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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JULY

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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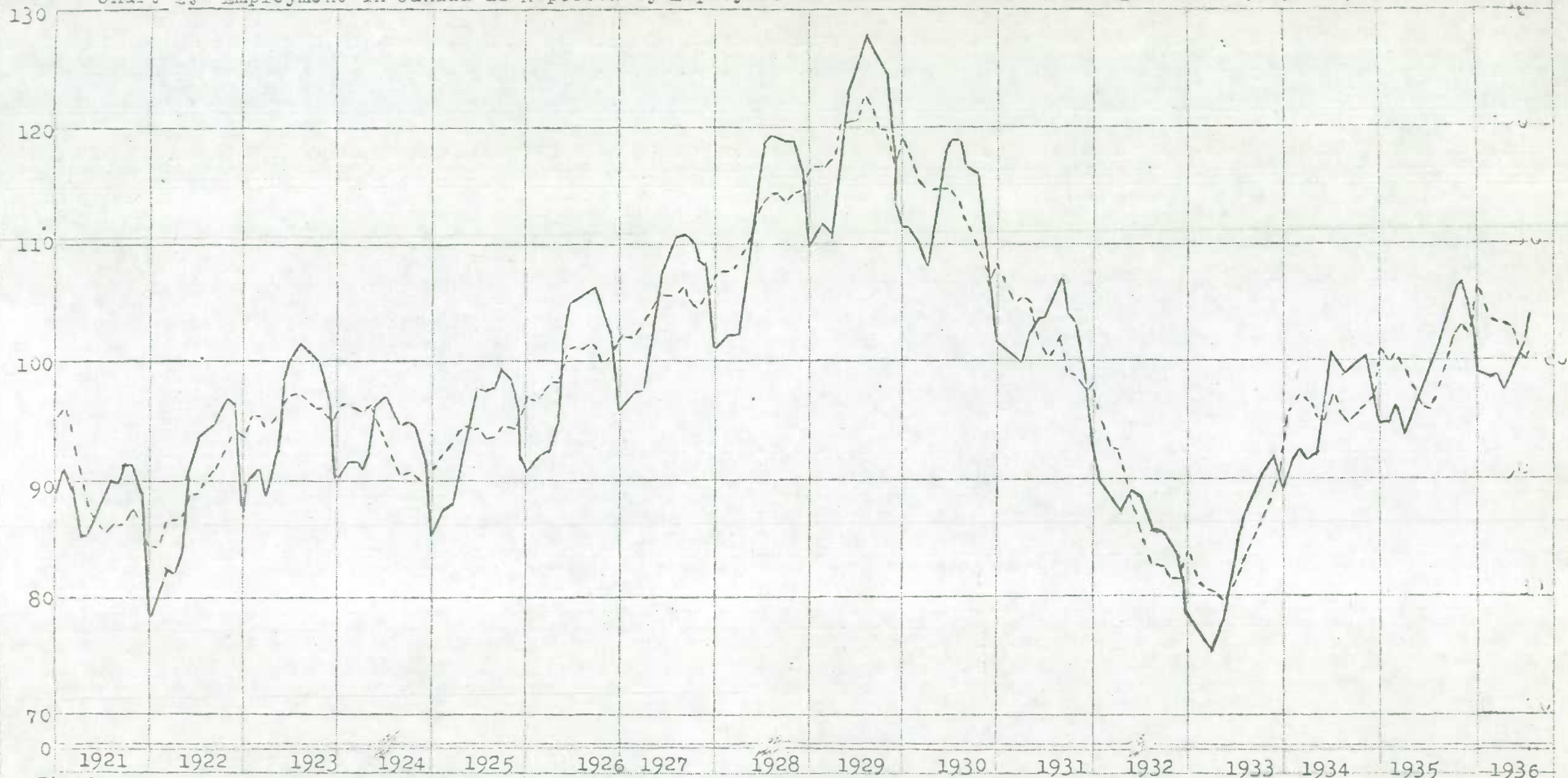
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1936

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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 on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

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

Issued July 30, 1936.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,744 employers, whose staffs aggregated 987,955 persons, as compared with 963,401 in the preceding month. This increase of 24,554 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1935, and was also greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fifteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102.0 at June 1, to 104.6 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year since 1930. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 100.9 at July 1, compared with 100.5 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available are as follows:- 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1935. On the other hand, there was a small seasonal decline in logging, and within the group of factory employment, there were losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. No general change occurred in trade. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

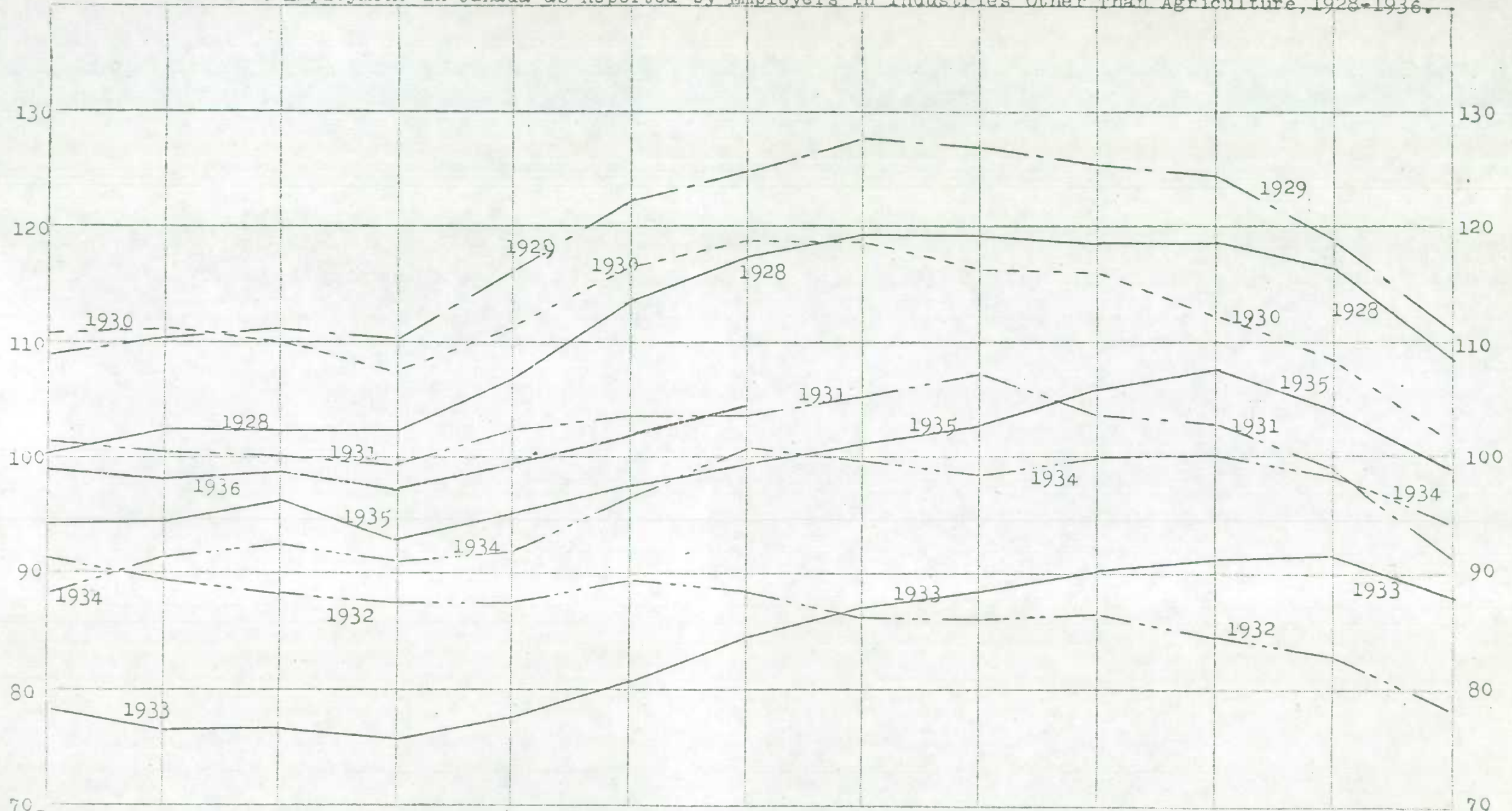
The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,323, and their employees had aggregated 934,262, an increase of approximately 18,500 over their June 1, 1935, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in nearly all the main industrial groups with the exception of logging, which was seasonally dull.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 685 firms employing 80,055 workers, as against 74,141 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 111.7, or five points higher than at the beginning of July in 1935, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance at the latest date was also decidedly greater than the average increase indicated at July 1 in the preceding years since 1920. Highway construction recorded the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, animal food and chemical factories and logging were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. The 659 employers whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1935, had reported 76,030 workers; as already stated, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

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 on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being increases in food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other factories; leather and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, service and construction reported heightened activity; the gains in the last-named took place in the highway and railway divisions, and were considerable. The general advance during the month was larger than that indicated at July 1 in 1935, also exceeding the average increase recorded at that date in the last fifteen years. The forces of the 2,298 co-operating employers aggregated 281,041 persons, compared with 276,117 at June 1, or an addition of 4,924. The index at the latest date was nearly seven points higher than at July 1, 1935, when the 2,244 firms making returns had employed 260,923 persons, or some 3,000 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,296 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 409,031 employees, or 5,143 more than at June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced at July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1935, when the index was 3.5 points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1936, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and non-ferrous metal product factories, logging, transportation, services and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the railway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,100 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1935, had reported 392,961 workers, as compared with 388,753 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance, notably on the railways, but highway construction, services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the food, lumber, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and coal-mining, building and retail trade also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial activity, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,415 employers with an aggregate staff of 129,134 workers at July 1, as against 123,755 in their last return. This gain of 5,378 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July in the last fifteen years. The index, at 101.9 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 96.3 at July 1, 1935, when the 1,348 co-operating firms reported 121,438 employees, as compared with 116,276 at June 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 104.8, or more than five points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 88,694 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,050 firms whose data were received, and who had 36,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier at July 1, 1936, and mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in logging and highway construction. As already stated, the situation was better than at the same date in 1935; the 972 establishments then reporting had employed 82,910 workers, an increase of some 2,400 over their June 1, 1935, staffs.

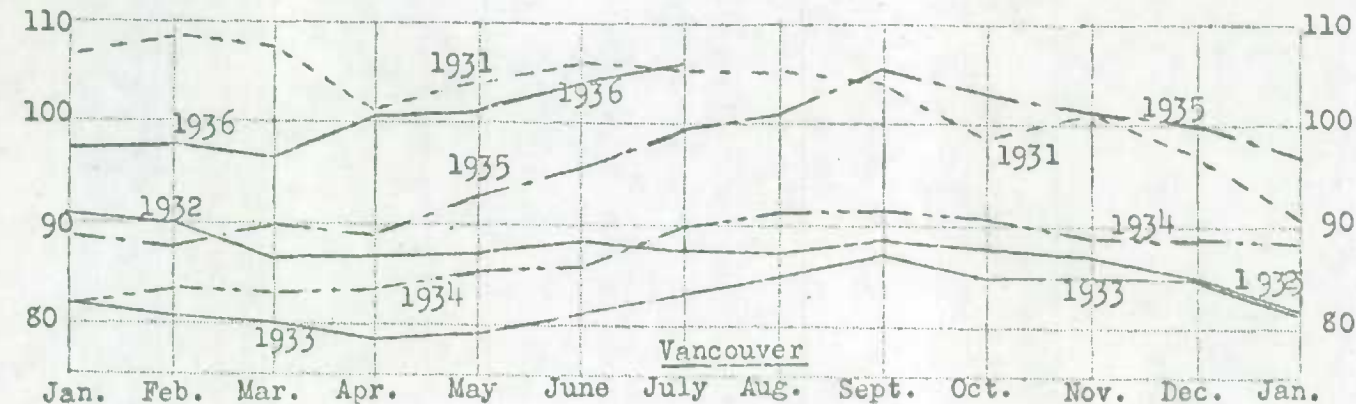
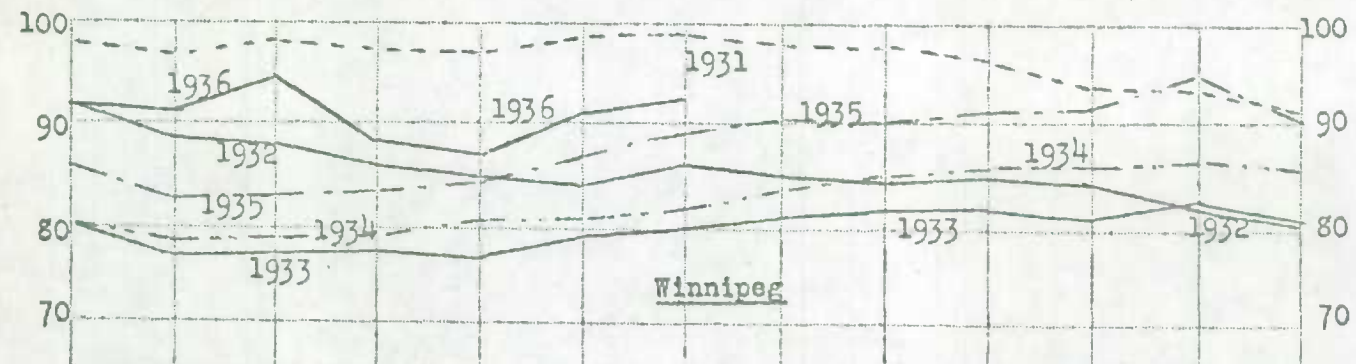
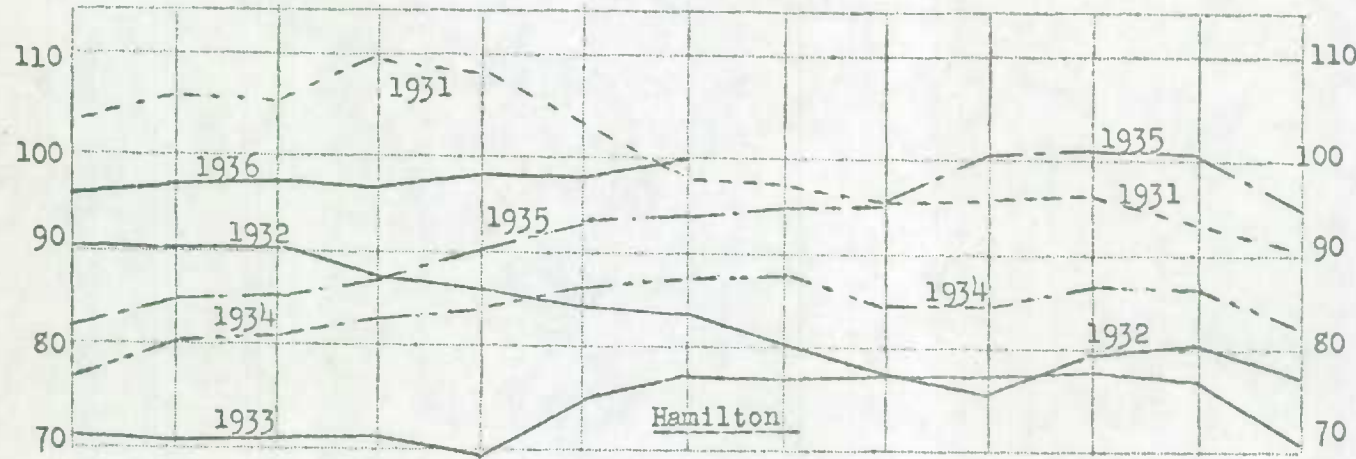
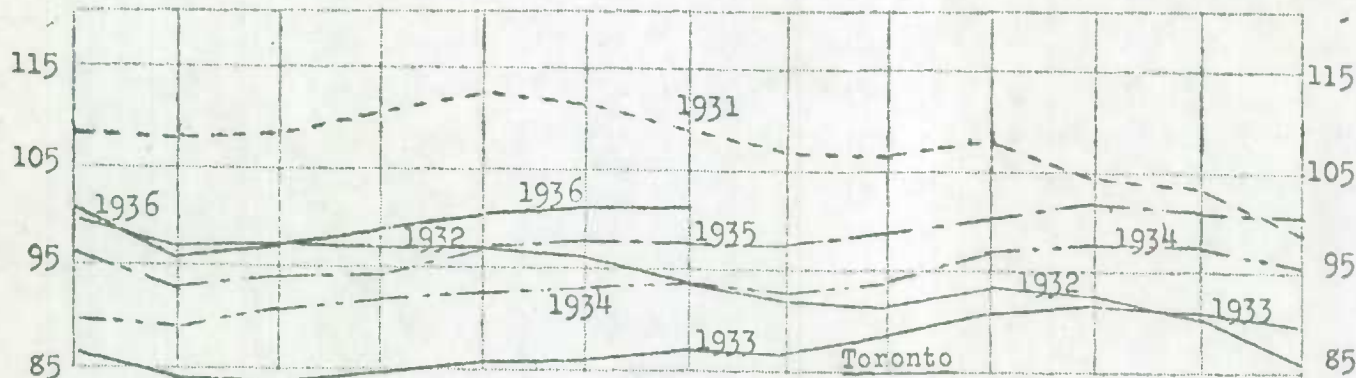
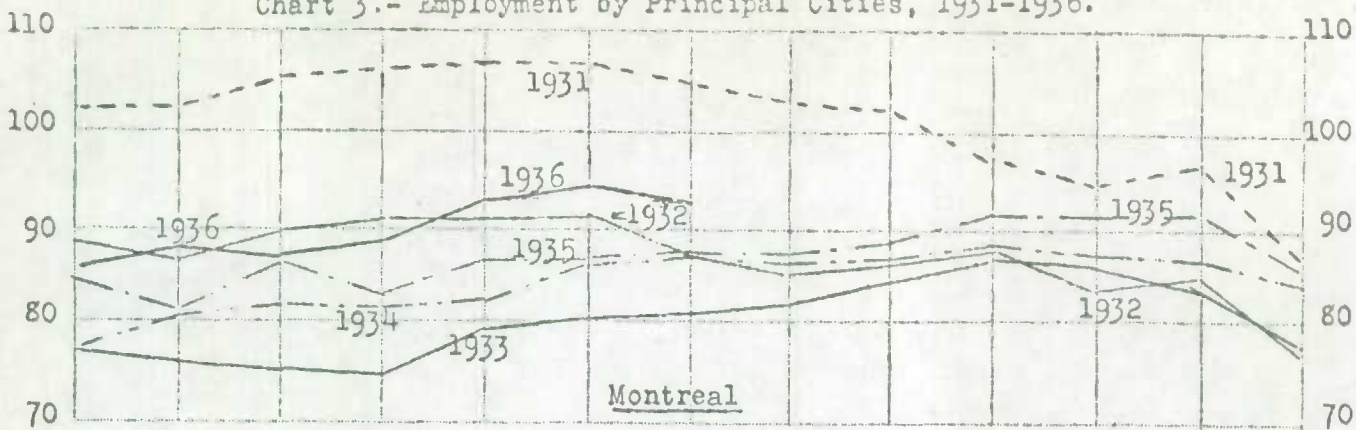
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, mineral product and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in building construction showed improvement, while services, communications and trade

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



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

reported little general change in Montreal. A combined working force of 140,177 persons was indicated by the 1,327 co-operating employers, who had 140,341 workers at June 1. A decrease had also been noted at July 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower, standing at 86.8 as compared with 93.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.-- Curtailment was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 172 firms with 12,570 employees, compared with 12,918 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, manufacturing and building declined, while there was a gain in services. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1935, a general increase having then been shown.

Toronto.-- There was a further moderate advance in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and manufacturing showed improvement that was partly offset by declines in transportation; other industries generally reported only slight changes. The 1,462 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 457 workers to 124,560 at the beginning of July. A decline had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the July 1, 1935, index was 3.7 points lower than that of 101.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Statistics were received from 190 employers with 14,401 persons on their paylists, or 230 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and pulp and paper factories, but transportation and building construction were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1935; however, the index then was several points lower than in the month under review.

Hamilton.-- There was an advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year; 549 workers were added to the forces of 284 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 31,972 at the beginning of July, 1936. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and transportation also showed a small gain, but construction was quieter.

Windsor.-- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,394 persons in the staffs of the 170 reporting employers, who had 15,348 in their employ at the date under review. The index was fractionally lower than at July 1, 1935, when a similar contraction had been indicated.

Winnipeg.-- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing, while trade and services showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 39,861 employees was reported by the 476 co-operating firms; this was 757 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment then was lower by 3.6 points than that of 92.7 at July 1, 1936.

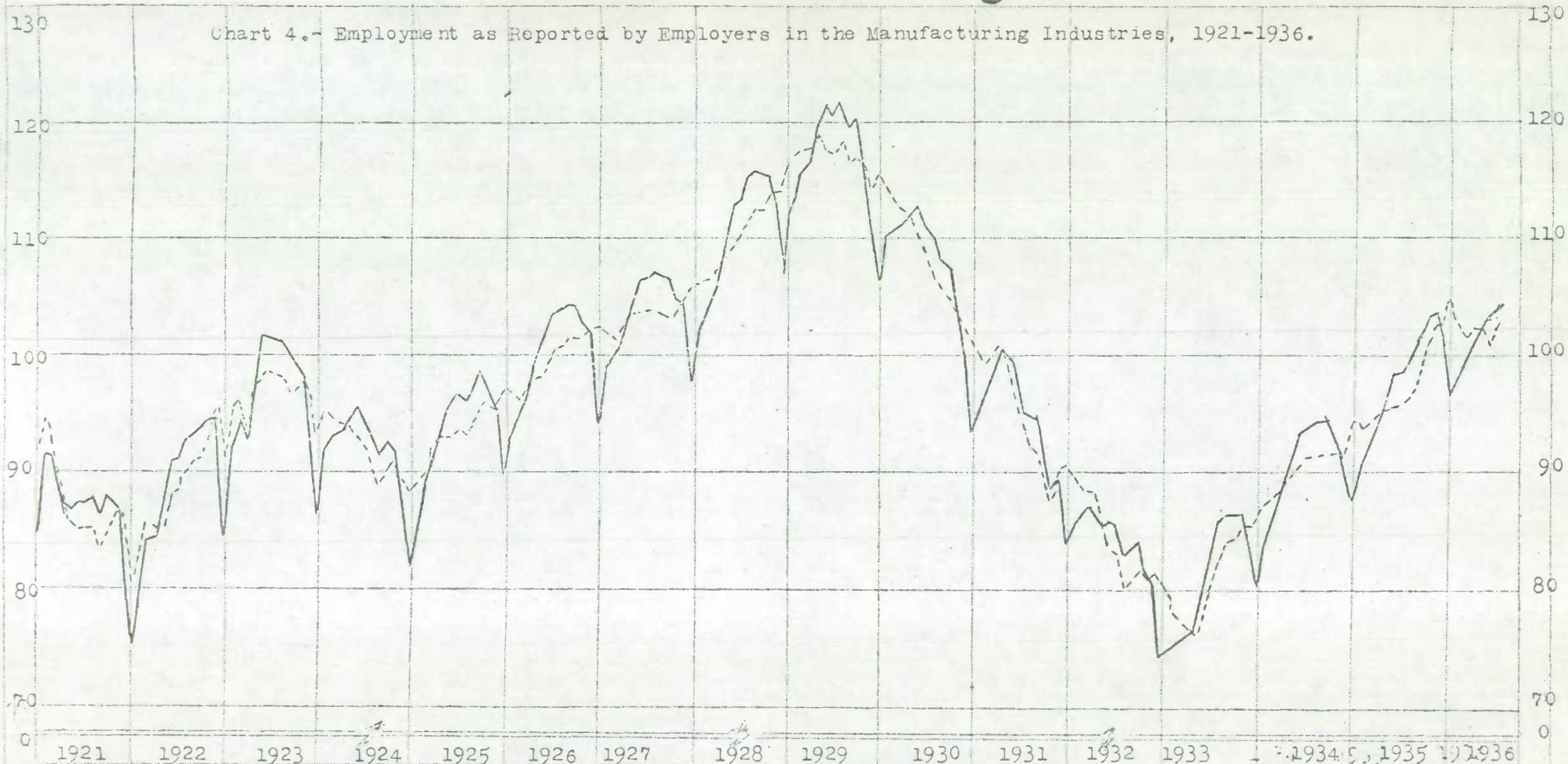
Vancouver.-- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 432 establishments employing 34,042 workers, as against 33,287 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Greater expansion had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1935, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase; this advance, which was contra-seasonal in character, was greater than that indicated at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1933. The 5,749 establishments reporting had 592,292 employees at the date under review, as compared with 522,539 at June 1. The index rose from 103.4 in the preceding month to 104.7 at July 1, 1936, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance from 100.6 to 101.9 at the latest date; this was higher than at July 1 in any of the last five years.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1936, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, chemical, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows: 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 103.1; 1925, 96.4; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 101.3; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1935, had numbered 5,537, and their employees had aggregated 495,013, which was a slight increase over the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in logging, 194 persons being released from the staffs of the 307 reporting firms, who employed 26,422 at July 1. A much larger decline had been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was many points lower.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 374 mine operators with 61,750 employees, as compared with 60,900 in their last report. Moderate seasonal losses occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 134.1, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1935, although the increase over the preceding month had then been on a rather larger scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping; 434 employers reported a combined working force of 104,142 persons, as against 101,979 at June 1. Employment was in greater volume than at July 1, 1935, when there had been a larger increase over the preceding month.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,798 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,163 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A rather smaller gain had been recorded at July 1, 1935, and the index of employment in this division was then slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,085 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 114,600 employees, or 12,336 more than at the beginning of June, 1936. Highway and railway construction absorbed many more men, but there was a slight decline in building; employment in the railway construction group was at a higher level than at the beginning of July of last year, but work on the highways and in general building construction was in smaller volume.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 470 employers with 28,693 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,778 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1935. The index then was lower by some eight points.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity, while retail stores showed a small decrease in personnel. The result was a minor increase in employment in the trade group as a whole. Statements were tabulated from 1,241 firms having 101,258 employees, as against 101,162 at the beginning of June, 1936. Employment was more active than at the same date last summer, although more marked improvement had then been indicated by trading establishments.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment, on the whole, showed some further expansion between Apr. 27 and May 25, 1936, in which nearly all the principal industries shared; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.0 at May 25, 1936, as compared with 13.8 at Apr. 27, 1936, and 15.5 at May 20, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States showed a contra-seasonal increase of 0.4 p.c. from May to June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 24,823 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 4,200,590 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 86.0, compared with 85.7 in May, 1936, and with 79.7 in June, 1935. During June, 1936, the most pronounced gains in employment were seasonal in character, occurring in the food, radio and phonograph and building material divisions, but many other groups shared in the upward movement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were also gains, notably in retail trading establishments, public utilities, building construction, mining (except of anthracite), laundries and other groups.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 0.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 77.2, or 6.4 p.c. higher than in June, 1935. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, food and other divisions showed improvement in June, 1936, as compared with May; but textile, clothing and millinery and some other divisions recorded reduced activity. The general decline was slightly below the average decrease indicated from May 15 to June 15 in the last 21 years.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,633 establishments showed that they employed 259,174 persons in June, as compared with 261,144 in May, a seasonal decrease of 0.8 p.c. Employment in June, 1936, was slightly more active than in the same month in 1935. The largest losses during June of the present year were in boot and shoe and cotton factories.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 90.7 in May, compared with 89.3 in April, 1936, and 85.7 in May, 1935. The metal, food and chemical groups reported increases, while textile and some other factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, communications, construction and some other divisions also recorded heightened activity.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
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

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

100.0	8.1	28.4	41.4	13.1	9.0
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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
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	126.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	83.9	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	83.4	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	100.6	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
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0

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

14.2 1.3 12.6 1.5 3.2 1.6 4.0 3.4

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.

-7-

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

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.3	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	103.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	103.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	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	83.3	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.1	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	85.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.3	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
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	127.1
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1936.

100.0 53.6 2.7 6.2 2.2 10.5 11.6 2.9 10.3

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

-9-

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	53.6	104.7	103.4	98.5	93.8	83.0	85.4	97.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	134.4	127.2	125.7	132.7	130.2	114.7	112.6
Fur and products	.2	97.1	97.2	96.8	89.4	95.8	84.6	98.9
Leather and products	2.2	106.0	109.5	102.8	95.4	94.0	86.5	89.4
Boots and shoes	1.4	106.3	110.9	105.5	99.7	101.5	93.6	97.6
Lumber and products	4.6	86.8	81.1	80.8	74.7	63.7	64.8	83.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	81.3	74.7	75.8	68.1	55.2	54.7	74.5
Furniture	.7	81.8	80.4	73.3	72.5	69.1	71.2	96.1
Other lumber products	1.1	108.2	102.2	102.4	97.1	85.7	91.0	102.3
Musical instruments	.1	44.7	36.5	35.1	33.0	22.0	29.4	58.9
Plant products - edible	3.3	112.7	107.4	103.3	107.0	97.2	100.5	106.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	102.4	100.6	96.6	95.8	86.4	87.9	97.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.0	91.4	87.8	88.9	74.5	73.7	87.4
Paper products	1.0	120.6	117.8	108.8	105.2	98.5	96.7	99.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.8	106.7	104.2	101.9	98.5	104.0	110.3
Rubber products	1.3	97.3	96.5	91.8	95.0	79.8	86.2	97.0
Textile products	10.1	115.9	116.4	110.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	131.1	128.5	125.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	94.5	89.0	87.5	90.2	75.4	79.3	81.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	135.4	136.8	130.4	114.7	108.5	99.4	92.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	507.8	513.2	502.8	481.7	377.5	363.1	317.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	122.3	121.2	118.8	118.2	108.5	107.7	105.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	104.4	106.8	98.5	95.3	86.4	89.1	94.6
Other textile products	1.0	95.7	102.0	89.7	90.2	77.9	77.6	83.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	111.6	110.6	117.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	116.2
Tobacco	.8	93.6	92.7	106.3	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.9	136.8	129.5	123.3	112.6	118.5	136.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.6	138.1	103.1	112.2	91.3	82.7	105.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	139.5	141.9	132.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	115.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	87.9	86.0	81.2	75.6	57.0	78.2	112.9
Electric light and power	1.5	118.3	113.7	113.5	109.5	110.0	117.4	127.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	128.4	123.3	110.6	103.1	85.5	109.0	133.3
Iron and steel products	11.9	89.3	90.9	83.4	74.2	62.4	68.2	85.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	104.6	104.3	100.7	85.7	65.1	61.7	88.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	105.6	102.7	91.2	80.5	63.9	77.6	98.5
Agricultural implements	.6	63.1	65.5	59.6	42.5	38.9	28.1	39.9
Land vehicles	5.3	86.4	90.8	82.7	75.1	66.6	72.7	85.2
Automobiles and parts	1.8	124.2	139.0	131.0	105.4	73.8	87.8	75.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	64.1	61.7	58.5	51.9	37.7	62.4	81.9
Heating appliances	.5	108.2	108.3	98.3	85.8	68.2	72.6	96.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	87.5	86.2	76.1	63.5	50.1	63.8	111.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	92.2	95.5	91.3	84.7	63.3	69.9	85.8
Other iron and steel products	1.7	90.3	88.8	81.8	76.9	64.7	72.5	90.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	135.1	130.1	122.6	111.4	87.0	78.2	114.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	142.2	137.6	138.1	137.3	125.4	123.6	127.7
Miscellaneous	.6	132.3	127.9	123.8	116.0	98.7	99.8	107.2
LOGGING	2.7	93.4	94.1	82.2	86.3	49.5	34.2	38.5
MINING	6.2	134.1	132.1	121.5	107.0	93.1	95.0	104.1
Coal	2.3	83.6	83.9	81.9	78.7	76.6	83.2	90.5
Metallic ores	3.1	258.0	252.6	223.2	179.7	142.0	132.2	141.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	115.1	109.5	101.7	95.7	73.2	76.1	92.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.4	80.0	80.8	80.1	84.0	93.1	104.8
Telegraphs	.5	94.7	89.5	92.4	89.3	83.6	95.3	107.6
Telephones	1.7	79.1	77.5	77.7	77.7	84.1	92.7	104.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	87.1	85.4	82.7	82.6	80.5	85.9	97.7
Street railways and cartage	2.7	117.5	115.8	114.2	112.0	113.4	114.0	122.1
Steam railways	6.1	76.0	74.5	72.5	73.1	69.8	77.7	91.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.7	95.8	89.9	89.5	89.9	90.4	96.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.6	97.4	87.0	101.1	140.6	78.2	93.3	137.1
Building	2.1	51.3	52.0	57.3	52.2	39.0	59.1	117.3
Highway	5.6	147.7	129.8	170.2	310.0	129.2	149.7	201.8
Railway	3.9	97.5	82.7	81.5	73.0	71.1	77.3	101.9
SERVICES	2.9	131.7	123.0	123.6	119.7	111.5	119.9	130.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	128.7	114.7	122.2	121.3	109.3	118.2	133.7
Professional	.2	131.4	129.3	122.8	117.7	113.1	130.7	125.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	136.7	135.3	126.0	117.5	114.5	119.5	128.0
TRADE	10.3	127.3	127.1	122.1	119.1	111.8	115.4	124.0
Retail	7.6	134.4	134.5	128.9	126.5	118.1	121.8	130.7
Wholesale	2.7	111.0	110.0	106.4	102.0	97.2	100.8	109.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.6	102.0	99.5	101.0	84.5	88.7	103.8

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=1001.

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Maritime - All Manufacturing</u>	34.3	104.2	103.3	101.7	99.9	84.4	83.7	92.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.2	99.7	92.3	97.0	95.5	64.3	64.6	73.1
Pulp and paper	5.1	156.1	146.8	138.2	156.1	133.7	127.7	138.3
Textile products	3.8	83.4	83.6	83.7	89.0	76.2	77.0	70.2
Iron and steel	10.3	101.5	100.5	100.4	91.4	74.2	65.5	86.9
Other manufactures	9.9	101.9	106.8	101.9	96.9	93.4	102.7	103.7
Logging	2.4	89.7	96.2	123.2	139.7	52.5	41.9	11.7
Mining	20.0	107.3	105.0	100.8	96.6	91.0	97.1	108.2
Communications	2.5	93.1	86.6	88.0	85.4	82.2	94.7	114.2
Transportation	9.2	63.8	61.0	62.0	61.8	76.9	80.1	80.8
Construction	22.4	197.4	147.5	177.0	138.8	120.3	153.3	210.2
Services	2.1	201.2	164.8	186.4	175.0	159.9	196.4	232.8
Trade	7.1	121.8	118.6	115.8	113.6	103.0	108.0	123.5
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>	100.0	111.7	103.4	106.7	100.4	89.9	96.4	109.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	60.8	105.0	103.7	98.1	95.3	84.9	87.8	100.9
Lumber products	3.8	97.7	89.1	90.7	93.3	79.0	74.8	98.2
Pulp and paper	8.1	97.4	96.1	92.1	92.4	81.3	82.3	90.3
Textile products	17.4	125.4	124.2	116.4	113.6	97.9	98.8	98.5
Iron and steel	9.7	81.9	82.9	71.8	67.9	60.3	67.9	93.6
Other manufactures	21.8	108.9	107.5	104.6	100.5	93.2	96.8	111.9
Logging	4.1	137.3	138.6	105.7	128.0	60.6	52.2	51.2
Mining	2.9	184.6	177.3	150.8	136.0	101.2	93.7	95.8
Communications	1.7	71.5	70.8	72.0	72.3	79.7	90.6	99.3
Transportation	10.5	88.7	89.1	85.5	85.8	78.9	86.2	98.5
Construction	9.6	69.7	63.8	68.4	71.4	63.4	69.3	117.6
Services	2.5	114.4	103.0	110.3	105.8	100.6	106.8	110.2
Trade	7.9	136.3	135.4	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8	132.7
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	101.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	83.0	86.6	103.2
<u>Ontario</u> - All Manufacturing	62.7	104.8	104.0	99.0	92.8	81.1	84.5	95.4
Lumber products	4.1	76.8	69.5	73.0	69.6	50.2	66.2	83.6
Pulp and paper	6.6	101.2	99.7	96.7	94.5	85.8	88.4	97.6
Textile products	10.7	109.5	111.1	106.7	102.9	95.1	95.3	97.0
Iron and steel	16.4	94.3	97.0	89.2	76.5	60.8	67.3	81.0
Other manufactures	24.9	119.6	116.8	111.1	107.3	95.7	97.5	108.1
Logging	1.8	79.3	67.7	60.5	58.4	46.9	18.9	28.2
Mining	5.3	217.5	215.7	188.6	153.9	127.8	123.8	139.6
Communications	2.0	76.8	76.5	75.8	76.2	81.6	90.7	101.0
Transportation	7.4	83.9	82.8	79.7	81.3	77.5	86.1	99.8
Construction	7.9	89.8	83.3	111.9	243.3	82.2	99.3	137.0
Services	2.8	150.2	146.5	146.3	141.7	129.7	132.4	146.0
Trade	10.1	133.7	134.3	132.1	128.0	118.2	120.7	130.9
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	106.2	104.7	102.7	109.9	85.0	89.2	102.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> All Manufacturing	30.0	102.7	101.0	96.8	89.6	85.7	90.5	100.9
Lumber products	2.1	94.6	90.9	94.3	89.8	84.4	79.3	93.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	92.2	92.3	87.8	82.4	85.4	88.5	100.9
Textile products	2.0	118.4	124.1	116.2	114.3	99.9	97.8	96.0
Iron and steel	9.9	79.9	79.7	76.7	70.5	69.1	75.2	91.0
Other manufactures	13.3	133.2	127.4	121.8	111.8	104.8	112.0	115.9
Logging	.1	10.8	17.1	52.1	43.2	16.3	13.7	14.2
Mining	6.4	94.2	95.3	92.0	83.0	80.5	80.4	86.6
Communications	2.8	92.4	84.7	89.6	87.3	88.9	96.9	109.0
Transportation	19.7	93.6	90.7	87.7	86.0	83.6	85.2	98.6
Construction	19.2	106.8	93.7	93.5	110.0	75.1	88.9	141.0
Services	3.8	123.2	104.5	105.0	106.0	103.7	117.9	133.7
Trade	18.0	132.9	113.0	107.5	102.3	100.0	103.6	111.1
<u>Prairies-All Industries</u>	100.0	101.9	97.7	96.3	94.1	85.0	90.5	103.9
<u>British Columbia</u> All Manufacturing	40.5	105.4	100.3	96.6	93.8	83.6	75.9	91.5
Lumber products	13.3	88.4	83.1	78.1	58.3	52.2	51.5	65.1
Pulp and paper	5.6	113.5	109.1	103.2	97.6	89.9	90.6	107.1
Textile products	1.1	114.9	125.5	105.5	102.7	81.3	100.5	99.8
Iron and steel	3.1	71.9	71.7	68.6	65.3	58.3	65.1	86.0
Other manufactures	17.4	131.7	118.1	123.3	141.4	125.6	100.1	117.8
Logging	6.3	77.5	90.4	77.2	67.1	45.9	34.6	49.8
Mining	8.8	96.8	94.3	93.2	79.6	63.8	72.0	76.1
Communications	3.4	108.9	104.7	104.0	99.8	98.3	103.2	121.2
Transportation	13.2	100.9	94.3	93.9	90.3	90.7	92.2	103.9
Construction	14.4	116.3	115.7	121.4	115.6	89.4	119.6	141.7
Services	3.4	109.3	103.6	98.2	98.4	85.1	98.2	107.5
Trade	10.0	124.6	123.1	116.6	109.0	97.2	103.4	114.1
<u>B.C.-All Industries</u>	100.0	104.8	102.2	99.5	94.1	81.8	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	Weight	1/ Relative July						
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.9	96.2	97.2	89.3	87.3	80.3	85.3	100.3
Plant products - edible	4.5	113.7	111.6	107.1	104.9	99.9	100.3	111.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	102.3	103.6	99.6	101.3	95.6	104.8	106.9
Textiles	14.7	101.9	105.0	96.0	93.1	83.0	86.9	87.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	105.6	105.9	108.2	107.3	105.7	111.3	111.7
Iron and steel	14.4	80.0	82.2	68.2	65.5	59.6	66.6	89.6
Other manufactures	21.8	99.2	98.7	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2	109.3
Communications	2.6	62.4	61.6	63.6	64.4	73.4	82.1	88.4
Transportation	10.3	95.8	100.1	95.3	93.4	90.7	99.8	105.8
Construction	5.7	50.7	42.6	38.1	51.0	49.4	68.7	114.9
Trade	12.9	129.1	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9	123.7	131.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.5	93.7	86.8	86.7	81.5	88.6	105.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.9	97.0	98.3	97.0	95.0	96.1	104.2	120.0
Leather products	20.9	104.5	107.0	102.6	99.8	111.0	110.5	122.3
Other manufactures	41.0	93.6	94.2	94.5	92.7	89.2	101.2	118.7
Transportation	13.2	91.4	95.1	95.4	97.9	99.6	110.5	129.3
Construction	6.5	73.3	90.8	130.3	100.3	99.6	80.2	134.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.5	96.8	99.0	96.1	99.4	104.8	122.2
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.0	99.3	98.8	93.8	89.9	82.7	88.4	100.3
Plant products - edible	5.4	103.4	108.0	101.8	105.1	102.4	102.2	110.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	116.8	116.6	112.7	108.1	102.4	107.0	112.6
Textiles	11.1	86.4	89.3	85.2	84.5	83.7	84.1	95.1
Iron and steel	9.8	81.8	81.7	75.8	69.3	56.0	68.4	84.8
Other manufactures	27.5	106.7	104.3	99.3	93.9	85.1	91.5	103.1
Communications	2.7	64.5	64.2	65.5	63.4	74.7	83.0	91.2
Transportation	6.0	93.7	95.6	92.8	92.3	92.8	100.7	132.3
Construction	2.8	60.7	58.7	65.5	57.9	48.3	81.9	125.8
Trade	20.8	125.2	125.3	124.1	120.9	113.3	117.1	129.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.4	101.1	97.7	94.1	87.7	94.6	109.0
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.1	99.4	95.0	93.6	91.1	80.9	86.7	105.8
Lumber products	5.3	64.2	44.1	62.3	75.8	77.0	50.0	69.1
Pulp and paper	15.5	94.0	87.7	90.7	89.4	65.9	82.7	101.3
Other manufactures	26.3	116.2	118.7	107.1	97.9	93.6	103.3	129.9
Construction	14.3	144.2	148.3	161.3	156.5	107.6	125.3	191.5
Trade	18.1	134.9	135.2	121.3	115.1	107.1	109.7	112.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.2	106.2	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.1	98.1	95.9	92.0	84.8	75.0	77.9	89.6
Textiles	17.9	89.5	87.0	88.1	87.9	78.4	79.1	87.0
Electrical apparatus	10.0	104.1	103.4	93.4	86.3	71.5	98.3	110.7
Iron and steel	29.1	92.5	87.0	82.5	70.6	62.3	56.2	71.8
Other manufactures	24.1	111.5	113.9	109.1	102.5	92.6	100.5	108.9
Construction	2.5	49.7	54.1	52.8	60.2	44.6	116.2	185.7
Trade	8.5	129.2	130.6	123.5	119.7	99.2	107.3	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.4	97.6	93.9	87.5	77.2	84.4	98.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	82.6	119.2	132.5	121.9	105.6	82.1	92.4	92.7
Iron and steel	61.4	113.0	132.1	121.8	100.0	74.9	87.1	85.6
Other manufactures	21.2	141.9	134.1	122.5	126.1	111.5	114.6	121.3
Construction	2.0	34.6	31.8	26.3	32.6	21.8	14.7	58.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.0	123.2	113.4	100.6	80.5	89.6	94.2
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.6	98.7	98.2	94.0	86.9	84.3	88.7	103.0
Animal products - edible	5.9	129.8	121.9	130.2	120.4	110.6	114.0	106.6
Printing and publishing	5.2	96.6	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1	106.5	100.4
Textiles	5.8	132.0	132.6	122.5	88.8	94.5	97.7	104.5
Iron and steel	18.4	79.3	80.8	74.1	120.4	102.0	98.2	97.7
Other manufactures	14.3	112.4	110.4	107.3	75.4	74.9	81.4	103.8
Transportation	10.0	78.5	74.6	78.7	76.7	74.3	78.1	83.6
Construction	3.3	46.3	40.3	52.6	36.0	20.3	56.0	92.7
Trade	29.0	97.2	97.1	93.1	87.8	87.8	92.9	100.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.7	90.9	89.3	82.7	80.3	87.0	99.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.5	106.8	106.4	101.6	88.8	80.8	82.7	96.9
Lumber products	8.5	75.6	79.7	78.4	53.7	52.2	46.8	57.3
Other manufactures	30.0	121.0	118.6	112.3	104.8	94.1	98.5	116.9
Communications	7.4	107.3	104.3	103.5	99.8	97.3	101.0	113.7
Transportation	18.6	107.7	101.2	98.0	98.2	96.0	98.9	106.5
Construction	7.6	67.6	63.7	64.1	35.7	41.0	60.1	114.5
Services	6.1	105.5	101.9	96.4	97.4	82.1	89.6	100.6
Trade	21.7	128.1	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4	105.5	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	103.8	99.9	89.8	83.4	88.7	106.0

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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