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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
OCTOBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1934

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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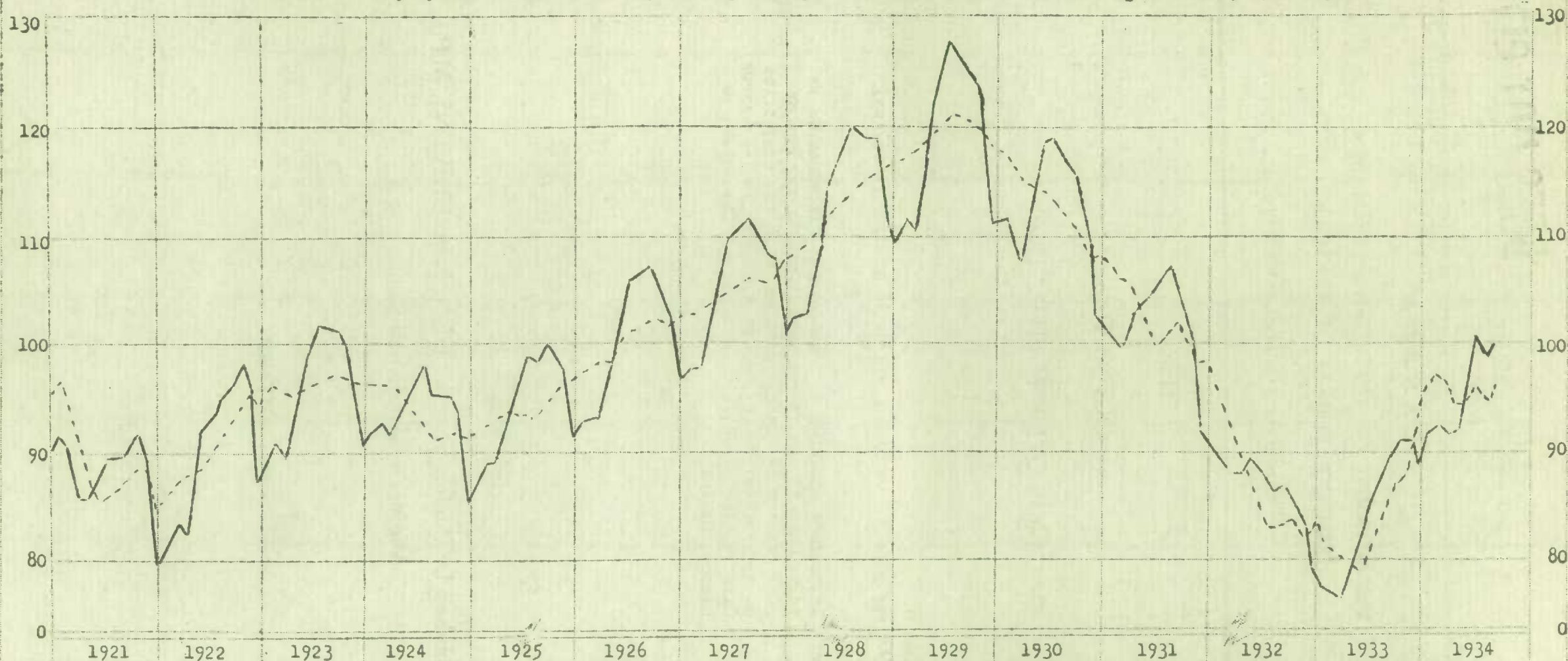
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 last decade.



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

Issued Oct. 27, 1934.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a considerable increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,864 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,486 persons, as compared with 923,078 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction, so that the substantial gain this year is particularly important. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 100.0 on Oct. 1, 1934, compared with 98.8 on Sept. 1, 1934, and 90.4 on Oct. 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding feature of the Oct. 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in bush operations, which directly provided work for over 7,600 persons among the co-operating firms, an increase that in the fourteen Octobers for which statistics are available has only once been exceeded (viz., in 1929). Mining showed the greatest Oct. 1 gain on record; transportation, building construction and trade also reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. A slight advance occurred on the whole in manufacturing, being the ninth consecutive gain since the opening of the year. On the other hand, communications, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants released a large number of persons as the active season drew to a close.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in British Columbia showed a moderate decrease, while the tendency in the remaining economic areas was favourable, the largest advances taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

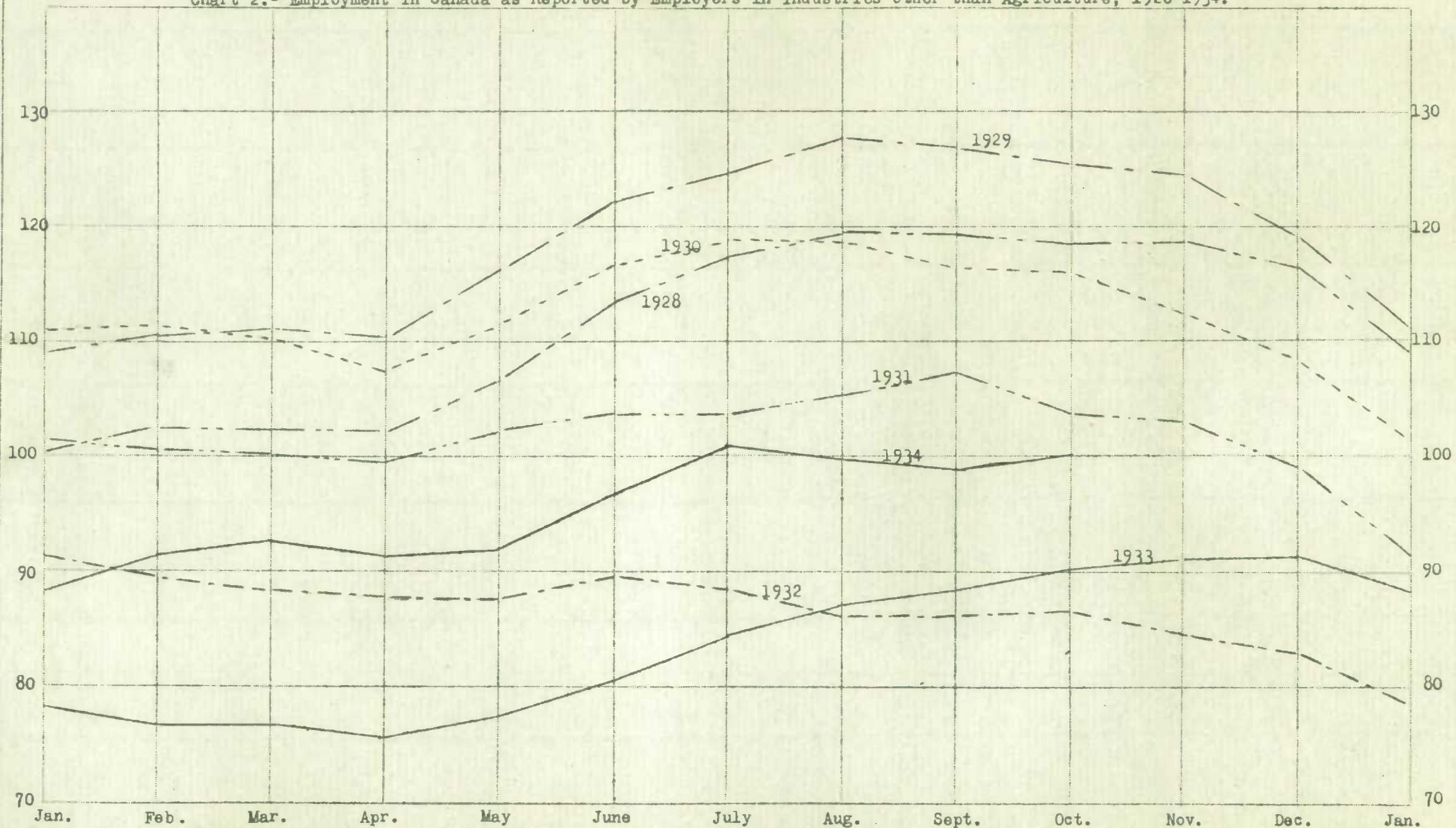
Maritime Provinces.- A further increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 610 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,147 persons on Sept. 1, to 73,015 at the beginning of October. This was the sixth consecutive monthly advance recorded since April 1; it compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date of last year, when the index, at 90.9, was over twelve points lower than that on Oct. 1, 1934, viz., 103.1. Manufacturing, as a whole, (mainly of lumber products), railway construction and services reported decreases as compared with the preceding month, but there were gains in logging, coal-mining, shipping, building and highway construction, and also in vegetable food factories.

Quebec.- For the sixth consecutive month, activity advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, railway transportation, shipping, laundering and dry-cleaning and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, building, highway and railway construction, mining and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants were slacker, while vegetable food, fur, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments recorded improvement. Statistics were compiled from 2,127 firms in Quebec with 262,706 workers, compared with 261,078 at the beginning of September. A more extensive advance had been noted on Oct. 1, 1933, but the index then was lower.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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.





Ontario.- The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 3,899 employers of 398,349 persons, or 5,317 more than at the beginning of September. A rather larger gain over the preceding month had been reported on Oct. 1, 1933, when the index, at 89.6, was considerably lower than that at the latest date, viz., 104.8. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly in textile and canning factories), logging, mining, building construction and retail trade showed heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, while employment declined in iron and steel plants, transportation, highway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade, construction and mining, while services were seasonally quieter. Within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and non-metallic mineral plants showed heightened activity, but lumber mills were slacker. The additions to staffs in mining were especially noteworthy. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,309 firms with an aggregate working force of 120,211 employees, compared with 116,888 on Sept. 1. A much larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1933, when it was due to a considerable extent to unemployment relief undertakings; the index was then three points higher than the 95.7 of the latest date.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish and fruit canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining, construction and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, lumber mills also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 918 employers, whose payrolls declined from 79,933 persons on Sept. 1, to 79,205 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much greater scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1933, and the index then, at 85.6, was lower by nearly ten points than the 95.4 on the date under review.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa practically no general change took place.

Montreal.- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,229 co-operating establishments employed 129,092 persons, or 491 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, shipping and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable foods, textiles and non-ferrous metals indicated considerable expansion, while leather, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants were slacker; construction also released workers. Much larger advances on the whole had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 346 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 167 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,845 on their paylists at the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and shipping and manufactures were also slacker. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1933, when a smaller decrease had been reported.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,309 firms employing 116,540 persons, compared with 113,802 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing groups, and trade also absorbed many more workers. On the other hand, transportation and services were slacker. Rather larger additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 96.5 at the latest date, being 5.6 points higher.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and trade showed small gains. The forces of the 163 employers furnishing data aggregated 12,903 workers, or 24 fewer than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than on the same date in 1933, when a slight increase had been indicated.



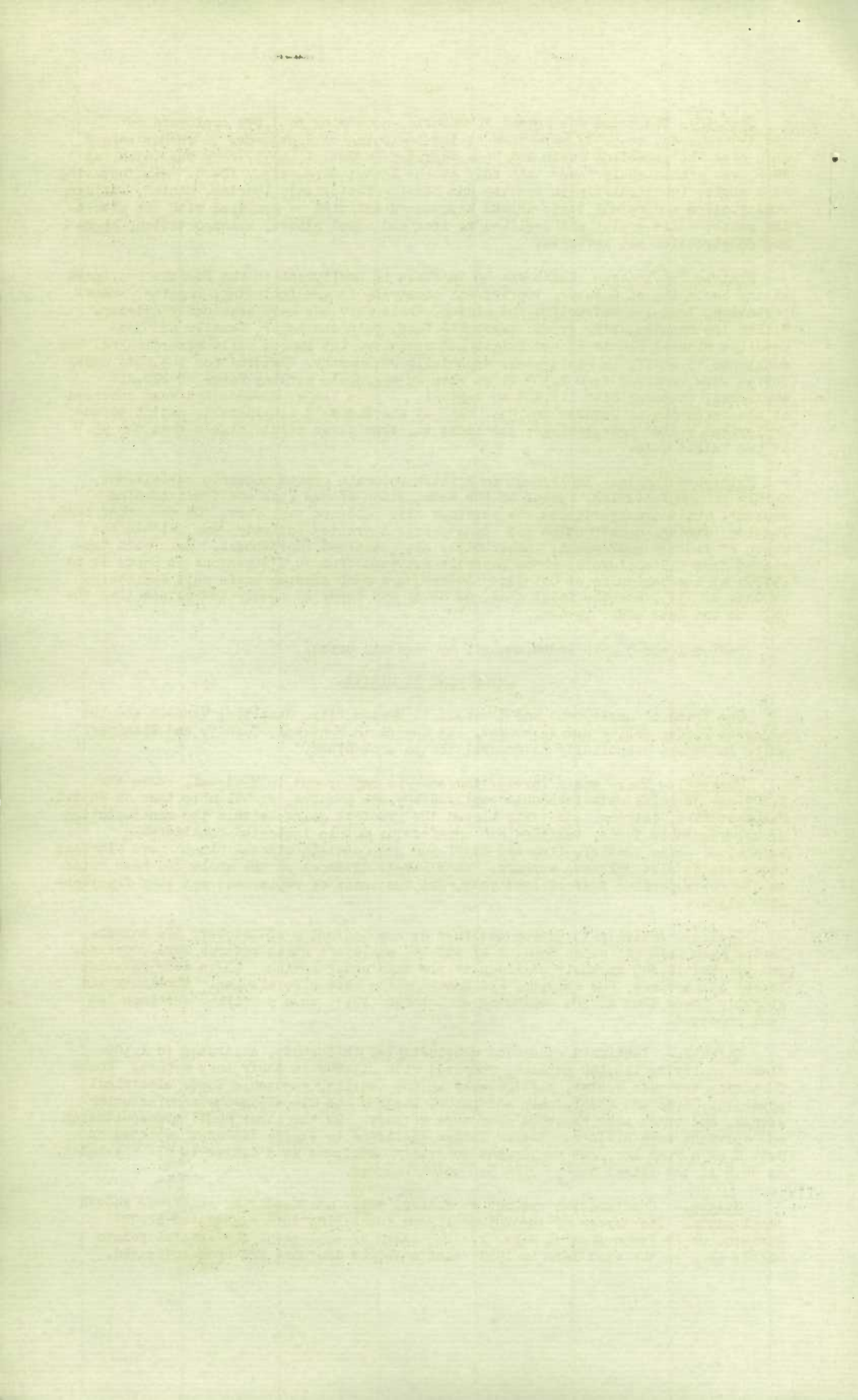
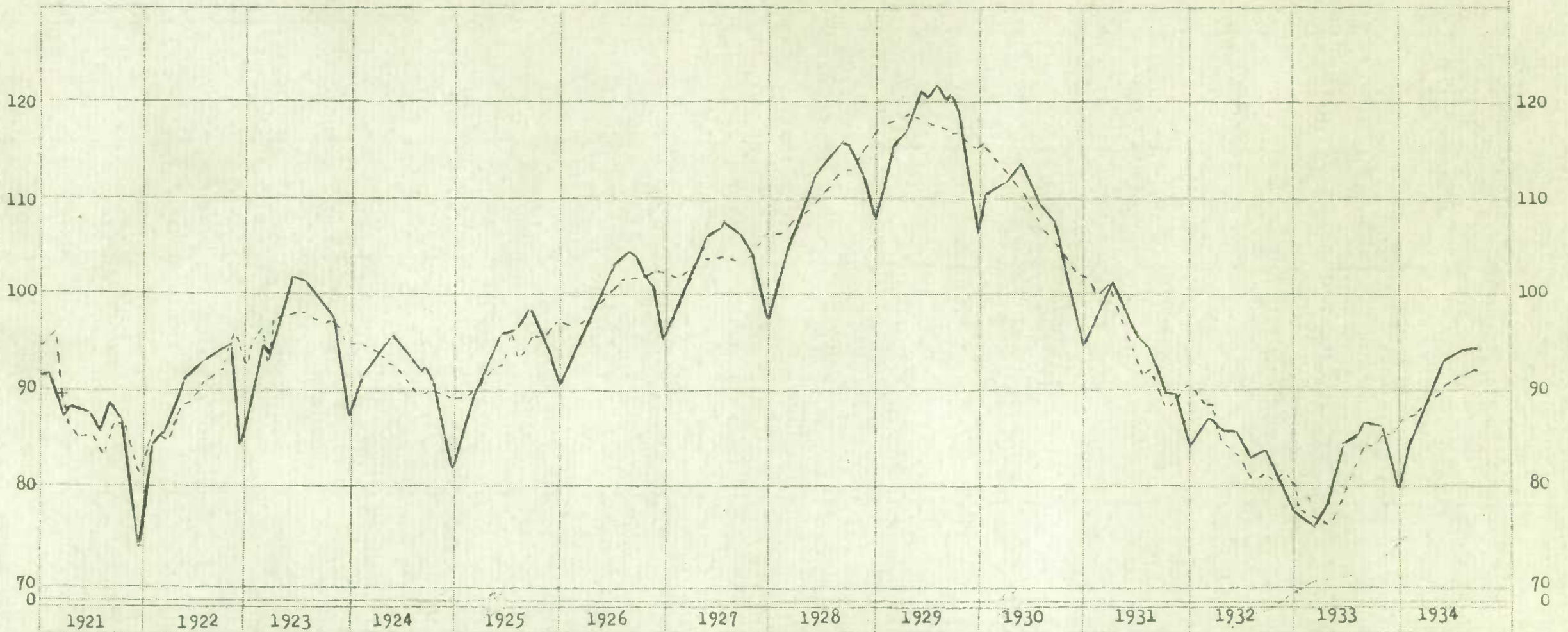




Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 last decade.





Hamilton.- A moderate falling-off occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were small declines of a general character. The non-manufacturing industries showed, on the whole, only minor changes, except that trade was rather busier. Statements were tabulated from 260 firms with 26,875 employees, compared with 27,000 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was lower, a much larger reduction on the month having then been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decline in the number employed in the Border Cities, chiefly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and fifty-seven establishments employed 11,671 workers, as against 12,227 on Sept. 1. An increase had been noted on Oct. 1, 1933, when employment was in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was indicated in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 427 co-operating firms employed 36,764 workers, or 491 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and trade were more active, while road construction and transportation reported curtailment. The situation at the beginning of October a year ago had remained practically the same as in the month before, and the index then was a few points lower, standing at 82.3, as compared with 86.5 on Oct. 1, 1934.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since Jan. 1, according to 381 employers with 28,397 persons on their payrolls, compared with 28,790 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported little general change, but there was a falling-off in communications and transportation. A similar reduction on the whole had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1933, when the index stood at 85.9, as compared with 90.5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further slight advance in factory employment on Oct. 1, when the 5,288 co-operating establishments reported 471,930 operatives, or 407 more than on Sept. 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in clay, glass and stone, rubber, fish-preserving, sawmilling, and iron and steel plants, while the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products was also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and beverage, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous manufactures afforded augmented employment.

The slight increase noted, on the whole, on Oct. 1 continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 72,200 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,200 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 80.0 on Jan. 1 to 94.4 at the beginning of October, or by 18 p.c. The period of expansion in 1933 was shorter by a month, and the index, at 86.7 on Oct. 1, though 16.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1933, was 8.9 p.c. lower than at the latest date.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 271 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 7,619 workers to 31,272 on Oct. 1. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1933, or of any other year of the record except 1929, while the index, at 113.4 on Oct. 1, 1934, was only once exceeded on that date in the last thirteen years, viz., by that of 117.1 indicated at the beginning of October, 1929.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in coal-mining, particularly in the Prairie Provinces; there was also an increase in metallic ore mining, but the extraction of non-metallic minerals afforded less employment. The working forces of the 303 reporting mine operators aggregated 53,904 persons, compared with 51,401 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain exceeded that noted on Oct. 1 in any earlier year of the record. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date of 1933, or indeed, of any other year since 1920, except 1929 and 1930.

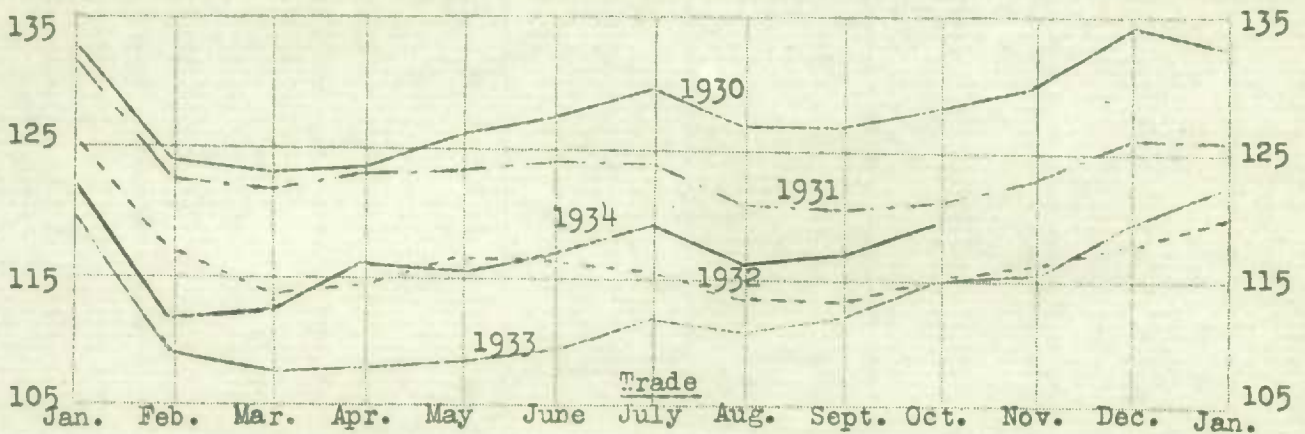
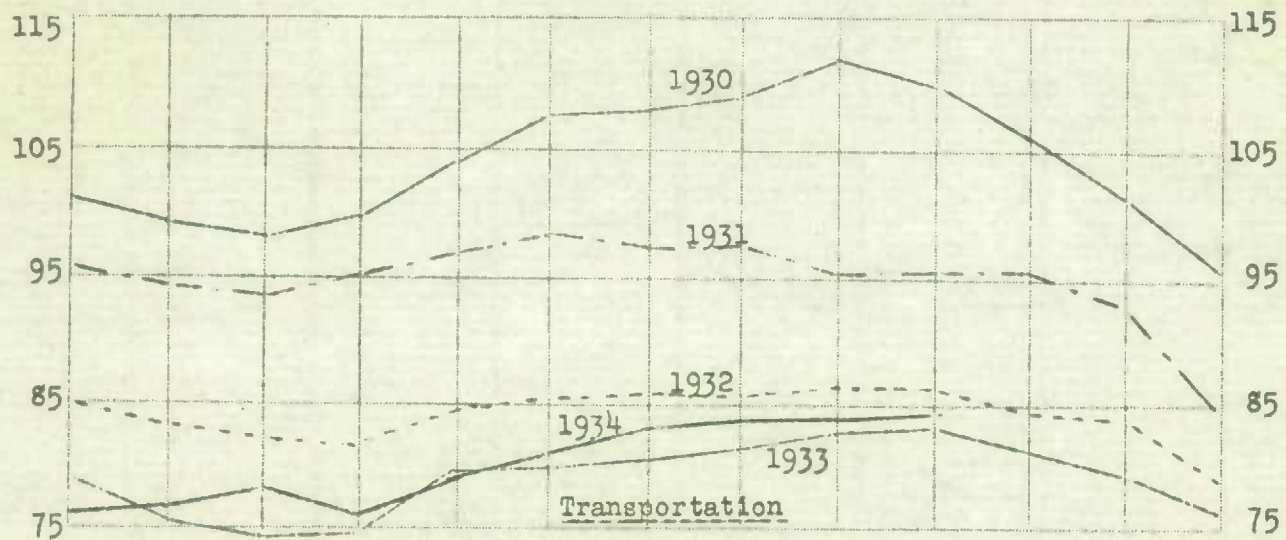
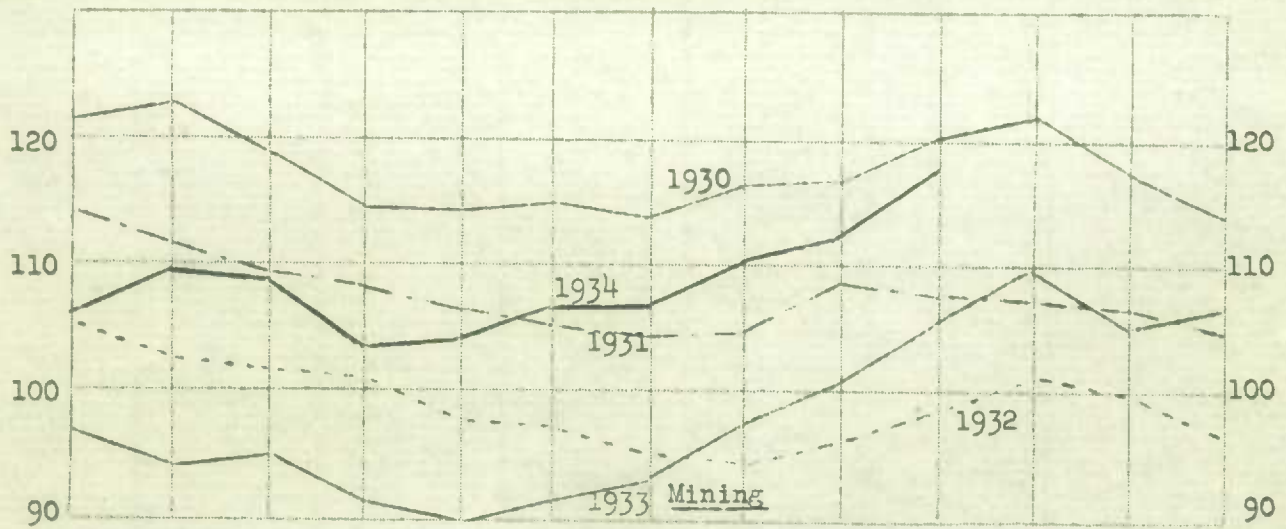
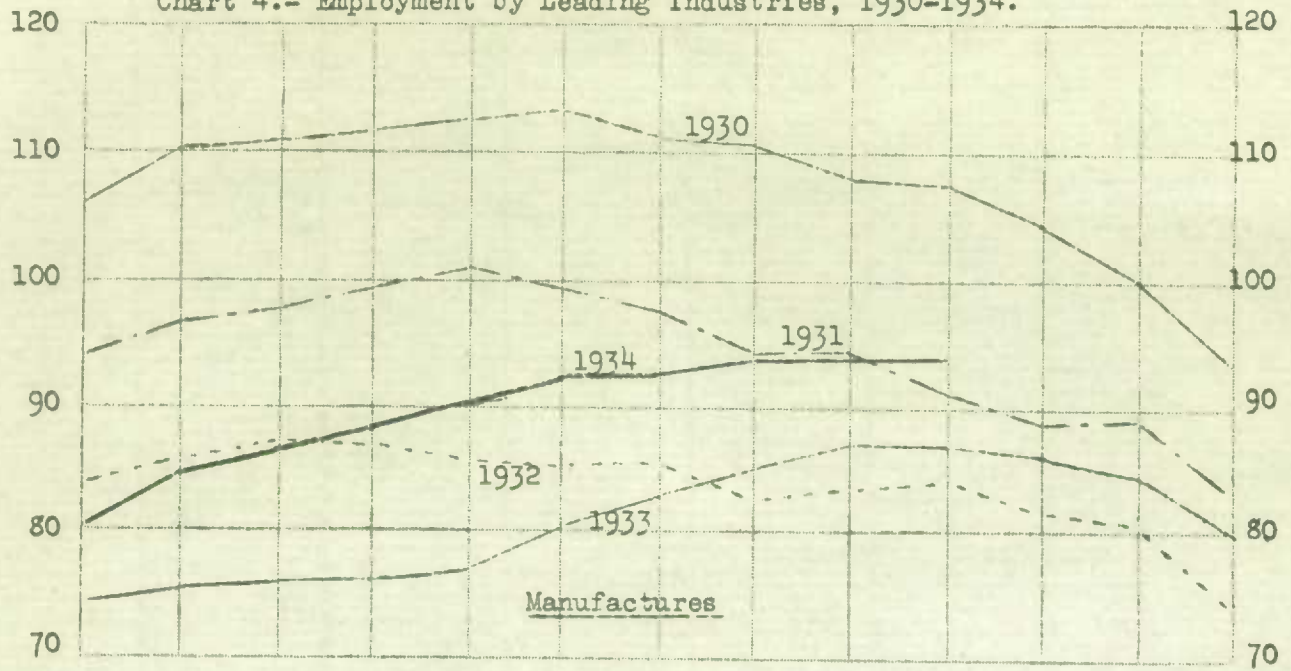
Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,513 employees, compared with 21,841 on Sept. 1. The index was slightly lower than on the same date in 1933, when losses were also recorded.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and longshore work afforded more employment; statistics were received from 389 employers in the transportation group, with 100,156 persons on their staffs, as against 98,699 in their last return. Activity in the transportation division as a whole was slightly greater than on Oct. 1, 1933, when a smaller increase had been reported.





Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.







Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in highway and railway construction at the beginning of October, but building construction showed greater activity, particularly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. A combined force of 136,950 workers was employed by the 1,040 co-operating contractors, who had 138,517 on their payrolls in the preceding month. An increase, on the whole, had been recorded on Oct. 1 of a year ago, mainly due to unemployment relief projects; the number then engaged in the construction industries, however, was smaller, the index in all three divisions being lower than on the date under review.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services, but this was partly offset by a small increase in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 428 firms whose returns were received totalled 24,660 workers on Oct. 1, as compared with 26,527 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller proportion of the payrolls, but the index was then lower.

Trade.- There was a further increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,061 trading establishments reported 93,101 employees, compared with 90,917 in the preceding month. This advance was not quite so large as that recorded on Oct. 1, of 1933, but exceeded that noted at the beginning of any other October for which statistics are available. The index, at 120.0, was five points higher than on the same date a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was some improvement during August in employment among insured workpeople, but the total numbers unemployed, insured and uninsured, showed a slight increase as compared with a month earlier, owing to the registration for employment of juveniles who had left school at the end of July. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage as unemployed on Aug. 20, 1934, was 16.6, as compared with 16.8 on July 23, 1934, and 19.1 on Aug. 21, 1933. Recent press reports state that 2,082,000 persons were registered as unemployed on Sept. 24, 1934, while the number estimated as in employment was approximately 10,233,000. This figure is higher than at any time since November, 1929, and even higher than the average of 10,220,000 for that year of relative prosperity. The highest recorded number of insured workers in employment was 10,316,000 in September, 1929; the lowest during the past ten years was 9,144,000 in September, 1932; so that in two years industry has almost recovered to its pre-crisis level, though this takes no account of the increase in population. The present figure shows an increase of 352,000 as compared with a year ago, and of 63,000 as compared with the end of August.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of 1.3 p.c. in factory employment in September as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 71.3, or 2.4 p.c. higher than in September, 1933. The stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, fur, rubber and leather, (excluding boots and shoes.), pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing and millinery and food industries reported considerable increases. On the other hand, textile factories were slacker, partly as a result of industrial disputes.

WISCONSIN.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 82.4 in August, 1934, as compared with 85.7 in July, 1934, and 77.5 in August, 1933. Gains were indicated in the stone and allied industries, in wood, leather, paper, printing and publishing and textile factories and in wholesale trade, light and power and cleaning establishments. On the other hand, the metal, rubber, food and some other groups reported curtailment.







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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
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
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1934.  
100.0                      7.8                      28.1                      42.7                      12.9                      8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for 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
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
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	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
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	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1934.

13.8      1.4      12.5      1.4      2.9      1.3      3.9      3.0

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 for 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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.3	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
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	121.3	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
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.3	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.3
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	123.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.3	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	53.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	73.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.3	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	73.2	111.5	111.3
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	83.4	113.8	111.3
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	103.3	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	83.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	103.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	73.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	30.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1934.

100.0	50.6	3.3	5.8	2.3	10.7	14.7	2.6	10.0
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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 for the date under review.





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	50.6	94.4	94.3	86.7	84.1	91.8	107.8	120.2
Animal products - edible	2.3	113.9	125.9	109.2	109.7	102.8	111.7	117.1
Fur and products	.2	89.6	81.9	99.5	88.6	91.2	107.5	103.1
Leather and products	2.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	90.6	92.0	86.7	97.7
Boots and shoes	1.5	103.0	105.2	107.5	97.4	100.7	88.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.0	71.8	74.2	63.9	58.1	72.9	92.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	63.9	68.9	54.4	46.6	60.6	83.4	114.7
Furniture	.7	76.9	72.3	71.7	72.9	98.2	110.1	125.4
Other lumber products	1.0	92.6	92.2	87.6	82.2	90.6	106.2	115.8
Musical instruments	.1	50.4	48.0	29.8	48.5	66.4	73.3	101.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	135.0	125.3	119.6	121.0	116.5	143.1	134.8
Pulp and paper products	6.1	95.0	94.4	88.0	87.3	96.9	108.6	114.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.3	86.4	76.8	73.4	86.6	104.4	111.9
Paper products	.9	106.8	105.2	100.8	99.7	99.5	109.8	116.8
Printing and publishing	2.5	102.5	101.4	98.6	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3
Rubber products	1.2	91.8	94.3	86.2	81.0	94.4	107.9	137.2
Textile products	10.0	109.4	108.1	104.5	98.6	96.2	99.3	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	121.4	122.6	114.3	105.0	95.3	92.8	102.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.3	90.3	81.2	75.7	75.1	84.3	96.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	117.4	119.3	125.8	109.8	99.1	86.3	98.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	467.9	469.7	413.3	378.5	330.8	293.0	217.0
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	115.0	114.0	118.2	110.0	105.7	104.9	115.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	100.8	96.1	93.5	92.1	95.4	106.9	107.6
Other textile products	1.0	91.6	91.7	86.9	80.9	86.8	89.4	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	114.8	114.0	117.0	115.2	111.6	128.0	128.2
Tobacco	.9	105.9	103.7	111.5	109.8	102.7	114.9	115.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	126.6	128.4	124.5	122.7	124.4	148.8	148.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.7	122.1	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7	177.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	120.4	121.1	111.4	107.5	113.9	116.7	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	74.5	75.8	64.0	70.2	106.0	127.1	136.7
Electric current	1.6	117.6	116.6	112.2	113.9	132.4	133.6	138.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	108.5	105.1	95.7	105.2	134.5	158.7	158.2
Iron and steel products	10.0	70.6	71.2	62.5	61.1	71.6	98.2	120.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	81.4	85.7	66.7	59.8	77.8	102.6	132.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	81.9	82.2	65.8	68.9	93.1	115.5	132.5
Agricultural implements	.3	34.6	37.0	25.3	21.4	23.9	40.8	103.0
Land vehicles	4.4	68.0	69.4	64.2	62.4	62.8	95.3	112.8
Automobiles and parts	1.1	71.4	79.4	65.9	46.0	59.6	89.4	126.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.5	48.3	47.5	61.8	66.9	106.3	146.2
Heating appliances	.5	98.2	93.5	89.9	81.7	105.2	122.4	138.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	64.6	65.0	54.7	54.8	99.6	144.3	175.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	78.0	74.5	65.0	64.9	78.2	99.8	123.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	82.8	77.0	68.1	67.4	87.8	98.8	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	112.7	111.9	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5	132.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	136.3	138.7	128.2	121.4	124.6	138.2	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	121.7	114.2	104.1	99.1	103.2	115.1	116.6
LOGGING	3.3	113.4	85.6	64.7	28.4	42.2	70.8	117.1
MINING	5.8	117.9	112.4	105.8	98.2	108.2	118.9	126.6
Coal	2.7	91.0	83.1	88.7	89.2	98.1	107.1	110.0
Metallic ores	2.5	196.4	189.1	158.8	131.9	138.3	143.0	149.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	87.9	95.2	81.1	74.0	95.5	123.3	151.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.3	82.5	82.5	91.2	104.2	119.5	128.1
Telegraphs	.5	92.5	93.2	86.6	91.8	107.5	129.7	135.7
Telephones	1.8	78.3	79.7	81.5	91.0	103.4	117.0	126.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	84.8	83.6	82.7	87.2	95.2	110.1	114.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.6	114.3	113.9	120.7	120.4	128.8	132.9
Steam railways	6.4	75.0	74.3	72.0	77.7	90.3	104.4	109.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	92.3	87.1	94.2	90.7	87.6	114.2	113.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.7	117.0	118.1	97.0	84.3	164.5	163.0	162.4
Building	2.5	58.1	56.3	45.2	49.1	112.2	156.9	169.7
Highway	8.8	222.3	224.7	185.5	137.3	314.8	277.7	240.7
Railway	3.4	79.0	81.9	68.2	73.4	87.7	115.9	119.7
SERVICES	2.6	116.2	125.5	108.1	109.8	125.5	136.7	141.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	115.0	131.5	104.1	104.5	125.9	141.5	149.4
Professional	.2	119.0	120.8	115.6	128.6	125.8	124.8	118.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.5	116.5	112.5	113.0	125.0	132.6	133.9
TRADE	10.0	120.0	117.1	115.0	114.5	120.8	127.9	128.2
Retail	7.4	126.8	123.3	121.0	119.0	126.1	130.8	130.6
Wholesale	2.6	104.2	102.7	101.2	103.8	108.8	121.4	122.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	98.8	90.4	86.7	103.9	116.2	125.6

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.



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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<b>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</b>	34.1	95.9	97.1	86.6	75.8	83.6	99.1	115.9
Lumber products	4.5	80.2	97.1	59.8	37.4	54.3	78.3	118.3
Pulp and paper	5.2	142.0	142.2	150.1	128.2	138.9	162.8	118.2
Textile products	4.3	86.4	85.7	81.4	75.1	72.7	73.8	87.3
Iron and steel	10.2	92.2	91.0	82.2	67.1	82.4	96.9	130.2
Other manufactures	9.9	96.8	93.6	86.4	86.9	86.5	104.4	111.5
Logging	3.9	137.9	102.0	64.1	19.3	27.7	36.5	76.6
Mining	20.5	100.6	99.0	95.6	91.3	106.6	111.9	112.2
Communications	2.5	87.7	90.0	84.4	91.2	117.1	141.8	128.3
Transportation	10.2	64.5	61.8	68.5	62.0	77.7	86.4	89.9
Construction	20.3	164.3	162.0	121.3	128.2	190.5	223.5	224.0
Services	1.6	153.5	196.8	144.4	151.9	182.2	167.2	150.2
Trade	6.9	112.1	109.8	105.3	104.2	115.1	122.9	124.7
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	100.0	103.1	101.8	90.9	84.9	102.6	116.2	123.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	58.9	96.2	96.7	88.8	87.3	94.0	108.4	117.6
Lumber products	3.3	81.4	90.2	73.6	71.5	88.3	98.7	122.9
Pulp and paper	8.0	91.0	92.1	79.8	83.3	87.0	101.5	111.9
Textile products	17.0	115.5	115.3	106.7	99.7	98.6	100.7	104.6
Iron and steel	8.6	68.0	69.1	61.9	63.6	68.9	102.6	119.2
Other manufactures	22.0	104.5	103.2	99.1	97.2	109.7	122.2	126.7
Logging	6.0	195.7	146.0	92.7	52.6	70.5	113.6	116.0
Mining	2.1	125.3	133.0	117.2	95.0	110.9	135.9	158.2
Communications	1.9	73.0	73.7	76.3	86.5	97.6	112.3	121.7
Transportation	11.1	89.5	85.1	85.9	90.2	96.6	108.2	110.5
Construction	9.7	66.4	73.6	73.6	64.0	131.8	128.3	134.6
Services	2.5	105.7	108.6	100.2	101.5	110.0	112.9	115.6
Trade	7.8	125.5	124.3	128.6	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.0	95.4	89.1	85.8	101.6	113.0	120.2
<b>Ontario - Manufacturing</b>	56.8	93.5	92.4	85.7	82.7	92.4	106.9	122.4
Lumber products	3.8	68.6	68.1	62.1	61.1	78.0	100.0	120.3
Pulp and paper	6.3	93.6	92.3	88.6	87.5	99.8	108.8	116.0
Textile products	10.4	105.2	103.0	104.4	99.2	95.4	99.7	110.6
Iron and steel	12.2	69.1	70.2	59.0	55.4	72.1	94.1	122.5
Other manufactures	24.1	115.2	112.6	104.6	101.9	109.5	122.7	130.5
Logging	1.9	84.5	58.6	54.5	9.3	25.6	55.2	137.0
Mining	4.1	167.9	161.7	140.0	119.7	131.8	142.1	148.7
Communications	2.1	76.0	76.8	79.0	89.1	98.6	112.7	130.8
Transportation	7.2	80.1	81.0	79.0	83.8	95.0	111.2	116.0
Construction	15.6	175.3	175.8	93.1	86.7	133.5	170.8	175.1
Services	2.7	139.9	147.7	125.6	127.4	142.0	158.0	161.8
Trade	9.6	128.1	123.3	119.8	118.3	126.1	129.4	130.3
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.8	103.3	89.6	86.1	99.3	114.6	128.4
<b>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing</b>	28.3	90.9	96.2	86.9	90.4	89.4	114.1	123.3
Lumber products	1.8	75.1	89.0	78.1	67.8	73.3	108.4	137.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.9	82.9	84.1	88.4	101.7	110.0	111.2
Textile products	2.1	118.8	113.0	107.7	108.7	103.1	109.0	109.8
Iron and steel	9.5	71.4	71.8	69.7	77.2	67.8	102.8	113.9
Other manufactures	12.2	115.3	111.9	107.9	109.7	114.7	132.3	137.9
Logging	.6	47.2	26.2	11.2	11.4	7.2	24.9	29.5
Mining	8.2	114.4	92.8	110.8	111.3	110.5	120.4	130.7
Communications	3.1	96.7	96.9	91.6	98.2	112.6	133.1	131.9
Transportation	20.3	90.6	89.4	87.2	96.2	100.8	119.4	128.2
Construction	18.5	95.8	92.0	130.2	89.1	261.0	182.7	173.9
Services	3.1	93.5	109.8	91.9	97.3	122.5	146.7	157.0
Trade	17.9	107.0	104.7	102.6	104.7	107.2	122.3	123.9
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	100.0	95.7	92.9	98.7	94.6	129.1	130.0	134.2
<b>British Columbia - Manufacturing</b>	40.2	95.4	99.2	84.1	78.5	86.5	111.3	115.9
Lumber products	10.8	66.0	61.0	57.2	46.5	57.6	75.6	100.6
Pulp and paper	5.7	103.3	101.2	93.9	81.4	102.3	110.9	114.4
Textile products	1.1	101.6	97.1	99.5	90.5	108.0	111.5	117.8
Iron and steel	3.4	73.7	64.9	59.2	63.5	79.6	123.1	116.4
Other manufactures	19.2	132.0	152.8	117.8	118.5	114.9	149.3	134.6
Logging	5.6	62.6	57.9	56.3	30.6	41.4	57.2	120.1
Mining	8.8	88.2	86.7	71.4	72.3	78.6	93.6	108.1
Communications	3.4	96.3	101.4	97.1	100.8	121.3	128.1	128.1
Transportation	13.2	93.1	95.5	89.0	92.9	96.9	115.6	113.6
Construction	15.3	110.8	104.8	100.5	101.6	151.5	155.8	133.2
Services	3.3	95.9	103.1	90.1	88.7	105.9	113.6	117.9
Trade	10.2	115.7	114.4	105.6	107.7	116.5	125.8	122.8
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	100.0	95.4	96.2	85.6	82.1	95.9	112.1	118.2

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Montreal-Manufacturing</u>	64.3	88.5	88.2	84.3	84.8	91.4	109.8	115.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	113.4	107.0	109.9	111.7	109.4	122.8	110.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.6	99.8	97.7	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2
Textiles	15.1	98.0	97.7	90.5	87.6	91.1	92.7	93.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	106.3	105.1	120.5	117.7	108.9	127.0	120.8
Iron and steel	12.6	64.3	65.6	60.5	61.7	55.6	101.9	123.3
Other manufactures	21.4	91.5	91.2	84.5	86.7	105.2	118.3	123.9
Communications	3.0	65.2	65.9	69.4	78.5	87.2	98.4	118.8
Transportation	10.8	95.2	92.6	93.8	101.0	104.4	117.8	116.5
Construction	5.8	47.7	50.7	75.4	69.2	100.6	131.2	154.3
Trade	12.5	117.8	115.9	121.6	120.8	128.6	135.1	134.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.0	86.6	87.3	88.0	97.3	114.1	120.5
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	96.9	97.7	97.9	98.9	119.4	123.1	126.7
Leather products	20.2	104.1	106.2	113.7	106.7	128.3	106.6	114.5
Other manufactures	40.1	93.6	93.9	90.6	95.3	114.6	131.0	132.5
Transportation	13.0	98.9	100.4	104.4	108.1	130.2	133.7	125.2
Construction	9.1	104.0	102.6	96.1	91.3	162.6	251.5	174.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.5	99.9	98.3	100.2	124.2	138.3	131.7
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.5	93.8	91.3	87.2	88.5	100.4	108.0	119.0
Plant products - edible	6.1	116.3	108.2	103.1	105.5	116.5	121.0	130.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	109.8	108.4	102.6	105.8	114.4	117.2	124.7
Textiles	12.4	92.1	87.7	92.1	90.5	94.5	104.5	110.0
Iron and steel	8.7	67.8	66.8	59.7	62.7	78.6	95.5	125.4
Other manufactures	26.2	97.6	96.3	91.0	91.0	104.1	109.1	116.2
Communications	3.0	67.4	67.9	72.2	81.3	88.7	96.2	122.1
Transportation	6.2	90.7	92.2	92.2	99.4	126.3	141.3	142.2
Construction	2.9	58.2	58.1	49.0	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9
Trade	21.3	121.9	116.2	115.6	114.3	122.6	124.1	123.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.3	90.9	93.5	107.3	116.2	126.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.3	89.6	88.5	82.9	84.0	110.4	117.0	120.6
Lumber products	6.3	69.8	67.6	42.4	42.5	109.0	119.4	128.1
Pulp and paper	15.5	83.0	83.6	81.2	79.1	94.4	105.8	107.6
Other manufactures	25.5	101.8	99.9	99.0	102.9	125.0	126.0	129.0
Construction	14.5	135.4	145.7	108.0	96.0	202.7	215.8	242.9
Trade	15.2	112.8	111.0	105.9	110.9	114.6	122.3	111.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.8	100.9	93.2	94.4	124.5	127.5	127.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.9	81.8	82.4	73.3	73.3	86.6	97.6	125.7
Textiles	19.9	84.0	83.3	87.1	75.8	84.1	84.5	102.0
Electrical apparatus	9.6	84.3	85.2	76.5	95.4	113.7	115.4	140.3
Iron and steel	25.0	66.8	66.1	48.9	48.0	65.7	87.8	135.1
Other manufactures	25.4	101.2	103.9	95.2	98.9	107.7	116.9	127.7
Construction	2.9	48.8	49.0	39.7	68.7	199.5	173.9	269.4
Trade	8.9	118.2	115.2	101.0	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.9	75.4	77.6	96.1	103.7	130.5
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	80.8	88.9	93.7	79.2	54.2	75.5	107.1	130.6
Iron and steel	57.2	80.1	85.3	69.8	40.8	64.0	103.4	127.1
Other manufactures	23.6	121.2	124.7	117.3	109.4	121.6	122.4	144.6
Construction	1.4	19.3	28.7	14.0	17.4	69.4	142.3	206.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	86.7	91.0	77.6	58.7	80.9	113.9	138.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.3	89.6	87.3	86.6	88.5	100.7	118.2	124.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	117.9	115.2	112.0	108.2	106.2	107.9	115.5
Printing and publishing	5.5	96.1	89.1	93.2	98.1	104.6	117.2	118.4
Textiles	5.9	125.6	119.1	113.5	112.0	107.2	116.7	117.4
Iron and steel	17.4	69.3	69.5	68.7	73.0	70.7	123.3	146.7
Other manufactures	13.7	101.8	98.1	98.8	100.1	106.2	114.6	124.1
Transportation	10.1	75.5	77.0	71.5	76.1	93.1	104.2	123.0
Construction	3.6	47.5	48.8	30.6	43.1	76.5	80.0	69.4
Trade	29.9	92.9	90.9	89.4	91.9	94.7	107.0	112.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.2	82.3	85.6	96.4	109.5	115.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.1	88.5	89.1	83.5	81.8	91.4	108.9	108.8
Lumber products	7.3	54.3	49.3	47.0	44.9	55.8	68.7	83.9
Other manufactures	29.8	104.6	107.6	100.6	98.9	109.4	129.3	121.8
Communications	7.9	95.3	101.0	95.6	99.1	110.5	126.5	123.7
Transportation	19.9	99.4	101.3	93.6	99.6	100.8	110.2	111.8
Construction	5.1	38.4	38.8	45.5	63.0	93.8	93.4	102.8
Services	6.5	94.9	99.8	89.7	85.1	101.4	107.8	100.9
Trade	23.4	116.5	116.5	105.8	105.9	115.5	124.1	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.5	91.8	85.9	88.5	99.7	112.1	111.7

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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