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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1934

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

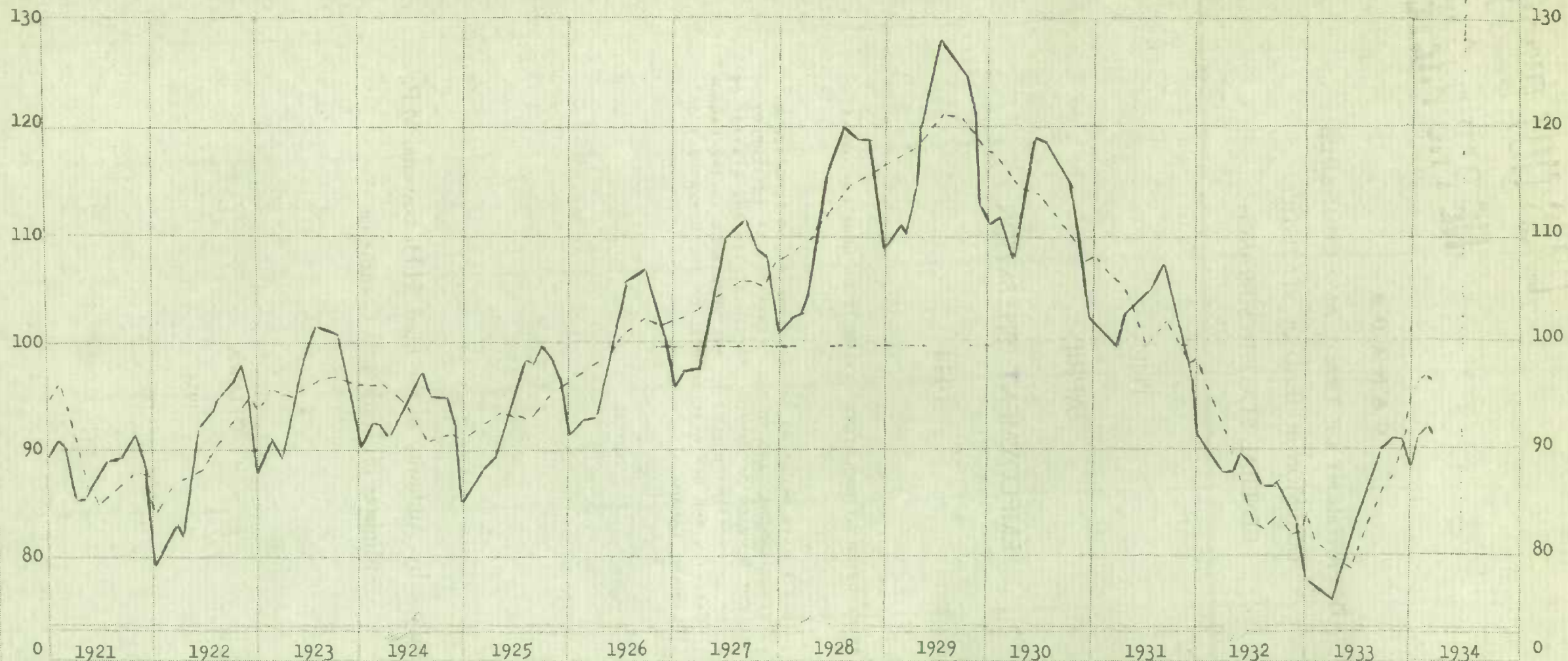
NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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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 April 26, 1934.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,477 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 847,993 persons, compared with 861,053 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in twelve of these thirteen years, employment on April has experienced a between-seasons contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, and prior to the absorption of any considerable numbers of persons in the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1934, rather exceeded the average decline on that date in the years for which statistics are available; the situation this year, considerably affected by the above factors, was further complicated by the release of unusually large numbers of men who had been temporarily employed in clearing the railway tracks and roads after last winter's severe storms, and by numerous shutdowns over the Easter holidays, this year reflected to some extent in the employment statistics, since Easter fell on April. The index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 91.3 on Apr. 1, 1934, compared with 92.7 on Mar. 1, 1934, while on Apr. 1 in preceding years it was as follows:- 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. The index on the latest date was higher than in the early spring of the last two years.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction, services and trade also showed improvement; the gains in trade were unusually large, having only once been exceeded in the years since 1920. On the other hand, logging camps reported very large seasonal reductions, a reaction from an exceptionally active season in bush work, and there were important declines in railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these two industries numbered approximately 13,600 from logging and 6,400 from track maintenance. Pronounced curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Among the provinces, Ontario and British Columbia registered increased employment, while elsewhere losses were indicated, those in Quebec being greatest. The situation in all five economic areas was considerably better than on Apr. 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- For the first time since November, 1933, there was on Apr. 1 a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 592 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 72,795 persons on Mar. 1 to 67,068 at the beginning of April. Transportation, logging and coal-mining showed important seasonal losses, and activity declined in railway construction due to the completion of snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, building and highway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1933, although increases had then been indicated; the index, standing at 95.1 on the latest date, compared favourably with that of 78.3 on Apr. 1 of last year.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, metallic ore mining, services and retail trade afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel factories recorded decidedly greater activity, while there were smaller gains in lumber, pulp and paper and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in railway construction as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and transportation were also slacker. Statements were received from 2,041 firms, with 231,193 employees, as against 242,102 on Mar. 1. The index, at 85.1 on Apr. 1, 1934, was twelve points higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1934, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. The exceptionally large decline this year mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized the past

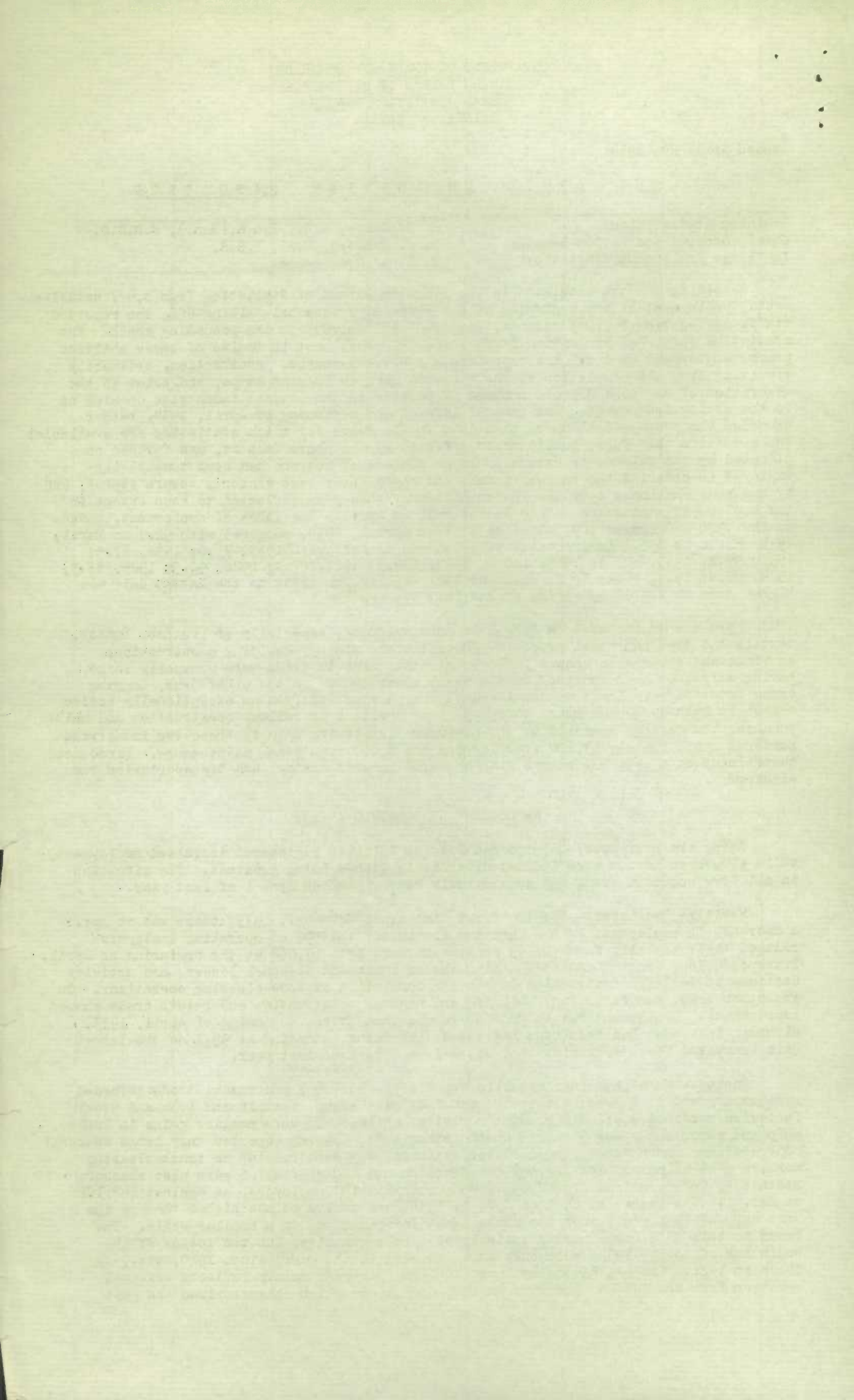
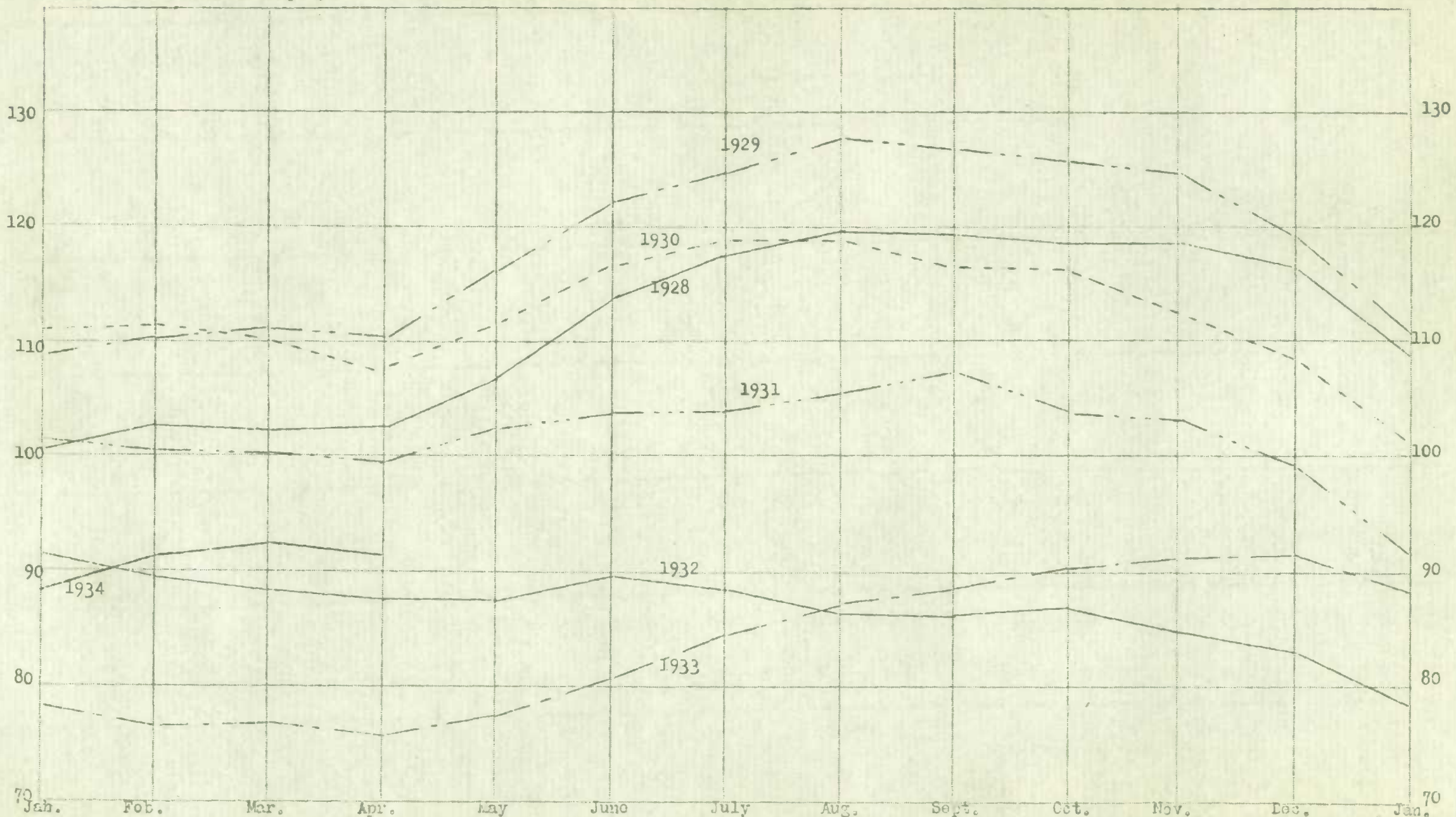
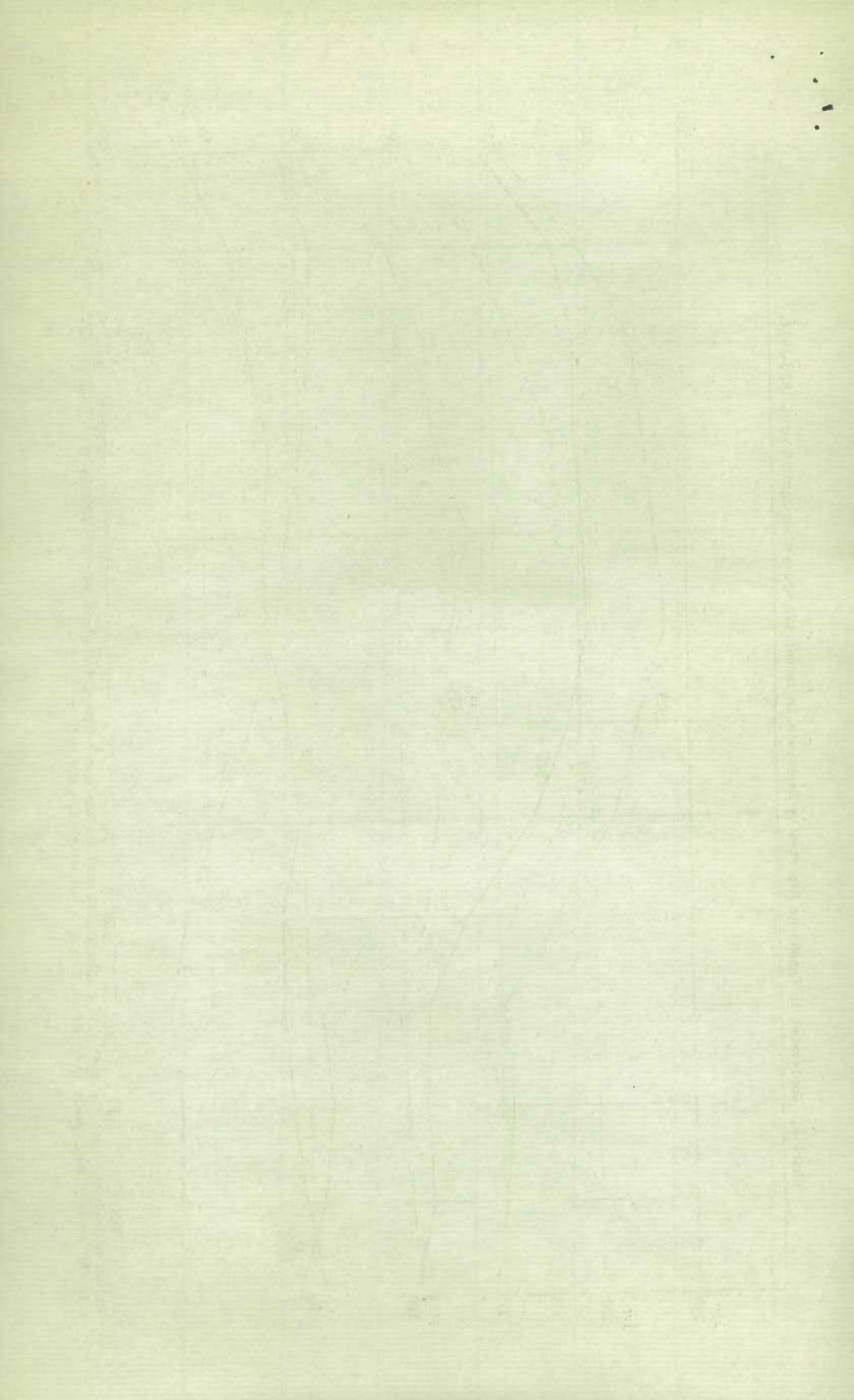


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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.



winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway track-clearance following heavy snow-falls; some 8,250 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from railway construction and maintenance numbered 4,225.

Ontario.- Employment continued to advance in Ontario, where 3,748 employers had enlarged their forces by 3,556 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 374,175 on Apr. 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1933, and employment then was at a lower level, the index standing at 78.3, compared with 98.7 on Apr. 1 of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the thirteen previous years; the increase on the date under review was greater than in either 1931 or 1927, the other years in which employment gained on Apr. 1.

Manufacturing showed further recovery in Ontario at the first of April, 1934, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, rubber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, steam railway transportation, highway construction, services and retail trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and building and railway construction were also slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined; the loss, however, was less than the average indicated in the last thirteen years, and also involved a much smaller number of workers than that which occurred on Apr. 1, 1933. The index at 78.3, was then five points lower than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, but highway and railway construction, logging and lumbering also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail and wholesale trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating employers aggregated 104,186 persons, compared with 104,928 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 843 firms with 71,371 employees, or 762 more than in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in building and railway construction and retail trade, while shipping companies released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Montreal, and there was no general change in Winnipeg. Employment as reported by the leading firms in all these cities was better than on Apr. 1, 1933.

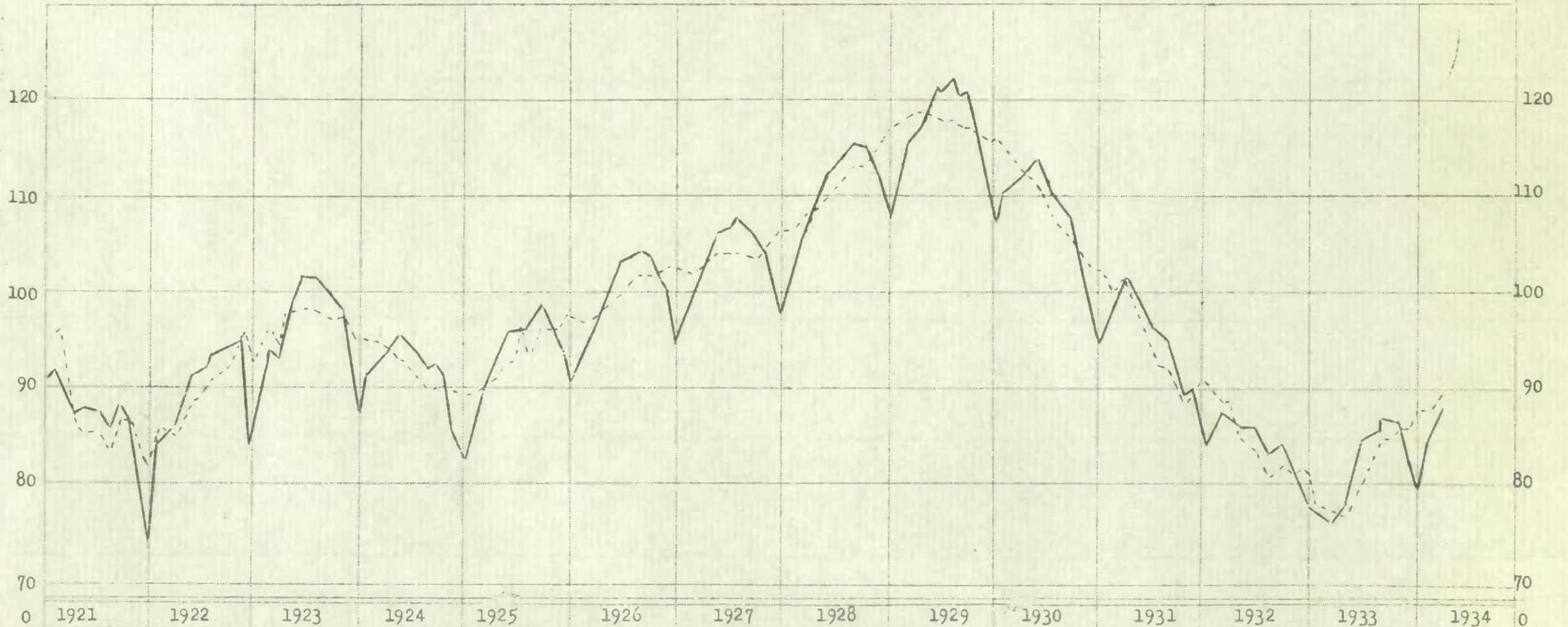
Montreal.- Contractions were shown in Montreal, according to 1,168 employers who reported 121,355 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 122,089 on Mar. 1. Activity, however, was greater than on the same date last year, when gains had been indicated. Manufacturing was busier than on Mar. 1, 1934, textiles and iron and steel showing the greatest increase in this comparison. Building construction also reported improvement, but there were decided losses in transportation, and in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade registered gains in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker; the result was an increase of 276 in the working forces of the 153 firms making returns, who had 12,266 employees on Apr. 1. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of April in 1933, when the index was lower than on the latest date.

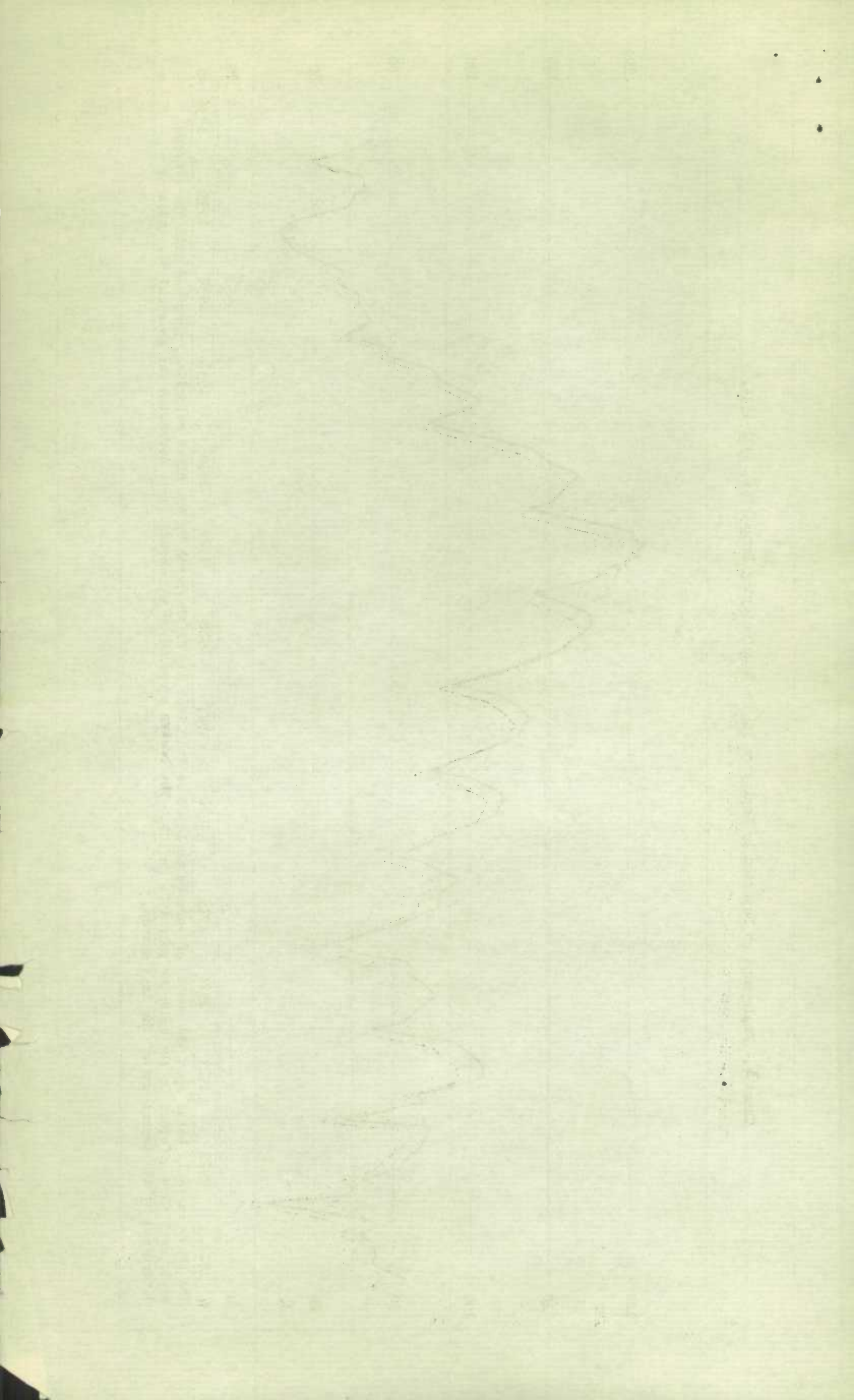
Toronto.- Toronto employees reported a further and larger increase, mainly due to improvement in manufacturing, services and trade; within the group of factory employment, the textile, leather and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating firms totalled 111,575 persons, compared with 109,531 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated; the index then stood at 85.0, or 7.7 points lower than on Apr. 1 of the present year.

Ottawa.- There was a small advance in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and building; an aggregate payroll of 12,474 workers was reported by the 165 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,318 in their last report. The index, at 97.6, was higher by over twelve points than in the early spring of 1933, when a slight reduction had been recorded.

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.- Manufacturing and trade afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and transportation were rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 258 firms employing 26,441 persons, or 594 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on the same date of last year, or in fact than in any other month since the summer of 1933.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was another increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 153 firms employing 13,762 workers, as against 13,125 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in the spring of 1933, when the expansion indicated was on a larger scale.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed practically no general change in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of the 419 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 33,810 workers. Construction was slacker, while trade reported moderate improvement, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On Apr. 1, 1933, little change had also been noted; the index then, however, was lower, standing at 78.0, compared with 79.7 on the date under review.

Vancouver.- A further increase in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 365 firms with 26,568 employees, as compared with 26,358 in the preceding month. The gain occurred principally in trade, while shipping was slightly slacker, and the other groups reported only minor changes. A decline had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, and employment was then generally quieter; the index, at 84.8 on the latest date, was 5.8 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1933.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last thirteen years. Non-ferrous metal, leather, lumber, vegetable food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage and mineral product plants, that in the former being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,100 manufacturers, employing 438,762 operatives, as compared with 430,887 in the preceding month. The increase, (which was considerably larger than that noted on Apr. 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average for the years since 1920), would probably have been greater but for the fact that Easter fell this year on Apr. 1, causing shutdowns over the holidays in many establishments. The index, at 88.1 on Apr. 1, 1934, was higher than on the same date in either 1933 or 1932.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 295 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,681 men on Mar. 1, to 29,131 on Apr. 1; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of several other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, representing reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of April, 1933, had involved the release of a much smaller number of workers, but the index then, at 35.6, compared unfavourably with that of 104.9 on the date under review, when it was, in fact, higher than on Apr. 1 in any other year since 1920.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 260 operators reported 47,248 employees, compared with 49,626 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date of 1933 and of 1932; the curtailment indicated in each of those years had been on a smaller scale.

Communications.-According to data received from 82 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 27 persons in the reported payrolls, which aggregated 20,206. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1933.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded less employment, the largest losses being those of a seasonal character in shipping in the Maritime Provinces. The working forces of the 378 co-operating employers aggregated 82,454 persons, compared with 91,903 in the preceding month. The present late season has retarded spring-time activity in transportation, which ordinarily advances on Apr. 1. A slight increase had been noted on the same date of last year, but the index then was slightly lower than at the beginning of April, 1934.

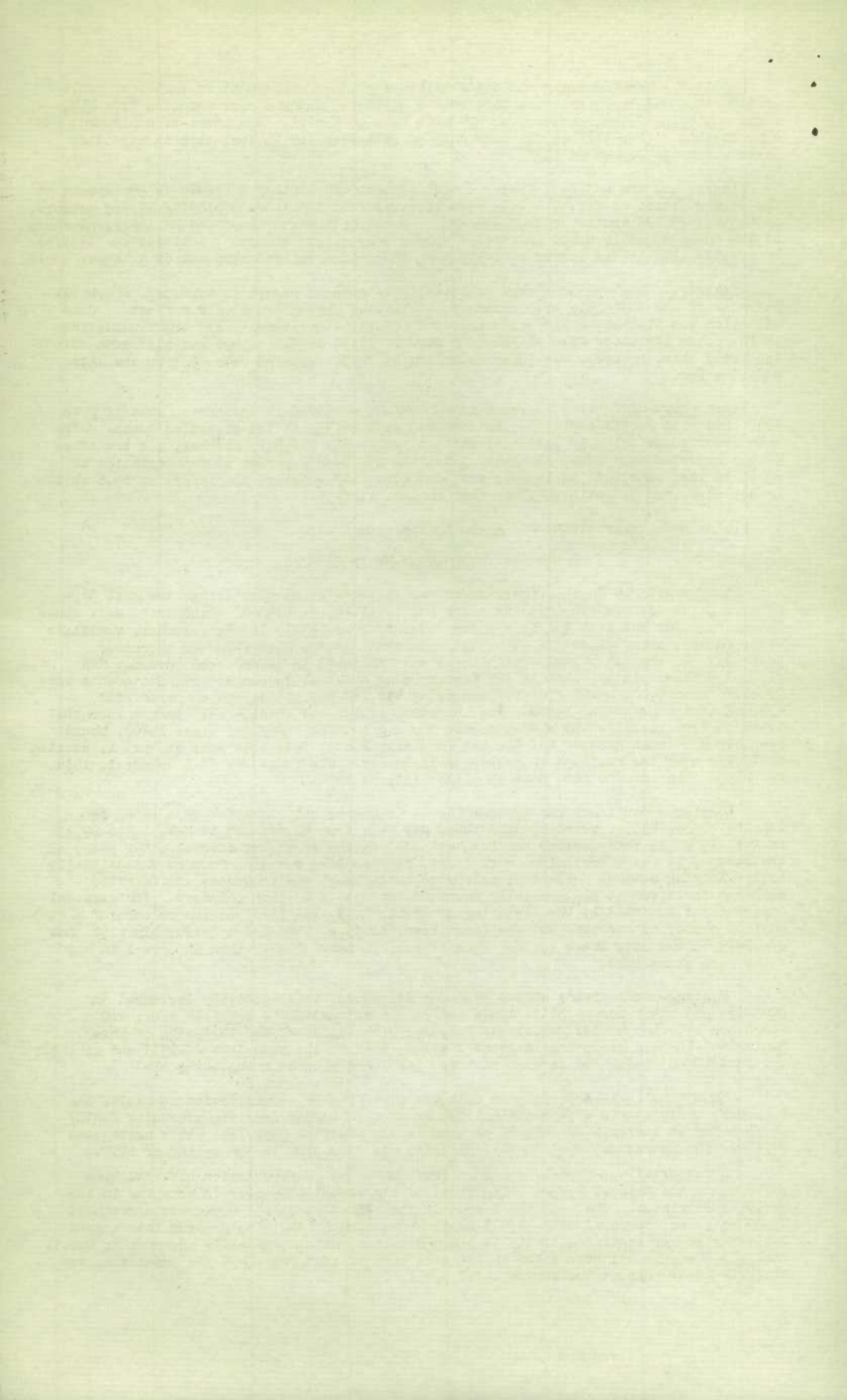
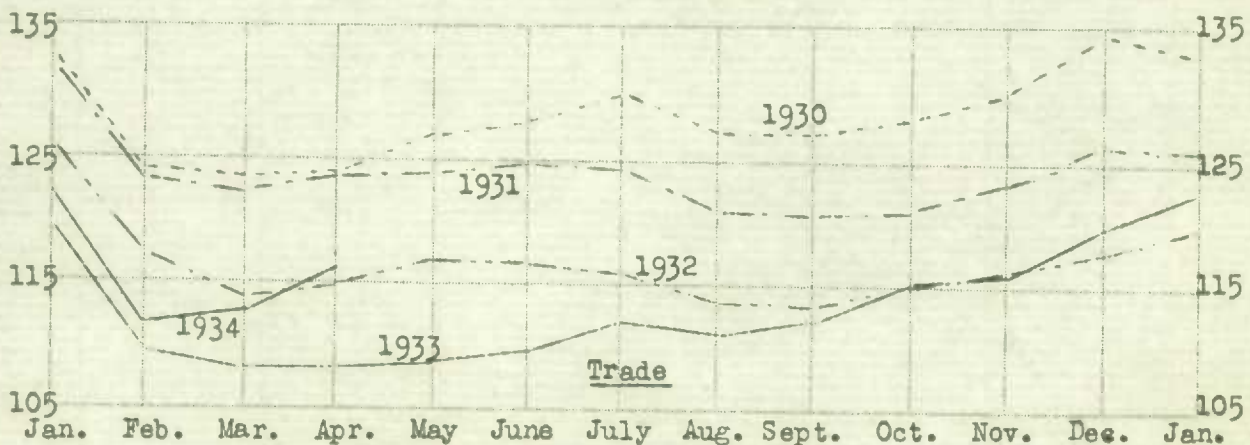
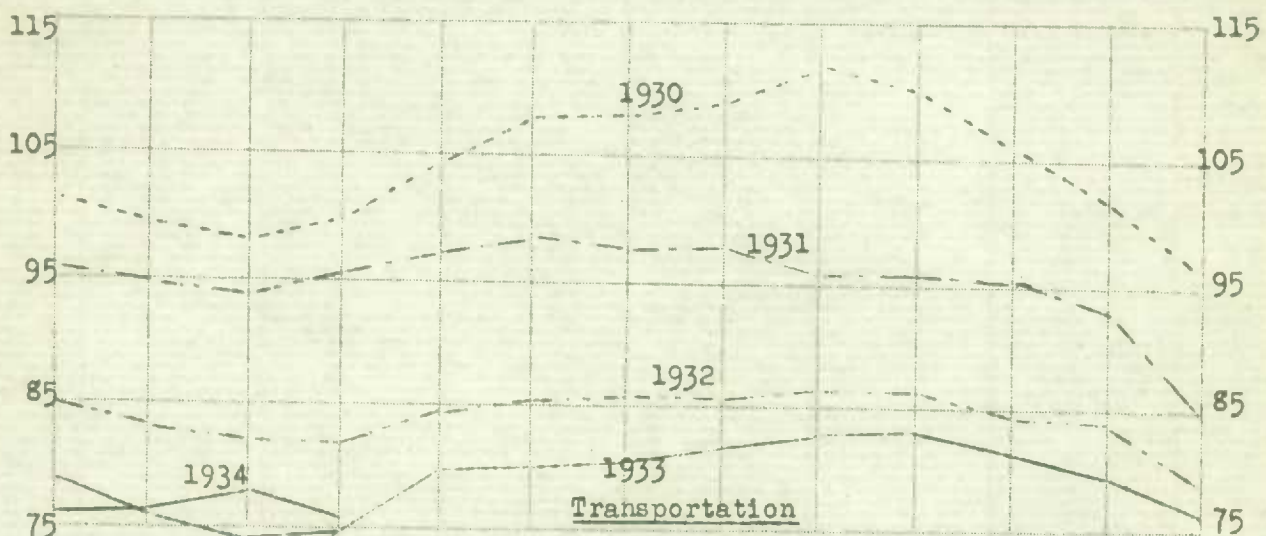
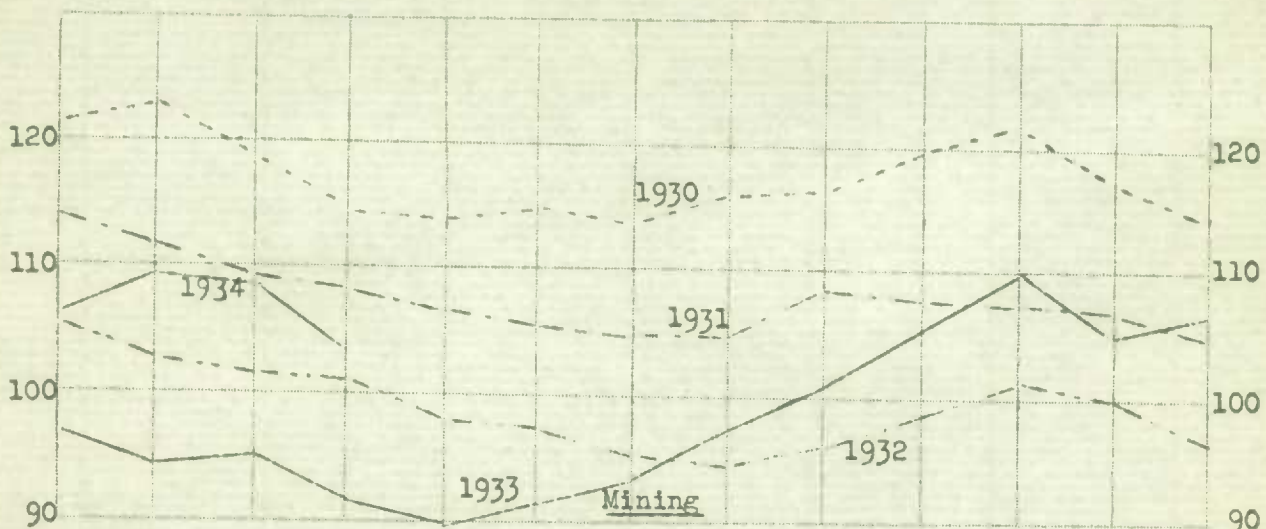
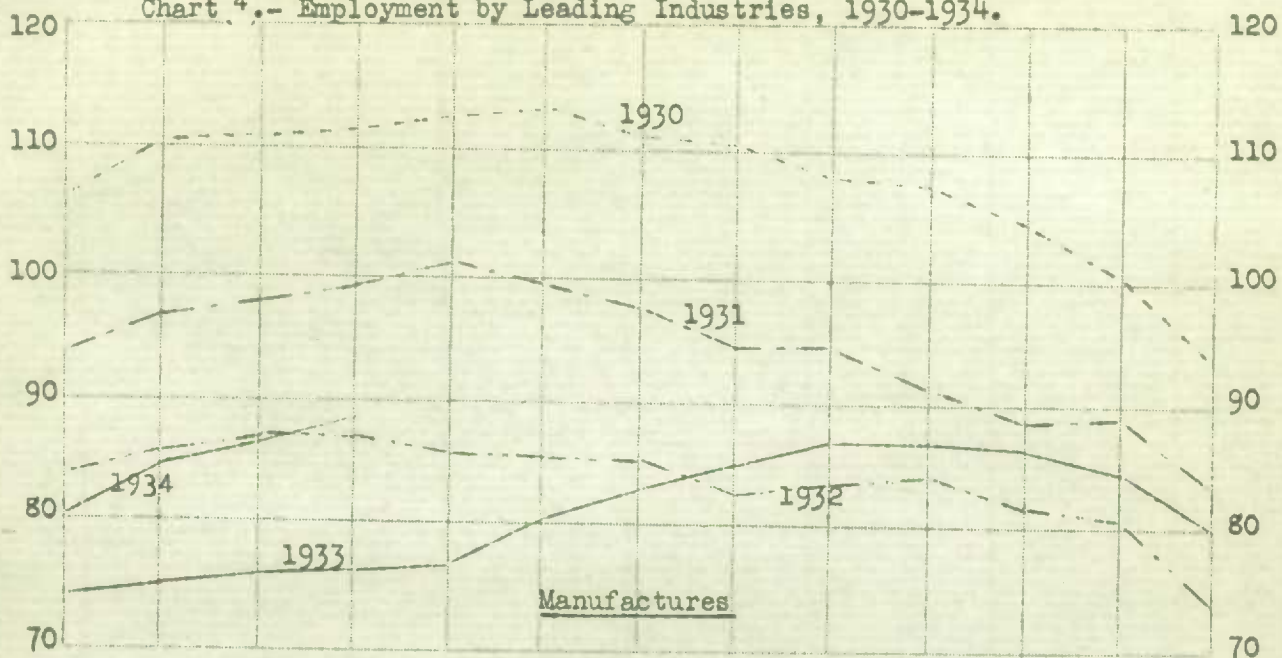


Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931



Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released employees, while building was rather more active. Statistics were tabulated from 963 contractors with 111,297 employees, or 6,002 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment was higher than on Apr. 1 in 1933 or 1932, in both of which the declines were on a smaller scale.

Services.- This group reported further improvement, according to 392 firms with 23,007 employees, or 566 more than on Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1933, when employment was at a lower level. The additions to staffs on Apr. 1 of the present year were the largest recorded on that date in the fourteen years for which statistics are available.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,007 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 88,888 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 86,037 at the beginning of March. This increase was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, the gain on Apr. 1, 1929, having been greater. The advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly smaller and the index of employment then stood at 107.6, compared with 116.1 at the beginning of April, 1934.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the trends of employment in the leading industrial groups are illustrated in Chart 4; the curves are based on the indexes shown in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed an improvement over the preceding month and was much better than in February, 1933, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.2 on Feb. 19, 1934, as compared with 18.7 on Jan. 22, 1934, and 22.7 on Feb. 20, 1933. Recent press reports state that 2,201,597 persons were out of work on Mar. 19, 1934, as compared with 2,317,909 on Feb. 19, 1934, and with 2,776,184 on Mar. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Factory employment in the United States showed an increase of 4.0 p.c. in March as compared with February, 1934, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishments employing 3,445,732 persons. This year's increase between February and March is greater than that recorded in the same period of any other of the fifteen years for which data are available. The index, based on the average for the three years, 1923-1925, stood at 80.8 in March, 1934, compared with 58.8 in March, 1933. Each of the 14 groups into which the 90 included manufacturing industries are classified, showed increases in employment over February, 1934, the most pronounced gains being in the transportation equipment group. Among the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was also noted; the increases in building construction were most marked, but those in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, trade and other groups were also important.

New York.- There was an increase of 3.8 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, chemical, pulp and paper, textile, clothing and millinery, stone, clay and glass and food and tobacco groups showed improvement. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 72.2 in March, 1934, the highest point reached since 1931.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,135 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 203,835 persons in March, an increase of 3,111 over the February total. Gains were reported in bread and other bakery products, cotton, leather, dyeing and finishing textiles and some other industries, while there were declines in boot and shoe factories.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 2,394 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a gain of 3.3 p.c., while in the non-manufacturing industries there was an advance of 0.9 p.c. The general index stood at 69.7, compared with 55.8 in March, 1933, the base being the 1925-27 average. The textile, clothing and millinery, stone, clay and glass, metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, fur and leather, chemicals, oils and paints, trade and some other groups showed improvement over the preceding month.

TABLE I.- 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>
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
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
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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1934.
100.0 7.9 27.3 44.1 12.3 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns 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
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
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	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	83.3	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	93.0	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	83.5	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

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

14.3 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.1 1.6 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
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	194.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
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	105.8	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	120.8
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
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	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

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

100.0	51.7	3.4	5.6	2.4	10.6	13.1	2.7	10.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	51.7	88.1	86.5	76.0	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5
Animal products -edible	2.1	95.4	96.0	90.4	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7
Fur and products	.2	73.5	71.8	63.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8
Leather and products	2.4	99.5	97.0	86.1	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	106.4	105.1	93.8	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3
Lumber and products	3.7	60.3	59.5	45.0	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	48.5	48.0	31.8	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9
Furniture	.7	72.9	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2
Other lumber products	1.1	87.1	85.1	72.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	33.2	22.8	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	88.9	88.0	86.9	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	88.3	88.2	82.0	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	75.9	75.6	66.2	74.4	83.5	102.8	104.4
Paper products	.9	101.0	100.4	95.2	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.5	100.8	98.5	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3
Rubber products	1.4	93.0	91.0	75.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3
Textile products	10.9	109.3	106.9	91.6	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	122.9	122.8	96.5	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	88.5	88.1	65.8	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.8	132.2	103.8	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6
Silk and silk goods	1.0	465.4	460.1	375.3	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	118.2	116.1	102.4	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	95.9	91.7	86.8	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0
Other textile products	1.2	94.5	90.6	74.5	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	116.4	120.2	114.5	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2
Tobacco	1.1	114.2	119.9	118.4	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	119.2	120.5	108.1	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	136.4	141.4	99.5	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	118.1	116.1	106.6	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	57.6	55.5	48.5	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4
Electric current	1.5	105.0	104.7	106.9	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	97.8	97.5	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0
Iron and steel products	11.3	73.4	70.5	60.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	88.8	83.1	44.2	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	73.3	71.1	61.8	82.9	99.8	128.8	128.0
Agricultural implements	.4	43.8	44.1	34.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0
Land vehicles	5.5	77.0	74.6	69.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7
Automobiles and parts	1.7	105.5	96.2	76.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	57.1	45.4	55.2	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2
Heating appliances	.4	80.9	82.1	58.1	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication (nea.)	.4	53.0	50.6	43.3	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.9	70.7	60.3	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	72.4	70.2	58.8	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	103.5	99.7	77.3	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	126.9	128.3	112.4	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0
Miscellaneous	.5	107.9	102.8	93.7	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0
LOGGING	3.4	104.9	153.3	35.6	31.1	42.9	87.6	83.1
MINING	5.6	103.3	108.9	91.4	101.0	108.1	114.5	112.9
Coal	2.7	84.3	94.4	82.8	93.8	96.0	98.9	103.3
Metallic ores	2.3	165.4	163.7	131.3	135.1	138.8	145.6	129.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	71.2	71.0	54.7	70.3	102.0	122.7	121.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.8	76.7	84.5	93.9	103.3	117.1	113.5
Telegraphs	.5	83.4	81.9	80.7	94.4	100.3	109.1	114.2
Telegraphs	1.9	75.1	75.3	85.5	93.8	104.0	119.2	113.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	75.9	78.0	74.2	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	107.4	109.5	111.8	110.9	118.4	118.8	113.3
Steam railways	6.6	70.6	70.8	67.5	77.6	91.2	96.8	102.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	60.0	70.8	59.0	67.5	79.8	88.3	81.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	95.8	100.8	54.7	79.9	96.8	86.4	85.4
Building	1.8	38.6	36.8	25.2	51.7	94.1	110.5	102.5
Highway	8.7	201.9	202.1	88.5	134.9	123.9	57.8	38.2
Railway	2.6	56.2	72.3	54.2	59.4	76.3	75.1	87.3
SERVICES	2.7	111.8	109.3	102.5	113.9	122.0	126.1	121.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.1	107.3	94.7	107.7	118.2	124.3	115.6
Professional	.2	121.7	120.9	126.9	127.9	125.2	127.0	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.9	109.6	108.5	119.4	127.4	128.9	128.9
TRADE	10.5	116.1	112.5	107.6	114.3	123.1	123.1	122.5
Retail	7.8	123.4	118.7	111.9	120.2	129.9	127.4	127.9
Wholesale	2.7	98.9	98.2	97.5	100.8	108.0	113.3	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.3	92.7	76.0	87.5	99.7	107.8	110.4

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	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
	Weight	1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	32.5	84.9	81.6	68.7	76.9	91.5	100.0	105.3
Lumber products	3.6	60.0	60.4	33.0	46.9	57.3	58.9	65.8
Pulp and paper	5.1	133.8	131.0	120.6	124.5	130.6	145.4	111.0
Textile products	4.7	85.5	82.8	69.6	82.8	75.8	87.9	96.5
Iron and steel	10.7	88.8	84.3	66.7	70.5	108.6	116.7	133.8
Other manufactures	8.4	76.9	72.3	71.7	80.4	85.2	92.4	96.6
Logging	4.9	159.4	242.1	39.5	24.1	31.4	34.7	78.0
Mining	21.3	96.2	109.2	91.2	101.8	105.3	109.4	106.6
Communications	2.5	78.2	78.7	83.6	92.7	113.8	112.3	109.8
Transportation	16.4	95.1	108.7	89.1	103.4	119.7	141.6	128.9
Construction	13.6	101.2	116.7	67.1	79.9	107.9	93.0	85.0
Services	1.6	143.6	144.5	130.2	146.0	170.1	133.4	143.2
Trade	7.2	108.2	105.2	95.8	107.8	119.1	114.9	113.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.1	103.2	78.3	88.3	102.3	107.8	107.5
Manufacturing	62.8	90.5	88.6	79.1	90.3	102.8	111.7	111.3
Lumber products	3.0	66.5	64.5	51.6	64.7	81.3	83.7	86.9
Pulp and paper	8.1	81.3	80.6	74.1	80.9	86.8	103.1	105.7
Textile products	19.1	114.6	110.4	91.8	102.7	106.3	108.6	111.8
Iron and steel	9.6	67.3	64.7	60.2	75.7	104.4	117.8	123.4
Other manufactures	23.0	95.9	95.7	88.7	99.1	110.4	119.2	110.4
Logging	4.7	132.9	232.4	58.7	33.5	42.8	103.5	57.1
Mining	2.1	110.2	108.0	86.1	93.1	109.2	149.8	132.2
Communications	2.0	70.1	70.4	80.2	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4
Transportation	9.9	70.2	72.8	66.8	74.4	85.7	83.1	85.0
Construction	7.4	44.9	58.9	33.6	63.5	86.2	68.6	57.2
Services	2.4	98.4	94.7	91.2	97.9	107.3	105.4	106.4
Trade	8.7	126.9	125.7	119.6	126.0	135.4	125.1	127.5
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	85.1	89.1	73.1	85.0	98.5	103.7	101.1
Manufacturing	57.3	88.9	87.4	75.8	87.6	99.7	112.6	121.7
Lumber products	3.2	55.9	54.8	47.0	63.7	79.3	93.8	97.6
Pulp and paper	6.4	89.9	90.3	83.6	90.4	98.8	108.7	111.4
Textile products	11.2	106.5	106.2	93.4	100.7	104.6	108.1	109.8
Iron and steel	14.2	75.7	72.3	57.1	74.1	97.5	122.0	143.7
Other manufactures	22.3	100.0	98.7	88.4	98.5	105.1	113.0	117.6
Logging	2.4	102.0	138.4	17.7	18.2	33.3	75.1	73.2
Mining	3.8	144.2	142.2	114.8	122.8	136.1	142.4	126.3
Communications	2.2	74.7	73.9	84.0	92.3	100.6	123.6	115.2
Transportation	6.6	68.8	68.0	68.1	77.4	91.0	98.4	102.3
Construction	15.2	161.0	158.9	72.3	106.3	114.7	108.2	103.9
Services	2.7	138.2	135.4	124.7	138.5	146.7	152.2	133.5
Trade	9.8	123.3	118.8	113.2	120.2	127.2	126.2	122.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.7	97.8	78.3	91.1	102.4	112.7	117.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.2	84.3	84.6	81.4	92.8	102.8	113.1	121.5
Lumber products	1.7	65.1	74.9	59.7	71.2	82.0	112.0	148.2
Pulp and paper	3.0	83.9	84.1	84.5	91.4	102.5	110.2	110.9
Textile products	2.3	109.7	103.5	93.8	104.5	100.5	107.9	121.4
Iron and steel	10.8	70.3	69.5	72.7	86.1	100.5	110.9	120.8
Other manufactures	12.4	102.1	102.7	93.6	104.5	110.8	117.9	120.2
Logging	1.6	113.2	127.8	34.1	47.9	80.3	114.8	170.5
Mining	8.0	94.4	103.3	90.9	102.2	103.2	95.9	107.9
Communications	3.0	82.0	82.4	85.8	94.7	102.9	109.2	105.7
Transportation	21.1	81.3	81.5	81.2	84.0	97.3	100.8	106.2
Construction	13.6	61.9	63.5	50.1	58.5	75.0	71.8	101.1
Services	3.3	88.1	86.1	86.8	97.5	105.7	118.3	124.6
Trade	19.2	101.0	97.0	96.8	101.1	111.7	120.7	122.1
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	83.3	83.8	78.3	86.1	97.7	103.2	113.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.2	77.9	76.5	62.5	72.6	87.0	107.1	105.9
Lumber products	11.2	61.8	59.7	37.0	47.0	61.2	97.5	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.6	92.0	93.0	88.6	94.3	102.3	109.1	98.8
Textile products	1.2	99.3	92.5	82.0	103.0	105.8	110.3	122.4
Iron and steel	3.3	64.7	63.1	55.5	68.7	99.9	124.1	109.9
Other manufactures	14.9	93.7	92.7	82.4	92.9	105.5	111.8	117.9
Logging	5.8	58.6	59.0	30.9	43.2	50.9	93.6	108.4
Mining	8.0	72.3	73.8	66.4	75.8	84.2	92.1	103.9
Communications	3.6	92.8	92.9	95.8	103.5	111.3	127.6	110.2
Transportation	12.9	82.9	85.1	83.9	92.9	97.8	106.5	109.5
Construction	19.6	128.4	124.2	73.0	99.1	115.7	107.7	89.1
Services	3.6	93.5	92.0	80.2	95.5	103.8	113.6	112.1
Trade	10.3	108.1	105.0	96.3	106.6	115.6	117.1	119.6
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	86.6	85.6	68.8	80.9	92.4	106.0	106.0

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.

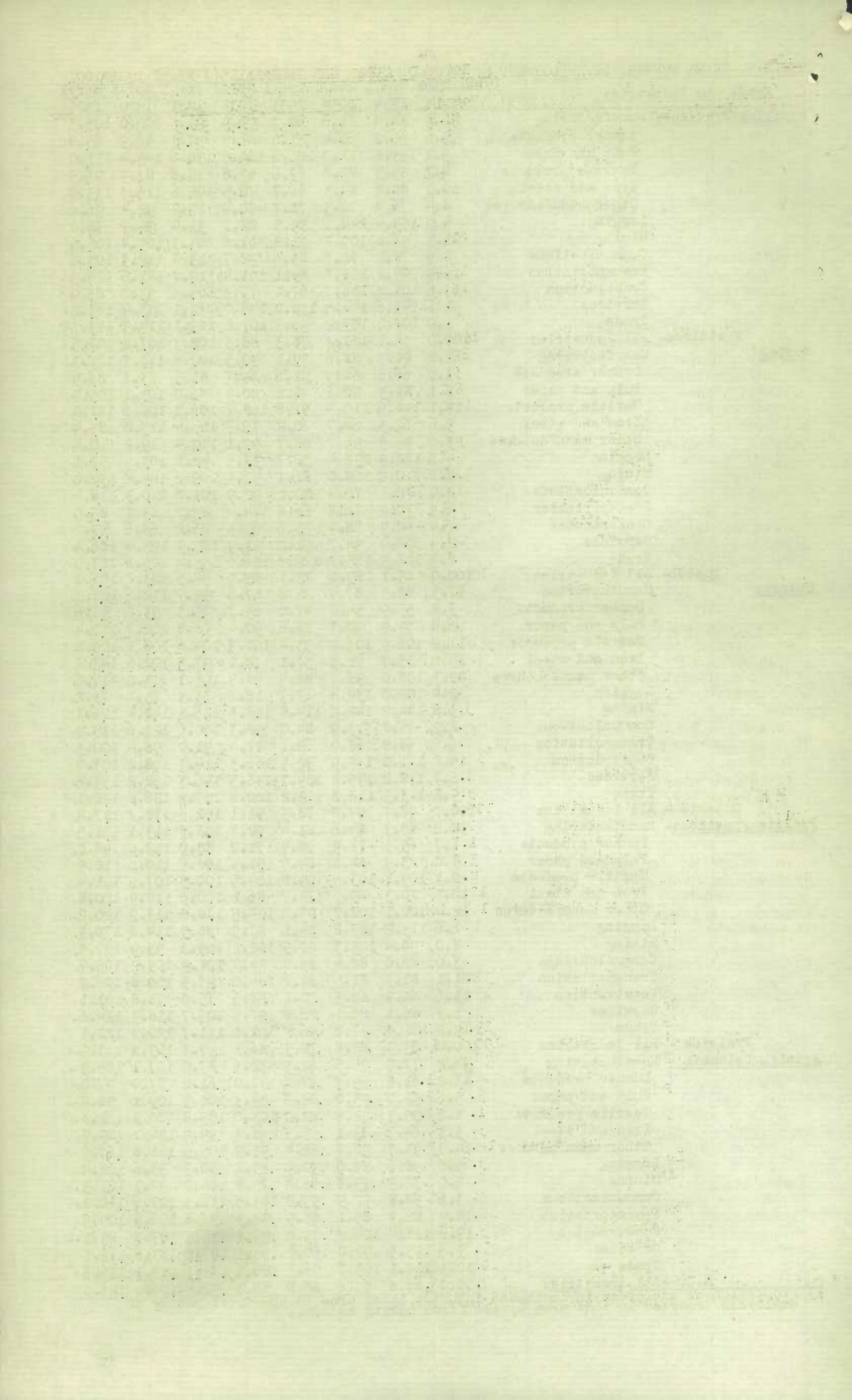


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.8	85.2	83.6	78.2	89.5	105.3	114.6	111.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	97.1	94.1	96.9	93.9	104.0	105.5	99.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	98.3	98.7	97.9	101.9	108.7	113.5	107.7
Textiles	15.4	94.4	91.0	79.9	91.6	99.9	100.3	103.8
Tobacco, distilled and salt liquors	6.3	112.4	116.3	122.5	120.0	107.9	115.2	110.9
Iron and steel	13.5	65.2	62.0	56.9	72.9	104.6	122.8	129.4
Other manufactures	21.2	84.9	84.3	62.9	91.8	108.0	119.4	105.9
Communications	3.0	63.5	63.9	74.6	85.2	92.0	109.1	118.4
Transportation	8.7	72.7	81.8	69.0	78.8	77.6	72.5	70.1
Construction	5.6	42.9	49.4	40.6	89.7	112.2	80.4	87.6
Trade	13.4	120.0	120.2	116.0	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.1	82.6	76.4	91.2	106.2	109.2	108.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.8	95.4	94.6	91.6	107.1	119.0	114.5	121.1
Leather products	21.9	108.0	107.1	104.7	118.5	120.8	101.0	104.4
Other manufactures	38.9	89.5	88.8	85.6	101.7	118.1	121.0	129.8
Transportation	12.6	96.3	104.7	97.6	95.7	109.7	109.5	95.6
Construction	8.2	90.4	82.9	97.3	70.0	174.3	112.2	124.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.4	93.2	92.7	102.0	122.2	111.7	116.2
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	88.0	86.7	80.7	92.5	103.1	112.3	117.4
Plant products - edible	5.5	99.6	99.3	97.8	105.1	117.8	119.2	118.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	104.7	104.5	101.9	108.5	113.1	119.1	118.1
Textiles	12.7	90.4	89.0	84.5	91.7	104.5	113.1	107.7
Iron and steel	8.6	65.0	60.8	54.2	71.7	91.7	115.1	144.8
Other manufactures	25.3	90.3	89.8	81.6	95.1	100.7	107.1	110.2
Communications	3.4	68.8	68.1	76.1	85.1	92.8	105.0	110.0
Transportation	6.1	86.8	86.4	91.1	98.9	121.0	125.4	121.0
Construction	3.4	68.1	67.6	37.7	89.0	123.8	129.7	137.9
Trade	21.7	119.4	116.2	109.9	117.4	124.7	122.3	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.7	91.1	85.0	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	43.8	80.1	80.5	75.4	87.4	101.8	106.6	110.3
Lumber products	4.1	43.0	40.5	33.7	47.5	59.8	67.3	70.1
Pulp and paper	15.8	81.6	84.5	76.9	86.8	105.5	108.7	117.5
Other manufactures	23.9	92.6	92.0	89.3	102.5	116.7	121.0	120.7
Construction	16.9	153.7	148.1	71.6	142.8	214.4	128.4	120.6
Trade	15.7	113.0	109.5	107.3	112.1	117.3	115.3	105.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.6	96.7	85.3	101.7	121.8	116.2	111.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.6	81.3	79.8	68.1	80.5	101.8	118.4	122.8
Textiles	21.2	88.1	88.6	72.2	84.0	88.7	92.8	96.2
Electrical apparatus	9.6	82.7	79.6	82.6	98.4	111.3	128.3	131.5
Iron and steel	26.0	68.3	66.4	48.2	60.1	104.5	136.5	141.3
Other manufactures	23.8	93.8	91.4	87.6	100.1	105.7	111.3	116.8
Construction	2.7	44.8	49.6	43.2	136.7	228.4	179.6	233.3
Trade	8.9	113.2	99.8	93.7	106.8	113.2	129.1	131.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.0	81.0	70.9	87.4	109.8	120.4	126.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.3	109.8	104.3	79.5	92.3	104.7	141.3	187.4
Iron and steel	65.5	108.2	99.5	73.5	88.8	102.3	143.9	198.4
Other manufactures	18.8	115.6	121.6	104.4	107.7	114.3	131.0	143.8
Construction	1.0	16.2	20.7	23.4	16.1	56.9	125.3	133.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	102.9	97.7	79.0	89.8	104.2	140.9	177.3
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.5	84.5	84.3	82.1	92.3	103.1	115.7	119.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	106.9	110.7	92.6	106.1	96.1	106.9	106.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	100.8	102.1	103.0	106.5	105.7	104.2	102.7
Printing and publishing	5.7	92.0	92.3	93.4	100.8	107.7	116.5	118.4
Textiles	5.9	115.6	107.9	94.4	105.6	105.5	109.1	118.1
Other manufactures	28.1	74.3	74.3	74.9	86.3	101.4	122.8	128.4
Transportation	10.1	69.6	71.1	70.9	71.5	84.2	97.0	102.2
Construction	1.7	20.8	26.0	29.2	45.8	59.6	21.4	37.5
Trade	30.7	87.8	86.8	82.9	90.7	101.0	108.2	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.7	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4	108.0
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.3	82.5	82.0	71.4	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7
Lumber products	7.9	55.2	52.0	38.2	44.0	54.6	77.7	82.0
Other manufactures	29.4	95.1	95.8	86.7	98.0	114.5	119.6	112.5
Communications	8.1	91.6	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2	128.4	109.4
Transportation	19.8	92.7	94.1	93.8	97.4	104.1	111.6	111.2
Construction	5.1	36.4	35.5	41.1	56.3	93.2	92.2	92.6
Services	6.8	94.0	92.4	79.1	90.5	99.1	110.9	112.2
Trade	22.9	109.1	105.7	98.7	106.6	118.8	119.9	121.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.8	84.1	79.0	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7

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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