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THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(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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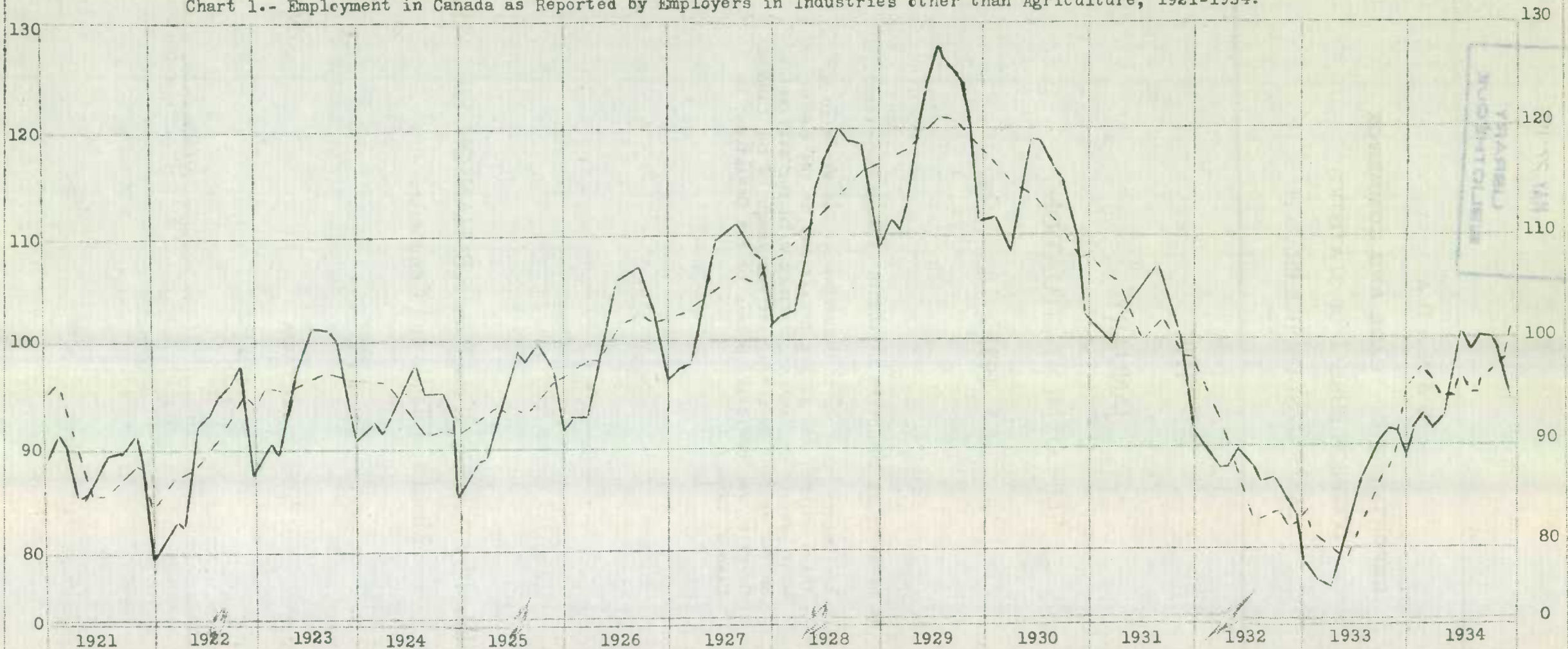
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OTTAWA

1935

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 Jan. 29, 1935.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to information recorded during the last fourteen years, employment has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the establishments furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having laid off some 59,600 workers, on the average, between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1934. At the opening of the present year, there was the customary contraction in industrial activity, but this was on a smaller scale than usual; the workers released from the staffs of the 8,965 co-operating employers numbered 40,993, or not quite 69 p.c. of the average since 1920. The reported pay-rolls were reduced from 924,178 on Dec. 1 to 883,185 at the first of January. This recession, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter with only one exception, viz., Jan. 1, 1934, when some 30,400 persons were laid off by the co-operating employers.

The Jan. 1, 1935, index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 94.4, compared with 98.9 in the preceding month, and 88.6 on the same date in 1934; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 101.2, a gain of more than three points over the adjusted figure of 97.9 for Dec. 1, 1934. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page. The crude index for Jan. 1 in the preceding thirteen years was as follows:- 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on the date under review was in manufacturing establishments, but their losses, both actually and in proportion to the general decline, were very substantially below the average. The contraction in factory employment was the smallest noted in any of the years since 1920, while it constituted less than 48 p.c. of the total reduction reported in all industries on Jan. 1, 1935, compared with the proportion of 72 p.c. on the same date of 1934, and with the average decrease of nearly 60 p.c. in the last fourteen years. The falling-off in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated on Feb. 1 equalled the decline noted in the preceding report.

Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses on Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in logging, mining, building and highway construction and transportation, while there were smaller reductions in wholesale trade and communications. On the other hand, railway construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided increases, those in retail stores being greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The largest percentage decline, however, was in the Maritime Provinces. The situation in all five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in logging, mining, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, lumber,

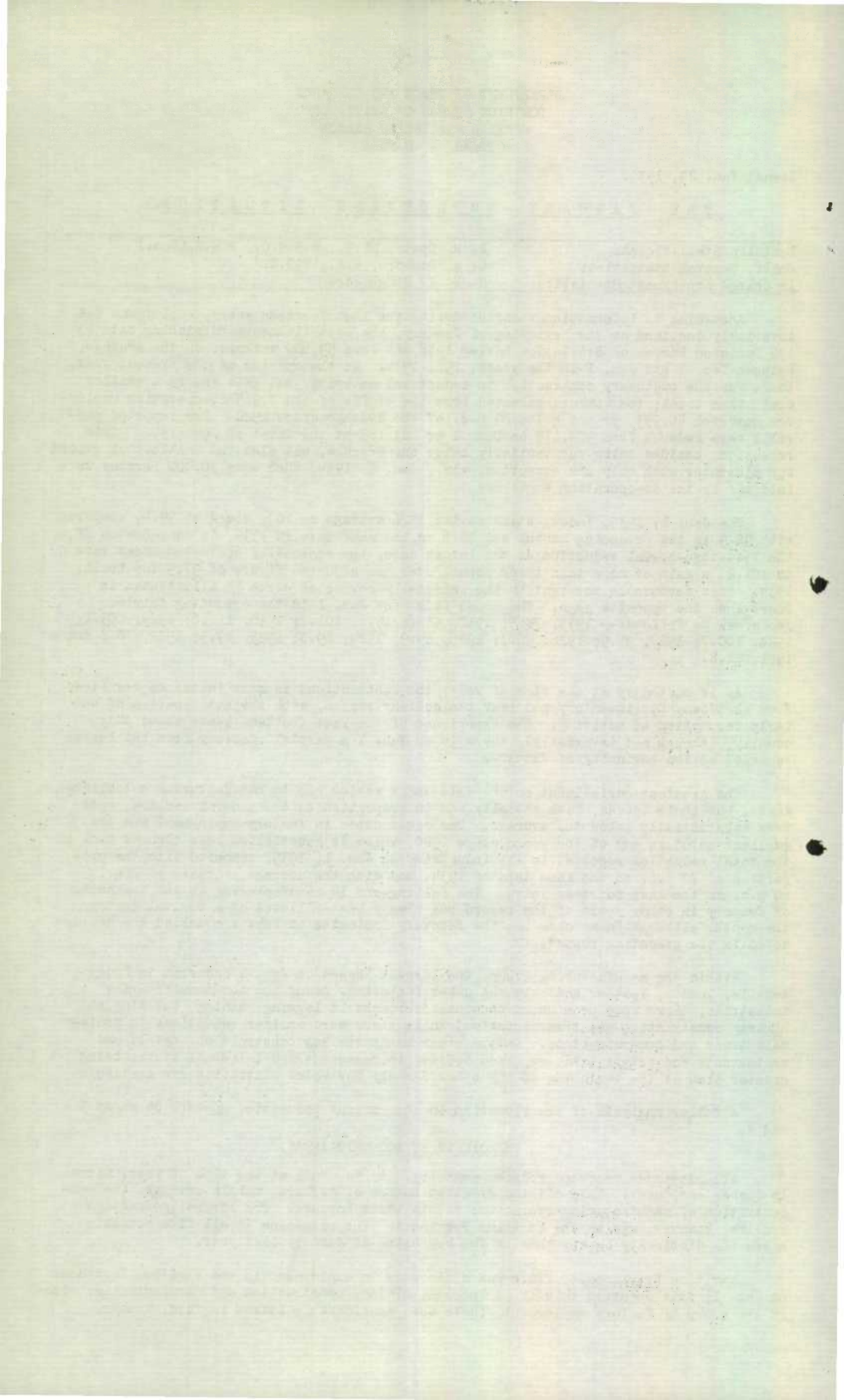
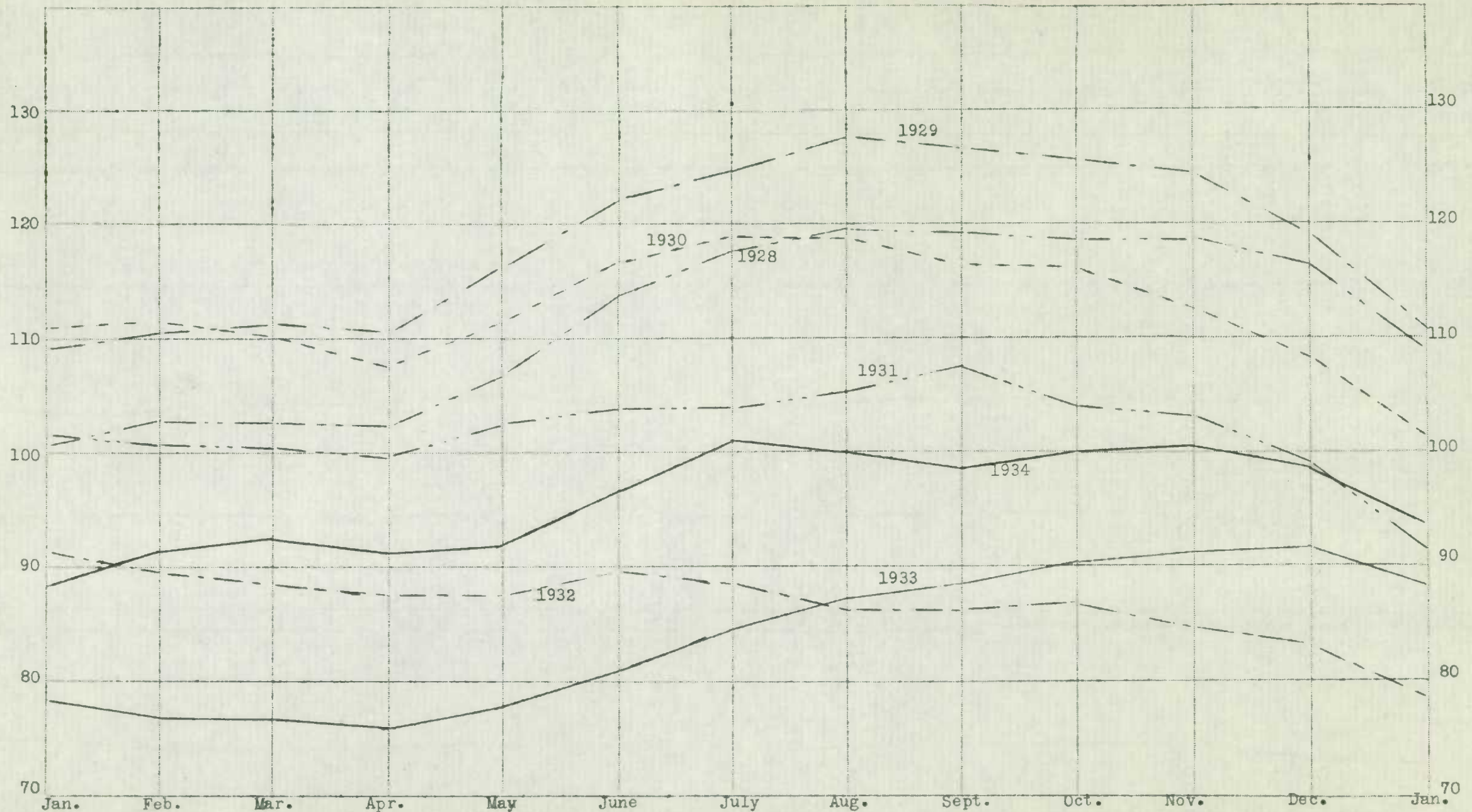
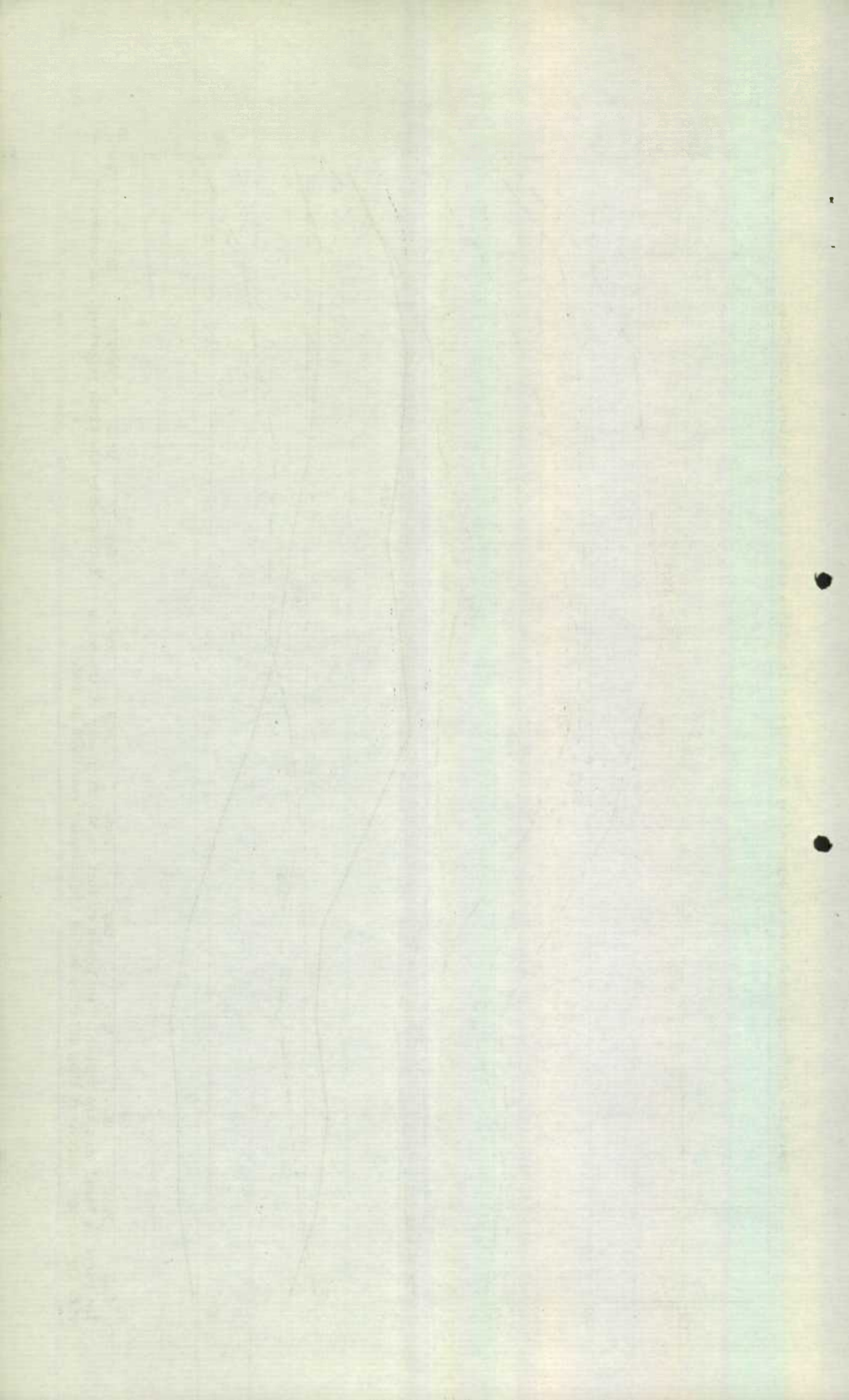


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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.



textile and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 623 firms employing 70,257 persons, compared with 75,913 at the beginning of December. Improvement had been noted on Jan. 1, 1934, but the index was then two points lower. The falling-off on the date under review is seasonal, employment having declined on Jan. 1 in nine of the fourteen preceding years; the reduction at the latest date, however, greatly exceeded the average recession recorded in the years 1921-1934.

Quebec.- The contraction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that which occurred on the same date of last year, and was also considerably less than the average decline at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index, at 91.3 at the latest date, was five points higher than on Jan. 1, 1934. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and musical instruments plants), logging, transportation, building and highway construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in retail trade and in railway construction, while beverage and tobacco factories were also busier. The gains in railway construction were a result of track-clearing operations following heavy snow-falls. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,131 co-operating employers aggregated 250,481 workers, as against 264,338 on Dec. 1, 1934.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber and some other groups. Iron and steel plants, however, reported marked improvement, mainly in automobile production. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building, highway and railway construction and mining. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity. A combined payroll of 373,838 persons was employed by the 3,966 firms whose returns were received, and who had 388,063 employees on Dec. 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted on Jan. 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the last fourteen years; the index, at 98.0, was some seven points higher than on the same date in 1934, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in either 1933 or 1932.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on much the same scale as at the beginning of January, 1934, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,319 employers of 114,730 workers, or 3,785 fewer than on Dec. 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed curtailment, and mining was slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and retail trade. The reduction on the date under review was decidedly smaller than the average loss noted at the beginning of January in the years 1921-1934. The index on Jan. 1, 1935, stood at 91.2, as compared with 86.4 on the same date of 1934.

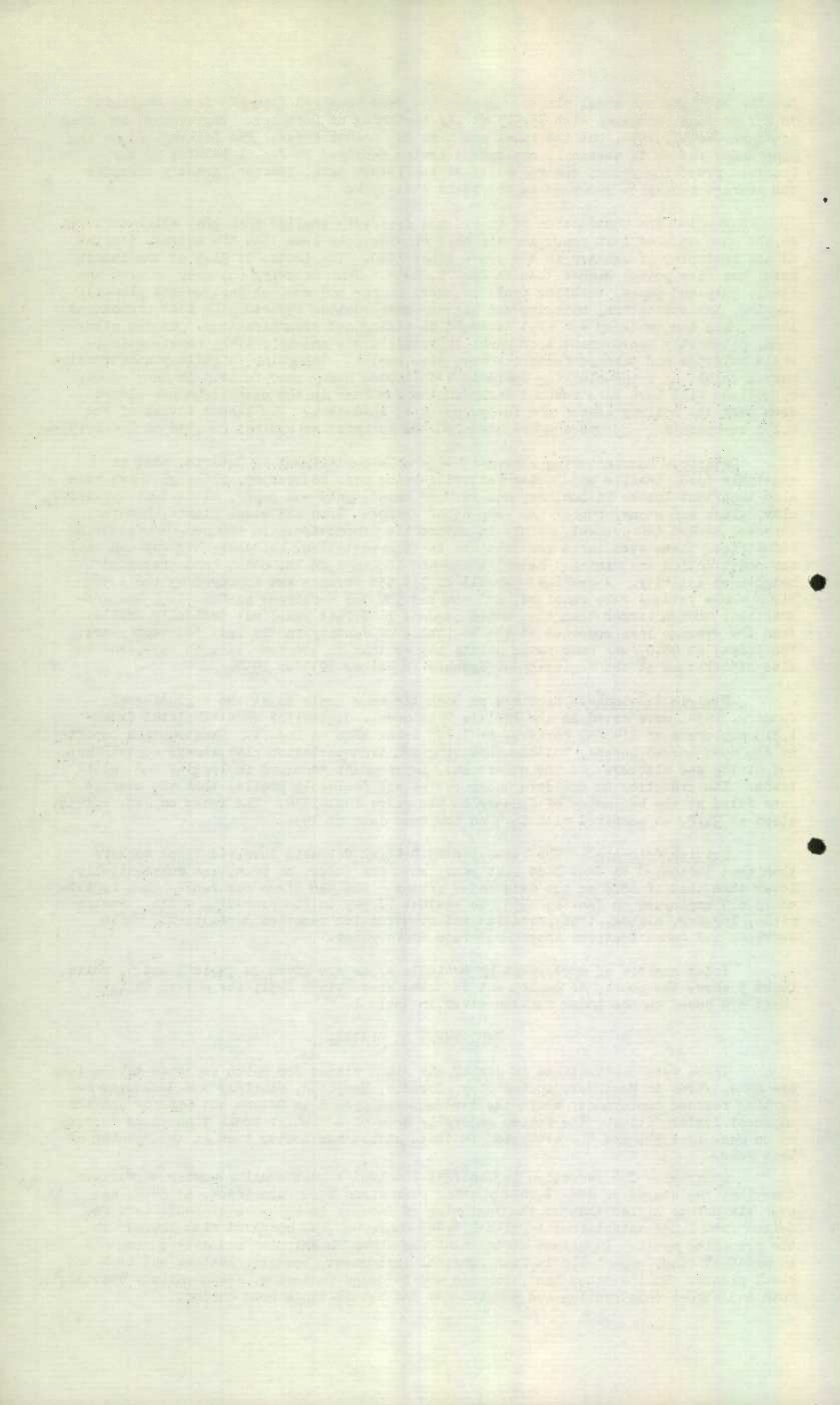
British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 80.4, was substantially lower than that of 88.8 on the date under review. The 926 firms furnishing data reported 73,879 employees on Jan. 1, 1935, as against 77,349 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation and construction recorded curtailment, while services and communications showed moderate improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves on this chart are based on the index numbers given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while the tendency was upward in Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The losses generally were on a smaller scale than those recorded on Jan. 1, 1934, and the situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1920; the index, at 84.8, was over six points higher than at the beginning of January in 1934. Statements were received from 1,248 establishments with 126,485 employees, as compared with 129,296 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring and in manufacturing, especially in food, musical instrument, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories, steam railway operation, road and street construction and maintenance and retail trade were busier.



Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 161 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,101 persons on Dec. 1, to 11,640 at the beginning of January. This decline was much smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1 in 1934, or in fact, than on the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 95.8, compared favourably with that of 90.0 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, electrical apparatus, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and vegetable food groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,329 employers with 116,124 workers, compared with 117,472 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered slight seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was an increase in general employment, according to the 167 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,528 persons, as compared with 12,308 in the preceding month. A minor advance had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was rather lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 267 firms in Hamilton employing 26,522 workers, as against 27,502 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work absorbed a larger number of employees. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1934, involved the release of about the same number of workers, but the index was then some six points lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a further substantial improvement in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1935, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing, notably in the automobile and related industries. Returns were compiled from 153 establishments with 11,930 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,497 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than on Jan. 1, 1934, when a general falling-off had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes. The 443 co-operating firms reported 36,527 employees, compared with 37,169 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1934; employment was then in smaller volume.

Vancouver.- Activity was slightly reduced, on the whole, in Vancouver, according to returns from 392 employers of 27,974 persons, as compared with 28,093 on Dec. 1. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. There were losses in manufacturing, but communications and local transportation were rather busier than in the preceding month, while the fluctuations in other industries were small.

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

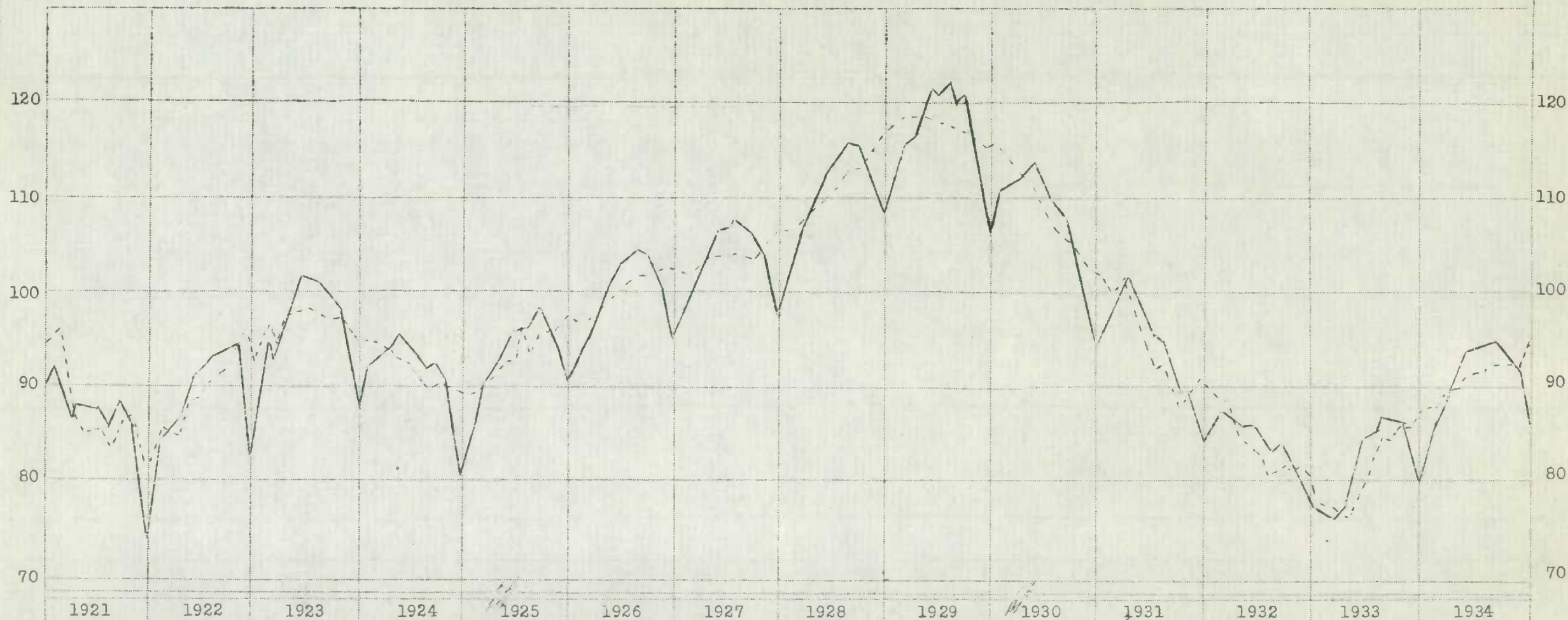
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated in the last fourteen years, involving the release of 19,530 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 35,300 in the period, 1921-1934. The reduction in manufacturing on Jan. 1, 1935, was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 21,950 reported on Jan. 1, 1934, was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 72,300 on Jan. 1, 1921. The contraction on the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fourteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (viz., Feb. 1), to nearly 51 p.c. of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

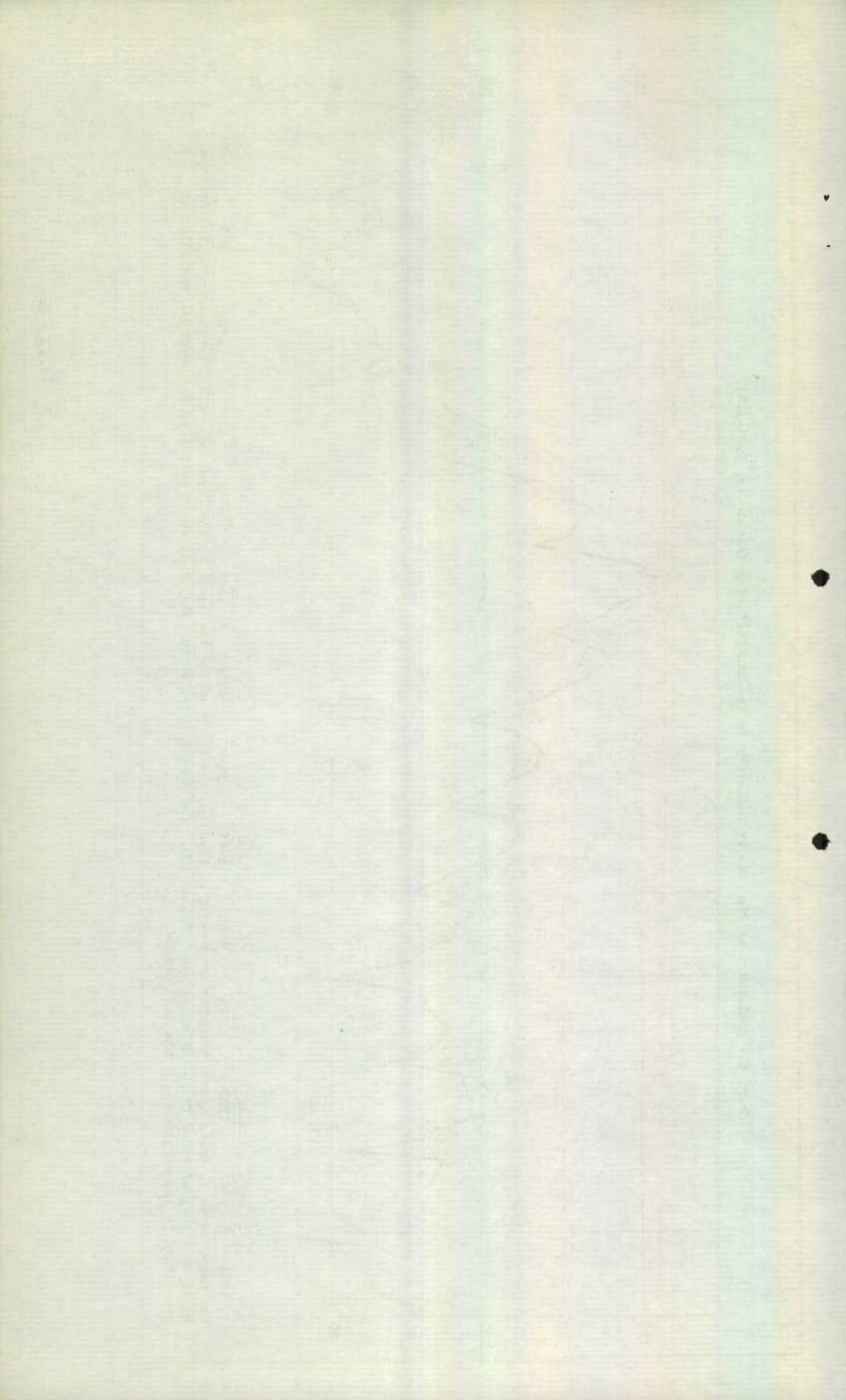
The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1935, numbered 5,313, and their payrolls aggregated 437,719, compared with 457,249 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 91.3 in the preceding month to 87.4 on the date under review, but as compared with 80.0 on Jan. 1, 1934, showed an improvement of 7.4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 95.2, or 2.8 points higher than on Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

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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.



The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on Jan. 1, 1934, notably in the food, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Lumber, musical instruments, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories, however, reported reductions on a greater scale than at the beginning of last year. With rare exceptions, activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on Jan. 1, 1934.

Logging.- Bush operations showed an important decrease on Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the movement this year was more pronounced than usual, being also due in part to unfavourable snow conditions in some localities. Employment, however, was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930; the index stood at 181.3, compared with 198.6 on Dec. 1, 1934, and 168.3 on Jan. 1, 1934. A combined working force of 50,593 was reported by the 311 co-operating firms, who had 55,337 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement was shown in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the trend was downward.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 319 operators with 54,412 workers, compared with 56,143 on Dec. 1. An advance had been indicated in mining as a whole on Jan. 1, 1934, but employment was then in smaller volume; in fact, the index at 119.1 at the latest date, was higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record, except 1930.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at practically the same level as at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 20,946 on Dec. 1 to 20,612 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a rather larger scale than that noted at the beginning of January, 1934, but with this exception, the loss was less than in any other January for which statistics are available. The index was practically the same as on the same date of last year. There were seasonal reductions on Jan. 1, 1935, in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 393 employers, who reported 89,923 workers, as compared with 94,601 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced seasonal losses were indicated in construction, although the decline involved a proportion of the payrolls that was decidedly below the average for Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1934; this was partly due to the effect of unemployment relief projects in stabilizing employment during the present winter. The index of employment in construction was practically the same as on Jan. 1, 1934. Statements were tabulated from 1,016 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 103,040, a decrease of 14,561 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed important losses, while railway construction and maintenance was more active, largely as a result of snow-clearing operations following severe storms.

Services.- Little general change occurred in the service group, in which 433 firms employed 24,642 persons. Slight improvement had been indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was then over five points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 115.2.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment than on Dec. 1, the gains on the whole being much greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,097 co-operating employers had 102,239 persons on their staffs, compared with 97,865 in their last report. Employment was brisker

than in any other month since the beginning of January, 1931.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Nov. 26, 1934, showed little change on the whole as compared with a month earlier, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.4 on Nov. 26, 1934, as compared with 16.4 on Oct. 22, 1934, and 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933. The latest press reports show that there were 2,085,815 persons registered as unemployed on Dec. 17, 1934, a decrease of 34,970 from the Nov. 26, 1934, total, and of 55,938 as compared with December, 1933. The number of persons in insured employment on Dec. 17, 1934, was estimated at 10,248,000; this was 36,000 more than on Nov. 26, 1934, and 237,000 more than on Nov. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Factory employment in the United States decreased 1.9 p.c. in December, 1934, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 25,507 establishments employing 3,554,573 workers in December; these reports cover approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 76.8 on Nov. 15, as compared with the revised October index of 78.3, and with that of 76.2 in November, 1933. The iron and steel and their products division, non-ferrous metal and some other groups reported heightened activity, but there were losses in the lumber, textile, clothing, leather, food, tobacco, rubber and some other industries.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State increased approximately one-half of one p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reports that the advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement. This gain raised the preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 71.2 in December, when employment was 7.6 p.c. greater than in December, 1933. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories, while the metal and machinery, leather and textile industries showed improvement.

Massachusetts. Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,575 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 232,932 persons in December, an increase of 8,071, or 3.6 p.c. as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen and worsted factories.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 79.5 on Nov. 15, 1934, as compared with 80.2 in October, and 78.3 in November, 1933, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather, paper, food, chemical, construction and other industries showed reduced employment, while the metal, rubber and textile trades were more active.

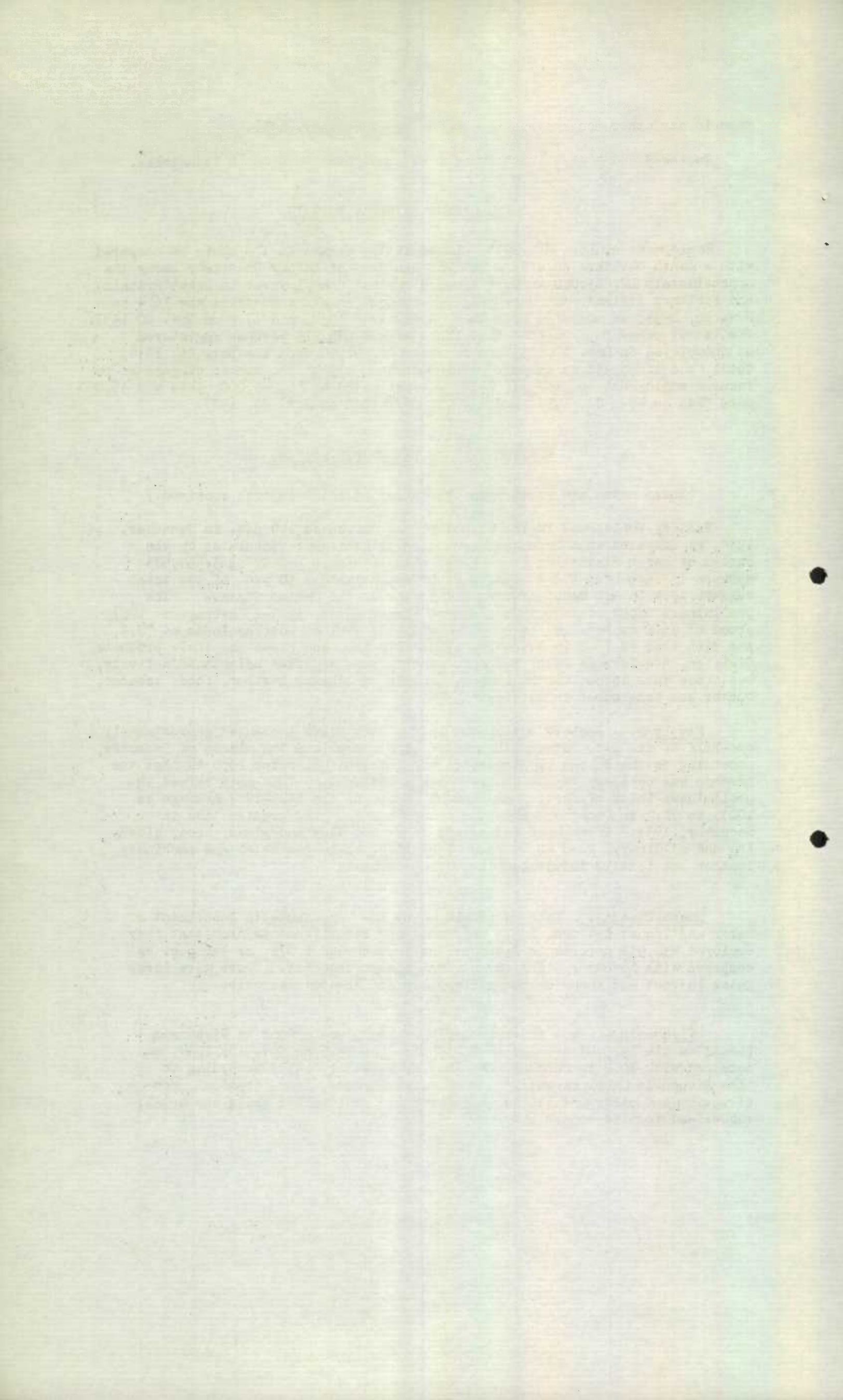


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7 ^{1/}	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	95.8 94.4	99.0	91.3	101.4 98.0	91.2	88.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1935.						
	100.0	7.8	28.0	43.2	12.8	8.2

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. 1/ Revised index.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1935.

14.3 1.3 13.1 1.4 3.0 1.4 4.1 3.2

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
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
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
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4 95.8	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.7 99.0	115.2	130.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1935.

100.0	48.9	5.6	6.1	2.3	10.0	12.9	2.8	11.4
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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.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	48.9	87.4	91.3	80.0	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5
Animal products - edible	2.2	105.1	108.9	94.7	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3
Fur and products	.2	83.0	89.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	88.2	80.4
Leather and products	2.0	86.8	94.3	79.1	77.6	78.7	73.8	88.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	84.7	92.3	78.6	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8
Lumber and products	3.3	57.1	64.5	52.9	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.6	45.0	52.5	40.7	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0
Furniture	.7	69.9	78.1	69.3	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9
Other lumber products	1.0	84.4	90.7	77.9	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8
Musical instruments	.1	26.1	52.3	39.4	22.9	58.0	56.9	83.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.4	103.7	85.6	88.4	94.7	95.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	92.3	94.7	85.6	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.0	83.4	71.6	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0
Paper products	.9	100.7	109.4	96.2	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.4	104.5	100.7	100.5	107.7	114.6	118.7
Rubber products	1.3	89.8	92.3	85.2	75.6	82.2	106.3	128.0
Textile products	9.7	102.5	107.1	97.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	121.2	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4	99.0	96.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	86.9	86.3	82.7	73.6	77.4	85.1	84.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	118.8	123.9	120.6	105.7	101.2	89.2	92.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	493.8	476.7	432.6	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	109.9	117.6	112.3	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	87.0	94.2	81.4	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5
Other textile products	1.0	82.2	87.7	73.0	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	127.7	128.3	125.6	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7
Tobacco	1.1	121.4	122.7	126.7	124.8	115.5	101.6	117.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	137.4	137.1	122.3	113.0	123.7	139.9	139.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	126.0	127.2	133.7	108.9	99.5	108.9	192.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	118.9	122.4	112.1	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	60.9	68.9	53.4	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0
Electric current	1.5	110.0	113.1	104.8	108.3	118.4	124.7	123.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.0	111.3	95.5	96.4	126.4	143.5	156.3
Iron and steel products	10.4	71.1	71.4	60.9	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	81.2	92.3	64.4	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	83.1	83.3	66.4	63.1	86.9	105.2	127.9
Agricultural implements	.4	45.9	39.1	35.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	97.3
Land vehicles	4.9	72.7	67.8	65.0	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5
Automobiles and parts	1.5	92.9	69.8	67.6	57.9	56.9	69.7	104.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.1	52.2	43.8	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3
Heating appliances	.4	73.9	92.8	58.8	54.3	61.8	70.6	90.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	58.3	61.5	49.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	76.0	77.1	62.3	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8
Other iron and steel products	1.4	70.2	77.4	61.4	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	106.4	110.4	90.5	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	132.3	132.2	127.4	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9
Miscellaneous	.6	113.4	119.2	97.8	93.5	98.4	103.2	105.5
LOGGING	5.6	181.3	198.6	168.8	74.5	68.7	107.6	200.2
MINING	6.1	119.1	122.9	106.8	96.9	105.1	114.4	122.5
Coal	2.8	93.4	95.5	92.6	91.6	99.1	106.9	112.6
Metallic ores	2.7	200.8	206.1	158.5	129.8	134.8	196.3	146.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	78.7	87.2	73.0	59.3	76.5	105.4	119.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	78.6	79.8	78.4	87.5	98.1	110.6	128.2
Telegraphs	.5	88.1	88.6	83.0	83.9	98.7	108.3	123.7
Telephones	1.8	76.2	77.5	77.3	88.4	98.0	111.1	129.4
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	76.2	80.1	76.3	78.3	85.6	95.9	101.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	109.9	110.2	109.8	114.2	112.4	117.7	125.5
Steam railways	6.1	69.6	71.0	69.8	71.6	82.5	95.2	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.4	84.2	63.7	64.7	68.0	72.3	81.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	87.9	100.3	88.1	58.5	104.8	110.7	92.7
Building	2.0	45.4	55.2	33.9	29.7	64.3	96.0	121.4
Highway	8.3	165.4	198.9	179.1	97.1	197.1	172.4	59.0
Railway	2.6	59.3	54.7	59.4	53.7	63.7	75.1	79.3
SERVICES	2.8	115.2	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4	123.2	123.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	115.3	113.9	107.8	95.2	107.7	122.2	123.3
Professional	.3	121.5	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2	121.6	115.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	113.7	115.6	108.8	109.2	120.6	125.5	126.7
TRADE	11.4	130.6	126.0	122.3	119.6	125.7	132.9	133.8
Retail	8.7	142.5	135.6	133.2	128.4	135.4	142.3	142.7
Wholesale	2.7	102.7	103.7	97.4	98.9	103.9	112.2	113.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.4	98.9	88.6	78.5	91.6	101.7	111.2

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.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1935	1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> Manufacturing	32.7	87.7	95.9	76.9	67.5	73.9	83.7	96.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.5	60.0	72.5	55.0	29.5	47.4	50.9	72.1
Pulp and paper	5.3	141.8	141.7	124.9	121.1	120.7	140.2	122.6
Textile products	4.1	78.8	87.5	86.2	70.9	75.1	61.9	80.8
Iron and steel	9.9	85.9	96.0	74.3	61.6	68.4	93.8	114.1
Other manufactures	9.9	90.4	96.8	70.3	74.3	77.4	81.2	88.5
Logging	8.8	298.8	316.9	353.9	72.4	176.8	163.8	222.9
Mining	21.2	100.2	104.0	93.4	90.4	103.3	108.2	109.8
Communications	2.3	82.4	86.2	78.8	84.4	113.2	147.7	130.0
Transportation	15.0	91.5	74.0	98.4	92.3	105.7	116.1	132.7
Construction	10.7	83.9	133.4	92.9	68.7	220.9	228.6	108.4
Services	1.6	146.5	150.4	140.9	130.1	155.4	155.3	125.2
Trade	7.7	117.9	116.4	109.0	106.0	115.0	129.2	129.5
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	99.0	106.9	97.0	80.1	111.1	119.3	113.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.2	88.8	92.9	82.6	78.4	87.1	97.5	107.1
Lumber products	2.6	61.6	66.9	59.8	52.2	65.2	74.1	80.7
Pulp and paper	7.8	85.3	87.9	77.2	74.0	78.9	90.3	104.5
Textile products	16.7	107.0	110.9	101.5	90.7	93.5	98.2	98.4
Iron and steel	8.6	65.3	69.0	57.9	57.0	74.4	94.6	107.6
Other manufactures	21.5	96.6	101.4	90.7	89.4	98.0	106.6	119.0
Logging	10.0	308.0	369.7	290.1	172.0	102.2	148.2	222.8
Mining	2.2	123.7	129.1	110.7	87.2	93.6	117.1	147.3
Communications	1.9	70.0	72.3	72.8	83.6	94.6	103.2	121.4
Transportation	9.2	70.3	79.8	69.9	70.1	75.7	83.3	84.2
Construction	8.1	53.0	52.8	50.3	35.2	64.8	89.0	82.7
Services	2.4	98.4	98.3	98.8	96.4	103.3	110.2	106.6
Trade	9.0	138.1	133.1	135.0	136.1	139.0	146.7	134.1
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	91.3	96.4	86.3	77.8	86.3	99.3	107.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	54.7	87.3	90.7	79.8	73.3	83.2	92.2	107.7
Lumber products	3.0	53.0	59.8	49.0	45.7	60.5	71.6	84.4
Pulp and paper	6.4	93.1	95.7	88.2	83.7	93.9	98.5	113.9
Textile products	10.2	100.0	105.5	95.5	88.1	88.4	92.4	100.1
Iron and steel	13.3	72.5	69.8	59.2	52.0	65.5	83.3	108.5
Other manufactures	21.8	100.8	107.8	95.1	88.3	98.4	103.3	114.8
Logging	3.4	145.2	142.0	133.3	31.9	49.1	109.4	272.0
Mining	4.3	168.6	175.4	138.3	115.4	125.4	129.6	141.0
Communications	2.1	73.8	74.7	75.0	84.2	93.6	102.9	131.8
Transportation	6.3	68.1	75.2	67.8	72.6	82.5	92.6	102.0
Construction	15.1	127.8	145.6	131.4	76.1	141.7	114.5	114.4
Services	2.9	142.9	143.9	131.3	118.0	133.9	143.6	146.2
Trade	11.2	144.4	133.32/	132.2	126.4	134.6	138.5	139.2
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	98.0	101.72/	91.2	78.8	93.8	100.1	116.1
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	29.3	489.5	92.1	83.4	81.4	92.8	102.1	109.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	470.1	73.8	69.2	58.5	63.2	78.0	110.2
Pulp and paper	2.9	488.0	87.2	86.3	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6
Textile products	2.0	407.7	108.6	87.7	78.4	93.5	89.3	97.1
Iron and steel	9.9	470.9	73.3	69.0	71.5	87.1	96.8	99.5
Other manufactures	12.7	414.4	118.4	103.2	97.2	104.7	114.4	124.7
Logging	2.3	4176.6	118.2	77.3	28.7	36.8	82.9	195.6
Mining	9.1	421.0	122.6	122.1	117.7	114.7	131.7	128.3
Communications	3.0	490.9	92.9	86.5	98.1	101.5	122.4	134.5
Transportation	19.7	483.9	87.5	81.7	85.8	90.1	105.6	111.2
Construction	13.7	467.8	79.6	65.0	58.0	74.7	90.2	76.7
Services	3.2	492.4	92.2	90.9	88.8	98.3	110.1	118.3
Trade	19.7	411.6	111.1	107.3	105.9	109.8	121.5	132.5
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	491.2	94.3	86.4	84.4	92.8	106.4	111.0
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	35.6	78.8	83.7	68.2	60.3	71.6	85.3	99.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	9.9	56.6	65.9	49.6	32.8	40.6	55.4	82.9
Pulp and paper	5.8	98.1	101.6	90.4	88.0	98.1	111.5	112.0
Textile products	1.1	95.7	87.5	84.3	69.3	95.0	102.2	108.1
Iron and steel	3.2	63.5	62.8	54.4	54.8	71.0	93.6	100.6
Other manufactures	15.6	100.2	103.3	84.3	82.5	96.0	106.1	113.8
Logging	4.8	50.0	59.1	37.5	26.7	28.4	46.5	76.2
Mining	9.5	88.7	90.3	74.0	69.4	79.7	88.6	106.3
Communications	3.7	99.1	95.1	94.2	97.2	108.8	114.7	122.0
Transportation	12.9	84.4	85.7	85.7	88.1	94.0	100.6	102.7
Construction	18.7	126.0	135.7	124.5	78.6	98.3	129.4	81.9
Services	3.7	98.8	94.6	93.9	81.9	99.7	110.0	109.8
Trade	11.1	116.9	117.2	103.3	101.8	111.9	116.0	117.4
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	88.8	92.9	80.4	69.7	80.6	94.1	99.1

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. 2/ Corrected indexes.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	62.1	83.2	87.8	77.6	75.7	86.9	98.8	108.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	98.3	108.5	89.9	88.5	102.4	107.5	107.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	100.2	101.8	98.2	98.1	103.5	113.8	114.9
Textiles	13.3	84.3	90.7	79.2	75.5	79.9	86.9	89.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.8	124.7	122.5	122.3	125.5	116.1	108.7	114.7
Iron and steel	12.3	61.3	65.7	55.2	53.6	70.6	89.4	106.1
Other manufactures	20.5	85.1	89.9	78.9	76.0	91.3	105.2	117.7
Communications	2.9	63.1	64.2	66.6	76.6	84.5	93.4	113.0
Transportation	9.8	85.3	96.0	75.3	73.5	71.7	71.9	71.6
Construction	7.3	58.7	43.7	42.4	47.2	67.7	109.3	104.6
Trade	14.3	129.7	124.7	127.6	130.8	134.1	146.8	133.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.8	86.7	78.0	77.5	88.0	102.4	107.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.7	86.2	89.6	83.3	91.5	102.5	113.1	118.8
Leather products	18.0	84.4	88.5	83.0	94.9	103.2	95.2	102.0
Other manufactures	40.7	87.0	90.1	83.4	89.9	102.2	121.5	126.8
Transportation	12.3	84.8	96.6	93.7	95.6	92.2	101.1	99.7
Construction	8.5	87.4	96.4	80.8	71.6	77.0	252.1	183.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	88.9	92.4	86.5	92.6	100.8	127.0	123.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	59.1	87.8	92.5	82.3	78.0	89.6	97.0	108.0
Plant products - edible	5.4	102.1	110.9	92.6	89.8	106.6	104.1	116.6
Printing and publishing	9.1	109.1	112.2	104.8	102.4	109.1	114.7	123.4
Textiles	11.2	82.5	88.8	80.6	75.1	81.6	90.1	99.3
Iron and steel	8.4	64.4	66.9	54.6	52.2	65.6	84.8	104.4
Other manufactures	25.0	92.2	96.9	87.4	82.5	97.4	98.1	106.8
Communications	3.1	67.1	67.2	69.0	78.5	85.4	93.9	117.6
Transportation	5.9	86.4	88.8	86.5	92.6	114.1	121.8	130.1
Construction	2.6	51.9	62.9	53.3	46.9	93.3	131.9	161.4
Trade	24.7	142.5	127.6	131.3	125.0	133.5	133.6	134.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	95.8	97.1	90.0	86.5	99.6	107.5	117.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.3	83.4	84.4	78.6	75.8	89.0	97.2	104.0
Lumber products	3.6	38.3	39.0	39.5	35.3	49.2	59.1	67.2
Pulp and paper	17.1	89.6	88.6	79.5	73.2	88.6	102.1	109.7
Other manufactures	24.6	95.2	97.9	92.0	92.4	104.8	109.8	114.8
Construction	16.1	144.8	136.3	141.6	67.0	175.4	149.6	140.3
Trade	16.6	118.8	114.9	119.9	110.9	121.3	123.2	122.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.5	96.0	95.8	85.8	108.9	112.6	119.1
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.8	80.6	84.0	73.9	66.2	81.6	94.9	120.0
Textiles	19.9	83.0	81.6	84.2	75.7	81.1	92.4	98.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	88.9	92.6	78.1	87.7	109.1	110.8	136.1
Iron and steel	25.3	66.7	71.9	56.2	39.3	63.9	84.9	133.2
Other manufactures	24.3	95.3	100.6	88.9	87.7	96.6	105.3	113.4
Construction	2.7	44.4	38.4	66.7	58.2	191.1	208.1	229.4
Trade	9.5	122.6	125.1	100.8	107.4	112.9	117.7	136.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.0	86.1	77.1	70.7	91.3	103.5	123.8
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	80.9	91.0	75.5	77.3	61.4	60.0	82.8	111.6
Iron and steel	59.8	85.6	64.5	64.6	52.3	48.8	75.0	107.5
Other manufactures	21.1	111.1	115.8	125.0	98.3	105.8	113.9	127.8
Construction	1.5	20.6	41.9	16.0	19.4	331.3	91.4	121.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	88.4	77.9	76.5	63.9	83.5	89.4	116.5
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.3	88.4	89.9	82.6	79.8	92.6	98.1	110.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	119.3	128.2	111.1	99.1	104.2	104.3	115.4
Printing and publishing	5.7	97.1	95.3	94.3	98.3	101.0	113.8	120.4
Textiles	5.4	112.2	113.0	95.7	84.7	94.2	90.5	99.7
Iron and steel	17.4	68.9	69.9	96.7	67.7	84.4	88.6	117.2
Other manufactures	13.9	101.4	102.7	73.3	86.1	96.7	95.7	107.1
Transportation	9.4	69.3	72.9	70.8	73.8	83.8	91.7	95.4
Construction	2.0	25.8	31.4	21.3	25.8	62.4	42.5	34.9
Trade	31.9	98.2	98.9	94.7	92.2	97.4	108.4	121.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.6	87.1	81.1	80.8	92.5	98.2	109.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	35.7	82.9	84.5	73.8	70.9	81.3	92.7	100.3
Lumber products	6.8	49.8	52.9	43.1	38.6	37.9	55.4	77.7
Other manufactures	28.9	98.3	93.1	88.1	86.0	102.4	111.6	112.0
Communications	8.2	98.2	93.5	92.5	97.2	104.1	113.2	124.6
Transportation	19.5	95.9	94.7	94.7	99.5	97.2	102.3	108.7
Construction	5.1	38.1	39.4	44.6	55.3	71.4	136.6	65.0
Services	6.9	97.6	96.8	92.7	81.1	95.5	106.3	106.2
Trade	24.6	120.2	120.8	105.8	103.0	113.5	117.6	118.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.7	89.0	82.2	82.5	91.1	107.0	104.2

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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