CANADA

DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST 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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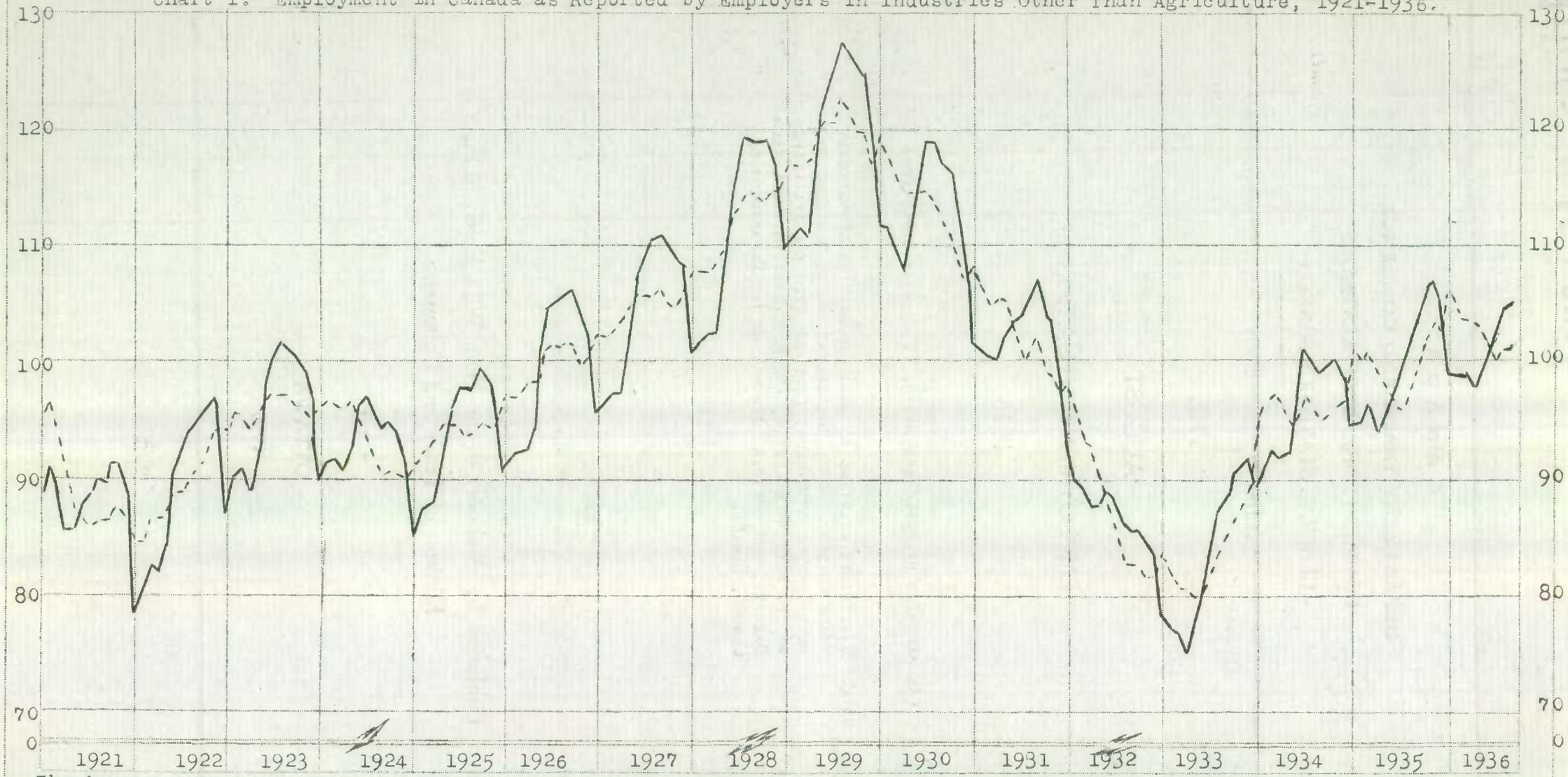
Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



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.

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

Issued Aug. 31, 1936.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed further improvement, continuing the moderately forward movement that has characterized the industrial situation in the last four months. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,795 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 998,564 persons, as compared with 988,838 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104.6 in the preceding month to 105.6 at Aug. 1, when it was 4.5 points higher than at the same date in 1935.

The experience of the years, 1921-1935, shows that employment usually though not invariably gains at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date rather exceeded this average increase so that the Aug. 1 index,after correction for seasonal influences,very slightly advanced, standing when adjusted at 101.1, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 105.6 at the beginning of August, 1936, compared with 104.6 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in the fifteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The improvement noted at the date under review was quite widely distributed, geographically and industrially. There were gains in each of the five economic areas except Quebec, where a slight decline was indicated; the trend was also upward in all the main industrial groups except logging and retail trade, both of which reported seasonal losses. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction recorded the largest additions to payrolls, while the gains in communications, services and wholesale trade were also considerable. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 3.

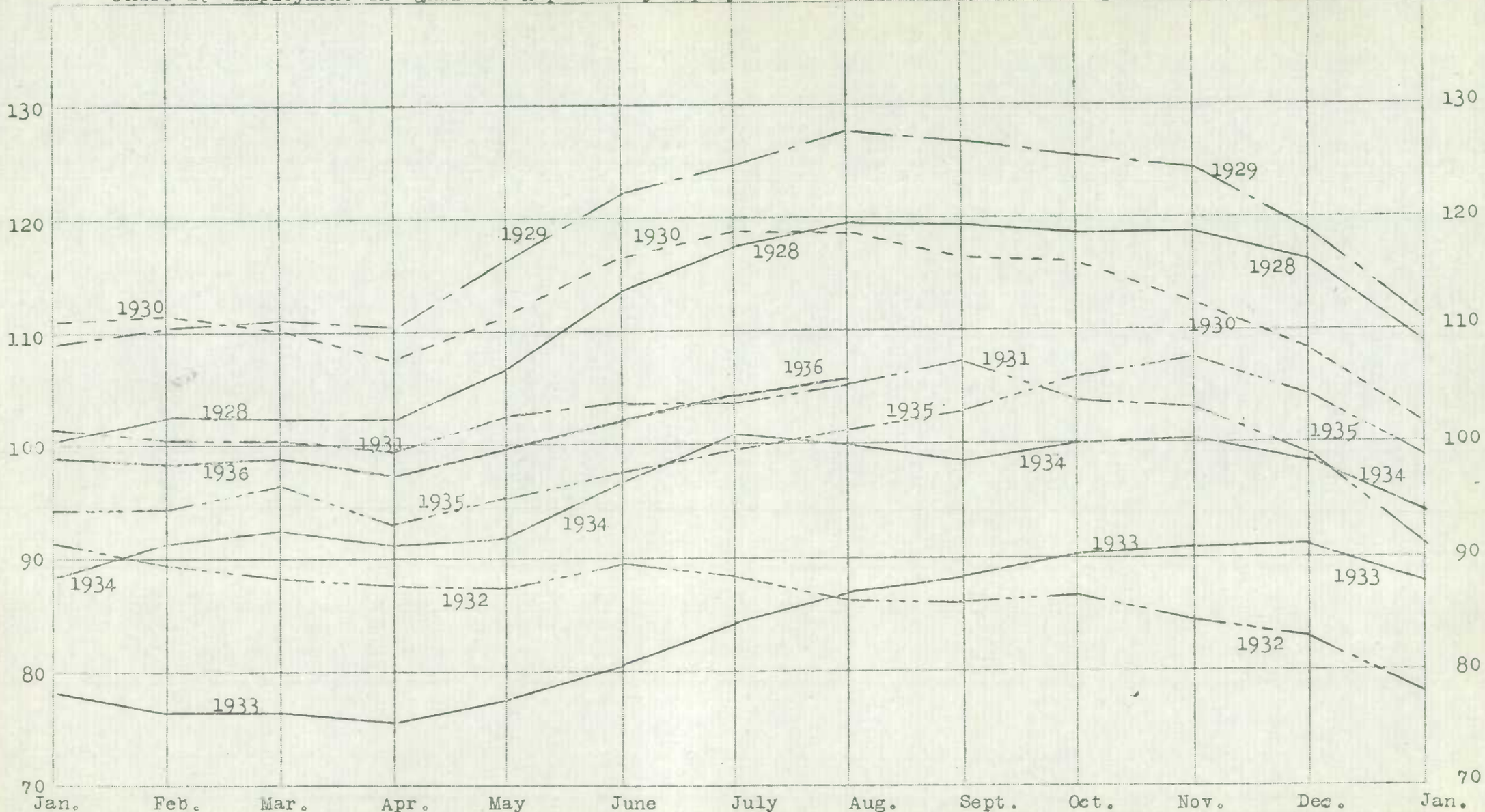
For Aug. 1, 1935, 9,387 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 949,940 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 934,633 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Quebec. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last four years.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 691 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 81,675 persons, or 1,597 more than in the preceding month. Building, highway and railway construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1936; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel works showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 113.9, was over seven points higher than at the same date in 1935, when little general change had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The 676 employers reporting for Aug. 1, 1935, had 76,197 persons on their payrolls.

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.- A moderate decline was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,312 establishments with 280,344 workers, as against 280,973 at July 1. The level of employment was higher than at Aug. 1, 1935, when an advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 101.3, was rather more than four points above that for the same month of last summer. Mining, local transportation, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the date under review, while there were reductions in manufacturing as a whole, in logging, shipping and retail trade; within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, but lumber, textile and some other divisions were slacker.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,233 employers had reported 267,275 workers, as compared with 260,442 at July 1. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries had shared in the improvement then indicated.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed a further betterment, the 4,317 firms co-operating at Aug. 1 having 413,724 employees, or 3,530 more than at July 1. The gain compared favourably with the loss recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the advance occurred in mining, transportation and construction, while services were also somewhat busier. On the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging and retail trade were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, but food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions afforded greater employment. Employment at Aug. 1, 1935, had shown a decline as compared with the preceding month, and the index number then was several points lower, standing at 102.4, as compared with 107.1 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,119 employers with 392,517 persons on their payrolls, a number slightly smaller than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,428 establishments furnishing data had 131,706 workers, as compared with 129,260 at the beginning of July. There were general gains, heightened activity being indicated in manufacturing, mining, communications, highway construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in logging showed little change on the whole. The level of employment was higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, the index standing at 103.9 compared with 98.7 at the same date in 1935, when a total of 1,361 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 124,672 persons, or 3,014 more than at July 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while transportation also showed considerably heightened activity, and there were moderate gains in trade, services, mining and communications. Logging and highway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 1,047 firms employing 91,115 persons, or 2,782 more than in the preceding month. A much larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding four years. The 998 employers co-operating at that date in 1935 had reported 89,279 on their payrolls, as against 83,116 in the preceding month.

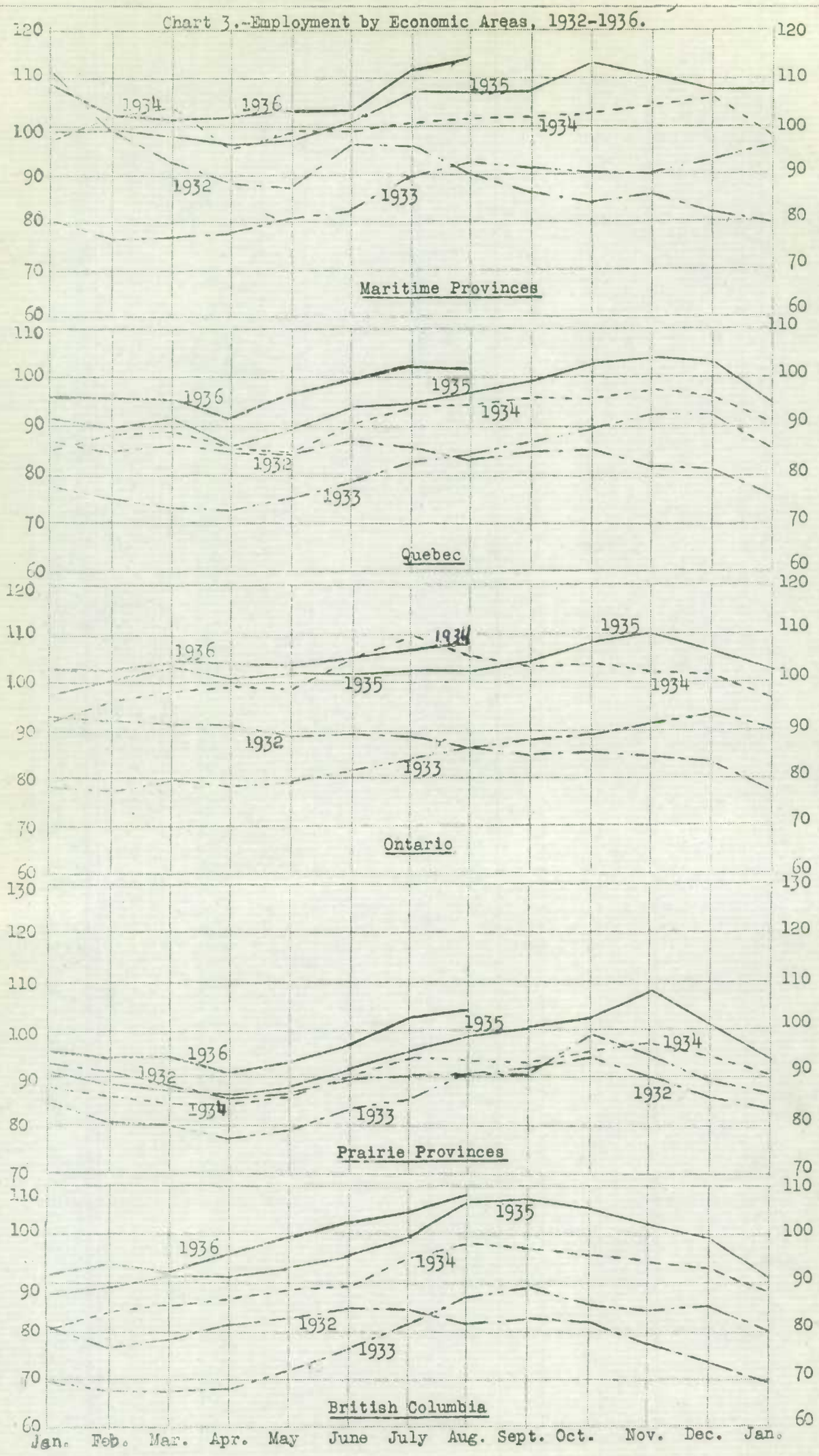
Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

Montreal.- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,340 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 138,226 employees, or 1,838 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, road construction, shipping and retail trade showed contractions, while local and steam railway operation afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally quiet and there were also losses in food and iron and steel plants, while leather and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at Aug. 1, 1935, although an increase had then been indicated.

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



Quebec.- Improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly to manufacturing and services. Statements were received from 168 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,844 workers, compared with 12,539 in the preceding month. A rather smaller gain had taken place at Aug. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then a few points higher.

Toronto.- There was a slight falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,466 firms employing 125,094 persons, or 263 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in twelve of the fifteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1935, being also less than the average loss recorded at Aug.1 in the period, 1922-1935. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a small decline as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile, iron and steel and some other factories, but increases in non-ferrous metal, printing and publishing, food and other works. Trade was affected by mid-summer dullness, and the service division also released help, while transportation and construction showed improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 335 persons being released from the forces of the 191 co-operating employers, who had 14,099 workers at Aug. 1. There was a gain in transportation, but trade, construction and manufacturing were slacker. Employment at the beginning of August, 1935, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower.

Hamilton.- There were further moderate additions to staffs in Hamilton, 281 establishments reporting 32,065 persons on their pay lists, as against 31,957 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a minor increase, mainly in food production, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger advance had then been noted.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was upward; statistics were received from 172 firms employing 15,684 workers, or 318 more than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reduced their staffs, but food and other manufacturing establishments and trade afforded more employment. A large decline had been shown at Aug. 1, 1935, as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was between eight and nine points lower than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 476 firms who had 40,256 employees, as compared with 39,808 at the beginning of July. Little general change took place in manufacturing as a whole, while trade and some other divisions showed moderate improvement. A favourable trend had also been in evidence at the same date of last year, but employment was then at a rather lower level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and trade afforded greater employment. Returns were compiled from 433 employers with 35,048 persons on their staffs, as compared with 34,034 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1935, and the index number was then between seven and eight points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 109.2.

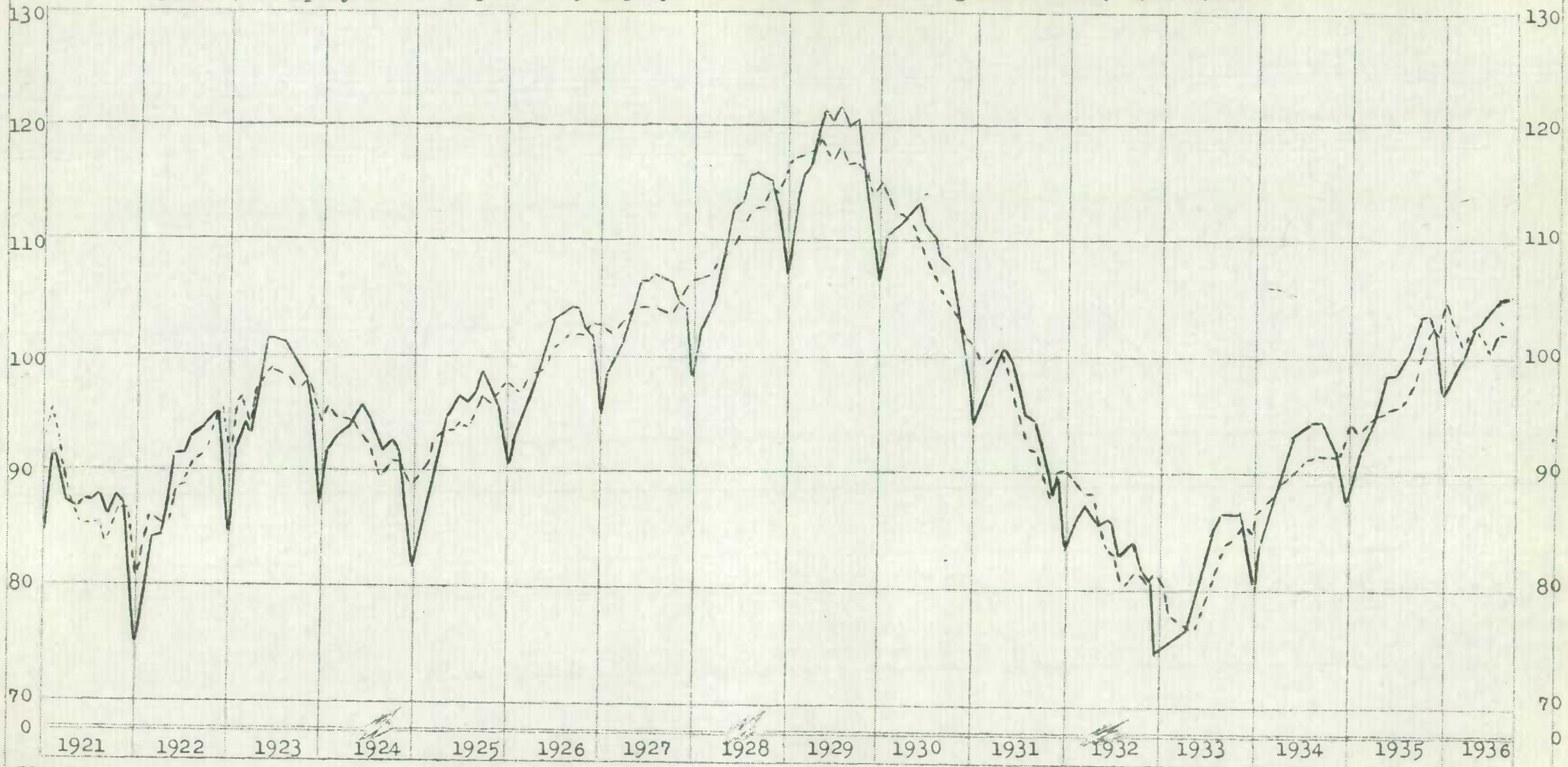
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement took place at Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,758 of which reported 531,089 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 529,726 at July 1. Employment in this group has, on the average, shown a very slight advance at Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year approximated the average, but was smaller than that noted at the beginning of August in 1935. The crude index stood at 104.9 (the highest since Oct. 1, 1930), while in the preceding month it was 104.7, and at Aug. 1 in other years of the record was as follows:- 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index at 101.9, was unchanged from the preceding month.

The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1936, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 42,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than eight points since the opening of the year. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5.1 p.c. higher than at

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.

Aug. 1, 1935, while it was nearly 41 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly sixteen years.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instrument, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character. For Aug. 1, 1935, returns had been compiled from 5,569 manufacturers with 501,930 employees, while in the preceding month they had 495,125 persons on their payroll.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in all provinces; statements were tabulated from 309 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 24,059 persons, or 2,373 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported at Aug. 1, 1935, when the index stood at 79.0, as compared with 85.0 at the date under review; this index is higher than at the beginning of August in other years for which data are available.

Mining.- Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore, coal and other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 63,601 persons was employed by the 383 reporting operators, who had 61,717 employees at July 1. The general gain exceeded that noted at Aug. 1 in any other year since 1920 except 1933, while the index at 137.9 at the latest date was at its maximum for this record, chiefly as a result of the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 22,280 workers in their employ, as against 21,815 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than at the same date of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment increased in local and steam railway transportation, but there was a slight decline in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 437 employers whose payrolls rose from 104,043 persons at July 1, to 105,917 at the beginning of August. This gain in the group as a whole was smaller than that noted at Aug. 1 of last year, but the index was then some three points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building, highway and railway construction work showing heightened activity. The general movement was upward in four of the five economic areas, there being a contraction in British Columbia. A combined working force of 120,990 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1936, by the 1,096 contractors furnishing data, who had 114,680 employees in their last report. Employment in this group was in less volume than at the beginning of August, 1935; the number engaged in the building and highway groups was smaller than at the same date last year, while railway construction and maintenance provided work for a greater number of persons.

Services.- The service industries recorded further improvement, mainly in the hotel and restaurant division; a total of 469 firms employed 29,576 persons, or 885 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, although the advance then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,258 trading establishments reporting had 101,052 workers on their staffs, as compared with 101,674 in the preceding month. A rather greater decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then was lower, standing at 120.7, as compared with 126.3 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the preceding month, but was considerably better than in June, 1935. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.1 at June 22, 1936, as compared with 13.0 at May 25, 1936, and 15.4 at June 24, 1935. Recent press dispatches state that at July 20, 1936, 1,652,072 persons were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 50,604 as compared with the June figure, and of 320,869 as compared with July, 1935. The number of persons estimated as in employment at July 20, 1936, was 10,895,000, which was 63,000 more than a month before, and 481,000 more than a year before.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a contra-seasonal increase of 0.8 p.c. occurred in factory employment at July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 77.4, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 7.5 p.c. higher than in July, 1935. The canning, shoe, metal and machinery and some other groups showed heightened activity, while the clothing and allied industries and some others reported curtailment of a seasonal character.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received reports on employment from 1,632 representative manufacturing establishments having 266,070 persons on their payrolls in July, as compared with 258,976 in June. Improvement was indicated in boot and shoe, cotton, leather and some other industries.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 4,675 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The advance exceeded the average seasonal gain recorded in the years, 1923-1935. The June, 1936, index of employment stood at 79.2, as compared with 73.5 in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 91.8 in June, as compared with 90.7 in May, 1936, and with 86.6 in June, 1935. The June, 1936, index was higher than in any other month since June, 1930. Improvement since the preceding month took place in the stone and allied industries, in rubber and food factories, and in construction, trade, communications, hotels and restaurants and some other classes. On the other hand, the metal, wood, leather and textile divisions were slacker.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1936.	100.0	8.2	28.1	41.4	13.2	9.1

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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	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	85.7	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
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1936.	13.8	1.3	12.5	1.4	3.2	1.6	4.0	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).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	83.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.3	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.3	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	103.1	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	88.3	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	73.2	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	02.7	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1936.									
	100.0	53.2	2.4	6.4	2.2	10.6	12.1	3.0	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 firms making returns for the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1936	July 1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	53.2	104.9	104.7	99.8	94.2	85.2	82.6	94.7
Animal products - edible	2.8	142.5	134.4	142.3	132.6	129.6	113.3	112.2
Fur and products	.2	94.0	97.1	100.3	83.6	104.1	82.0	94.0
Leather and products	2.2	108.2	106.0	107.4	99.3	98.9	88.8	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.5	110.8	106.3	111.2	105.3	106.9	97.3	99.7
Lumber and products	4.6	87.4	86.8	82.6	74.9	67.3	59.8	81.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	83.8	81.3	78.6	69.9	60.7	51.8	74.4
Furniture	.7	83.1	81.8	76.6	70.1	67.2	62.4	91.2
Other lumber products	1.1	102.2	108.2	99.7	94.5	88.2	82.2	93.9
Musical instruments	.1	49.6	44.7	41.1	41.9	24.5	34.9	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	120.3	112.7	114.3	115.6	104.4	103.6	108.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	104.3	102.4	98.3	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	98.3	95.0	90.3	89.1	77.3	73.1	87.3
Paper products	1.0	121.4	120.6	110.4	104.6	100.1	94.0	100.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	106.4	105.8	104.8	101.5	99.2	102.2	110.0
Rubber products	1.3	98.7	97.3	88.2	94.1	81.0	80.7	95.8
Textile products	9.8	113.7	115.9	109.9	106.0	97.7	91.8	92.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	129.1	131.1	128.0	123.3	109.9	101.2	93.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	91.1	94.5	90.6	90.8	79.9	76.0	77.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	140.5	135.4	131.1	120.8	119.0	101.5	103.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	436.8	507.8	506.1	478.3	384.4	358.0	319.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	120.2	122.3	117.1	114.8	109.9	103.5	100.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	101.6	104.4	94.3	90.8	85.6	81.8	90.0
Other textile products	1.0	93.2	95.7	92.7	86.8	78.1	75.2	80.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	118.3	111.6	117.9	111.2	109.6	110.4	115.7
Tobacco	.8	100.9	93.6	103.3	101.2	105.1	106.3	102.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	143.8	137.9	135.4	124.3	115.9	115.2	135.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	131.6	129.6	101.2	116.1	95.9	67.1	97.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	138.3	139.5	128.7	117.6	111.6	105.9	110.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.4	87.9	83.6	76.6	63.8	71.2	109.1
Electric light and power	1.5	122.3	118.3	115.4	113.9	111.7	116.9	131.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	120.8	128.4	118.6	103.7	87.4	105.7	131.3
Iron and steel products	11.1	85.5	89.3	81.0	73.7	63.0	64.3	80.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	107.3	104.6	100.6	88.3	66.9	54.2	87.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	106.9	105.6	92.6	81.0	65.4	72.5	95.1
Agricultural implements	.4	51.6	63.1	59.1	39.4	35.2	23.4	34.7
Land vehicles	4.8	78.8	86.4	77.6	74.0	66.4	69.1	76.6
Automobiles and parts	1.4	99.5	124.2	109.2	99.2	73.3	72.5	52.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	67.4	64.1	62.5	47.5	43.2	69.8	80.5
Heating appliances	.5	112.8	108.2	99.6	89.2	71.0	64.3	96.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	90.1	87.5	76.3	65.5	49.3	61.6	115.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	93.2	92.2	87.2	80.1	62.3	71.0	80.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	89.8	90.3	80.9	76.8	67.8	67.7	86.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	137.3	135.1	122.3	110.2	89.5	78.3	111.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	143.6	142.2	140.3	137.6	125.7	120.6	129.2
Miscellaneous	.6	133.1	132.3	119.3	114.8	96.3	97.2	108.1
LOGGING	2.4	85.0	93.4	79.0	84.5	48.9	29.1	28.5
MINING	6.4	137.9	134.1	125.2	110.3	97.4	94.8	104.5
Coal	2.3	85.4	83.6	83.6	81.4	77.7	83.5	89.8
Metallic ores	3.3	265.6	258.0	230.0	185.3	151.7	132.3	143.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.0	115.1	106.5	94.4	80.2	73.9	94.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	84.1	82.4	81.6	81.2	83.6	93.5	105.9
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	94.7	93.0	91.2	86.9	98.2	109.3
Telephones	1.7	80.7	79.1	78.6	78.6	82.8	92.4	105.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	88.7	87.1	85.4	83.6	81.2	85.3	97.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	120.0	117.5	117.1	112.3	112.6	114.0	121.6
Steam railways	6.2	77.8	76.0	74.7	74.2	71.2	76.8	91.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.1	98.7	94.7	90.6	88.8	90.0	98.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.1	102.9	97.4	104.7	129.0	88.4	90.0	162.8
Building	2.3	57.4	51.3	60.6	56.6	43.1	57.1	119.4
Highway	5.7	152.1	147.7	119.0	266.2	156.5	146.9	285.2
Railway	4.1	103.6	97.5	80.6	75.1	71.7	72.3	101.8
SERVICES	3.0	135.8	131.7	127.9	123.0	111.8	117.0	133.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	137.1	128.7	129.4	127.0	108.6	114.4	138.9
Professional	.3	132.0	131.4	126.9	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.5	136.7	125.7	117.7	114.7	118.2	126.8
TRADE	10.1	126.3	127.3	120.7	116.5	110.5	113.8	120.9
Retail	7.3	132.2	134.4	126.4	122.5	116.2	118.9	126.4
Wholesale	2.8	112.9	111.0	107.5	102.5	97.6	102.0	108.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.6	104.6	101.1	99.9	87.1	86.3	105.2

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	Aug.1 1936	July 1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931
Maritime Provinces -	All Manufacturing	32.9	102.0	104.2	101.0	99.1	81.6	76.3	86.1
	Lumber products	5.1	97.7	99.7	103.4	97.5	65.6	58.7	65.5
	Pulp and paper	4.9	155.0	156.1	140.8	151.3	140.1	125.5	144.3
	Textile products	3.5	77.1	83.4	80.1	83.6	74.0	70.4	67.2
	Iron and steel	10.2	102.8	101.5	99.9	95.8	69.7	63.5	82.6
	Other manufactures	9.2	97.3	101.9	97.3	93.2	86.8	85.9	90.0
	Logging	1.9	74.0	89.7	69.4	124.8	47.1	29.4	14.8
	Mining	20.0	109.6	107.3	105.9	98.5	90.8	93.5	107.0
	Communications	2.5	94.1	93.1	89.8	87.8	83.8	96.8	122.1
	Transportation	9.1	64.1	63.8	62.9	61.3	76.4	68.3	82.6
	Construction	24.5	219.0	197.4	180.1	147.8	153.2	140.3	207.1
	Services	2.1	213.9	201.2	204.0	193.8	186.9	198.2	247.0
	Trade	7.0	122.9	121.8	115.2	111.9	103.0	108.2	116.7
Maritimes-	All Industries	100.0	113.9	111.7	106.7	101.3	93.0	90.1	106.8
Quebec	All Manufacturing	60.6	104.4	105.0	99.8	96.0	87.6	85.0	97.5
	Lumber products	3.7	94.9	97.7	92.4	91.7	78.5	71.2	91.0
	Pulp and paper	8.3	100.3	97.4	94.6	92.9	83.2	81.7	88.1
	Textile products	16.9	120.4	125.4	115.8	112.4	99.8	92.6	92.3
	Iron and steel	9.6	81.4	81.9	72.0	68.2	61.4	64.9	89.1
	Other manufactures	22.1	110.4	108.9	108.5	103.3	98.4	95.7	111.1
	Logging	3.6	119.4	137.3	106.6	129.1	60.8	45.7	35.1
	Mining	3.1	193.0	184.6	165.8	134.9	111.9	94.4	104.9
	Communications	1.8	72.5	71.5	72.3	72.5	78.5	89.2	99.9
	Transportation	10.4	87.6	88.7	85.9	85.4	79.6	86.7	99.1
	Construction	10.1	74.0	69.7	75.4	75.0	63.7	67.4	128.7
	Services	2.6	118.3	114.4	114.9	105.5	96.0	104.3	111.8
	Trade	7.8	132.7	136.3	125.8	126.8	122.8	126.2	129.6
Quebec	-All Industries	100.0	101.3	101.6	97.2	94.9	84.8	84.4	102.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.9	104.3	104.8	98.5	92.4	82.8	81.6	93.2
	Lumber products	4.2	79.5	76.8	73.4	69.0	61.9	61.0	87.4
	Pulp and paper	6.7	102.8	101.2	97.9	93.9	87.9	87.3	99.2
	Textile products	10.6	110.0	109.5	106.6	101.6	98.1	93.0	94.5
	Iron and steel	14.6	87.3	94.3	84.6	74.7	61.5	61.4	74.6
	Other manufactures	25.8	121.6	119.6	113.2	108.5	97.3	97.0	108.0
	Logging	1.7	76.6	79.3	68.7	55.6	39.6	14.0	21.1
	Mining	5.4	224.1	217.5	192.3	159.5	138.1	122.5	138.8
	Communications	2.0	77.1	76.8	76.6	76.9	79.7	91.4	100.2
	Transportation	7.5	86.7	83.9	83.2	82.6	79.4	85.5	99.3
	Construction	8.8	100.6	89.8	109.2	205.7	88.4	99.4	136.8
	Services	2.9	152.3	150.2	145.4	144.7	128.6	129.9	146.5
	Trade	9.8	131.5	133.7	127.5	123.1	115.0	117.4	126.2
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	107.1	106.2	102.4	106.0	86.6	86.9	100.7
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	29.9	104.6	102.7	96.9	90.0	87.3	89.7	99.0
	Lumber products	2.1	94.5	94.6	94.3	88.3	88.2	84.5	94.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	93.5	92.2	87.8	82.0	84.2	86.0	98.7
	Textile products	2.1	126.7	118.4	115.2	110.5	97.6	96.8	93.2
	Iron and steel	9.6	79.3	79.9	75.6	71.4	69.7	76.4	89.2
	Other manufactures	13.4	138.0	133.2	123.3	112.9	108.5	107.6	113.5
	Logging	.1	6.8	10.8	40.3	33.3	12.9	17.0	8.6
	Mining	6.4	97.4	94.2	91.0	84.9	84.0	80.2	86.1
	Communications	2.9	100.2	92.4	90.7	91.0	92.5	99.1	111.2
	Transportation	19.7	95.4	93.6	91.5	87.7	84.0	86.0	97.6
	Construction	19.0	107.9	106.8	106.1	100.7	99.5	86.5	253.0
	Services	4.0	130.4	123.2	115.2	109.2	108.5	115.8	136.8
	Trade	18.0	114.1	112.9	108.7	101.6	99.8	103.8	110.4
Prairies-	All Industries	100.0	103.9	101.9	98.7	93.0	90.5	90.1	129.1
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	42.7	114.8	105.4	111.3	99.6	91.6	75.0	94.4
	Lumber products	13.0	89.4	88.4	80.9	61.5	63.3	43.4	64.9
	Pulp and paper	5.5	114.8	113.5	104.2	100.6	91.4	86.4	105.8
	Textile products	1.1	112.8	114.9	105.5	103.3	85.4	84.7	99.9
	Iron and steel	3.2	77.4	71.9	75.2	66.2	60.6	64.4	82.2
	Other manufactures	19.9	155.6	131.7	160.2	152.8	134.5	110.2	128.7
	Logging	5.9	74.4	77.5	71.4	68.3	54.7	31.4	39.5
	Mining	8.7	97.7	96.8	92.9	85.6	66.1	70.0	76.9
	Communications	3.4	110.4	108.9	105.3	100.3	98.9	102.7	125.7
	Transportation	13.5	106.5	100.9	100.1	94.3	89.5	96.1	104.9
	Construction	12.6	104.3	116.3	127.3	112.6	98.8	106.3	136.8
	Services	3.4	111.9	109.3	104.4	101.4	86.8	91.6	109.4
	Trade	9.8	126.3	124.6	117.6	111.1	99.2	104.5	113.6
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	107.9	104.8	106.8	97.6	87.3	81.4	98.0

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	Aug.1 1936	July 1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.8	94.8	96.2	89.4	86.8	81.6	81.6	97.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	106.5	113.7	108.3	109.6	106.9	104.4	109.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	101.8	102.3	102.7	100.2	97.2	102.5	105.7
Textiles	14.4	98.1	101.9	90.9	91.1	81.9	76.5	84.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	107.0	105.6	107.1	107.4	110.4	108.9	106.1
Iron and steel	14.4	79.0	80.0	68.3	65.0	60.0	63.8	85.0
Other manufactures	22.1	99.7	99.2	95.2	90.8	85.0	85.0	107.3
Communications	2.7	82.6	82.4	82.8	84.6	71.3	80.7	88.2
Transportation	10.5	96.6	95.8	98.5	92.3	90.5	94.1	102.8
Construction	5.5	48.2	50.7	38.3	54.5	51.9	70.1	111.1
Trade	12.9	126.1	129.1	120.4	119.1	118.4	122.1	128.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	92.2	93.5	87.2	86.4	82.4	85.5	102.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	98.7	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.0	100.2	118.4
Leather products	20.6	105.7	104.5	105.3	104.0	114.1	112.9	123.9
Other manufactures	41.0	95.5	93.6	94.1	95.2	92.0	94.2	115.4
Transportation	13.2	93.5	91.4	98.6	101.7	101.2	107.6	130.5
Construction	6.1	70.0	73.3	139.7	107.7	100.4	87.7	134.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.5	100.9	99.4	99.5	101.0	122.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.3	99.2	99.3	94.0	89.0	82.9	86.5	98.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	109.5	108.4	104.3	105.2	97.6	98.5	107.3
Printing and publishing	9.3	118.9	116.8	114.3	108.3	102.7	105.8	115.1
Textiles	10.9	86.0	86.4	82.5	82.4	83.5	81.3	90.4
Iron and steel	9.2	79.6	81.8	73.7	65.9	56.3	65.9	78.3
Other manufactures	28.4	106.1	106.7	101.2	94.1	86.1	90.5	102.2
Communications	2.7	64.8	64.5	65.7	68.0	71.6	82.0	89.5
Transportation	6.2	97.5	93.7	94.5	93.0	92.4	101.2	130.8
Construction	3.0	64.5	60.7	69.1	61.4	49.8	78.3	126.3
Trade	20.4	123.3	125.2	118.9	116.7	110.0	112.8	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.3	101.4	97.2	92.9	86.9	92.3	106.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.0	98.7	99.4	93.5	90.7	82.6	81.7	112.3
Lumber products	5.3	63.1	64.2	61.9	70.0	75.8	43.0	105.8
Pulp and paper	15.2	94.7	94.0	92.4	87.1	67.2	75.4	98.8
Other manufactures	26.5	114.4	116.2	106.0	100.9	96.7	101.5	126.7
Construction	13.8	136.4	144.2	147.8	154.3	111.6	128.4	179.8
Trade	16.8	123.5	134.9	115.3	108.2	104.3	108.5	110.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.4	110.0	104.3	103.4	92.7	97.6	122.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.2	98.7	98.1	93.5	85.2	75.1	75.4	89.3
Textiles	18.0	90.4	89.5	88.0	86.5	81.9	78.2	85.6
Electrical apparatus	10.2	106.1	104.1	100.3	86.7	73.8	96.9	113.7
Iron and steel	28.1	89.7	92.3	84.3	69.4	59.0	52.5	71.2
Other manufactures	24.9	116.2	111.5	109.1	107.0	93.5	97.5	108.6
Construction	2.2	44.7	49.7	53.5	61.5	45.3	87.2	181.4
Trade	8.6	130.3	129.2	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9	114.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.8	99.4	95.4	87.8	77.5	80.6	97.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.0	121.0	119.2	113.6	105.7	82.0	81.5	69.1
Iron and steel	58.8	110.5	113.0	111.9	96.6	73.4	74.2	55.7
Other manufactures	23.2	159.4	141.9	120.1	139.5	117.3	111.3	122.8
Construction	2.1	35.6	34.6	22.1	30.4	26.1	19.3	61.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.1	113.0	106.6	100.7	80.9	80.0	75.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.9	98.9	98.7	93.7	87.3	85.7	88.1	101.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	132.7	129.8	129.8	121.0	115.5	114.4	106.7
Printing and publishing	5.2	96.7	96.6	91.8	87.5	93.3	93.7	104.9
Textiles	6.1	140.4	132.0	122.3	115.3	102.7	102.2	96.5
Iron and steel	17.9	77.9	79.3	74.2	69.5	67.7	73.4	93.4
Other manufactures	13.7	111.8	112.4	107.5	99.0	99.7	102.1	103.5
Transportation	10.1	80.6	78.5	80.6	76.0	74.7	81.0	85.4
Construction	3.1	45.4	46.3	65.3	49.0	24.3	46.8	86.2
Trade	29.3	98.6	97.2	94.9	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.8	92.7	90.6	84.0	81.7	86.0	98.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	110.5	106.8	102.2	90.4	85.1	81.3	97.8
Lumber products	8.4	77.0	75.6	78.5	52.6	56.9	44.3	61.9
Other manufactures	30.3	125.7	121.0	113.1	107.8	98.1	98.4	115.9
Communications	7.3	108.9	107.3	104.5	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8
Transportation	19.0	113.1	107.7	105.7	101.1	95.4	100.7	106.8
Construction	7.3	67.0	67.6	60.1	38.3	39.1	56.7	113.7
Services	6.1	107.5	105.5	102.4	99.2	82.1	84.6	98.9
Trade	21.6	131.4	128.1	122.6	113.6	101.5	106.5	115.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.2	106.0	101.7	91.5	85.2	87.9	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.