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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JUNE

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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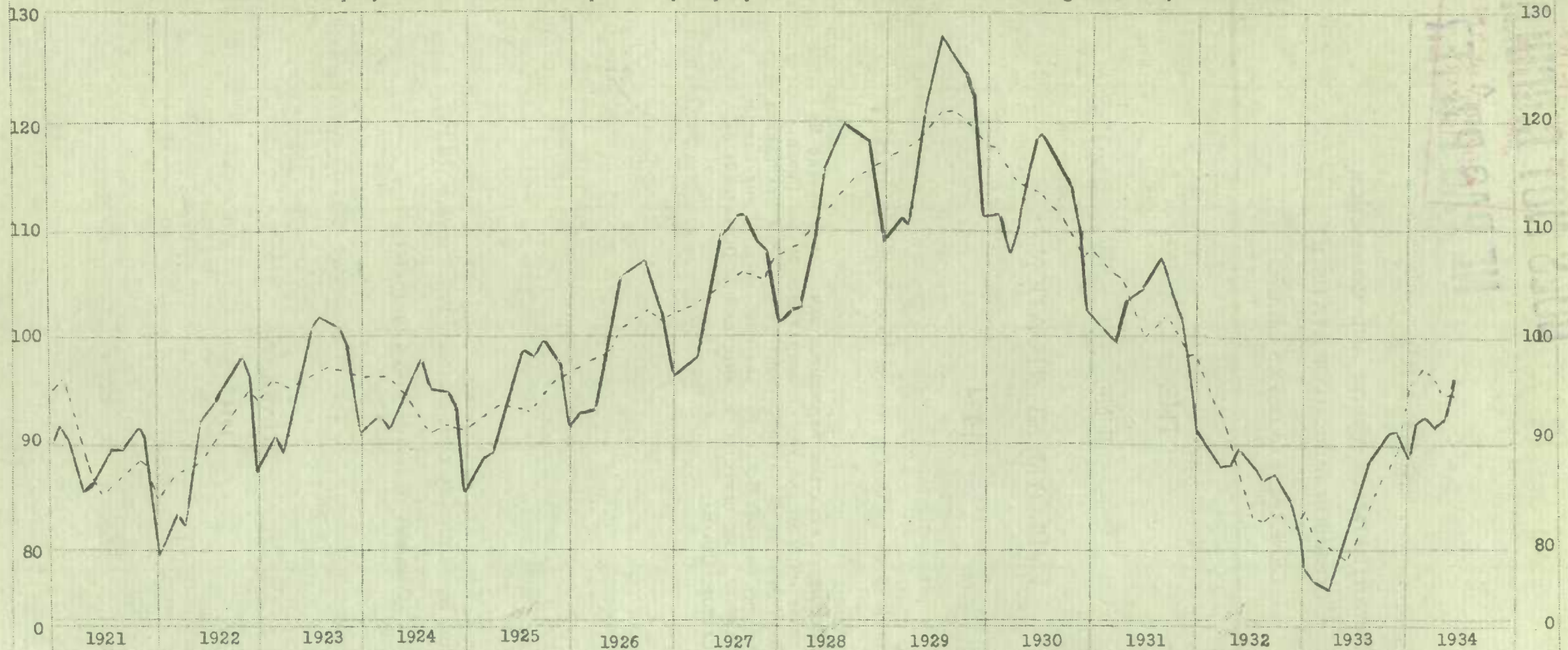
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1934

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



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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

Issued June 25, 1934.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,640 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 856,548 on May 1 to 899,286 at the beginning of June, or by 42,738 persons. This gain of five per cent in the month was considerably larger than that reported on the same date in 1933 and was more than twice as great as the increase reported in either 1932 or 1931. The index on June 1, 1934, stood at 96.6, as compared with 92.0 in the preceding month, and 80.7 on June 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows:- 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The increase on June 1, 1934, considerably exceeded the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920,

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, all the major groups also showed improvement. There was lowered employment only in logging, and this was of a seasonal character. Trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movement indicated on the corresponding date in 1933. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, and was greater than on June 1 of last year, partly owing to unemployment relief work on the highways.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

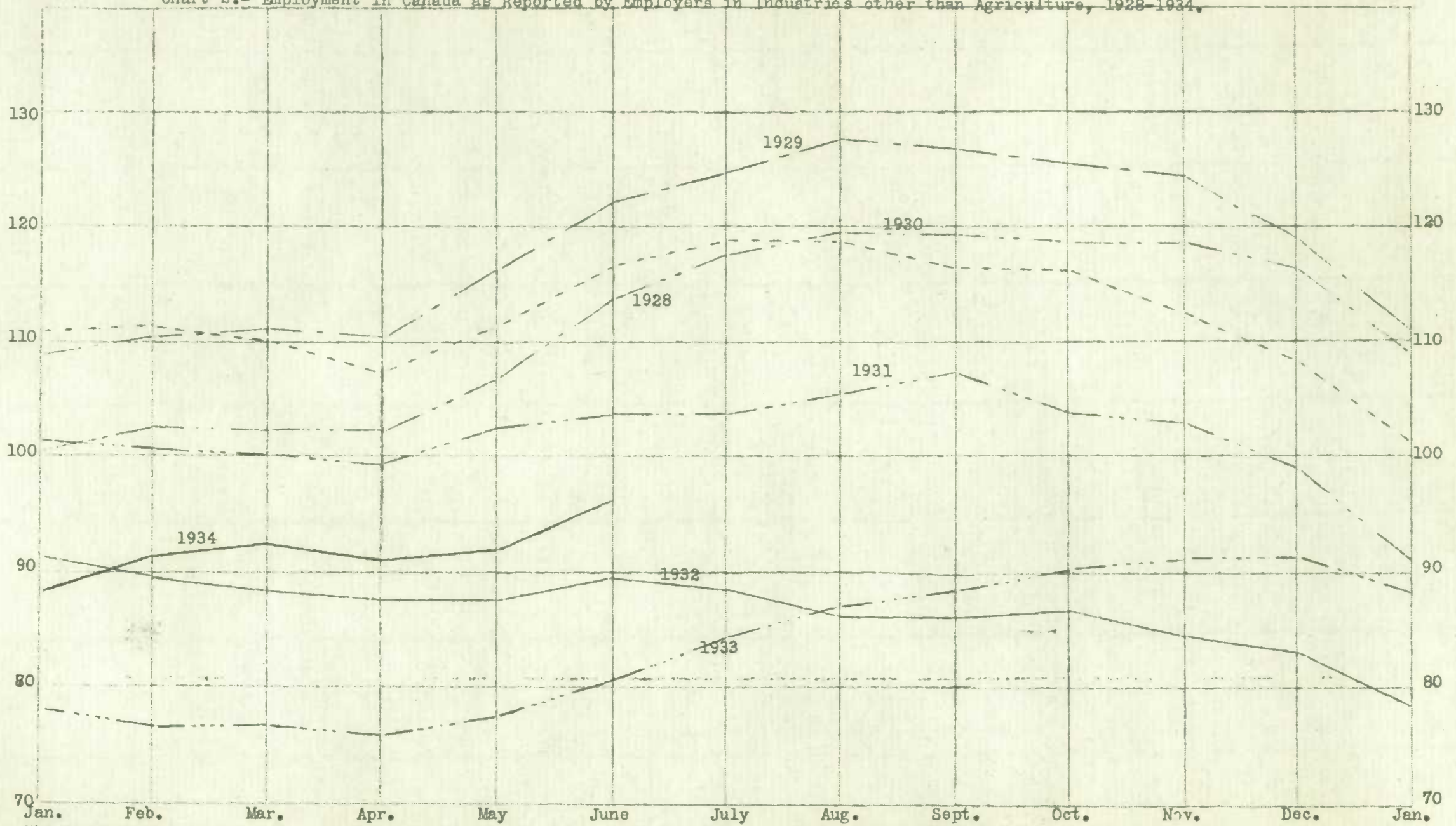
Maritime Provinces.- Slight gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 619 employers with a combined working force of 69,565 persons, as compared with 69,475 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions), and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in considerably larger volume than on June 1, 1933.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather, tobacco and wood distillates were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for considerably more persons than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,076 firms employing 247,876 workers on June 1, or 14,760 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1933, when the index was over twenty points lower. The payrolls of the 3,786 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,760 employees, as against 373,518 on May 1. Construction registered the greatest expansion and manufacturing also showed a large increase; the metal, food, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in mining, transportation, services and trade.



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.



Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services, logging and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 112,271 persons, as against 107,159 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1933, and the index then was lower.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 73,814 workers was employed by the 877 reporting firms, which had 73,280 at the beginning of May. This increase was smaller than that noted on the same date in 1933. The index of employment, however, was higher than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in edible animal products, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and logging recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931, the curves being plotted from the statistics shown in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,212 co-operating firms employed 127,823 persons, an increase of 4,968 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and iron and steel products, reported increases, and construction and transportation were also busier. The index, at 86.3, was higher than in June, 1933, and the gains then indicated were smaller.

Quebec.- Continued increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 159 establishments having 12,687 workers, as against 12,485 in the preceding month. Larger advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,277 employers in Toronto with 113,285 persons on their payrolls, compared with 112,138 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile factories, but large gains in food, printing and publishing, textile and some other industries. Firms in transportation, services and trade also increased their employees. The index was higher than on June 1, 1933, when an expansion had also been indicated.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing showed heightened activity in Ottawa, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. The gain, however, was not so great as at the beginning of June of last year, when a larger increase had occurred. A combined working force of 13,038 employees was recorded on June 1, 1934, by the 163 co-operating firms, who had had 12,824 on their staffs in the preceding month.

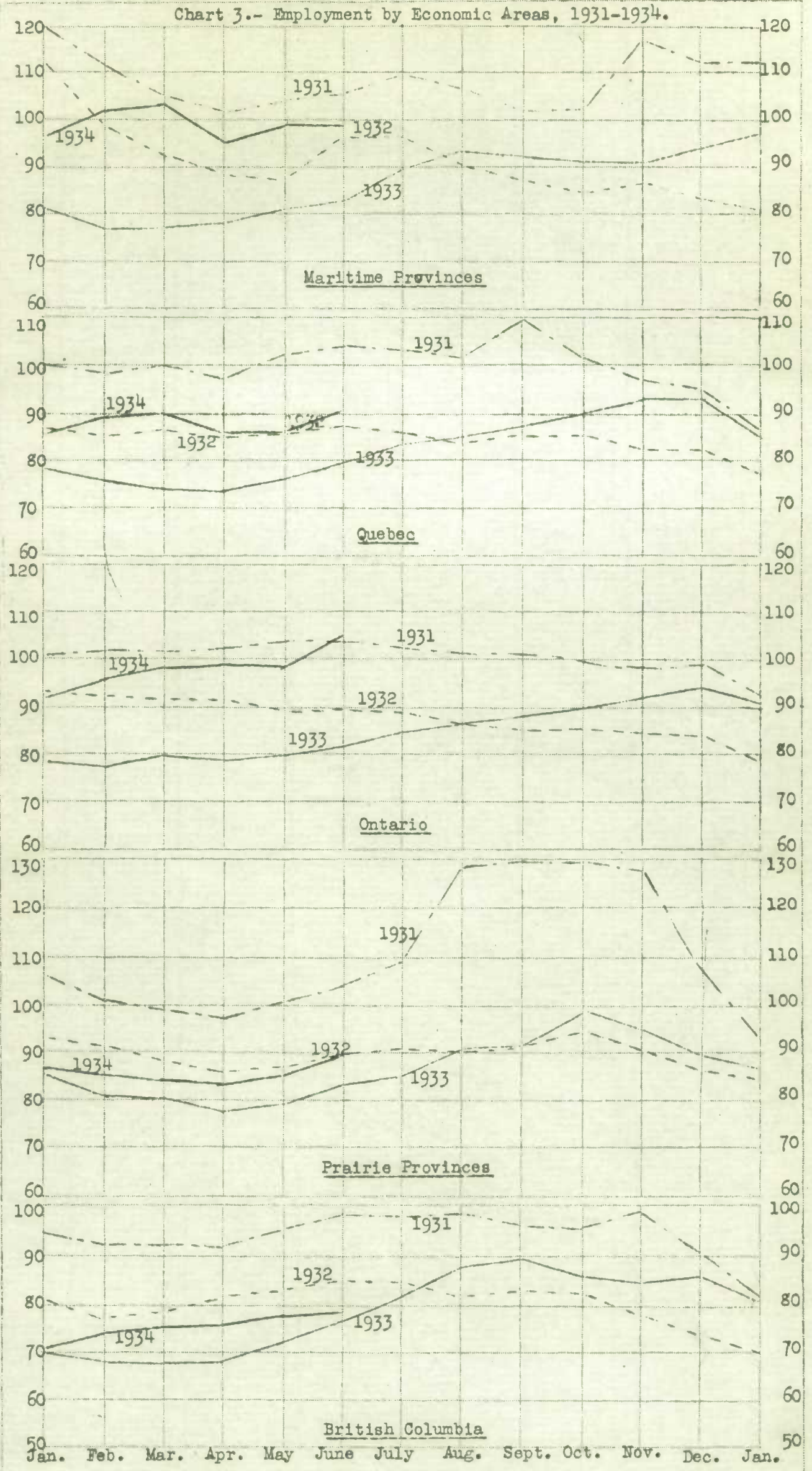
Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 256 employers reported 27,608 workers on their paylists, as compared with 26,748 at the beginning of May. This was the most decided increase for June 1, since 1923, except in 1928 and 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while construction was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when an exceptionally large increase was shown.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 153 firms with 14,297 employees, or 268 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been registered on June 1, 1933, and employment was then in lesser volume.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.





Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 34,791 persons was indicated by the 419 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 34,423 employees on May 1. This increase was not so large as the one noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed only slight changes.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and services reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in food and iron and steel factories. Statements were tabulated from 370 employers with 27,035 workers in their employ, as compared with 26,853 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since Feb. 1, 1930, except Feb. 1, 1934, while the index number of employment, at 93.2, was the highest since September, 1931. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; the advance also exceeded that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933. Statements were tabulated from 5,225 manufacturers employing 464,879 operatives, as compared with 450,068 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber and pulp and paper were particularly noteworthy. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in larger volume than on June 1, 1933, though the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a larger scale.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease. Returns were received from 268 firms employing 20,733 workers, or 1,578 less than in the preceding month. Gains had been indicated on June 1, 1933, but the index was then much lower.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were busier, but activity in the coal fields showed a seasonal decrease. The operators making returns, numbering 271, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 48,507, as against 47,310 in their last return. Gains in staffs had been noted on the same date in 1933, but employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- An improvement was indicated in telephones, and telegraphs also showed a slightly upward tendency; 83 companies in the communication group reported 20,530 workers, or 293 more than on May 1. Employment was more active than at the beginning of June of last year, when a decrease in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, and street and electric railways also increased the number of their employees. Data were received from 381 employers with 94,810 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 92,608 on May 1. This increase involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1933, when the index was lower than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this group, in which 971 contractors reported 136,054 employees, as compared with 111,730 in the preceding month. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1, 1933; however, a considerable proportion of the increase recorded is due to unemployment relief works.



Services.-- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 411 firms employing 24,103 persons, as compared with 23,342 on May 1. The index in this group was higher than on the same date in 1933, although the gains then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Trade.-- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 1,030 establishments reported 89,670 employees, or 728 more than in their last return. An increase had also occurred on June 1, 1933, when the index was lower. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in retail houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 23, 1934, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, 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 16.7 on Apr. 23, 1934, as compared with 17.3 on Mar. 19, 1934, while on Apr. 24, 1933, the percentage was 21.3. Recent press reports state that there were 2,090,381 persons registered as unemployed on May 14, or 57,814 fewer than in the preceding month.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased slightly in May, as compared with April, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 22,705 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 3,310,136 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1923-24-25=100) stood at 82.4, compared with 82.3 in April, 1934 and with 62.6 in May, 1933. Increases in employment were shown in 48 of the 90 industries surveyed. During May, there were important gains in the food, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, and paper and printing industries. On the other hand, leather, rubber, tobacco, clothing and chemical factories were slacker.

The general improvement in the employment situation between April and May was also reflected in a number of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The largest gains occurred in quarries and non-metallic mines. Building construction, anthracite and bituminous coal-mining, dyeing and cleaning and some other industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, metalliferous mining and canning and preserving and a few other groups reported reductions in personnel.

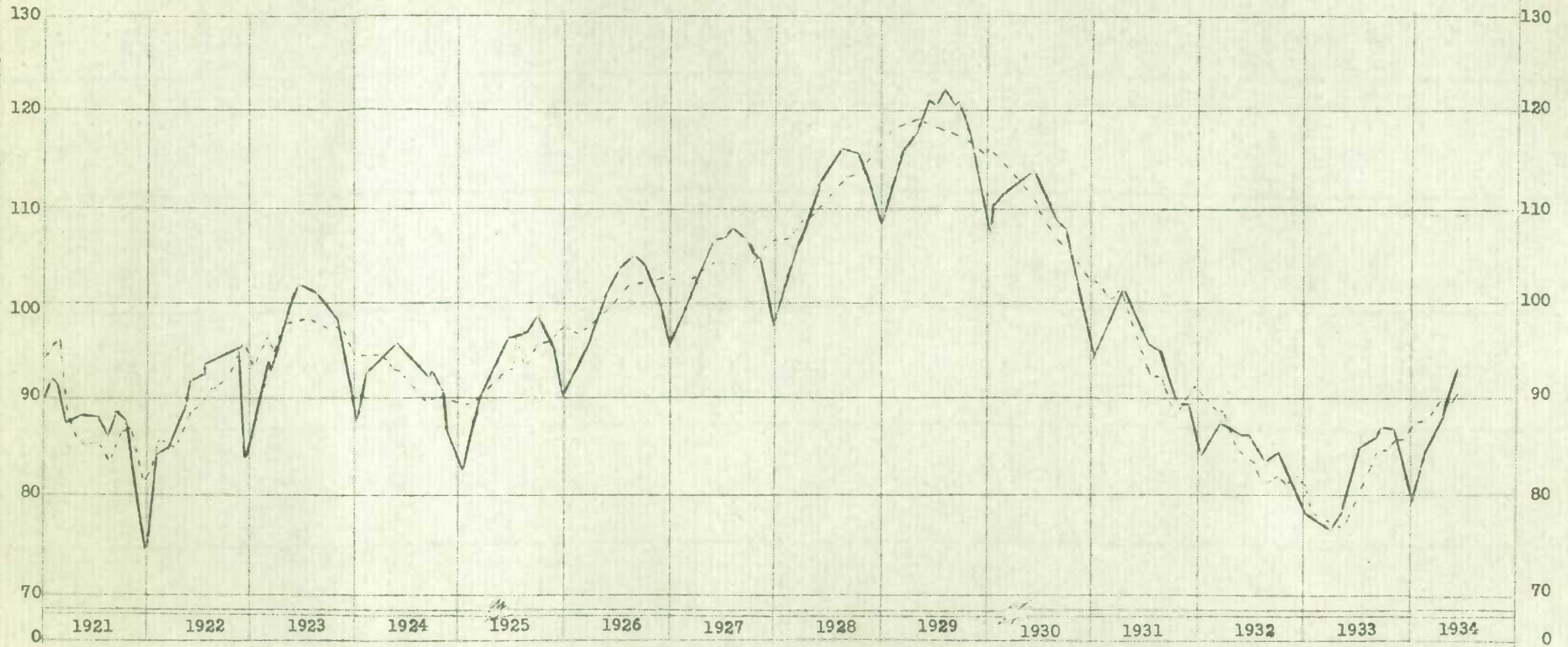
New York.-- Factory employment in the State of New York increased 1.7 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. The upward trend was not as widespread as in May, 1933, due to somewhat larger than usual seasonal drops in the clothing and textile groups, four major industrial groups showing improvement, while seven reported decreased activity. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 71.9; this was about 25.9 p.c. higher than in May, 1933. The food, tobacco, stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paint industries recorded improvement in May 1934, as compared with April, while metal, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods and clothing and millinery factories showed seasonal losses.

Massachusetts.-- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,488 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 241,231 persons in May, as compared with 245,355 in April, a decrease of 1.7 p.c. There were gains in paper and wood pulp and rubber goods factories.

Illinois.-- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 2.1 p.c., and in manufacturing 2.4 p.c. during May as compared with April. This is the fourth consecutive gain reported. Clay, glass and stone, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, printing and paper, fur and leather and food factories reported large increases as compared with the preceding month.



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





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>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
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
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1

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

100.0      7.7      27.6      44.0      12.5      8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
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	106.5	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	104.3	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3

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

14.2      1.4      12.6      1.4      3.1      1.6      3.9      3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
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
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5

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

100.0    51.7    2.3    5.4    2.3    10.5    15.1    2.7    10.0

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	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	51.7	93.2	90.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2
Animal products-edible	2.4	115.8	103.2	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5
Fur and products	.2	86.5	76.9	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5
Leather and products	2.2	99.9	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	105.9	106.7	100.1	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6
Lumber and products	4.1	71.1	63.2	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	61.9	51.8	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6
Furniture	.7	73.1	74.2	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7
Other lumber products	1.1	98.2	90.5	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6
Musical instruments	.1	30.4	27.3	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.3	92.4	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	93.6	90.3	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	84.5	79.1	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7
Paper products	.9	105.7	103.4	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	101.7	100.8	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0
Rubber products	1.4	96.3	92.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6
Textile products	10.4	109.8	110.7	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	125.6	124.8	102.4	107.0	102.3	97.3	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	91.0	89.7	74.1	80.4	81.5	85.1	97.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	125.8	123.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	491.8	481.7	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.4	120.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	94.2	96.7	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2
Other textile products	1.1	96.7	95.0	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	107.0	108.5	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2
Tobacco	.9	99.7	100.4	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.6	116.6	119.2	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	121.4	136.7	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1	186.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	123.5	125.2	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	73.5	64.1	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3
Electric current	1.5	107.9	105.8	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.5	100.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0
Iron and steel products	11.3	77.1	75.7	61.7	69.4	92.2	115.8	133.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	92.2	91.8	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	78.9	76.3	62.8	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3
Agricultural implements	.5	47.0	45.4	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9
Land vehicles	5.3	78.8	79.4	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5
Automobiles and parts	1.8	117.7	116.8	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	51.2	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2
Heating appliances	.4	88.1	85.0	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.5	63.8	56.5	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	79.7	77.2	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	79.1	75.5	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.0	106.5	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.5	129.7	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7
Miscellaneous	.5	112.5	109.4	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.3	75.0	80.5	40.7	37.9	53.3	90.0	92.7
<b>MINING</b>	5.4	106.2	103.6	91.4	96.8	105.3	115.6	115.8
Coal	2.4	79.7	80.6	78.2	86.5	92.2	96.4	99.3
Metallic ores	2.3	175.2	169.5	135.9	133.0	139.4	148.8	138.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	91.3	80.5	65.3	74.4	97.7	135.3	140.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.3	78.0	76.9	83.2	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9
Telegraphs	.5	85.5	84.3	81.7	98.0	106.2	119.9	126.8
Telephones	1.8	76.1	75.0	83.6	93.1	104.3	119.5	119.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	10.5	80.3	78.5	79.0	85.5	98.6	108.0	113.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	110.4	109.2	113.4	113.1	121.0	124.1	125.1
Steam railways	6.3	71.4	70.7	67.8	77.1	92.2	101.7	109.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	83.6	75.4	89.1	91.4	101.7	118.3	120.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	15.1	116.7	95.8	67.8	92.9	121.8	137.0	144.6
Building	2.1	47.8	42.5	33.8	62.9	113.8	140.8	134.7
Highway	9.9	242.8	192.6	106.7	147.7	159.7	177.2	144.3
Railway	3.1	69.5	59.8	66.3	74.0	97.7	114.8	154.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	115.4	111.7	106.2	116.8	125.9	134.7	131.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.1	108.7	100.6	111.1	125.5	136.4	131.9
Professional	.2	119.0	120.8	118.6	129.4	125.2	126.8	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	118.2	114.3	111.5	121.9	126.6	134.3	132.5
<b>TRADE</b>	10.0	116.5	115.6	109.1	116.1	124.0	127.6	126.0
Retail	7.4	123.0	122.2	114.9	122.1	130.9	132.2	130.8
Wholesale	2.6	101.4	100.5	96.0	102.4	108.5	117.2	115.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	96.6	92.0	80.7	89.1	103.6	116.5	122.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1934	May 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Manufacturing	37.7	101.2	89.7	79.3	84.5	99.2	114.8	117.4
Lumber products	5.1	87.0	64.6	46.2	57.8	70.7	109.7	111.4
Pulp and paper	5.6	149.9	130.2	125.7	132.3	137.9	167.1	117.1
Textile products	4.6	88.0	86.5	74.3	78.6	84.3	87.4	95.5
Iron and steel	11.1	95.0	90.1	66.6	61.7	98.2	114.1	131.3
Other manufactures	11.3	105.5	90.5	97.7	110.6	109.8	113.1	116.4
Logging	3.7	123.7	177.5	52.0	43.6	58.0	108.8	81.5
Mining	20.4	95.4	95.5	91.5	101.7	107.3	111.3	107.4
Communications	2.5	81.8	78.5	82.1	94.3	115.1	120.0	111.9
Transportation	10.0	60.2	90.4	75.3	84.7	83.1	116.3	90.8
Construction	17.0	131.1	115.3	83.7	141.2	144.5	179.8	140.6
Services	1.7	153.6	148.8	144.9	167.1	187.2	156.6	142.1
Trade	7.0	111.0	107.8	99.5	108.1	123.5	117.7	113.5
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.4	98.3	82.8	96.4	105.2	122.4	112.5
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	61.3	94.4	91.8	82.1	88.9	103.0	114.3	116.0
Lumber products	3.4	80.8	74.7	66.4	73.4	95.8	109.8	116.2
Pulp and paper	8.2	87.9	85.1	79.7	78.6	91.7	105.9	110.0
Textile products	18.1	116.0	115.6	94.6	102.1	102.8	103.6	106.6
Iron and steel	9.1	68.5	67.3	59.5	69.5	97.0	117.3	124.1
Other manufactures	22.5	100.1	95.7	91.0	98.4	112.7	124.2	119.4
Logging	3.3	100.5	93.9	52.1	52.2	73.4	119.8	112.5
Mining	2.3	131.9	118.4	96.5	92.4	101.3	140.4	144.0
Communications	1.9	71.1	69.5	79.9	91.7	100.3	115.5	125.1
Transportation	11.3	86.2	76.2	79.8	85.5	98.2	104.2	116.2
Construction	9.3	60.1	45.2	52.1	73.9	111.9	112.4	104.6
Services	2.4	98.8	95.4	97.0	102.4	109.1	110.7	107.0
Trade	8.2	128.1	127.3	120.4	129.2	132.8	137.2	133.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	90.9	85.5	79.3	87.8	104.3	114.5	115.9
<u>Ontario</u> - All Manufacturing	57.1	93.6	91.2	73.9	85.8	98.2	112.7	125.4
Lumber products	3.7	67.5	58.8	53.5	65.9	89.7	110.5	125.5
Pulp and paper	6.3	94.4	91.1	86.2	91.1	96.8	110.2	114.2
Textile products	10.6	106.0	108.0	94.2	97.6	101.4	102.1	111.2
Iron and steel	14.4	81.1	79.4	59.9	69.4	89.8	116.6	141.8
Other manufactures	22.1	105.0	101.7	91.9	97.5	106.6	115.9	121.2
Logging	1.2	51.1	62.1	28.6	18.4	36.7	59.4	62.2
Mining	3.7	150.5	146.2	119.3	121.6	137.6	151.3	138.4
Communications	2.1	75.7	75.2	81.4	92.0	101.1	119.5	121.4
Transportation	7.0	78.1	72.4	75.4	84.3	101.5	108.5	114.6
Construction	16.9	190.1	150.0	73.4	98.0	129.7	157.5	158.1
Services	2.7	141.9	138.9	125.9	135.0	145.4	158.6	145.6
Trade	9.3	123.6	121.9	115.5	121.8	130.6	130.5	128.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.4	98.5	81.6	89.9	104.2	117.8	126.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Manufacturing	29.8	89.5	87.3	85.7	89.9	101.0	117.5	123.7
Lumber products	2.1	87.1	69.9	82.9	81.1	96.2	138.4	156.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	83.9	84.3	86.3	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7
Textile products	2.2	114.2	116.9	96.7	103.7	98.9	95.8	120.9
Iron and steel	10.1	71.0	72.3	71.9	74.7	91.3	108.3	118.7
Other manufactures	12.6	110.6	105.9	101.8	108.6	115.0	129.9	128.3
Logging	.7	52.3	71.7	17.1	22.0	8.5	36.8	47.5
Mining	6.5	84.9	85.9	82.3	83.2	93.8	91.9	102.8
Communications	2.8	82.6	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2	119.0	120.3
Transportation	20.1	83.6	82.2	81.5	84.8	100.4	108.7	121.8
Construction	18.5	90.0	72.0	69.1	83.1	108.3	124.8	188.3
Services	3.4	95.5	89.2	91.5	111.1	119.5	140.5	150.1
Trade	18.2	101.5	102.0	97.5	103.8	111.7	122.4	123.0
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	89.5	85.4	82.7	89.3	103.3	115.8	132.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Manufacturing	37.3	82.4	79.8	72.5	71.0	89.7	111.7	115.3
Lumber products	10.8	61.0	59.5	50.9	52.3	66.1	100.4	111.8
Pulp and paper	5.5	95.6	94.1	89.7	94.5	104.2	106.6	105.0
Textile products	1.1	97.1	98.6	94.2	91.8	107.2	124.2	121.1
Iron and steel	3.4	66.5	64.3	58.4	63.7	86.9	123.0	116.4
Other manufactures	16.5	106.0	101.5	93.6	84.3	111.2	122.2	122.8
Logging	6.4	66.4	61.7	44.5	47.7	58.7	98.3	117.8
Mining	8.7	80.9	77.5	63.8	73.0	76.8	92.9	102.9
Communications	3.5	94.3	92.0	96.0	102.7	116.2	130.9	116.6
Transportation	12.7	83.3	83.4	86.3	92.1	103.0	108.0	111.2
Construction	18.0	122.4	131.6	88.7	125.4	143.9	147.4	146.3
Services	3.5	95.7	94.4	83.1	95.2	106.1	116.1	116.3
Trade	9.9	106.1	106.2	96.2	104.1	114.0	116.0	118.8
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	89.1	88.4	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.3	117.5

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



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1934	May 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929
<u>Montreal - All Manufacturing</u>	64.4	87.8	85.3	79.3	87.5	103.7	115.3	114.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	106.9	95.0	103.2	100.5	113.8	112.7	106.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	99.1	98.1	96.8	104.6	108.2	113.2	111.6
Textiles	14.9	96.1	95.8	83.7	91.5	94.6	94.9	95.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	102.9	103.5	103.1	110.3	112.6	126.4	118.9
Iron and steel	13.1	66.6	64.8	57.3	67.7	95.4	122.3	130.7
Other manufactures	21.5	90.8	86.8	81.5	90.4	109.8	121.0	116.3
Communications	2.9	63.4	63.3	73.8	83.4	89.5	104.1	123.4
Transportation	10.6	93.1	83.0	92.1	98.8	107.1	123.1	132.8
Construction	5.7	46.0	39.6	47.9	84.4	111.9	98.6	134.3
Trade	12.9	121.0	120.5	116.0	123.8	131.3	138.0	130.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	82.9	80.6	91.7	107.1	116.6	119.3
<u>Quebec - All Manufacturing</u>	60.8	98.1	97.0	96.1	106.3	122.0	119.5	120.0
Leather products	20.5	104.2	106.9	109.2	114.3	129.8	99.8	102.4
Other manufactures	40.3	95.3	92.4	90.0	102.5	117.7	128.8	129.1
Transportation	12.7	98.9	103.6	100.9	109.8	117.6	119.5	112.8
Construction	8.9	100.4	94.2	104.1	90.3	185.4	159.3	160.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.3	96.8	105.6	126.7	122.3	122.0
<u>Toronto - All Manufacturing</u>	61.7	90.2	89.1	81.6	90.7	102.8	110.3	117.1
Plant products - edible	5.6	103.0	100.9	101.6	106.2	112.7	115.6	113.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	109.5	106.8	103.0	108.2	114.1	119.5	120.9
Textiles	12.1	87.8	90.7	83.0	86.0	99.8	107.3	108.5
Iron and steel	8.9	67.8	66.1	53.6	73.3	91.0	108.3	139.8
Other manufactures	25.9	93.7	91.8	83.7	92.9	103.2	108.5	111.6
Communications	3.4	68.8	68.9	74.6	84.8	91.3	101.2	115.2
Transportation	6.3	90.6	89.0	94.0	100.6	130.8	140.6	142.3
Construction	2.8	55.9	58.0	48.3	88.2	124.1	178.8	154.8
Trade	21.4	119.4	118.7	111.5	118.0	128.4	126.1	124.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.9	92.9	86.5	96.8	110.3	118.5	122.1
<u>Ottawa - All Manufacturing</u>	46.6	90.1	84.4	81.1	87.9	104.2	119.1	122.7
Lumber products	6.3	70.2	53.9	40.3	50.3	65.4	124.7	128.6
Pulp and paper	16.1	87.6	85.6	82.7	85.1	103.1	106.3	112.7
Other manufactures	24.2	99.3	94.8	95.0	104.1	122.2	128.1	129.1
Construction	14.9	143.7	160.2	97.1	127.3	215.8	249.0	207.0
Trade	14.9	111.4	112.2	108.3	111.2	112.8	120.4	113.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.4	100.8	91.1	100.9	123.4	130.4	127.8
<u>Hamilton - All Manufacturing</u>	80.3	84.5	81.6	73.2	74.4	94.2	113.1	130.5
Textiles	20.2	87.7	89.8	77.0	76.9	88.5	89.7	100.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	87.5	83.3	71.8	93.9	108.8	123.7	142.1
Iron and steel	25.6	70.2	67.6	57.2	52.7	85.4	122.3	151.8
Other manufactures	24.9	103.6	94.2	94.3	96.3	106.1	117.1	122.0
Construction	3.3	56.1	53.2	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1	235.9
Trade	8.6	115.6	112.7	97.9	106.1	116.2	127.4	128.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.7	83.9	75.6	84.9	103.9	118.0	133.1
<u>Windsor - All Manufacturing</u>	84.6	114.5	117.8	79.8	94.2	98.1	146.8	163.9
Iron and steel	66.1	113.7	118.2	72.9	89.8	92.6	148.4	174.0
Other manufactures	18.5	117.5	116.5	107.7	112.6	120.4	140.3	148.8
Construction	1.1	20.2	18.9	25.2	14.5	68.5	167.0	184.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	107.1	109.3	78.9	91.0	99.5	149.4	163.3
<u>Winnipeg - All Manufacturing</u>	49.8	87.4	87.0	84.5	87.6	102.9	120.5	121.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	115.0	108.3	108.2	106.8	107.9	108.4	107.6
Plant products - edible	4.1	104.4	103.3	102.4	106.6	100.5	109.2	106.7
Printing and publishing	5.6	91.0	91.6	96.5	100.0	106.1	119.1	115.8
Textiles	6.0	120.0	122.9	97.9	104.4	100.5	104.9	114.0
Other manufactures	28.2	76.7	76.7	75.7	79.4	101.8	132.3	134.0
Transportation	10.4	73.3	71.6	71.6	78.4	86.0	91.5	98.9
Construction	2.0	25.7	20.9	21.6	42.2	75.9	52.1	60.4
Trade	30.0	88.5	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2	106.9	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.9	81.2	79.4	85.2	98.8	107.1	111.5
<u>Vancouver -All Manufacturing</u>	38.3	86.5	85.4	78.6	82.0	98.0	109.1	107.9
Lumber products	7.5	53.5	54.4	50.8	48.7	55.7	79.3	91.4
Other manufactures	30.8	101.9	99.8	91.6	96.6	118.5	124.6	116.9
Communications	8.2	93.9	91.4	94.9	101.5	112.7	130.4	112.1
Transportation	19.0	90.1	92.0	95.8	101.4	105.7	109.7	110.6
Construction	5.0	36.1	36.6	40.2	62.8	120.8	85.4	99.3
Services	6.7	96.0	94.6	80.2	89.5	99.8	111.1	113.7
Trade	22.8	109.5	109.2	98.3	106.2	117.3	118.3	120.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	86.3	85.9	81.9	89.4	106.9	110.8	110.9

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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