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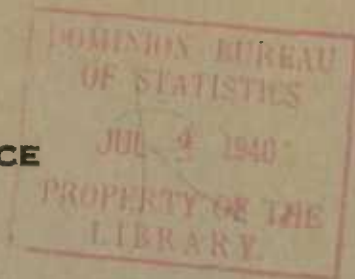
Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



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THE

JUNE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1940

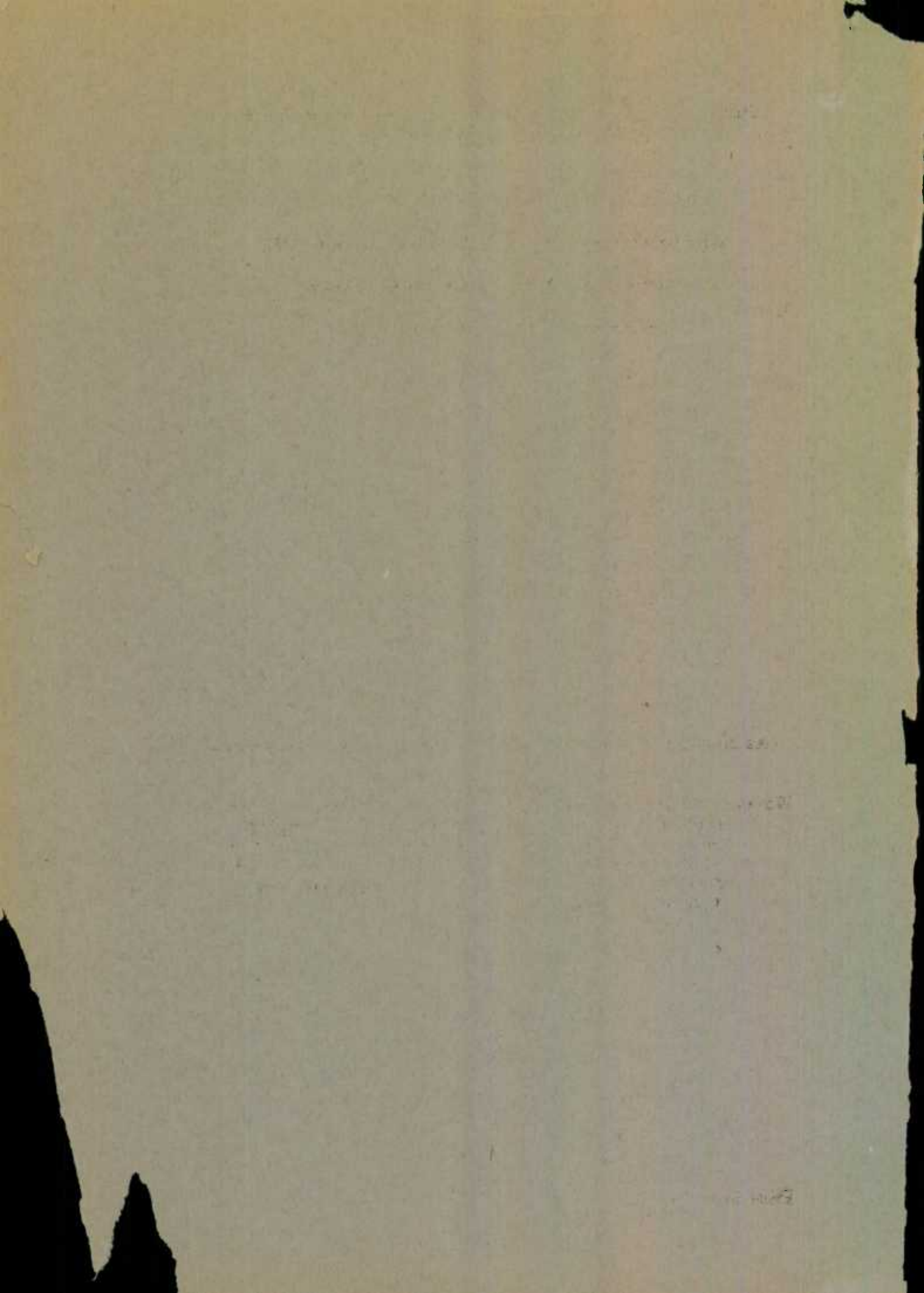
(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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.



OTTAWA
July 3, 1940

Price \$1 a year



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

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics:- M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was further important expansion in industrial activity at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,091 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,183,210, compared with 1,118,232 at May 1. This increase of almost 65,000 employees, or 5.8 p.c., resulted in a generally higher level of employment than at June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929.

Base on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index stood at 120.9, compared with 114.3 at the first of May, 1940, and 113.1 at June 1, 1939; the figure for June 1, 1929, had been 122.2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 118.7 in the preceding month to 120.9 at the date under review; this adjusted figure, (which coincided with the crude index), was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

While the increase at June 1, 1940, substantially exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, it was rather smaller than the advance reported at the beginning of June in 1939. The unusually large gain then indicated had been partly due to an exceptionally late spring which had delayed the resumption of work in a number of industries at the normal season, with the result that the expansion at May 1, 1939, had been considerably below the average and that at June 1, considerably above normal. The latest increase was also smaller than that recorded at June 1, 1937, but the index was then lower by 5.8 p.c.

There was very general improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of June, increased activity, on the whole, being recorded by establishments in all provinces, in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, and in most industries. The largest gains reported in the various industrial groups were those of 26,768 employees in construction and maintenance and 17,999 employees in manufacturing. Within the latter, there was widespread activity; the additions to the staffs were most pronounced in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, but the movement was also very decidedly upward in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and petroleum and other non-metallic mineral products divisions.

The increase in iron and steel, (in which the co-operating establishments absorbed over 5,400 additional workers) raised the index for that group to a level which, in this record of some twenty years, was only exceeded by that reported in the first half of 1929. A slight slowing-up in textiles was due to seasonal influences; however, the decline was substantially below normal for June 1 in the

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

experience of the period since 1920, and employment in those industries continued at an exceptionally high level. In addition, leather, rubber and tobacco factories were quieter.

The non-manufacturing groups also reported substantial gains; these were mainly of a seasonal character but in most cases they exceeded the increase indicated as normal at June 1 in the period, 1921-1939. As already stated, construction provided work for a large number of additional employees, while logging, mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were also much more active.

A review of the situation in the various industries is given in greater detail following the analysis for the provinces and the leading cities.

Important improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1939. The 11,718 employers then making returns had employed 1,098,908 men and women, compared with 1,052,068 at May 1; the unusually large increase had partly resulted from the tardy resumption of spring-time activities following a prolonged winter, particularly affecting transportation, while the visit of the King and Queen had also then caused heightened employment in a number of industries.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1940, 120.9; 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,614 persons, compared with 33,493 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 June 1 survey of employment to 1,216,824 in 12,499 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 120.9 in the industries above enumerated, to 120.6; the May 1 index of 114.3 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 114.2, while that for June, 1939, stood at 112.9 when such returns were included, as compared with 113.1 for the industries enumerated in the third sentence of this paragraph.

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 four months of the present year:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed</u>
January, 1940	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/
April	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/

There was an increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners and of wage-earners in employment between March and April, while the estimated number of unemployed wage-earners showed a decrease of 24,000; this decline compared favourably with that of 21,000 shown between March and April, 1939.

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.

In the following table are given the data for April in the years since 1927. The estimate of total number of wage-earners, as previously defined, was greater than in April of 1939, or of any other year for which estimates have been made. The number at work was at its maximum for April in any year since 1927 except 1929. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed was smaller than in any April in the period, 1931-1939, but was larger than in that month in preceding years for which estimates have been prepared.

The following shows the estimates for April in recent years:-

April	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	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
1939	2,659	2,186	473
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

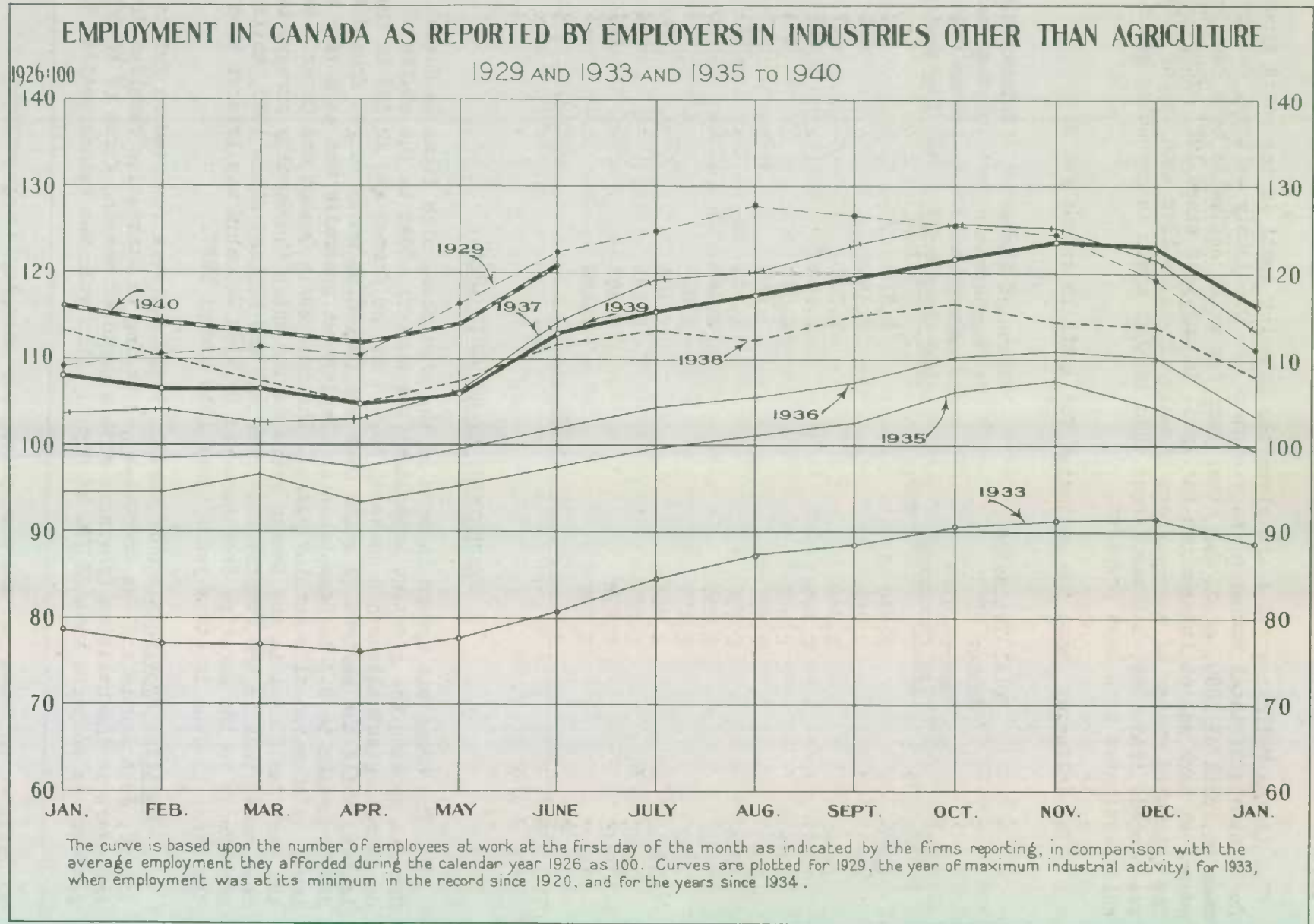
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion; the workers added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments numbered 25,926 in the former and 22,385 in the latter, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3.4 in New Brunswick to 9.3 in Saskatchewan. Employment generally was at a very high level as compared with earlier years. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at the peak for June 1 in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made; that in the Prairie Provinces was the highest since 1930, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was brisker than at the first of June in other years since 1930 except 1937.

Maritime Provinces.- Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 851 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 86,809 persons, as compared with 83,701 at May 1. This gain was rather smaller than the

- 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.

Chart 2



average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was substantially less than that which took place at June 1, 1939; the index of employment then, however, was much lower than that of 117.0 at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions, logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker.

The 885 firms reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 79,998 workers, or 6,061 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.— Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to staffs in logging, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, food and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries. On the other hand, curtailment was shown in the leather and rubber groups. Statements were tabulated from 3,015 firms employing 351,911 workers at June 1, 1940, or 25,826 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns greatly exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1939, but was rather smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,897, had reported 344,477 employees, as compared with 317,521 in the preceding month.

Ontario.— There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1940, together with smaller increases in employment in mining, services, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, iron and steel and food divisions showed the largest additions to the forces, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and other groups; on the other hand, textile, leather and tobacco works were slacker; the comparatively small loss in textiles follows a succession of important gains, and leaves employment in that group at an unusually high level for the season. The staffs of the 5,250 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 505,126 at the latest date; as compared with 482,737 at May 1, this was an increase of 22,389 employees, an advance that was much greater than average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 126.6 at June 1, 1940, was higher than at that date in any preceding year of the record. A combined staff of 450,932 had been reported by the 5,115 concerns furnishing data for the same date last spring.

Prairie Provinces.— Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while there was little general change in mining, and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber and clay, glass and stone. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of activity than at June 1 in any other year since 1930. The 1,716 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 140,351 employees, as against 130,901 in the preceding month; the situation greatly improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area. Smaller increases on the whole had been indicated at June 1, 1939, when the 1,672 establishments making returns had employed 130,576 workers, compared with 122,152 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level.

British Columbia.— An aggregate working force of 99,033 was reported by the 1,260 co-operating employers, who had 94,908 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at June 1 in

the years since 1920, and was also larger than that noted at the same date in 1939; however, it was not equal to the expansion shown at the beginning of June in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record. The latest index of employment was higher than at the first of June in 1939 or 1938, and was practically the same as at that date in 1937. Manufacturing recorded marked improvement, that in lumber, food and iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1939, statements had been received from 1,201 employers of 92,925 persons.

Table 1 gives monthly index numbers for the five economic areas since 1936, together with figures for June 1 in the years, 1927-1936; available indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are also shown. In Table 5 are given for the economic areas index numbers by industries for May 1 and June 1, 1940, and as at June 1 in the years since 1934.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal and Toronto, while the most pronounced percentage gains were in Quebec City and Ottawa, being 8.6 p.c. and 6.2 p.c., respectively. The index numbers of employment in those two cities were higher than in any other June since that of 1931, in Montreal and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor to 1929, while the index in Vancouver was at its maximum for the beginning of June in the years for which statistics are available.

Montreal.— Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,779 co-operating firms employed 176,777 persons, or 3,529 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel, while there were also gains in textile, food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, building, services and trade afforded more employment. The index, at 113.5, was nearly five points higher than in June, 1939, although a greater advance had then been recorded in the 1,685 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 166,215.

Quebec.— There was an exceptionally large gain in industrial activity in Quebec City, manufacturing, transportation and construction reporting greatly heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 214 employers having 17,427 workers, as against 16,044 in the preceding month. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Toronto.— Returns were furnished by 1,800 business houses in Toronto with 154,752 employees, compared with 152,208 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker, there being gains in many of its branches, notably in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment. The general index in Toronto was nearly eleven points higher than at June 1, 1939, when statistics from 1,740 establishments indicated a combined staff of 140,075, or 1,953 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.— Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; construction and trade also showed improvement.

A total working force of 15,995 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1940, by the 257 co-operating firms, who had 15,062 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 228 establishments had reported 15,048 workers, a gain of 466 from their May 1, 1939, forces, while the index was then 8.1 points lower than that of 117.9 at June 1, 1940.

Hamilton.— There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 355 employers who had 39,902 persons on their paylists, or 719 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was of almost the same size as that indicated as June 1, 1939, when employment was, however, at a much lower level. Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation and construction reported smaller gains. The 328 concerns reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 34,049 workers; the index then stood at 104.6, compared with 122.3 at June 1, 1940.

Windsor.— Employment in Windsor showed an advance at June 1, for which statistics were received from 194 firms with 22,122 employees, an increase of 658 since the beginning of May. There was a gain in the food and the iron and steel industries; construction and trade also reported moderate improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last summer, a decline had been indicated by the 198 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 18,864; employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 180.0, the highest June 1 figure in the record except that of 1929.

Winnipeg.— A personnel of 43,516 men and women was reported by the 537 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 42,339 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and trade, but communications, transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general increase was rather larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 521 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 40,116 persons, as against 39,064 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 92.4, compared with 99.4 at June 1, 1940.

Vancouver.— Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in the production of food, lumber and iron and steel goods; communications, construction, services and trade also recorded moderate gains in Vancouver, while shipping was quieter. Statements were tabulated from 550 firms with 40,184 workers, as compared with 39,227 at May 1, 1940. A small decrease had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 521 establishments with 38,547 persons on their staffs. Employment then was generally quieter, the index being 8.7 points lower than that of 118.6 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

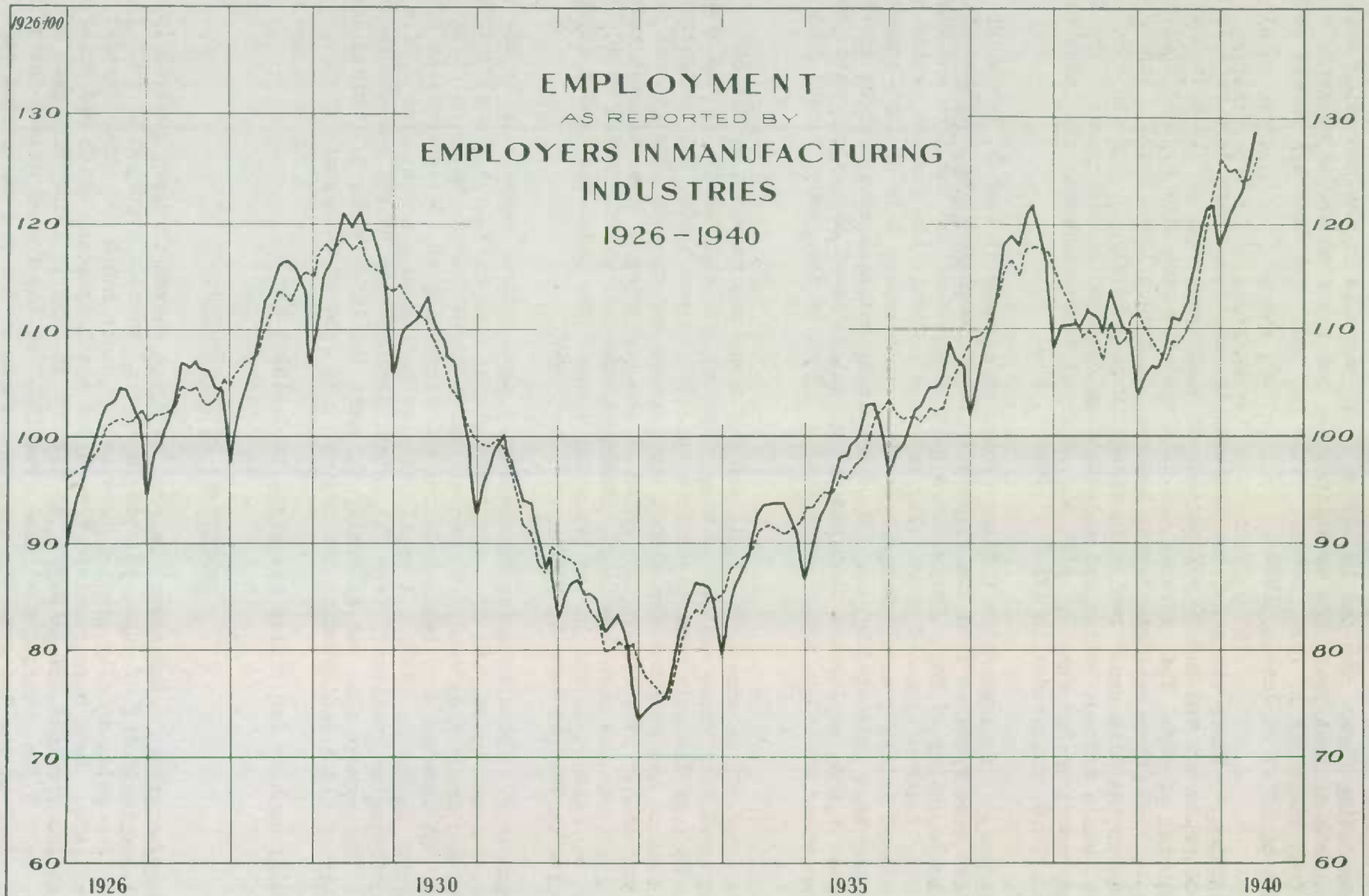
Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Employment in manufacturing showed further, general improvement at the beginning of June, when the number of workers reported in such industries was substantially greater than in any other month for which statistics are available. Data were received from 6,662 establishments which had enlarged their staffs from 646,080 at May 1, to 664,079 at June 1, 1940; this gain of 17,999, or 2.8 p.c., raised the index from 125.7 at the former date to an all-time peak of 129.2 at the latter. The maximum figures in the pre-war period were those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929.

The movement in manufacturing at June 1 in the last twenty years has almost invariably been upward; while the latest increase substantially exceeded the average, it was rather smaller than that reported at June 1, 1939, and was also

Chart 3



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

smaller than the expansion indicated at the same date in 1937. However, employment was then at a much lower level than at June 1, 1940. After correction for seasonal influences, the index advanced from 124.8 at May 1, 1940, to 126.7 at the date under review; the latter was the highest seasonally-adjusted figure on record.

The gains at June 1 were widely distributed, there being advances in all provinces, and in most of the industries in the manufacturing classification. The general exceptions were leather, textiles, rubber and tobacco and in some cases, the downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. The contra-seasonal advance in iron and steel provided work for over 5,400 men and women, and resulted in the highest level of activity in that industry in any month since the summer of 1929.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years, (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows: 1940, 129.2; 1939, 111.4; 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1939, shows that the 6,386 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 569,881 employees, as compared with 554,072 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Logging.— Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while moderate curtailment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces. Returns were received from 399 firms employing 31,051 workers, or 13,192 more than in the preceding month. This gain was exceptionally large for the time of year. Pronounced improvement had also been indicated at the same date in 1939, but the index, at 97.1, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 105.2.

Mining.— The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed considerably heightened activity, while there was also a slight gain in coal-mining. The 418 operators making returns reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 77,709, as against 76,687 in their last return. Although larger additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1939, employment was then in smaller volume.

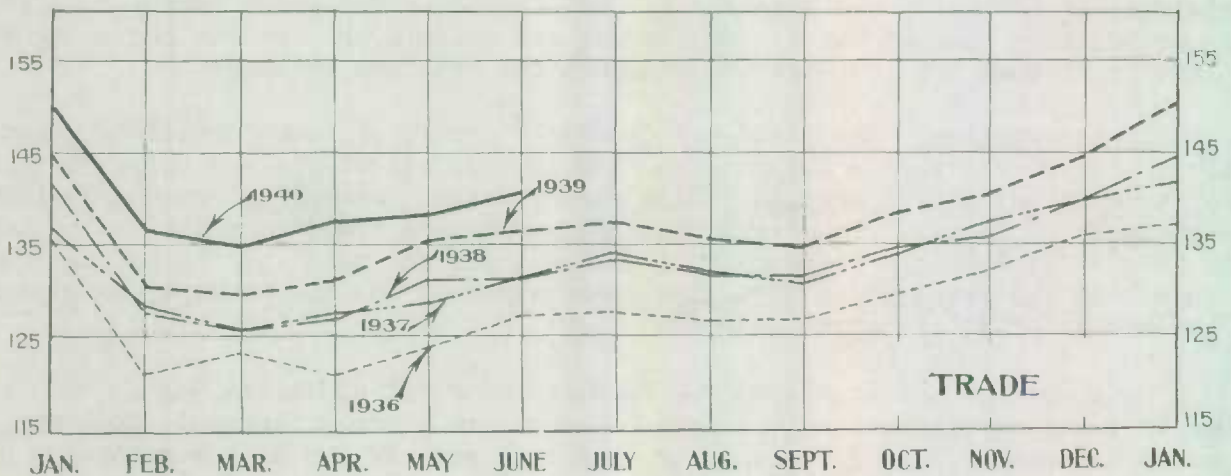
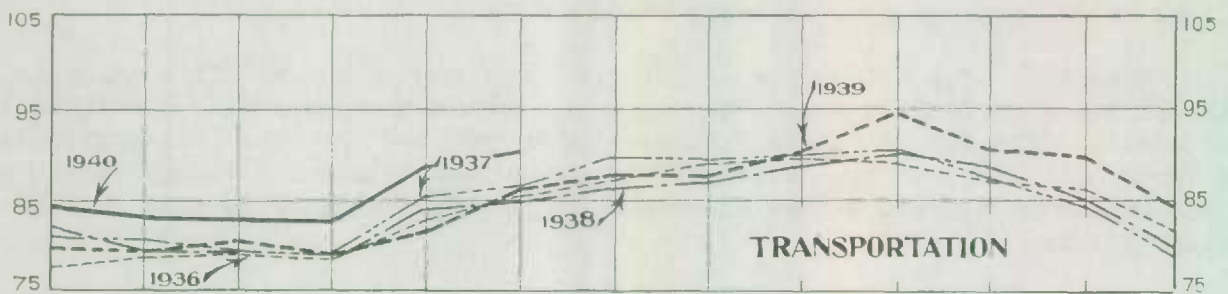
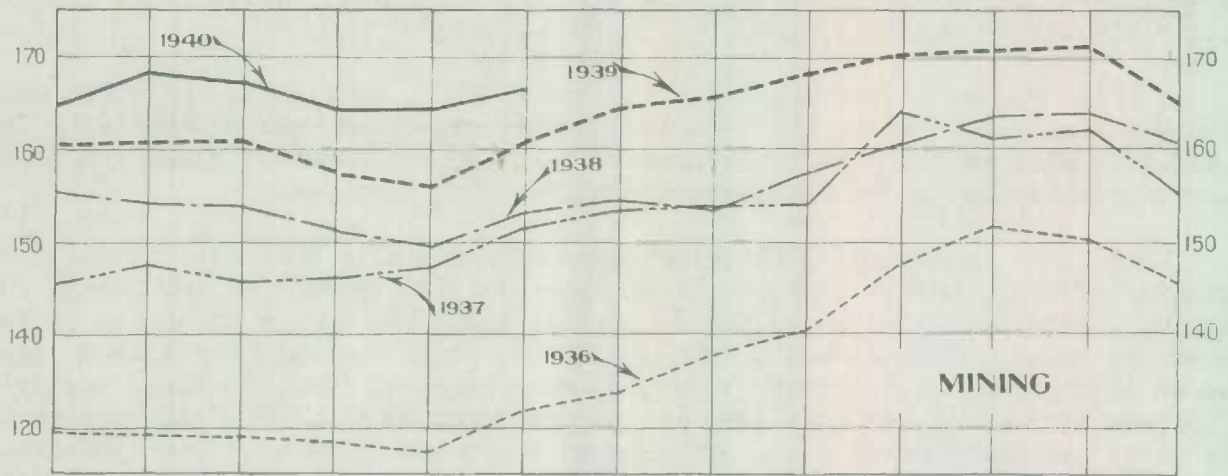
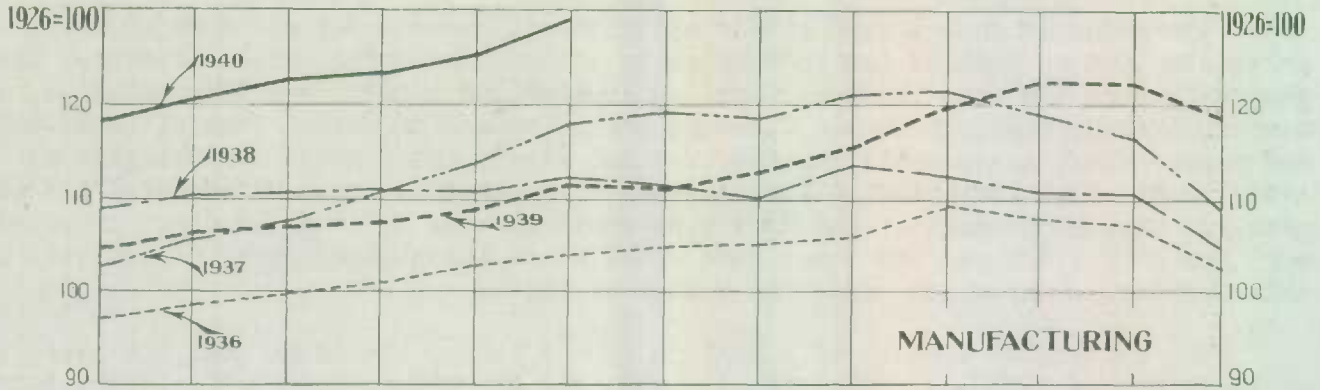
Communications.— Improvement was indicated in the telephone and telegraph divisions; 86 companies and branches in the communications group employed 23,260 workers, or 881 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when the increase in personnel had not been so large.

Transportation.— The trend was decidedly upward in transportation, greater activity being reported in shipping and stevedoring, steam railway operation and local transportation and storage. Data were received from 536 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 109,583 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 107,767 at May 1. Although this increase was not equal to the average recorded at June 1 in the years since 1920, the index, at 90.3, was the highest for that date in any of the years since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further important additions were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,281 employers reported a staff of 109,577 persons, as compared with 82,809 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also larger than that recorded at the beginning of June, 1939.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940



The index of employment in construction as a whole, however, was lower than at June 1 in any of the last three years; this was due to curtailment in road work, while building afforded considerably more employment than in any other June since that of 1931, and railway track work was brisker than at June 1 in either 1939 or 1938.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 600 firms employing 31,515 persons, as compared with 30,560 at May 1. Employment in this group was in much the same volume as at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a larger scale, chiefly as a result of the Royal Visit.

Trade.- Further improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; the increase on the whole was considerably greater than the average percentage gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,109 co-operating establishments reported 136,456 employees, compared with 134,111 in the preceding month. The movement had also been favourable at June 1, 1939, but the index then was four points lower than that of 140.7 at the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 15 showed further substantial improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Between Mar. 11 and Apr. 15, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges fell by 148,518, to 972,695, which was lower than in any preceding month since the end of 1920, when the extended unemployment insurance scheme came into operation. The April, 1940, figure was lower by 671,699 than at Apr. 17, 1939. The percentage of unemployment among insured workers was 6.7 p.c. at Apr. 15, 1940, compared with 7.7 p.c. at Mar. 11, and 11.2 at Apr. 17, 1939.

Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 20, 1940, numbered 880,822, the lowest figure since the record was commenced in 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The United States Department of Labor reported an increase of approximately 240,000 persons in the number employed in non-agricultural industries between April and May, an advance which resulted in an increase of some 1,000,000 employees over the number employed in May, 1939. The changes in employment in May, 1940, as compared with the preceding month were about usual for the season.

In manufacturing, there was a decline of 0.6 p.c.; this was due to seasonal slackening in textiles, apparel and automobile plants, causing losses which more than offset gains in the war material industries and in the seasonally active food and building materials industries. It was noted that the level of employment in the majority of manufacturing industries continued below the recent peak levels of 1937, the exceptions being the war-materials industries.

Based on the average for the three years 1923-25 as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing stood at 99.0 at May 15, 1940, compared with 99.6 in the preceding month, and 93.0 in May, 1939. The latest index for the durable goods industries was 96.4 and for the non-durable goods 101.5. In the same month of last year, the figures were 84.0 and 101.6, respectively.

In the non-manufacturing divisions, there were substantial gains in public and private construction, in transportation, public utilities, trade and in the service industries. Anthracite mines reported an increase of one p.c., and employment in metal mining advanced by 2.3 p.c., as a result of heightened activity due to the war situation. Quarries showed a seasonal expansion in staff; on the other hand, bituminous mines released 1.4 p.c. of their forces.

New York. - The New York State Department of Labor reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of April to the middle of May; the loss was seasonal in character, but was not equal to the average decrease at the same date in the last 25 years. The index, (average 1925-27=100) stood at 88.6 in May, 1940, when there was an increase of about 10 p.c. over May, 1939.

Illinois. - According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,724 employers throughout the State, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 0.8 p.c. in employment between Apr. 15 and May 15; moderate improvement was noted in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions. The index of employment stood at 81.4 in May, 1940, as compared with 76.3 in May, 1939; these index numbers are based on the monthly average in the years, 1925-27, as 100.

TABLE 1.- 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
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	-	-	-	107.5	108.1	106.5	-	-	-	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	103.0	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	115.2	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	115.4	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

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

100.0 7.3 .1 4.3 2.9 29.7 42.7 11.9 5.5 2.6 3.8 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
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6

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

Montreal	14.9	Quebec	1.5	Toronto	13.1	Ottawa	1.4	Hamilton	3.4	Windsor	1.9	Winnipeg	3.7	Vancouver	3.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
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	115.7	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

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

100.0	56.1	2.6	6.6	1.9	9.3	9.3	2.7	11.5
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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	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
MANUFACTURING	56.1	129.2	125.7	111.4	112.3	117.9	103.4	98.4
Animal products - edible	2.5	148.0	137.4	139.0	134.8	137.8	127.2	120.6
Fur and products	.2	120.7	115.9	102.5	103.6	102.5	97.2	99.0
Leather and products	2.0	116.8	122.5	110.1	105.3	117.9	109.5	108.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	113.0	120.5	112.1	109.5	120.2	110.9	112.0
Lumber and products	4.4	97.5	85.8	88.3	86.3	95.2	81.1	75.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	91.6	74.5	80.4	79.2	88.8	74.7	68.1
Furniture	.7	91.6	89.8	83.8	79.9	89.2	80.4	72.4
Other lumber products	1.0	122.9	120.4	117.2	114.2	120.1	102.2	101.6
Musical instruments	.2	62.1	61.5	42.1	45.1	55.2	36.5	27.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	121.1	115.4	112.2	111.5	112.5	107.4	98.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	117.6	112.9	108.2	105.3	111.7	100.6	96.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	110.7	101.6	96.4	94.4	107.1	91.4	86.7
Paper products	1.0	141.6	139.9	128.0	130.8	133.0	117.8	103.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	118.2	118.1	116.5	110.7	110.5	106.7	105.5
Rubber products	1.1	107.5	108.4	107.2	100.8	108.9	96.5	91.3
Textile products	10.6	144.6	144.9	119.4	119.3	128.6	116.4	112.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	157.6	158.2	123.8	126.1	143.5	128.5	127.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	121.6	122.2	94.7	97.8	105.1	89.0	90.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	171.0	171.8	126.3	124.0	149.6	135.8	127.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	511.0	510.7	427.6	432.5	541.4	513.2	512.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	139.4	141.3	121.3	121.2	127.4	121.2	117.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	138.0	136.6	116.0	116.5	120.3	106.8	101.0
Other textile products	1.1	133.8	135.3	113.5	104.2	110.3	102.0	94.3
Tobacco	.7	100.3	134.5	96.0	102.5	99.4	92.7	104.1
Beverages	.8	172.9	171.6	171.8	167.7	154.3	136.8	130.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	191.4	190.4	161.8	161.2	155.7	141.9	131.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	106.0	95.5	94.0	92.9	99.6	86.0	77.9
Electric light and power	1.5	137.5	133.9	126.9	128.0	119.4	113.7	111.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	147.3	143.8	129.1	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1
Iron and steel products	14.0	126.4	122.2	98.1	104.8	111.5	90.9	86.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	158.3	151.6	129.9	130.9	144.1	104.3	104.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.0	132.9	115.7	123.4	129.5	102.7	90.1
Agricultural implements	.6	81.4	77.7	56.2	67.6	75.3	65.5	61.8
Land vehicles	5.9	115.3	112.3	91.9	99.6	104.4	90.8	86.9
Automobiles and parts	2.0	168.0	164.9	143.3	152.6	165.4	139.0	145.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.7	206.2	170.9	71.3	84.5	83.5	61.7	64.2
Heating appliances	.4	132.7	134.8	126.4	130.3	130.0	108.3	97.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	142.5	137.5	106.4	124.2	130.4	86.2	76.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	124.8	122.6	102.4	110.5	123.4	95.5	92.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	132.0	129.6	101.6	101.5	111.1	88.8	83.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	180.5	175.9	155.5	156.8	157.1	130.1	121.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	172.7	165.2	157.7	158.8	153.0	137.6	134.6
Miscellaneous	.5	154.2	156.5	144.5	142.3	138.8	127.9	123.5
LOGGING	2.6	105.2	60.5	97.1	93.6	109.1	94.1	96.0
MINING	6.6	166.7	164.5	160.5	153.3	151.9	132.1	119.2
Coal	2.0	86.4	86.2	82.4	85.5	83.4	83.9	83.2
Metallic ores	3.8	354.9	353.1	342.7	316.6	308.4	252.6	216.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	145.9	135.0	139.7	129.3	143.5	109.5	92.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	87.1	83.8	83.8	84.7	85.6	80.0	79.2
Telegraphs	.5	98.2	90.0	94.8	97.0	98.5	89.5	89.4
Telephones	1.4	84.0	82.1	80.8	81.4	82.1	77.5	76.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	90.3	88.8	86.5	84.9	86.7	85.4	79.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.7	128.7	125.1	115.6	118.1	115.8	111.3
Steam railways	5.2	77.5	77.2	74.1	73.1	76.3	74.5	70.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	91.1	89.1	91.9	97.9	93.1	95.8	83.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	90.5	88.4	115.3	114.5	105.2	87.0	89.9
Building	2.5	68.4	54.0	53.8	54.5	58.7	52.0	54.0
Highway	4.1	126.1	91.7	227.6	223.2	180.3	129.8	145.1
Railway	2.7	79.9	61.4	73.1	72.9	81.7	82.7	72.9
SERVICES	2.7	142.5	138.2	141.8	135.3	129.0	123.0	118.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	135.8	130.4	136.6	128.5	121.2	114.7	113.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	154.3	151.8	150.9	146.1	142.1	135.3	125.1
TRADE	11.5	140.7	138.3	136.6	131.5	131.5	127.1	119.9
Retail	8.6	146.2	143.6	143.1	137.4	138.6	134.5	126.2
Wholesale	2.9	126.7	124.6	119.5	118.0	115.4	110.0	105.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	120.9	114.3	113.1	111.9	114.3	102.0	97.6

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	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
<u>Maritime</u>	All Manufacturing	40.4	129.9	121.8	109.3	111.9	120.5	103.3	102.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5.4	104.7	94.1	83.0	87.2	105.0	92.3	90.8
	Pulp and paper	5.3	166.8	157.8	159.9	138.5	174.0	146.8	147.8
	Textile products	4.6	110.1	110.1	86.1	80.7	92.3	83.6	82.5
	Iron and steel	13.9	144.7	130.2	114.1	126.8	129.1	100.5	104.8
	Other manufactures	11.2	124.7	121.8	112.2	115.8	115.7	106.8	99.6
	Logging	3.5	130.7	75.0	140.6	113.9	163.3	96.2	106.2
	Mining	19.7	113.4	111.7	111.5	113.8	109.1	105.0	106.1
	Communications	2.3	91.8	89.3	89.4	89.7	88.0	86.6	83.2
	Transportation	10.0	75.0	98.3	61.7	64.2	68.2	61.0	60.3
	Construction	12.4	116.2	98.5	132.6	149.0	206.1	147.5	137.6
	Services	1.9	195.3	184.4	177.4	177.4	169.1	164.8	161.6
	Trade	9.8	142.7	138.0	134.1	129.7	127.8	118.6	112.0
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	117.0	112.8	108.4	110.9	122.0	103.4	101.6
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	62.9	133.9	129.8	113.3	115.2	119.3	103.7	97.9
	Lumber products	3.2	101.5	89.2	93.7	99.8	103.1	89.1	83.5
	Pulp and paper	7.8	115.9	108.0	102.8	101.7	108.0	96.1	90.3
	Textile products	18.4	161.6	161.5	133.7	135.2	141.4	124.2	119.2
	Iron and steel	11.1	118.1	113.8	85.6	95.2	102.6	82.9	73.0
	Other manufactures	22.4	137.4	133.6	123.3	121.2	121.5	107.5	103.4
	Logging	3.0	119.6	61.7	118.9	132.2	136.6	138.6	136.1
	Mining	3.7	291.8	283.3	272.9	244.8	260.0	177.3	137.8
	Communications	1.6	79.3	77.9	75.6	76.0	77.4	70.8	70.7
	Transportation	8.3	87.9	82.7	89.9	90.3	85.8	89.1	83.5
	Construction	9.3	82.0	54.3	158.9	148.9	86.3	63.8	60.2
	Services	2.4	124.5	120.7	123.8	121.5	114.0	108.0	102.9
	Trade	8.8	150.3	148.3	143.1	143.0	139.8	135.4	125.8
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	123.0	113.9	121.0	120.4	113.6	99.8	93.8
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	63.6	128.8	126.9	111.7	112.4	118.7	104.0	99.6
	Lumber products	3.7	85.4	73.1	78.9	73.8	83.9	69.5	67.9
	Pulp and paper	6.2	114.6	112.9	108.5	106.8	109.0	99.7	97.2
	Textile products	10.4	130.4	131.0	107.6	106.4	118.4	111.1	108.3
	Iron and steel	19.1	137.3	133.7	108.2	113.1	121.0	97.0	93.2
	Other manufactures	24.2	136.4	137.3	125.4	125.7	128.8	116.8	109.9
	Logging	1.9	103.1	35.1	68.1	61.2	83.7	67.7	71.8
	Mining	5.7	294.6	292.5	285.2	253.3	249.0	215.7	184.1
	Communications	1.8	82.3	78.9	78.2	80.9	82.8	76.5	75.9
	Transportation	6.5	88.4	84.5	82.7	81.6	86.6	82.8	77.2
	Construction	7.2	97.2	74.9	94.2	97.8	112.3	83.3	99.7
	Services	2.5	165.2	161.3	162.8	157.8	148.5	146.5	146.1
	Trade	10.8	146.9	145.0	143.5	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	126.6	121.0	113.6	112.5	118.8	104.7	101.6
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	31.1	115.3	110.7	105.8	104.8	109.8	101.0	94.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	106.7	91.5	110.2	105.6	112.5	90.9	84.8
	Pulp and paper	2.8	102.2	99.4	104.5	98.4	95.9	92.3	89.4
	Textile products	2.5	155.8	156.7	133.3	129.4	143.2	124.1	114.1
	Iron and steel	9.8	86.4	86.5	74.6	79.4	85.9	79.7	76.4
	Other manufactures	13.8	149.5	140.1	139.0	133.8	137.4	127.4	118.7
	Logging	.4	36.6	58.0	33.6	26.8	20.9	17.1	73.5
	Mining	6.6	106.6	106.7	100.0	98.8	94.7	95.3	87.1
	Communications	2.6	94.8	87.7	88.1	91.9	89.9	84.7	86.2
	Transportation	19.6	101.5	96.3	94.4	87.6	92.0	90.7	84.1
	Construction	15.1	89.5	67.1	84.4	81.6	81.5	93.7	89.4
	Services	3.4	127.6	120.9	129.9	116.8	114.6	104.5	93.8
	Trade	21.2	123.5	120.2	120.3	114.2	115.8	113.0	105.5
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	107.4	100.2	101.0	97.0	99.3	97.7	92.2
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	43.5	124.4	117.2	107.8	106.8	112.8	100.3	93.0
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.9	109.4	99.6	96.2	91.0	100.3	88.1	75.4
	Pulp and paper	5.8	127.5	123.1	107.0	100.6	125.0	109.1	103.4
	Textile products	1.2	137.8	139.2	119.8	126.4	131.7	125.5	109.9
	Iron and steel	4.9	123.2	115.3	85.4	93.5	86.8	71.7	70.3
	Other manufactures	16.7	140.0	134.1	127.7	129.7	129.4	118.1	115.1
	Logging	7.2	98.4	87.7	109.8	96.4	110.6	90.4	82.7
	Mining	9.6	111.0	108.7	106.3	113.6	113.5	94.3	88.2
	Communications	3.1	111.2	107.9	115.5	108.6	110.2	104.7	99.8
	Transportation	11.2	92.0	92.6	94.6	93.7	95.2	94.3	87.7
	Construction	9.0	79.3	74.8	81.5	88.7	114.7	115.7	118.9
	Services	3.8	128.5	126.7	133.8	118.3	115.0	103.6	98.1
	Trade	12.6	138.0	136.8	137.4	132.7	133.0	123.1	115.3
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	112.0	107.2	106.6	105.1	112.2	102.2	96.6

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	June 1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.6	124.7	122.2	107.9	109.2	111.8	97.2	90.2
Plant products - edible	4.4	135.3	131.9	128.6	122.4	112.4	111.6	109.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	115.0	115.4	116.0	107.5	107.6	103.6	101.6
Textiles	16.8	143.2	142.1	121.2	121.3	120.9	105.0	98.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.6	126.6	123.6	117.7	118.7	110.4	105.9	102.8
Iron and steel	16.3	114.1	110.0	85.5	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4
Other manufactures	21.2	120.8	118.3	109.7	108.4	115.7	98.7	92.8
Communications	2.3	67.5	66.8	64.5	64.7	65.4	61.6	62.6
Transportation	8.0	92.4	88.7	99.5	98.4	94.6	100.1	93.7
Construction	4.1	45.2	44.8	104.3	91.0	61.9	42.6	38.3
Trade	14.3	145.5	144.0	137.4	135.1	134.4	129.1	120.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	113.5	111.3	108.7	107.3	105.2	93.7	87.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.9	129.9	126.2	104.7	105.6	106.4	98.3	96.3
Leather products	12.9	89.4	95.3	92.2	94.7	104.3	107.0	103.9
Other manufactures	49.0	147.5	139.4	110.3	110.6	107.4	94.2	92.8
Transportation	10.5	126.0	83.6	97.2	100.1	87.8	95.1	94.5
Construction	6.7	101.7	69.7	314.3	98.8	77.9	90.8	110.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	125.6	115.6	124.2	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.3	121.8	119.8	107.2	105.8	107.9	98.8	95.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	120.0	118.6	116.7	113.1	114.1	108.0	102.8
Printing and publishing	8.6	132.8	133.3	125.4	124.1	125.7	116.6	114.3
Textiles	11.2	107.4	107.5	90.4	89.1	95.9	89.3	90.1
Iron and steel	12.9	130.2	125.5	96.4	97.5	98.9	81.7	79.6
Other manufactures	26.4	122.0	119.4	112.8	110.7	111.1	104.3	98.5
Communications	2.3	69.3	67.9	67.4	66.1	67.3	64.2	66.4
Transportation	5.4	102.3	99.3	99.4	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2
Construction	2.5	65.2	58.3	56.0	61.1	66.5	58.7	63.2
Trade	21.0	135.7	134.7	132.0	126.3	129.1	125.3	120.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	119.9	117.9	109.2	106.7	108.7	101.1	97.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.1	109.3	106.3	101.4	97.3	102.6	95.0	89.8
Lumber products	4.0	54.3	50.8	71.4	49.6	66.4	44.1	45.6
Pulp and paper	15.5	102.6	103.6	98.1	94.6	99.5	87.7	93.9
Other manufactures	26.6	134.8	129.1	114.2	116.5	117.8	118.7	102.9
Construction	13.6	143.1	104.1	118.4	121.5	136.0	148.3	156.1
Trade	22.2	147.5	144.4	143.0	139.0	133.8	135.2	121.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	117.9	111.0	109.8	106.3	111.8	108.2	103.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.0	124.7	122.3	104.5	108.2	116.1	95.9	91.2
Textiles	16.6	103.2	102.8	82.5	85.9	92.0	87.0	85.4
Electrical apparatus	9.5	123.5	127.8	104.7	120.0	126.0	103.4	93.7
Iron and steel	33.9	133.6	128.5	109.7	109.6	121.4	87.0	82.2
Other manufactures	23.0	131.9	129.0	117.4	121.4	126.5	113.9	108.9
Construction	3.1	76.7	71.8	56.1	50.6	55.6	54.1	62.7
Trade	9.1	136.4	136.1	131.5	132.0	132.0	130.6	121.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	122.3	120.1	104.6	106.6	114.2	97.6	93.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.9	177.5	172.3	149.2	159.9	166.6	132.5	134.7
Iron and steel	67.7	179.5	174.6	144.4	161.9	170.2	132.1	138.6
Other manufactures	19.2	170.6	164.6	165.4	153.0	153.0	134.1	120.4
Construction	1.9	44.9	39.9	40.8	54.0	57.0	31.8	26.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	160.0	155.2	136.4	146.0	153.1	123.2	123.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.5	107.1	105.5	97.5	99.7	105.8	98.2	93.9
Animal products - edible	5.8	139.7	130.5	134.3	127.6	137.5	121.9	128.1
Printing and publishing	5.6	108.3	104.0	107.8	101.1	98.4	96.6	97.2
Textiles	6.7	159.6	160.3	136.0	137.2	149.8	132.6	118.8
Iron and steel	17.3	82.3	82.7	69.7	78.7	87.2	80.8	75.3
Other manufactures	14.1	121.2	119.1	116.9	114.2	116.2	110.4	106.1
Transportation	9.4	80.7	76.9	76.2	77.6	82.4	74.6	72.1
Construction	3.1	47.8	40.7	32.6	42.3	36.2	40.3	37.6
Trade	30.1	104.2	101.5	102.1	96.8	99.0	97.1	92.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.6	92.4	92.8	96.5	90.9	87.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	43.6	137.7	130.6	116.0	111.2	117.4	106.4	97.1
Lumber products	11.1	108.0	97.8	86.0	69.8	87.3	79.7	68.7
Other manufactures	32.5	151.9	146.2	129.8	130.0	131.2	118.6	110.2
Communications	6.5	111.0	107.7	114.7	107.5	106.7	104.3	99.4
Transportation	13.6	92.5	96.8	97.6	99.0	100.5	101.2	93.7
Construction	5.1	52.7	50.5	42.8	51.4	62.4	63.7	59.8
Services	6.9	130.0	127.8	133.9	116.4	115.5	101.9	98.0
Trade	24.3	142.4	140.7	139.8	135.7	138.2	128.1	120.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	118.6	115.7	109.9	106.4	110.8	103.8	96.5

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.

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