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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

AUGUST

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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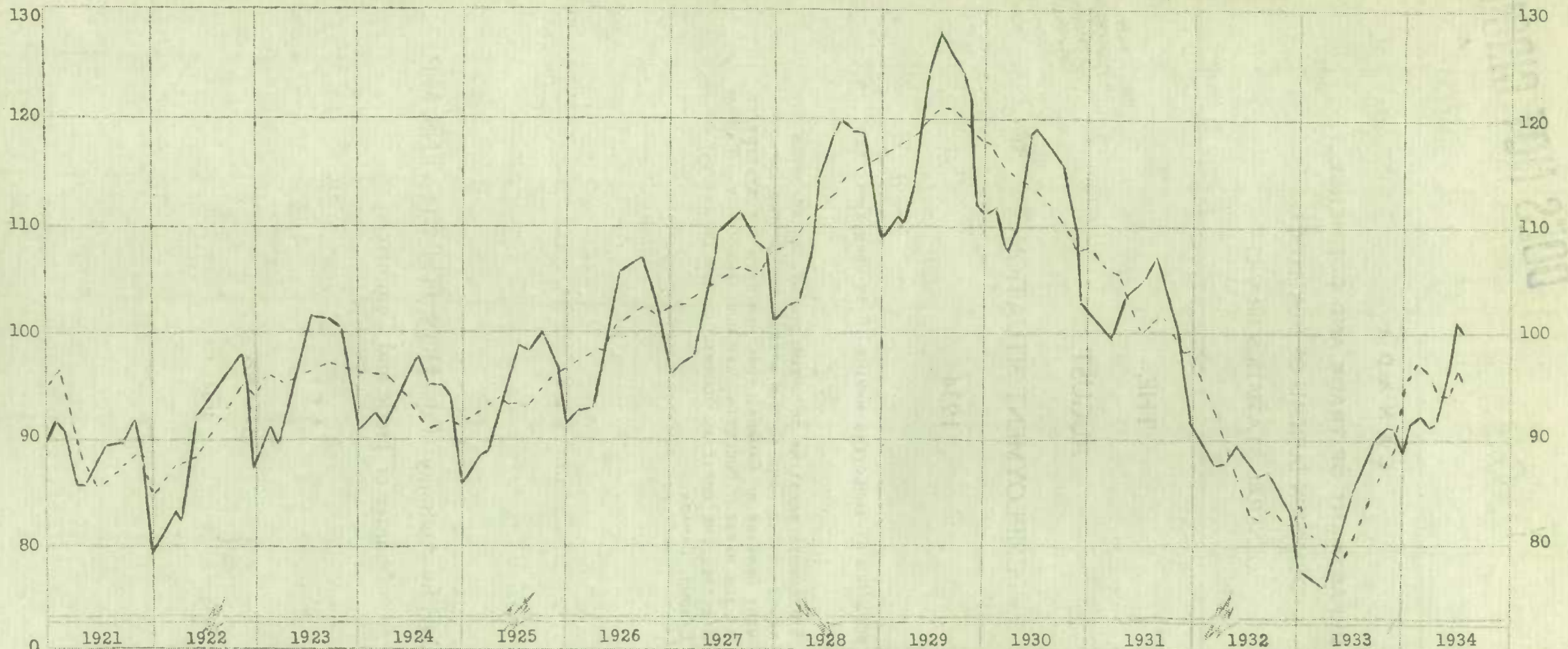
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 August 28, 1934.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.).
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a moderate contraction, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,769 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 931,429 persons, as compared with 941,941 on July 1. This decrease of 10,512 workers is the second interruption in the series of advances characterizing the industrial situation since the beginning of 1934, the first reduction having been indicated on Apr. 1, when it was of a seasonal nature. The level of employment continues considerably higher than at the opening of the year and also than in any month of either 1933 or 1932; the index, at 99.9 on Aug. 1, was 12.8 p.c. above that of 88.6 indicated on Jan. 1, and showed substantial improvement in comparison with the Aug. 1, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, advances at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index.

As already stated, the employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.9 at the beginning of August, 1934, compared with 101.0 in the preceding month, while on Aug. 1 in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The decline at the beginning of August occurred largely in the highway construction group, from which 16,090 men were released by the co-operating employers. In addition, retail trade, logging and some branches of factory employment, (notably in textile and iron and steel plants), were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported heightened activity. Employment in all these industries, except communications, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year. A more detailed analysis by industries is given on pages 3 and 4.

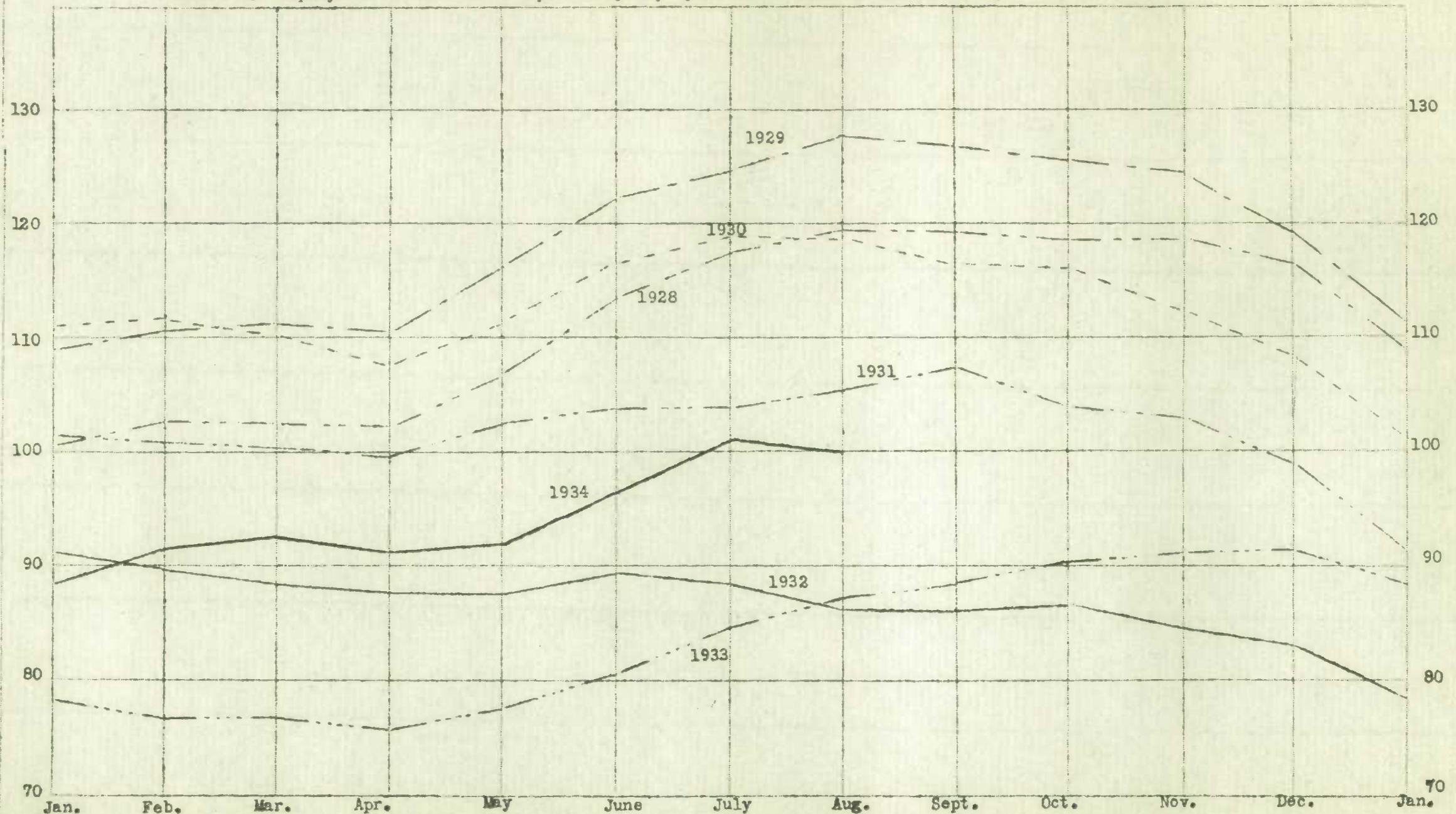
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, but there were reductions in personnel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date of last year or of 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 622 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 71,597 persons, compared with 70,959 in the preceding month. This advance, which continued the upward movement that with only one exception has been in evidence throughout the year, brought the index to 101.3, or over eight points higher than on Aug. 1, 1933, when more pronounced improvement had occurred. Highway, railway and building construction, coal-mining and services reported heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1934; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel and electric current plants showed increases, but fish-preserving, textile and pulp and paper factories were slacker, the losses in fish canneries being mainly seasonal in character. Logging was also seasonally quiet.

Quebec.- Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,095 employers with 259,109 workers, as against 257,072 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on Aug. 1, 1933, when a larger advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 94.9, was over ten points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment on the date under review, while activity in transportation, highway construction and trade declined; within the manufacturing division, there were large gains in leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, while lumber and textile factories were slacker.

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



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Employment in this province showed a decline, the 3,855 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 402,921 employees, or 14,553 fewer than at July 1. Most of the reduction occurred in the highway construction group, but manufacturing as a whole, logging and retail trade also released help. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, textile, lumber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper mills were slacker, while leather, food, tobacco and beverage and clay, glass and stone factories reported improvement. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction, wholesale trade and services also showed heightened activity. Employment on Aug. 1, 1933, had increased over the preceding month, but was then in decidedly smaller volume, the index at 86.6, being over 19 points lower than at the latest date, when it was 106.0 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported a decrease; the 1,298 employers making returns had 116,670 workers, as compared with 118,283 at the beginning of July. The reduction took place mainly in highway and railway construction, but logging, metallic ore mining and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, railway transportation and services reported improvement, while no general change occurred in manufacturing. The level of employment was slightly higher than on Aug. 1, 1933.

British Columbia.- Further expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, mining and transportation, while trade also showed heightened activity; highway and railway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and food canneries. Returns were compiled from 899 firms employing 81,132 persons, or 2,979 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index, at 97.6 on the latest date, was over ten points higher than on the same date in 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Montreal and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

Montreal.- There was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,218 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 128,031 employees, or 615 fewer than on July 1. Building construction, leather, food and musical instrument factories registered improvement, but textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants showed reduced activity, and there were also declines in shipping and trade. On the whole, employment was in rather greater volume than on Aug. 1, 1933, when an increase had been indicated.

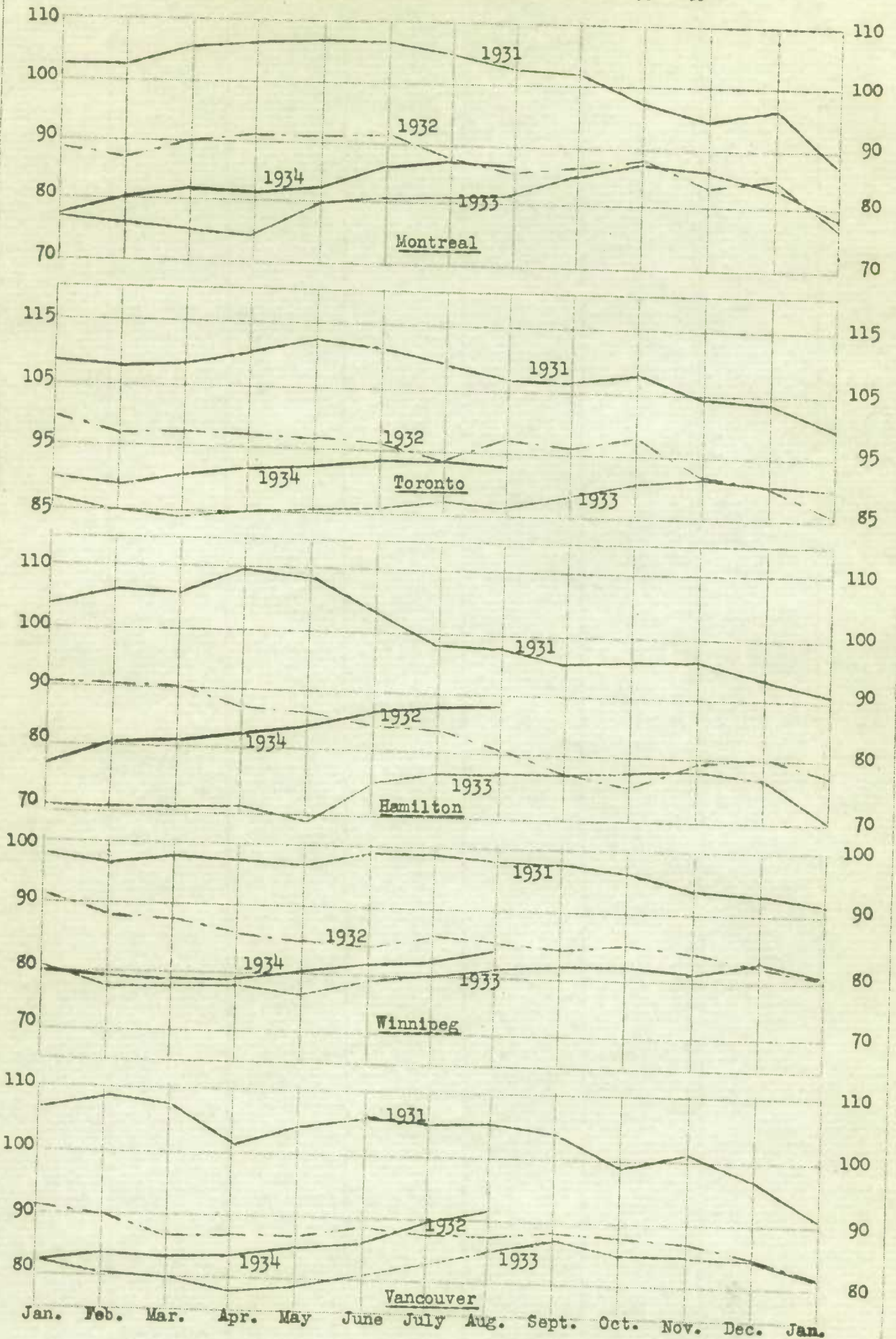
Quebec.- Improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 160 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,902 workers, compared with 12,478 in the preceding month. Little general change had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,292 firms employing 112,081 persons, or 1,448 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in ten out of the thirteen years for which statistics are available; the loss this year was rather greater than on the same date in 1933, though smaller than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. The index was higher than at the beginning of August of last year. Manufacturing showed general curtailment as compared with July 1, there being a large reduction in textile and iron and steel factories. Retail trade was also affected by midsummer dullness; on the other hand, wholesale trade and construction showed improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa again advanced, 155 persons being added to the forces of the 164 co-operating employers, who had 13,224 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in construction, while trade and manufacturing showed a slowing-up. Employment at the beginning of August, 1933, had also increased, but the index then was lower.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 259 establishments reporting 28,000 persons on their pay lists, as against 27,885 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a small increase on the whole, increases in the food and some other groups rather more than offsetting losses in textile and iron and steel; the fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a small increase had also been noted.

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



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 150 firms employing 13,468 workers, or 23 more than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works reduced their working forces, but food and other manufacturing establishments were busier. The situation had also remained unchanged on Aug. 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month. The index on the latest date was higher than at midsummer in any of the last three years.

Winnipeg. A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 425 firms who had 35,676 employees, as compared with 35,154 at the beginning of July. There was little change in manufacturing as a whole; construction showed a considerable gain, and there were smaller increases in all other industries except transportation. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

Vancouver. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food production. Returns were compiled from 381 employers with 28,821 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,223 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1933, but the index of employment was then over six points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. Further improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,281 of which reported 470,682 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 468,860 on July 1. Employment in this group has usually shown a small advance on Aug. 1 in the experience of the last thirteen years, although the tendency was decidedly unfavourable at midsummer in 1930, 1931 and 1932; the increase this year was very slightly above the average. The index stood at 94.2, compared with 93.8 on July 1, 85.2 on Aug. 1, 1933, 82.6 on Aug. 1, 1932 and 94.7 on Aug. 1, 1931.

The firms reporting for the latest date showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 71,300 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than fourteen points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 17.8. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 10.6 p.c. higher than that of 85.2 recorded on Aug. 1, 1933, while it was 26.6 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fourteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in leather, musical instruments, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric current and some other industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines occurred in fur, rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in textile and iron and steel.

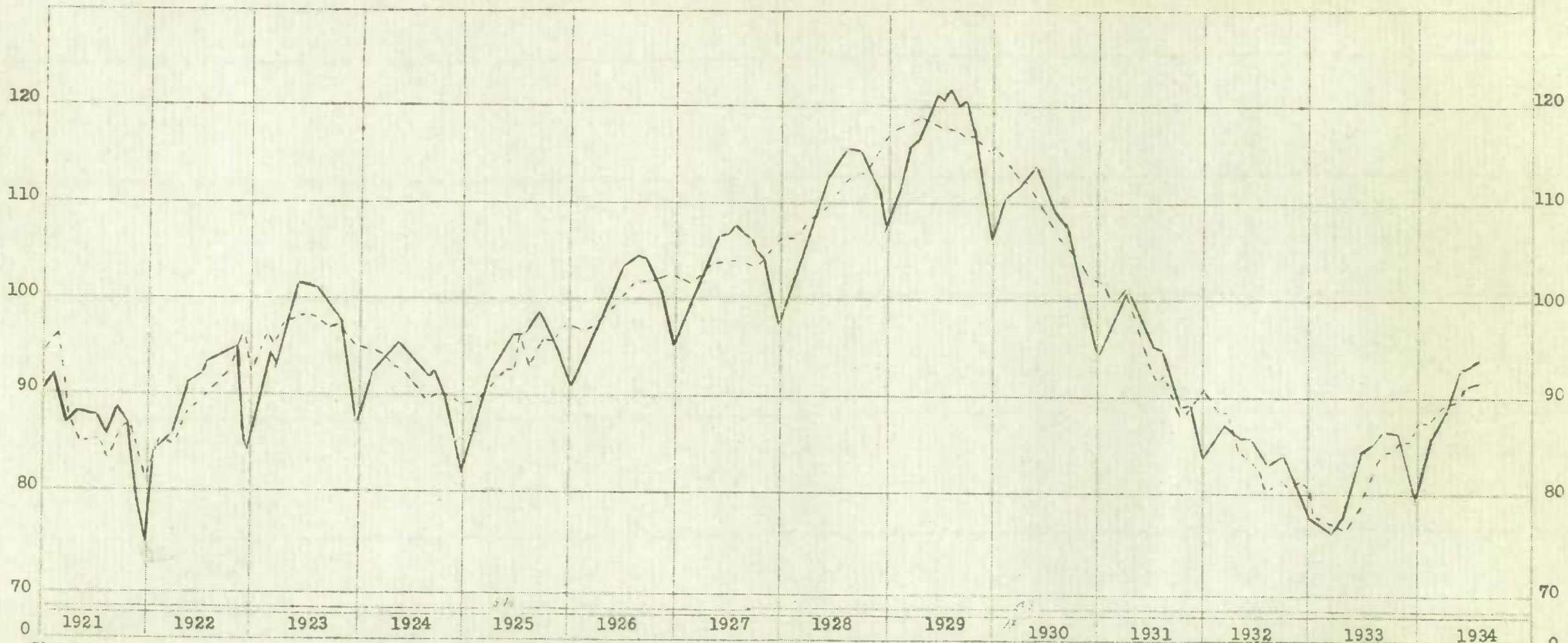
Logging. Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia, where the lumbering industry showed slight improvement. Statements were tabulated from 264 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 23,284 persons, or 573 fewer than in the preceding month. Losses had also been reported on Aug. 1, 1933, when the index stood at 48.9, as compared with 84.5 on the date under review; this is higher than at midsummer in any other year for which data are available.

Mining. Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore and coal-mining, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals showed slight improvement; an aggregate working force of 50,370 persons was employed by the 282 reporting operators, who had 48,950 employees on July 1. Activity was greater than at the beginning of August in the last three years; the general gain was rather smaller than that noted on Aug. 1, 1933, but considerably exceeded the average for the years since 1920.

Communications. There was a further advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 21,339 workers in their employ, as against 21,056 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year, when a minor decline had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation. Employment increased in local, steam railway and water transportation, the greatest advance occurring in railway operation. Returns were tabulated from 384 employers whose payrolls rose from 97,414 persons on July 1, to 98,665 at the beginning of August. Small gains were noted in transportation as a whole on the same date in 1933; the index then was slightly lower.

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.

Construction and Maintenance.- Important curtailment was registered in work on the highways, but building and railway construction were more active. A large proportion of the loss occurred in Ontario, although construction was also slacker in the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 151,037 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1934, by the 1,015 contractors furnishing data, who had 164,567 in their last report. Employment in this group was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of August in 1933 or 1932.

Services.- The service group recorded further improvement, according to 415 firms employing 26,019 persons, or 700 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when little general change had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,045 trading establishments reporting had 90,033 workers on their staffs, as compared with 91,918 in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was lower, standing at 110.5, as compared with 116.5 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the improvement in employment which has been recorded in recent months continued during June in most of the principal industries, but the general level of recorded unemployment was slightly higher, mainly owing to a seasonal decline in the coal-mining industry. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.5 on June 25, 1934, as compared with 16.3 on May 14, 1934, and 19.4 on June 26, 1933. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 23 was 2,126,260, an increase of 33,674 persons as compared with June, but a decline of 315,915 from the figures for the same date last year. The estimated number in employment was 10,136,000 as compared with 10,163,000 on June 25.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States decreased three p.c. in July as compared with June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,257 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in July, 3,604,143 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 78.6 compared with 81.0 on June 15, 1934, and with 71.5 on July 15, 1933. The decline was due to inventory-taking, repairs, vacations, and the closing-down of plants over an extended July 4 holiday period, augmented by strikes in various localities, while in a number of instances, plants reported operations affected by the drought and extreme heat. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment has declined in July in 12 instances and payrolls have decreased in thirteen. The only years in which increases in employment in July were shown were 1919, 1929 and 1933. Improvement in the month under review occurred in 20 industries, the largest gains being reported in leather, food, chemicals and allied products. On the other hand, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, rubber and other factories showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, coal and metalliferous mining, retail and wholesale trade and dyeing and cleaning plants recorded reduced activity as compared with June, 1934, while the crude petroleum producing, communication, hotel, laundry, building and some other groups showed improvement.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decline of 1.4 p.c. occurred in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June. The preliminary index stood at 70.0, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was, however, 12.7 p.c. higher than in July, 1933. The metal, stone, clay and glass, wood, and other groups showed decreased activity, while food and tobacco factories reported improvement.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 1.7 p.c. in July as compared with June, and there was also a loss of 1.0 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 71.7 in July, 1934, compared with 63.3 in July, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 84.1 in June, or the same as in May, 1934, compared with 69.5 in June, 1933.

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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>
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
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	85.7
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	85.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6

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

100.0 7.7 27.8 43.3 12.5 8.7

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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5

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

13.8 1.4 12.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.8 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.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
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	95.2	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
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1934.
 100.0 50.5 2.5 5.4 2.3 10.6 16.2 2.8 9.7

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.

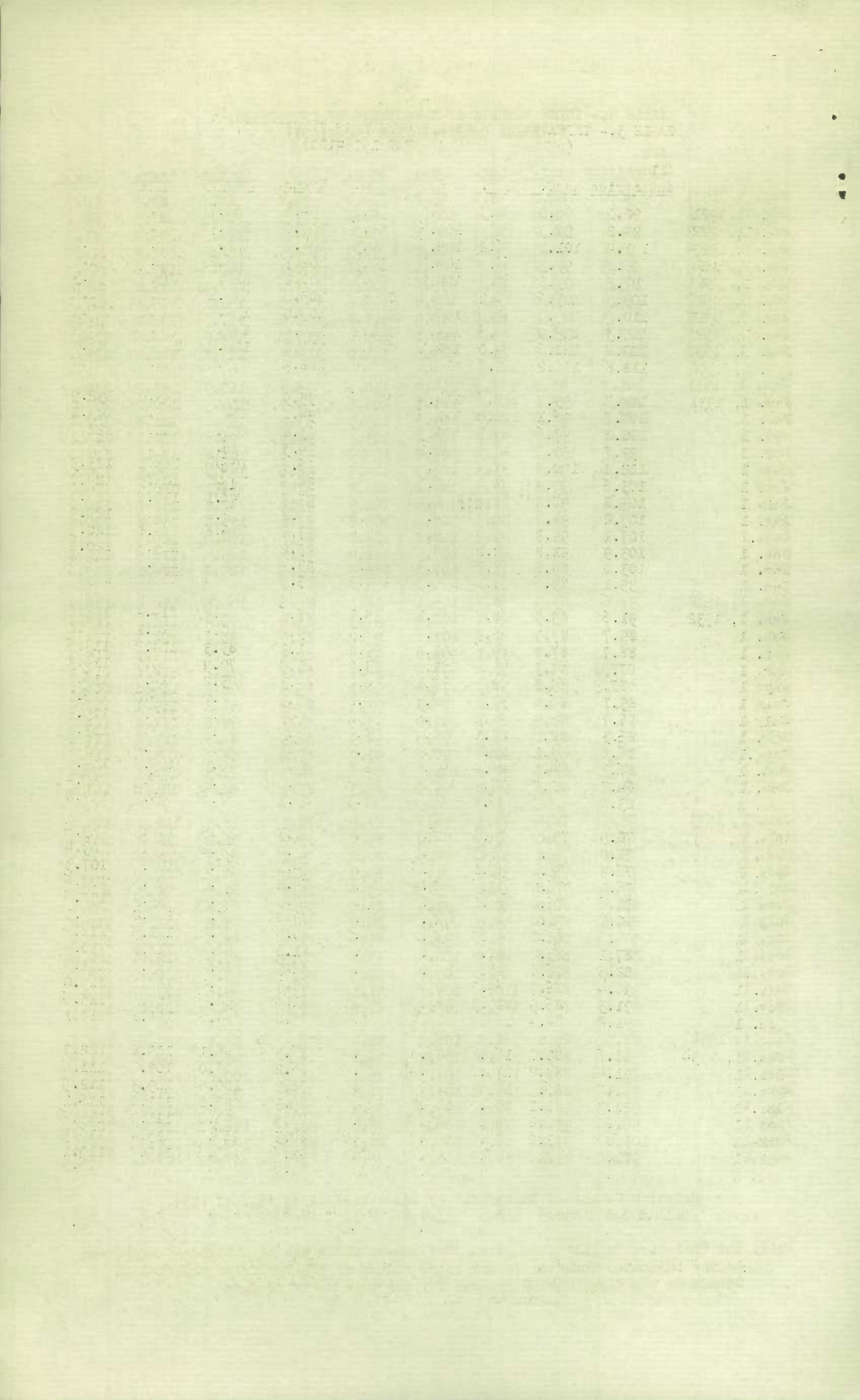


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

-8-

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	50.5	94.2	93.8	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6
Animal products - edible	2.6	132.6	132.7	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6
Fur and products	.2	83.6	89.4	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0
Leather and products	2.2	99.3	95.4	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.3	99.7	106.9	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5
Lumber and products	4.2	74.9	74.7	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	69.9	68.1	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8
Furniture	.6	70.1	72.5	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2
Other lumber products	1.1	94.5	97.1	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0
Musical instruments	.1	41.9	33.0	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	115.6	107.0	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3	113.4
Pulp and paper products	6.2	95.8	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1
Pulp and paper	2.9	89.1	88.9	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2
Paper products	.9	104.6	105.2	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	101.5	101.9	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1
Rubber products	1.3	94.1	95.0	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2
Textile products	9.6	106.0	107.5	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	123.3	122.0	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.8	90.2	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1	95.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	120.8	114.7	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	478.3	481.7	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.8	118.2	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	90.8	93.3	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1
Other textile products	1.0	86.8	90.2	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	111.2	109.5	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1
Tobacco	.9	101.2	99.7	105.1	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.3	123.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	116.1	112.2	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	117.6	121.0	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	76.6	75.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2
Electric current	1.5	113.9	109.5	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.7	103.1	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1
Iron and steel products	10.4	73.7	74.2	63.0	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	88.3	85.7	66.9	54.2	87.9	110.4	138.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	81.0	80.5	65.4	72.5	95.1	118.8	135.5
Agricultural implements	.4	39.4	42.5	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9
Land vehicles	4.8	74.0	75.1	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6
Automobiles and parts	1.5	99.2	105.4	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.5	51.9	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4	149.4
Heating appliances	.4	89.2	85.8	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	65.5	63.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	80.1	84.7	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8
Other iron and steel products	1.5	76.8	76.9	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.2	111.4	89.5	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	137.6	137.3	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8
Miscellaneous	.5	114.8	116.0	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0
LOGGING	2.5	84.5	86.3	48.9	29.1	28.8	61.5	74.0
MINING	5.4	110.3	107.0	97.4	94.8	104.5	115.5	122.1
Coal	2.4	81.4	78.7	77.7	83.5	89.8	98.9	104.2
Metallic ores	2.3	185.3	179.7	151.7	132.3	143.8	142.5	145.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	94.4	93.7	80.2	73.9	94.4	134.9	151.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.2	80.1	83.6	93.5	105.9	121.0	126.0
Telegraphs	.5	91.2	89.3	86.9	98.2	109.3	129.0	133.7
Telephones	1.8	78.6	77.7	82.8	92.4	105.1	119.1	123.9
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	83.6	82.6	81.2	85.3	97.8	108.9	117.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	112.3	112.0	112.6	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5
Steam railways	6.3	74.2	73.1	71.2	76.8	91.5	104.0	113.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	90.6	89.5	88.8	90.0	98.4	111.8	120.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.2	129.0	140.6	88.4	90.0	162.8	179.8	186.8
Building	2.4	56.6	52.2	43.1	57.1	119.4	154.9	170.2
Highway	10.6	266.2	310.0	156.5	146.9	285.2	362.9	298.2
Railway	3.2	75.1	73.0	71.7	72.3	101.8	120.0	153.8
SERVICES	2.8	123.0	119.7	111.8	117.0	133.0	142.4	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	127.0	121.3	108.6	114.4	138.9	152.0	159.3
Professional	.2	117.7	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5	124.2	122.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.7	117.5	114.7	118.2	126.8	152.6	132.9
TRADE	9.7	116.5	119.1	110.5	113.8	120.9	126.4	126.1
Retail	7.1	122.5	126.5	116.2	118.9	126.4	129.1	129.4
Wholesale	2.6	102.5	102.0	97.6	102.0	108.6	120.3	118.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.9	101.0	87.1	86.3	105.2	118.8	127.8

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.

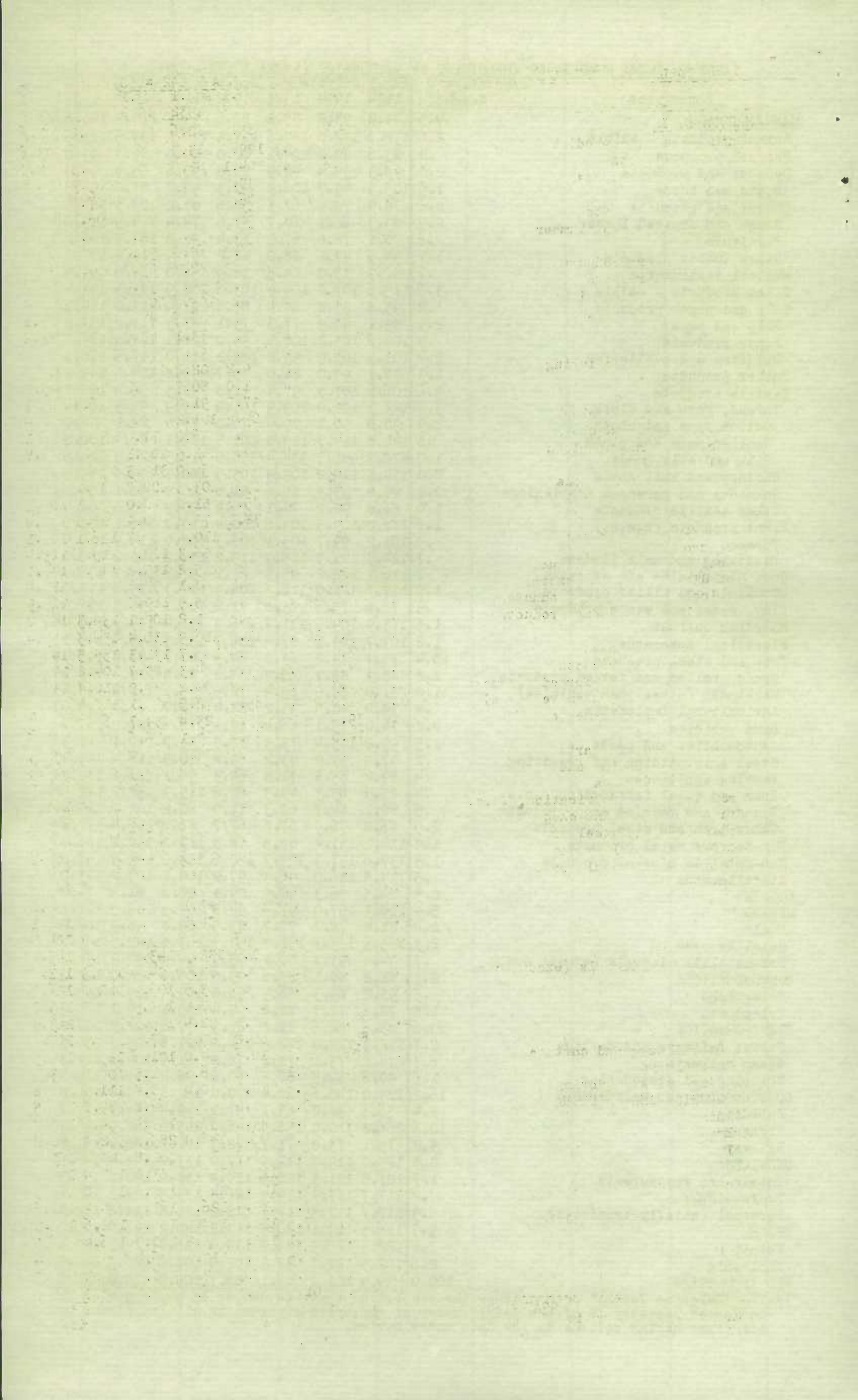


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	35.8	99.1	99.9	81.6	76.3	86.1	110.7	116.8
Lumber products	5.5	97.5	96.5	65.6	58.7	65.5	113.1	124.0
Pulp and paper	5.5	151.3	156.1	140.1	125.5	144.3	191.8	119.4
Textile products	4.3	83.6	89.0	74.0	70.4	67.2	79.9	88.8
Iron and steel	10.8	95.8	91.4	69.7	63.5	82.6	101.8	134.0
Other manufactures	9.7	93.2	96.9	86.8	85.9	90.0	105.2	106.2
Logging	3.6	124.8	139.7	47.1	29.4	14.8	42.8	67.8
Mining	20.5	98.5	96.6	90.8	98.5	107.0	111.4	112.6
Communications	2.6	87.8	85.4	83.8	96.8	122.1	130.7	126.1
Transportation	9.9	61.3	61.8	76.4	68.3	82.6	90.4	95.1
Construction	18.6	147.8	138.8	153.2	140.3	207.1	392.3	247.7
Services	2.1	193.8	176.0	186.9	198.2	247.0	207.4	201.3
Trade	6.9	111.9	113.6	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3	116.3
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	101.3	100.4	93.0	90.1	106.8	140.9	127.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.7	96.0	95.3	87.6	85.0	97.5	110.9	119.0
Lumber products	3.7	91.7	93.3	78.5	71.2	91.0	109.7	132.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	92.9	92.4	83.2	81.7	88.1	106.2	114.2
Textile products	16.8	112.4	113.6	99.8	92.6	92.3	98.1	105.4
Iron and steel	8.7	68.2	67.9	61.4	64.9	89.1	108.6	122.5
Other manufactures	22.2	103.3	100.5	98.4	95.7	111.1	123.1	126.0
Logging	4.0	129.1	128.0	60.8	45.7	35.1	87.1	79.4
Mining	2.3	134.9	136.0	111.9	94.4	104.9	140.6	150.5
Communications	1.9	72.5	72.3	73.5	89.2	99.9	115.5	123.9
Transportation	10.7	85.4	85.8	79.6	86.7	99.1	108.4	116.9
Construction	11.1	75.0	71.4	63.7	67.4	128.7	134.9	139.5
Services	2.5	105.5	103.8	96.0	104.3	111.8	116.2	118.6
Trade	7.8	126.8	129.7	122.8	126.2	129.6	134.4	132.7
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	94.9	94.1	84.8	84.4	102.4	114.7	121.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	55.5	92.4	92.8	82.8	81.6	93.2	108.0	123.1
Lumber products	3.7	69.0	69.6	61.9	61.0	87.4	109.2	125.6
Pulp and paper	6.2	93.9	94.5	87.9	87.3	99.2	111.3	116.6
Textile products	10.0	101.6	102.9	98.1	93.0	94.5	96.1	106.4
Iron and steel	13.1	74.7	76.5	61.5	61.4	74.6	101.6	130.1
Other manufactures	22.5	108.5	107.3	97.3	97.0	108.0	117.7	126.1
Logging	1.2	55.6	58.4	39.6	14.0	21.1	46.1	43.5
Mining	3.9	159.5	153.9	138.1	122.5	138.8	143.1	147.7
Communications	2.1	76.9	76.2	79.7	91.4	100.2	116.3	137.7
Transportation	7.3	82.6	81.3	79.4	85.5	99.3	112.6	120.0
Construction	18.2	205.7	243.3	88.4	99.4	136.8	174.7	192.7
Services	2.7	144.7	141.7	128.6	129.9	146.5	158.4	160.6
Trade	9.1	123.1	128.0	115.0	117.4	126.2	128.6	126.0
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	106.0	109.9	86.6	86.9	100.7	115.7	128.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	28.8	90.0	89.6	87.3	89.7	99.0	118.0	128.1
Lumber products	2.1	88.3	89.8	88.2	84.5	94.0	134.1	157.8
Pulp and paper	2.6	82.0	82.4	84.2	86.0	98.7	111.1	113.7
Textile products	2.0	110.5	114.3	97.6	96.8	93.2	96.5	120.1
Iron and steel	9.8	71.4	70.5	69.7	76.4	89.2	109.2	117.4
Other manufactures	12.3	112.9	111.8	108.5	107.6	113.5	131.5	141.0
Logging	.4	33.3	43.2	12.9	17.0	8.6	22.2	23.1
Mining	6.3	84.9	83.0	84.0	80.2	86.1	100.3	111.5
Communications	3.0	91.0	87.3	92.5	99.1	111.2	131.3	128.0
Transportation	20.3	87.7	86.0	84.0	86.0	97.6	110.4	124.9
Construction	20.0	100.7	110.0	99.5	86.5	253.0	173.4	232.1
Services	3.7	109.2	106.0	108.5	115.8	136.8	159.0	170.5
Trade	17.5	101.6	102.3	99.8	103.8	110.4	121.1	124.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	93.0	94.1	90.5	90.1	129.1	126.2	144.8
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	41.1	99.6	93.8	91.6	75.0	94.4	114.6	119.2
Lumber products	9.9	61.5	58.3	63.3	43.4	64.9	86.9	109.0
Pulp and paper	5.4	100.6	97.6	91.4	86.4	105.8	112.6	108.6
Textile products	1.1	103.3	102.7	85.4	84.7	99.9	104.0	123.8
Iron and steel	3.0	66.2	65.3	60.6	64.4	82.2	121.0	111.6
Other manufactures	21.7	152.8	141.4	134.5	110.2	128.7	146.6	138.1
Logging	6.0	68.3	67.1	54.7	31.4	39.5	62.6	116.0
Mining	8.4	85.6	79.6	66.1	70.0	76.9	92.9	105.2
Communications	3.4	100.3	99.8	98.9	102.7	125.7	131.3	122.1
Transportation	13.1	94.3	90.3	89.5	96.1	104.9	115.0	114.9
Construction	15.1	112.6	115.6	98.8	106.3	136.8	175.3	166.7
Services	3.4	101.4	98.4	86.8	91.6	109.4	119.9	126.3
Trade	9.5	111.1	109.0	99.2	104.5	113.6	118.3	121.4
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	97.6	94.1	87.3	81.4	98.0	115.8	122.7

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.

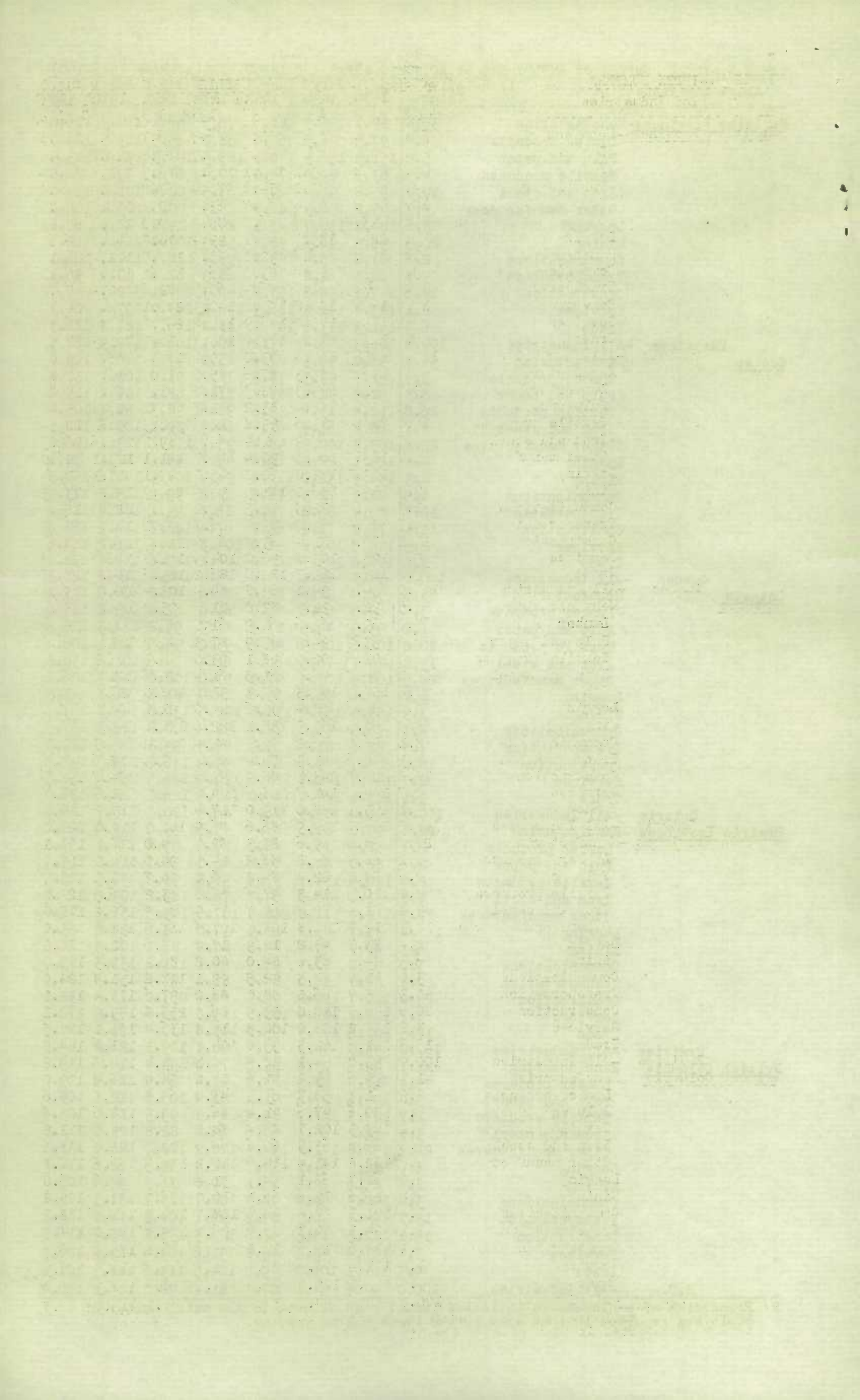


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	63.6	86.8	87.3	81.6	81.6	97.1	111.1	116.9
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.6	104.9	106.9	104.4	109.9	113.9	109.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.2	101.3	97.2	102.5	105.7	114.1	113.6
Textiles	14.1	91.1	93.1	81.9	76.5	84.6	88.3	95.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	106.2	107.3	110.2	108.6	103.1	123.6	121.4
Iron and steel	12.8	65.0	65.5	60.0	63.8	85.0	110.2	127.4
Other manufactures	21.5	90.8	91.0	85.0	85.0	107.3	121.2	122.9
Communications	2.9	64.6	64.4	71.3	80.7	88.2	100.4	119.7
Transportation	10.5	92.3	93.4	90.6	94.1	108.8	114.0	128.0
Construction	6.7	54.5	51.0	51.9	70.1	111.1	127.9	161.7
Trade	12.7	119.1	122.5	118.4	122.1	128.1	134.1	130.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.7	82.4	85.5	102.5	114.5	122.4
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.9	98.0	95.0	99.0	100.2	118.4	118.2	123.5
Leather products	20.1	104.0	99.8	114.1	112.9	123.9	102.8	108.1
Other manufactures	39.8	95.2	92.7	92.0	94.2	115.4	125.4	131.0
Transportation	12.8	101.7	97.9	101.2	107.6	130.5	137.9	131.6
Construction	9.4	107.7	100.3	100.4	87.7	134.9	260.0	219.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.1	99.5	101.0	122.0	138.2	135.8
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.6	89.0	89.9	82.9	86.5	98.0	106.4	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	105.2	105.1	97.6	98.5	107.3	117.9	127.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	108.3	108.1	102.7	105.8	115.1	120.5	125.6
Textiles	11.5	82.4	84.5	83.5	81.3	90.4	97.8	98.4
Iron and steel	8.7	65.9	69.3	56.3	65.9	78.3	97.7	125.7
Other manufactures	26.3	94.1	93.9	86.1	90.5	102.2	107.1	113.5
Communications	3.2	68.0	68.4	71.6	82.0	89.5	98.1	119.1
Transportation	6.5	93.0	92.3	92.4	101.2	130.8	140.1	144.6
Construction	3.2	61.4	57.9	49.8	78.3	126.3	191.5	210.0
Trade	21.2	116.7	120.9	110.0	112.8	123.2	122.9	119.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.1	86.9	92.3	106.3	115.4	122.9
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.6	90.7	91.1	82.6	81.7	112.3	120.9	122.5
Lumber products	6.2	70.0	75.8	75.8	43.0	105.8	123.3	131.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	87.1	89.4	67.2	75.4	98.8	106.2	110.1
Other manufactures	24.7	100.9	97.9	96.7	101.5	126.7	132.6	129.9
Construction	15.8	154.3	136.5	111.6	128.4	179.8	266.9	229.6
Trade	14.2	108.2	115.1	104.3	108.5	110.6	116.0	109.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.4	102.4	92.7	97.6	122.8	131.8	128.3
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.8	85.2	84.8	75.1	75.4	89.3	105.7	132.2
Textiles	19.6	86.5	87.9	81.9	78.2	85.6	86.6	103.1
Electrical apparatus	9.5	86.7	86.3	73.8	96.9	113.7	119.7	134.2
Iron and steel	25.0	69.4	70.6	59.0	52.5	71.2	104.5	153.9
Other manufactures	25.7	107.0	102.5	93.5	97.5	108.6	119.2	126.8
Construction	3.5	61.5	60.2	45.3	87.2	181.4	226.4	254.0
Trade	8.5	116.1	119.7	96.7	100.9	114.2	132.6	127.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.8	87.5	77.5	80.6	97.6	112.6	135.8
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	82.7	105.7	105.6	82.0	81.5	69.1	113.9	132.7
Iron and steel	59.5	96.6	100.0	73.4	74.2	55.7	108.7	130.5
Other manufactures	23.2	139.5	126.1	117.3	111.3	122.8	135.3	141.8
Construction	1.9	30.4	32.6	26.1	19.3	61.5	146.5	231.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.7	100.6	80.9	80.0	75.1	120.8	142.0
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.4	87.3	86.9	85.7	88.1	101.6	120.5	128.4
Animal products - edible	6.1	121.0	120.4	115.5	114.4	106.7	112.7	114.9
Plant products - edible	4.0	103.7	105.1	103.0	104.7	102.7	110.9	110.7
Printing and publishing	5.3	87.5	88.8	93.3	93.7	104.9	118.8	123.2
Textiles	5.3	115.3	120.4	102.7	102.2	96.5	105.4	116.6
Other manufactures	27.7	77.2	75.4	76.3	80.9	100.4	130.6	142.0
Transportation	10.5	76.0	76.7	74.7	81.0	85.4	110.1	110.8
Constuction	3.8	49.0	36.0	24.3	46.8	86.2	79.4	81.7
Trade	29.1	87.8	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3	106.1	114.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	84.0	82.7	81.7	86.0	98.1	110.3	117.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.7	90.4	88.8	85.1	81.3	97.8	108.0	109.5
Lumber products	6.9	52.6	53.7	56.9	44.3	61.9	54.2	89.5
Other manufactures	30.8	107.8	104.8	98.1	98.4	115.9	130.5	120.0
Communications	8.2	99.8	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8	130.6	118.3
Transportation	19.9	101.1	98.2	95.4	100.7	106.8	114.7	113.6
Construction	5.0	38.3	35.7	39.1	56.7	113.7	87.3	108.0
Services	6.6	99.2	97.4	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4	120.3
Trade	22.5	113.6	112.6	101.5	106.5	115.7	120.6	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.5	89.8	85.2	87.9	106.0	111.7	114.1

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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