2 | 118.1 | 106.1 | 107.3 | 99.1 | 139.1 | 88.3 | 107.4 |
| May 1 | 104.5 | 122.8 | 107.6 | 106.4 | 102.3 | 140.8 | 90.0 | 110.3 |
| June 1 | 108.7 | 124.2 | 109.2 | 109.8 | 104.6 | 136.4 | 92.4 | 109.9 |
| July 1 | 108.3 | 127.4 | 109.4 | 111.8 | 105.7 | 114.7 | 94.3 | 112.6 |
| Aug. 1 | 107.6 | 126.9 | 108.6 | 110.2 | 102.1 | 112.1 | 96.5 | 115.1 |
| Sept. 1 | 109.3 | 127.8 | 110.5 | 108.6 | 101.8 | 115.2 | 98.2 | 117.2 |
| Oct. 1 | 110.2 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 111.1 | 108.2 | 124.8 | 98.8 | 115.8 |
| Nov. 1 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 117.4 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 140.4 | 99.3 | 114.8 |
| Dec. 1 | 112.7 | 110.6 | 117.7 | 109.5 | 116.1 | 147.9 | 100.6 | 113.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1940 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 116.6 | 109.6 | 114.3 | 149.7 | 97.8 | 111.0 |
| Feb. 1 | 105.7 | 107.1 | 113.9 | 109.2 | 116.6 | 148.6 | 95.8 | 110.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 108.9 | 117.1 | 149.2 | 94.4 | 109.0 |
| Apr. 1 | 108.8 | 108.1 | 115.9 | 110.6 | 116.4 | 155.1 | 95.4 | 111.5 |
| May 1 | 111.3 | 115.6 | 117.9 | 111.0 | 120.1 | 155.2 | 96.6 | 115.7 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1940. | | | | | | | | |
| | 15.5 | 1.4 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, 1927 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 82.8 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 100.8 | 95.0 | 101.5 | 104.4 |
| May 1, 1928 | 106.8 | 109.0 | 78.5 | 111.5 | 105.0 | 100.7 | 103.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 |
| May 1, 1929 | 116.2 | 119.8 | 75.8 | 115.6 | 117.3 | 108.1 | 112.0 | 121.6 | 124.0 |
| May 1, 1930 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 63.5 | 114.1 | 117.3 | 104.3 | 112.0 | 128.9 | 125.6 |
| May 1, 1931 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 55.9 | 106.0 | 104.0 | 96.6 | 106.6 | 123.1 | 123.3 |
| May 1, 1932 | 87.5 | 85.8 | 32.5 | 97.9 | 94.1 | 84.3 | 83.2 | 114.7 | 116.2 |
| May 1, 1933 | 77.6 | 76.8 | 35.1 | 89.9 | 83.7 | 78.9 | 60.8 | 99.9 | 108.6 |
| May 1, 1934 | 92.0 | 90.2 | 80.5 | 103.6 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 95.8 | 111.7 | 115.6 |
| May 1, 1935 | 95.2 | 95.6 | 93.9 | 116.2 | 77.5 | 80.1 | 84.7 | 116.4 | 119.3 |
| May 1, 1936 | 99.5 | 102.7 | 88.6 | 127.4 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 79.4 | 120.4 | 123.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 103.8 | 102.4 | 242.1 | 145.6 | 80.7 | 81.4 | 61.2 | 124.8 | 136.9 |
| Feb. 1 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 244.4 | 147.6 | 79.8 | 80.7 | 57.2 | 119.1 | 128.4 |
| Mar. 1 | 102.8 | 107.6 | 193.3 | 145.8 | 80.8 | 79.6 | 52.8 | 118.9 | 126.1 |
| Apr. 1 | 103.0 | 110.8 | 132.5 | 146.0 | 81.4 | 79.5 | 53.7 | 122.7 | 127.5 |
| May 1 | 106.3 | 113.8 | 86.7 | 147.4 | 82.9 | 85.1 | 71.4 | 125.2 | 128.4 |
| June 1 | 114.3 | 117.9 | 109.1 | 151.9 | 85.6 | 86.7 | 105.2 | 129.0 | 131.5 |
| July 1 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 125.0 | 153.6 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 128.5 | 137.5 | 133.4 |
| Aug. 1 | 120.0 | 118.1 | 124.7 | 153.7 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 139.8 | 141.7 | 132.2 |
| Sept. 1 | 123.2 | 121.2 | 143.4 | 159.1 | 90.9 | 89.7 | 144.5 | 146.6 | 130.9 |
| Oct. 1 | 125.7 | 121.7 | 208.5 | 163.9 | 90.5 | 90.4 | 144.3 | 135.4 | 133.4 |
| Nov. 1 | 125.2 | 119.0 | 306.3 | 161.1 | 88.9 | 87.2 | 131.7 | 131.0 | 137.0 |
| Dec. 1 | 121.6 | 116.3 | 355.4 | 162.3 | 85.9 | 84.1 | 104.2 | 130.6 | 139.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 323.6 | 155.2 | 85.1 | 82.0 | 81.9 | 132.5 | 141.7 |
| Feb. 1 | 110.4 | 110.3 | 290.7 | 154.3 | 82.9 | 79.6 | 71.6 | 128.4 | 127.9 |
| Mar. 1 | 107.8 | 110.5 | 212.7 | 153.9 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 71.4 | 127.1 | 126.0 |
| Apr. 1 | 105.0 | 110.8 | 115.0 | 151.3 | 82.5 | 78.5 | 71.6 | 129.8 | 127.1 |
| May 1 | 107.4 | 110.6 | 97.5 | 149.7 | 82.5 | 83.9 | 88.2 | 131.9 | 131.3 |
| June 1 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 93.6 | 153.3 | 84.7 | 84.9 | 114.5 | 135.3 | 131.5 |
| July 1 | 113.5 | 111.8 | 86.1 | 154.5 | 87.2 | 86.3 | 124.9 | 146.1 | 133.3 |
| Aug. 1 | 112.1 | 110.0 | 59.6 | 153.6 | 88.2 | 86.9 | 128.0 | 143.5 | 132.1 |
| Sept. 1 | 115.1 | 113.8 | 58.6 | 157.4 | 88.3 | 88.7 | 133.8 | 146.7 | 131.0 |
| Oct. 1 | 116.7 | 112.5 | 78.8 | 160.8 | 87.2 | 90.1 | 143.5 | 136.1 | 134.5 |
| Nov. 1 | 114.6 | 110.9 | 130.8 | 163.4 | 85.5 | 87.9 | 122.5 | 132.8 | 135.6 |
| Dec. 1 | 114.0 | 110.1 | 166.4 | 163.3 | 84.0 | 85.0 | 112.8 | 131.7 | 139.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1939 | 108.1 | 104.3 | 150.6 | 160.4 | 83.3 | 79.9 | 96.4 | 131.7 | 144.8 |
| Feb. 1 | 106.5 | 106.0 | 143.0 | 160.5 | 81.2 | 79.4 | 89.4 | 129.5 | 131.0 |
| Mar. 1 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 160.9 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 94.3 | 128.5 | 128.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 104.9 | 107.1 | 64.0 | 157.4 | 81.2 | 79.3 | 91.6 | 131.4 | 131.1 |
| May 1 | 106.2 | 108.4 | 51.0 | 155.8 | 82.0 | 81.4 | 94.2 | 133.2 | 135.1 |
| June 1 | 113.1 | 111.4 | 97.1 | 160.5 | 83.8 | 86.5 | 115.3 | 141.8 | 136.6 |
| July 1 | 115.8 | 111.3 | 95.3 | 164.1 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 133.1 | 147.6 | 137.4 |
| Aug. 1 | 117.5 | 112.8 | 73.5 | 165.6 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 146.3 | 149.8 | 135.5 |
| Sept. 1 | 119.6 | 115.3 | 60.3 | 168.0 | 87.3 | 90.0 | 152.2 | 151.7 | 134.9 |
| Oct. 1 | 121.7 | 119.7 | 115.6 | 170.3 | 87.5 | 94.8 | 131.5 | 136.1 | 138.6 |
| Nov. 1 | 123.6 | 122.1 | 206.4 | 171.0 | 86.7 | 90.6 | 117.6 | 135.2 | 140.2 |
| Dec. 1 | 122.7 | 122.2 | 263.6 | 171.3 | 85.5 | 89.7 | 93.8 | 132.9 | 144.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1940 | 116.2 | 118.2 | 237.8 | 164.7 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 68.8 | 133.7 | 149.9 |
| Feb. 1 | 114.4 | 120.5 | 227.2 | 168.4 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 58.1 | 131.8 | 136.4 |
| Mar. 1 | 113.5 | 122.6 | 179.1 | 167.1 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 55.4 | 132.6 | 134.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 111.9 | 123.4 | 90.0 | 164.4 | 83.2 | 82.8 | 59.6 | 133.4 | 137.6 |
| May 1 | 114.3 | 125.7 | 60.5 | 164.5 | 83.8 | 88.8 | 68.4 | 138.2 | 138.3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1940. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100.0 | 57.8 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 12.0 |

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

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

| Industries | 1/Relative Weight | May 1 1940 | Apr. 1 1940 | May 1 1939 | May 1 1938 | May 1 1937 | May 1 1936 | May 1 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 57.8 | 125.7 | 123.4 | 108.4 | 110.6 | 113.8 | 102.7 | 95.6 |
| Animal products - edible | 2.4 | 137.4 | 132.0 | 126.9 | 124.4 | 125.6 | 115.9 | 111.1 |
| Fur and products | .2 | 115.9 | 110.1 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 97.9 | 91.4 | 84.8 |
| Leather and products | 2.2 | 122.5 | 124.9 | 111.1 | 108.5 | 117.8 | 112.7 | 108.8 |
| Boots and shoes | 1.5 | 120.5 | 122.8 | 113.1 | 112.7 | 120.1 | 116.5 | 113.4 |
| Lumber and products | 4.1 | 85.8 | 79.5 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 83.5 | 73.2 | 67.2 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2.4 | 74.5 | 66.6 | 66.1 | 66.3 | 72.8 | 64.7 | 56.3 |
| Furniture | .7 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 83.1 | 80.2 | 88.3 | 76.6 | 70.9 |
| Other lumber products | 1.1 | 120.4 | 114.2 | 108.7 | 109.9 | 113.2 | 97.6 | 98.2 |
| Musical instruments | .1 | 61.5 | 59.6 | 41.6 | 46.7 | 45.9 | 36.6 | 29.0 |
| Plant products - edible | 3.2 | 115.4 | 115.1 | 107.7 | 107.4 | 103.7 | 102.2 | 92.6 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.3 | 112.9 | 110.8 | 105.1 | 103.0 | 107.4 | 99.2 | 93.4 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.8 | 101.6 | 97.5 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 98.7 | 88.8 | 81.6 |
| Paper products | 1.0 | 139.9 | 139.8 | 130.3 | 129.5 | 133.0 | 119.1 | 108.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.5 | 118.1 | 117.8 | 114.9 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 106.0 | 104.1 |
| Rubber products | 1.2 | 108.4 | 109.3 | 105.5 | 100.5 | 104.6 | 96.0 | 91.2 |
| Textile products | 11.3 | 144.9 | 144.4 | 120.4 | 122.3 | 128.8 | 118.6 | 111.9 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4.3 | 158.2 | 158.0 | 125.0 | 128.5 | 142.7 | 132.6 | 124.2 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2.2 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 95.3 | 98.3 | 102.8 | 92.0 | 85.8 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | .9 | 171.8 | 170.9 | 122.8 | 117.3 | 150.5 | 140.6 | 128.3 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods | .9 | 510.7 | 512.9 | 448.0 | 487.1 | 548.9 | 527.9 | 508.9 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2.1 | 141.3 | 141.2 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 128.6 | 123.8 | 117.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3.7 | 136.6 | 136.3 | 116.6 | 121.2 | 120.4 | 108.8 | 102.9 |
| Other textile products | 1.2 | 135.3 | 132.8 | 115.6 | 106.7 | 112.3 | 99.0 | 95.2 |
| Tobacco | 1.0 | 134.5 | 165.6 | 91.2 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 108.3 | 94.1 |
| Beverages | .8 | 171.6 | 164.3 | 163.9 | 162.3 | 154.3 | 139.0 | 130.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 2.0 | 190.4 | 182.0 | 159.8 | 166.4 | 154.6 | 140.1 | 130.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1.0 | 95.5 | 85.3 | 82.2 | 82.4 | 89.7 | 79.7 | 69.4 |
| Electric light and power | 1.5 | 133.9 | 130.6 | 126.3 | 121.6 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 109.0 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1.8 | 143.8 | 142.3 | 125.5 | 136.8 | 138.7 | 117.3 | 106.0 |
| Iron and steel products | 14.4 | 122.2 | 118.9 | 97.3 | 104.5 | 109.4 | 94.1 | 86.0 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1.7 | 151.6 | 148.7 | 123.8 | 124.5 | 141.0 | 115.2 | 98.7 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1.3 | 132.9 | 131.0 | 115.0 | 123.2 | 128.3 | 100.9 | 88.7 |
| Agricultural implements | .6 | 77.7 | 75.4 | 59.8 | 72.5 | 74.1 | 67.4 | 61.2 |
| Land vehicles | 6.1 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 92.3 | 99.4 | 103.4 | 94.9 | 89.1 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2.1 | 164.9 | 163.4 | 148.9 | 151.9 | 164.9 | 154.1 | 154.6 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | .6 | 170.9 | 128.3 | 66.7 | 82.7 | 79.2 | 63.1 | 69.1 |
| Heating appliances | .4 | 134.8 | 128.4 | 124.0 | 118.5 | 127.1 | 107.0 | 94.3 |
| Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.) | .8 | 137.5 | 132.6 | 103.2 | 123.2 | 119.0 | 84.1 | 72.1 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | .6 | 122.6 | 120.1 | 101.1 | 113.5 | 121.3 | 100.6 | 92.7 |
| Other iron and steel products | 2.3 | 129.6 | 124.3 | 100.3 | 103.0 | 109.1 | 89.9 | 80.2 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2.5 | 175.9 | 173.0 | 154.6 | 156.6 | 151.9 | 126.8 | 119.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1.2 | 165.2 | 161.7 | 150.1 | 156.9 | 146.2 | 133.1 | 129.3 |
| Miscellaneous | .6 | 156.5 | 153.8 | 140.3 | 137.2 | 133.7 | 124.7 | 118.7 |
| LOGGING | 1.6 | 60.5 | 90.0 | 51.0 | 97.5 | 86.7 | 88.6 | 93.9 |
| MINING | 6.9 | 164.5 | 164.4 | 155.8 | 149.7 | 147.4 | 127.4 | 116.2 |
| Coal | 2.1 | 86.2 | 89.7 | 82.3 | 85.7 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 82.2 |
| Metallic ores | 4.0 | 353.1 | 350.2 | 334.0 | 306.1 | 296.5 | 243.9 | 211.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals(except coal) | .8 | 135.0 | 124.8 | 123.4 | 123.4 | 131.5 | 93.1 | 85.4 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 2.0 | 83.8 | 83.2 | 82.0 | 82.5 | 82.9 | 78.4 | 77.5 |
| Telegraphs | .5 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 90.1 | 93.9 | 86.3 | 85.5 |
| Telephones | 1.5 | 82.1 | 81.4 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 76.3 | 75.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 9.6 | 88.8 | 82.8 | 81.4 | 83.9 | 85.1 | 82.8 | 80.1 |
| Street railways and cartage | 2.6 | 128.7 | 125.1 | 120.9 | 114.0 | 117.4 | 114.8 | 109.8 |
| Steam railways | 5.5 | 77.2 | 75.5 | 70.7 | 72.4 | 74.9 | 72.3 | 69.8 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1.5 | 89.1 | 61.6 | 77.8 | 96.9 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 90.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE | 7.4 | 68.4 | 59.6 | 94.2 | 88.2 | 71.4 | 79.4 | 84.7 |
| Building | 2.1 | 54.0 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 55.6 | 47.2 |
| Highway | 3.1 | 91.7 | 78.3 | 182.9 | 160.9 | 106.3 | 124.0 | 154.5 |
| Railway | 2.2 | 61.4 | 56.3 | 60.3 | 61.9 | 65.2 | 62.1 | 58.0 |
| SERVICES | 2.7 | 138.2 | 133.4 | 133.2 | 131.9 | 125.2 | 120.4 | 116.4 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1.6 | 130.4 | 127.1 | 125.6 | 124.1 | 116.1 | 111.8 | 110.9 |
| Personal (Chiefly laundries) | 1.1 | 151.8 | 144.6 | 146.3 | 144.2 | 139.6 | 132.3 | 122.7 |
| TRADE | 12.0 | 138.3 | 137.6 | 135.1 | 131.3 | 128.4 | 123.3 | 119.3 |
| Retail | 9.0 | 143.6 | 142.9 | 141.3 | 137.7 | 135.3 | 129.7 | 126.0 |
| Wholesale | 3.0 | 124.6 | 123.7 | 119.3 | 116.8 | 113.1 | 108.8 | 104.0 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 100.0 | 114.3 | 111.9 | 106.2 | 107.4 | 106.3 | 99.5 | 95.2 |

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 | | Relative Weight[1] | May 1 1940 | Apr.1 1940 | May 1 1939 | May 1 1938 | May 1 1937 | May 1 1936 | May 1 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maritime Provinces | Manufacturing | 39.3 | 121.8 | 119.7 | 98.7 | 100.9 | 111.7 | 102.9 | 92.4 |
| | Lumber products | 5.2 | 94.1 | 92.1 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 83.4 | 82.4 | 69.8 |
| | Pulp and paper | 5.2 | 157.8 | 151.7 | 135.7 | 140.7 | 166.2 | 152.4 | 129.6 |
| | Textile products | 4.8 | 110.1 | 109.5 | 84.9 | 82.6 | 89.6 | 87.4 | 82.1 |
| | Iron and steel | 12.8 | 130.2 | 131.6 | 105.0 | 108.3 | 128.3 | 108.4 | 99.9 |
| | Other manufactures | 11.3 | 121.8 | 116.7 | 105.6 | 109.7 | 102.4 | 98.9 | 89.1 |
| | Logging | 2.0 | 75.0 | 118.5 | 58.5 | 174.8 | 119.0 | 101.9 | 120.6 |
| | Mining | 20.2 | 111.7 | 111.2 | 109.7 | 113.2 | 109.4 | 102.9 | 104.8 |
| | Communications | 2.3 | 89.3 | 87.9 | 86.3 | 87.0 | 85.2 | 83.3 | 78.9 |
| | Transportation | 13.6 | 98.3 | 103.4 | 84.0 | 81.6 | 92.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 |
| | Construction | 10.9 | 98.5 | 80.1 | 99.1 | 119.8 | 126.8 | 123.8 | 102.8 |
| | Services | 1.9 | 184.4 | 183.2 | 170.2 | 168.0 | 163.3 | 158.8 | 154.5 |
| | Trade | 9.8 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 127.2 | 127.4 | 122.1 | 114.5 | 110.4 |
| Maritimes-All Industries | | 100.0 | 112.8 | 111.8 | 100.2 | 107.3 | 110.7 | 103.4 | 97.4 |
| Quebec | Manufacturing | 65.8 | 129.8 | 127.0 | 110.5 | 113.6 | 114.9 | 102.6 | 95.2 |
| | Lumber products | 3.0 | 89.2 | 78.5 | 83.8 | 83.1 | 85.7 | 77.0 | 72.7 |
| | Pulp and paper | 7.9 | 108.0 | 104.6 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 101.2 | 92.5 | 86.0 |
| | Textile products | 19.8 | 161.5 | 161.7 | 135.0 | 138.7 | 141.7 | 126.4 | 117.9 |
| | Iron and steel | 11.6 | 113.8 | 110.6 | 84.3 | 95.9 | 99.3 | 83.6 | 72.4 |
| | Other manufactures | 23.5 | 133.6 | 131.0 | 118.1 | 119.2 | 116.4 | 106.2 | 100.8 |
| | Logging | 1.7 | 61.7 | 118.6 | 37.3 | 127.6 | 114.8 | 130.8 | 132.4 |
| | Mining | 3.9 | 283.3 | 280.4 | 261.6 | 236.7 | 246.9 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| | Communications | 1.7 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 70.2 | 69.7 |
| | Transportation | 8.5 | 82.7 | 73.4 | 76.5 | 85.6 | 80.3 | 85.0 | 80.1 |
| | Construction | 6.6 | 54.3 | 50.2 | 134.8 | 106.4 | 59.7 | 53.2 | 47.6 |
| | Services | 2.5 | 120.7 | 116.3 | 117.6 | 121.0 | 109.4 | 104.9 | 99.8 |
| | Trade | 9.3 | 148.3 | 146.4 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 134.4 | 132.7 | 125.8 |
| Quebec -All Industries | | 100.0 | 113.9 | 112.2 | 111.6 | 112.6 | 105.2 | 96.4 | 89.7 |
| Ontario | Manufacturing | 65.6 | 126.9 | 125.6 | 109.3 | 111.4 | 115.7 | 104.6 | 98.0 |
| | Lumber products | 3.4 | 73.1 | 68.7 | 65.8 | 66.6 | 72.9 | 62.2 | 61.9 |
| | Pulp and paper | 6.4 | 112.9 | 111.3 | 107.3 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 99.4 | 96.0 |
| | Textile products | 10.9 | 131.0 | 129.7 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 118.8 | 113.3 | 108.7 |
| | Iron and steel | 19.4 | 133.7 | 130.3 | 108.2 | 113.5 | 119.3 | 101.9 | 94.3 |
| | Other manufactures | 25.5 | 137.3 | 138.5 | 121.9 | 124.0 | 124.9 | 115.2 | 106.1 |
| | Logging | .7 | 35.1 | 48.0 | 23.9 | 58.1 | 49.2 | 53.7 | 64.7 |
| | Mining | 5.9 | 292.5 | 286.0 | 270.7 | 245.2 | 242.5 | 209.5 | 177.7 |
| | Communications | 1.8 | 78.9 | 78.1 | 76.9 | 79.3 | 80.4 | 74.8 | 73.9 |
| | Transportation | 6.5 | 84.5 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 80.1 | 82.4 | 75.6 | 74.4 |
| | Construction | 5.7 | 74.9 | 69.3 | 73.9 | 82.7 | 70.1 | 82.9 | 120.4 |
| | Services | 2.6 | 161.3 | 156.4 | 155.7 | 155.1 | 148.1 | 144.7 | 144.7 |
| | Trade | 11.2 | 145.0 | 143.9 | 142.5 | 136.9 | 135.4 | 130.6 | 127.5 |
| Ontario-All Industries | | 100.0 | 121.0 | 118.8 | 107.9 | 109.9 | 111.2 | 103.4 | 101.7 |
| Prairie Provinces | Manufacturing | 32.0 | 110.7 | 109.1 | 102.3 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 97.4 | 91.4 |
| | Lumber products | 2.0 | 91.5 | 92.3 | 99.4 | 97.2 | 101.6 | 76.9 | 76.3 |
| | Pulp and paper | 3.0 | 99.4 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 91.5 | 86.0 |
| | Textile products | 2.7 | 156.7 | 157.8 | 133.7 | 134.2 | 141.6 | 126.6 | 114.4 |
| | Iron and steel | 10.5 | 86.5 | 85.0 | 75.3 | 84.4 | 83.4 | 78.0 | 74.7 |
| | Other manufactures | 13.8 | 140.1 | 136.2 | 131.0 | 129.8 | 131.5 | 122.9 | 113.3 |
| | Logging | .7 | 58.0 | 117.4 | 40.2 | 54.0 | 37.7 | 68.2 | 91.3 |
| | Mining | 7.1 | 106.7 | 117.6 | 99.8 | 97.7 | 90.4 | 98.2 | 88.0 |
| | Communications | 2.6 | 87.7 | 86.8 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 86.6 | 83.2 | 85.0 |
| | Transportation | 20.0 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 88.0 | 84.5 | 89.2 | 86.6 | 82.9 |
| | Construction | 12.1 | 67.1 | 47.9 | 65.3 | 55.5 | 62.6 | 78.1 | 72.0 |
| | Services | 3.5 | 120.9 | 116.9 | 117.2 | 109.4 | 107.2 | 102.8 | 92.8 |
| | Trade | 22.0 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 118.3 | 114.5 | 113.4 | 107.7 | 105.6 |
| Prairies-All Industries | | 100.0 | 100.2 | 96.7 | 94.5 | 91.5 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 87.9 |
| British Columbia | Manufacturing | 42.8 | 117.2 | 109.2 | 105.4 | 103.7 | 104.8 | 95.4 | 87.4 |
| | Lumber products | 14.2 | 99.6 | 91.0 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 95.7 | 84.2 | 68.9 |
| | Pulp and paper | 5.8 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 103.3 | 110.4 | 119.5 | 108.2 | 102.3 |
| | Textile products | 1.3 | 139.2 | 140.1 | 130.1 | 128.7 | 130.9 | 123.6 | 109.1 |
| | Iron and steel | 4.8 | 115.3 | 96.9 | 84.5 | 89.9 | 86.2 | 77.3 | 67.6 |
| | Other manufactures | 16.7 | 134.1 | 126.6 | 127.5 | 118.5 | 113.5 | 107.1 | 107.3 |
| | Logging | 6.7 | 87.7 | 93.8 | 102.4 | 97.2 | 101.5 | 83.9 | 80.1 |
| | Mining | 9.8 | 108.7 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 109.8 | 107.0 | 87.6 | 85.7 |
| | Communications | 3.2 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 110.0 | 106.1 | 106.7 | 102.0 | 99.1 |
| | Transportation | 11.8 | 92.6 | 88.7 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 90.7 | 87.9 | 86.7 |
| | Construction | 8.9 | 74.8 | 68.3 | 74.8 | 85.4 | 89.7 | 125.3 | 111.1 |
| | Services | 3.9 | 126.7 | 119.4 | 120.6 | 114.0 | 109.2 | 100.1 | 97.1 |
| | Trade | 12.9 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 138.3 | 134.5 | 132.4 | 121.7 | 114.6 |
| B.C. - All Industries | | 100.0 | 107.2 | 102.8 | 103.3 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 99.0 | 92.6 |

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.

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

| Cities and Industries | 1/Relative Weight | May 1 1940 | Apr. 1 1940 | May 1 1939 | May 1 1938 | May 1 1937 | May 1 1936 | May 1 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal - Manufacturing | 67.6 | 122.2 | 121.0 | 105.6 | 109.7 | 108.9 | 96.7 | 89.4 |
| Plant products - edible | 4.4 | 131.9 | 125.7 | 119.6 | 120.5 | 110.1 | 111.0 | 103.4 |
| Pulp and paper (chiefly printing) | 4.5 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 114.3 | 107.3 | 109.0 | 102.8 | 100.8 |
| Textiles | 17.0 | 142.1 | 143.9 | 121.8 | 125.3 | 121.1 | 105.2 | 100.3 |
| Tobacco and beverages | 4.6 | 123.6 | 121.0 | 112.2 | 117.9 | 111.1 | 107.5 | 100.2 |
| Iron and steel | 16.0 | 110.0 | 107.9 | 83.7 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 81.9 | 68.9 |
| Other manufactures | 21.1 | 118.3 | 116.5 | 106.9 | 107.8 | 110.1 | 97.2 | 91.6 |
| Communications | 2.3 | 66.8 | 67.2 | 64.3 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 62.0 | 62.3 |
| Transportation | 7.8 | 88.7 | 78.3 | 82.0 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 101.1 | 96.6 |
| Construction | 4.2 | 44.8 | 41.8 | 94.6 | 66.3 | 48.5 | 37.6 | 34.1 |
| Trade | 14.4 | 144.0 | 142.1 | 137.0 | 134.3 | 127.4 | 127.1 | 118.1 |
| Montreal - All Industries | 100.0 | 111.3 | 108.8 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 101.1 | 92.7 | 86.3 |
| Quebec - Manufacturing | 65.3 | 126.2 | 119.9 | 103.2 | 106.5 | 102.3 | 98.7 | 97.6 |
| Leather products | 14.9 | 95.3 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 108.7 | 109.1 |
| Other manufactures | 50.4 | 139.4 | 130.4 | 106.9 | 108.8 | 102.8 | 94.1 | 92.3 |
| Transportation | 7.6 | 83.6 | 78.0 | 116.3 | 91.7 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 93.3 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 69.7 | 44.5 | 290.2 | 97.1 | 64.4 | 91.9 | 97.1 |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 115.6 | 108.1 | 122.8 | 103.8 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 96.7 |
| Toronto - Manufacturing | 64.3 | 119.8 | 118.1 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 106.8 | 98.2 | 94.4 |
| Plant products - edible | 5.2 | 118.6 | 121.4 | 112.0 | 109.5 | 112.2 | 106.4 | 96.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 8.8 | 133.3 | 130.9 | 125.6 | 123.7 | 124.9 | 117.6 | 112.5 |
| Textiles | 11.5 | 107.5 | 105.9 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 96.7 | 90.1 | 91.7 |
| Iron and steel | 12.6 | 125.5 | 120.8 | 98.6 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 84.5 | 81.1 |
| Other manufactures | 26.2 | 119.4 | 118.3 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.3 | 101.0 | 96.1 |
| Communications | 2.3 | 67.9 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 64.3 | 65.7 |
| Transportation | 5.3 | 99.3 | 95.4 | 94.7 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 93.1 | 87.9 |
| Construction | 2.3 | 58.3 | 47.2 | 51.1 | 56.9 | 58.6 | 56.9 | 53.5 |
| Trade | 21.2 | 134.7 | 134.8 | 131.6 | 126.8 | 128.6 | 123.2 | 120.8 |
| Toronto - All Industries | 100.0 | 117.9 | 115.9 | 107.6 | 106.3 | 107.4 | 100.2 | 96.7 |
| Ottawa - Manufacturing | 47.6 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 93.5 | 88.8 |
| Lumber products | 4.0 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 45.6 | 46.9 | 43.1 | 39.8 | 42.8 |
| Pulp and paper | 16.6 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 96.1 | 90.8 | 98.6 | 94.0 | 93.4 |
| Other manufactures | 27.0 | 129.1 | 127.3 | 113.6 | 115.2 | 114.9 | 112.6 | 102.1 |
| Construction | 10.5 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 112.0 | 108.9 | 115.2 | 163.9 | 145.7 |
| Trade | 23.1 | 144.4 | 144.5 | 143.1 | 133.6 | 131.9 | 129.9 | 118.0 |
| Ottawa - All Industries | 100.0 | 111.0 | 110.6 | 106.4 | 103.0 | 106.6 | 107.7 | 101.3 |
| Hamilton - Manufacturing | 83.0 | 122.3 | 119.0 | 102.6 | 108.6 | 114.1 | 97.4 | 88.2 |
| Textiles | 16.8 | 102.8 | 100.5 | 85.5 | 88.4 | 94.4 | 89.2 | 83.4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 10.0 | 127.8 | 122.7 | 101.3 | 118.1 | 121.0 | 102.6 | 90.7 |
| Iron and steel | 33.3 | 128.5 | 125.3 | 105.5 | 113.3 | 118.3 | 92.0 | 79.3 |
| Other manufactures | 22.9 | 129.0 | 125.3 | 114.7 | 116.0 | 123.1 | 110.6 | 104.6 |
| Construction | 2.9 | 71.8 | 62.1 | 47.9 | 50.8 | 49.9 | 48.1 | 60.1 |
| Trade | 9.3 | 136.1 | 134.0 | 132.0 | 136.3 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 119.4 |
| Hamilton - All Industries | 100.0 | 120.1 | 116.4 | 102.3 | 107.2 | 111.9 | 98.1 | 90.3 |
| Windsor - Manufacturing | 86.9 | 172.3 | 172.9 | 155.0 | 162.8 | 167.3 | 149.3 | 148.1 |
| Iron and steel | 67.8 | 174.6 | 176.1 | 152.9 | 166.0 | 172.4 | 154.1 | 155.9 |
| Other manufactures | 19.1 | 164.6 | 161.9 | 162.1 | 152.3 | 148.4 | 131.9 | 119.6 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 39.9 | 34.0 | 37.8 | 46.3 | 50.2 | 36.7 | 26.8 |
| Windsor - All Industries | 100.0 | 155.2 | 155.1 | 140.8 | 148.9 | 152.9 | 136.1 | 133.5 |
| Winnipeg - Manufacturing | 50.2 | 105.5 | 104.2 | 94.4 | 99.8 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 91.1 |
| Animal products - edible | 5.6 | 130.5 | 129.4 | 122.1 | 126.3 | 131.7 | 118.7 | 119.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.5 | 104.0 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 95.2 | 94.3 |
| Textiles | 6.9 | 160.3 | 162.1 | 138.1 | 139.0 | 149.1 | 134.7 | 119.0 |
| Iron and steel | 18.0 | 82.7 | 81.2 | 68.7 | 82.3 | 83.4 | 76.3 | 72.9 |
| Other manufactures | 14.2 | 119.1 | 115.7 | 111.9 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 106.2 | 103.4 |
| Transportation | 9.1 | 76.9 | 76.0 | 74.7 | 75.8 | 81.6 | 72.9 | 70.5 |
| Construction | 2.7 | 40.7 | 32.2 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 37.2 |
| Trade | 30.2 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 100.4 | 96.3 | 97.8 | 92.5 | 92.6 |
| Winnipeg - All Industries | 100.0 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 90.0 | 91.6 | 93.5 | 87.3 | 85.5 |
| Vancouver - Manufacturing | 42.5 | 130.6 | 122.7 | 117.4 | 109.9 | 109.9 | 104.4 | 91.9 |
| Lumber products | 10.2 | 97.8 | 94.6 | 85.0 | 72.4 | 84.7 | 78.6 | 59.1 |
| Other manufactures | 32.3 | 146.2 | 136.0 | 132.2 | 126.9 | 121.3 | 116.3 | 107.1 |
| Communications | 6.5 | 107.7 | 108.0 | 109.7 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 102.5 | 98.9 |
| Transportation | 14.7 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 98.8 | 95.4 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 50.5 | 46.1 | 45.0 | 49.5 | 53.2 | 61.0 | 50.9 |
| Services | 7.0 | 127.8 | 124.3 | 123.9 | 115.6 | 109.7 | 99.6 | 97.8 |
| Trade | 24.2 | 140.7 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 137.3 | 137.6 | 127.4 | 119.1 |
| Vancouver - All Industries | 100.0 | 115.7 | 111.5 | 110.3 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 101.9 | 93.4 |

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 at the date under review.