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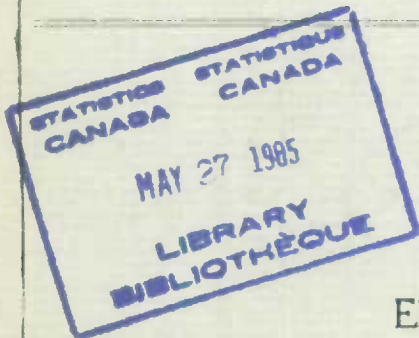
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE

JUNE

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.

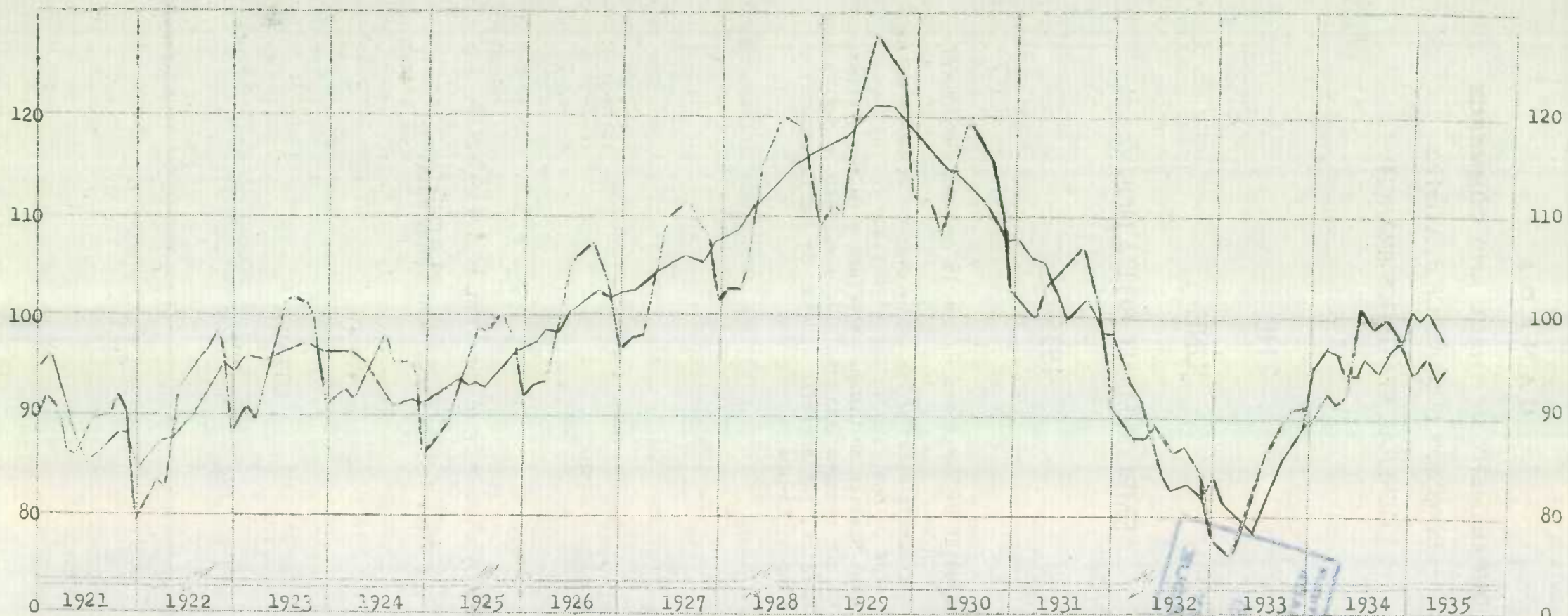


Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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

STATISTICS
CANADA
1935

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

Issued June 26, 1935.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,270 firms throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June, in which most industrial groups shared. The payrolls of these employers were enlarged from 893,088 on May 1 to 915,792 at the beginning of June, or by 22,704 persons. The crude index at the latest date stood at 97.6, as compared with 95.2 in the preceding month, and 96.6 on June 1, 1934. On the same date in the thirteen preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows: 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the advance on June 1, 1935, provided work for many persons, it was smaller than the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, declined from 97.4 on May 1 to 95.1 at the latest date.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs considerably exceeding the average seasonal gain noted on June 1 in the last fourteen years. The favourable movement extended to practically all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, local and railway transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, shipping and stevedoring was slacker, and there were temporary losses in highway construction owing to the closing of certain unemployment relief camps.

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 indicated in all of the five economic areas except Ontario, where there was a minor contraction; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Gains that exceeded the average increase between May 1 and June 1 in the last fourteen years were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 661 employers with a combined working force of 72,427 persons, as compared with 69,437 on May 1. This increase was very much larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, when employment generally was in rather smaller volume. Manufacturing registered heightened activity at the latest date, particularly in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper and animal food divisions. Construction and coal-mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather plants showed a falling-off in personnel. The general gain indicated by the co-operating establishments did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls on the same date of last year; the index, however, was then nearly three points lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,209 firms employing 257,837 workers on June 1, 1935, or 11,165 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction, services and trade on June 1, 1935, but the temporary release of large numbers of men from the unemployment relief camps offset these gains, with the result that there was a small decline in employment in the province as a whole. The payrolls of the 4,094 co-operating establishments aggregated 388,720 employees at the latest date; as compared with 388,963 on May 1, this was a loss of 243 persons. Within the group of factory

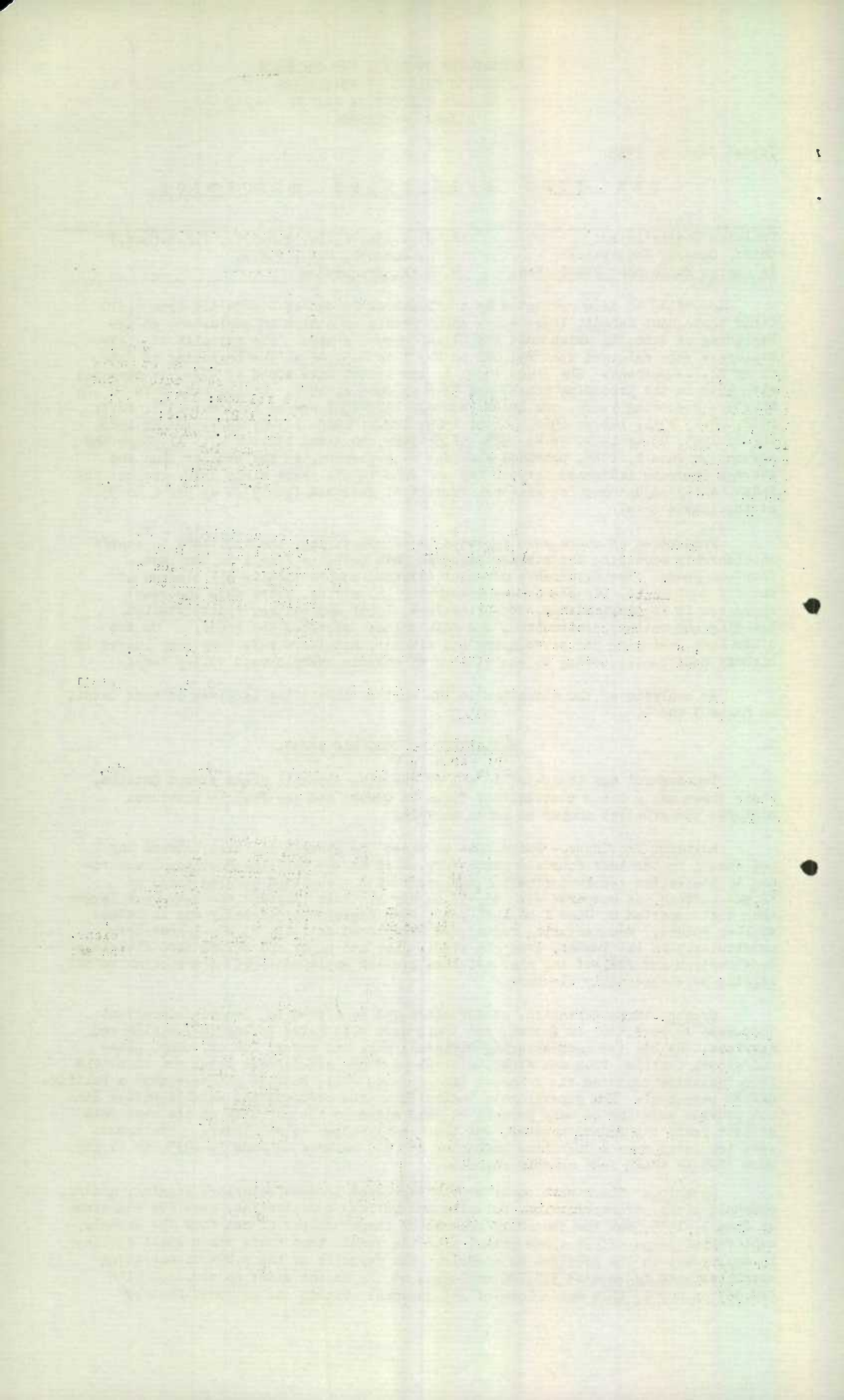
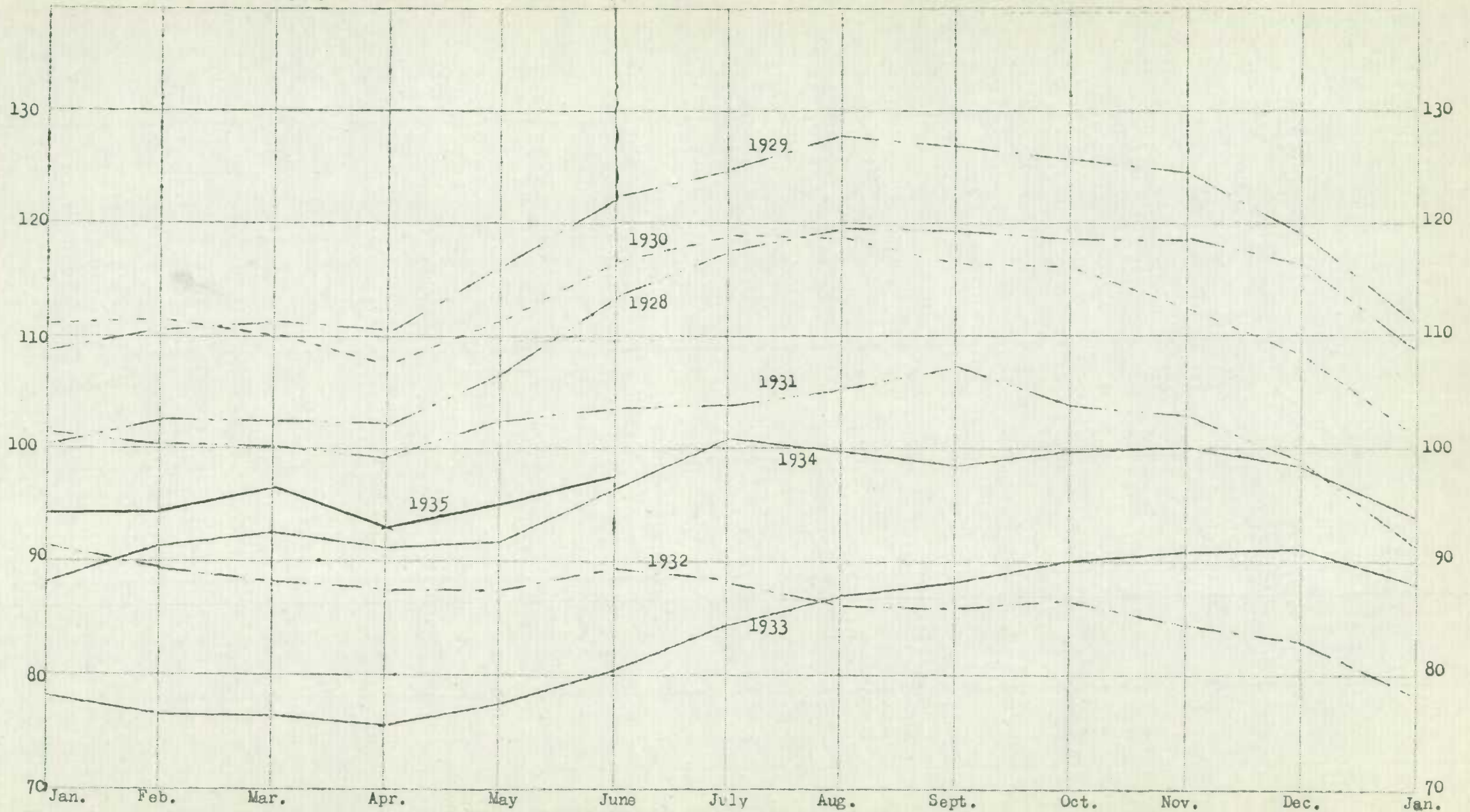


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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 1928 as 100.

employment, the tendency was generally upward except in textiles and iron and steel, in both of which the falling-off was seasonal in character. The general index of employment stood at 101.6 on June 1, as compared with 101.7 on May 1, 1935, and 104.4 at the beginning of June in 1934, when important advances had been indicated. This was the first report since July, 1933, in which activity in Ontario was at a lower level than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, but as already stated, it was expected that the contraction in employment would be temporary.

Prairie Provinces.— Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 116,247 persons, as against 110,869 in the preceding month. Rather smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index then was lower by nearly three points.

British Columbia.— An aggregate payroll of 80,561 was employed by the 969 reporting firms, which had 77,147 employees at the beginning of May. This increase considerably exceeded the average gain on June 1 in the years since 1920, being also much larger than that noted on the same date in 1934, when the index of employment was lower than at the first of June of the present year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in edible animal, lumber and vegetable food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, logging, transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment in all these centres, except Quebec, was in greater volume than at the same date of last year.

Montreal.— Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,299 co-operating firms employed 130,353 persons, an increase of 1,305 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and mineral products, reported increases, and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand, transportation was slacker. The index, at 87.2, was slightly higher than in June, 1934, when the indicated gains were on a much larger scale.

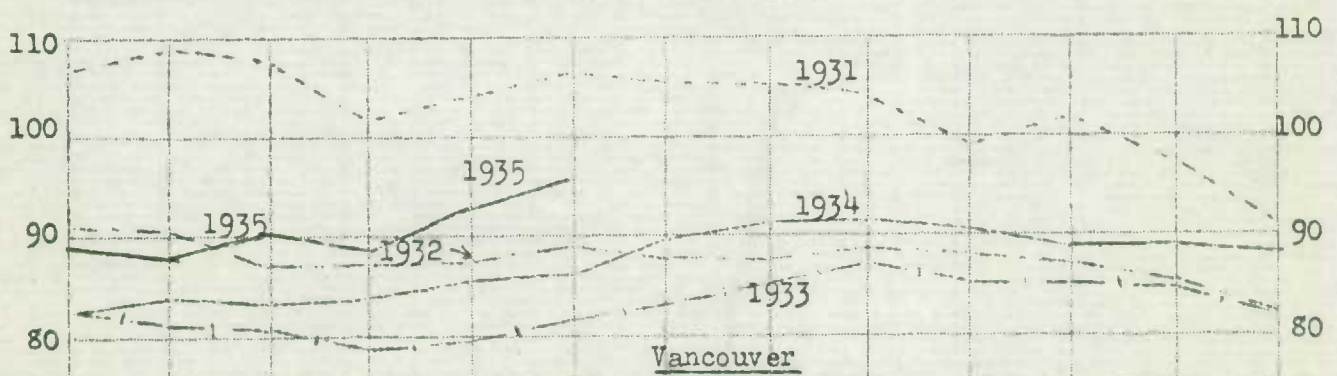
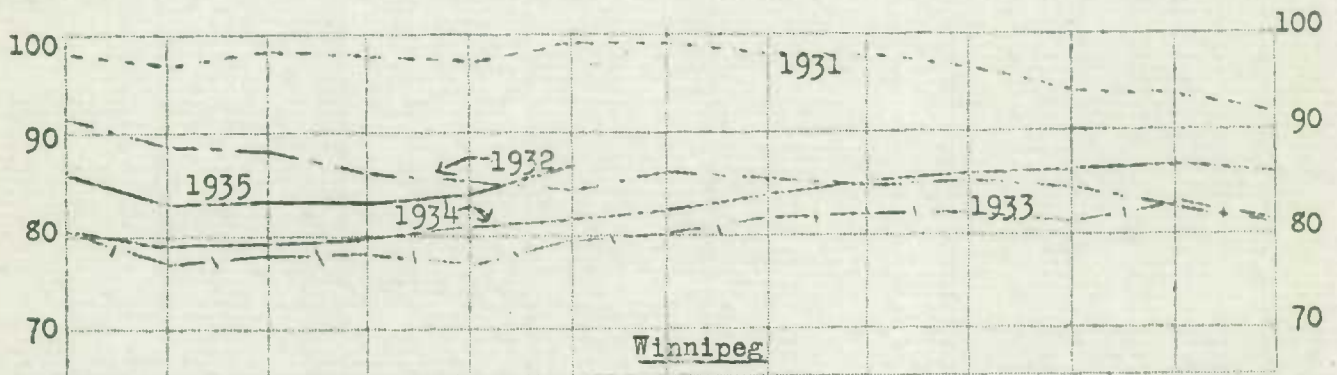
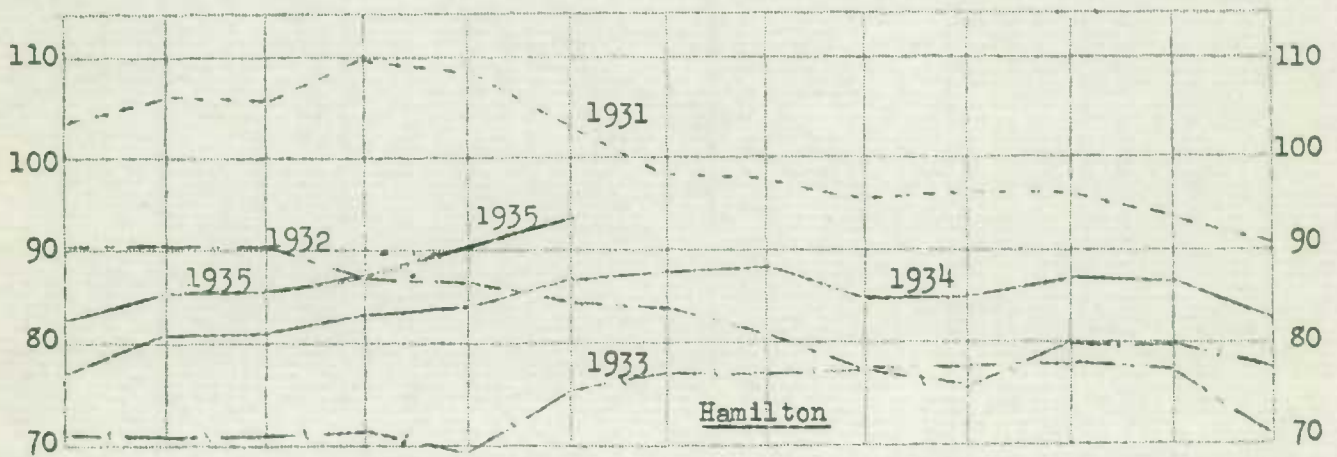
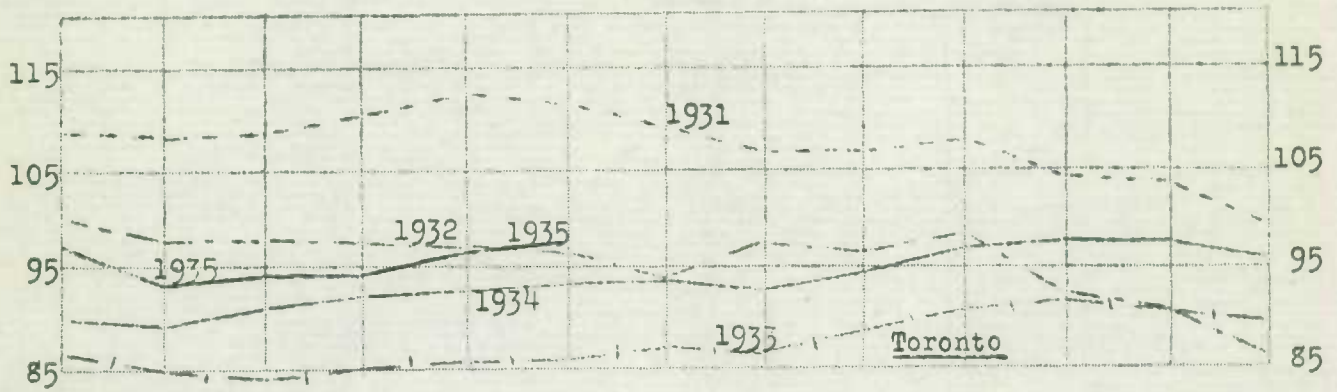
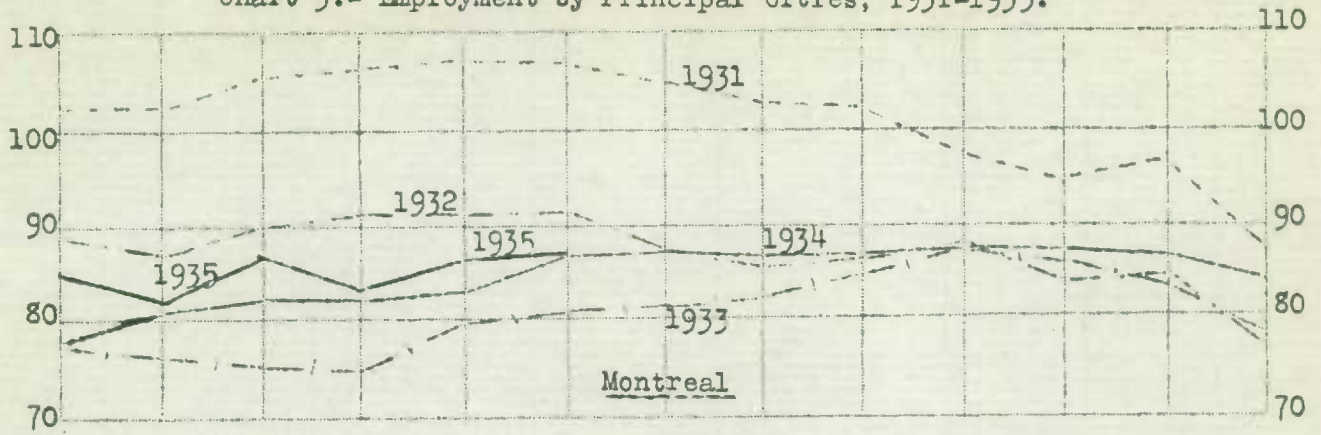
Quebec.— On the whole, there was a contraction in Quebec City; this was chiefly due to losses in manufacturing, while construction was brisker. Statements were tabulated from 166 establishments having 12,567 workers, as against 12,697 in the preceding month. Advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was two points higher.

Toronto.— Returns were furnished by 1,382 employers in Toronto with 118,969 persons on their payrolls, compared with 117,439 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other industries. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general index was higher than on June 1, 1934, when the indicated expansion had been on a smaller scale.

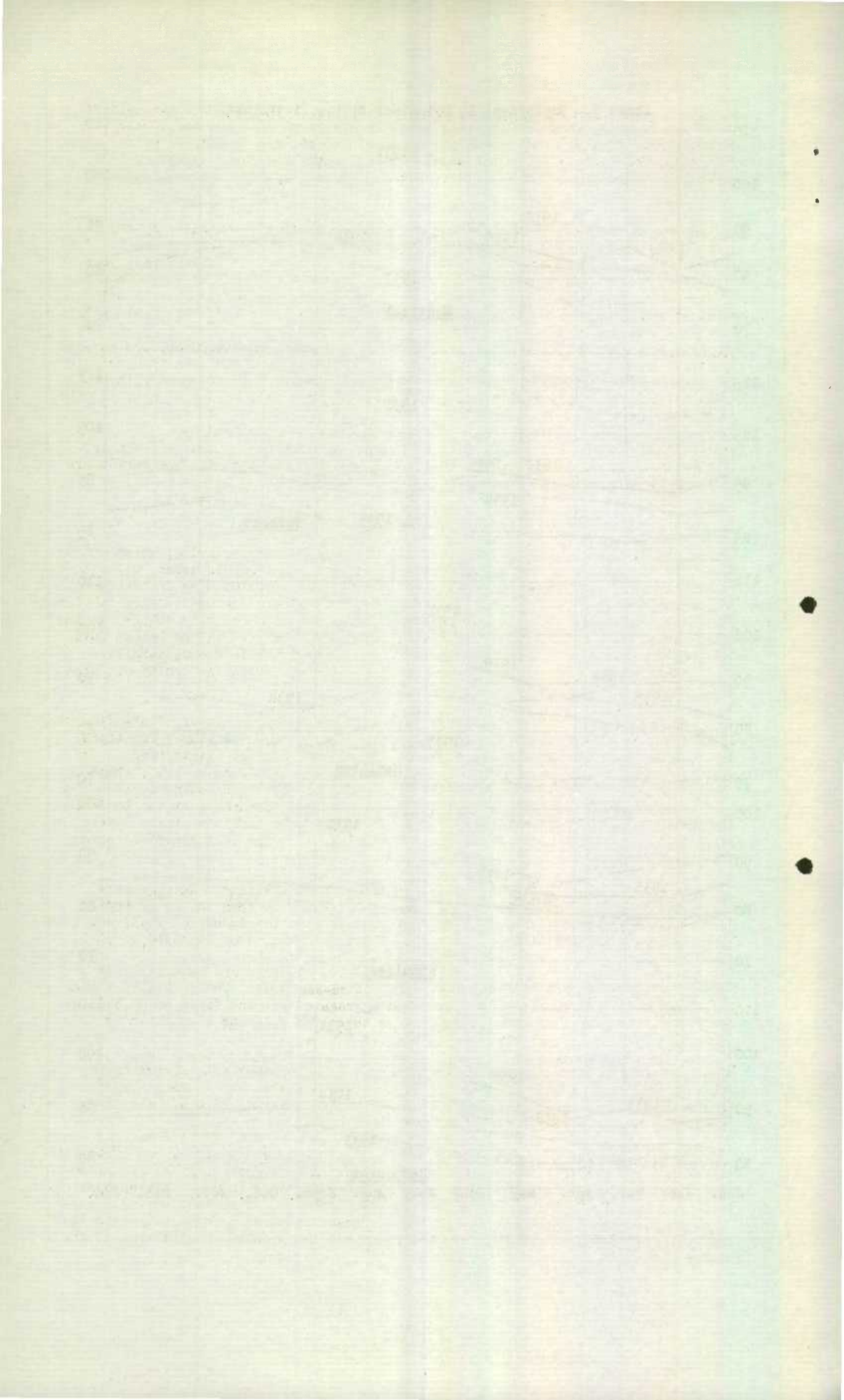
Ottawa.— Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while construction and trade also showed improvement. The gain was rather greater than that noted at the beginning of June of last year; the index was then slightly lower. A combined working force of 13,333 employees was recorded on June 1, 1935, by the 172 co-operating firms, who had had 13,035 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.— Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 270 employers reported 29,914 workers on their paylists, as compared with 28,883 at the beginning of May. This increase was larger than on June 1 in any other year since 1922, except 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while transportation and construction were also rather more active. Employment was brisker than on the same date of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a seasonal decrease on June 1, for which data were received from 166 firms with 16,727 employees, or 1,334 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while there were only slight general changes in the other groups. A decline had also been registered on June 1, 1934, but employment was then in lesser volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 37,125 persons was indicated by the 443 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 36,499 employees on May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was several points lower. Most of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing, food, iron and steel and other factories showing heightened activity; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were slight.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and construction reported gains in Vancouver, the advance in the former taking place mainly in food and lumber factories. Statements were tabulated from 401 employers with 30,588 workers in their employ, as compared with 29,598 on May 1. A much smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, and the index was then lower by over ten points.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while the course of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1931 is shown in Chart 3. The curves are based on the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed an advance considerably exceeding the average gain recorded between May and June 1 in the years, 1921-1934. Statements were tabulated from 5,523 manufacturers employing 494,194 operatives, as compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 95.6 on May 1 to 98.4 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June 1, 1931, while the seasonally-adjusted index, at 95.4 (or half a point higher than in the preceding month) was also at its highest point in forty-eight months.

Gains were registered on June 1, 1935, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, textile, tobacco and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber were greater than in any other month since June 1, 1930; those in iron and steel and textiles, though comparatively small, were interesting because the trend of employment in these industries has usually been unfavourable at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The only declines at the latest date were in leather and musical instrument factories, and were of a minor character in both cases.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps increased to some extent. Returns were received from 284 firms employing 26,681 workers, or 495 more than in the preceding month. Reductions had been indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index, at 75.0, was then much lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 96.0.

Mining.- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed decided improvement, that in coal being contra-seasonal. The operators making returns, numbering 331, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 54,516, as against 53,068 in their last return. Additions to staffs had also been noted on the same date in 1934; employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- An improvement was indicated in telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies in the communication group reported 20,962 workers, or 424 more than on May 1. Employment was slightly brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a smaller increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was downward in shipping and stevedoring, but steam railway and street and electric railway operations showed greater activity, although the gains were not sufficiently large to counteract the reductions in water transportation. Data were received from 395 employers in this group with 94,296 workers on their pay-rolls, as compared with 94,655 on May 1. The decrease compared unfavourably with the advance indicated on June 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally higher than at the date under review.

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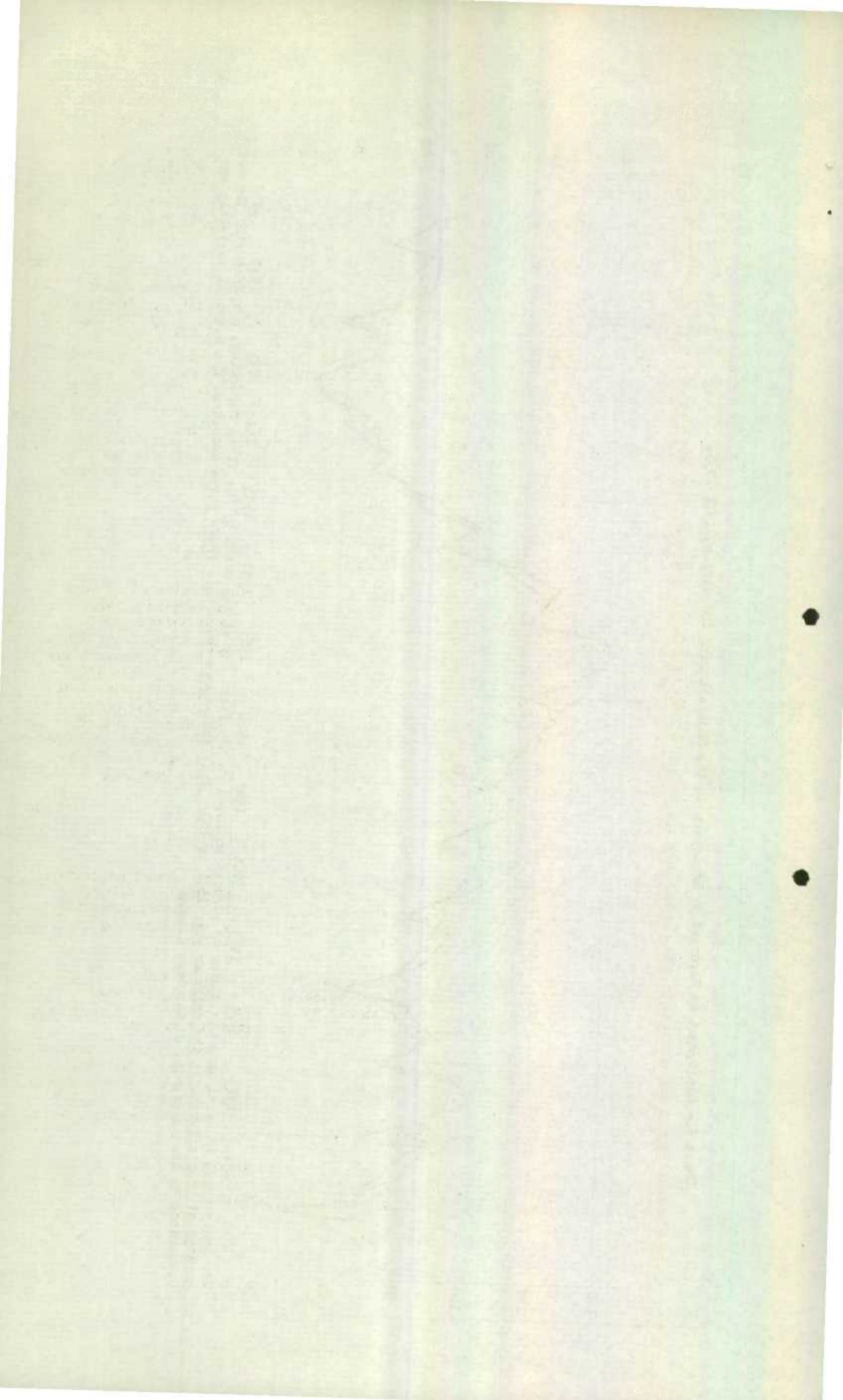
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Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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



Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building and railway construction and maintenance, but large numbers of men were temporarily released from unemployment relief work on Ontario highways, more than offsetting gains in highway construction in the other economic areas. One thousand and thirty-eight employers reported a staff of 104,900 persons, as compared with 99,254 in the preceding month. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was smaller than on June 1, 1934, when a considerable proportion of the indicated increase had been due to unemployment relief works, mainly in connection with the highways; the indexes in the building and railway divisions, however, were higher in the early summer of the present year than at the beginning of June in 1934 or 1933.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 458 firms employing 25,630 persons, as compared with 25,082 on May 1. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in 1934, although the gains then indicated had been on a larger scale. The additions to staffs reported on June 1, 1935, were smaller than the usual seasonal increase between May 1 and June 1 in the last fourteen years, possibly as a result of the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the first of June.

Trade.- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 1,156 establishments reported 94,613 employees, or 453 more than in their last return. An increase had also been shown on June 1, 1934, when the index was a few points lower. Most of the advance on the date under review took place in wholesale houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 15, 1935, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of 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 15.7 on Apr. 15, 1935, as compared with 16.5 on Mar. 25, 1935, while on Apr. 23, 1934, the percentage was 16.6. Recent press reports state that there were 2,044,752 persons registered as unemployed on May 20, an increase of 292 compared with Apr. 15, but as compared with the same date of last year, there was a decrease of 45,629. There were approximately 10,334,000 insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain on May 20, an increase of 14,000 compared with Apr. 15, 1935, and of 141,000 over May 15, 1934. The fact that this improvement was not reflected in the unemployment figures quoted above, was due to an increase in the number of juveniles out of work as compared with a month earlier.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York showed a seasonal decrease of 1.4 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Seasonal curtailment in the clothing industries accounted for most of the decline. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 73.7; this was 2.3 p.c. higher than in May, 1934.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,547 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 234,782 persons in May, as compared with 243,955 in April, a decline of 3.8 p.c. The principal decreases were in the boot and shoe and cotton goods industries.

Illinois.- According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, from 4,342 employers throughout the state, there was a seasonal decline of 0.3 p.c. in the persons employed in manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments between Apr. 15 and May 15. The index of employment stood at 74.0 in May, 1935, as compared with 72.4 in the same month of last year. Factory employment showed curtailment, while improvement was noted in other industries included in the survey of employment.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 85.1 in April, 1935, as compared with 85.7 in March, and 79.6 in April, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in rubber, leather, printing and publishing and some other industries, while textile, food and some other factories were busier.

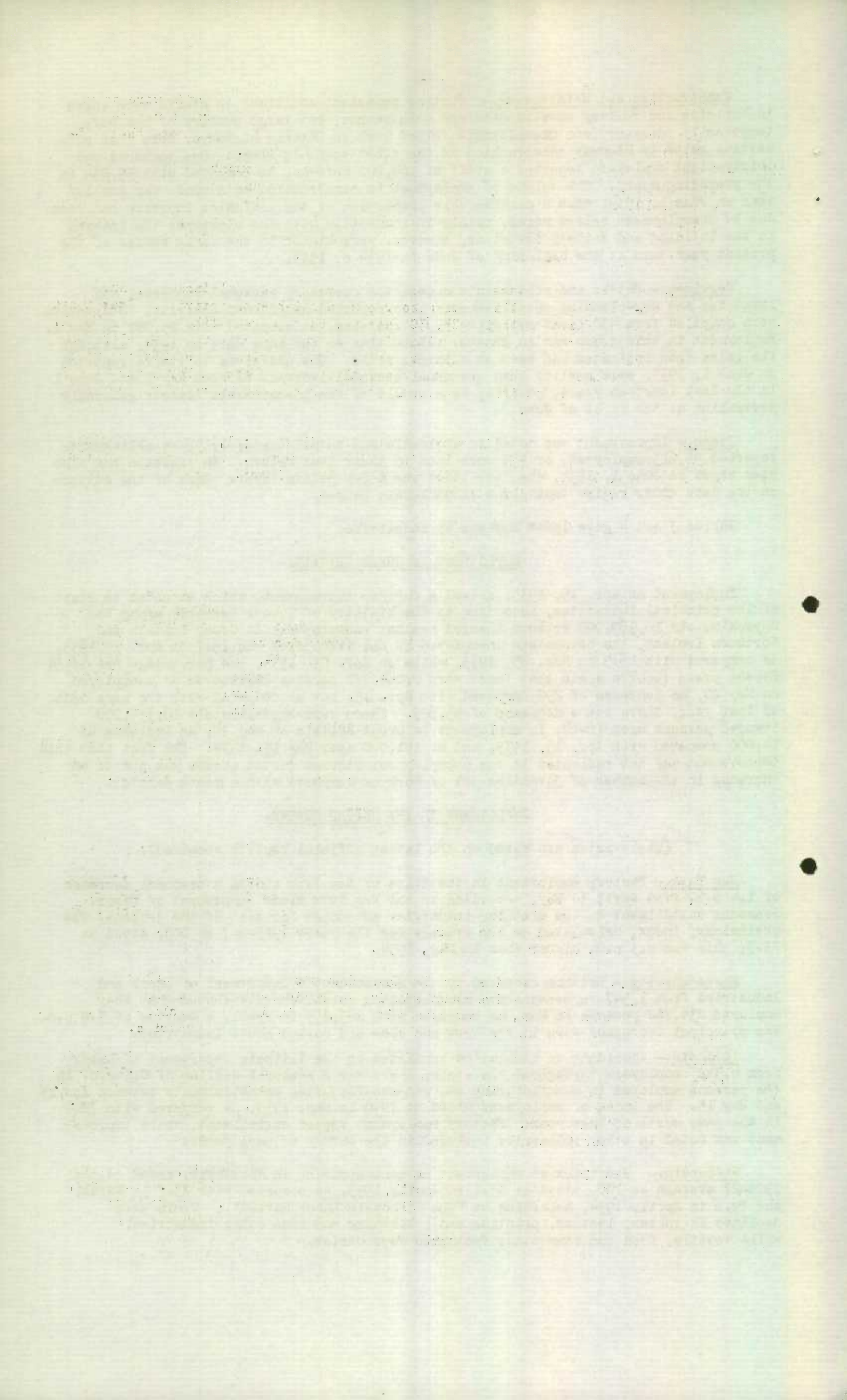


TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
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
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1935.
100.0 7.9 28.2 42.4 12.7 8.8

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

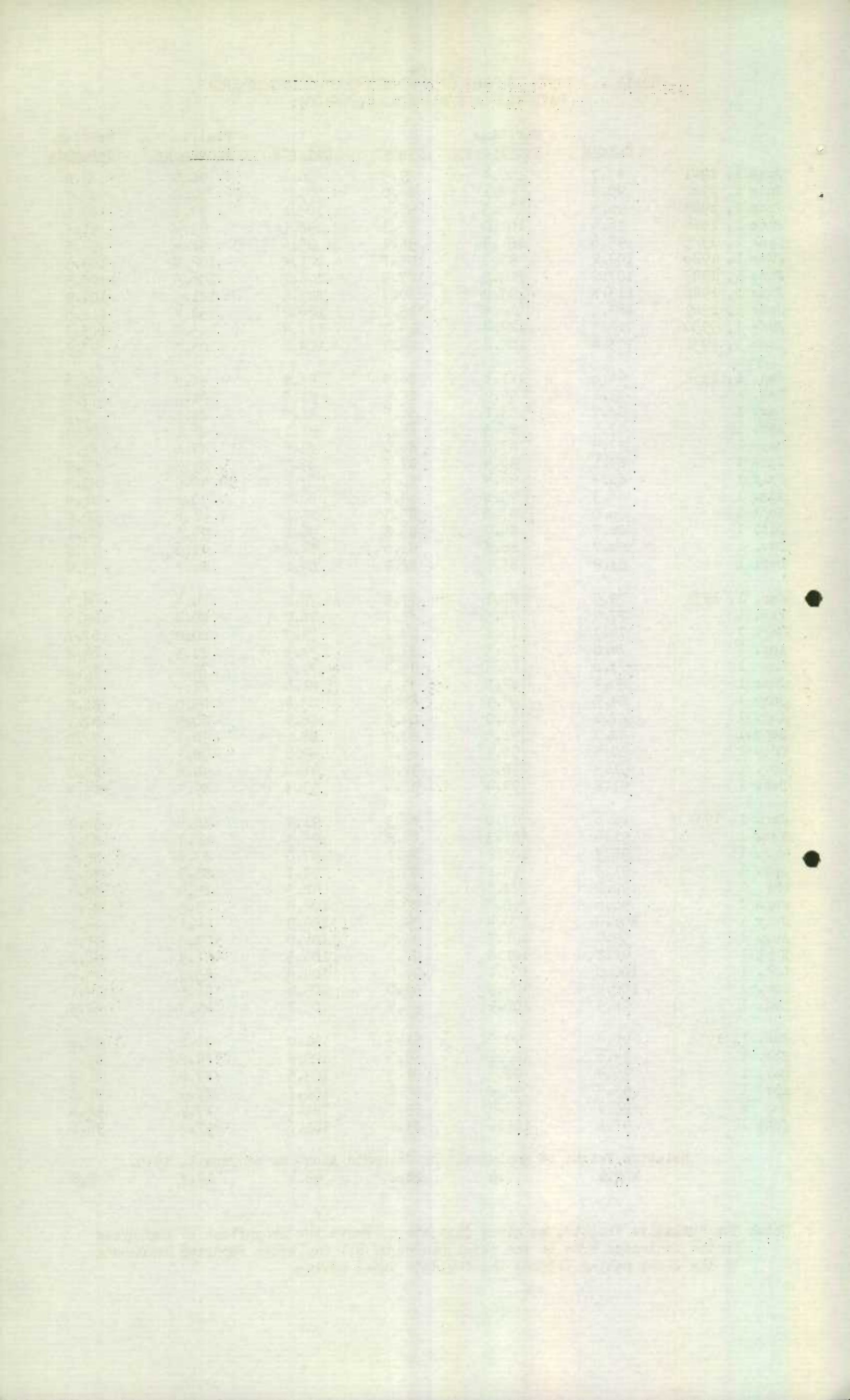


TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
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
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5

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

14.2 1.4 13.0 1.5 3.3 1.8 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.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
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	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	118.8	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
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1935.
100.0 54.0 2.9 5.9 2.3 10.3 11.5 2.8 10.3

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.

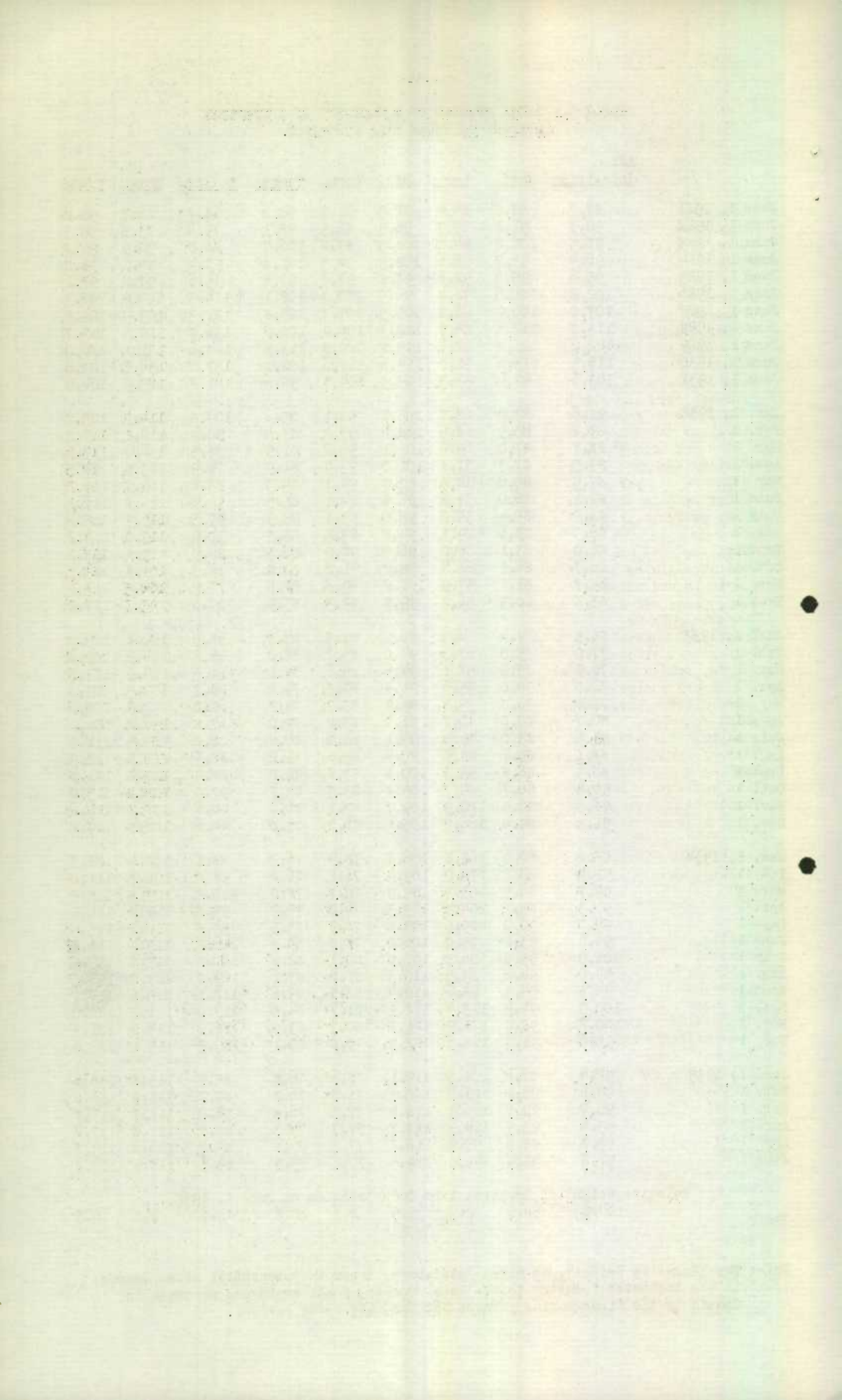


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	54.0	98.4	95.6	93.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6
Animal products - edible	2.5	120.6	111.1	115.8	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9
Fur and products	.2	99.0	84.8	86.5	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9
Leather and products	2.4	108.1	108.8	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	112.0	113.4	105.9	100.1	98.3	99.2	88.4
Lumber and products	4.3	75.6	67.2	71.1	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	68.1	56.3	61.9	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6
Furniture	.7	72.4	70.9	73.1	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0
Other lumber products	1.2	101.6	98.2	98.2	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3
Musical instruments	.1	27.4	29.0	30.4	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.9	92.6	98.3	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7
Pulp and paper products	6.4	96.7	93.4	93.6	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	86.7	81.6	84.5	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6
Paper products	.9	109.7	108.0	105.7	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	105.5	104.1	101.7	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4
Rubber products	1.3	91.3	91.2	96.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0
Textile products	10.5	112.4	111.9	109.8	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	127.3	124.2	125.6	102.4	107.0	102.8	97.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.3	85.8	91.0	74.1	80.4	81.5	86.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	127.6	128.3	125.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	512.7	508.9	491.8	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	117.9	117.1	118.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	101.0	102.9	94.2	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1
Other textile products	1.1	94.3	95.2	96.7	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	115.5	109.7	107.0	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3
Tobacco	.9	104.1	94.1	99.7	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	130.1	130.4	116.6	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	118.8	111.8	121.4	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	131.0	130.6	123.5	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	77.9	69.4	73.5	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3
Electric current	1.5	111.0	109.0	107.9	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7
Electrical apparatus	1.3	108.1	106.0	103.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2
Iron and steel products	12.4	86.2	86.0	77.1	61.7	69.4	92.2	115.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	104.0	98.7	92.2	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	90.1	88.7	78.9	62.8	78.6	98.1	126.8
Agricultural implements	.6	61.8	61.2	47.0	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4
Land vehicles	5.7	86.9	89.1	78.8	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6
Automobiles and parts	2.2	145.8	154.6	117.7	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.2	69.1	61.0	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6
Heating appliances	.5	97.4	94.3	88.1	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.0	72.1	63.8	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.9	92.7	79.7	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.7	80.2	79.1	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	121.3	119.0	111.0	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.6	129.3	134.5	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	123.5	118.7	112.5	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6
LOGGING	2.9	96.0	93.9	75.0	40.7	37.9	53.3	90.0
MINING	5.9	119.2	116.2	106.2	91.4	96.8	105.3	115.6
Coal	2.4	83.2	82.2	79.7	78.2	86.5	92.2	96.4
Metallic ores	2.8	216.7	211.0	175.2	135.9	133.0	139.4	148.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.8	85.4	91.3	65.3	74.4	97.7	135.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.2	77.5	78.0	83.2	94.1	104.7	119.6
Telegraphs	.5	89.4	85.5	85.5	81.7	98.0	106.2	119.9
Telephones	1.8	76.5	75.4	76.1	83.6	93.1	104.3	119.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	79.9	80.1	80.3	79.0	85.5	98.6	108.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	111.3	109.8	110.4	113.4	113.1	121.0	124.1
Steam railways	6.1	70.4	69.8	71.4	67.8	77.1	92.2	101.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	83.6	90.3	83.6	89.1	91.4	101.7	118.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	89.5	84.7	116.7	67.8	92.9	121.8	137.0
Building	2.4	54.0	47.2	47.8	33.8	62.9	113.8	140.8
Highway	5.9	146.1	154.5	242.8	106.7	147.7	159.7	177.2
Railway	3.2	72.9	58.0	69.5	66.3	74.0	97.7	114.8
SERVICES	2.8	118.5	116.4	115.4	106.2	116.8	125.9	134.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.5	110.9	113.1	100.6	111.1	125.5	136.4
Professional	.3	125.5	127.3	119.0	118.6	129.4	125.2	126.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.1	122.7	118.2	111.5	121.9	126.6	134.3
TRADE	10.3	119.9	119.3	116.5	109.1	116.1	124.0	127.6
Retail	7.6	126.2	126.0	123.0	114.9	122.1	130.9	132.2
Wholesale	2.7	105.5	104.0	101.4	96.0	102.4	108.5	117.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	97.6	95.2	96.6	80.7	89.1	103.6	116.5

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	37.0	102.2	92.4	101.2	79.3	84.5	99.2	114.8
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.2	90.8	69.8	87.0	46.2	57.8	70.7	109.7
Pulp and paper	5.3	147.8	129.6	149.9	125.7	132.3	157.9	167.1
Textile products	4.2	82.5	82.1	88.0	74.3	78.6	84.3	87.4
Iron and steel	11.8	104.8	99.9	95.0	66.6	61.7	98.2	114.1
Other manufactures	10.5	99.6	89.1	105.5	97.7	110.6	109.8	113.1
Logging	3.1	106.2	120.6	123.7	52.0	45.6	58.0	108.8
Mining	21.8	106.1	104.8	95.4	91.5	101.7	107.3	111.3
Communications	2.4	83.2	78.9	81.8	82.1	94.3	115.1	120.0
Transportation	9.6	60.3	85.0	60.2	75.3	84.7	83.1	116.3
Construction	17.2	137.6	102.8	131.2	83.7	141.2	144.5	179.8
Services	1.7	161.6	154.5	153.6	144.9	167.1	187.2	156.6
Trade	7.2	112.0	110.4	111.0	99.5	108.1	133.5	117.7
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.6	97.4	98.4	82.8	96.4	105.2	122.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	61.5	97.9	95.2	94.4	82.1	88.9	103.0	114.3
Lumber products	3.4	83.5	72.7	80.8	66.4	73.4	95.8	109.8
Pulp and paper	8.1	90.3	86.0	87.9	79.7	78.6	91.7	105.9
Textile products	18.1	119.2	117.9	116.0	94.6	102.1	102.8	103.6
Iron and steel	9.4	73.0	72.4	68.5	59.5	69.5	97.0	117.3
Other manufactures	22.5	103.4	100.8	100.1	91.0	98.4	112.7	124.2
Logging	4.3	136.1	132.4	100.5	52.1	52.2	73.4	119.8
Mining	2.4	137.8	127.9	131.9	96.5	92.4	101.3	140.4
Communications	1.9	70.7	69.7	71.1	79.9	91.7	100.3	115.5
Transportation	10.5	83.5	80.1	86.2	79.8	85.5	98.2	104.2
Construction	9.0	60.2	47.6	60.1	52.1	73.9	111.9	112.4
Services	2.4	102.9	99.8	98.8	97.0	102.4	109.1	110.7
Trade	8.0	125.8	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2	132.8	137.2
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	93.8	89.7	90.9	79.3	87.8	104.3	114.5
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	62.3	99.6	98.0	93.6	73.9	85.8	98.2	112.7
Lumber products	3.8	67.9	61.9	67.5	53.5	65.9	89.7	110.5
Pulp and paper	6.7	97.2	96.0	94.4	86.2	91.1	96.8	110.2
Textile products	11.1	108.3	108.7	106.0	94.2	97.6	101.4	102.1
Iron and steel	17.0	93.2	94.3	81.1	59.9	69.4	89.8	116.6
Other manufactures	23.7	109.9	106.1	105.0	91.9	97.5	106.6	115.9
Logging	1.7	71.8	64.7	51.1	28.6	18.4	36.7	59.4
Mining	4.6	184.1	177.7	150.5	119.3	121.6	137.6	151.3
Communications	2.1	75.9	73.9	75.7	81.4	92.0	101.1	119.5
Transportation	7.1	77.2	74.4	78.1	75.4	84.3	101.5	108.5
Construction	9.2	99.7	120.4	190.1	73.4	98.0	129.7	157.5
Services	2.9	146.1	144.7	141.9	125.9	135.0	145.4	158.6
Trade	10.1	128.7	127.5	123.6	115.5	121.8	130.6	130.5
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.6	101.7	104.4	81.6	89.9	104.2	117.8
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	30.6	94.9	91.4	89.5	85.7	89.9	101.0	117.5
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.0	84.8	76.3	87.1	82.9	81.1	96.2	138.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	89.4	86.0	83.9	86.3	90.4	101.9	111.7
Textile products	2.1	114.1	114.4	114.2	96.7	103.7	98.9	95.8
Iron and steel	10.5	76.4	74.7	71.0	71.9	74.7	91.3	108.3
Other manufactures	13.1	118.7	113.3	110.6	101.8	108.6	115.0	129.9
Logging	.9	73.5	91.3	52.3	17.1	22.0	8.5	36.8
Mining	6.5	87.1	88.0	84.9	82.3	83.2	93.8	91.9
Communications	2.9	86.2	85.0	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2	119.0
Transportation	19.6	84.1	82.9	83.6	81.5	84.8	100.4	108.7
Construction	17.8	89.4	72.0	90.0	69.1	83.1	108.3	124.8
Services	3.2	93.8	92.8	95.5	91.5	111.1	119.6	140.5
Trade	18.5	105.5	105.6	101.5	97.5	103.8	111.7	122.4
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	92.2	87.9	89.5	82.7	89.3	103.3	115.8
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	38.7	93.0	87.4	82.4	72.5	71.0	89.7	111.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	12.1	75.4	68.9	61.0	50.9	52.3	66.1	100.4
Pulp and paper	5.6	103.4	102.3	95.6	89.7	94.5	104.2	106.6
Textile products	1.2	109.9	109.1	97.1	94.2	91.8	107.2	124.2
Iron and steel	3.3	70.3	67.6	66.5	58.4	63.7	86.9	123.0
Other manufactures	16.5	115.1	107.3	106.0	93.6	84.3	111.2	122.2
Logging	7.3	82.7	80.1	66.4	44.5	47.7	58.7	98.3
Mining	8.7	88.2	85.7	80.9	63.8	73.0	76.8	92.9
Communications	3.4	99.8	99.1	94.3	96.0	102.7	116.2	130.9
Transportation	12.3	87.7	86.7	83.3	86.3	92.1	103.0	108.0
Construction	16.2	118.9	111.1	122.4	88.7	125.4	143.9	147.4
Services	3.4	98.1	97.1	95.7	83.1	95.2	106.1	116.1
Trade	10.0	115.3	114.6	106.1	96.2	104.1	114.0	116.0
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	96.6	92.6	89.1	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.3

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

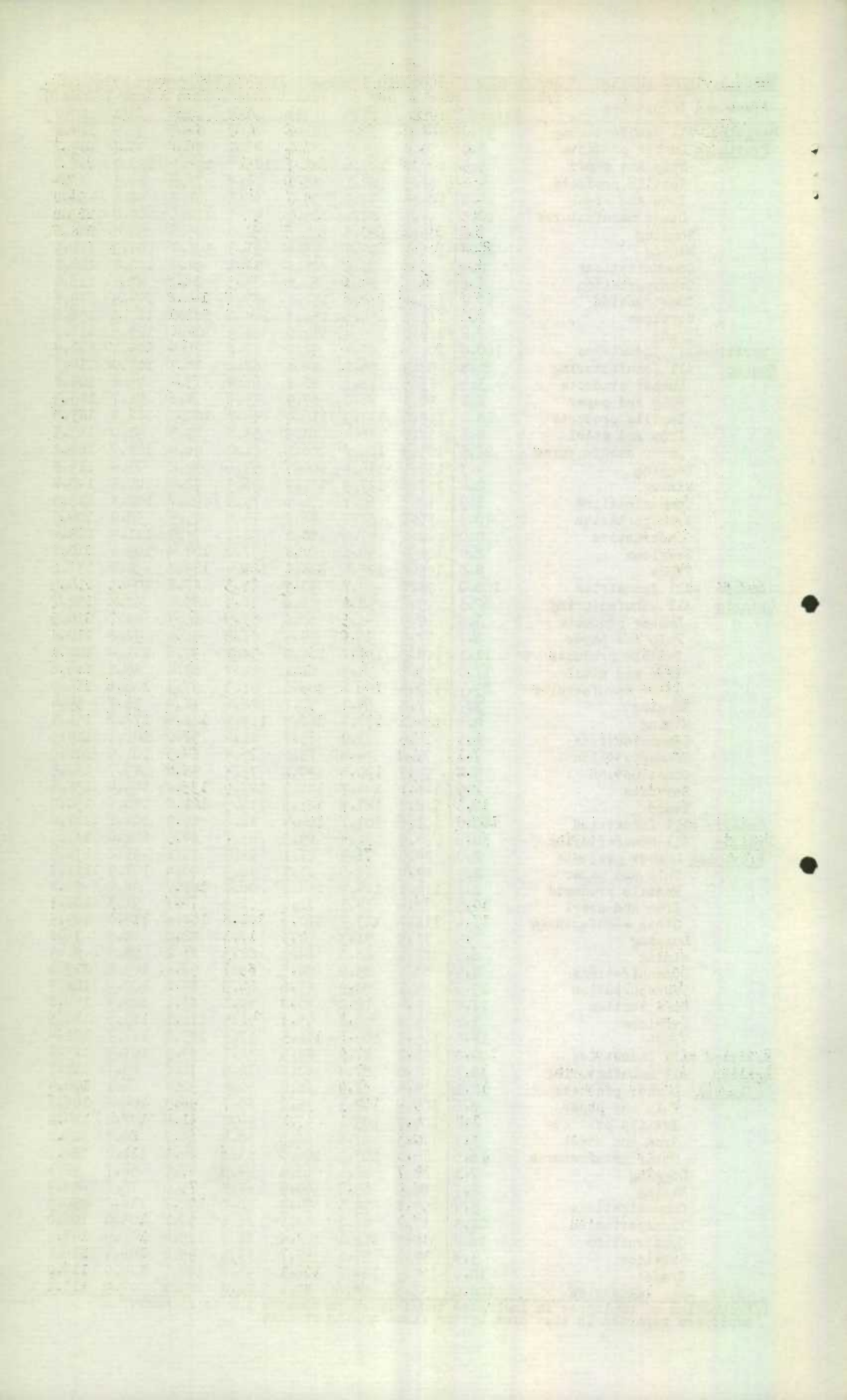


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1935	May 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.5	90.2	89.4	87.8	79.3	87.5	103.7	115.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.6	103.4	106.9	103.2	100.5	113.8	112.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	101.6	100.8	99.1	96.8	104.6	108.2	113.2
Textiles	15.3	98.8	100.3	96.1	83.7	91.5	94.6	94.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	102.8	101.9	102.9	103.1	110.3	122.6	126.4
Iron and steel	13.4	69.4	68.9	66.6	57.3	67.7	95.4	122.3
Other manufactures	21.8	92.8	91.6	90.8	81.5	90.4	109.8	121.0
Communications	2.8	62.6	62.3	63.4	73.8	83.4	89.5	104.1
Transportation	10.4	93.7	96.6	93.1	92.1	98.3	107.1	123.1
Construction	4.6	38.3	34.1	46.0	47.9	84.4	111.9	98.6
Trade	13.0	120.3	118.1	121.0	116.0	123.8	131.3	138.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.2	86.3	86.3	80.6	91.7	107.1	116.6
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	96.3	97.6	98.1	96.1	106.3	122.0	119.5
Leather products	20.6	103.9	109.1	104.2	109.2	114.3	129.8	99.8
Other manufactures	40.4	92.8	92.3	95.3	90.0	102.5	117.7	128.8
Transportation	12.7	94.5	93.3	98.9	100.9	109.8	117.6	119.5
Construction	9.9	110.5	97.1	100.4	104.1	90.3	135.4	159.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.8	96.7	97.9	96.8	105.6	126.7	122.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.8	95.5	94.4	90.2	81.6	90.7	102.8	110.3
Plant products - edible	5.3	102.8	96.8	103.0	101.6	106.2	112.7	115.6
Printing and publishing	9.3	114.3	112.5	109.5	103.0	108.2	114.1	119.5
Textiles	12.1	90.1	91.7	87.8	83.0	86.0	99.8	107.3
Iron and steel	10.0	79.6	81.1	67.8	53.6	73.3	91.0	108.3
Other manufactures	26.1	98.5	96.1	93.7	83.7	92.9	103.2	108.5
Communications	2.9	66.4	65.7	68.8	74.6	84.8	91.3	101.2
Transportation	5.9	89.2	87.9	90.6	94.0	100.6	130.8	140.6
Construction	3.1	63.2	53.5	55.9	48.3	88.2	124.1	178.8
Trade	20.6	120.7	120.8	119.4	111.5	118.0	128.4	126.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.7	93.9	86.5	96.8	110.3	118.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.9	89.8	88.8	90.1	81.1	87.9	104.2	119.1
Lumber products	4.0	45.6	42.8	70.2	40.3	50.3	65.4	124.7
Pulp and paper	17.0	93.9	93.4	87.6	82.7	85.1	103.1	106.3
Other manufactures	24.9	102.9	102.1	99.3	95.0	104.1	122.2	128.1
Construction	16.3	156.1	145.7	145.7	97.1	127.3	215.8	249.0
Trade	16.0	121.7	118.0	111.4	108.3	111.2	112.8	120.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.5	101.3	102.4	91.1	100.9	123.4	130.4
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	80.3	91.2	88.2	84.5	73.2	74.4	94.2	113.1
Textiles	18.2	85.4	83.4	87.7	77.0	76.9	88.5	89.7
Electrical apparatus	9.6	93.7	90.7	87.5	71.8	93.9	108.8	123.7
Iron and steel	27.7	82.2	79.3	70.2	57.2	52.7	85.4	122.3
Other manufactures	24.8	108.9	104.6	101.6	94.3	96.3	106.1	117.1
Construction	3.4	62.7	60.1	56.1	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1
Trade	8.3	121.3	119.4	115.6	97.9	106.1	116.2	127.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	93.5	90.3	86.7	75.6	84.9	103.9	118.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	85.5	134.7	148.1	114.5	79.8	94.2	98.1	146.8
Iron and steel	69.1	138.6	155.9	113.7	72.9	89.8	92.6	148.4
Other manufactures	16.4	120.4	119.6	117.5	107.7	112.6	120.4	140.3
Construction	1.4	26.7	26.8	20.2	25.2	14.5	68.5	167.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	123.5	133.5	107.1	78.9	91.0	99.5	149.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	50.4	93.9	91.1	87.4	84.5	87.6	102.9	120.5
Animal products - edible	6.2	128.1	119.5	115.0	108.2	106.8	107.9	108.4
Printing and publishing	5.6	97.2	94.3	71.0	96.5	100.0	106.1	111.1
Textiles	5.6	118.6	119.0	120.0	97.9	104.4	100.5	104.9
Iron and steel	18.7	75.3	72.9	68.9	71.0	71.1	100.5	146.5
Other manufactures	14.3	106.1	103.4	99.0	91.7	102.5	101.0	120.6
Transportation	9.7	72.1	70.5	73.3	71.6	73.4	86.0	91.5
Construction	2.8	37.6	37.2	25.7	21.6	42.2	75.9	52.1
Trade	29.4	92.6	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2	106.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.0	85.5	81.9	79.4	85.2	98.8	107.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.6	97.1	91.9	86.5	78.6	82.0	98.0	109.1
Lumber products	8.6	68.7	59.1	53.5	50.8	48.7	55.7	79.3
Other manufactures	30.0	110.2	107.1	101.9	91.6	96.6	118.5	124.6
Communications	7.7	99.4	98.9	93.9	94.9	101.5	112.7	130.4
Transportation	17.4	93.7	95.4	90.1	95.8	101.4	105.7	109.7
Construction	7.4	59.8	50.9	36.1	40.2	62.8	120.8	85.4
Services	6.3	98.0	97.8	96.0	80.2	89.5	99.8	111.1
Trade	22.5	120.4	119.1	109.5	98.3	106.2	117.3	118.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	96.5	93.4	86.3	81.9	89.4	106.9	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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