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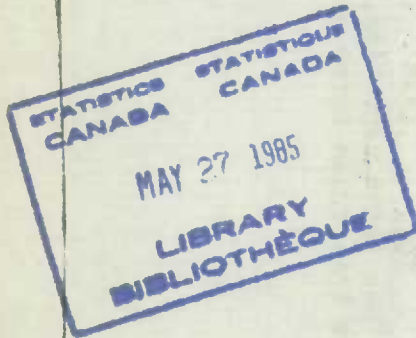
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE

MAY

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.

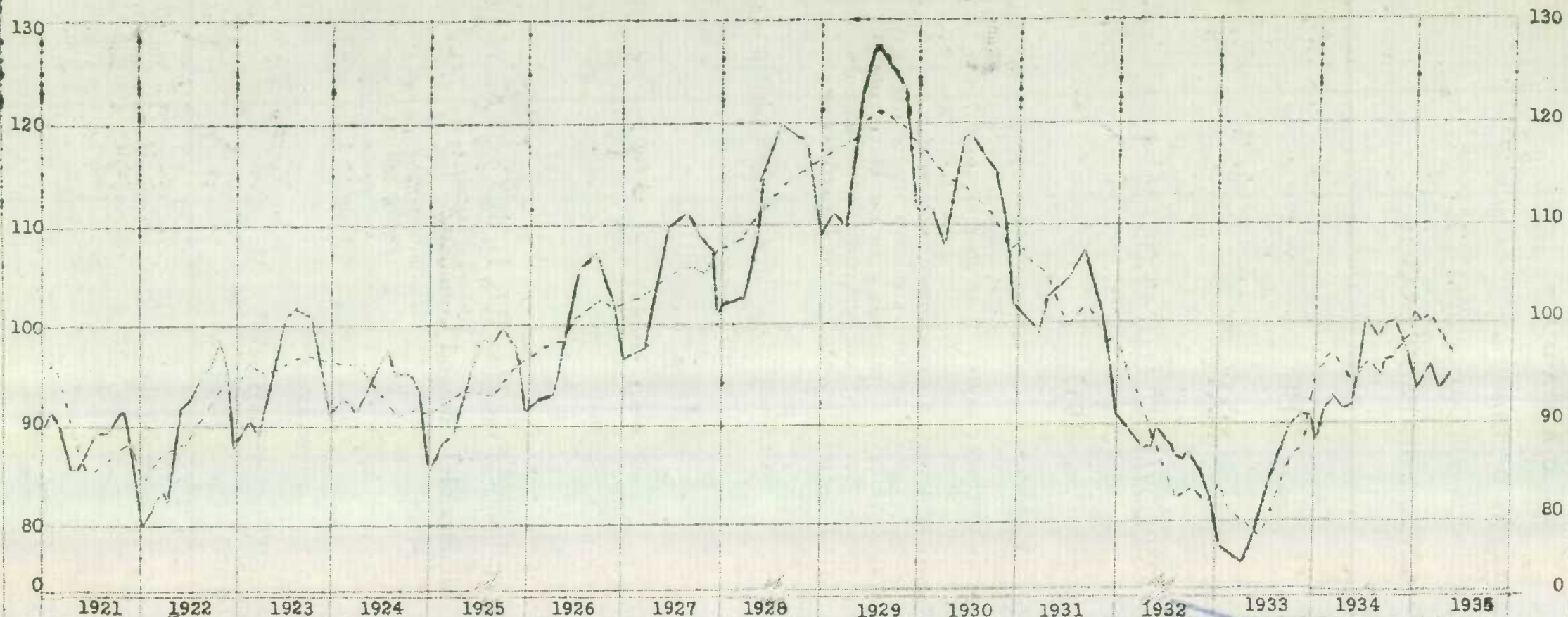


Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



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.

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

Issued May 28, 1935.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 9,203 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their payrolls aggregated 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index rose from 93.4 p.c. of the 1926 average, to 95.2 at the date under review, as compared with 92.0 on May 1, 1934, while at the same date in the preceding thirteen years, it was as follows:- 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1. The index was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1935. The gain of nearly 17,400 persons in the staffs of the co-operating employers from Apr. 1 to May 1, 1935, was smaller than the average recorded on May 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available; thus the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline, falling from 98.9 in the preceding month to 97.4 at the latest date.

Manufacturing reported improvement on the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions; the advance in the last-named is particularly interesting because it is contrary to the downward movement which, on the average, has characterized the iron and steel group on May 1 in the years since 1921. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. In all of these except construction, the gains exceeded the average increases indicated at the beginning of May in the last fourteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal mines and tobacco factories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in all provinces, firms in Quebec showing especially pronounced gains. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1934, the index for the Maritime Provinces only, showing a slight decline in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being rather smaller than the average recorded from Apr. 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 97.4 on the date under review, was fractionally lower than at the beginning of May in 1934, though it was higher than at the same date in either 1933 or 1932. Six hundred and fifty-five firms reported 69,417 employees, or 1,217 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and iron and steel factories), logging, mining and building and highway construction reported gains, while transportation and railway construction released large numbers of workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,193 employers of 246,342 persons, as against 236,016 in the preceding month. Large increases took place in manufacturing, notably in food, pulp and paper, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other metal, electric current and electrical apparatus plants. Logging, mining, transportation, highway construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, tobacco factories laid off many workers, and there were slight declines in a few other industries. Activity was greater than at the beginning of May last year, when the seasonal advance had provided work for a much smaller number of persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for the latest date. The general increase on May 1, 1935,

1941
1942
1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

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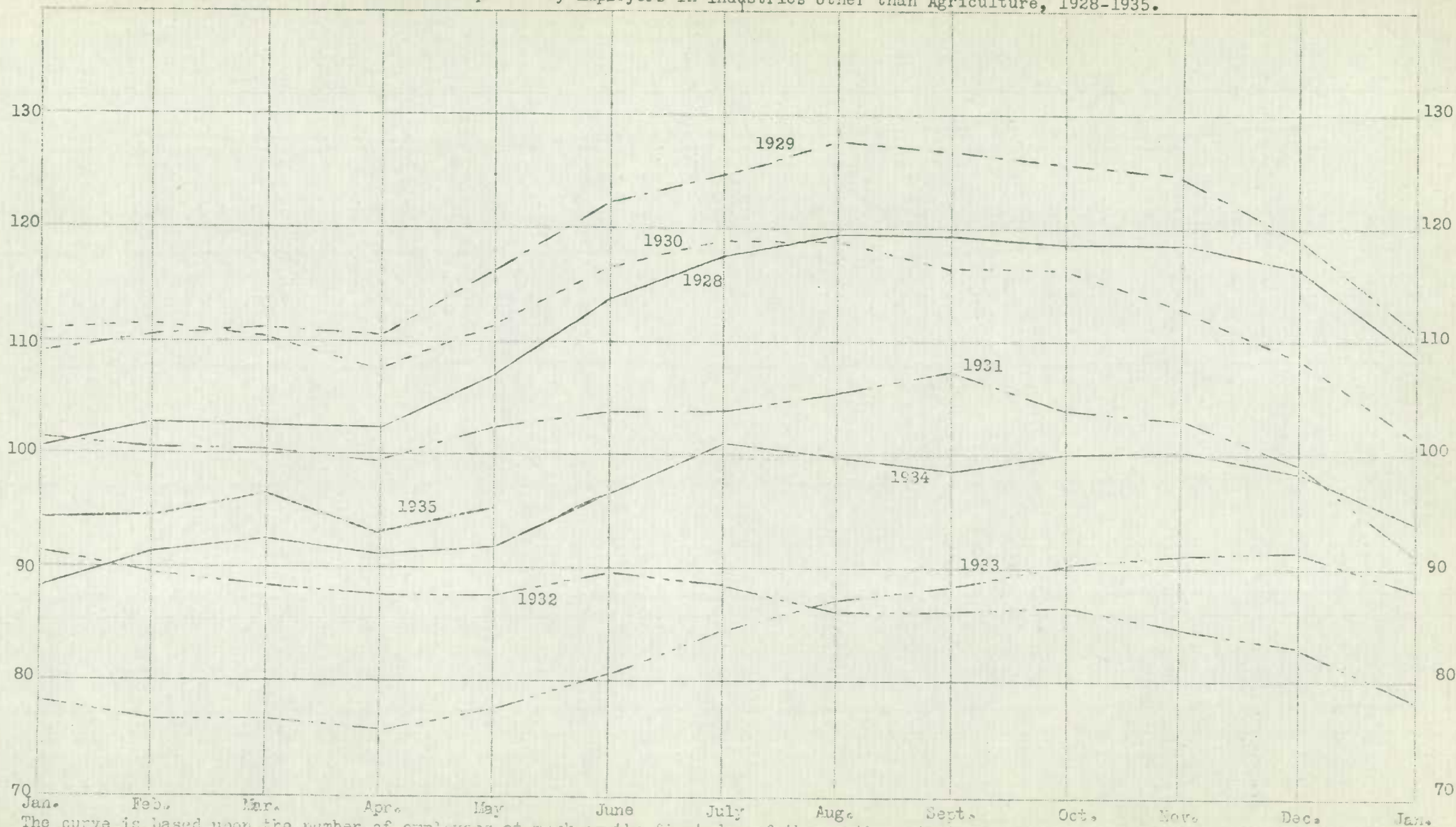
1972

1973

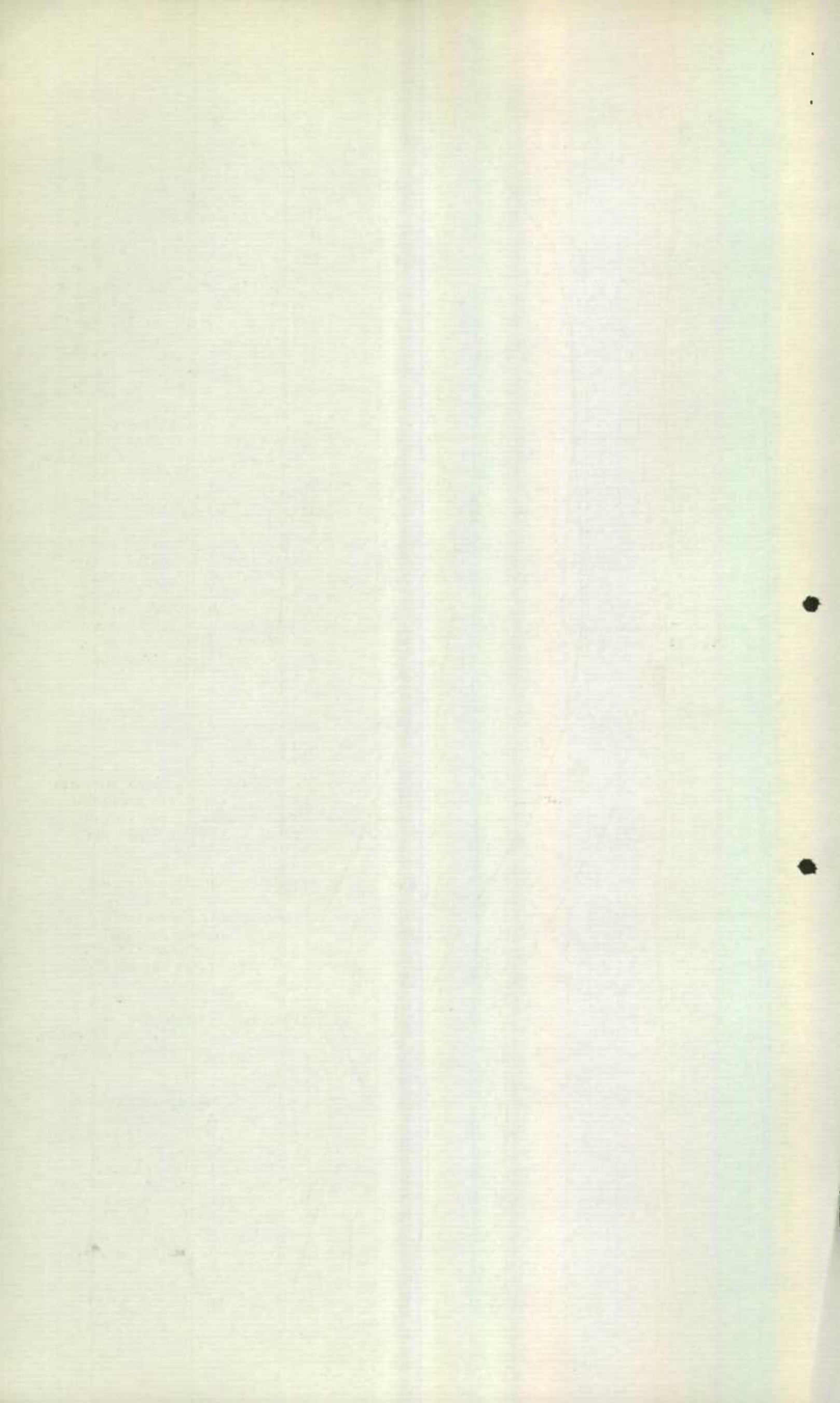
1974

1975

Chart 2.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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.



was considerably above the average indicated on the same date in the preceding fourteen years.

Ontario.-- Moderate industrial expansion was noted in Ontario, but the general advance was less than the average gain between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years since 1920. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, lumber, clay, glass and stone, food and pulp and paper divisions. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade were also busier. On the other hand, logging camps released many workers, following the completion of the winter's operations and before river-driving activities had absorbed any large number of men. Employment on the highways also decreased. The working forces of the 4,052 co-operating firms aggregated 388,701 employees, compared with 384,836 on Apr. 1. Employment on May 1, 1934, had shown a decline, and the index then was over three points lower than at the latest date, when it was 101.7.

Prairie Provinces.-- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported greater activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile, mineral product and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,339 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 109,492 persons on Apr. 1 to 110,815 on the date under review. This improvement was less than that recorded on May 1, 1934, being also below the average indicated in the years since 1920. The index on the date under review, standing at 87.9, was two and a half points higher than at the beginning of May of last year.

British Columbia.-- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that noted on the same date of 1934; the index then, however, was over four points lower than on May 1, 1935, when it stood at 92.6. An aggregate payroll of 77,231 persons was employed by the 964 firms furnishing data, who had 76,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, shipping, railway construction, services and manufacturing showed improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the group of manufacturing industries, the greatest gains took place in the lumber, food and metal divisions. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

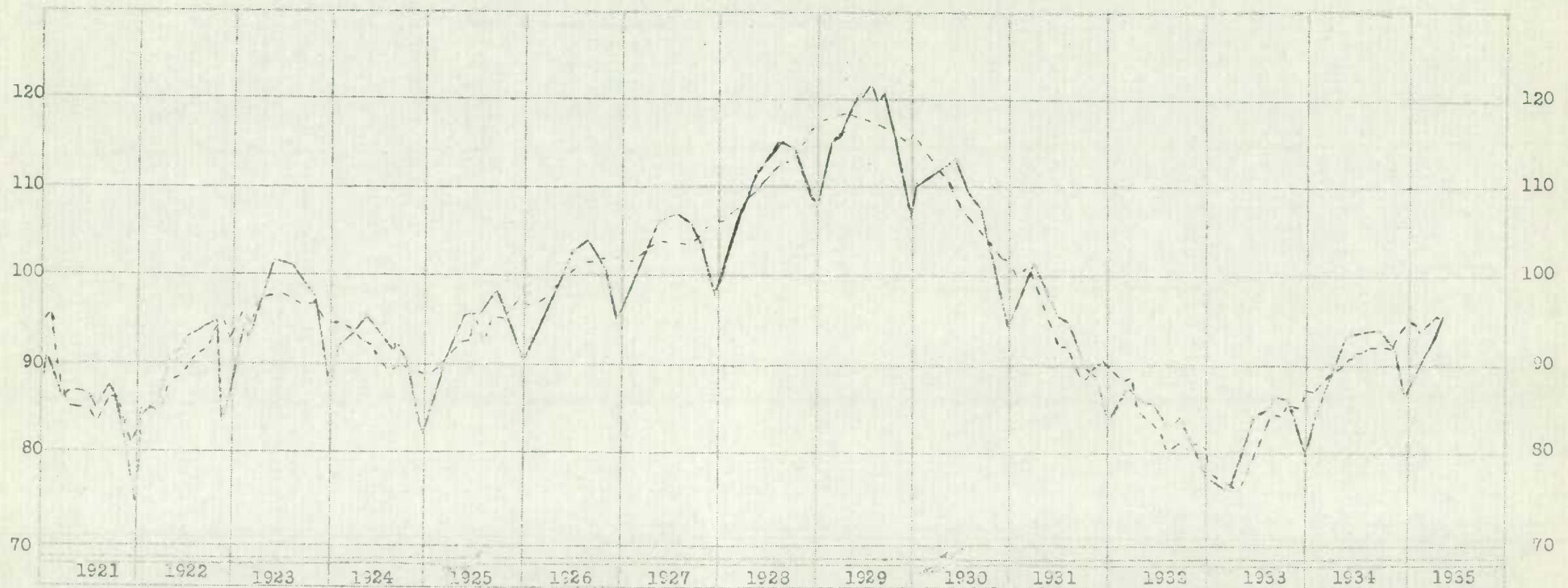
Improvement was shown in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1934.

Montreal.-- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, increases took place in textile, leather, food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. The 1,290 co-operating employers reported 129,021 persons on their payrolls, compared with 125,360 on Apr. 1. The level of employment was higher than on May 1, 1934, when the increase had not been so pronounced.

Quebec.-- Statements were tabulated from 165 firms with 12,687 employees, as against 12,235 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, manufacturing, services and trade. The gain involved many more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally lower.

Toronto.-- Transportation, building and highway construction, services, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was general in distribution, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group. According to data furnished by 1,359 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 117,469 persons, as compared with 115,186 at the beginning of April. This gain exceeded that indicated on May 1 of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1927 and 1928, being considerably above the average for that date in the thirteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 92.9, as compared with 96.7 at the latest date.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered moderate improvement in Ottawa, the increase in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved fewer workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1934, when the index stood at 100.8, compared with 101.3 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 171 firms employing 13,007 persons, compared with 12,719 on Apr. 1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 28,914 was reported by the 271 co-operating establishments, who had 28,059 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and construction, transportation and trade showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1934, when a smaller advance had been indicated.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Further but rather slight improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 7,500 persons to their staffs since December. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 164 employers with 18,063 workers, compared with 17,951 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in general factory and construction work. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1934, but employment was than at a decidedly lower level, the index standing at 109.3, as compared with 133.5 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, (particularly of food, iron and steel and textile products), building construction and trade showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 444 co-operating employers had 36,446 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,639 on Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; transportation and construction were also brisker. According to data received from 402 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 29,612 persons, compared with 28,400 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a decidedly smaller advance had been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

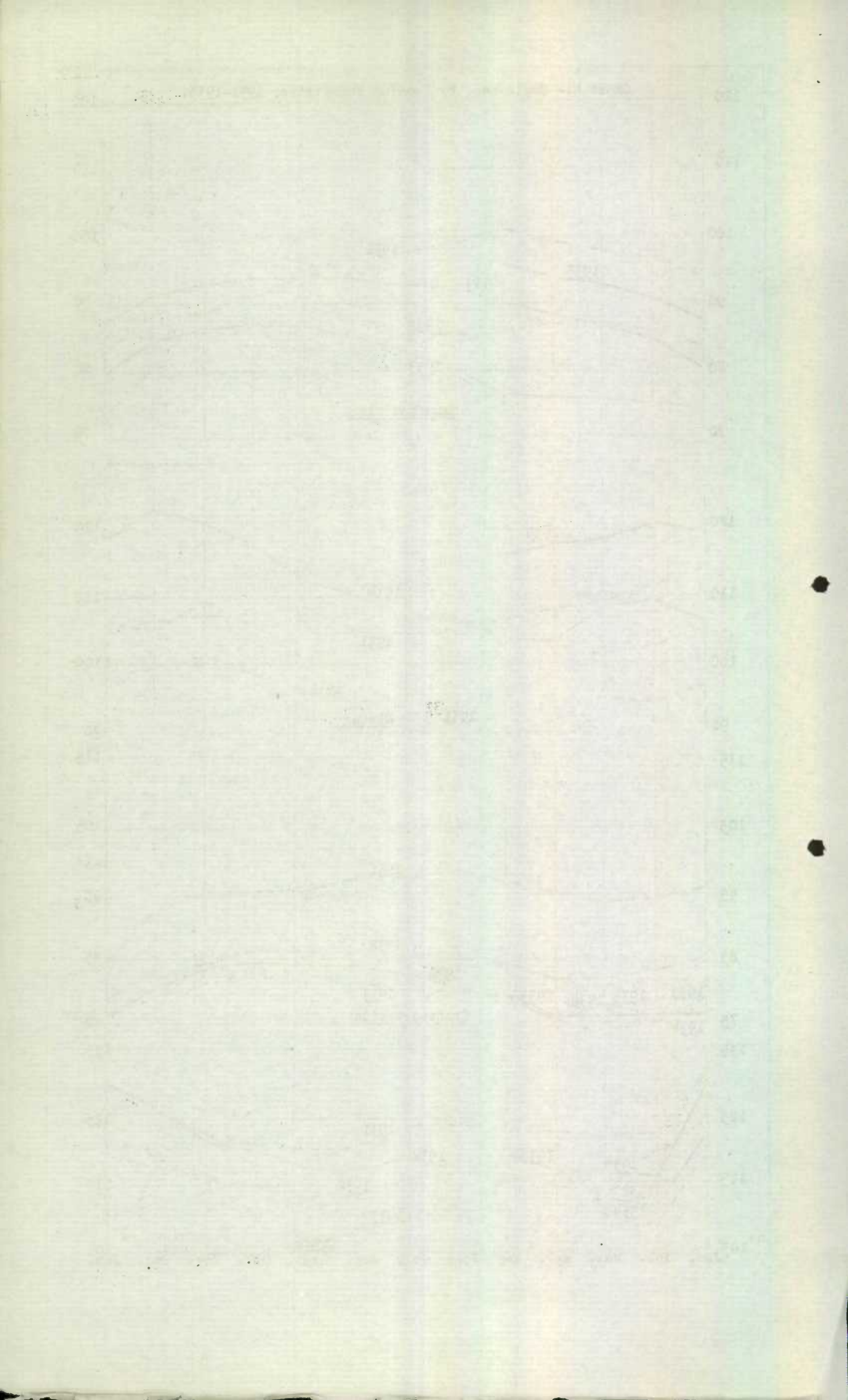
Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,466 manufacturers having 479,503 employees, compared with 471,020 on Apr. 1, 1935. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 93.9 in the preceding month to 95.6 on May 1, 1935; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 94.9, or practically the same as at Apr. 1. The crude index on May 1 in preceding years was as follows:- 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked advance on May 1, 1935, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal food and clay, glass and stone factories, but leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, rubber and tobacco works were slacker.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that employment on June 1 has almost invariably increased so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average, but were much smaller than on May 1, 1934, were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. The 302 co-operating firms employed 26,231 men, or 2,867 fewer than on Apr. 1. The index, at 93.9, was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record, except 1924.

Mining.- Returns were received from 329 mine operators with 53,113 persons in their employ, as against 53,852 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was in greater volume than on May 1 in any other year of the record.



Communications.- A minor decrease was indicated in communications, in which activity was very slightly greater than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,510 persons, or 34 fewer than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- All three branches of transportation - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded increased employment, the improvement being partly seasonal in character. The general advance in this group was more marked than that noted on May 1, 1934, also exceeding the average for the last fourteen years; the index, at 80.1, was 1.6 points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 94,707 employees was registered by the 397 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 90,091 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, the gains on highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 5,399 persons in the staffs of the 1,027 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 99,217. Little general change had taken place on the same date in 1934, but the index was then many points higher; that this was so, was mainly due to the greater volume of employment then afforded in road work.

Services.- Activity in the service group showed a substantial increase as compared with Apr. 1, there being gains in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 451 establishments employing 25,034 workers, as against 24,027 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1934, or of any other year since 1931.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group as a whole greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1934. The co-operating trade establishments, numbering 1,147, enlarged their forces by 1,492 persons to 94,191 on the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in the last three years.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in a few of the larger industrial groups. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to nearly all the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.5 on Mar. 25, 1935, as compared with 17.5 on Feb. 25, 1935, and 17.2 on Mar. 19, 1934. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,044,460 on Apr. 15, 1935, as compared with 2,153,870 on Mar. 25, 1935, and 2,148,195 on Apr. 23, 1934. The number of insured persons in employment on Apr. 15, 1935, was 10,320,000; this was larger by 4,000 than the previous peak in the summer of 1929. The improvement was partly due to the approach of Easter, also to the fact that as the count was taken earlier in the month than usual, the number of juveniles looking for work was not swollen as is usual in April, by those leaving school. Again, certain trades were already busy with preparations for the Jubilee. But the decline in the number unemployed was spread over almost all trades and marked a general increase in activity similar to that of last spring.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Press reports state that industrial employment in the United States increased by more than 120,000 workers in April over March. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a slight increase of 0.6 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early spring in the last twenty years. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 74.7 in April, or 2.1 p.c. higher than in April of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,558 representative establishments show that they employed 244,668 persons in April, or 2,032 fewer than in March; this decline of 0.8 p.c. was seasonal in character.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin shows that employment was 1.7 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.7, as compared with 84.0 in February, 1935, and 79.3 in March, 1934.

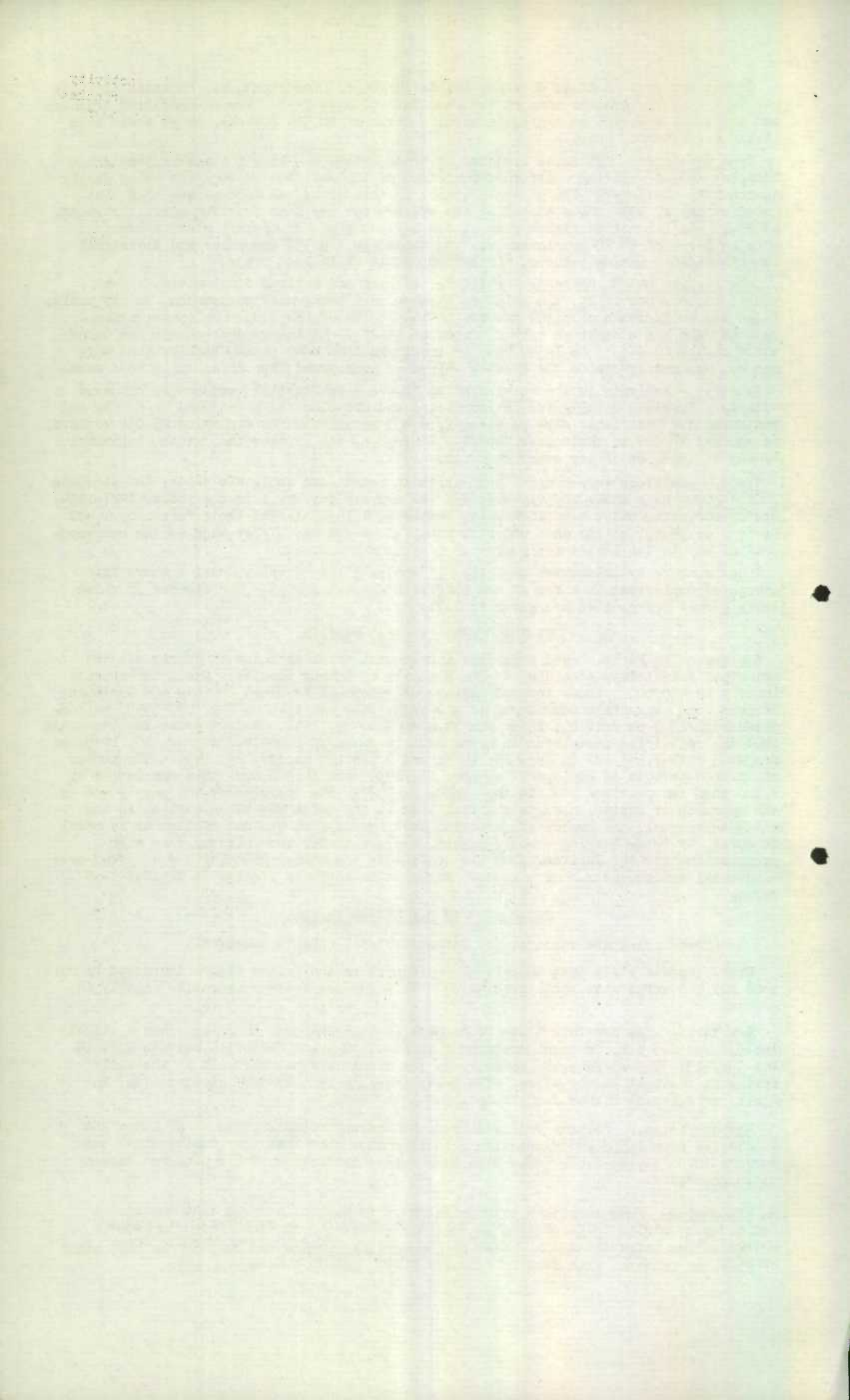


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.2	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
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	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1935.
100.0 7.8 27.6 43.5 12.4 8.7

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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.8	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
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
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4

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

14.5 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.2 2.0 4.1 3.3

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.

1911

100

100

100

100

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

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
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	63.5	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	34.7	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	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.3	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3

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

100.0	53.7	2.9	6.0	2.3	10.6	11.1	2.8	10.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

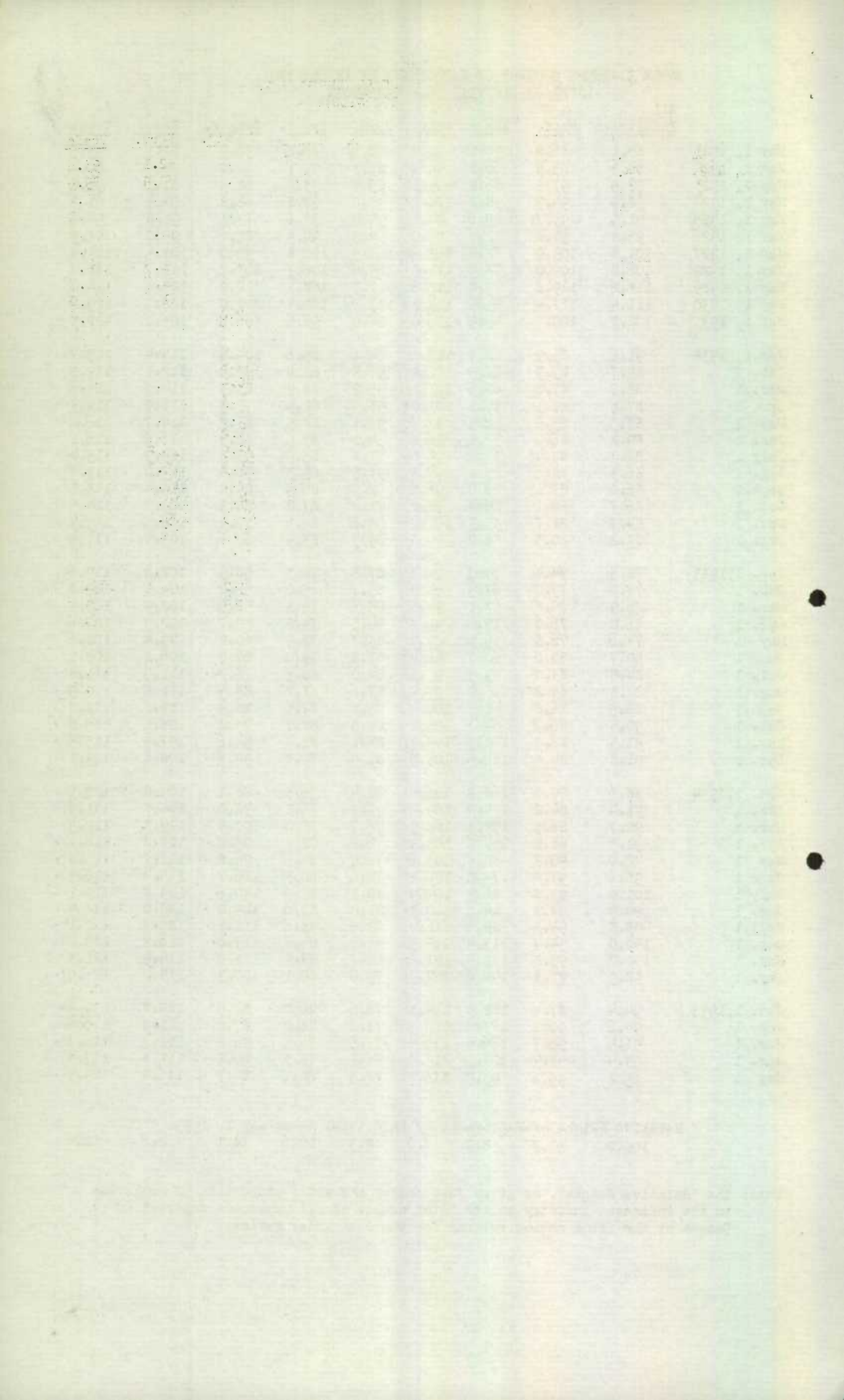


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	53.7	95.6	93.9	90.2	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	111.1	102.5	103.2	97.7	97.1	103.3	106.7
Fur and products	.2	84.8	79.5	76.9	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6
Leather and products	2.5	108.8	107.3	99.9	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	113.4	113.2	106.7	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4
Lumber and products	3.9	67.2	63.0	63.2	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	56.3	49.8	51.8	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7
Furniture	.7	70.9	72.6	74.2	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0
Other lumber products	1.1	98.2	96.7	90.5	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0
Musical instruments	.1	29.0	29.9	27.3	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.6	90.4	92.4	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	93.4	92.7	90.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	81.6	80.8	79.1	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1
Paper products	.9	108.0	107.1	103.4	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.1	103.5	100.8	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8
Rubber products	1.3	91.2	92.7	92.3	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8
Textile products	10.7	111.9	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	124.2	123.6	124.8	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	85.8	84.3	89.7	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.3	132.6	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6
Silk and silk goods	1.1	508.9	504.9	481.7	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	117.1	118.4	120.4	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	102.9	102.4	96.7	87.8	93.0	103.8	109.1
Other textile products	1.1	95.2	96.7	95.0	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	109.7	118.9	108.5	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9
Tobacco	.9	94.1	114.5	100.4	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	130.4	122.9	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.8	120.2	136.7	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	130.6	128.0	125.2	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	69.4	59.9	64.1	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1
Electric current	1.5	109.0	106.9	105.8	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6
Electrical apparatus	1.3	106.0	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5	137.8	159.5
Iron and steel products	12.7	86.0	84.3	75.7	60.8	70.5	98.9	118.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	98.7	88.4	91.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	88.7	87.4	76.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6
Agricultural implements	.6	61.2	59.6	45.4	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8
Land vehicles	6.0	89.1	89.4	79.4	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	154.6	156.6	116.8	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	69.1	66.6	51.2	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0
Heating appliances	.5	94.3	90.0	85.0	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	72.1	67.9	56.5	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.7	89.6	77.2	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4
Other iron and steel products	1.7	80.2	80.9	75.5	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	119.0	116.2	106.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	129.3	126.8	129.7	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7
Miscellaneous	.6	118.7	117.4	109.4	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2
LOGGING	2.9	93.9	104.3	80.5	35.1	32.5	55.9	63.5
MINING	6.0	116.2	117.7	103.6	89.9	97.9	106.0	114.1
Coal	2.5	82.2	88.3	80.6	78.0	89.4	92.3	95.6
Metallic ores	2.8	211.0	207.2	169.5	133.7	131.1	137.9	149.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	85.4	78.4	80.5	59.5	73.1	105.0	127.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.5	77.7	76.9	83.7	94.1	104.0	117.3
Telegraphs	.5	85.5	85.4	84.3	80.2	96.6	101.5	111.4
Telephones	1.8	75.4	75.6	75.0	84.6	93.5	104.5	118.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	80.1	76.3	78.5	78.9	84.3	96.6	104.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	109.8	108.3	109.2	113.9	112.3	119.1	121.8
Steam railways	6.2	69.8	69.4	70.7	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	90.3	66.7	75.4	88.0	82.0	98.1	102.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.1	84.7	80.2	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6	112.0
Building	2.1	47.2	45.2	42.5	28.4	58.5	106.7	127.6
Highway	6.4	154.5	143.4	192.6	97.4	130.7	135.4	101.2
Railway	2.6	58.0	56.9	59.8	60.5	65.8	82.0	101.5
SERVICES	2.8	116.4	111.4	111.7	99.9	114.7	123.1	128.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	110.9	106.3	103.7	93.1	107.4	118.3	125.6
Professional	.3	127.3	126.7	120.8	121.7	130.3	124.6	126.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	122.7	116.4	114.3	104.9	121.4	129.6	135.2
TRADE	10.6	119.3	117.4	115.6	108.6	116.2	123.3	125.6
Retail	7.8	126.0	123.5	122.2	114.7	123.0	130.3	129.9
Wholesale	2.8	104.0	103.4	100.5	94.9	101.0	107.7	116.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	95.2	93.4	92.0	77.6	87.5	102.2	111.4

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1935	Apr. 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	34.8	92.4	83.7	89.7	70.6	76.0	95.4	107.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	69.8	67.6	64.6	36.5	47.9	56.3	73.6
	Pulp and paper	4.8	129.6	134.7	130.2	115.3	112.8	141.3	165.4
	Textile products	4.3	82.1	83.5	86.5	69.5	80.3	74.9	87.9
	Iron and steel	11.7	99.9	94.0	90.1	65.5	64.2	106.2	119.3
	Other manufactures	9.3	89.1	81.2	90.5	79.4	89.9	93.6	104.0
	Logging	3.6	120.6	96.3	177.5	35.9	31.7	49.8	41.1
	Mining	22.4	104.8	102.9	95.5	91.0	99.2	106.3	108.4
	Communications	2.4	78.9	73.2	78.5	33.1	92.1	114.1	111.4
	Transportation	14.2	85.0	95.7	90.4	84.9	94.1	112.2	130.5
	Construction	13.4	102.3	96.6	115.3	82.2	92.3	113.7	127.3
	Services	1.8	154.5	150.7	148.8	137.1	165.0	173.4	132.8
	Trade	7.4	120.4	109.6	107.8	98.4	107.9	116.7	117.1
<u>Maritimes</u>	-All Industries	100.0	97.4	95.8	98.3	80.3	87.8	104.0	113.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	62.5	95.2	94.3	91.8	79.9	89.5	104.0	111.4
	Lumber products	3.1	72.7	67.3	74.7	57.2	67.9	89.7	90.3
	Pulp and paper	8.1	86.0	84.3	85.1	75.2	81.4	89.4	104.3
	Textile products	18.7	117.9	117.7	115.6	93.2	102.8	103.7	106.0
	Iron and steel	9.7	72.4	71.5	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0	116.1
	Other manufactures	22.9	100.3	100.4	95.7	87.5	98.9	113.6	119.4
	Logging	4.4	132.4	127.2	93.9	44.9	39.7	88.6	64.4
	Mining	2.3	127.9	125.3	118.4	89.6	91.7	110.1	139.6
	Communications	1.9	69.7	70.0	69.5	30.6	92.3	101.9	116.9
	Transportation	10.6	80.1	69.6	76.2	79.6	81.0	91.2	90.7
	Construction	7.4	47.6	36.3	45.2	37.6	66.7	96.0	90.1
	Services	2.5	99.3	96.7	95.4	87.0	97.3	108.6	108.1
	Trade	8.4	125.3	123.4	127.3	119.0	126.9	129.7	127.7
<u>Quebec</u>	-All Industries	100.0	89.7	85.9	85.5	75.4	86.0	102.3	106.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	61.2	98.0	96.5	91.2	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1
	Lumber products	3.5	61.9	58.1	58.3	49.1	62.7	84.7	99.9
	Pulp and paper	6.6	96.0	94.3	91.1	84.0	89.2	99.5	111.5
	Textile products	11.1	108.7	109.1	108.0	91.9	100.5	103.6	105.2
	Iron and steel	17.1	94.3	92.6	79.4	57.6	70.3	96.5	121.4
	Other manufactures	22.9	106.1	104.5	101.7	88.0	97.3	105.8	113.8
	Logging	1.5	64.7	104.5	62.1	22.2	13.5	32.5	45.0
	Mining	4.5	177.7	174.3	146.2	116.4	119.8	135.7	149.2
	Communications	2.1	73.9	73.6	75.2	82.6	92.5	101.8	118.0
	Transportation	6.8	74.4	63.5	72.4	74.4	83.2	95.1	108.1
	Construction	11.0	120.4	119.7	150.0	74.9	95.5	120.0	133.6
	Services	2.9	144.7	137.5	138.9	122.7	138.3	144.4	157.8
	Trade	10.0	127.5	125.5	121.9	115.8	121.6	130.5	130.8
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	101.7	100.7	98.5	79.5	89.5	103.8	115.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	30.9	91.4	88.8	87.3	83.0	89.0	104.1	117.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	76.3	71.4	69.9	70.1	76.8	97.4	130.6
	Pulp and paper	2.9	86.0	87.6	84.3	83.8	90.4	101.0	113.9
	Textile products	2.2	114.4	103.8	116.9	96.2	100.4	102.5	104.5
	Iron and steel	10.8	74.7	73.7	72.3	71.5	76.6	97.7	111.9
	Other manufactures	13.1	113.3	108.5	105.9	98.0	105.2	115.1	125.2
	Logging	1.2	91.3	157.6	71.7	24.4	37.2	14.1	32.9
	Mining	6.9	83.0	105.3	85.9	81.2	94.6	94.6	92.1
	Communications	2.9	85.0	87.2	82.6	84.3	97.6	103.9	111.8
	Transportation	20.2	82.9	82.3	82.2	80.4	83.7	97.2	104.0
	Construction	15.1	72.0	62.1	72.0	58.6	71.8	90.0	100.3
	Services	3.4	92.3	83.6	89.2	83.6	98.6	109.6	118.3
	Trade	19.4	105.6	103.3	102.0	96.0	105.6	113.5	121.0
<u>Prairies</u>	-All Industries	100.0	87.9	86.9	85.4	79.2	87.6	100.0	109.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	37.9	87.4	83.0	79.3	66.4	70.8	90.2	109.4
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	11.6	63.9	64.7	59.5	42.2	49.9	64.2	99.4
	Pulp and paper	5.8	102.3	101.3	94.1	86.0	88.7	107.5	106.4
	Textile products	1.2	109.1	106.2	98.6	79.4	104.1	109.9	117.3
	Iron and steel	3.3	67.6	65.5	64.3	55.3	62.0	97.1	122.3
	Other manufactures	16.0	107.3	100.6	101.5	89.5	88.6	110.2	117.4
	Logging	7.4	80.1	69.4	61.7	42.1	47.4	59.1	98.3
	Mining	8.8	85.7	84.1	77.5	64.7	75.1	79.8	93.0
	Communications	3.6	99.1	99.3	92.0	94.3	102.0	110.5	128.8
	Transportation	12.6	86.7	84.6	83.4	81.5	89.7	99.9	108.0
	Construction	15.8	111.1	129.6	131.6	83.7	119.4	121.3	133.1
	Services	3.5	97.1	92.7	94.4	78.8	95.5	106.0	115.2
	Trade	10.4	114.6	114.9	106.2	97.1	105.9	112.1	118.2
<u>B.C.</u>	-All Industries	100.0	92.6	91.8	88.4	72.2	82.7	96.1	110.7

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	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.6	89.4	89.2	85.3	78.5	88.4	106.2	113.5
Plant products - edible	4.5	103.4	101.1	95.0	96.7	95.1	111.5	105.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	100.8	100.3	98.1	96.1	103.5	107.9	113.2
Textiles	15.6	100.3	98.9	95.8	83.5	92.5	96.3	97.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	101.9	119.6	103.5	106.9	125.6	112.0	120.4
Iron and steel	13.5	68.9	67.2	64.8	60.2	67.6	103.2	120.9
Other manufactures	21.7	91.6	89.9	86.8	77.3	90.2	111.4	118.1
Communications	2.8	62.3	62.7	63.3	75.1	84.6	91.9	107.0
Transportation	10.9	96.6	78.7	83.0	92.3	88.7	96.5	88.6
Construction	4.2	34.1	30.8	39.6	42.8	85.2	106.4	91.0
Trade	12.8	118.1	116.3	120.5	115.5	122.2	128.7	127.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	83.8	82.9	79.5	91.1	107.0	110.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.2	97.6	96.4	97.0	93.7	107.3	121.0	114.8
Leather products	21.4	109.1	108.3	106.9	106.8	116.4	127.9	99.0
Other manufactures	39.8	92.3	91.0	92.4	87.6	102.9	117.2	122.1
Transportation	12.5	93.3	81.6	103.6	99.3	107.7	115.5	114.9
Construction	8.6	97.1	95.6	94.2	98.0	73.7	184.6	126.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.7	93.4	96.3	93.7	104.0	125.7	115.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.8	94.4	93.2	89.1	80.8	91.4	104.5	112.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	96.8	99.7	100.9	99.5	104.1	118.1	117.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	112.5	110.5	106.8	99.5	105.7	114.1	120.2
Textiles	12.4	91.7	92.4	90.7	84.3	90.9	105.1	110.1
Iron and steel	10.3	81.1	78.7	66.1	54.7	71.4	95.3	116.3
Other manufactures	25.7	96.1	93.8	91.8	81.8	94.2	102.0	107.4
Communications	2.9	65.7	65.4	68.9	74.5	85.5	93.7	105.4
Transportation	5.9	87.9	85.7	89.0	93.7	99.8	127.4	135.2
Construction	2.6	53.5	43.9	58.0	41.4	92.6	120.3	137.6
Trade	21.1	120.8	119.2	118.7	111.9	118.7	128.9	125.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.7	94.8	92.9	85.6	97.5	111.4	117.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	88.8	87.7	84.4	75.9	85.5	105.8	117.6
Lumber products	3.9	42.8	42.3	53.9	34.5	46.7	65.3	118.2
Pulp and paper	17.3	93.4	93.2	85.6	74.4	84.6	108.2	109.8
Other manufactures	25.3	102.1	99.9	94.8	92.1	101.1	121.5	124.2
Construction	15.4	145.7	142.7	160.2	81.4	153.7	203.8	157.2
Trade	15.9	118.0	115.2	112.2	108.4	111.4	117.3	127.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.3	99.3	100.8	87.2	102.5	123.4	125.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	88.2	86.0	81.6	65.8	77.8	97.1	114.8
Textiles	18.4	83.4	83.7	89.8	72.0	81.6	84.8	91.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	90.7	94.6	83.3	71.3	96.3	111.9	127.2
Iron and steel	27.6	79.3	72.7	67.6	47.5	56.1	93.4	128.1
Other manufactures	24.7	104.6	103.8	94.2	85.2	98.5	107.5	111.3
Construction	3.3	60.1	52.6	53.2	43.9	169.2	259.1	173.4
Trade	8.6	119.4	116.5	112.7	96.5	106.3	118.1	129.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.3	87.7	83.9	69.4	86.9	108.0	118.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.0	148.1	147.6	117.8	82.1	90.3	106.8	147.4
Iron and steel	72.0	155.9	155.8	118.2	77.0	85.9	103.8	150.5
Other manufactures	15.0	119.6	117.4	116.5	103.3	108.1	118.7	135.1
Construction	1.3	26.8	19.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	57.7	181.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	133.5	132.6	109.3	80.6	88.3	105.5	150.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	91.1	88.9	87.0	81.8	86.8	101.7	118.6
Animal products - edible	5.9	119.5	114.9	108.3	95.7	101.7	101.0	106.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	94.3	95.2	91.6	91.4	99.4	105.3	117.3
Textiles	5.7	119.0	112.2	122.9	95.7	100.7	104.8	107.0
Iron and steel	18.5	72.9	71.5	70.4	70.9	71.7	101.7	153.5
Other manufactures	14.2	103.4	101.0	95.9	88.3	100.9	99.4	114.5
Transportation	9.6	70.5	70.8	71.6	71.0	75.4	84.7	95.7
Construction	2.8	37.2	33.4	20.9	19.5	48.8	54.9	32.8
Trade	30.0	92.6	90.5	88.5	83.1	95.2	102.3	108.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.5	83.5	81.2	77.0	86.1	97.1	105.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.8	91.9	86.6	85.4	73.9	80.1	96.8	106.6
Lumber products	7.7	59.1	57.2	54.4	44.8	43.8	57.6	78.4
Other manufactures	30.1	107.1	100.2	99.8	87.7	96.2	116.4	121.2
Communications	7.9	98.9	99.1	91.4	94.4	101.0	110.0	130.6
Transportation	18.3	95.4	91.3	92.0	91.7	96.3	105.2	111.2
Construction	6.5	50.9	45.6	36.6	40.4	60.3	108.7	88.5
Services	6.5	97.8	93.6	94.6	76.8	91.5	102.6	111.1
Trade	23.0	119.1	118.8	109.2	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	93.4	89.7	85.9	79.2	87.6	104.6	110.8

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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