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CANADA

DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JUNE

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.

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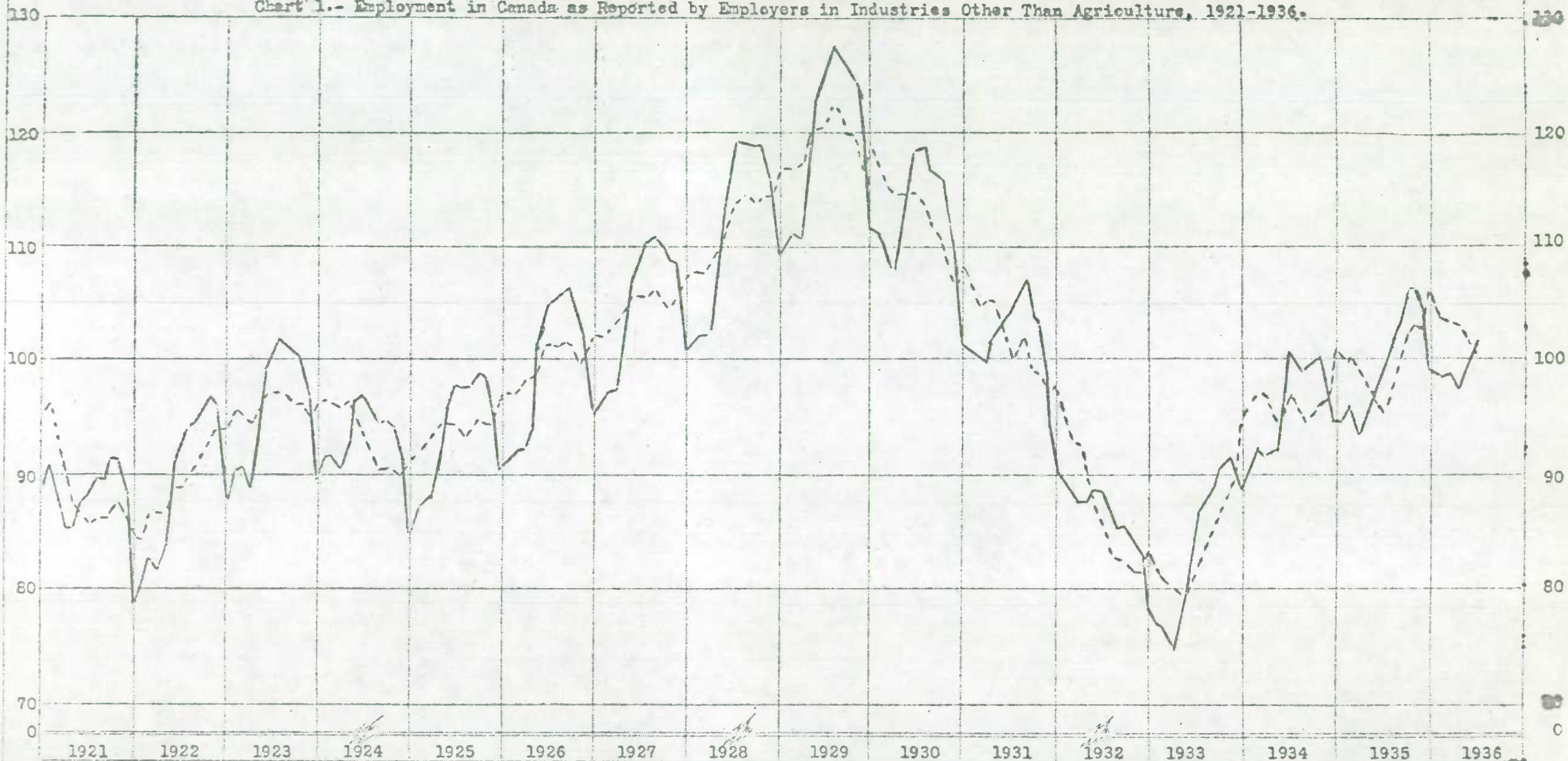
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OTTAWA

1936

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Chart 1.- 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 June 27, 1936.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,690 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 940,218 at May 1 to 963,513 at the beginning of June, or by 23,295 persons. The index at the latest date stood at 102.0, as compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, and 97.6 at June 1, 1935. At the same date in the fourteen preceding years, the index (average 1926 = 100) was as follows: 1934, 96.6; 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 increase at June 1, 1936, was substantial, and exceeded the gain noted at the same date of last year, it was smaller than the average advance indicated between May and June in the experience of the years since 1920. The index after adjustment for seasonal variation therefore declined, falling from 102.4 at May 1 to 100.5 at the latest date.

Improvement was reported in manufacturing, particularly in the food and lumber divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, building construction was not so active. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

For June 1, 1935, statements had been received from 9,270 employers of 915,792 persons, compared with 893,088 in the preceding month. The index, at 97.6, was then 4.4 points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in four of the five economic areas, while in the Maritime Provinces the general situation was unchanged; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

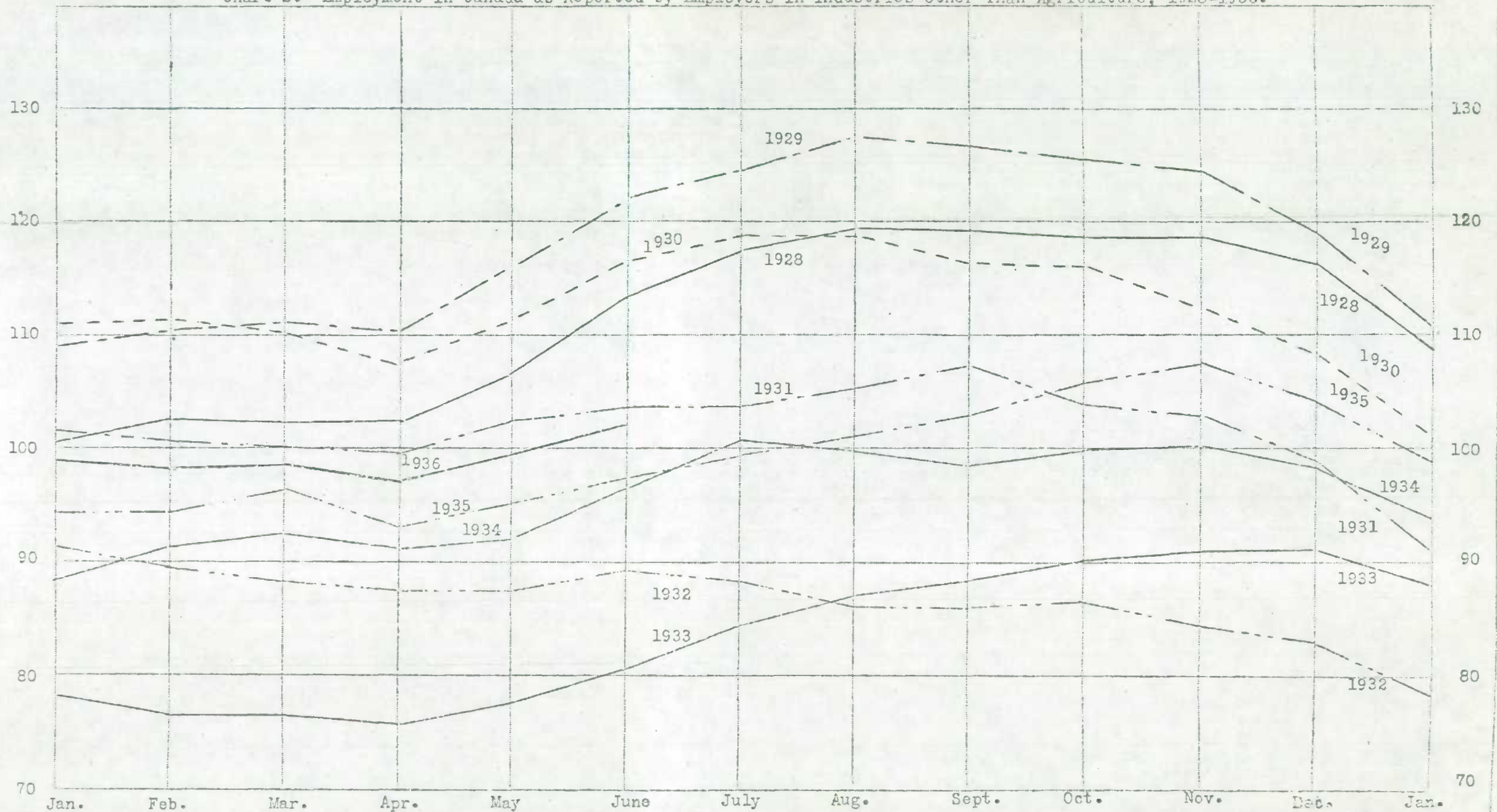
Maritime Provinces.- No general change in employment occurred in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 689 employers with a combined working force of 74,124 persons, as compared with 74,068 at May 1. Manufacturing registered moderately heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions, while iron and steel and some other branches released employees. Construction, trade and mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. The 661 firms reporting for June 1, 1935, had employed 72,427 workers, compared with 69,437 at the beginning of May of last year; however, the index then was lower by nearly two points than at the latest date, when it stood at 103.4.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded substantial increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also important gains in logging, mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while textile and leather establishments showed a falling-off in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 2,280 firms employing 276,235 workers at June 1, 1936, or 9,541 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,209, had reported 257,837 employees, as compared with 246,672 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction, services and trade at June 1, 1936, while manufacturing as a whole and building and highway construction released help. Within the group of factory employment, the lumber and food divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical



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



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





apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses in the last-named being substantial. The payrolls of the 4,260 co-operating establishments aggregated 402,874 employees at the latest date; as compared with 398,053 at May 1, this was an increase of 4,821 persons. The general index of employment stood at 104.7 at June 1, as compared with 103.4 at May 1, 1936, and 101.6 at the beginning of June in 1935, when a small reduction had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 388,720 persons was reported by the 4,024 firms then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker. The 1,420 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,547 persons, as against 117,081 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1935, and the index then was lower by between five and six points. The 1,337 employers furnishing returns at June 1, 1935, had reported 116,247 workers, compared with 110,869 at May 1.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 86,953 was reported by the 1,041 co-operating firms, who had 84,322 employees at the beginning of May. Although this increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, it was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index of employment then, however, was lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 102.2. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion at the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, railway construction and trade showed heightened activity, but building and highway construction were slacker. For June 1, 1935, statements were received from 969 employers of 80,561 persons.

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, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while declines were noted in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in all these centres, except Windsor, was in greater volume than at the same date of last year.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,323 co-operating firms employed 140,577 persons, an increase of 1,389 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products reported increases and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand, transportation was slacker. The index, at 93.7, was several points higher than in June, 1935, when a similar gain had been recorded.

Quebec.- On the whole, there was an increase in Quebec City, chiefly in transportation and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 169 establishments having 12,865 workers, as against 12,758 in the preceding month. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was one point lower.

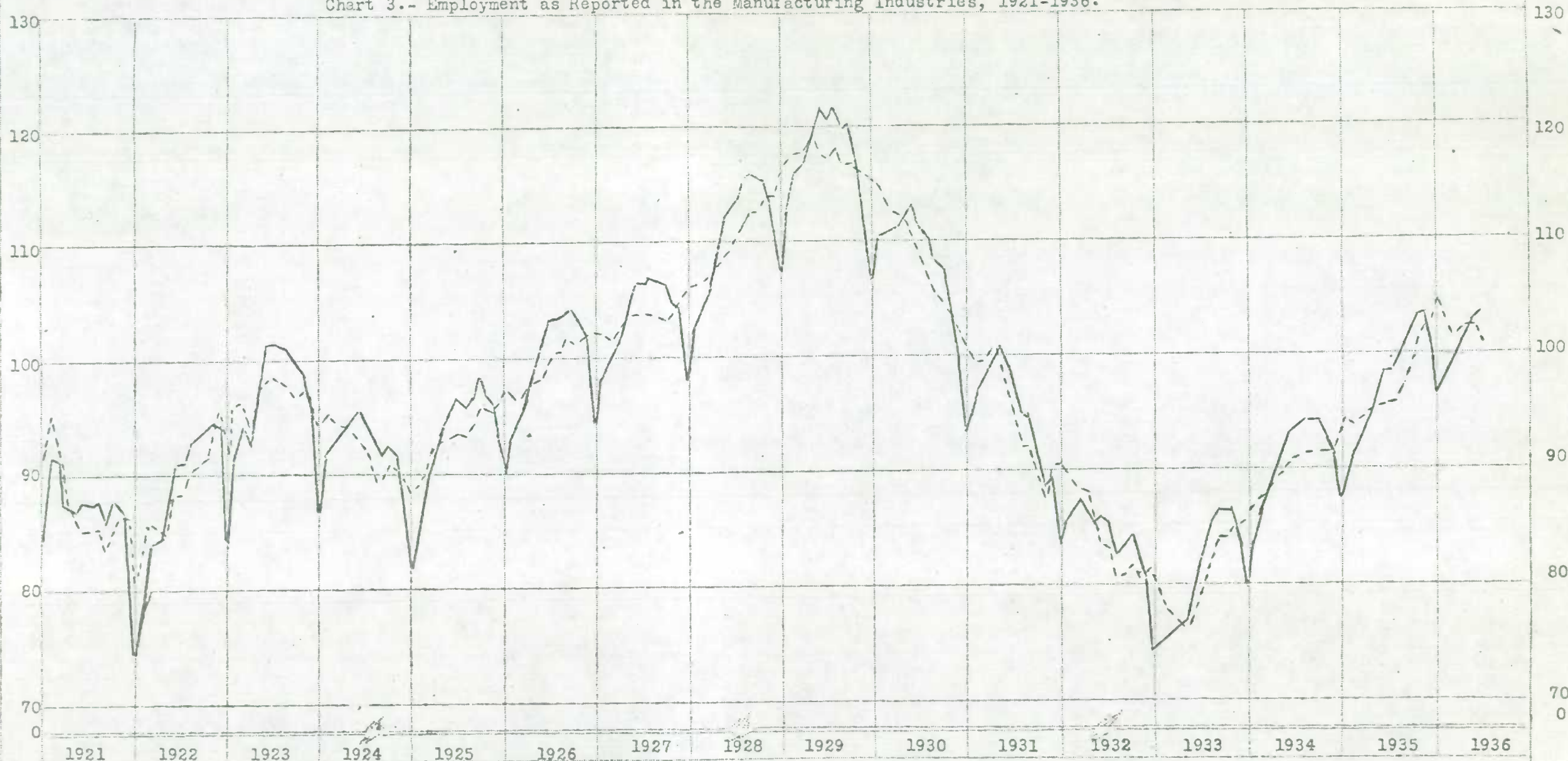
Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,459 employers in Toronto with 124,173 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,054 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other industries. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1935, when the indicated expansion had been on rather a larger scale.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while transportation and trade also showed improvement. The gain was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then a few points lower. A combined working force of 14,137 employees was recorded at June 1, 1936, by the 184 co-operating firms, who had had 14,043 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- A decrease was noted in Hamilton, where 275 employers reported 31,345 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,516 at the beginning of May. This decline compared unfavourably with the advance recorded at June 1, 1935, but the index was then lower. Moderate increases took place in trade and construction, but



Chart 3.- Employment as Reported 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.



manufacturing was slack, particularly in the iron and steel division.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal decrease at June 1, for which data were received from 170 firms with 16,742 employees, or 1,763 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 at June 1, 1935; employment was then in practically the same volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 39,071 persons was indicated by the 475 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 37,543 employees at May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was rather lower. Most of the gain recorded at the date under review was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 427 employers with 35,291 workers in their employ, as compared with 32,635 at May 1. A rather greater increase had been indicated at June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower by over seven points.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year; the gain, however, was smaller than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. Statements were tabulated from 5,736 manufacturers employing 522,055 operatives, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 102.7 at May 1 to 103.4 at the latest date; except for the Nov. 1 index of 103.5, this was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930, being five points higher than at June 1, 1935. Since the increase from May 1 to June 1 of the present year was less than average, the seasonally-corrected index showed a decline, falling from 102.2 in the preceding month, to 100.6 at the latest date.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6; 1927, 106.9; 1926, 101.6; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 95.7; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1936, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1935, shows that the 5,523 co-operating manufacturers had employed 494,194 persons, as compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. General improvement had then been noted.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps increased to some extent. Returns were received from 311 firms employing 26,637 workers, or 1,487 more than in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at June 1, 1935, but the index, at 96.0, was then slightly higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 94.1.

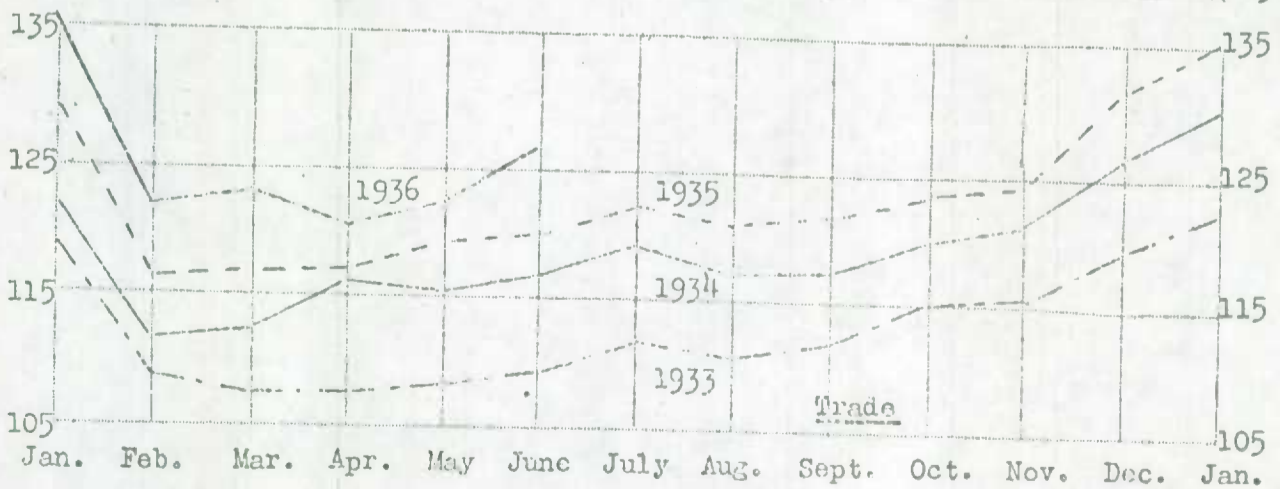
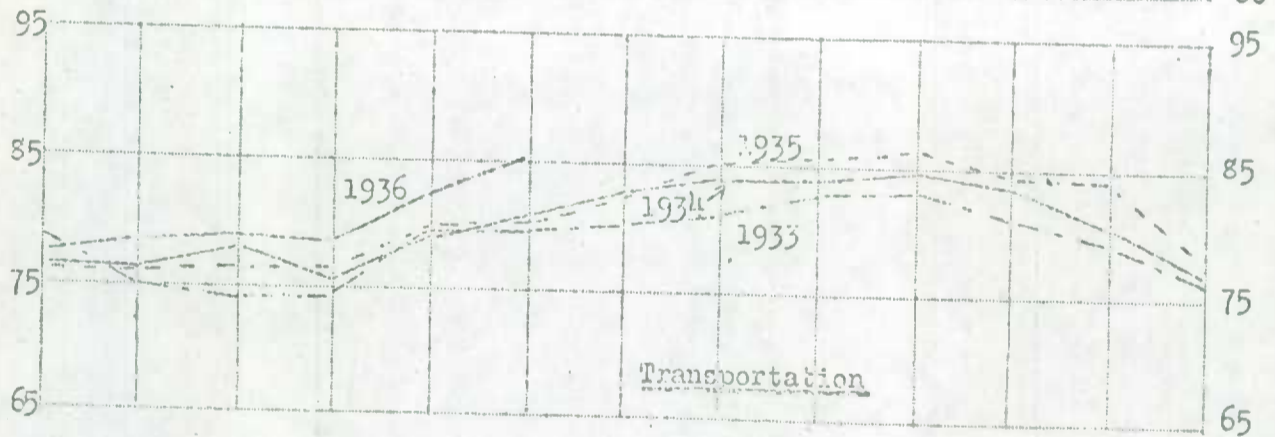
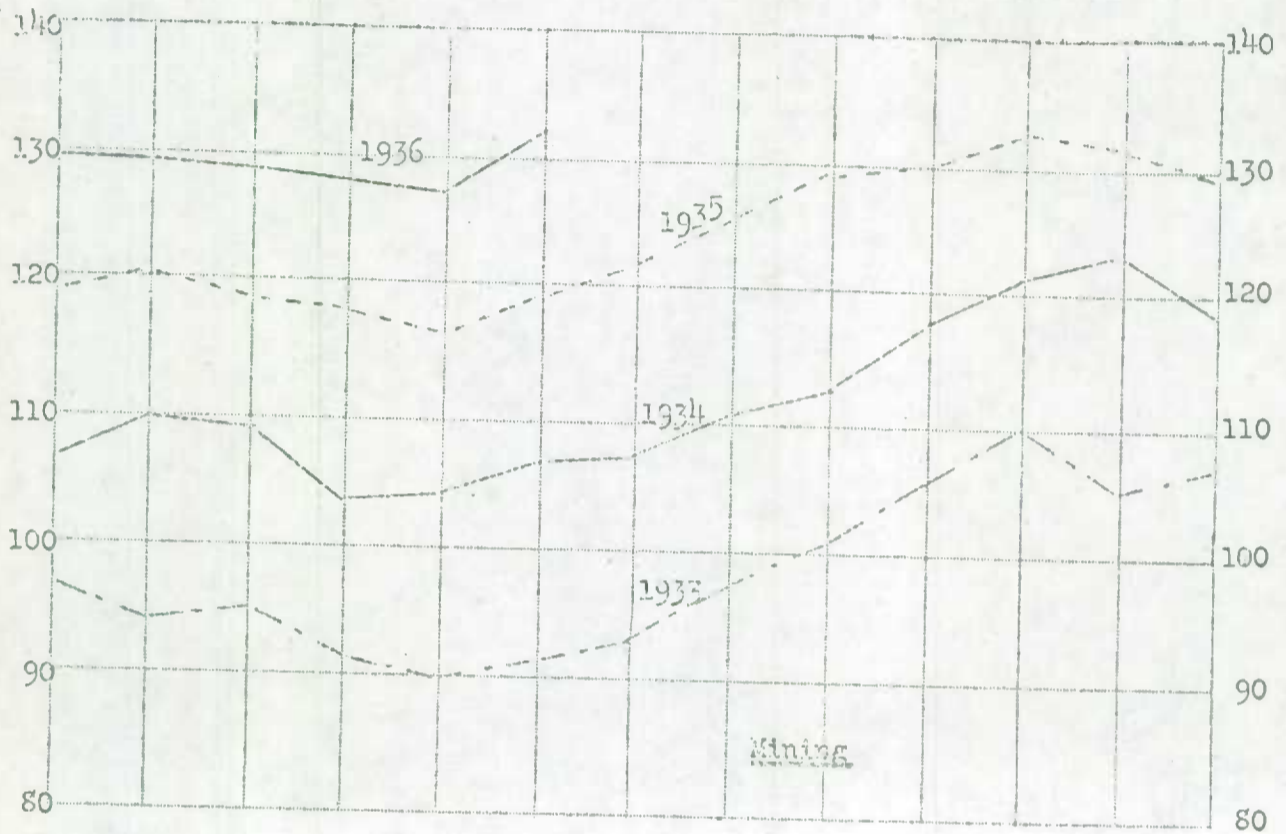
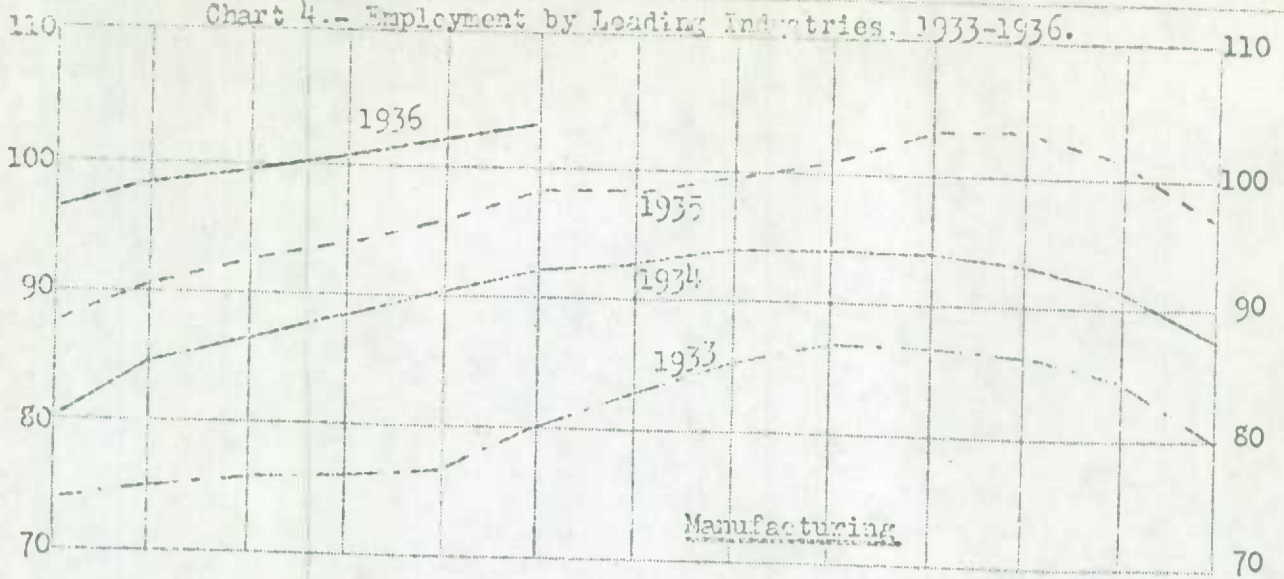
Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while little general change occurred in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 366, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 60,853, as against 58,674 in their last return. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been noted at the same date in 1935; employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies and branches in the communications group reported 21,180 workers, or 418 more than at May 1. Employment was very slightly brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a similar increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 435 employers in this group with 102,729 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 99,599 at May 1. The increase compared favourably with the decline



Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.







indicated in transportation at June 1, 1935, when the index was 5.5 points lower than at the date under review, viz., 85.4.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but building in most provinces was slacker. One thousand and sixty employers reported a staff of 102,175 persons, as compared with 93,139 in the preceding month. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was rather smaller than at June 1, 1935.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 467 firms employing 26,758 persons, as compared with 26,197 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1935, when the indicated gains were on a similar scale.

Trade.- Marked improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade, the increase in personnel considerably exceeding the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,230 co-operating establishments reported 101,126 employees, or 3,108 more than in their last return. Much smaller advances had been shown June 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower. Most of the increase at the date under review took place in retail stores.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at April 27, 1936, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.8 at April 27, 1936, as compared with 14.4 at March 25, 1936, while at April 15, 1935, the percentage was 15.6. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed declined by 126,188 in the period from April 27 to May 25. There were approximately 10,831,000 insured persons in employment in Great Britain at May 25, an increase of 120,000 over the month.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

An increase in employment and payrolls during May in contrast to usual seasonal trends was reported by the United States Department of Labor, which stated that 38,000 workers were returned to employment last month. The press report said such an increase for May had not been registered since the boom May months of 1922 and 1923. Usually employment and payrolls fall off in that month, reflecting the summer decline in business.

The Department reported that during May there were 650,000 more workers employed than in May, 1935, and that there was a weekly payroll increase of \$36,000,000 over May of last year. The figures were based on reports from 135,000 manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Factory employment during May continued the up-swing such as has been reported monthly since January.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York showed a slight, contra-seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Seasonal curtailment in the clothing industries was more than offset by gains in the metal and machinery and other industries. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 77.6; this was 5.3 p.c. higher than in May, 1935.

Illinois.- According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,574 employers throughout the state, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment between April 15 and May 15, improvement being noted in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 78.5 in May, 1936, as compared with 74.0 in the same month of last year.



Wisconsin. The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 89.3 in April, as compared with 88.7 in March, 1936, and 85.1 in April, 1935, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in leather, printing and publishing and some other industries, while metal, food and some other factories were busier.



TABLE 1.- 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>
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
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	83.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	83.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	81.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	83.8
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	83.4
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	83.8
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	103.1	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1936.

100.0                      7.7                      28.7                      41.8                      12.8                      9.0

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	122.3	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	98.3	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
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	97.7	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

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

14.6      1.3      12.9      1.5      3.3      1.7      4.1      3.5

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).

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	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	103.0	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
June 1, 1932	39.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
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	94.5	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	83.1	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	133.5	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1936

100.0    54.2    2.7    6.3    2.2    10.7    10.6    2.8    10.5

Notes: 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 firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1925=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
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	54.2	103.4	102.7	98.4	93.2	80.0	86.0	89.4
Animal products - edible	2.6	127.2	115.9	120.6	115.8	110.4	106.3	112.3
Fur and products	.2	97.2	91.4	99.0	86.5	87.1	86.0	102.9
Leather and products	2.3	109.5	112.7	108.1	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2
Boots and shoes	1.6	110.9	116.5	112.0	105.9	100.1	98.3	99.2
Lumber and products	4.4	81.1	73.2	75.6	71.1	56.4	64.2	84.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.7	64.7	68.1	61.9	45.8	51.3	72.1
Furniture	.7	80.4	76.6	72.4	73.1	66.5	77.4	101.8
Other lumber products	1.1	102.2	97.6	101.6	98.2	81.4	93.3	106.8
Musical instruments	.1	36.5	36.6	27.4	30.4	22.9	31.3	53.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.4	102.2	98.9	98.3	93.5	98.9	102.2
Pulp and paper products	6.3	100.6	99.2	96.7	93.6	85.7	88.3	97.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	91.4	88.8	86.7	84.5	72.6	72.8	86.9
Paper products	1.0	117.8	119.1	109.7	105.7	97.1	99.1	100.5
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.7	106.0	105.5	101.7	99.4	105.3	110.4
Rubber products	1.3	96.5	96.0	91.3	96.3	76.2	86.4	96.8
Textile products	10.4	116.4	118.6	112.4	109.8	93.6	98.9	101.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	128.5	132.6	127.3	125.6	102.4	107.0	102.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.0	92.0	90.3	91.0	74.1	80.4	81.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	136.8	140.6	127.6	125.8	107.4	108.5	98.7
Silk and silk goods	1.0	513.2	527.9	512.7	491.8	367.3	374.6	314.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	121.2	123.8	117.9	118.4	101.3	108.6	107.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	106.8	108.8	101.0	94.2	84.6	91.9	100.0
Other textile products	1.1	102.0	99.0	94.3	96.7	79.2	81.0	90.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	110.6	120.8	115.5	107.0	102.5	112.4	115.1
Tobacco	1.0	92.7	108.3	104.1	99.7	98.2	107.1	105.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.6	136.8	139.0	130.1	116.6	107.9	119.7	128.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	138.1	139.5	118.8	121.4	100.2	78.8	107.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	141.9	140.1	131.0	123.5	111.1	114.1	119.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	86.0	79.7	77.9	73.5	51.9	83.1	111.3
Electric light and Power	1.5	113.7	113.6	111.0	107.9	112.1	117.4	124.2
Electrical apparatus	1.4	123.3	117.3	108.1	103.5	84.0	109.9	134.7
Iron and steel products	12.4	90.9	94.1	86.2	77.1	61.7	69.4	92.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	104.3	115.2	104.0	92.2	53.4	58.8	97.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	102.7	100.9	90.1	78.9	62.8	78.6	98.1
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	67.4	61.8	47.0	33.5	27.4	36.4
Land vehicles	5.7	90.8	94.9	86.9	78.8	68.4	73.8	94.3
Automobiles and parts	2.1	139.0	154.1	145.8	117.7	75.0	86.3	99.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	61.7	63.1	64.2	61.0	50.6	65.4	87.5
Heating appliances	.5	108.3	107.0	97.4	83.1	70.0	76.5	103.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	86.2	84.1	76.0	63.8	46.4	66.0	125.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	95.5	100.6	92.9	79.7	61.2	74.3	90.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	88.8	89.9	83.7	79.1	63.4	75.3	92.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	130.1	126.8	121.3	111.0	81.0	78.4	116.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	137.6	133.1	134.6	134.5	121.9	123.3	127.0
Miscellaneous	6.6	127.9	124.7	123.5	112.5	97.8	97.5	108.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.7	94.1	88.6	96.0	75.0	40.7	37.9	53.3
<b>MINING</b>	6.3	132.1	127.4	119.2	106.2	91.4	96.8	105.3
Coal	2.3	83.9	84.3	83.2	79.7	78.2	86.5	92.2
Metallic ores	3.2	252.6	243.9	216.7	175.2	135.9	133.0	139.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	109.5	93.1	92.8	91.3	65.3	74.4	97.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.2	80.0	78.4	79.2	78.0	83.2	94.1	104.7
Telegraphs	.5	89.5	86.3	89.4	85.5	81.7	98.0	106.2
Telephones	1.7	77.5	76.3	76.5	76.1	83.6	93.1	104.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	10.7	85.4	82.8	79.9	80.3	79.0	85.5	98.6
Street railways and cartage	2.7	115.8	114.8	111.3	110.4	113.4	113.1	121.0
Steam railways	6.2	74.5	72.3	70.4	71.4	67.8	77.1	92.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	95.8	89.5	83.6	83.6	89.1	91.4	101.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.6	87.0	79.4	89.5	116.7	67.8	92.9	121.8
Building	2.2	52.0	55.6	54.0	47.8	33.8	62.9	113.8
Highway	5.0	129.8	124.0	146.1	242.8	106.7	147.7	159.7
Railway	3.4	82.7	62.1	72.9	69.5	66.3	74.0	97.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.8	123.0	120.4	118.5	115.4	106.2	116.8	125.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	114.7	111.8	113.5	113.1	100.6	111.1	125.5
Professional	.2	129.3	130.0	125.5	119.0	118.6	129.4	125.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	135.3	132.3	125.1	118.2	111.5	121.9	126.6
<b>TRADE</b>	10.5	127.1	123.3	119.9	116.5	109.1	116.1	124.0
Retail	7.7	134.5	129.7	126.2	123.0	114.9	122.1	130.9
Wholesale	2.8	110.0	108.8	105.5	101.4	96.0	102.4	108.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	102.0	99.5	97.6	96.6	80.7	89.1	103.6

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 1936	May 1 1935	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	37.2	103.3	102.9	102.2	101.2	79.3	84.5	99.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.3	92.3	82.4	90.8	87.0	46.2	57.8	70.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	146.3	152.4	147.8	149.9	125.7	132.3	137.9
Textile products	4.2	83.6	87.4	82.5	88.0	74.3	78.6	84.3
Iron and steel	11.2	109.5	108.4	104.8	95.0	66.6	61.7	98.2
Other manufactures	11.3	106.8	98.9	99.6	105.5	97.7	110.6	109.8
Logging	2.8	95.2	101.9	106.2	123.7	52.0	43.6	58.0
Mining	21.3	105.0	102.9	105.1	95.4	91.5	101.7	107.3
Communications	2.5	86.6	83.3	83.2	81.8	82.1	94.3	115.1
Transportation	9.6	61.0	85.0	60.3	60.2	75.3	84.7	83.1
Construction	17.3	147.5	123.8	137.6	131.1	83.7	141.2	144.5
Services	1.8	164.8	158.8	162.6	153.6	144.9	167.1	187.2
Trade	7.5	113.6	114.5	112.0	111.0	99.5	108.1	123.5
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.4	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8	96.4	105.2
<u>Quebec</u> -All Manufacturing	61.1	103.7	102.6	97.9	94.4	82.1	88.9	103.0
Lumber products	3.5	89.1	77.0	83.5	80.8	56.4	73.4	95.8
Pulp and paper	8.1	96.1	92.5	90.3	87.9	79.7	78.6	91.7
Textile products	17.6	124.2	126.4	119.2	116.0	94.6	102.1	102.8
Iron and steel	10.0	82.9	83.6	73.0	68.5	59.5	69.5	97.0
Other manufactures	21.9	107.5	106.2	103.4	100.1	91.0	98.4	112.7
Logging	4.2	138.6	130.8	136.1	100.5	52.1	52.2	73.4
Mining	2.9	177.3	156.1	137.8	131.9	96.5	92.4	101.3
Communications	1.7	70.3	70.2	70.7	71.1	79.9	91.7	100.3
Transportation	10.8	89.1	85.0	83.5	86.2	79.8	85.5	93.2
Construction	8.8	63.8	53.2	60.2	60.1	52.1	73.9	111.9
Services	2.4	108.0	104.9	102.9	98.8	97.0	102.4	109.1
Trade	8.1	135.4	132.7	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2	132.8
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	99.8	96.4	93.8	90.9	79.3	87.8	104.3
<u>Ontario</u> -All Manufacturing	63.2	104.0	104.6	99.6	93.6	78.9	85.8	98.2
Lumber products	3.7	69.5	82.2	67.9	67.5	53.5	65.9	89.7
Pulp and paper	6.7	99.7	99.4	97.2	94.4	86.2	91.1	96.8
Textile products	11.0	111.1	113.3	108.3	106.0	94.2	97.6	101.4
Iron and steel	17.1	97.0	101.9	93.2	81.1	59.9	69.4	89.8
Other manufactures	24.7	116.8	115.2	109.9	105.0	91.9	97.5	106.6
Logging	1.5	67.7	53.7	71.8	51.1	26.6	18.4	36.7
Mining	5.3	215.7	209.5	184.1	150.5	119.3	121.6	137.6
Communications	2.1	76.5	74.8	75.9	75.7	81.4	92.0	101.1
Transportation	7.4	82.8	75.6	77.2	78.1	75.4	84.3	101.5
Construction	7.4	83.3	82.9	99.7	190.1	73.4	98.0	129.7
Services	2.9	146.5	144.7	146.1	141.9	125.9	135.0	145.4
Trade	10.2	134.3	130.6	128.7	123.6	115.5	121.8	130.5
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	104.7	103.4	101.6	104.4	81.5	89.9	104.2
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	30.4	101.0	97.4	94.9	89.5	85.7	89.9	101.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	80.9	76.9	84.8	87.1	82.9	81.1	96.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.3	91.5	89.4	85.9	86.3	90.4	101.9
Textile products	2.2	124.1	126.6	114.1	114.2	96.7	103.7	93.9
Iron and steel	10.0	79.7	78.0	76.4	71.0	71.9	74.7	91.3
Other manufactures	13.3	127.4	122.9	118.7	110.6	101.8	108.6	115.0
Logging	1.2	17.1	68.2	73.5	52.3	17.1	22.0	8.5
Mining	6.8	95.3	98.2	87.1	84.9	82.3	83.2	93.8
Communications	2.6	84.7	83.2	86.2	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2
Transportation	20.0	90.7	86.6	84.1	83.6	81.5	84.8	100.4
Construction	17.7	93.7	78.1	89.4	90.0	69.1	83.1	108.3
Services	3.4	104.5	102.8	93.8	95.5	91.5	111.1	119.6
Trade	18.9	113.0	107.7	105.5	101.5	97.5	103.8	111.7
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	97.7	92.7	92.2	89.5	82.7	89.3	103.3
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	39.3	100.3	95.4	93.0	82.4	72.5	71.0	89.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.4	88.1	84.2	75.4	61.0	50.9	52.3	66.1
Pulp and paper	5.5	109.1	108.2	103.4	95.6	89.7	94.5	104.2
Textile products	1.3	125.5	123.6	109.9	97.1	94.2	91.8	107.2
Iron and steel	3.1	71.7	77.3	70.3	66.5	58.4	63.7	86.9
Other manufactures	16.0	118.1	107.1	115.1	106.0	93.6	84.3	111.2
Logging	7.5	90.4	83.9	82.7	66.4	44.5	47.7	58.7
Mining	8.7	94.3	87.6	88.2	80.9	63.8	73.0	76.8
Communications	3.4	104.7	102.0	99.8	94.3	96.0	102.7	116.2
Transportation	13.2	94.3	87.9	87.7	83.3	86.3	92.1	103.0
Construction	14.6	115.7	125.3	118.9	122.4	88.7	125.4	143.9
Services	3.3	103.6	100.1	98.1	95.7	83.1	95.2	106.1
Trade	10.0	123.1	121.7	115.3	106.1	96.2	104.1	114.0
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.2	99.0	96.6	89.1	75.2	83.7	97.9

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.



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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1936	May 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.4	97.2	96.7	90.2	87.8	79.3	87.5	103.7
Plant products - edible	4.5	111.6	114.0	109.6	106.9	103.2	100.5	113.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	103.6	102.8	101.6	99.1	96.8	104.6	108.2
Textiles	15.1	105.0	105.2	98.8	96.1	83.7	81.5	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	105.9	107.5	102.8	102.9	103.1	110.3	112.6
Iron and steel	14.8	82.2	81.9	69.4	66.6	57.3	67.7	95.4
Other manufactures	21.6	98.7	97.2	92.8	90.8	81.5	90.4	109.8
Communications	2.6	61.6	62.0	62.6	63.4	73.8	83.4	89.5
Transportation	10.8	100.1	101.1	93.7	93.1	92.1	98.8	107.1
Construction	4.8	42.6	37.6	38.3	46.0	47.9	84.4	111.9
Trade	12.8	129.1	127.1	120.3	121.0	116.0	123.8	132.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.7	92.7	87.2	86.3	80.6	91.7	107.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.1	98.3	98.7	96.3	98.1	96.1	106.3	122.0
Leather products	20.9	107.0	108.7	103.9	104.2	109.2	114.3	129.8
Other manufactures	40.2	94.2	94.1	92.8	95.3	90.0	102.5	117.7
Transportation	13.4	95.1	89.1	94.5	93.9	100.9	99.8	117.6
Construction	7.9	90.3	91.9	110.5	100.4	104.1	90.3	135.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.8	95.8	95.8	97.9	96.8	105.6	126.7
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.0	98.8	98.2	95.5	90.2	81.6	90.7	102.8
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.0	106.4	102.8	103.0	101.6	106.2	112.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	116.6	117.6	114.3	109.5	103.0	102.2	114.1
Textiles	11.5	89.3	90.1	90.1	87.8	83.0	86.0	99.8
Iron and steel	9.9	81.7	84.5	79.6	67.8	53.6	73.3	91.0
Other manufactures	27.0	104.3	101.0	98.5	93.7	83.7	92.9	103.2
Communications	2.7	64.2	64.3	66.4	68.8	74.6	84.8	91.3
Transportation	6.2	95.6	93.1	89.2	90.6	94.0	100.6	130.3
Construction	2.7	58.7	56.9	63.2	55.9	48.3	88.2	124.1
Trade	20.8	125.3	123.2	120.7	119.4	111.5	118.0	128.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.1	100.2	97.9	93.9	86.5	96.8	110.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.9	95.0	93.5	89.8	90.1	81.1	87.9	104.2
Lumber products	3.7	44.1	39.8	45.6	70.2	40.3	50.3	65.4
Pulp and paper	14.9	87.7	94.0	93.9	87.6	82.7	85.1	103.1
Other manufactures	27.3	118.7	112.6	102.9	99.3	95.0	104.1	122.2
Construction	15.0	143.3	163.9	156.1	143.7	97.1	127.3	215.8
Trade	18.1	135.2	129.9	121.7	111.4	108.3	111.2	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.2	107.7	103.5	102.4	91.1	100.9	123.4
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	80.8	95.9	97.4	91.2	84.5	73.2	74.4	94.2
Textiles	17.7	87.0	89.2	85.4	87.7	77.0	76.9	88.5
Electrical apparatus	10.1	103.4	102.6	93.7	87.5	71.8	93.9	103.3
Iron and steel	28.0	87.0	92.0	82.2	70.2	57.2	52.7	85.4
Other manufactures	25.0	113.9	110.6	108.9	101.6	94.3	96.3	106.1
Construction	2.8	54.1	48.1	62.7	56.1	43.9	177.6	227.2
Trade	8.7	130.6	125.0	121.3	115.6	97.9	106.1	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.1	93.5	86.7	75.6	84.9	103.9
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.2	132.5	149.3	134.7	114.5	79.8	94.2	98.1
Iron and steel	65.8	132.1	154.1	138.6	113.7	72.9	89.8	92.6
Other manufactures	18.4	134.1	131.9	120.4	117.5	107.7	112.6	120.4
Construction	1.7	31.8	36.7	26.7	20.2	25.2	14.5	68.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	123.2	136.1	123.5	107.1	78.9	91.0	99.5
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	50.2	98.2	94.8	93.9	87.4	84.5	87.6	102.9
Animal products - edible	5.7	121.9	118.7	128.1	115.0	103.2	106.8	107.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	96.0	95.2	97.2	104.4	102.4	106.6	100.5
Textiles	6.0	132.6	134.7	118.6	91.0	95.5	100.0	106.1
Iron and steel	19.1	80.8	76.3	75.3	120.0	97.9	104.4	100.5
Other manufactures	14.0	110.4	106.2	106.1	76.7	75.7	79.4	101.8
Transportation	9.7	74.6	72.9	72.1	73.3	71.6	73.4	86.0
Construction	2.9	40.3	29.5	37.6	25.7	21.6	42.2	75.9
Trade	29.6	97.1	92.5	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.9	87.3	87.0	81.9	79.4	85.2	98.8
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.2	106.4	104.4	97.1	86.5	78.6	82.0	98.0
Lumber products	9.2	79.7	78.6	68.7	53.5	50.8	48.7	55.7
Other manufactures	30.0	118.6	116.3	110.2	101.9	91.6	96.6	118.5
Communications	7.4	104.3	102.5	99.4	93.9	94.9	101.5	112.7
Transportation	17.9	101.2	98.8	93.7	90.1	95.8	101.4	105.7
Construction	7.2	63.7	61.0	59.8	36.1	40.2	62.8	120.8
Services	6.1	101.9	99.6	98.0	96.0	80.2	89.5	99.8
Trade	22.1	128.1	127.4	120.4	109.5	98.3	106.2	117.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	103.8	101.9	96.5	86.3	81.9	89.4	106.9

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.

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