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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1934

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

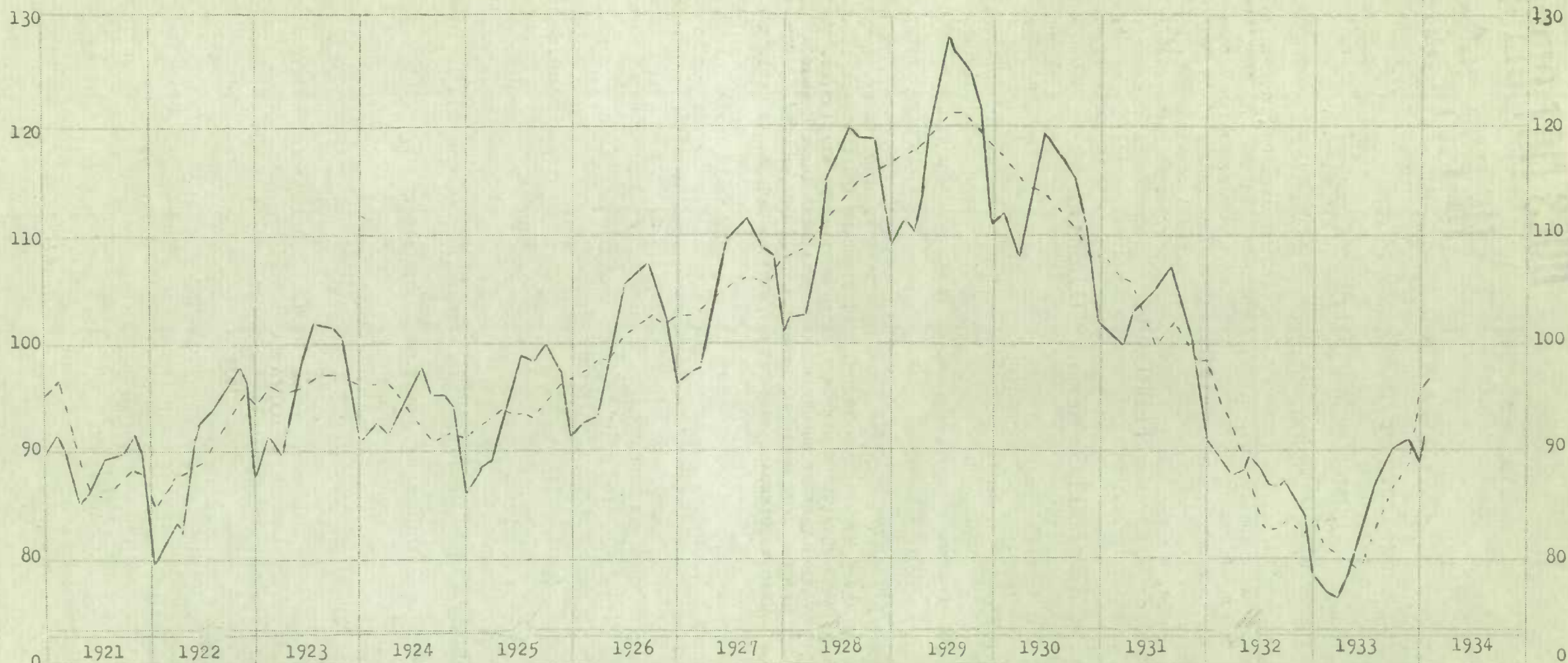
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OTTAWA

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 light 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 February 28, 1934.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment on Feb. 1, 1934, showed decided recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,463 firms whose payrolls aggregated 846,943 persons, compared with 820,998 in the preceding month. This increase of 25,945 workers or 3.1 p.c. since Jan. 1, was the largest noted on Feb. 1 in the years of the record, which commences with 1921; the greatest gains made by the firms reporting for Feb. 1 in previous years were those of 25,204 and 16,821 in 1923 and 1925, respectively. The recovery on the latest date, therefore, was decidedly more than seasonal, so that both the crude and the corrected curves of employment in the chart opposite show an upward movement; the improvement compares favourably with the declines recorded at the beginning of February in the preceding three years. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 88.6 on Jan. 1 to 91.4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 77.0 at the same date in 1933. On Feb. 1 in the preceding twelve years of the record, the index was as follows:- 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 20,875 workers, or 5.2 p.c.; this improvement was greater than the average indicated on Feb. 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, wholesale trade, highway and railway construction also recorded heightened activity. The increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was mainly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms; that on highways and streets also partly reflected this factor, particularly in the cities, but was due in greater degree to an increase in those working in the unemployment relief camps. The numbers added to staffs in construction amounted to 11,357 men, of whom nearly 70 p.c. were taken on in the highway construction and maintenance group, including snow-sweeping in the municipalities and elsewhere.

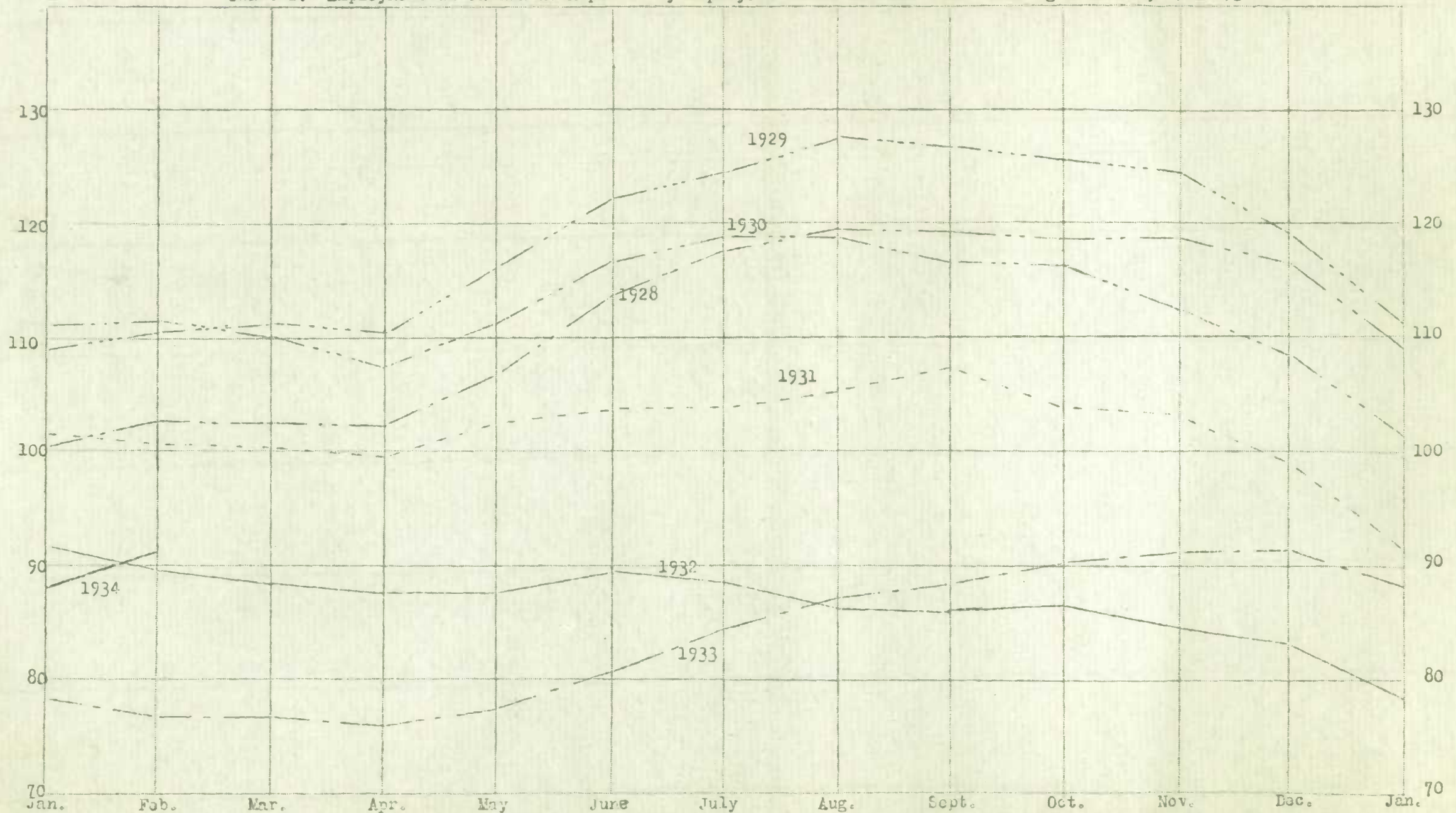
Declines were indicated on the whole in the remaining groups; transportation, services and communications reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were large seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on Feb. 1, like the gain in the preceding month, exceeded the average.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in all economic areas except the Prairie Provinces, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the thirteen years for which employment data are available. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a considerable increase, 2,943 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; this was the greatest gain yet indicated at the beginning of February. Statistics were received from 588 firms, employing 71,302 workers, compared with 68,359 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, coal-mining and railway construction reported substantial improvement. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories showed large gains; those in the construction industry were due to snow-clearing operations necessitated by the severe storms. On the other hand, logging camps recorded pronounced curtailment of operations, and trade was seasonally slacker. A large falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1933, when the level of employment was decidedly lower; in fact, the index on the date under review, at 101.3, was higher than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1932.

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.

Quebec.- Contrary to the unfavourable movement recorded in Quebec on Feb.1 in 1931, 1932 and 1933, there was an increase on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,049 co-operating employers aggregated 240,295, as against 234,040 on Jan. 1. Most of this gain occurred in manufacturing, largely in leather, textile and iron and steel factories; transportation and construction also afforded more employment, the gain in the latter being mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways, following the heavy snow falls. Logging, communications, services and retail trade reported declines, of which those of a seasonal character in trading establishments were most pronounced. The general index on Feb. 1, 1934, at 88.5, compared favourably with that of 75.7 indicated at the same date of last year; considerable curtailment had then been reported.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining, services, wholesale trade and construction also recorded considerably greater employment. Part of the gain in construction represented the employment of extra forces in road and railway maintenance due to snow removal, while there were also important increases in the number of persons employed at the unemployment relief camps. Data were received from 3,737 firms employing 360,281 persons on the date under review, as compared with 344,412 at the beginning of the year. Of this increase of 15,869 workers, some 6,500 were reported as added to the forces in the highway construction group; while it is not possible to segregate those on relief works, it is likely that the majority of these additional workers were engaged on undertakings for the relief of unemployment, although extensive snow-clearing operations also occasioned large extra staffs. Little change in the general situation had been noted on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index, at 78.9, was considerably below that of 95.3 indicated on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has with few exceptions declined on Feb.1 in the thirteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when the 1,254 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,207 persons to 105,850 on Feb.1. Manufacturing, particularly iron and steel, logging and highway construction showed heightened activity, but mining, communications, transportation, services and trade reported contractions, those in retail establishments and coal mines being greatest. Much larger losses had been indicated on Feb.1, 1933, when the index, at 80.4, was 4.3 points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.- There was a considerable increase in employment on Feb.1; this took place mainly in manufacturing (notably in lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), but logging and mining also showed improvement. On the other hand, transportation, construction and services were slacker. The working forces of the 835 reporting firms aggregated 69,216, a gain of 3,086 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1933, and the index, at 68.0, was then many points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 84.1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver the tendency was distinctly favourable.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while transportation and road maintenance were also decidedly busier; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade reported curtailment, that in the latter being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,166 firms employing 119,550 workers, or 4,512 more than on Jan. 1. This was the largest Feb.1 increase recorded in the years since 1923. A loss had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.1, was five points lower.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 155 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,154 on Jan. 1 to 11,534 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 86.5 on the former to 89.6 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year; employment had then declined from the preceding month.

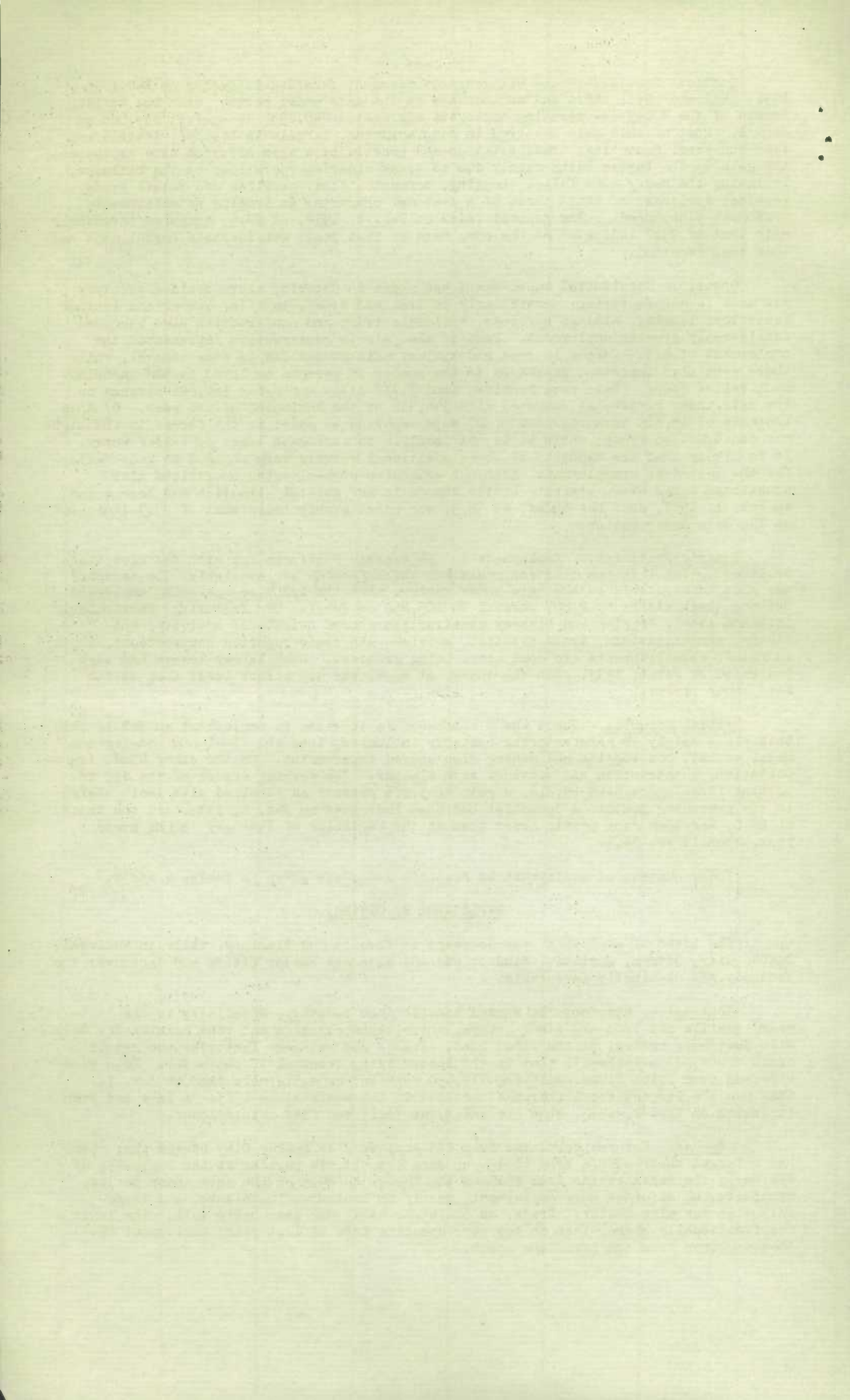
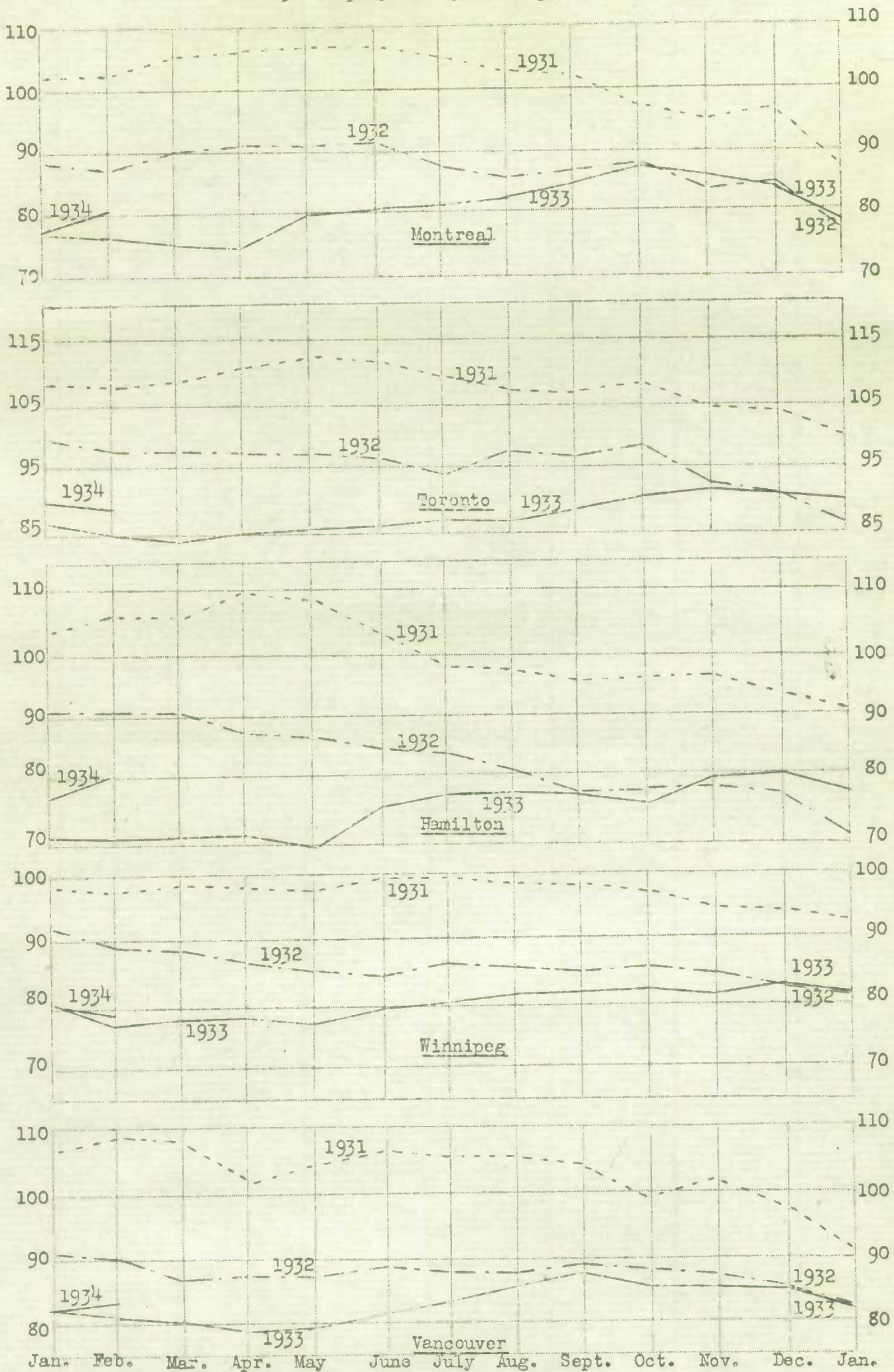
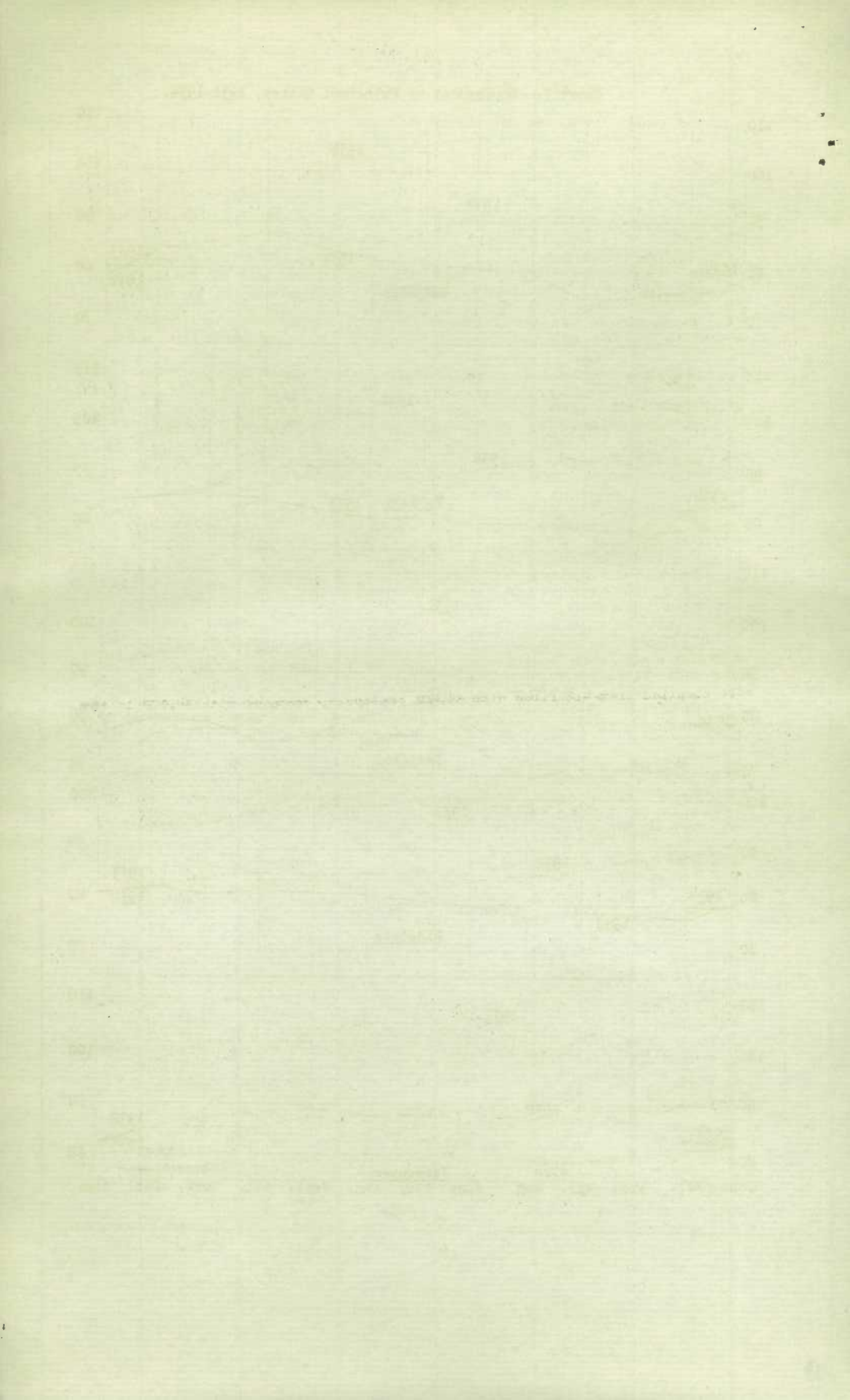


Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.





Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, but manufacturing, construction and services reported improvement; the largest gains in manufacturing were in metal, textile, vegetable food and lumber plants. On the whole, there was a decrease of 437 in the number employed by the 1,251 co-operating firms, who had 107,852 employees. This decline was decidedly smaller than that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the level of employment was lower than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- There were seasonal declines in retail trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active; the gains in the last-named were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-seven employers in Ottawa had 12,559 workers, or 391 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1933, when a reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an important increase, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by textile and iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 253 firms employing 25,452 persons, compared with 24,294 in the preceding month. The index, at 80.7, was over ten points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago; a smaller advance had then occurred.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but there were slight declines in retail trade and other industries in the Border Cities. The 147 co-operating firms reported 11,951 workers, as against 10,030 on Jan. 1. The situation was better than at the same date in 1933, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 76.2, compared with 90.9 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported considerable improvement, and there were minor gains in transportation, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 412 firms with 33,501 employees, compared with 34,172 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on Feb. 1 of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been greater.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing reported heightened employment, particularly in the lumber, food and metal groups, but transportation and construction were slacker. The 360 reporting firms employed 26,192 persons, as against 25,634 on Jan. 1. The index was nearly three points higher than at the same date in 1933, when losses had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A considerable revival in factory employment took place on Feb. 1, 1934, when the 5,093 manufacturers who furnished statements reported 419,122 operatives, compared with 398,247 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 20,875 or 5.2 p.c. since Jan. 1. Reflecting this gain, the index rose from 80.0 at the former date to 84.2 at the beginning of February, an increase that exceeded the average. Last month's survey of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the thirteen years for which statistics are available has shown on Feb. 1 an average recovery from the regular January losses equalling slightly more than 52 p.c. of such declines; while the reductions on Jan. 1, 1934, were considerably less than the average recorded in the years since 1920, the recovery noted on the date under review was substantially greater, amounting to over 95 p.c. of the decrease in the preceding month. This is the highest proportion of recovery on record in the years since 1920. The next largest proportionate increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 was in 1929, when 25,564 persons were reinstated on the latter date, out of the 27,624 laid off at the first of the year, being a percentage of 92.5.

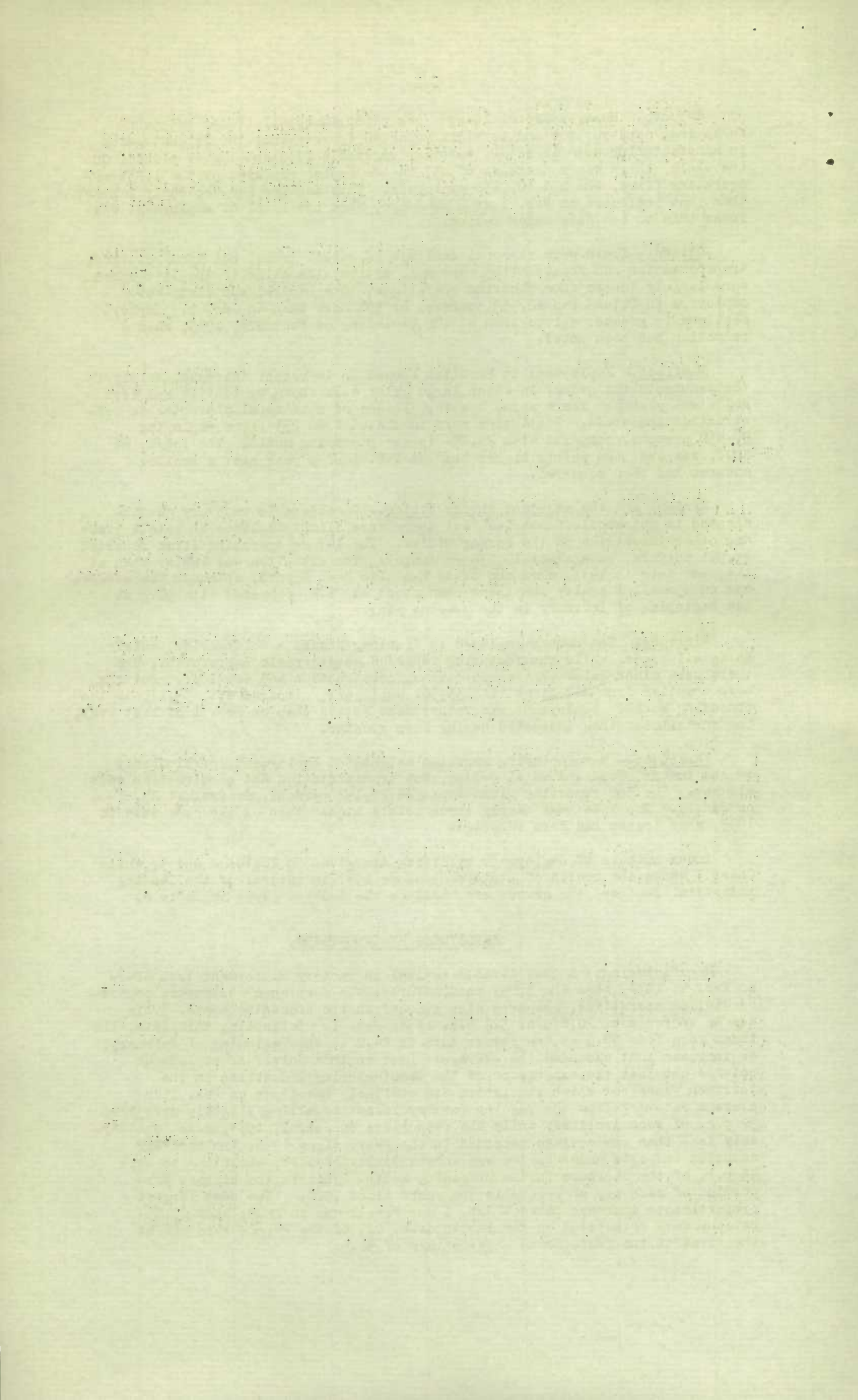
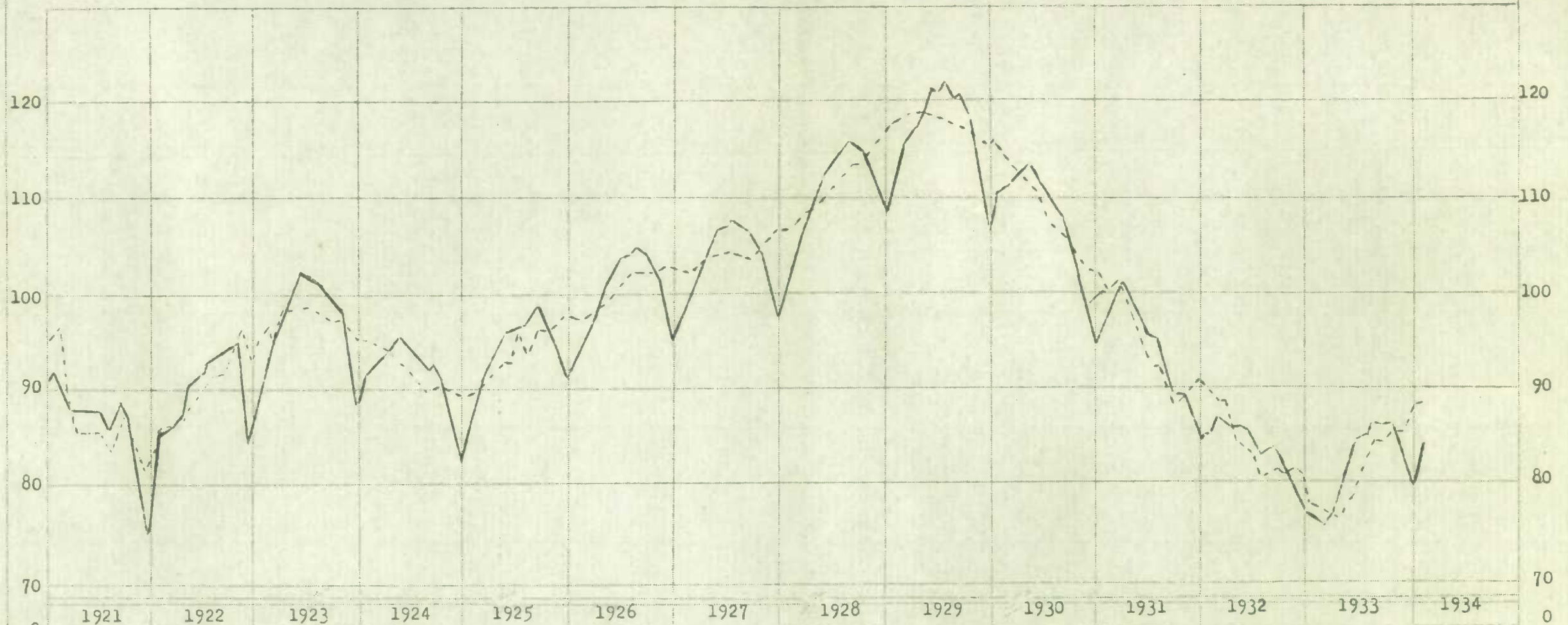
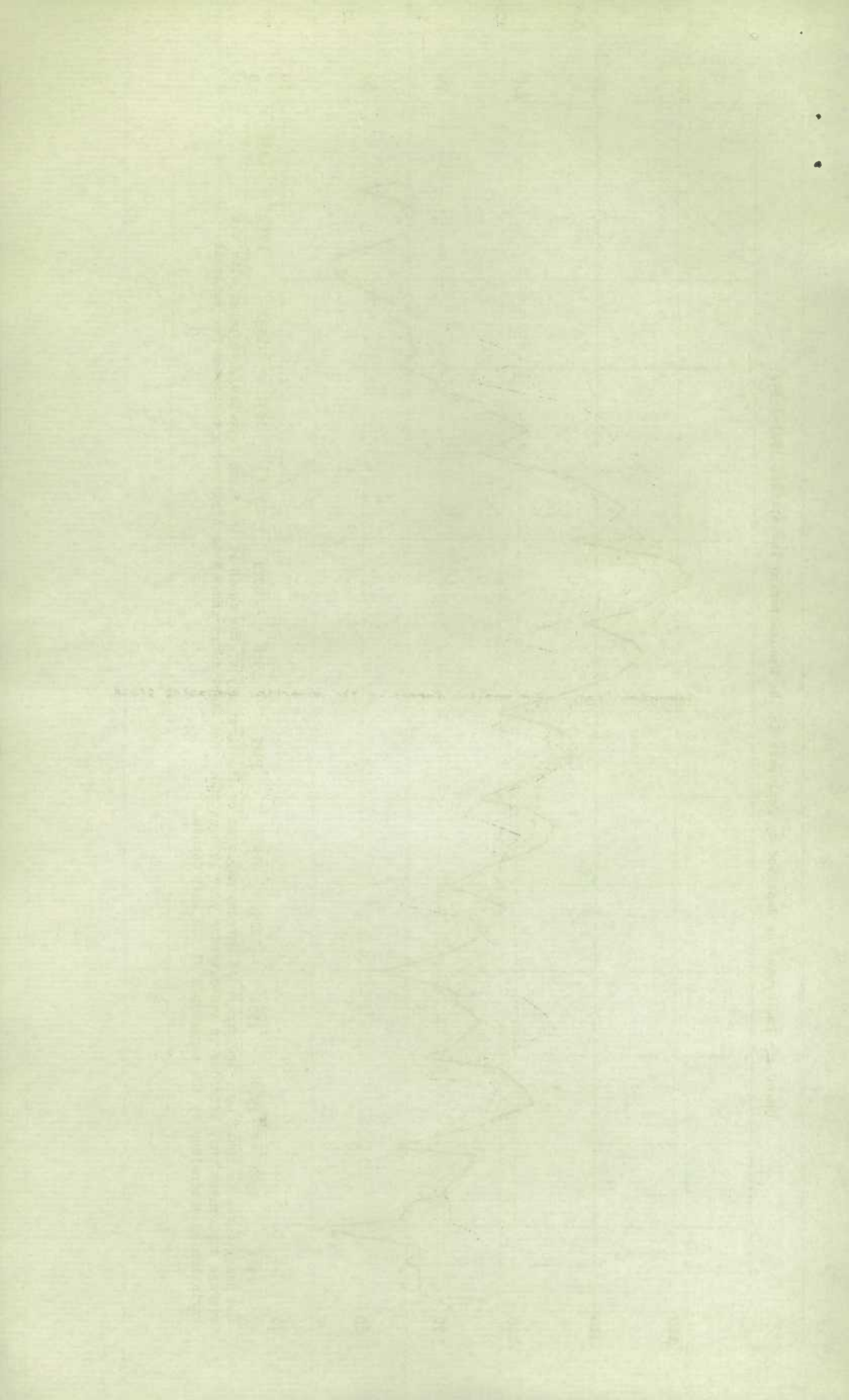


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



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 light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



Very much smaller gains had been reported on Feb. 1, 1933, when the indicated recovery had represented the re-absorption of only slightly more than 10 p.c. of those laid off on Jan. 1; the index then stood at 75.0, or over nine points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year. Employment, however, continues in smaller volume than at midwinter of most other years since 1920, the index being lower than on Feb. 1 in any other of these years except 1933 and 1922.

The greatest improvement on the date under review as compared with the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which over 9,600 additional persons were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than on Feb. 1 in any other year since 1930. There were also important increases in textiles (amounting to over 4,100 operatives) and in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, vegetable food, pulp and paper and other industries. On the other hand, tobacco, musical instrument and electric current plants were slacker.

The record for past years shows on Mar. 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated at the beginning of February.

Logging.- Further increases were recorded in logging, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since Mar. 1, 1930. The 285 co-operating firms employed a staff of 47,867 men on Feb. 1, 1934, as compared with 46,735 at the beginning of January. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were considerably more than offset by increases in the other economic areas.

Mining.- There were substantial advances in employment in metallic ore and coal mining, particularly in the latter, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals was seasonally slacker. Activity in the mining group as a whole was considerably greater than on Feb. 1 in 1932 and 1933, when the tendency had been downward. Statements for Feb. 1, 1934, were received from 253 operators with 49,952 employees, or 1,274 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,222 persons, compared with 20,617 in the preceding month. The number employed was less than on the same date of last year, when the recorded losses had been rather larger.

Transportation.- Comparatively small reductions in employment were indicated in the local and water transportation groups, while steam railways afforded slightly more employment. The result was a minor decline in the transportation division as a whole. The 383 co-operating firms employed 89,760 workers, as compared with 89,899 in their last report. Employment was at a rather higher level than on Feb. 1, 1933, when very much greater contractions had been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction afforded more employment, the gains in the last two divisions being substantial; that on the railways was mainly due to snow-clearing operations necessitated by the severe storms, while the additions to the highway group, though likewise due in part to snow-clearing work, also reflected the extension of unemployment relief undertakings. There was an increase of 11,357 in the number reported by the 997 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 114,194 persons on their payrolls; of these additionally employed men, over 7,900 found work on the highways and roads, and some 3,200 were engaged on track maintenance. Reductions had been noted on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a decrease, which occurred mainly in the hotel group; 395 establishments reported 22,450 employees, or 224 fewer than on Jan. 1. The index was higher than on February 1 of last year, when an increase had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed improvement; on the whole, 7,935 persons were let out from the forces of the 975 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 83,376 on the date under review. This decline was on a larger scale than that reported on the same date of 1933 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also larger than usual. The index, at 111.6, on Feb. 1, 1934, was slightly higher than on the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 109.4.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December, 1933, showed a further improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.6 on Dec. 18, 1933, as compared with 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933, and 21.7 on Dec. 19, 1932. Recent press reports show that there was a total of 2,389,068 persons out of work on Jan. 22, 1934; this was 164,989 more than a month before, but 513,997 fewer than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was in January a decline of 1.1 p.c. in factory employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 17,805 employers having 3,077,478 persons on their payrolls. Twenty-six of the 89 manufacturing groups included in the survey showed increased employment. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 69.3 in January, 1934, as compared with 70.1 in December, 1933, and 56.6 in January, 1933. Reductions as compared with the preceding month were indicated in the food, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay and glass, rubber and tobacco industries, while in the textile, transportation equipment, leather and chemical groups there were increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was shown in coal mining, telegraphs and telephones, power and light, hotels, laundries and dyeing and cleaning, while trade was decidedly slacker and some other groups also reported curtailment.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 0.9 p.c. as compared with December. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, textile, food and tobacco and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe, clothing and millinery, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, there was a reduction of 2.5 p.c. in the number employed by the 1,768 firms making returns to the Industrial Commission of Illinois, who reported 328,738 employees in January. There were losses in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 66.3 in January, 1934, as compared with 68.0 in December, 1933, and 55.9 in January, 1933. There were large declines in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 76.5 in December, 1933, as compared with 78.3 in November, 1933, and 58.8 in December, 1932. The food, leather, rubber, wood, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the metal and a few other groups.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
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	96.0
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1934.

100.0	8.4	28.4	42.5	12.5	8.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns 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
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
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	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9

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

14.1 1.4 12.7 1.5 3.0 1.4 4.0 3.1

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
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
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
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	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	105.3	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	120.8
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	128.8	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	109.8	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	58.5	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	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
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	88.4	113.8	111.8
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	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6

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

100.0	49.5	5.7	5.9	2.4	10.6	13.5	2.6	9.8
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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	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	49.5	84.2	80.0	75.0	85.9	96.1	110.2	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	95.3	94.7	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1
Fur and products	.2	74.1	76.3	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0
Leather and products	2.1	89.2	79.1	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3
Boots and shoes	1.5	92.9	78.6	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5
Lumber and products	3.5	57.0	52.9	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	45.5	40.7	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0
Furniture	.7	73.0	69.3	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9
Other lumber products	1.0	80.4	77.9	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.6
Musical instruments	.1	32.5	39.4	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5
Plant products - edible	3.0	89.1	85.6	89.8	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2
Pulp and paper products	6.2	87.1	85.6	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	74.3	71.6	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7
Paper products	.9	98.2	96.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.4	100.7	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3
Rubber products	1.3	86.6	85.2	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9
Textile products	10.2	102.4	97.5	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	119.4	114.1	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	84.5	82.7	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6	104.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	131.2	120.6	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	455.2	432.6	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	113.9	112.3	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	85.4	81.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3
Other textile products	1.0	84.2	73.0	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	119.2	125.6	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3
Tobacco	1.1	116.5	126.7	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	122.6	122.3	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	142.2	133.7	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.2	112.1	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.4	53.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6
Electric current	1.5	103.6	104.8	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6
Electrical apparatus	1.3	97.6	95.5	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3
Iron and steel products	10.6	68.2	60.9	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	81.9	64.4	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	69.5	66.4	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1
Agricultural implements	.4	41.8	35.6	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1
Land vehicles	5.2	72.5	65.0	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9
Automobiles and parts	1.4	87.3	67.6	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.0	43.8	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2
Heating appliances	.4	68.3	28.8	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.5	49.3	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	68.8	62.3	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0
Other iron and steel products	1.5	66.9	61.4	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	97.5	90.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.1	127.4	116.0	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1
Miscellaneous	.5	102.5	97.8	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9
LOGGING	5.7	174.0	168.8	67.3	68.5	102.2	209.8	178.3
MINING	5.9	109.4	106.8	94.0	102.4	111.6	123.0	117.8
Coal	3.1	96.6	92.6	85.8	97.8	104.1	114.4	113.7
Metallic ores	2.2	160.3	158.5	132.8	133.9	136.0	148.9	128.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	71.2	73.0	57.3	65.4	98.7	111.9	115.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.8	78.4	85.7	97.3	106.6	120.7	110.9
Telegraphs	.5	82.2	83.0	82.3	97.5	102.8	116.8	108.1
Telephones	1.9	75.5	77.3	86.6	97.3	107.5	121.8	111.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	76.2	76.3	75.0	83.4	94.0	98.2	101.6
Street railways and cartage	2.8	108.8	109.8	112.4	110.9	118.6	122.8	114.4
Steam railways	6.6	69.9	69.8	68.5	79.7	91.5	97.3	102.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	62.9	63.7	58.6	67.8	75.4	70.7	78.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	98.0	88.1	56.2	90.4	104.5	88.0	79.3
Building	1.6	34.7	33.9	28.7	59.1	91.0	114.9	93.0
Highway	8.7	201.1	179.1	92.8	160.0	149.8	55.9	43.0
Railway	3.2	67.6	59.4	51.0	60.2	80.9	75.5	79.9
SERVICES	2.6	108.7	109.8	104.2	112.1	122.2	125.2	117.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	105.9	107.8	97.7	105.4	121.4	125.9	113.2
Professional	.2	122.9	126.2	125.1	128.4	128.7	120.4	118.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	109.8	108.8	108.9	117.3	121.5	125.6	123.4
TRADE	9.8	111.6	122.3	109.4	117.2	123.1	124.6	119.7
Retail	7.1	117.2	133.2	114.9	123.7	128.7	129.7	124.5
Wholesale	2.7	99.2	97.4	96.5	102.5	110.8	113.0	109.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.4	88.6	77.0	89.7	100.7	111.6	110.5

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	Feb.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.5	81.8	76.9	63.9	74.6	87.6	99.7	99.3
Lumber products	3.2	56.6	55.0	27.4	51.0	52.6	72.1	67.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	140.5	124.9	116.2	118.9	136.8	125.0	108.1
Textile products	4.2	82.2	86.2	70.3	71.9	76.4	85.0	97.0
Iron and steel	9.4	82.7	74.3	58.6	71.5	100.2	120.9	124.5
Other manufactures	7.6	73.9	70.3	67.7	76.6	80.4	88.9	85.7
Logging	9.1	312.1	353.9	81.1	120.6	121.8	214.9	185.1
Mining	22.4	107.7	93.4	81.4	101.1	106.8	111.1	109.6
Communications	2.2	74.2	78.8	84.0	102.9	138.5	127.6	109.2
Transportation	15.9	97.9	98.4	95.4	107.5	116.7	125.8	115.5
Construction	13.2	104.9	92.9	63.8	149.3	162.2	103.1	75.4
Services	1.5	138.0	140.9	132.3	165.6	164.0	130.0	131.6
Trade	6.2	102.8	109.0	97.9	108.1	118.7	113.6	109.8
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	101.3	97.0	76.5	99.9	110.6	112.1	104.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.3	85.7	82.6	78.3	89.2	99.4	109.9	109.7
Lumber products	2.7	61.4	59.8	54.0	65.3	77.9	85.2	83.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	79.0	77.2	74.7	80.7	87.9	101.8	107.6
Textile products	17.0	105.9	101.5	89.6	97.3	103.4	101.8	109.6
Iron and steel	8.8	64.3	57.9	58.6	76.2	100.2	116.0	117.1
Other manufactures	21.2	91.8	90.7	88.2	99.5	105.5	119.7	111.1
Logging	9.7	287.1	290.1	147.5	113.4	138.2	261.6	201.9
Mining	2.0	110.8	110.7	85.7	83.7	103.8	143.0	126.7
Communications	2.0	71.2	72.8	82.1	93.9	102.1	114.5	115.9
Transportation	9.6	71.1	69.9	65.9	74.3	85.0	80.7	91.5
Construction	9.1	57.8	50.3	34.3	57.6	84.9	74.8	63.8
Services	2.3	95.0	98.8	94.3	98.7	108.3	110.2	105.0
Trade	8.0	125.4	135.0	124.8	128.6	132.6	125.2	126.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	88.5	86.3	75.7	85.9	98.8	108.2	105.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	56.5	84.5	79.8	74.8	85.8	95.4	112.3	117.6
Lumber products	3.2	53.2	49.0	46.8	63.6	77.5	89.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	88.4	88.2	85.9	90.3	97.9	114.2	112.5
Textile products	11.1	101.4	95.5	91.0	97.6	98.8	106.5	105.7
Iron and steel	13.2	68.0	59.2	54.8	69.3	87.8	116.5	133.6
Other manufactures	22.5	97.0	95.1	87.8	97.5	104.2	116.9	116.2
Logging	3.5	145.3	133.3	34.7	50.7	107.5	262.4	218.8
Mining	3.8	139.6	138.3	118.2	122.0	131.5	141.4	125.4
Communications	2.2	74.2	75.0	84.0	96.2	101.5	124.9	110.3
Transportation	6.7	67.5	67.8	67.9	79.1	89.5	98.3	102.0
Construction	15.1	152.9	131.4	78.5	125.4	123.2	110.7	95.1
Services	2.8	134.3	131.3	126.4	132.9	144.6	146.8	128.3
Trade	9.4	117.4	132.2	114.0	121.6	126.2	125.4	119.2
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	95.3	91.2	78.9	92.7	101.7	117.1	117.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.1	85.4	83.4	82.0	92.7	101.5	114.2	120.4
Lumber products	1.8	70.8	69.2	64.7	62.5	80.9	117.2	133.1
Pulp and paper	3.1	86.9	86.3	87.8	100.2	107.5	110.0	115.1
Textile products	2.0	97.9	87.7	81.2	96.1	89.2	104.2	118.0
Iron and steel	10.8	71.4	69.0	72.4	86.2	96.7	107.0	120.2
Other manufactures	12.4	103.6	103.2	95.9	105.0	112.4	126.1	120.1
Logging	1.4	99.2	77.3	37.2	53.8	109.4	201.7	249.7
Mining	9.0	109.4	122.1	114.5	114.5	123.9	131.3	133.6
Communications	3.0	82.7	86.5	90.2	99.1	107.2	114.5	107.1
Transportation	20.7	81.2	81.7	83.0	85.2	98.6	107.5	106.4
Construction	14.7	67.0	65.0	48.0	74.6	79.4	72.8	86.7
Services	3.2	87.8	90.9	86.3	97.2	108.6	117.7	123.1
Trade	17.9	96.7	107.3	97.1	106.4	115.7	127.3	117.6
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	84.7	86.4	80.4	91.3	101.0	109.8	113.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	3.1	75.3	68.2	61.8	71.3	85.9	100.2	94.4
Lumber products	10.8	57.1	49.6	33.4	42.8	56.4	79.9	74.8
Pulp and paper	5.6	90.6	90.4	89.5	94.7	113.2	111.8	97.5
Textile products	1.0	87.9	84.3	84.6	101.4	108.1	114.4	115.9
Iron and steel	3.4	64.0	54.4	55.6	73.3	97.5	117.0	105.6
Other manufactures	15.3	93.3	84.3	84.3	92.5	104.4	113.3	112.6
Logging	5.6	54.7	37.5	18.4	26.4	46.0	79.9	87.0
Mining	8.6	74.6	74.0	70.0	78.2	88.5	104.8	105.5
Communications	3.8	94.4	94.2	96.1	103.7	113.6	126.3	107.8
Transportation	13.5	84.2	85.7	84.0	95.9	100.8	101.1	103.7
Construction	18.8	120.0	124.5	72.3	79.9	126.7	84.8	69.8
Services	3.5	89.8	93.9	81.8	93.9	104.8	111.4	106.2
Trade	10.1	104.7	103.3	98.5	110.9	114.9	118.3	120.6
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.1	80.4	68.0	77.5	93.8	99.9	96.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	63.3	80.7	77.6	76.2	88.8	101.3	113.7	109.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	93.2	89.9	99.5	95.9	103.3	108.6	98.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.1	98.2	97.4	102.3	110.0	114.8	108.9
Textiles	14.2	86.1	79.2	73.2	86.2	93.4	94.3	104.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	110.4	122.3	122.7	119.6	109.9	124.2	115.5
Iron and steel	13.2	62.5	55.2	55.5	74.3	98.6	120.2	120.0
Other manufactures	20.3	79.9	78.9	76.5	91.4	103.7	119.1	105.5
Communications	3.1	64.8	66.6	75.4	83.8	92.1	112.0	115.8
Transportation	10.1	82.6	75.3	65.7	72.6	75.4	68.0	70.2
Construction	6.9	52.5	41.4	48.1	64.5	107.1	95.3	89.9
Trade	13.0	119.5	127.6	119.7	123.9	134.3	125.9	128.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.1	78.0	76.1	87.4	102.8	109.5	106.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.4	90.0	83.3	89.9	104.5	110.5	114.9	118.0
Leather products	21.2	98.0	83.0	99.2	111.5	102.3	106.4	103.6
Other manufactures	40.2	86.3	83.4	85.5	101.3	114.2	118.9	125.7
Transportation	13.9	100.1	93.7	95.3	94.5	110.3	101.6	101.7
Construction	7.6	79.2	80.8	66.5	76.5	202.2	122.3	126.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	89.6	86.5	88.9	100.9	120.7	112.5	114.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.7	84.7	82.3	79.1	91.7	100.0	112.1	114.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	95.7	92.6	100.4	101.3	110.1	122.6	111.4
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.2	104.8	103.2	110.4	116.7	126.1	122.7
Textiles	11.8	82.0	80.6	79.5	90.5	97.5	102.1	101.7
Iron and steel	8.2	59.7	54.6	51.3	71.9	88.2	110.3	132.4
Other manufactures	25.8	89.2	87.4	80.3	94.1	98.8	108.0	109.6
Communications	3.5	68.6	69.0	77.9	87.2	92.8	109.4	104.8
Transportation	6.3	86.5	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7	121.2	120.5
Construction	3.5	67.0	53.3	43.2	94.9	123.3	136.3	142.8
Trade	21.5	115.0	131.3	111.4	118.3	123.7	122.3	115.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	89.7	90.0	84.7	97.8	107.1	116.4	115.9
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	42.9	79.4	78.6	76.9	87.6	99.4	105.7	107.4
Lumber products	3.7	40.0	39.5	33.6	50.4	62.0	66.6	69.9
Pulp and paper	15.9	82.8	79.5	78.4	83.9	103.2	116.6	116.3
Other manufactures	23.3	91.5	92.0	91.8	104.4	112.3	112.0	115.4
Construction	18.5	170.0	141.6	71.2	166.1	155.9	131.6	118.6
Trade	14.8	108.1	119.9	104.3	114.8	116.9	110.5	111.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.4	95.8	85.7	104.5	113.4	115.4	110.3
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.7	79.4	73.9	66.9	81.7	95.5	120.2	118.5
Textiles	22.8	90.9	84.2	72.3	84.5	91.5	95.3	92.7
Electrical apparatus	9.1	75.6	78.1	83.3	106.6	118.3	135.1	130.0
Iron and steel	26.1	65.8	56.2	46.7	62.9	85.6	135.5	134.5
Other manufactures	23.7	90.6	88.9	85.2	96.1	103.7	114.3	113.4
Construction	3.2	51.1	66.7	51.7	164.3	257.4	215.7	193.5
Trade	6.9	98.5	100.8	95.8	106.3	115.9	126.2	122.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.7	77.1	70.4	90.2	106.1	122.8	120.3
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.6	95.7	77.3	65.1	71.6	94.4	127.7	166.1
Iron and steel	61.4	88.3	64.6	57.0	63.7	89.4	127.3	173.0
Other manufactures	23.2	122.9	125.0	97.3	104.1	114.0	129.1	138.7
Construction	1.1	15.7	16.0	25.4	151.5	76.8	117.0	111.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	90.9	76.5	67.2	81.4	96.9	128.1	159.6
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.8	84.3	82.6	80.3	92.3	99.7	114.3	118.3
Animal products - edible	5.8	109.8	111.1	95.4	106.9	99.8	113.9	110.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	102.6	94.3	102.3	100.5	103.6	100.9	103.2
Printing and publishing	6.2	97.3	95.7	98.9	105.5	114.6	119.2	126.8
Textiles	5.2	101.6	96.7	89.9	99.3	92.1	106.9	111.4
Other manufactures	28.5	74.4	73.3	71.5	86.9	95.0	118.5	122.6
Transportation	10.6	72.2	70.8	74.2	70.7	87.8	95.1	102.3
Construction	2.0	24.6	21.3	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9	33.8
Trade	29.5	85.8	94.7	83.9	97.9	106.8	117.0	115.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.5	81.1	77.8	89.6	96.8	106.9	108.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	36.8	80.5	73.8	72.7	81.0	94.7	104.4	94.7
Lumber products	7.6	51.8	43.1	37.7	43.9	57.7	80.6	73.5
Other manufactures	29.2	94.0	88.1	89.0	97.2	113.6	117.0	105.8
Communications	8.4	92.7	92.5	96.0	100.6	112.6	127.4	106.6
Transportation	19.9	92.4	94.7	96.1	100.6	106.9	107.5	103.2
Construction	5.9	41.4	44.6	49.1	66.3	139.2	70.0	60.0
Services	6.8	91.0	92.7	82.5	89.6	101.7	103.3	105.0
Trade	22.2	105.7	105.8	99.4	111.8	117.2	119.9	121.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	83.9	82.2	81.2	90.1	108.4	107.2	100.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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