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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

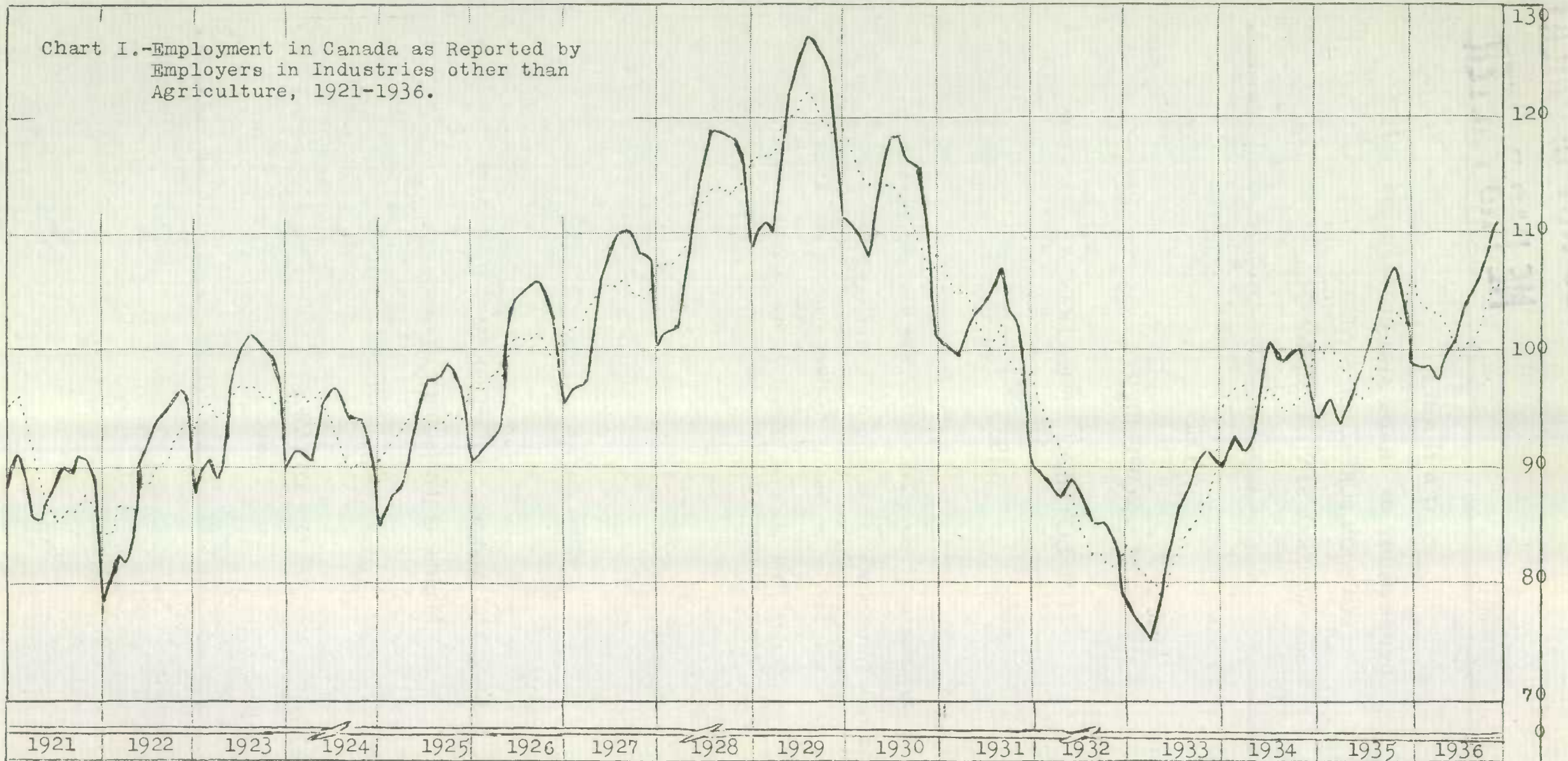
(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1936

Chart I.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at 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 fourteen years.

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

Issued Nov. 28, 1936.

T H E N O V E M B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

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

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at Nov. 1 than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930. The 10,054 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,052,985, compared with 1,044,380 at Oct. 1, 1936, while the index (1926=100) rose from 110.1 in the preceding month, to 111.0 at the first of November, as compared with 107.7 at Nov. 1, 1935. The increase of 8,605 persons at the latest date is larger than that recorded in five of the six previous years in which the indicated trend of employment at Nov. 1 has been favourable; in the remaining Novembers for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined, in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 in the period, 1921-1935, is a moderate reduction. As a consequence of the upward movement at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 105.0 at Oct. 1, 1936, to 106.6 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since the opening of 1931. The chart opposite illustrates the fluctuations in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers since 1921.

In the sixteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at Nov. 1 has been as follows:- 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1936, in logging, while mining, shipping, highway construction and trade also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, services, communications, transportation, railway construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character. Within the last-named division, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants recorded increased activity, but there were losses in vegetable food, lumber, leather and some other factories.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 9,482 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,012,103, an increase of 14,803 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1935, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway and building construction, mining and manufacturing as a whole had also shown improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was seasonally downward in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while heightened activity was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. The employment afforded by leading firms in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in any other year since 1930; the exception was the Prairie area, where the index, though lower than at Nov. 1, 1935, was higher than at that date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces at Nov. 1, 1936, being the eighth advance in as many months; most of the gain at the latest date took place in logging, but manufacturing, mining, shipping and trade also reported improvement. Within the factory group, additions to staffs were recorded in food, tobacco and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were seasonally slacker. Construction also released employees, the losses being considerable. Returns were received from 706 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 86,051 workers on their payrolls, or

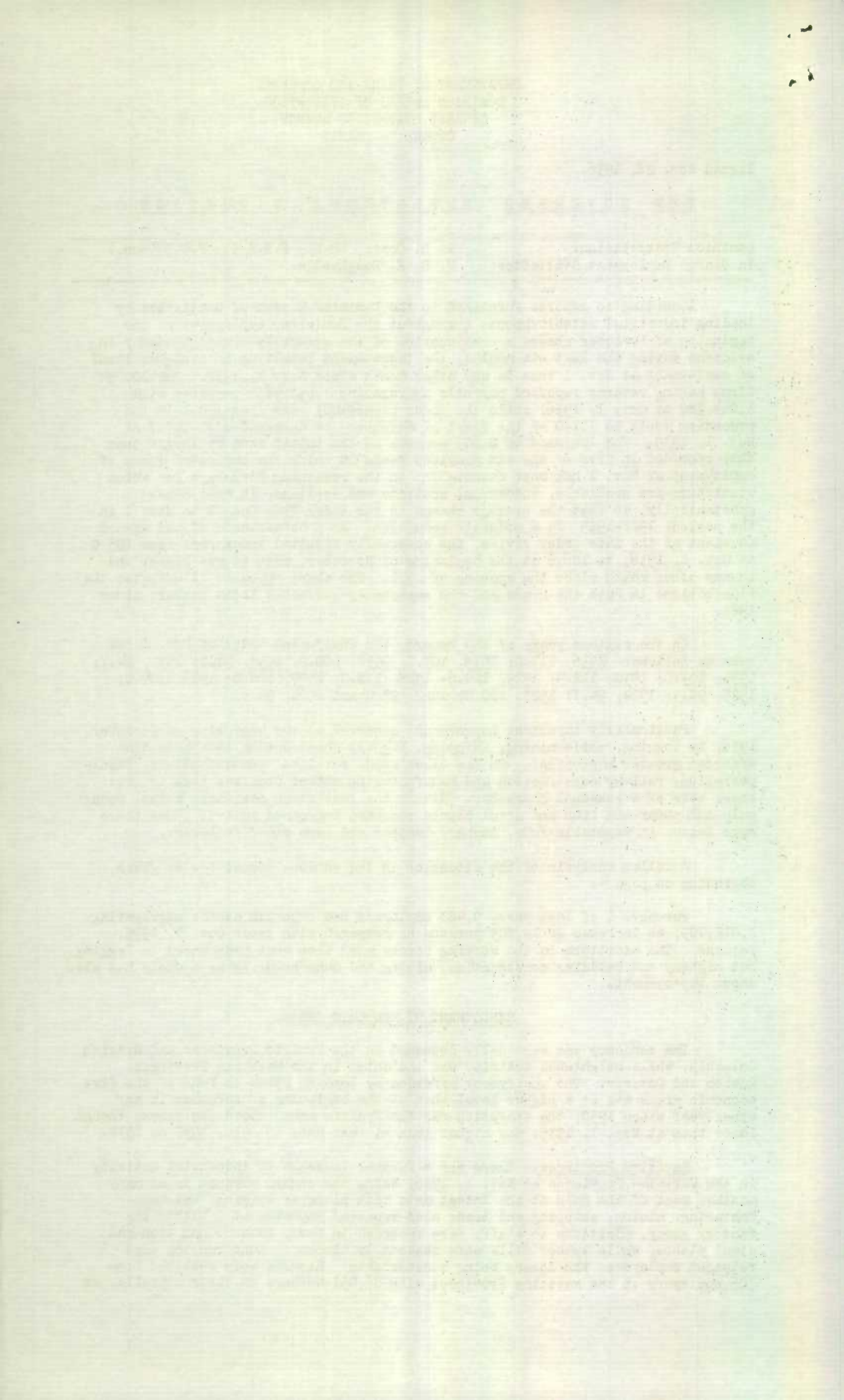
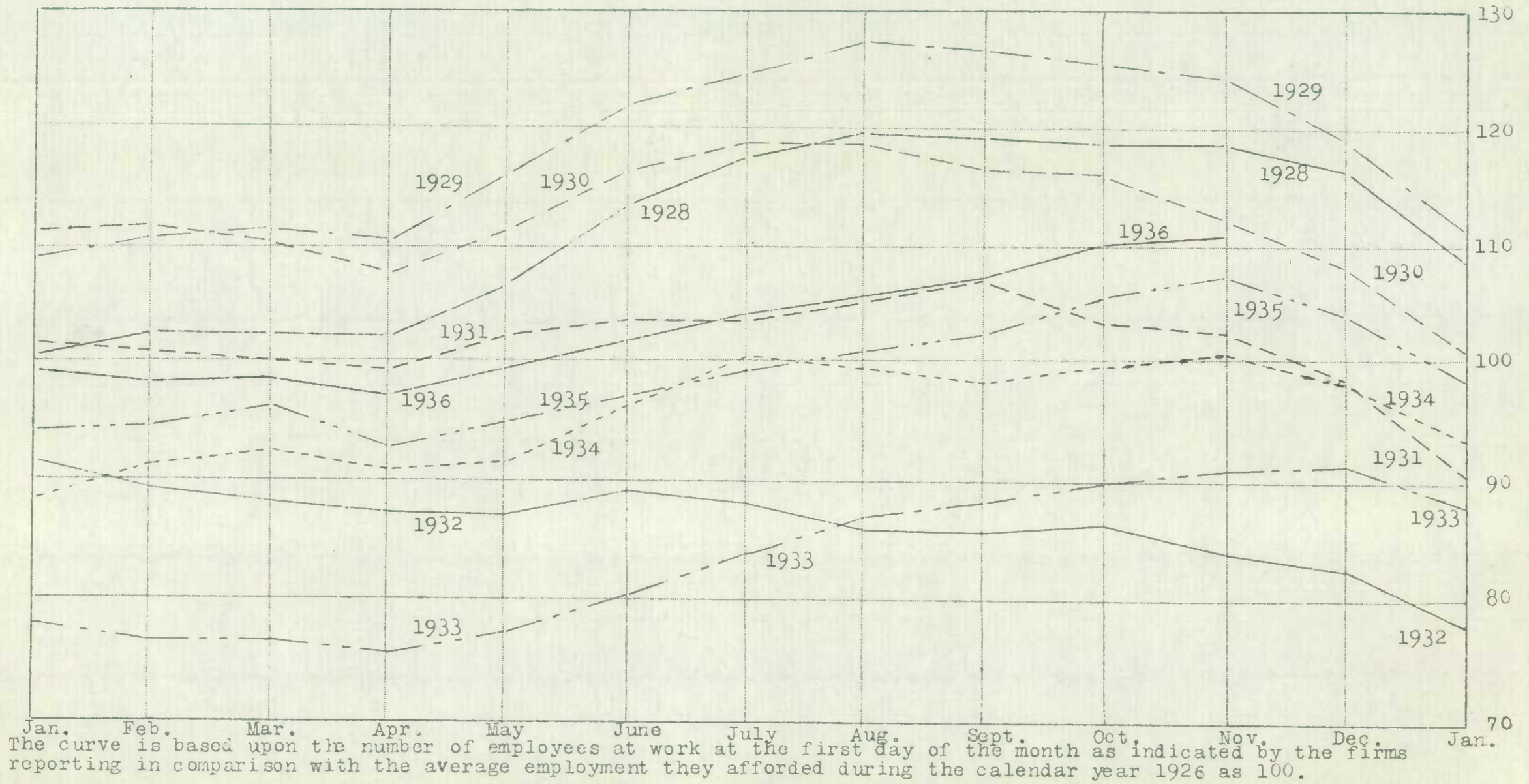
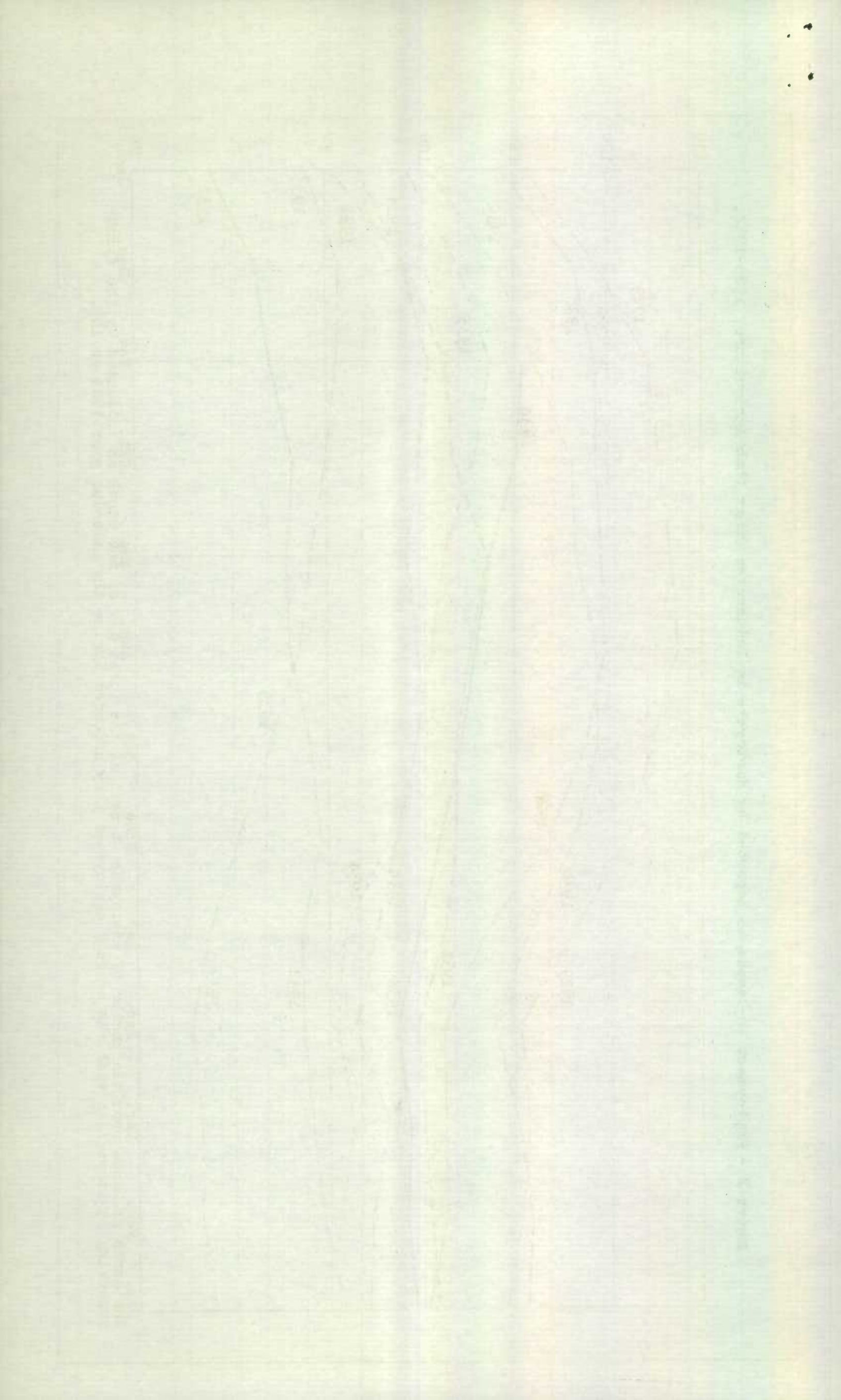


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1936.





1,015 more than at the beginning of October. A decrease had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1935, by the 660 firms whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 79,290 persons in their employ; this was a decline of 1,284 from their Oct. 1, 1935, staffs. The index was then over eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 119.4.

Quebec.- Firms in Quebec showed another large increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in mining, trade, shipping, building and highway construction. On the other hand, manufacturing, railway transportation and construction registered curtailment; within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric current and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,372 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 12,054 persons, bringing them to 305,550 at Nov. 1; the experience of the last fifteen years shows that, on the average, employment has been in rather smaller volume at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, so that the substantial increase occurring at the latest date is of particular interest. Employment was brisker than at Nov. 1, 1935, when a gain of 5,393 workers was reported by the 2,244 establishments whose data were received; their payrolls had then included 289,363 persons.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had also been upward at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was lower by between two and three points than at the date under review, when it was 112.8. There was a substantial advance in logging at the latest date; mining, building construction and trade also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, pulp and paper, beverages and iron and steel showed heightened activity, the gains in the last-named being marked; lumber, vegetable food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. A combined working force of 437,780 persons was employed by the 4,462 firms whose data were tabulated, and who had 436,583 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

For Nov. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 4,190 employers having 421,522 workers, compared with 414,197 at the beginning of October of last year. Expansion had then been indicated in logging, metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Nov. 1, 1936, following six months of advancing activity. Returns were compiled from 1,461 firms having 134,681 employees, as against 138,015 at Oct. 1, 1936. Logging, coal-mining, trade and manufacturing afforded considerably more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and construction and maintenance. Most of the large gain in manufacturing occurred in pulp and paper, textile and food factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies compares unfavourably with the increase recorded at Nov. 1, 1935, when the index was rather higher, standing at 108.1, as compared with 106.0 at the latest date. Statements had been compiled for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,381 employers of 136,640 men and women; this was an increase of 6,842 over their Oct. 1, 1935, staffs.

British Columbia.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,053 employers furnishing returns aggregated 88,923, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories; communications and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, logging, shipping and retail trade were rather more active. Employment generally was brisker than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,007 establishments had reported a total working force of 85,288 persons, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 101.8, as compared with 105.4 at the latest date.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

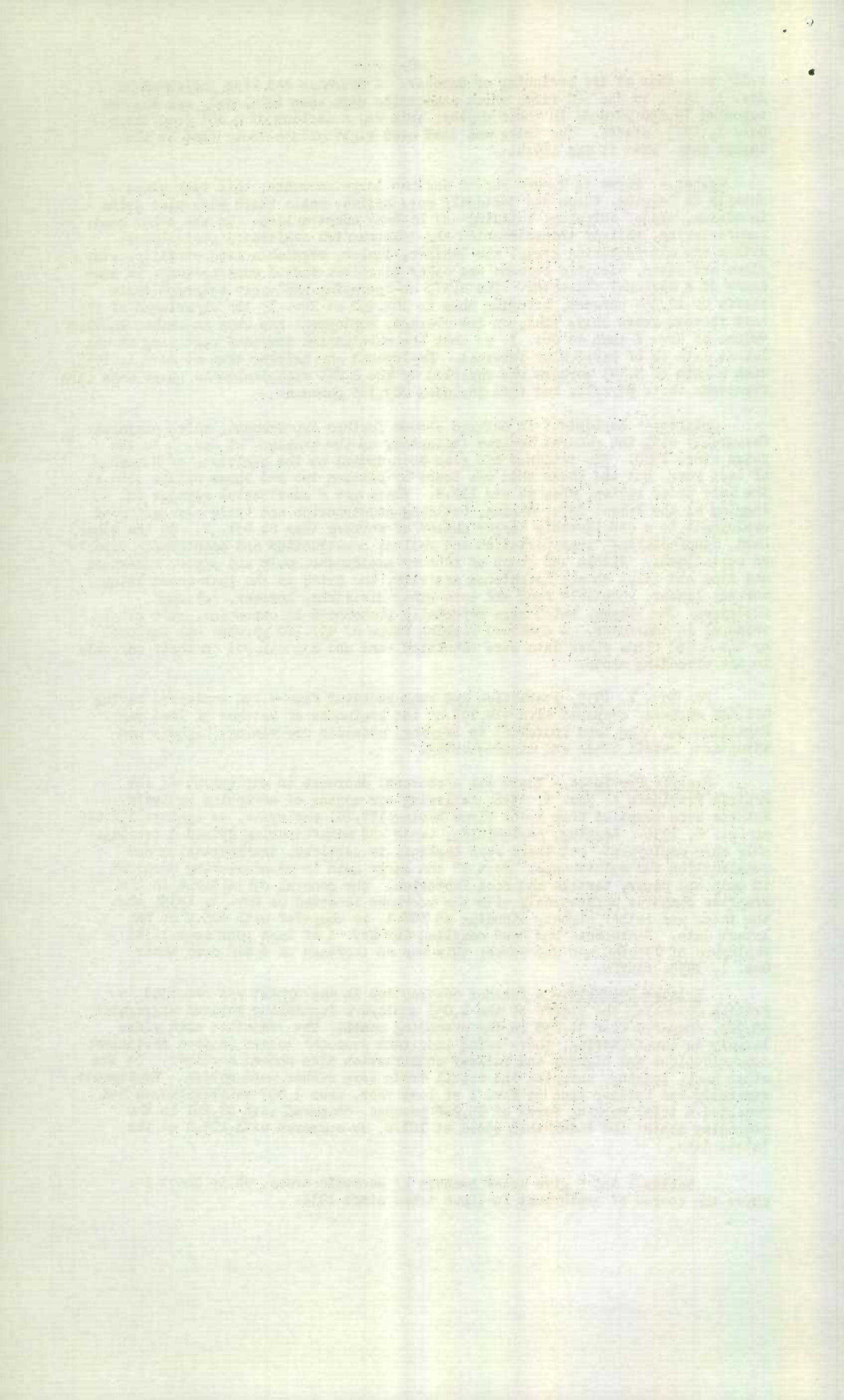
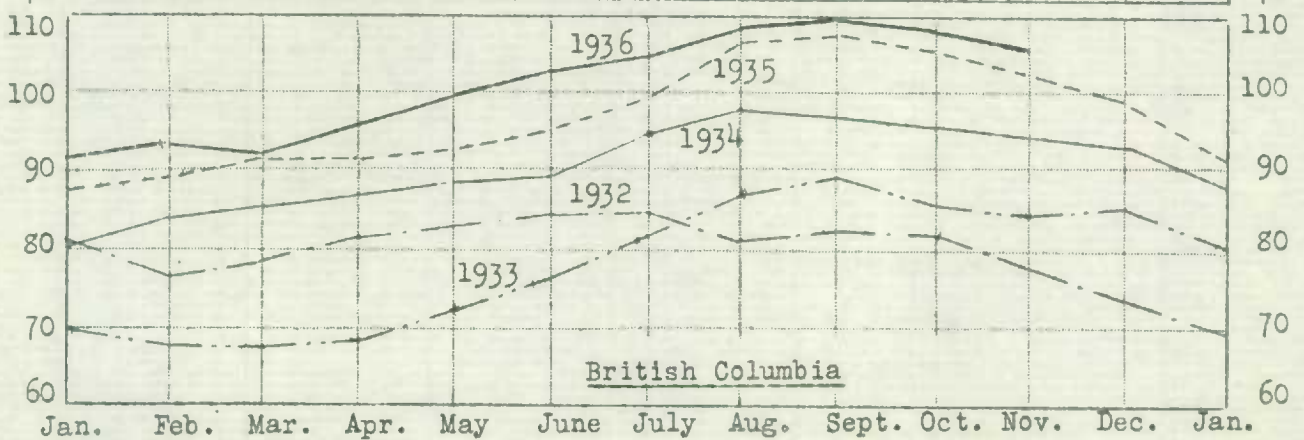
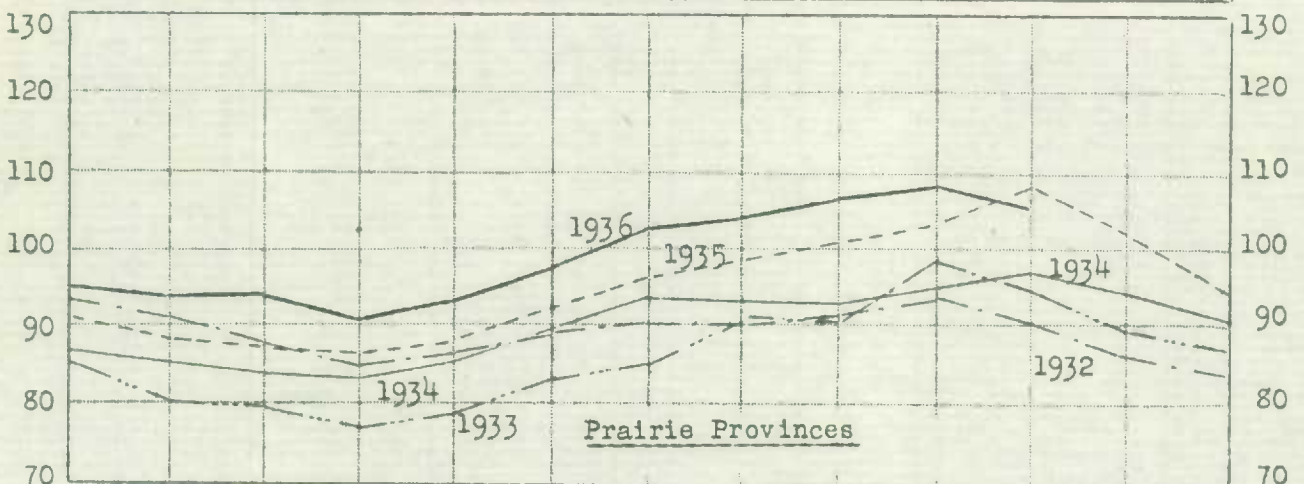
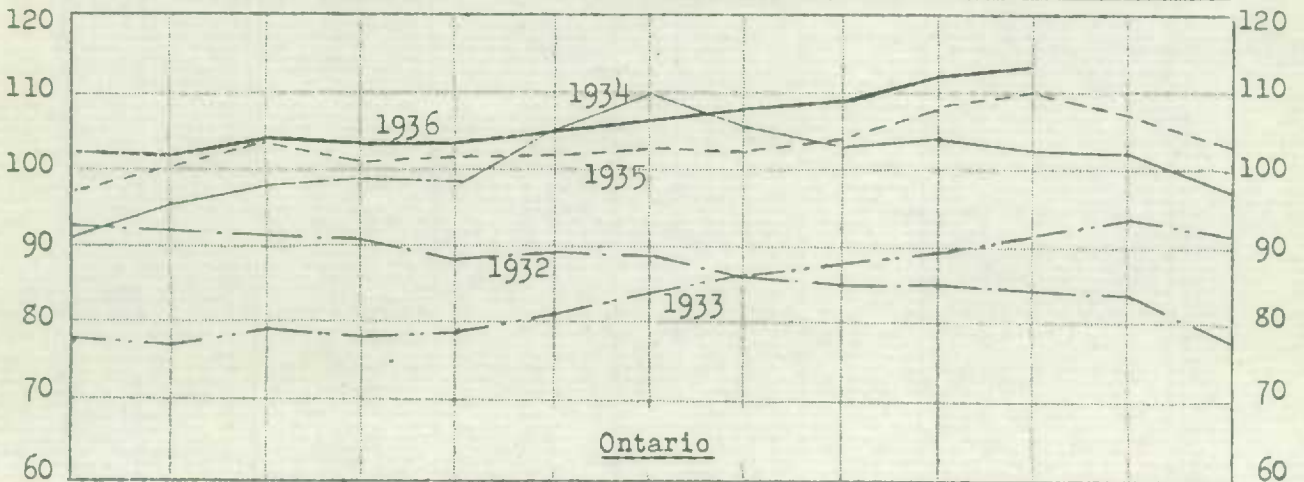
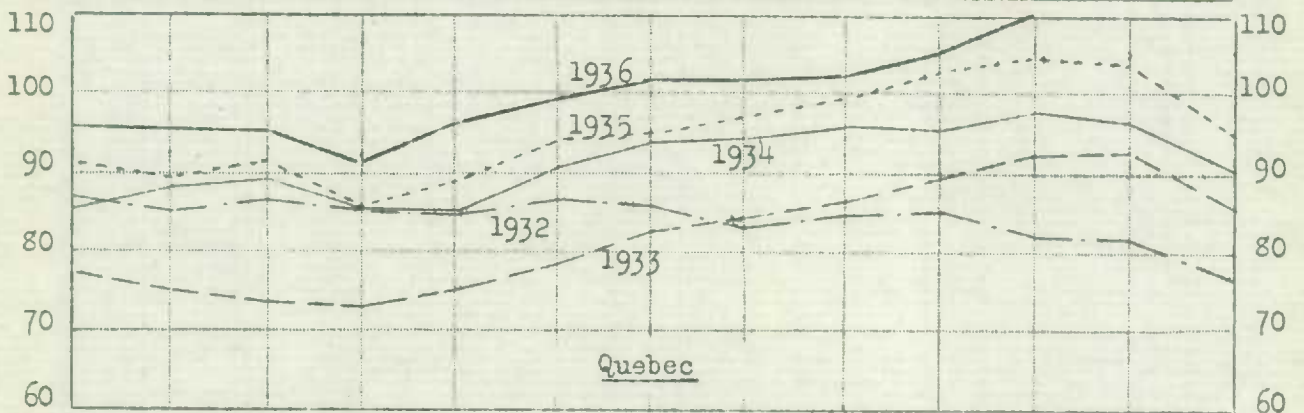
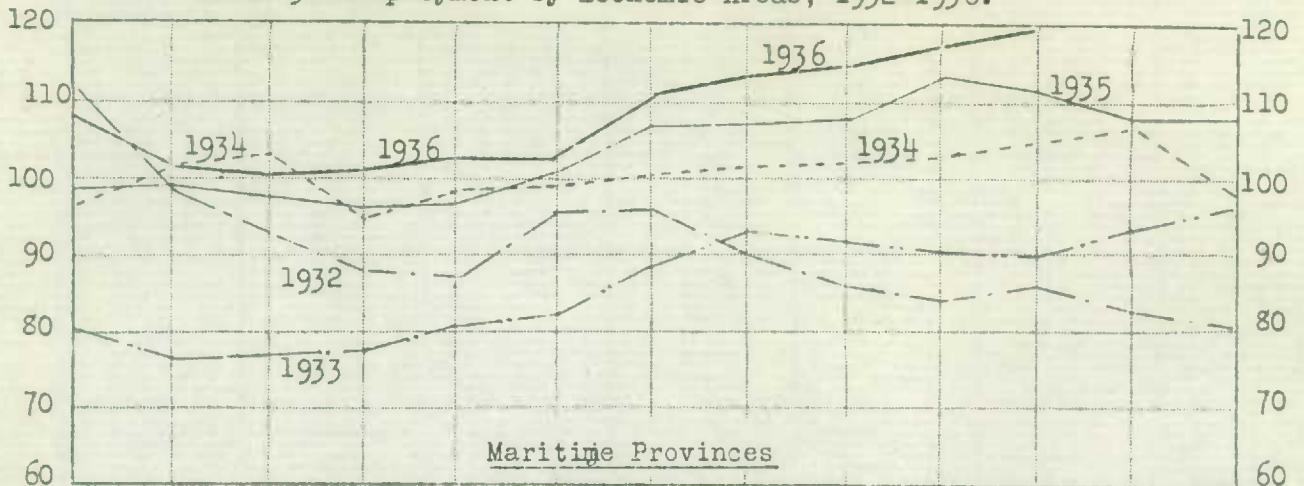
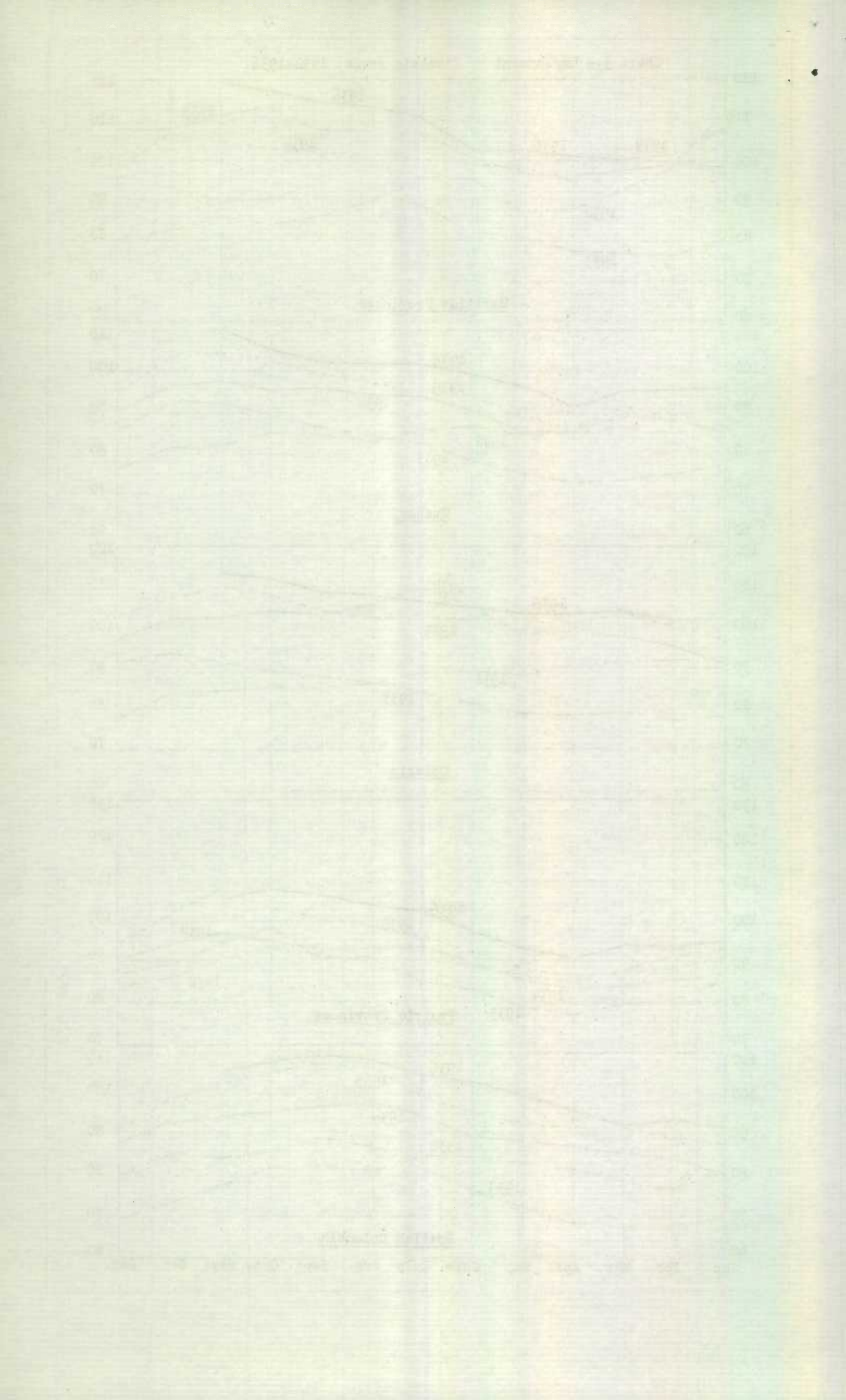


Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.



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



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in most of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1935.

Montreal.- A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,257 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,362 co-operating firms, who employed 142,101. Retail trade and shipping showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction and railway operation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while paper and printing, electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. An increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly three points lower. Statements had been received for Nov. 1, 1935, from 1,303 establishments providing work for 137,380 men and women.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 172 employers of 12,924 persons, compared with 13,052 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1935, when the 164 co-operating firms had employed 13,176 workers, or 174 more than at Oct. 1, 1935.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the payrolls of 1,501 firms in Toronto, who had 131,249 persons in their employ, a number greater by 609 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and construction. Printing and publishing and iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, textile, non-ferrous metal and some other factories released employees. A general gain had also been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was over four points lower; the 1,400 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1935, had reported staffs aggregating 124,246, compared with 123,397 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; services and construction were also rather slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 199 establishments furnishing data employed 14,336 workers, as against 14,603 at Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1935, when the trend had also been downward, according to data from 177 firms with 13,403 employees.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at Nov. 1, when the 286 co-operating firms had 32,303 employees, or 750 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, vegetable food and textile groups; other industries showed little general change. A somewhat smaller gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was slightly higher. The Nov. 1, 1935, payrolls of the 274 employers furnishing data had aggregated 32,501.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor showed a further advance; 175 establishments reported 17,194 persons on their payrolls, compared with 16,393 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A marked increase had also been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1935, had been tabulated from 171 employers, whose staffs totalled 15,633.

Winnipeg.- Employment declined in Winnipeg, according to 482 firms employing 40,713 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 40,874 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, the gains occurring mainly in food factories, and trade also showed improvement, while transportation and construction released help. Figures furnished by 460 employers at the first of November of last year showed that their payrolls had included 39,175 men and women, or 170 more than at Oct. 1, 1935; however, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 441 establishments had 34,442 persons on their staffs, or 671 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring mainly in food factories. On the other hand, shipping and trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than

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at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 422 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 32,238, a decline of 720 from Oct. 1, 1935.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a contraction, the first to be indicated since the opening of the year. The 5,838 co-operating establishments reported 546,031 employees, or 6,081 fewer than at Oct. 1, while the index declined from 109.0 in the preceding month to 107.7 at Nov. 1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll that was smaller than the average loss indicated in the experience of the years since 1920. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 106.1 at the beginning of October to 106.6 at the date under review; this seasonally-corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

There were large increases at Nov. 1, 1936, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last fifteen years. The animal food, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, vegetable food, lumber, leather, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920: 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

The situation in manufacturing continues better than at the same date of 1935; the index was also higher than at Nov. 1 in any preceding year since 1929, when it was, of course, considerably higher than at the latest date. The records show that for Nov. 1, 1935, 5,585 manufacturing establishments had employed 520,601 men and women, as compared with 519,513 in the preceding month. Considerable gains had then been indicated in iron and steel, textile, rubber and some other industries, while the food, lumber and certain other classes had shown seasonal curtailment.

Logging.- Data were received from 339 firms employing 58,706 men, or 18,429 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted at Nov. 1 of any other year for which information is available, being in fact, greater than in any other month on record. The index, at 206.9, was higher than at the beginning of November of preceding years since 1920. There were advances in logging at the date under review in each of the five economic areas, the largest being in Quebec.

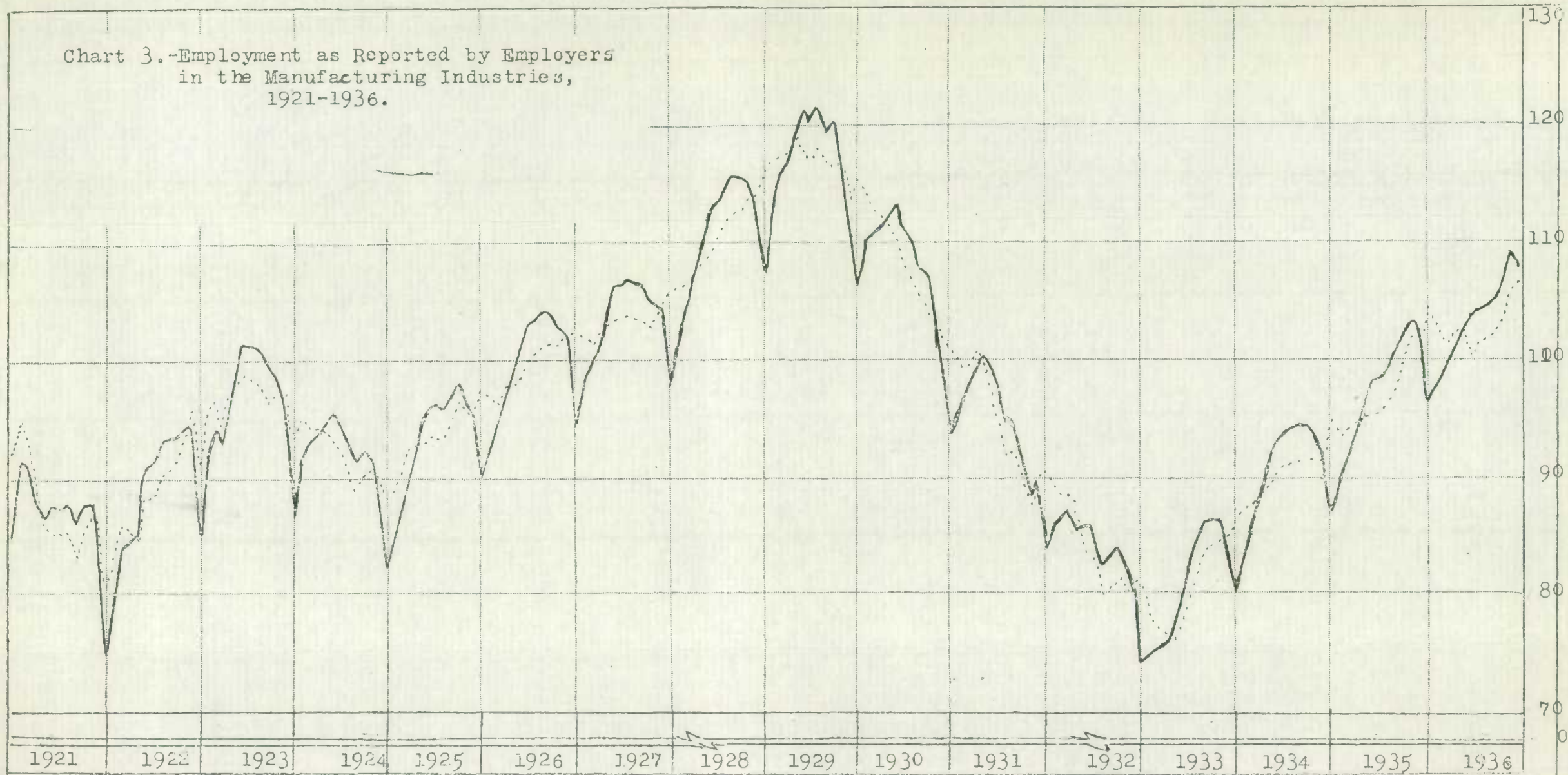
Mining.- There were further gains in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 405 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 70,079 persons, compared with 68,255 at Oct. 1. A smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1935, and the index was then many points lower. With only one exception, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeds the average.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 22,010 workers in their employ, or 402 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1935.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 1,529 persons in the staffs of the 448 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 104,546 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported improvement, but local transportation and steam railway operation were not so active. A larger reduction had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was rather lower than that of 87.1 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in railway construction, and building also released some employees, while highway construction showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,153 employers who reported 117,771 workers, compared with 122,873 at the beginning of October. Seasonal

Chart 3.-Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Manufacturing Industries,
1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at 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 fourteen years.

contractions in this group have been indicated at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled. The index of 99.6 at the beginning of November, 1936, was lower than at the same date in 1935, when it stood at 119.9.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the services group was also downward, according to 474 firms employing 27,236 persons, or 545 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 124.9, was several points above that of Nov. 1, 1935, when a greater loss had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,016 workers being added to the forces of the 1,311 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 106,606. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division, wholesale houses showing little general change. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 132.0, was several points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a much smaller gain had been reported. The advance this year exceeds the average indicated at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920; this is partly on account of a general revival in business, although the fact that the date of the enquiry came at the week-end probably also had an influence in this respect. Further pronounced improvement may be expected, of course, during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Aug. 24 and Sept. 21, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.4 at Sept. 21, 1936, as compared with 12.3 at Aug. 24, 1936, and 15.0 at Sept. 23, 1935. Recent press reports state that 1,611,810 workers were unemployed in Great Britain at Oct. 26, 1936, a decrease of 304,580 as compared with October of 1935; the figure for the latest date is the lowest total in six years. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment at Oct. 26, 1936, was approximately 11,103,000, an increase of 599,000 over the total for the same month of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics announced that approximately 220,000 workers were returned to employment during October in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment. There were important gains in manufacturing, coal-mining and other industries. Factory employment in October reached its highest level since March, 1930; the revised general index for manufacturing was 96.5, as compared with 95.3 in September, 1936, and 89.3 in October, 1935. (average 1923-1925=100).

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported a further upward movement in employment in manufacturing, there being an increase of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This increase exceeded the average recorded in October of the last 22 years. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods, metal and machinery, rubber, textile and clothing plants. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 84.4 in October, 1936, when it was 8.6 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,652 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1936; their payrolls aggregated 286,454. Employment was 5.1 p.c. greater than in October, 1935. Boot and shoe plants were slacker at Oct. 15 than in the preceding month, while improvement was indicated in ^{the} woollen and worsted, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and some other divisions.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, was 83.0 in September, 1936, compared with 75.6 in September, 1935. There were gains as compared with the preceding month in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", factory employment showed a contra-seasonal increase of 4.3 p.c. between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, 1936. The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 95.2 at the latter date, as compared with 91.9 in August, 1936, and 89.5 in September, 1935. The improvement over the preceding month extended to most of the industries surveyed.

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

| | <u>Canada</u> | <u>Maritime Provinces</u> | <u>Quebec</u> | <u>Ontario</u> | <u>Prairie Provinces</u> | <u>British Columbia</u> |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nov. 1, 1921 | 91.3 | 102.6 | 83.4 | 92.7 | 101.9 | 83.7 |
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 97.0 | 102.9 | 88.4 | 101.1 | 104.3 | 88.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100.0 | 106.8 | 98.4 | 102.2 | 98.5 | 91.1 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 94.1 | 93.9 | 92.6 | 96.3 | 93.4 | 90.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 98.3 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 98.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104.0 | 97.2 | 105.4 | 103.7 | 106.9 | 102.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 108.8 | 100.1 | 110.2 | 109.8 | 110.7 | 104.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 118.9 | 109.5 | 114.8 | 121.1 | 128.6 | 112.1 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 124.6 | 124.6 | 122.8 | 126.5 | 129.5 | 113.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112.9 | 110.1 | 111.9 | 111.6 | 125.8 | 105.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 103.0 | 116.6 | 96.2 | 98.1 | 128.2 | 98.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84.7 | 86.8 | 83.6 | 84.2 | 91.6 | 77.8 |
| 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 |
| July 1 | 99.5 | 106.7 | 94.8 | 102.7 | 96.3 | 99.5 |
| Aug. 1 | 101.1 | 106.7 | 97.2 | 102.4 | 98.7 | 106.8 |
| Sept. 1 | 102.7 | 107.0 | 99.3 | 103.9 | 100.5 | 108.0 |
| Oct. 1 | 106.1 | 112.9 | 103.1 | 108.1 | 102.7 | 106.0 |
| Nov. 1 | 107.7 | 111.1 | 105.0 | 110.0 | 108.1 | 101.8 |
| Dec. 1 | 104.6 | 107.5 | 103.8 | 107.0 | 101.3 | 99.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99.1 | 108.1 | 95.5 | 102.7 | 95.1 | 92.4 |
| Feb. 1 | 98.4 | 102.2 | 95.2 | 102.4 | 93.7 | 94.1 |
| Mar. 1 | 98.9 | 101.7 | 95.1 | 103.8 | 95.1 | 92.4 |
| Apr. 1 | 97.4 | 101.8 | 91.4 | 103.4 | 90.5 | 95.9 |
| May 1 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 96.4 | 103.4 | 92.7 | 99.0 |
| June 1 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 99.8 | 104.7 | 97.7 | 102.2 |
| July 1 | 104.6 | 111.7 | 101.6 | 106.2 | 101.9 | 104.8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105.6 | 113.9 | 101.3 | 107.1 | 103.9 | 107.9 |
| Sept. 1 | 107.1 | 114.4 | 103.0 | 108.1 | 107.4 | 109.3 |
| Oct. 1 | 110.1 | 117.9 | 106.0 | 112.6 | 108.6 | 108.1 |
| Nov. 1 | 111.0 | 119.4 | 110.3 | 112.8 | 106.0 | 105.4 |

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1936.
 100.0 8.2 29.0 41.6 12.8 8.4

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 |
|--------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 93.8 | - | 101.9 | - | - | - | 101.8 | 82.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100.4 | - | 99.2 | 110.5 | 94.4 | - | 90.7 | 85.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 93.6 | 101.4 | 96.1 | 100.6 | 83.8 | - | 86.2 | 89.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 99.1 | 103.1 | 92.3 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 97.0 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 96.8 | 106.1 | 101.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 109.4 | 123.9 | 109.5 | 113.1 | 106.3 | 81.4 | 108.2 | 99.7 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 115.1 | 126.6 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 115.7 | 155.9 | 115.4 | 106.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 121.8 | 133.6 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 130.4 | 134.9 | 115.8 | 111.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112.6 | 135.3 | 115.5 | 124.6 | 102.0 | 116.5 | 108.6 | 110.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 95.4 | 120.0 | 105.6 | 118.6 | 96.3 | 67.7 | 93.5 | 101.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84.8 | 98.5 | 92.5 | 94.1 | 77.8 | 62.5 | 84.3 | 87.9 |
| 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 |
| July 1 | 86.8 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 106.2 | 93.9 | 113.4 | 89.1 | 99.9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87.2 | 100.9 | 97.2 | 104.3 | 95.4 | 106.6 | 90.6 | 101.7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88.7 | 102.8 | 98.7 | 103.9 | 95.2 | 105.2 | 90.1 | 105.7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91.5 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 105.6 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 91.1 | 103.5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91.7 | 100.5 | 101.7 | 104.0 | 101.4 | 115.4 | 91.4 | 101.3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91.9 | 99.0 | 100.8 | 103.6 | 100.4 | 118.7 | 94.1 | 100.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86.4 | 93.5 | 100.6 | 103.2 | 95.7 | 116.4 | 91.9 | 97.2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87.6 | 92.0 | 96.4 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 120.0 | 91.2 | 97.8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87.5 | 93.3 | 97.8 | 101.4 | 97.1 | 117.7 | 94.1 | 96.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 88.3 | 91.7 | 98.7 | 103.1 | 96.8 | 131.2 | 88.1 | 100.1 |
| May 1 | 92.7 | 95.8 | 100.2 | 107.7 | 98.1 | 136.1 | 87.3 | 101.9 |
| June 1 | 93.7 | 96.8 | 101.1 | 108.2 | 97.6 | 123.2 | 90.9 | 103.8 |
| July 1 | 93.5 | 94.5 | 101.4 | 110.0 | 99.4 | 113.0 | 92.7 | 106.0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92.2 | 96.5 | 101.3 | 107.4 | 99.8 | 115.1 | 93.8 | 109.2 |
| Sept. 1 | 94.3 | 97.9 | 103.4 | 111.2 | 97.7 | 106.9 | 92.9 | 110.0 |
| Oct. 1 | 95.6 | 98.1 | 105.5 | 110.9 | 98.0 | 120.3 | 95.3 | 109.1 |
| Nov. 1 | 94.6 | 97.1 | 105.9 | 108.8 | 100.4 | 126.1 | 94.9 | 107.0 |

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1936.

13.5 1.2 12.5 1.4 3.1 1.6 3.9 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 |
| Nov. 1, 1921 | 91.3 | 87.8 | 107.8 | 102.6 | 89.8 | 102.0 | 85.5 | 80.1 | 92.3 |
| Nov. 1, 1922 | 97.0 | 94.9 | 119.1 | 109.3 | 87.8 | 105.9 | 94.0 | 80.7 | 93.1 |
| Nov. 1, 1923 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 113.0 | 110.3 | 90.4 | 107.9 | 97.7 | 90.6 | 92.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1924 | 94.1 | 91.3 | 129.4 | 105.1 | 95.6 | 99.9 | 88.9 | 91.2 | 93.1 |
| Nov. 1, 1925 | 98.3 | 96.5 | 119.9 | 101.7 | 97.3 | 103.0 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 99.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1926 | 104.0 | 102.7 | 99.6 | 106.5 | 102.2 | 105.2 | 111.2 | 99.1 | 103.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1927 | 108.8 | 104.9 | 136.3 | 111.4 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 122.1 | 107.9 | 111.9 |
| Nov. 1, 1928 | 118.9 | 115.1 | 139.3 | 121.2 | 114.1 | 113.4 | 137.4 | 120.8 | 121.3 |
| Nov. 1, 1929 | 124.6 | 117.2 | 173.3 | 128.0 | 125.8 | 113.8 | 153.6 | 131.6 | 130.7 |
| Nov. 1, 1930 | 112.9 | 104.6 | 90.9 | 121.9 | 119.9 | 106.0 | 148.8 | 126.9 | 129.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1931 | 103.0 | 88.8 | 63.7 | 107.9 | 102.4 | 95.4 | 165.4 | 117.5 | 122.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1932 | 84.7 | 81.7 | 37.9 | 101.2 | 89.6 | 84.5 | 77.9 | 106.5 | 115.4 |
| 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 |
| July 1 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 82.2 | 121.5 | 80.8 | 82.7 | 101.1 | 123.6 | 122.1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101.1 | 99.8 | 79.0 | 125.2 | 81.6 | 85.4 | 104.7 | 127.9 | 120.7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102.7 | 100.8 | 77.7 | 128.6 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 110.9 | 127.8 | 121.8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106.1 | 103.3 | 115.8 | 129.5 | 82.1 | 86.4 | 117.4 | 120.5 | 123.8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107.7 | 103.5 | 158.4 | 132.5 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 119.9 | 117.1 | 124.6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104.6 | 101.4 | 183.5 | 131.1 | 81.0 | 84.0 | 95.9 | 116.3 | 131.1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 183.4 | 129.9 | 79.3 | 77.9 | 74.8 | 118.0 | 135.9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 173.1 | 129.4 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 74.4 | 116.4 | 121.6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 147.0 | 129.1 | 77.7 | 78.9 | 78.2 | 117.5 | 123.1 |
| Apr. 1 | 97.4 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 128.2 | 77.7 | 78.5 | 71.8 | 118.5 | 121.0 |
| May 1 | 99.5 | 102.7 | 88.6 | 127.4 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 79.4 | 120.4 | 123.3 |
| June 1 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 94.1 | 132.1 | 80.0 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 123.0 | 127.1 |
| July 1 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 93.4 | 134.1 | 82.4 | 87.1 | 97.4 | 131.7 | 127.3 |
| Aug. 1 | 105.6 | 104.9 | 85.0 | 137.9 | 84.1 | 88.7 | 102.9 | 135.8 | 126.3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107.1 | 105.9 | 82.7 | 140.2 | 86.0 | 89.4 | 109.0 | 137.5 | 126.3 |
| Oct. 1 | 110.1 | 109.0 | 141.7 | 147.9 | 84.6 | 88.3 | 103.9 | 127.4 | 129.6 |
| Nov. 1 | 111.0 | 107.7 | 206.9 | 155.2 | 83.1 | 87.1 | 99.6 | 124.9 | 132.0 |

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1936.
100.0 51.8 5.6 6.7 2.1 9.9 11.2 2.6 10.1

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 | Nov.1 | Oct.1 | Nov.1 | Nov.1 | Nov.1 | Nov.1 | Nov.1 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| MANUFACTURING | 51.8 | 107.7 | 109.0 | 103.5 | 92.8 | 86.5 | 81.7 | 88.8 |
| Animal products - edible | 2.4 | 132.8 | 129.0 | 120.5 | 111.9 | 104.8 | 98.2 | 101.0 |
| Fur and products | .2 | 87.6 | 87.3 | 100.4 | 91.1 | 91.7 | 87.0 | 84.5 |
| Leather and products | 2.1 | 109.0 | 112.4 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 89.3 | 89.0 |
| Boots and shoes | 1.4 | 107.6 | 114.3 | 107.2 | 95.1 | 101.0 | 94.5 | 95.6 |
| Lumber and products | 4.1 | 81.4 | 85.3 | 76.2 | 67.9 | 61.5 | 54.7 | 66.5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2.3 | 72.5 | 79.2 | 66.5 | 56.9 | 49.7 | 40.9 | 51.7 |
| Furniture | .7 | 88.8 | 87.3 | 86.6 | 78.9 | 76.3 | 75.8 | 98.0 |
| Other lumber products | 1.1 | 103.7 | 102.9 | 97.8 | 93.7 | 86.8 | 80.4 | 86.8 |
| Musical instruments | .2 | 55.9 | 56.0 | 51.8 | 55.2 | 44.3 | 48.0 | 66.7 |
| Plant products - edible | 3.8 | 136.9 | 161.4 | 126.5 | 114.4 | 116.2 | 111.7 | 109.4 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.1 | 105.8 | 104.7 | 98.6 | 95.3 | 89.0 | 88.0 | 94.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.8 | 98.3 | 97.6 | 88.6 | 85.7 | 77.4 | 73.8 | 83.1 |
| Paper products | .9 | 127.1 | 125.5 | 117.8 | 107.8 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 99.4 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.4 | 108.4 | 106.8 | 105.1 | 103.9 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 106.7 |
| Rubber products | 1.2 | 101.5 | 103.2 | 96.3 | 91.7 | 87.0 | 82.0 | 95.9 |
| Textile products | 9.9 | 121.5 | 122.0 | 118.9 | 110.0 | 105.4 | 99.2 | 94.6 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3.8 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 134.8 | 122.3 | 116.2 | 106.2 | 94.9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 1.8 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 88.5 | 81.6 | 78.0 | 74.1 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | .8 | 145.3 | 146.6 | 145.8 | 121.8 | 130.0 | 112.5 | 99.1 |
| Silk and silk goods | .9 | 512.0 | 516.2 | 534.8 | 476.6 | 425.5 | 366.0 | 273.8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2.0 | 128.0 | 126.5 | 127.2 | 118.5 | 122.5 | 115.2 | 106.6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3.2 | 113.5 | 115.0 | 105.8 | 100.3 | 92.9 | 91.8 | 92.8 |
| Other textile products | .9 | 101.3 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 89.7 | 83.4 | 75.9 | 80.8 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1.5 | 114.1 | 112.4 | 122.3 | 110.9 | 117.4 | 109.6 | 114.6 |
| Tobacco | .7 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 106.2 | 101.3 | 113.4 | 103.0 | 102.9 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | .7 | 147.3 | 141.8 | 144.6 | 124.6 | 124.1 | 118.9 | 132.3 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | .1 | 138.6 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 125.5 | 122.7 | 117.7 | 98.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.1 | 144.2 | 141.0 | 134.8 | 125.1 | 113.4 | 108.1 | 112.8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | .9 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 80.1 | 73.8 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 96.8 |
| Electric light and power | 1.4 | 121.1 | 123.2 | 117.6 | 116.2 | 109.1 | 111.6 | 129.8 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1.6 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 131.2 | 111.6 | 95.1 | 108.0 | 132.6 |
| Iron and steel products | 11.1 | 89.8 | 87.2 | 88.7 | 71.3 | 63.0 | 57.6 | 68.8 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1.4 | 117.8 | 113.7 | 116.7 | 89.2 | 72.4 | 61.2 | 67.6 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1.1 | 109.4 | 109.0 | 95.8 | 82.9 | 67.4 | 62.4 | 84.3 |
| Agricultural implements | .4 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 55.9 | 39.6 | 30.2 | 21.9 | 22.9 |
| Land vehicles | 4.8 | 83.7 | 79.7 | 85.4 | 67.9 | 63.0 | 55.3 | 61.6 |
| Automobiles and parts | 1.7 | 127.4 | 111.5 | 131.5 | 71.2 | 60.0 | 47.5 | 51.2 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | .2 | 63.7 | 65.8 | 62.9 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 64.3 | 71.2 |
| Heating appliances | .5 | 126.8 | 121.3 | 113.1 | 100.1 | 89.9 | 82.4 | 100.4 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | .5 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 86.8 | 63.9 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 93.4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | .5 | 102.1 | 94.8 | 97.4 | 72.5 | 64.8 | 66.5 | 76.3 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1.7 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 88.5 | 78.6 | 69.9 | 67.9 | 86.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2.1 | 141.1 | 142.7 | 126.8 | 111.7 | 93.8 | 82.9 | 98.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1.4 | 143.3 | 145.9 | 139.8 | 134.3 | 127.8 | 119.0 | 123.2 |
| Miscellaneous | .6 | 133.6 | 134.9 | 124.6 | 120.9 | 103.7 | 101.0 | 105.8 |
| LOGGING | 5.6 | 206.9 | 141.7 | 158.4 | 171.9 | 110.3 | 37.9 | 63.7 |
| MINING | 6.7 | 151.8 | 147.9 | 132.5 | 121.2 | 109.7 | 101.2 | 107.9 |
| Coal | 2.5 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 98.9 |
| Metallic ores | 3.3 | 286.7 | 281.3 | 234.4 | 204.1 | 159.4 | 134.9 | 137.1 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal) | .9 | 133.9 | 128.5 | 110.6 | 85.6 | 84.9 | 70.7 | 92.2 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 2.1 | 83.1 | 84.6 | 81.4 | 80.7 | 81.1 | 89.6 | 102.4 |
| Telegraphs | .5 | 94.9 | 97.1 | 94.8 | 91.1 | 85.4 | 89.5 | 104.3 |
| Telephones | 1.6 | 80.0 | 81.3 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 80.0 | 89.6 | 102.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 9.9 | 87.1 | 88.3 | 84.5 | 83.9 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 95.4 |
| Street railways and cartage | 2.6 | 120.7 | 122.7 | 117.4 | 112.7 | 111.9 | 119.1 | 120.6 |
| Steam railways | 5.7 | 75.8 | 77.9 | 74.2 | 75.1 | 71.3 | 74.5 | 89.6 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1.6 | 94.8 | 91.6 | 89.8 | 88.3 | 90.5 | 87.8 | 92.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE | 11.2 | 99.6 | 103.9 | 119.9 | 111.0 | 94.6 | 77.9 | 165.4 |
| Building | 2.4 | 61.0 | 61.4 | 70.4 | 60.6 | 45.0 | 42.4 | 106.4 |
| Highway | 5.9 | 165.1 | 159.5 | 226.3 | 214.0 | 184.9 | 134.9 | 334.0 |
| Railway | 2.9 | 77.9 | 95.0 | 71.5 | 66.7 | 62.1 | 63.6 | 77.7 |
| SERVICES | 2.6 | 124.9 | 127.4 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 107.9 | 106.5 | 117.5 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1.4 | 119.1 | 121.5 | 113.3 | 112.4 | 104.5 | 98.7 | 113.8 |
| Professional | .2 | 127.5 | 134.1 | 123.0 | 122.0 | 115.1 | 126.5 | 123.9 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries) | 1.0 | 133.8 | 135.4 | 122.2 | 117.6 | 111.5 | 113.2 | 121.3 |
| TRADE | 10.1 | 132.0 | 129.6 | 124.6 | 121.3 | 115.6 | 115.4 | 122.8 |
| Retail | 7.4 | 139.5 | 136.1 | 130.2 | 128.0 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 129.1 |
| Wholesale | 2.7 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 111.6 | 105.4 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 108.6 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 100.0 | 111.0 | 110.1 | 107.7 | 100.2 | 91.3 | 84.7 | 103.0 |

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 | Nov.1 1935 | Oct.1 1936 | Nov.1 1935 | Nov.1 1934 | Nov.1 1933 | Nov.1 1932 | Nov.1 1931 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u> | 33.7 | 109.5 | 107.4 | 100.2 | 97.0 | 88.4 | 78.5 | 80.6 |
| <u>Provinces</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber products | 4.2 | 83.0 | 90.7 | 84.1 | 72.3 | 65.3 | 36.9 | 45.8 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.0 | 164.9 | 167.2 | 143.0 | 144.0 | 156.8 | 133.2 | 132.1 |
| Textile products | 3.6 | 84.4 | 84.0 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 82.0 | 75.6 | 74.2 |
| Iron and steel | 10.5 | 111.0 | 108.6 | 110.8 | 94.5 | 82.6 | 76.0 | 75.1 |
| Other manufactures | 10.4 | 116.0 | 106.4 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 86.6 | 85.9 | 90.5 |
| Logging | 7.5 | 290.7 | 162.7 | 191.9 | 245.9 | 154.9 | 62.2 | 180.5 |
| Mining | 19.2 | 110.6 | 109.0 | 105.0 | 101.5 | 97.2 | 92.4 | 105.3 |
| Communications | 2.4 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 83.1 | 90.5 | 116.6 |
| Transportation | 8.6 | 63.7 | 62.8 | 61.3 | 63.3 | 65.6 | 58.9 | 75.0 |
| Construction | 20.1 | 189.5 | 219.4 | 190.9 | 151.7 | 93.2 | 129.6 | 279.0 |
| Services | 1.5 | 156.7 | 168.5 | 154.3 | 154.1 | 133.5 | 142.3 | 165.9 |
| Trade | 7.0 | 127.9 | 124.1 | 123.5 | 110.0 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 115.3 |
| Maritimes-All Industries | 100.0 | 119.4 | 117.9 | 111.1 | 104.9 | 90.2 | 86.8 | 116.6 |
| <u>Quebec</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 56.5 | 105.9 | 107.9 | 103.2 | 94.4 | 88.1 | 84.0 | 91.3 |
| Lumber products | 3.0 | 83.6 | 89.8 | 84.6 | 75.7 | 67.0 | 66.2 | 78.4 |
| Pulp and paper | 7.6 | 99.6 | 100.5 | 95.1 | 89.6 | 80.6 | 81.5 | 87.3 |
| Textile products | 16.7 | 129.9 | 130.9 | 126.1 | 114.3 | 108.0 | 99.2 | 95.5 |
| Iron and steel | 8.5 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 76.8 | 69.1 | 61.6 | 51.8 | 68.0 |
| Other manufactures | 20.7 | 112.0 | 115.3 | 109.5 | 101.2 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 106.4 |
| Logging | 10.0 | 365.7 | 245.4 | 254.5 | 324.7 | 175.9 | 62.2 | 93.4 |
| Mining | 3.3 | 223.0 | 218.5 | 166.0 | 128.0 | 118.9 | 98.2 | 110.3 |
| Communications | 1.6 | 72.0 | 72.5 | 70.2 | 72.7 | 75.7 | 85.1 | 96.8 |
| Transportation | 9.6 | 88.1 | 88.7 | 87.1 | 88.4 | 85.4 | 89.9 | 96.6 |
| Construction | 9.2 | 73.5 | 61.2 | 85.1 | 61.3 | 81.5 | 59.6 | 100.3 |
| Services | 2.3 | 113.2 | 113.3 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 105.4 |
| Trade | 7.5 | 137.1 | 135.1 | 130.5 | 127.8 | 130.0 | 126.2 | 132.6 |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 110.3 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 98.0 | 92.2 | 83.6 | 96.2 |
| <u>Ontario</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 61.1 | 103.8 | 110.1 | 105.3 | 92.0 | 86.1 | 81.0 | 89.3 |
| Lumber products | 3.6 | 72.0 | 76.2 | 71.2 | 63.7 | 59.5 | 58.3 | 73.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 6.5 | 195.2 | 102.3 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 89.9 | 89.4 | 94.7 |
| Textile products | 10.5 | 115.4 | 115.6 | 114.5 | 107.6 | 105.0 | 100.9 | 94.7 |
| Iron and steel | 15.2 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 95.2 | 69.8 | 60.2 | 54.0 | 67.8 |
| Other manufactures | 25.3 | 126.0 | 132.8 | 121.0 | 109.8 | 104.6 | 97.7 | 107.5 |
| Logging | 3.2 | 155.1 | 98.6 | 134.9 | 119.0 | 95.3 | 17.9 | 43.4 |
| Mining | 5.5 | 244.1 | 236.1 | 203.4 | 174.1 | 141.7 | 120.6 | 130.2 |
| Communications | 2.0 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 77.7 | 76.0 | 77.3 | 87.5 | 97.4 |
| Transportation | 7.1 | 84.7 | 86.4 | 80.1 | 79.3 | 76.8 | 80.9 | 93.5 |
| Construction | 8.5 | 101.7 | 107.1 | 123.0 | 160.8 | 100.7 | 78.5 | 137.1 |
| Services | 2.7 | 147.0 | 148.5 | 142.2 | 141.7 | 128.7 | 124.3 | 136.1 |
| Trade | 9.9 | 138.8 | 136.4 | 132.9 | 130.2 | 120.6 | 120.1 | 129.4 |
| Ontario - All Industries | 100.0 | 112.8 | 112.6 | 110.0 | 103.6 | 91.4 | 84.2 | 98.1 |
| <u>Prairie Provinces</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 29.9 | 107.3 | 104.4 | 98.9 | 91.7 | 86.4 | 88.2 | 88.4 |
| Lumber products | 1.8 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 80.2 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 61.5 | 62.2 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.7 | 96.0 | 93.1 | 90.7 | 86.1 | 83.9 | 88.8 | 95.0 |
| Textile products | 2.4 | 142.7 | 137.4 | 122.9 | 117.3 | 111.2 | 110.4 | 106.4 |
| Iron and steel | 9.2 | 77.1 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 72.0 | 69.0 | 74.6 | 70.7 |
| Other manufactures | 13.8 | 146.0 | 139.7 | 129.2 | 118.1 | 108.3 | 107.3 | 112.0 |
| Logging | .4 | 37.5 | 21.4 | 72.4 | 78.3 | 31.0 | 11.0 | 7.1 |
| Mining | 8.2 | 126.7 | 121.4 | 120.7 | 121.4 | 124.8 | 123.2 | 114.0 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 93.6 | 98.2 | 94.7 | 93.6 | 90.2 | 97.3 | 109.9 |
| Transportation | 19.0 | 94.2 | 97.8 | 94.3 | 91.2 | 86.7 | 91.1 | 104.4 |
| Construction | 18.3 | 105.4 | 123.2 | 140.4 | 94.5 | 104.6 | 78.3 | 253.9 |
| Services | 3.2 | 105.8 | 113.0 | 97.3 | 91.3 | 88.6 | 90.5 | 102.8 |
| Trade | 18.3 | 118.2 | 115.6 | 108.4 | 107.1 | 102.3 | 105.3 | 109.9 |
| Prairies -All Industries | 100.0 | 106.0 | 108.6 | 108.1 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 91.6 | 128.2 |
| <u>British Columbia</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 40.9 | 107.5 | 112.6 | 99.2 | 89.1 | 79.5 | 70.7 | 79.5 |
| Lumber products | 13.7 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 80.6 | 66.7 | 56.9 | 43.3 | 51.3 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.7 | 116.2 | 114.6 | 104.3 | 103.0 | 91.1 | 85.8 | 101.5 |
| Textile products | 1.3 | 126.3 | 127.0 | 112.1 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 88.0 | 106.4 |
| Iron and steel | 3.2 | 75.7 | 74.5 | 73.7 | 64.8 | 59.8 | 63.3 | 73.8 |
| Other manufactures | 17.0 | 129.4 | 144.6 | 125.4 | 116.5 | 106.3 | 97.8 | 103.8 |
| Logging | 7.8 | 95.9 | 94.3 | 85.5 | 62.5 | 57.6 | 33.7 | 31.1 |
| Mining | 9.2 | 101.9 | 100.6 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 72.8 | 71.9 | 77.7 |
| Communications | 3.3 | 105.4 | 110.6 | 99.6 | 95.5 | 95.1 | 97.0 | 115.6 |
| Transportation | 12.8 | 98.3 | 96.6 | 91.3 | 89.5 | 88.3 | 90.1 | 98.7 |
| Construction | 12.0 | 96.8 | 105.0 | 128.7 | 124.1 | 101.0 | 96.4 | 204.6 |
| Services | 3.3 | 105.6 | 106.5 | 100.1 | 95.3 | 91.3 | 85.9 | 102.4 |
| Trade | 10.7 | 133.5 | 131.7 | 122.2 | 116.2 | 106.3 | 105.5 | 116.0 |
| B.C. -All Industries | 100.0 | 105.4 | 108.1 | 101.8 | 94.1 | 84.0 | 77.8 | 98.9 |

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 for the date under review.

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

| Cities and Industries | 1/Relative Weight | Nov. 1 1936 | Oct. 1 1936 | Nov. 1 1935 | Nov. 1 1934 | Nov. 1 1933 | Nov. 1 1932 | Nov. 1 1931 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing | 65.3 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 94.1 | 88.1 | 83.4 | 79.9 | 88.8 |
| Plant products - edible | 4.7 | 119.4 | 120.3 | 117.2 | 113.2 | 109.8 | 113.0 | 112.1 |
| Pulp and paper(chiefly printing) | 4.8 | 106.3 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 100.8 | 98.2 | 102.3 | 104.0 |
| Textiles | 15.7 | 109.6 | 112.0 | 102.4 | 96.6 | 89.3 | 86.5 | 86.0 |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 4.6 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 114.8 | 105.8 | 115.3 | 112.0 | 107.3 |
| Iron and steel | 13.3 | 75.0 | 75.6 | 73.2 | 65.7 | 59.8 | 45.8 | 54.9 |
| Other manufactures | 22.2 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 95.0 | 90.2 | 84.2 | 85.9 | 101.3 |
| Communications | 2.6 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 62.0 | 64.5 | 67.9 | 77.5 | 86.4 |
| Transportation | 10.4 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 93.3 | 99.9 | 109.7 |
| Construction | 5.1 | 45.6 | 49.2 | 50.4 | 50.2 | 71.9 | 68.3 | 96.9 |
| Trade | 12.9 | 129.4 | 128.2 | 124.6 | 119.6 | 122.4 | 121.5 | 128.7 |
| Montreal- All Industries | 100.0 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 91.7 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 84.8 | 95.4 |
| <u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing | 61.6 | 99.2 | 100.9 | 97.0 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 96.9 | 124.4 |
| Leather products | 19.9 | 102.4 | 108.6 | 102.6 | 98.4 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 116.3 |
| Other manufactures | 41.7 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 94.4 | 89.9 | 89.3 | 94.6 | 113.4 |
| Transportation | 13.0 | 92.5 | 94.1 | 102.8 | 109.5 | 104.7 | 112.6 | 129.4 |
| Construction | 7.1 | 81.8 | 79.5 | 143.2 | 106.7 | 91.9 | 83.0 | 164.4 |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 97.1 | 98.1 | 100.5 | 96.5 | 94.7 | 98.5 | 120.0 |
| <u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing | 63.4 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 88.1 | 87.3 | 98.0 |
| Plant products - edible | 5.7 | 118.1 | 124.0 | 111.9 | 112.1 | 104.0 | 105.0 | 114.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 9.1 | 123.1 | 120.5 | 118.2 | 112.0 | 105.4 | 107.3 | 110.1 |
| Textiles | 11.6 | 94.6 | 95.5 | 93.1 | 91.3 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 92.1 |
| Iron and steel | 9.4 | 85.3 | 83.4 | 79.7 | 67.3 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 71.0 |
| Other manufactures | 27.6 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 105.2 | 98.6 | 92.3 | 90.3 | 104.3 |
| Communications | 2.6 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 66.9 | 70.3 | 80.7 | 88.7 |
| Transportation | 5.8 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 89.7 | 87.8 | 91.4 | 97.9 | 124.3 |
| Construction | 2.9 | 66.3 | 65.4 | 67.3 | 61.7 | 52.0 | 69.4 | 109.2 |
| Trade | 20.7 | 130.7 | 127.9 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 116.3 | 115.6 | 127.2 |
| Toronto - All Industries | 100.0 | 105.9 | 105.5 | 101.7 | 97.2 | 91.5 | 92.5 | 105.6 |
| <u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing | 45.7 | 95.3 | 97.1 | 87.9 | 88.7 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 99.5 |
| Lumber products | 3.8 | 46.7 | 61.7 | 48.1 | 58.9 | 43.4 | 46.3 | 67.8 |
| Pulp and paper | 15.3 | 90.6 | 89.4 | 79.4 | 87.4 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 91.8 |
| Other manufactures | 26.6 | 116.1 | 115.4 | 108.8 | 100.6 | 98.5 | 100.7 | 119.8 |
| Construction | 14.8 | 148.3 | 159.2 | 154.4 | 134.5 | 120.9 | 88.4 | 201.9 |
| Trade | 18.7 | 137.0 | 131.8 | 120.5 | 112.9 | 108.3 | 110.2 | 119.5 |
| Ottawa - All Industries | 100.0 | 108.8 | 110.9 | 104.0 | 98.6 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 118.6 |
| <u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing | 82.2 | 99.3 | 96.8 | 100.7 | 84.3 | 77.2 | 73.9 | 85.8 |
| Textiles | 18.2 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 88.8 | 86.9 | 87.7 | 81.3 | 83.4 |
| Electrical apparatus | 10.4 | 109.5 | 111.1 | 119.7 | 87.8 | 76.2 | 93.0 | 112.6 |
| Iron and steel | 28.1 | 90.1 | 86.8 | 94.7 | 71.3 | 59.7 | 50.4 | 63.6 |
| Other manufactures | 24.5 | 114.7 | 111.1 | 112.1 | 99.8 | 93.9 | 94.8 | 109.0 |
| Construction | 2.5 | 50.7 | 45.9 | 59.3 | 44.5 | 52.1 | 65.2 | 217.5 |
| Trade | 8.7 | 131.5 | 128.7 | 126.4 | 118.1 | 100.6 | 102.9 | 112.6 |
| Hamilton - All Industries | 100.0 | 100.4 | 98.0 | 101.4 | 86.3 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 96.3 |
| <u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing | 83.0 | 134.6 | 127.9 | 121.9 | 75.9 | 77.8 | 58.7 | 61.8 |
| Iron and steel | 65.0 | 133.9 | 121.9 | 122.4 | 64.6 | 66.4 | 47.0 | 48.5 |
| Other manufactures | 18.0 | 137.1 | 150.0 | 120.1 | 117.4 | 125.1 | 106.4 | 114.5 |
| Construction | 1.8 | 33.1 | 34.9 | 53.3 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 18.5 | 45.2 |
| Windsor - All Industries | 100.0 | 126.1 | 120.3 | 115.4 | 76.1 | 76.7 | 62.5 | 67.7 |
| <u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing | 49.4 | 100.7 | 98.6 | 96.0 | 90.2 | 85.7 | 87.0 | 95.9 |
| Animal products - edible | 6.5 | 146.2 | 130.5 | 132.0 | 123.8 | 114.8 | 111.0 | 104.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.3 | 99.1 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 98.8 | 93.7 |
| Textiles | 6.6 | 152.7 | 147.1 | 131.7 | 123.2 | 116.7 | 113.4 | 109.9 |
| Iron and steel | 17.3 | 76.1 | 75.5 | 75.3 | 70.2 | 67.1 | 71.2 | 69.1 |
| Other manufactures | 13.7 | 111.9 | 113.6 | 108.9 | 102.1 | 96.4 | 96.1 | 100.3 |
| Transportation | 9.7 | 78.9 | 83.7 | 76.6 | 73.8 | 71.0 | 73.8 | 87.5 |
| Construction | 2.4 | 35.9 | 58.2 | 65.6 | 42.5 | 24.1 | 30.2 | 54.9 |
| Trade | 30.1 | 102.6 | 100.2 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 90.0 | 94.2 | 97.9 |
| Winnipeg - All Industries | 100.0 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 91.4 | 86.4 | 81.5 | 84.3 | 93.5 |
| <u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing | 39.6 | 110.7 | 114.6 | 102.0 | 85.5 | 82.2 | 81.8 | 90.4 |
| Lumber products | 10.0 | 89.1 | 87.4 | 76.6 | 51.8 | 49.1 | 46.3 | 56.5 |
| Other manufactures | 29.6 | 120.6 | 126.9 | 113.6 | 101.1 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 107.5 |
| Communications | 7.0 | 102.9 | 108.3 | 98.8 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 96.7 | 107.7 |
| Transportation | 18.7 | 109.3 | 104.1 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 94.1 | 98.9 | 103.1 |
| Construction | 5.9 | 52.9 | 65.8 | 70.8 | 38.5 | 44.3 | 62.0 | 110.3 |
| Services | 6.0 | 104.6 | 104.0 | 102.2 | 97.1 | 90.9 | 83.9 | 99.4 |
| Trade | 22.6 | 134.3 | 133.0 | 124.6 | 117.9 | 105.8 | 104.9 | 117.6 |
| Vancouver - All Industries | 100.0 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 101.3 | 89.0 | 85.1 | 87.9 | 101.9 |

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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