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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(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 EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
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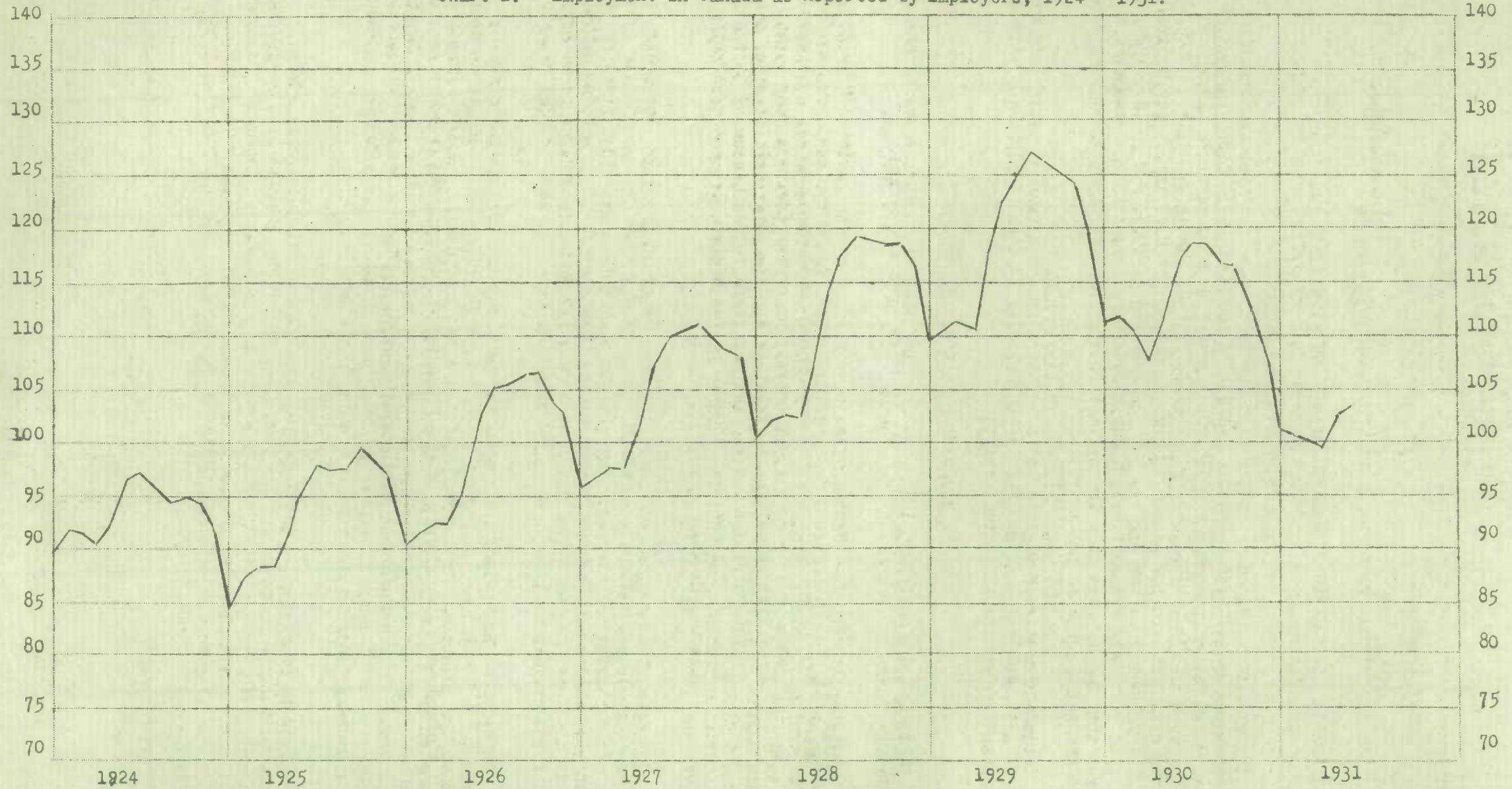
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on 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.

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

Issued June 25, 1931.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of June showed further improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,865 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 940,875 persons, as compared with 927,437 on May 1. This increase of 13,438 persons, or 1.4 p.c., brought the index number to 103.6, as compared with 102.2 in the preceding month and 116.5, 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was less than on the same date in the last four years, but was greater than on June 1 in the preceding years of the record.

Large advances were registered in construction, and transportation, trade, services and communications also reported increases. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining showed curtailment.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Further gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 598 employers with a combined working force of 72,086 persons, as compared with 71,254 on May 1. This increase was considerably less than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was many points higher. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber, fish and textile products), logging, mining, trade and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

Quebec.- Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the trade group. On the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and logging and mining also showed less activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,831 firms employing 277,954 workers on June 1, or 5,597 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further but smaller advance; the index, at 104.2, was lower than on June 1, 1930, when larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,489 co-operating establishments aggregated 386,070 employees, as against 384,622 on May 1. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in logging and mining. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, animal food, building material, mineral product and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services and communications reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but iron and steel factories and trade released employees. The 1,161 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 125,312 persons, as against 121,098 in the preceding month. Larger increases were indicated on June 1, 1930, and the index then was higher.

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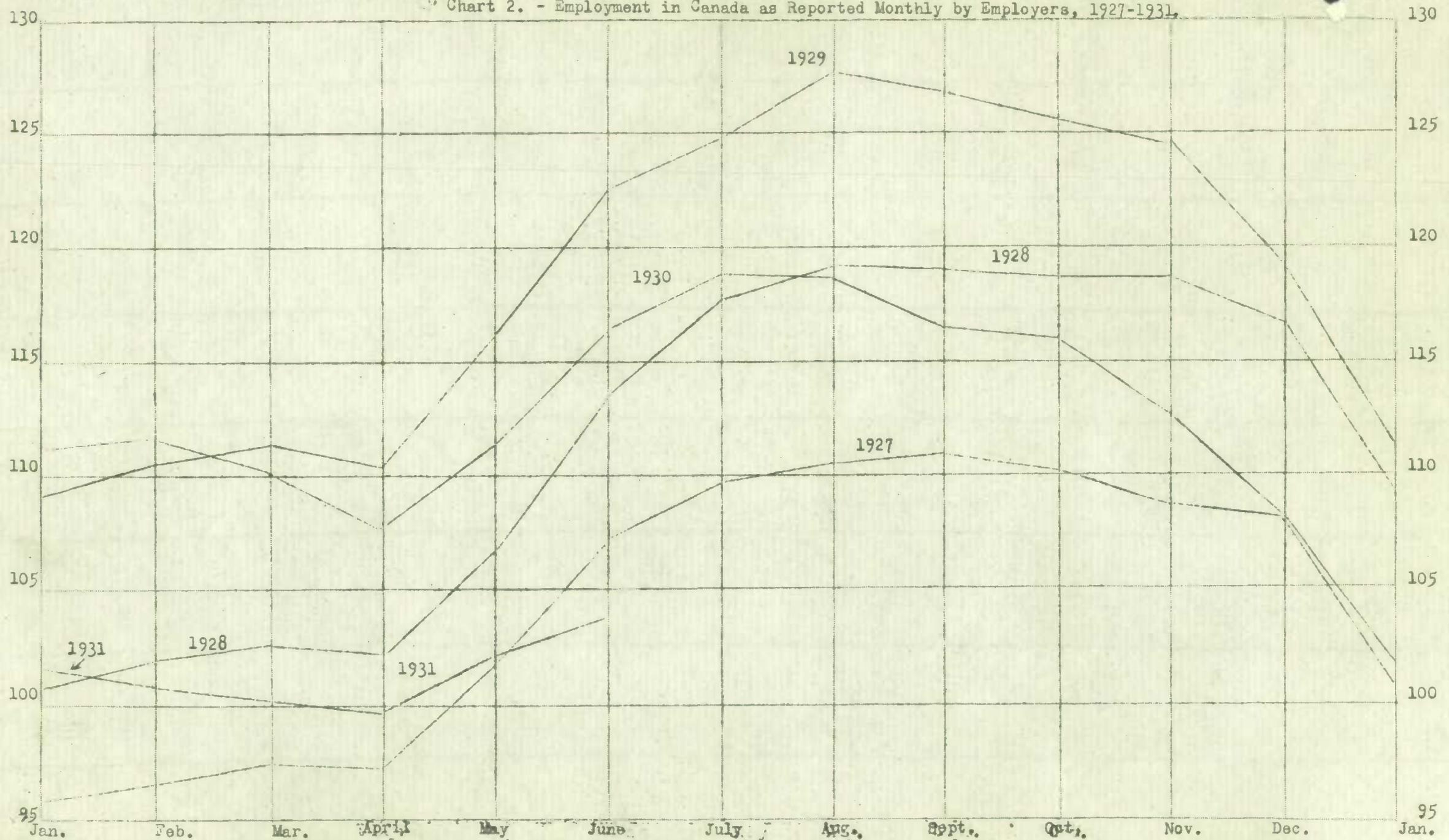
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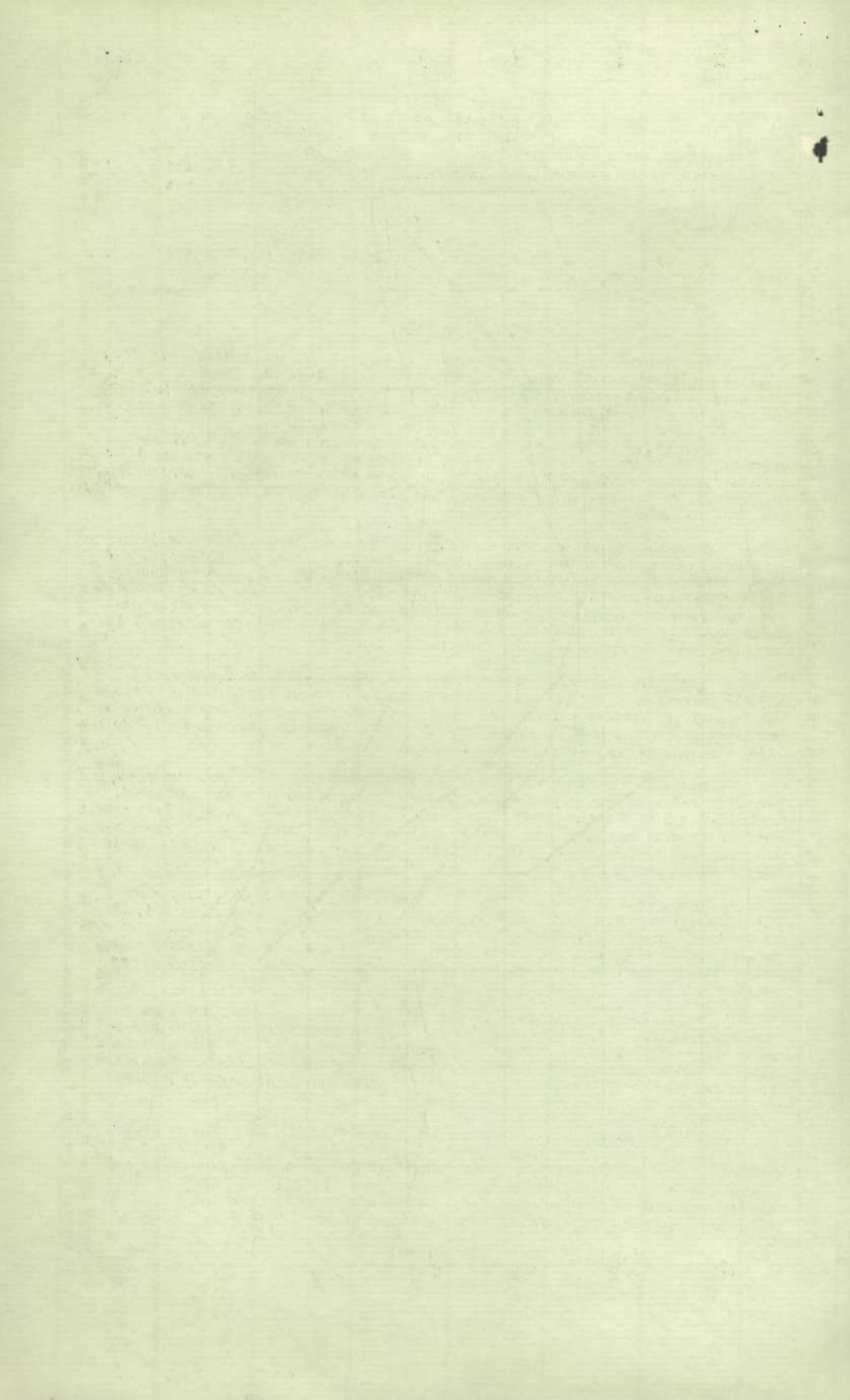
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on 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.



British Columbia.-- An aggregate payroll of 79,453 workers was registered by the 785 reporting employers, who had 78,106 at the beginning of May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1930, when the gains indicated were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but trade and services also afforded heightened employment, while metal works and mining showed curtailment.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1928, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, including the adjacent Border Cities, while in Ottawa there was no general change.

Montreal.-- Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,020 co-operating firms employed 144,625 persons, an increase of 232 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and trade reported increases, but manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker. The index, at 107.1, was lower than in June, 1930.

Quebec.-- Continued, but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 140 establishments having 15,759 workers, as against 13,661 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was a few points lower. Employment as reported by the employers making returns, was in greater volume on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

Toronto.-- Returns were furnished by 1,109 employers in Toronto with 123,216 persons on their payrolls, compared with 124,224 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction and transportation. The index was lower than on June 1, 1930, when general gains had been indicated.

Ottawa.-- Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing released some employees; so that the general situation was unchanged; employment was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an increase had been recorded. A combined working force of 14,457 employees was indicated by the 163 co-operating firms; this was practically the same as in the preceding month.

Hamilton.-- Further reductions in staffs were noted in Hamilton, where 231 employers reported 32,376 workers on their paylists, as compared with 33,698 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but construction also showed a decline. Employment was not so active as on the same date of a year ago, when a smaller contraction was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.-- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, when data were received from 133 firms with 12,293 employees, or 733 less than at the beginning of May. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while construction was rather busier. Smaller losses had been registered on June 1, 1930, and employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.-- An aggregate working force of 30,210 persons was indicated by the 370 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 29,558 employees on May 1. This gain involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then higher. Most of the advance recorded in June of the present year was in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help.

1. The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law of contract. It covers the formation of a contract, the elements of a contract, and the enforceability of a contract. The document also discusses the remedies available for breach of contract.

2. The second part of the document discusses the law of tort. It covers the elements of a tort, the defenses to a tort, and the remedies available for a tort. The document also discusses the law of negligence and the law of intentional torts.

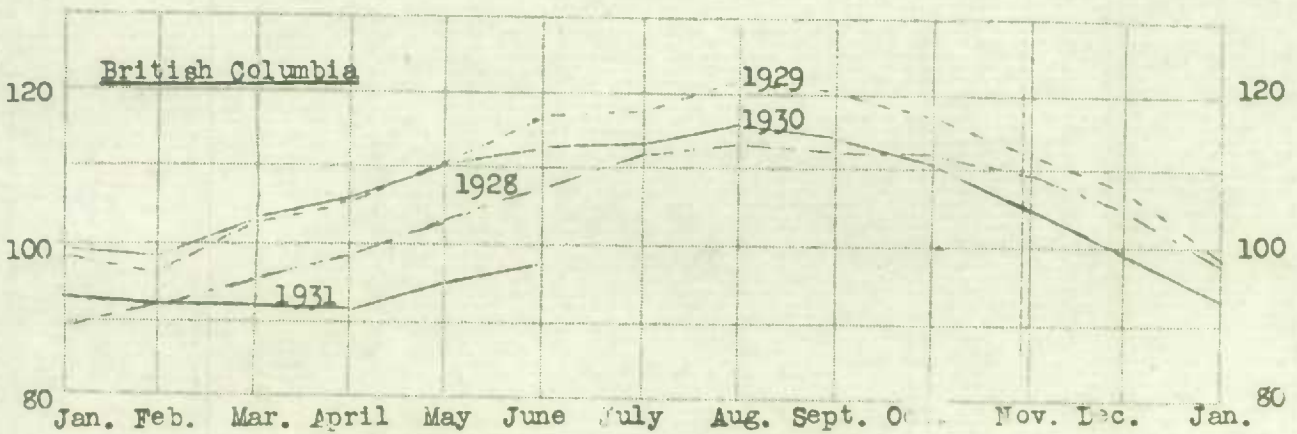
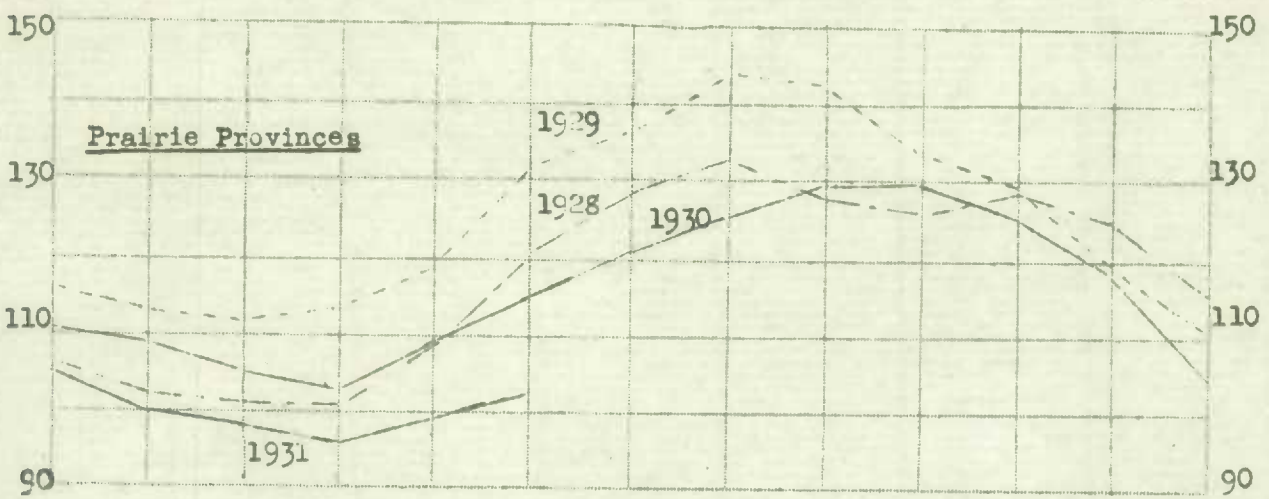
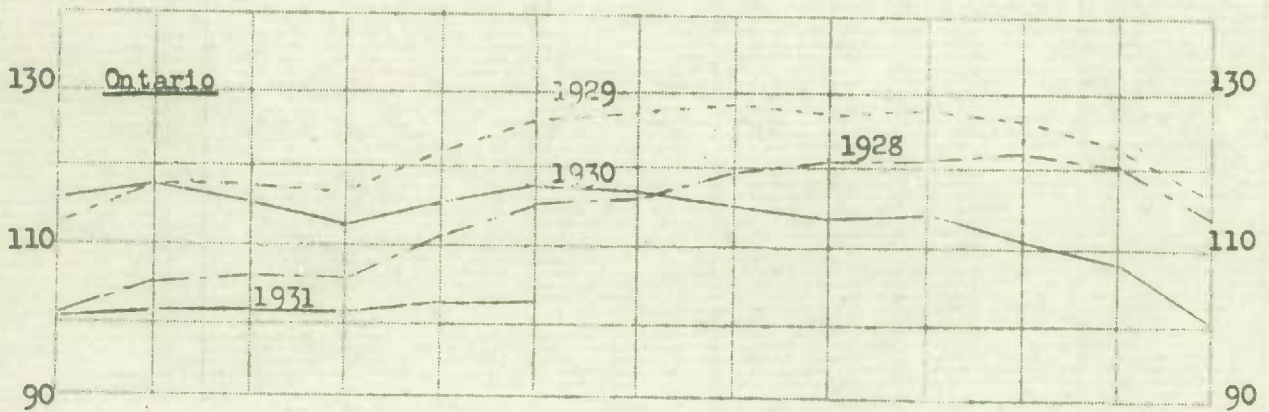
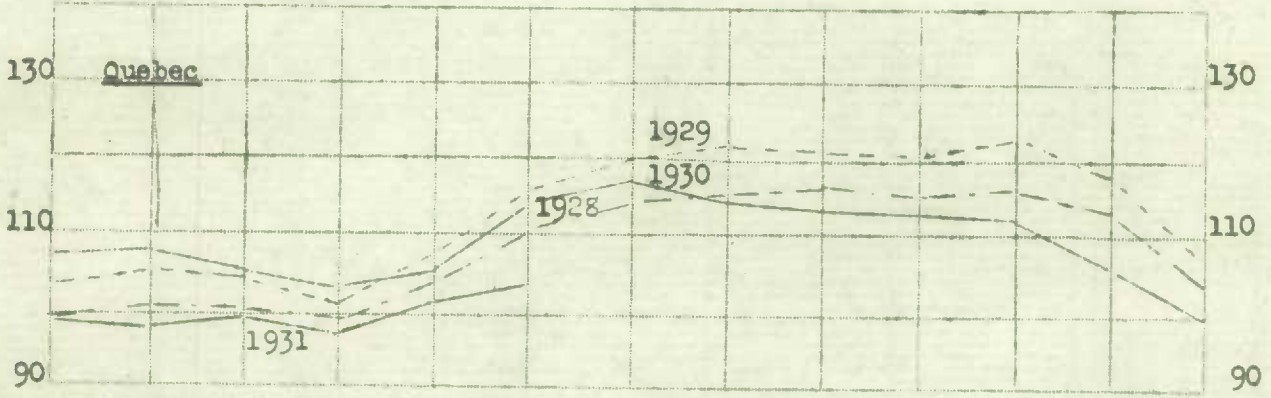
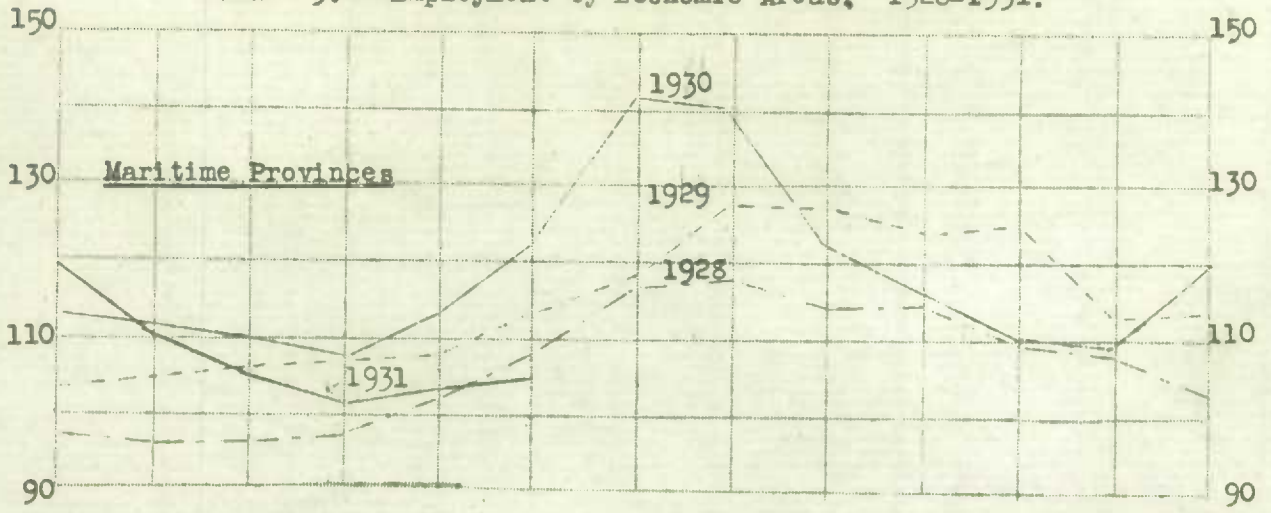
3. The third part of the document discusses the law of property. It covers the elements of a property interest, the defenses to a property interest, and the remedies available for a property interest. The document also discusses the law of real property and the law of personal property.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the law of family. It covers the elements of a family, the defenses to a family, and the remedies available for a family. The document also discusses the law of marriage and the law of divorce.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the law of trusts. It covers the elements of a trust, the defenses to a trust, and the remedies available for a trust. The document also discusses the law of wills and the law of intestacy.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the law of evidence. It covers the elements of evidence, the defenses to evidence, and the remedies available for evidence. The document also discusses the law of procedure and the law of jurisdiction.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1928-1931.



Vancouver.- Manufacturing, trade, communications and transportation reported minor gains in Vancouver, and there were larger increases in construction. Statements were tabulated from 317 employers with 30,840 workers in their employ, as compared with 30,180 on May 1. Practically no change, on the whole, was indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the index was a few points higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Statements were tabulated from 4,767 manufacturers employing 489,837 operatives, as compared with 496,231 in the preceding month. Gains of a seasonal nature were registered in lumber mills, while advances were also made in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, woollen, cotton, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather-using, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1930, when general improvement had been reported in manufacturing.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease, chiefly in Quebec, where river-driving operations in many camps were this season completed earlier than usual. Returns were received from 231 firms employing 14,520 workers, or 837 less than in the preceding month. Increased activity had been indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Mining.- Metallic ore mines were rather busier; employment in the coal fields was practically unchanged, while that in other non-metallic mineral mines showed a falling-off. The operators making returns, numbering 225, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 47,210 persons, as against 47,601 in their last return. Additions to staffs had been noted on the same date in 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 67 companies in the communication division enlarged their staffs from 26,899 persons on May 1 to 27,087 on the date under review. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 346 employers with 114,077 workers on their payrolls, or 2,333 more than on May 1. This increase involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher, than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,127 contractors reported 137,213 employees, as compared with 119,726 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1 in the last three years, but compares favourably with that in earlier years of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were losses in employment in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. Statements were compiled from 276 firms employing 22,766 persons, as compared with 22,269 on May 1. The index in this group was higher on the date under review than at the beginning of June in any other year for which data are available, with the exception of 1929 and 1930.

Trade.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 826 establishments reported 88,165 employees, or 555 more than in their last return. This gain was smaller than that noted on June 1, 1930, when the index was slightly higher. Except for last year and 1929, however, employment as reported by trading establishments was higher on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year on record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

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EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during April showed, on the whole, some further improvement; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.9 on Apr. 27, 1931, as compared with 21.5 on Mar. 23, 1931, and 14.2 on Apr. 28, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,629,971 persons were out of work on June 1, 1931, an increase of 123,034 on the total for May 18, and 854,864 more than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a decline of 0.9 p.c. in May as compared with April, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 46,031 establishments with 4,721,032 employees. Increased employment was shown in May in power, light and water and in dyeing and cleaning, while the remaining groups reported general declines, those in mining, crude petroleum producing, canning and preserving and hotels being most marked. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest losses were in iron and steel and their products, leather, chemicals and allied products, clothing and miscellaneous industries, while improvement was recorded in the food, cotton, woollen, knitting, stone, clay and glass and tobacco groups. The general index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 74.1 in May, 1931, compared with 74.5 in April, 1931, and 87.7 in May, 1930.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York decreased 1.9 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Practically every industrial division covered in the returns shared to some extent in the losses which lowered the index of employment to 75.7; the index is calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The largest reductions were in the clothing industries, but metal and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber and chemical, oil and paint factories also showed considerable curtailment.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,071 representative establishments showed that they employed 179,539 employees in May as compared with 183,018 in April, a decrease of 1.9 p.c. There were large declines in boot and shoe factories, and smaller losses in men's clothing, bread and other bakery, cotton, silk goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, and some other industries, while chemical and allied products, hosiery and knit goods, woollen and rubber footwear plants showed improvement.

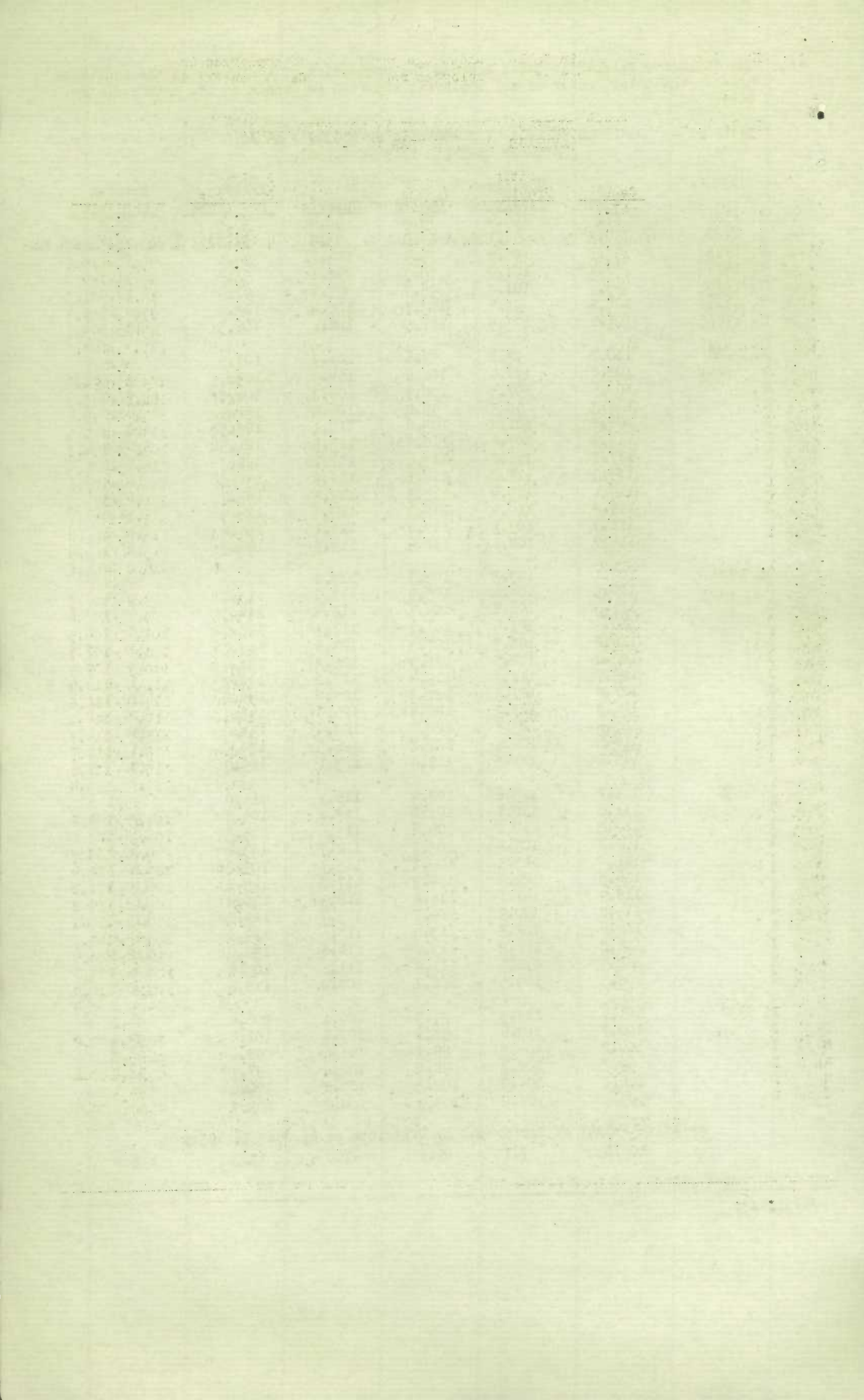
Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 1.6 p.c. and in manufacturing 1.4 p.c., during May as compared with April. The greatest losses were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood products and men's clothing groups, while there were gains in the food, leather, women's clothing, printing and paper, fur and leather and stone, clay, glass industries, and also in trade and building.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market," the index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin stood at 77.9 in April, as compared with 78.2 in March, 1931, and with 93.6 in April, 1930. The metal, wood, printing and publishing groups showed curtailment, but rubber, leather, textile and food factories reported increased activity. Improvement was also indicated in the non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of logging and wholesale trade.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	99.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1931.						
	100.0	7.7	29.6	41.0	13.3	8.4



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June	1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June	1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June	1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June	1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June	1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	103.7	104.2
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	111.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	108.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	108.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.7	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.2	109.4
Jan.	1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb.	1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar.	1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr.	1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	160.9	103.4	110.4
May	1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June	1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb.	1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	103.4
Mar.	1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	103.2
Apr.	1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May	1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June	1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.2	106.9
		Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1931.							
		15.4	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.4	1.3	3.2	3.3

The following table shows the proportion of employees in the various occupations in Canada in 1925.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (AVERAGE CALIBRE YEAR 1925-1930).

Occupation	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945		
1. Agriculture	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
2. Manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
3. Commerce	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Services	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Government	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. Education	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. Health	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8. Transportation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9. Public Administration	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10. Other	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, based on data from the 1925-1930 period.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
June 1, 1921		87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922		90.3	91.1	87.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923		98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924		96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925		95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926		102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927		107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
Jan. 1, 1928		100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1		102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1		102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1		102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1		106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1		113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1		117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1		119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1		119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1		118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1		118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1		116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929		109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1		110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1		111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1		110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1		116.2	119.8	75.8	115.5	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1		122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1		127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1		126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1		125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1		124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1		119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1		111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1		110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1		107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1		111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1		116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1		118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1		116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1		116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1		112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1		108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931		101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1		100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1		100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1		99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1		102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1		103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
		Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1931.								
		100.0	52.1	1.5	5.0	2.9	12.1	14.6	2.4	9.4

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
MANUFACTURING	52.1	99.4	100.7	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9	101.6
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.3	103.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4	109.0
Fur and products	.2	102.9	94.5	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3	101.0
Leather and products	2.0	91.2	93.8	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3	92.3
Lumber and products	4.7	84.0	79.2	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3	110.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	72.1	63.6	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2	115.0
Furniture	.9	101.8	103.9	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6	100.8
Other lumber products	1.2	106.8	108.4	113.3	121.6	113.4	108.5	102.9
Musical instruments	.2	53.4	47.2	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9	95.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	102.2	101.8	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5	93.7
Pulp and paper products	6.3	97.5	98.1	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1	100.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.9	87.3	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1	101.3
Paper products	.8	100.5	100.4	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	110.4	111.6	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1	99.0
Rubber products	1.3	96.8	97.6	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8	97.3
Textile products	8.8	101.3	102.4	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	102.8	102.1	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6	100.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	107.6	108.1	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5	99.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	100.0	103.8	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8	97.0
Other textile products	1.0	90.5	90.8	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.3	98.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	115.1	117.3	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7	101.7
Tobacco	.9	105.7	109.4	113.5	112.8	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.9	128.5	146.4	145.1	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.0	113.3	138.1	186.5	133.8	95.7	99.9
Chemicals and allied products	.9	119.0	121.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2	103.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	111.3	108.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0	105.8
Electric current	1.6	124.2	122.7	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7	99.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	134.7	137.8	158.2	139.0	117.5	105.0	94.5
Iron and steel products	12.7	92.2	98.9	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9	104.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	97.3	110.4	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8	105.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.1	102.3	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6	99.5
Agricultural implements	.3	36.4	42.3	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9	100.9
Land vehicles	6.0	94.3	101.2	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1	106.6
Automobiles and parts	1.5	99.7	110.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6	113.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	87.5	107.6	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3	111.3
Heating appliances	.5	103.5	105.0	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9	101.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	125.4	128.9	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0	102.4
Foundry and machine shops product	.5	90.6	98.7	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5	100.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	92.1	95.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5	100.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	116.6	119.8	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0	95.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	127.0	123.6	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5	101.7
Miscellaneous	.5	108.6	106.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9	100.0
LOGGING	1.5	53.3	55.9	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8	96.4
MINING	5.0	105.3	106.0	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5	96.5
Coal	2.6	92.2	92.3	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8	94.6
Metallic ores	1.7	139.4	137.9	148.8	138.4	126.6	110.9	95.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	97.7	105.8	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.9	105.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	104.7	104.0	119.6	120.9	106.9	103.7	100.4
Telegraphs	.6	106.2	101.5	119.9	126.8	111.5	106.8	102.6
Telephones	2.3	104.3	104.5	119.5	119.3	105.7	102.7	99.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	98.6	96.6	108.0	113.9	108.0	104.8	102.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	121.0	119.1	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.4	100.8
Steam railways	7.7	92.2	90.4	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	101.7	98.1	118.3	120.3	119.8	114.8	124.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.6	121.8	106.6	137.0	144.6	136.8	121.3	114.5
Building	4.8	113.8	106.7	140.8	134.7	118.3	112.4	104.3
Highway	5.7	159.7	135.4	177.2	144.3	142.5	125.0	95.4
Railway	4.1	97.7	82.0	114.8	154.2	144.1	126.8	128.3
SERVICES	2.4	125.9	123.1	134.7	131.1	118.4	105.4	100.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.5	118.3	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5	101.0
Professional	.2	125.2	124.6	126.8	122.5	118.5	107.2	100.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	126.6	129.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8	100.9
TRADE	9.4	124.0	123.3	127.6	126.0	117.7	104.8	96.7
Retail	6.9	130.9	130.3	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5	95.6
Wholesale	2.5	108.5	107.7	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9	98.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.6	102.2	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2	102.2

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on 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 1931	May 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.9	99.2	95.4	114.8	117.4	109.0	112.6	106.0
Lumber products	4.0	70.7	56.3	109.7	111.4	106.5	115.2	115.4
Pulp and paper	5.0	137.9	141.3	167.1	117.1	110.5	120.2	99.4
Textile products	4.3	84.3	74.9	87.4	95.5	93.2	105.6	101.7
Iron and steel	10.9	98.2	106.2	114.1	131.3	112.1	104.3	97.9
Other manufactures	10.7	109.8	98.6	113.1	116.4	113.5	118.9	114.0
Logging	1.6	58.0	49.8	108.8	81.5	71.3	42.3	24.7
Mining	22.2	107.3	106.3	111.3	107.4	109.7	108.1	99.1
Communications	3.3	115.1	114.1	120.0	111.9	106.4	102.0	97.5
Transportation	13.1	83.1	112.2	116.3	90.8	96.7	83.7	103.7
Construction	15.7	144.5	113.7	179.8	140.6	117.3	104.0	73.7
Services	1.5	187.2	178.4	156.6	142.1	94.6	92.2	97.3
Trade	6.7	123.5	116.7	117.7	113.5	105.9	98.9	97.9
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	105.2	104.0	122.4	112.5	107.2	103.5	98.7
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	58.5	103.0	104.0	114.3	116.0	111.8	106.3	101.4
Lumber products	3.8	95.8	89.7	109.8	116.2	110.8	115.6	102.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	91.7	89.4	105.9	110.0	113.5	107.3	102.3
Textile products	13.5	102.8	103.7	103.6	105.6	110.4	108.2	99.3
Iron and steel	1.3	97.0	103.0	117.3	124.1	111.6	103.6	107.5
Other manufactures	22.3	112.7	113.6	124.2	119.4	112.5	104.9	98.2
Logging	2.1	73.4	88.6	119.8	112.5	106.7	125.4	149.6
Mining	1.5	101.3	110.1	140.4	144.0	121.7	116.7	103.5
Communications	2.4	100.3	101.9	115.5	125.1	109.2	106.8	99.6
Transportation	11.7	98.2	91.2	104.2	116.2	111.3	110.0	107.3
Construction	15.1	111.9	96.0	112.4	104.6	100.9	106.9	105.9
Services	2.0	109.1	108.6	110.7	107.0	107.6	100.1	100.8
Trade	6.7	132.8	129.7	137.2	133.1	117.1	106.3	97.1
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	104.3	102.3	114.5	115.9	110.7	107.5	103.7
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	60.9	98.2	100.1	112.7	125.4	114.0	107.2	101.7
Lumber products	5.2	89.7	84.7	110.5	125.5	111.9	112.6	114.2
Pulp and paper	6.8	96.8	99.5	110.2	114.2	110.8	107.3	98.7
Textile products	10.0	101.4	103.6	102.1	111.2	103.1	103.3	98.8
Iron and steel	16.2	89.8	96.5	116.6	141.8	124.9	109.7	104.5
Other manufactures	22.7	106.6	105.8	115.9	121.2	110.8	105.4	97.8
Logging	.8	36.7	32.5	59.4	62.2	57.0	53.2	58.2
Mining	3.4	137.6	135.7	151.3	138.4	134.8	111.9	94.9
Communications	2.9	101.1	101.8	119.5	121.4	105.8	105.4	101.8
Transportation	9.1	101.5	95.1	108.5	114.6	108.5	107.4	101.9
Construction	11.2	129.7	120.0	157.5	158.1	152.1	139.6	116.7
Services	2.4	145.4	144.4	158.6	145.6	123.1	106.7	100.9
Trade	9.3	130.6	130.5	130.5	128.0	114.0	102.7	97.1
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	104.2	103.8	117.8	126.2	115.5	108.1	101.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.7	101.0	104.1	117.5	123.7	114.1	102.9	99.4
Lumber products	2.2	96.2	97.4	138.4	156.1	131.5	126.1	110.6
Pulp and paper	3.1	101.9	101.0	111.7	109.7	121.4	115.5	99.8
Textile products	1.6	98.9	102.5	95.8	120.9	118.2	99.8	87.5
Iron and steel	11.5	91.3	97.7	108.3	118.7	105.7	96.9	99.6
Other manufactures	11.3	115.0	115.1	129.9	128.3	119.4	103.4	98.5
Logging	.1	8.5	14.1	36.8	47.5	32.9	39.5	34.3
Mining	6.2	93.8	94.6	91.9	102.8	98.7	96.5	86.0
Communications	3.3	109.2	103.9	119.0	120.3	108.2	97.5	99.8
Transportation	20.4	100.4	97.2	108.7	121.8	109.3	104.4	94.7
Construction	19.7	108.3	90.0	124.8	188.3	175.3	124.0	137.3
Services	3.3	119.6	109.6	140.5	150.1	140.0	117.5	104.4
Trade	17.3	111.7	113.5	122.4	123.0	113.8	107.5	96.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.3	100.0	115.8	132.4	121.5	106.5	102.8
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	37.5	89.7	90.2	111.7	115.3	106.8	106.1	101.0
Lumber products	10.9	66.1	64.2	100.4	111.8	102.0	101.6	107.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	104.2	107.5	106.6	105.0	99.2	106.3	97.3
Textile products	1.1	107.2	109.9	124.2	121.1	110.6	102.3	98.3
Iron and steel	4.1	85.9	97.1	123.0	116.4	108.7	96.8	99.4
Other manufactures	15.7	111.2	110.2	122.2	122.8	113.6	113.7	95.4
Logging	5.1	58.7	59.1	98.3	117.8	105.6	98.8	107.1
Mining	7.7	76.8	79.8	92.9	102.9	98.6	95.8	97.4
Communications	3.8	116.2	110.5	130.9	116.6	102.9	99.1	101.5
Transportation	14.2	103.0	99.9	108.0	111.2	106.8	106.1	103.8
Construction	19.3	143.9	131.3	147.4	146.3	138.6	119.7	122.7
Services	3.4	106.1	106.0	116.1	116.3	107.4	100.9	98.2
Trade	9.0	114.0	112.1	116.0	118.8	113.5	108.5	96.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	97.9	95.1	113.3	117.5	109.9	105.5	103.5

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.

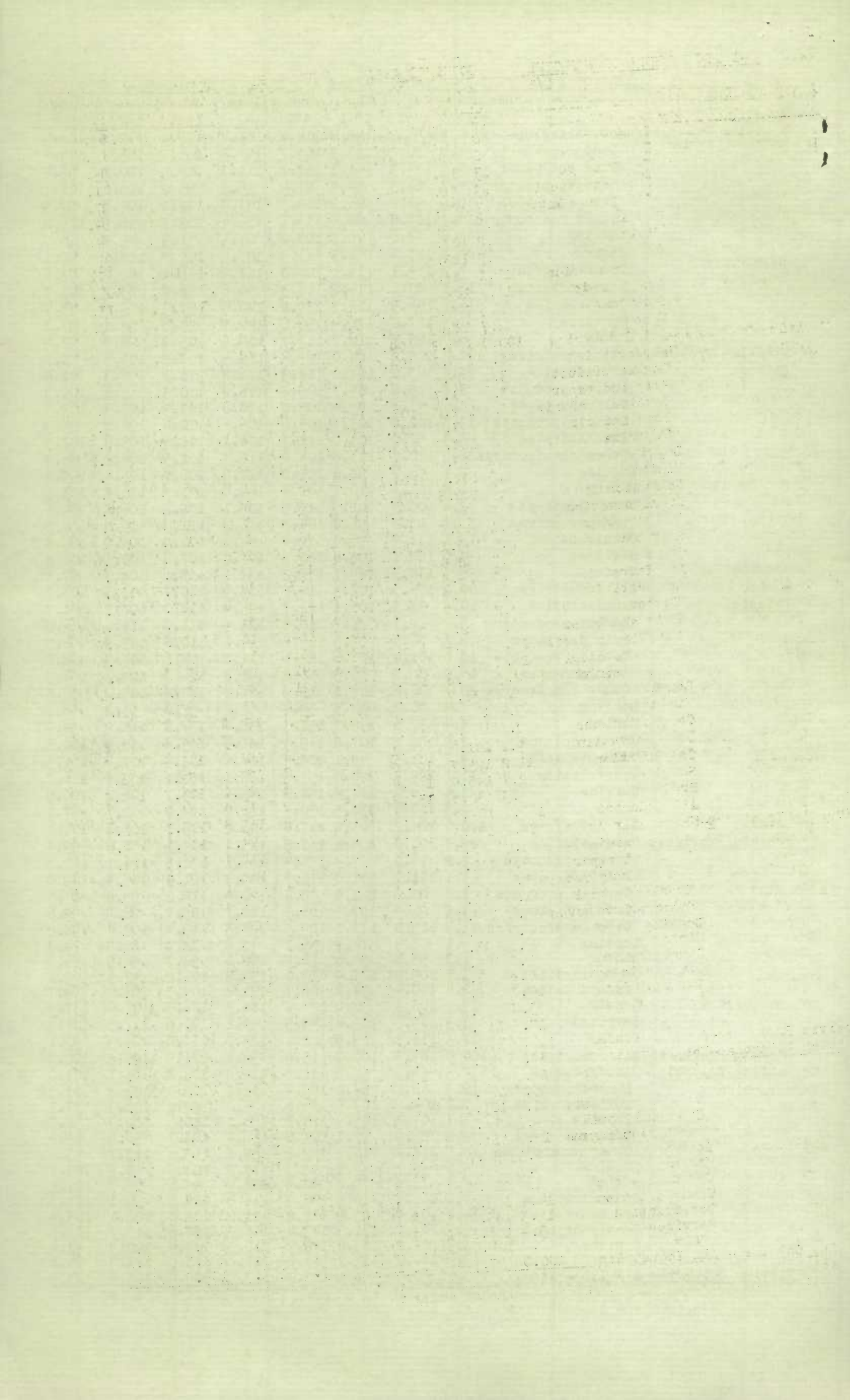


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	62.1	103.7	106.2	115.3	114.7	109.3	103.4	102.7
Plant Products - edible	4.4	113.8	111.5	112.7	106.7	100.2	98.5	97.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	108.2	107.9	113.2	111.6	106.9	101.7	99.5
Textiles	11.9	94.6	96.3	94.9	95.9	105.0	103.6	99.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.3	112.6	112.0	126.4	118.9	111.5	105.1	101.0
Iron and steel	13.1	95.4	103.2	122.3	130.7	116.0	107.4	112.5
Other manufactures	22.8	109.3	111.4	121.0	116.3	109.3	101.6	96.1
Communications	3.3	89.5	91.9	104.1	123.4	110.1	107.7	100.3
Transportation	8.0	107.1	96.5	123.1	132.8	133.4	117.4	133.9
Construction	12.1	111.9	106.4	98.5	134.3	129.3	95.6	101.9
Trade	11.2	131.3	128.7	138.0	130.2	114.2	106.7	96.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.1	107.0	116.6	119.3	109.7	104.5	104.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.7	122.0	121.0	119.5	120.0	120.3	101.8	83.2
Leather products	22.5	129.8	127.9	99.8	102.4	114.8	100.6	50.8
Other manufactures	37.2	117.7	117.2	128.8	129.1	123.5	102.9	101.6
Transportation	9.9	117.6	115.5	119.5	112.8	116.0	119.9	107.4
Construction	14.9	185.4	184.6	159.3	160.4	93.0	118.7	104.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	126.7	125.7	122.3	122.0	117.0	110.9	90.3
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	60.8	102.8	104.5	110.3	117.1	110.6	104.9	99.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	112.7	118.1	115.6	113.1	109.5	104.4	98.4
Printing and publishing	8.9	114.1	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7	102.9	98.3
Textiles	12.1	99.8	105.1	107.3	108.5	99.5	101.6	95.5
Iron and steel	8.8	91.0	95.3	108.3	139.8	125.6	108.3	101.3
Other manufactures	25.3	103.2	102.0	108.5	111.6	109.7	106.2	100.1
Communications	3.8	91.3	93.7	101.2	115.2	99.2	104.0	102.0
Transportation	5.5	130.8	127.4	140.6	142.3	115.7	101.1	102.2
Construction	5.8	124.1	120.3	178.8	154.8	162.2	175.7	117.3
Trade	20.1	128.4	128.9	126.1	124.1	110.8	103.1	97.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	110.3	111.4	118.5	122.1	112.7	107.0	99.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	45.5	104.2	105.8	119.1	122.7	113.0	111.2	104.7
Lumber products	5.4	65.4	65.3	124.7	128.6	82.4	118.0	132.1
Pulp and paper	17.2	103.1	108.2	106.3	112.7	107.7	102.2	96.7
Other manufactures	22.9	122.2	121.5	128.1	129.1	131.7	117.0	99.9
Construction	21.0	215.8	203.8	249.0	207.0	211.4	124.0	146.0
Trade	13.4	112.8	117.3	120.4	113.7	109.6	104.4	96.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	123.4	123.4	130.4	127.8	118.4	111.5	105.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	75.1	94.2	97.1	113.1	130.5	106.1	104.1	101.0
Textiles	17.2	83.5	84.8	89.7	100.8	92.4	98.5	100.3
Electrical apparatus	10.3	108.8	111.9	123.7	142.1	114.5	98.7	93.3
Iron and steel	26.0	85.4	93.4	122.3	151.8	115.7	110.0	105.2
Other manufactures	21.6	106.1	107.5	117.1	122.0	106.3	102.5	98.9
Construction	10.6	227.2	259.1	203.1	235.9	122.5	139.2	109.0
Trade	6.9	116.2	118.1	127.4	128.2	123.4	100.4	97.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.9	108.0	118.0	133.1	109.0	105.5	101.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	80.6	98.1	106.8	146.8	168.9	151.2	96.2	113.5
Iron and steel	61.0	92.6	103.8	148.4	174.0	156.5	91.9	117.3
Other manufactures	19.6	120.4	118.7	140.3	148.8	133.9	114.3	100.7
Construction	4.5	68.5	57.7	167.0	184.5	132.5	114.1	95.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	99.5	105.5	149.4	168.3	147.3	98.5	111.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.7	102.9	101.7	120.5	121.8	113.1	101.5	98.4
Animal products - edible	4.5	107.9	101.0	108.4	107.6	99.2	94.4	93.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	100.5	103.0	109.2	106.7	104.9	102.6	96.9
Printing and publishing	7.6	106.1	105.3	119.1	115.8	109.1	105.2	97.8
Textiles	5.5	100.5	104.8	104.9	114.0	109.7	97.1	98.7
Other manufactures	17.5	101.8	99.2	132.3	134.0	122.5	103.1	100.3
Transportation	5.6	86.0	84.7	91.5	98.9	103.5	99.5	99.7
Construction	6.7	75.9	54.9	52.1	60.4	79.8	66.9	126.8
Trade	38.6	100.2	102.3	106.9	112.1	115.1	107.6	95.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.8	97.1	107.1	111.5	110.7	101.3	99.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	35.5	98.0	96.8	109.1	107.9	105.2	101.8	96.6
Lumber products	6.6	55.7	57.6	79.3	91.4	90.9	94.1	101.4
Other manufactures	28.9	118.5	116.4	124.6	116.9	113.4	106.3	93.7
Communications	8.1	112.7	110.0	130.4	112.1	103.3	95.7	101.7
Transportation	15.9	105.7	105.2	109.7	110.6	104.9	110.4	105.8
Construction	14.4	120.8	108.7	85.4	99.3	116.0	98.7	110.6
Services	5.8	99.8	102.6	111.1	113.7	109.1	102.8	98.9
Trade	20.2	117.3	115.9	118.3	120.8	114.4	110.0	95.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.6	110.8	110.9	107.4	107.7	99.7

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.

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