

6-1

72 002

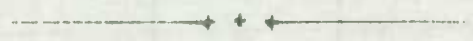
DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**  
**NE PAS PRÊTER**  
PROPERTY OF THE

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

THE  
JUNE  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1938

(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 EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

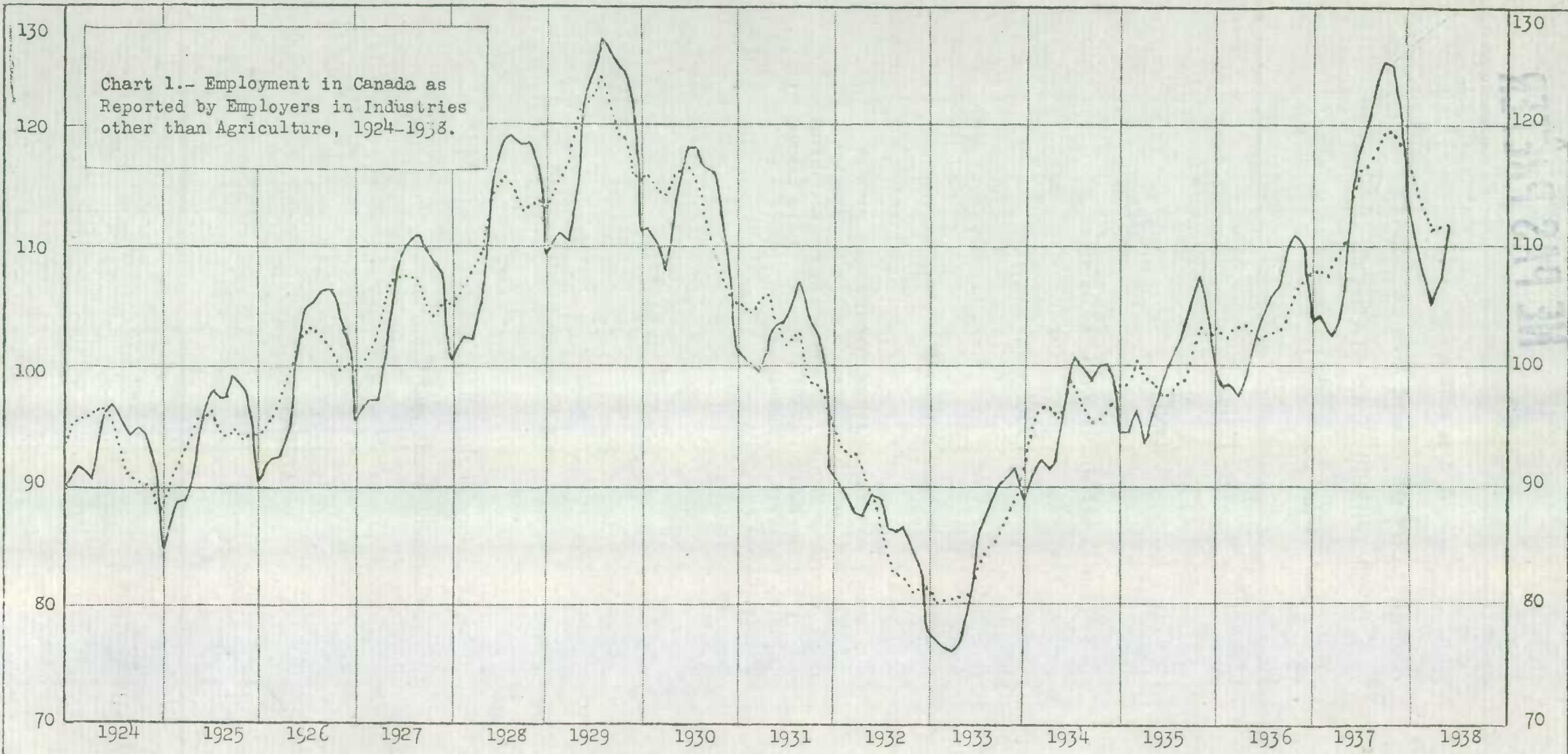


Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+++

OTTAWA  
1938

Price \$1 a year



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

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

Issued June 27, 1938.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

---

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

---

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,632 firms and branch offices throughout Canada, there was important expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, when the reported staffs numbered 1,068,620, compared with 1,025,285 at May 1. This gain of 43,335, or 4.2 p.c., approximated the average increase recorded from May to June in the years, 1920-1937, and rather exceeded the average increase at June 1 in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors for seasonal correction have been calculated. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 111.9 at the latest date, compared with 111.5 at the first of May, 1938. The unadjusted index also stood at 111.9, compared with 107.4 in the preceding month.

Very pronounced improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1937; the 10,178 employers then making returns had employed 1,087,735 men and women, an increase of 75,935 from May 1. This advance was the largest reported in any month of the record, raising the crude index from 106.3 at May 1, 1937, to 114.3 at June 1 of that year. It was then 2.4 points higher than at the beginning of June, 1938. However, the index for the latest date (111.9), was higher than at the corresponding date in any of the years, 1931-1936. The figures for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows:- 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. On the other hand, leather, chemical and textile plants were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade showed little change on the whole; logging camps continued to reduce their staffs, while there were important increases in mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services. The expansion in construction was most noteworthy, exceeding the average gain indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not so marked as at that date in 1937. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in April was greater than in that month in other years. The number at work was also higher than in April of other years except 1929 and 1930; the number unemployed, though lower than in any April in the period, 1932-1936, was larger than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for April, 1937. As compared with March, 1938, there was a decrease of some 19,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for April, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

Page 1 of 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

The Secretary-General has noted with interest the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968. The Secretary-General has also noted the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

The Secretary-General has noted with interest the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968. The Secretary-General has also noted the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

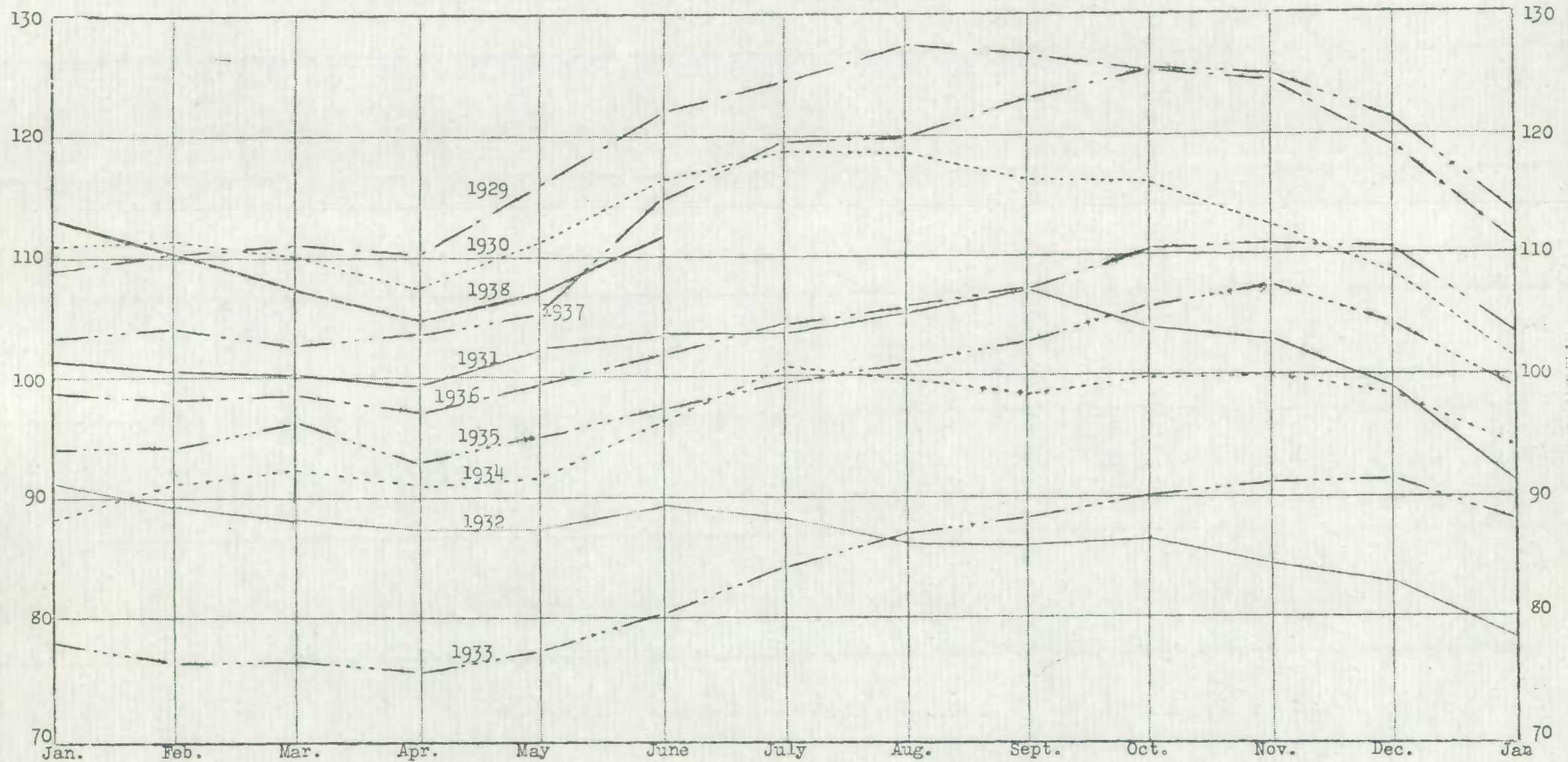
The Secretary-General has noted with interest the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968. The Secretary-General has also noted the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

CONFIDENTIAL

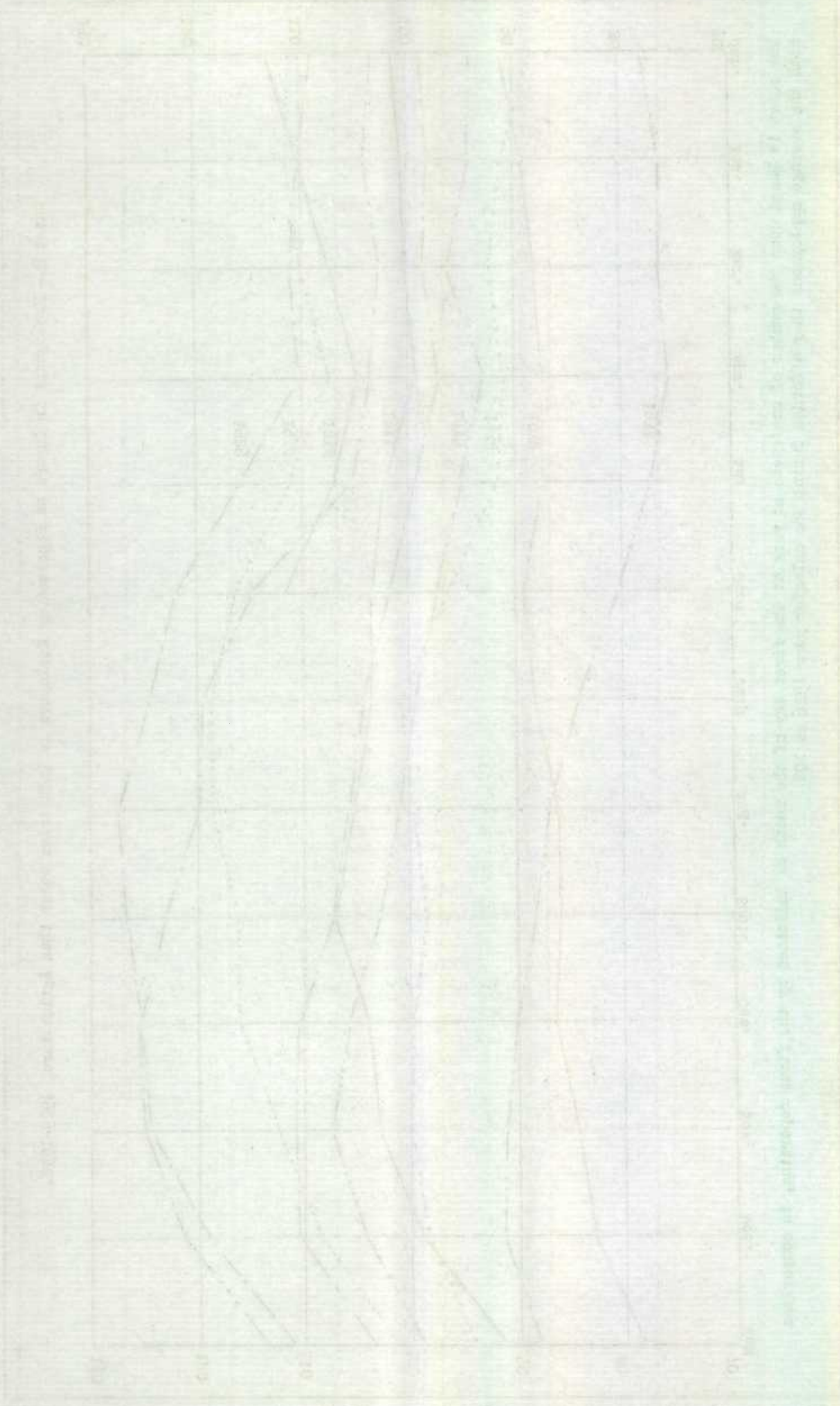
The Secretary-General has noted with interest the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968. The Secretary-General has also noted the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

The Secretary-General has noted with interest the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968. The Secretary-General has also noted the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Situation in the Middle East, dated 15 July 1968, and the report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 July 1968.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



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



Geological cross-section showing the relationship between different rock units and structural features.

Legend:  
 Sandstone: Dotted pattern  
 Shale: Horizontal lines  
 Fault: Solid line with tick marks  
 Dip Slip Fault: Dashed line with tick marks

April	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec employed the greatest number of extra workers. The percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 2.1 in British Columbia to 6.9 in Quebec. A comparison with the data for June 1 of last year shows that the situation in Prince Edward Island was unchanged; in Quebec, the index was substantially higher and in Alberta fractionally so, but in the remaining provinces industrial activity was at a lower level than at the same date in 1937. However, employment generally in the economic areas continued in greater volume than at the corresponding date in the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.- An increase was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 790 employers with a combined working force of 81,019 persons, as compared with 78,386 at May 1. This gain, though providing employment for a considerable number of men and women, was rather below the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was decidedly smaller than that which took place at June 1, 1937, when employment was generally brisker. Manufacturing showed heightened activity at the date under review, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber and animal food divisions; trade and construction also afforded more employment, the gains in the latter being pronounced. On the other hand, logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	June 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	June 1 1937
P.E. Island	1.9	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	82.0
Nova Scotia	58.9	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	124.3
New Brunswick	39.2	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	122.0

The 718 firms reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 88,034 workers, or 8,093 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially large increases in personnel; there were also important gains in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in logging, mining and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion; on the other hand, textiles showed seasonal curtailment, and iron and steel factories were also quieter. Statements were tabulated from 2,570 firms employing 335,996 workers at June 1, 1938, or 21,766 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1937, but was rather smaller than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,425, had reported 316,144 employees, as compared with 292,822 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1938, together with smaller advances in logging, communications and services. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the payroll, and there

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (Million tons)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Consumption (Million tons)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Exports (Million tons)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports (Million tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS OF TRENDS

The above data shows a steady increase in production and consumption over the period 1950-1960. The production growth rate is higher than the consumption growth rate, leading to a consistent increase in exports. Imports remain negligible throughout the period.

The increase in production is primarily due to the expansion of the industrial sector. The government has implemented various policies to promote industrial growth, including investment in infrastructure and technology. The demand for raw materials and energy has also increased significantly, contributing to the overall growth of the economy.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (Million tons)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Consumption (Million tons)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Exports (Million tons)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports (Million tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The 1960 data shows a slight increase in production and consumption compared to 1959, with exports also showing a marginal rise.

The overall trend indicates a strong and sustained economic growth. The industrial sector continues to be the primary driver of the economy, and the government's policies appear to be effective in promoting this growth. The consistent increase in exports suggests a growing international market for the country's products.

There were some fluctuations in the data, particularly in the early years, but the long-term trend is clearly positive. The government should continue to support the industrial sector to maintain this growth trajectory.



were smaller gains in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electric current and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel works were slacker. The staffs of the 4,668 co-operating establishments aggregated 438,579 employees at the latest date; as compared with 428,539 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,040 persons. The general index of employment stood at 112.5 at June 1, as compared with 109.9 at May 1, 1938, and 118.8 at the beginning of June in 1937, when much greater expansion had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 462,112 persons was reported by the 4,499 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.--Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications and services showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while manufacturing, mining and trade reported little general change. In the group of factory employment, an upward movement in food, lumber and some other divisions was offset by curtailment in iron and steel works. Logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,502 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,479 persons, as against 116,463 in the preceding month. Rather larger increases had been indicated at June 1, 1937, when the 1,459 employers making returns reported 126,395 workers, compared with 118,716 at May 1; the index then was slightly higher. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below (1926=100):--

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	June 1	June 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	June 1
	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937
Manitoba	46.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.3	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	103.9
Alberta	32.2	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	99.4
Prairies	100.0	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	99.3

British Columbia.-- An aggregate payroll of 89,547 was reported by the 1,102 co-operating establishments, who had 87,667 employees at the beginning of May. This increase did not equal the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937. The index of employment then was seven points higher than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 105.1. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy improvement, that in food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1937, statements had been received from 1,077 employers of 95,050 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in five of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; the situation in Quebec was unchanged, while there were moderate losses in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in Montreal and Quebec was rather brisker than at the same date of last year, but the indexes in the remaining centres were lower. Except in Ottawa, activity at June 1, 1938, was greater than at that date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in Ottawa, the latest index was slightly lower than at June 1, 1936, but was higher than in the early summer of other years since 1931.

Montreal.-- Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,474 co-operating firms employed 161,781 persons, an increase of 4,314 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing operations declined; most of the loss occurred in textile factories, while vegetable food, clay, glass and stone and some other classes showed an upward movement. Transportation, construction and trade were also busier, the advance in construction being most pronounced. The index, at 107.3, was two points higher than in June, 1937, when greater expansion had been recorded in the 1,402 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 158,020.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec City showed no general change, small gains in transportation and construction being offset by losses in manufacturing and trade. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers having 13,899 workers, as against 13,890 in the preceding month. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was over two points lower; an aggregate of 178 firms had then reported a staff of 13,564.

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

Year	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

Table 1 and 2 give the ...

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...  
 ... and other ...

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,596 business houses in Toronto with 133,470 employees, compared with 133,103 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other groups, while textiles were seasonally slacker. Construction afforded more employment, but there was a slight falling-off in trade. The general index was two points lower than at June 1, 1937, when statistics from 1,532 employers had indicated a combined payroll of 135,176 persons, or 1,709 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A total working force of 14,008 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1938, by the 200 co-operating firms, who had had 13,581 on their staffs in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 201 establishments had reported 14,838 workers, a gain of nearly 700 over their May 1 forces, while the index was then  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points higher than that of 106.3 at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a decrease in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 297 employers who had 34,118 persons on their paylists, or 177 fewer than at the beginning of May. This reduction compared unfavourably with the advance made at June 1, 1937, when employment was at a higher level. Moderate curtailment was noted in trade and manufacturing, the losses in the latter occurring mainly in the iron and steel and textile divisions, while food factories were more active. The 289 concerns reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 36,820 workers, or 758 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114.2, compared with 106.6 at June 1, 1938.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 187 firms with 19,943 employees, a decrease of 390 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry and in services and trade, while construction recorded some improvement. At the corresponding date of last summer, little general change had been indicated by the 178 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 20,907; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 146.0.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 39,892 men and women was reported by the 488 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,354 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in construction, but communications, trade and transportation also afforded more employment, while the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was much smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 480 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 41,364 men and women, as against 40,066 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 96.5, compared with 92.8 at June 1, 1938.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, especially of food products and building construction recorded gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 459 employers with 34,625 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,487 at May 1, 1938. An increase on a larger scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 446 establishments with 35,744 persons on their paylists, or 1,679 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in greater volume, the index being over four points above that of 106.4 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a seasonally upward movement in manufacturing at June 1, when statements were tabulated from 6,133 manufacturers employing 571,840 operatives, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month; this gain of 8,971 employees raised the crude index from 110.6 at May 1 to 112.3 at the beginning of June.

The trend in employment at June 1 in the years since 1920 has almost invariably been favourable. The advance at the latest date slightly exceeded that recorded, on the average, at the same date in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed. There was therefore a fractional increase in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 109.8 at May 1, to 110.2 at the date under review. However, the recent improvement was on a scale decidedly smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1937, and both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers at the latest date were lower than in the early summer of last year.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

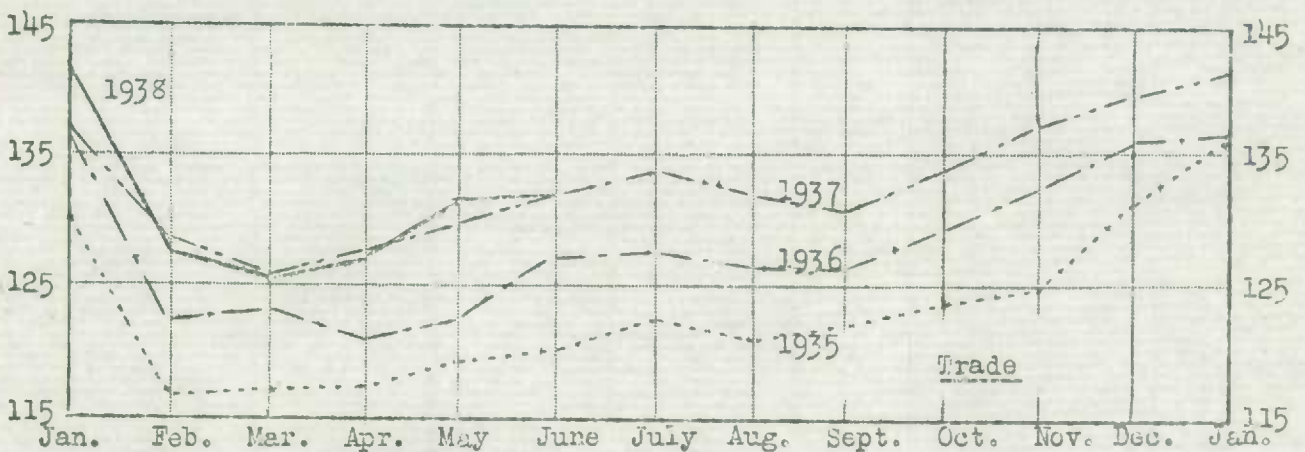
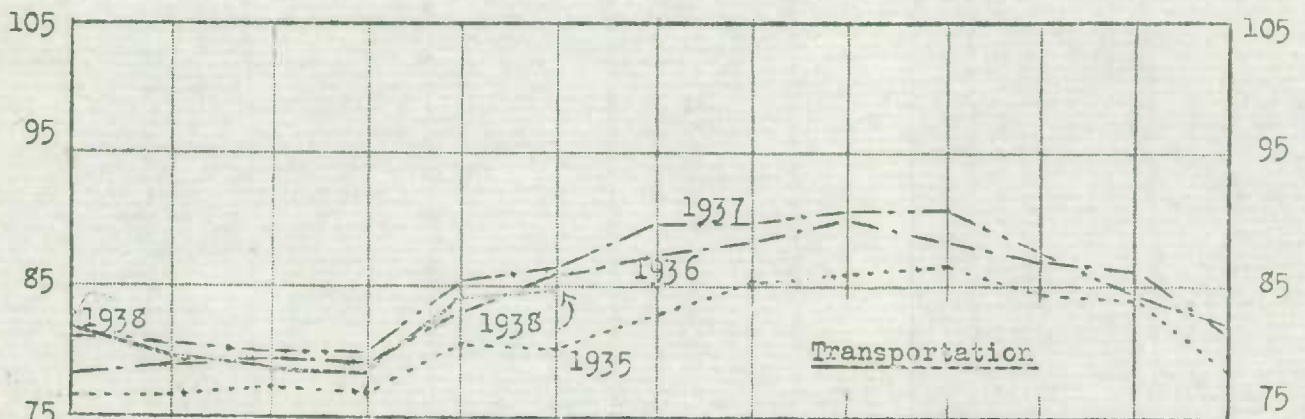
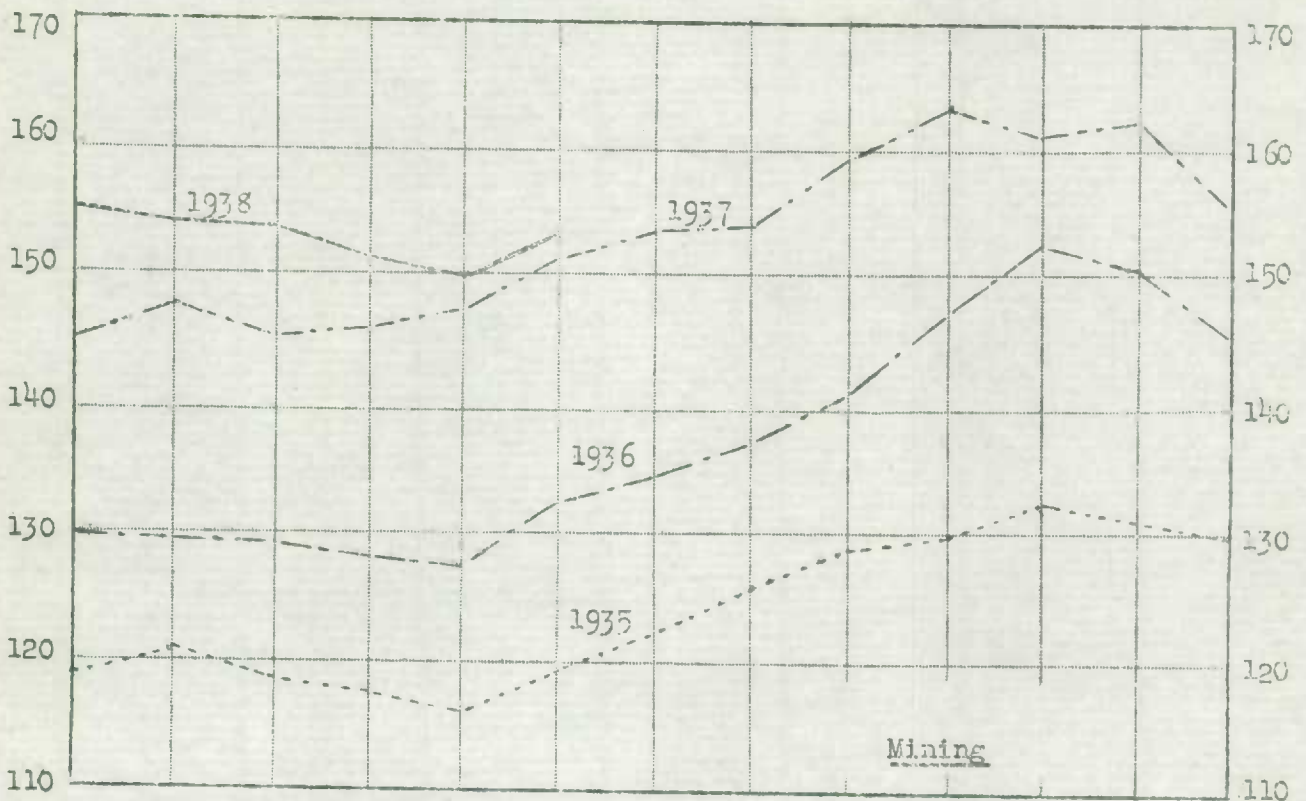
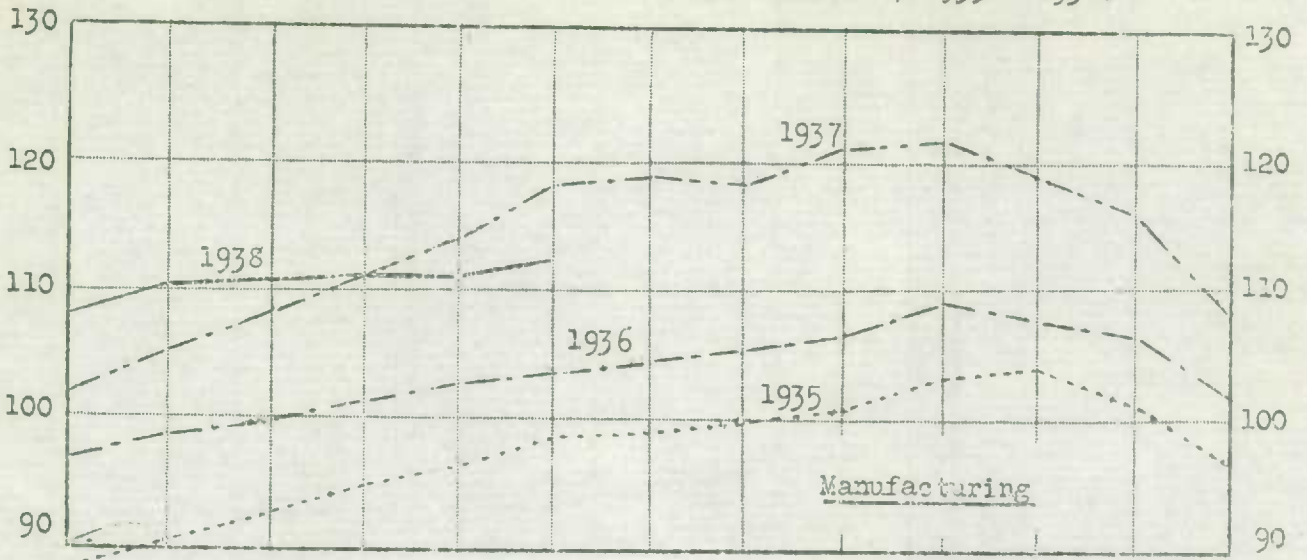
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

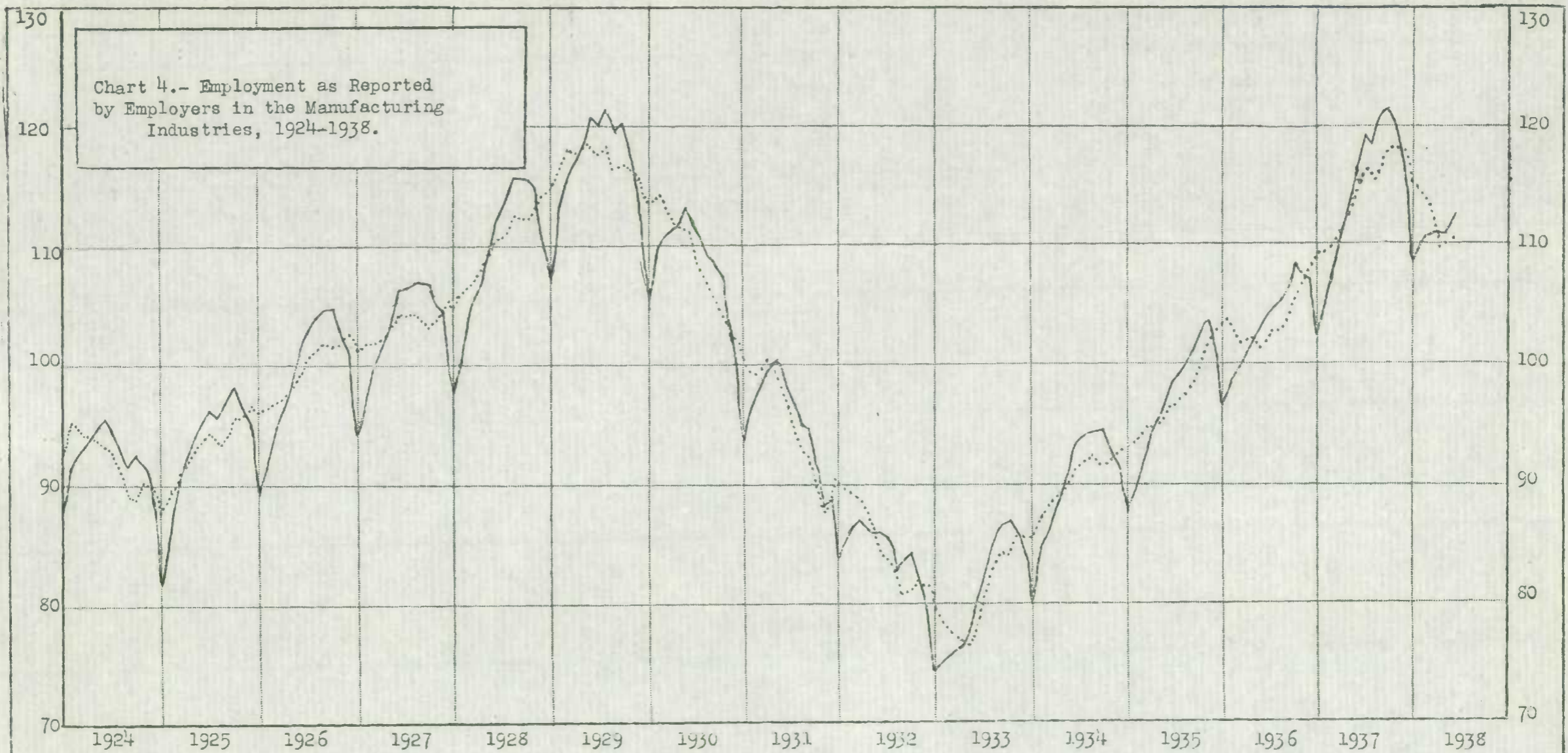
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.







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





Gains were registered at June 1, 1938, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, electric current, beverage and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile and chemical works were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character. Working hours in a number of factories have in the last few months been reduced, a condition which in many cases is not reflected in the current employment surveys.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1937, shows that the 5,943 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 598,971 employees, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1937.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps in Quebec and Ontario moderately increased as a result of river-driving operations, but in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated. Returns were received from 359 firms employing 26,996 workers, or 1,152 fewer than in the preceding month. A large gain had been indicated at June 1, 1937, and the index, at 109.1, was then higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 93.6.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while there was a small, seasonal falling-off in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 421, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 70,505, as against 68,865 in their last return. Larger additions to staffs had been noted at the same date in 1937, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies in the communications group employed 22,637 workers, or 600 more than at May 1. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of June of last year, when a more pronounced increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 469 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 102,151 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 101,001 at May 1. The increase was smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1937, and the index then was slightly higher than at the date under review, viz., 84.9.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,219 employers reported a staff of 136,394 persons, as compared with 105,069 in the preceding month. This gain was decidedly greater than the usual seasonal advance between May and June in the years since 1920, but was not equal to that recorded at June 1, 1937. The volume of employment in construction as a whole, however, was larger than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 494 firms employing 28,114 persons, as compared with 27,379 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1937, although the additions to staffs then noted had been on a larger scale.

Trade.- Little general change occurred in trade; retail dealers were slacker, but improvement was indicated in wholesale houses. The slight increase on the whole was less than the average gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,452 co-operating establishments reported 109,983 employees. Larger advances had been shown at June 1, 1937, but the index then was the same, at 131.5.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 4 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Mar. 14, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the industrial workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.9 in April, the same as in the preceding month. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed at Apr. 4, 1938, compared with Apr. 19, 1937. It is estimated that the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000; this was 10,000 more than at Mar. 14, 1938, but



a decrease of about 130,000 in comparison with the corresponding figure for Apr. 19, 1937. Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 16 numbered 1,778,805, an increase of 31,041 from April, 1938, and of 382,000 over May, 1937. The persons in employment numbered 11,375,000, a falling-off of 15,000 from the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, there was a small seasonal increase of about 70,000 in employment in the non-agricultural industries in April. Retail trade and construction activity increased seasonally, offsetting marked declines in factory and mining employment. Ordinarily, about 400,000 employees are taken on during April as seasonal industrial activity increases.

Since April of last year, there has been a reduction of more than 2,500,000 in the number on the payrolls of private industry and of public agencies engaged in regular government activities, exclusive of WPA and other Federal and State emergency projects. Since last autumn, when the marked decline in industrial activity began, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 persons have been laid-off. Factory employment continued to decline in April, in contrast with the slight, seasonal gains of recent years. The decline of 2.6 p.c. since mid-March indicates the release of approximately 180,000 wage-earners from their jobs. Weekly wage disbursements fell by 3.8 p.c., or about \$5,600,000. As compared with last year at this time, the level of factory employment was down by 22 p.c. and payrolls by 33 p.c. It is estimated that there were approximately 1,900,000 fewer persons in factories than in April, 1937, and that their weekly payrolls were \$70,000,000 smaller.

Most manufacturing industries reduced their working forces. Of the 89 industries which regularly report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 71 had fewer employees in mid-April than in mid-March. As in earlier months, the durable goods industries as a group reported a larger decline in employment (3.2 p.c.) than the nondurable goods industries (2.1 p.c.). Considerable numbers of workers were laid off by the machinery industries, railroad repair shops, and steel and automobile plants, although payrolls in the steel and automobile plants were about the same as in mid-March. Reductions in employment in cotton textiles and in certain clothing industries were partly seasonal. Employment gains were reported by some of the building supply industries, such as brick and cement, and in the manufacture of foods.

Railroads laid off about 15,000 men, although employment usually increases in April. About 45,000 coal-miners lost their jobs as demand for coal declined. Public utilities reported little change in employment. Activity increased during the month in private building construction and in quarries. These gains, although smaller than usual for April, provided considerable additional employment. Employment also increased seasonally on Federal construction projects and on State road-work. The most important employment increase during the month was in retail trade, where approximately 160,000 workers were taken on to handle Easter and spring buying, which reached a peak in mid-April. This expansion in employment, amounting to nearly 11 p.c. for stores selling general merchandise, was delayed this year because of the late date of Easter. Taking the spring season as a whole, the gain in retail employment has been somewhat smaller than usual. Wholesale firms continued to reduce their forces slightly.

Massachusetts.— Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,808 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 239,089 persons in May, as compared with 243,983 in April; this decline of 2.0 p.c. was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the usual decrease at that time of year. There were large losses in the boot and shoe, clothing, knitting and silk factories, while improvement was indicated in cotton and woollen mills.

Illinois.— According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,763 employers throughout the state, there was a seasonal decrease of 1.1 p.c. in employment between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the loss was larger than usual at the time of year. Improvement was noted in the non-manufacturing divisions, but the tendency was downward in manufacturing. The index of employment declined from 88.4 in April, 1937, to 75.5 in April, 1938.

Wisconsin.— Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin decreased 1.4 p.c. between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in the durable goods industries, while no general change was shown in the non-durable classes.



-7-

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1938.

100.0	7.6	31.4	41.0	11.6	8.4
-------	-----	------	------	------	-----

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

TABLE I  
 SUMMARY OF THE DATA FOR THE  
 PERIOD 1950-1954

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
19	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
22	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
23	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
27	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
29	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
31	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
32	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
33	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
34	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
35	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
36	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
37	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
39	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
41	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
42	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
44	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
45	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
46	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
49	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
51	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
52	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
54	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
55	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
56	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
58	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
59	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
61	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
62	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
63	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
68	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
72	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
73	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
75	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
76	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
77	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
78	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
82	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
83	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
84	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
85	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
86	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
88	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
92	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
93	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
94	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
96	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
97	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
98	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
99	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total the relative error, as shown in the above table, is the percentage of error in the indicated area of the total number of all the items reported in the table by the large number of the items reported.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
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
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1938.

15.1      1.3      12.5      1.3      3.2      1.9      3.7      3.2

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 at the date under review.





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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	141.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1938.

100.0	53.5	2.5	6.6	2.1	9.6	12.8	2.6	10.3
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------

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

STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

111

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Education	Occupation	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Parents	Religion	Political Party	Other
1	John Doe	35	M	W	5-8	150	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Farmer	Married	USA	John & Mary	Methodist	Democrat	
2	Jane Smith	28	F	W	5-4	120	Slender	Fair	Black	Green	High School	Teacher	Single	USA	John & Mary	Catholic	Democrat	
3	Robert Johnson	42	M	W	6-0	180	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Business	Married	USA	Robert & Susan	Methodist	Democrat	
4	Sarah Williams	30	F	W	5-6	130	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Homemaker	Married	USA	Robert & Susan	Methodist	Democrat	
5	Michael Brown	25	M	W	5-9	160	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Student	Single	USA	Michael & Patricia	Methodist	Democrat	
6	Patricia Green	22	F	W	5-5	110	Slender	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Student	Single	USA	Michael & Patricia	Methodist	Democrat	
7	David White	38	M	W	5-7	140	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Teacher	Married	USA	David & Linda	Methodist	Democrat	
8	Linda Black	33	F	W	5-6	130	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Teacher	Married	USA	David & Linda	Methodist	Democrat	
9	James Taylor	45	M	W	6-1	190	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Business	Married	USA	James & Elizabeth	Methodist	Democrat	
10	Elizabeth Miller	40	F	W	5-7	140	Medium	Fair	Black	Blue	High School	Business	Married	USA	James & Elizabeth	Methodist	Democrat	

I, \_\_\_\_\_, County Clerk of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the records of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Texas, as the same appear on file in my office.

\_\_\_\_\_

County Clerk

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	53.5	112.3	110.6	117.9	103.4	98.4	93.2	80.0
Animal products - edible	2.4	134.8	124.4	137.8	127.2	120.6	115.8	110.4
Fur and products	.2	103.6	94.4	102.5	97.2	99.0	86.5	87.1
Leather and products	2.0	105.3	108.5	117.9	109.5	108.1	99.9	91.7
Boots and shoes	1.4	109.5	112.7	120.2	110.9	112.0	105.9	100.1
Lumber and products	4.3	86.3	77.3	95.2	81.1	75.6	71.1	56.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.2	66.3	88.8	74.7	68.1	61.9	45.8
Furniture	.6	79.9	80.2	89.2	80.4	72.4	73.1	66.5
Other lumber products	1.2	114.2	109.9	120.1	102.2	101.6	98.2	81.4
Musical instruments	.1	45.1	46.7	55.2	36.5	27.4	30.4	22.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	111.5	107.4	112.5	107.4	98.9	98.3	93.5
Pulp and paper products	6.0	105.3	103.0	111.7	100.6	96.7	93.6	85.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	94.4	90.9	107.1	91.4	86.7	84.5	72.6
Paper products	1.0	130.8	129.5	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7	97.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	110.7	109.8	110.5	106.7	105.5	101.7	99.4
Rubber products	1.2	100.8	100.5	108.9	96.5	91.3	96.3	76.2
Textile products	9.7	119.3	122.3	128.6	116.4	112.4	109.8	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	126.1	128.5	143.5	128.5	127.3	125.6	102.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	97.8	98.3	105.1	89.0	90.3	91.0	74.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	124.0	117.3	149.6	136.8	127.6	125.8	107.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	432.5	487.1	541.4	513.2	512.7	491.8	367.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.2	122.4	127.4	121.2	117.9	118.4	101.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	116.5	121.2	120.3	106.8	101.0	94.2	84.6
Other textile products	1.0	104.2	106.7	110.3	102.0	94.3	96.7	79.2
Tobacco	.8	102.5	101.0	99.4	92.7	104.1	99.7	98.2
Beverages	.8	167.7	162.3	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6	107.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	161.2	166.4	155.7	141.9	131.0	123.5	111.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	92.9	82.4	99.6	86.0	77.9	73.5	51.9
Electric light and power	1.5	128.0	121.6	119.4	113.7	111.0	107.9	112.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.8	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1	103.5	84.0
Iron and steel products	12.8	104.8	104.5	111.5	90.9	86.2	77.1	61.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	130.9	124.5	144.1	104.3	104.0	92.2	53.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	123.4	123.2	129.5	102.7	90.1	78.9	62.8
Agricultural implements	.5	67.6	72.5	75.3	65.5	61.8	47.0	33.5
Land vehicles	5.7	99.6	99.4	104.4	90.8	86.9	78.8	68.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	152.6	151.9	165.4	139.0	145.8	117.7	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	84.5	82.7	83.5	61.7	64.2	61.0	50.6
Heating appliances	.4	130.3	118.5	130.0	108.3	97.4	88.1	70.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	124.2	123.2	130.4	86.2	76.0	63.8	46.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	110.5	113.5	123.4	95.5	92.9	79.7	61.2
Other iron and steel products	1.9	101.5	103.0	111.1	88.8	83.7	79.1	63.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.8	156.6	157.1	130.1	121.3	111.0	81.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	158.8	156.9	153.0	137.6	134.6	134.5	121.9
Miscellaneous	.5	142.3	137.2	138.8	127.9	123.5	112.5	97.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.5	93.6	97.5	109.1	94.1	96.0	75.0	40.7
<b>MINING</b>	6.6	153.3	149.7	151.9	132.1	119.2	106.2	91.4
Coal	2.2	85.5	85.7	83.4	83.9	83.2	79.7	78.2
Metallic ores	3.6	316.6	306.1	308.4	252.6	216.7	175.2	135.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	129.3	123.4	143.5	109.5	92.8	91.3	65.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.1	84.7	82.5	85.6	80.0	79.2	78.0	83.2
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	90.1	98.5	89.5	89.4	85.5	81.7
Telephones	1.6	81.4	80.4	82.1	77.5	76.5	76.1	83.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.6	84.9	83.9	86.7	85.4	79.9	80.3	79.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	115.6	114.0	118.1	115.8	111.3	110.4	113.4
Steam railways	5.4	73.1	72.4	76.3	74.5	70.4	71.4	67.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	97.9	96.9	93.1	95.8	83.6	83.6	89.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.8	114.5	88.2	105.2	87.0	89.5	116.7	67.8
Building	2.1	54.5	46.8	58.7	52.0	54.0	47.8	33.8
Highway	8.0	223.2	160.9	180.3	129.8	146.1	242.8	106.7
Railway	2.7	72.9	61.9	81.7	82.7	72.9	69.5	66.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	135.3	131.9	129.0	123.0	118.5	115.4	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	128.5	124.1	121.2	114.7	113.5	113.1	100.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.1	144.2	142.1	135.3	125.1	118.2	111.5
<b>TRADE</b>	10.3	131.5	131.3	131.5	127.1	119.9	116.5	109.1
Retail	7.5	137.4	137.7	138.6	134.5	126.2	123.0	114.9
Wholesale	2.8	118.0	116.8	115.4	110.0	105.5	101.4	96.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	111.9	107.4	114.3	102.0	97.6	96.6	80.7

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.



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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<b>Maritime -All Manufacturing</b>	36.8	111.9	100.9	120.5	103.3	102.2	101.2	79.3
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	4.7	87.2	63.0	105.0	92.3	90.8	87.0	46.2
Pulp and paper	4.4	138.5	140.7	174.0	146.8	147.8	149.9	125.7
Textile products	3.6	80.7	82.6	92.3	83.6	82.5	88.0	74.3
Iron and steel	12.9	126.8	108.3	129.1	100.5	104.8	95.0	66.6
Other manufactures	11.2	115.8	109.7	115.7	106.8	99.6	105.5	97.7
Logging	3.1	113.9	174.8	163.3	96.2	106.2	123.7	52.0
Mining	21.0	113.8	113.2	109.1	105.0	106.1	95.4	91.5
Communications	2.4	89.7	87.0	88.0	86.6	83.2	81.8	82.1
Transportation	9.2	64.2	81.6	68.2	61.0	60.3	60.2	75.3
Construction	16.9	149.0	119.8	206.1	147.5	137.6	131.1	83.7
Services	1.9	177.4	168.0	169.1	164.8	161.6	153.6	144.9
Trade	8.7	129.7	127.4	127.8	118.6	112.0	111.0	99.5
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>	100.0	110.9	107.3	122.0	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8
<b>Quebec</b>								
All Manufacturing	56.0	115.2	113.6	119.3	103.7	97.9	94.4	82.1
Lumber products	3.3	99.8	83.1	103.1	89.1	83.5	80.8	66.4
Pulp and paper	7.0	101.7	96.7	108.0	96.1	90.3	87.9	79.7
Textile products	16.0	135.2	138.7	141.4	124.2	119.2	116.0	94.6
Iron and steel	9.3	95.2	95.9	102.6	82.9	73.0	68.5	59.5
Other manufactures	20.4	121.2	119.2	121.5	107.5	103.4	100.1	91.0
Logging	3.4	152.2	127.6	136.6	138.6	136.1	100.5	52.1
Mining	3.3	244.8	236.7	260.0	177.3	137.8	131.9	96.5
Communications	1.6	76.0	74.8	77.4	70.8	70.7	71.1	79.9
Transportation	8.9	90.3	85.6	85.8	89.1	83.5	86.2	79.8
Construction	17.3	148.9	106.4	86.3	63.8	60.2	60.1	52.1
Services	2.3	121.5	121.0	114.0	108.0	102.9	98.8	97.0
Trade	7.2	143.0	141.9	139.8	135.4	125.8	128.1	120.4
<b>Quebec-All Industries</b>	100.0	120.4	112.6	113.6	99.8	93.8	90.9	79.3
<b>Ontario -</b>								
All Manufacturing	63.3	112.4	111.4	118.7	104.0	99.6	93.6	78.9
Lumber products	3.6	73.8	66.6	83.9	69.5	67.9	67.5	53.5
Pulp and paper	6.6	106.8	104.8	109.0	99.7	97.2	94.4	86.2
Textile products	9.7	106.4	108.9	118.4	111.1	108.3	106.0	94.2
Iron and steel	18.0	113.1	113.5	121.0	97.0	93.2	81.1	59.9
Other manufactures	25.4	125.7	124.0	128.8	116.8	109.9	105.0	91.9
Logging	1.3	61.2	58.1	83.7	67.7	71.8	51.1	28.6
Mining	5.6	253.3	245.2	249.0	215.7	184.1	150.5	119.3
Communications	2.0	80.9	79.3	82.8	76.5	75.9	75.7	81.4
Transportation	6.8	81.6	80.1	86.6	82.8	77.2	78.1	75.4
Construction	8.2	97.8	82.7	112.3	83.3	99.7	190.1	73.4
Services	2.6	157.8	155.1	148.5	146.5	146.1	141.9	125.9
Trade	10.2	136.9	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7	123.6	115.5
<b>Ontario-All Industries</b>	100.0	112.5	109.9	118.8	104.7	101.6	104.4	81.6
<b>Prairie</b>								
All Manufacturing	32.0	104.8	104.9	109.8	101.0	94.9	89.5	85.7
Lumber products	2.5	105.6	97.2	112.5	90.9	84.8	87.1	82.9
Pulp and paper	3.0	98.4	95.3	95.9	92.3	89.4	83.9	86.3
Textile products	2.4	129.4	134.2	143.2	124.1	114.1	114.2	96.7
Iron and steel	10.2	79.4	84.4	85.9	79.7	76.4	71.0	71.9
Other manufactures	13.9	133.8	129.8	137.4	127.4	118.7	110.6	101.8
Logging	.3	26.8	54.0	20.9	17.1	73.5	52.3	17.1
Mining	7.0	98.8	97.7	94.7	95.3	87.1	84.9	82.3
Communications	2.9	91.9	85.9	89.9	84.7	86.2	82.6	85.7
Transportation	19.3	87.6	84.5	92.0	90.7	84.1	83.6	81.5
Construction	15.4	81.6	55.5	81.5	93.7	89.4	90.0	69.1
Services	3.3	116.8	109.4	114.6	104.5	93.8	95.5	91.5
Trade	19.8	114.2	114.5	115.8	113.0	105.5	101.5	97.5
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	100.0	97.0	91.5	99.3	97.7	92.2	89.5	82.7
<b>British</b>								
All Manufacturing	40.7	106.8	103.7	112.8	100.3	93.0	82.4	72.5
Lumber products	13.4	91.0	90.5	100.3	88.1	75.4	61.0	50.9
Pulp and paper	4.9	100.6	110.4	125.0	109.1	103.4	95.6	89.7
Textile products	1.3	126.4	128.7	131.7	125.5	109.9	97.1	94.2
Iron and steel	4.0	93.5	89.9	86.8	71.7	70.3	66.5	58.4
Other manufactures	17.1	129.7	118.5	129.4	118.1	115.1	106.0	93.6
Logging	7.8	96.4	97.2	110.6	90.4	82.7	66.4	44.5
Mining	10.2	113.6	109.8	113.5	94.3	88.2	80.9	63.8
Communications	3.4	108.6	106.1	110.2	104.7	99.8	94.3	96.0
Transportation	12.3	93.7	92.2	95.2	94.3	87.7	83.3	86.3
Construction	11.0	88.7	85.4	114.7	115.7	118.9	122.4	88.7
Services	3.7	118.3	114.0	115.0	103.6	98.1	95.7	83.1
Trade	10.9	132.7	134.5	133.0	123.1	115.3	106.1	96.2
<b>B.C.-All Industries</b>	100.0	105.1	102.8	112.2	102.2	96.6	89.1	76.2

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 at the date under review.



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	64.1	109.2	109.7	111.8	97.2	90.2	87.8	79.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	122.4	120.5	112.4	111.6	109.6	106.9	103.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	107.5	107.3	107.6	103.6	101.6	99.1	96.8
Textiles	15.5	121.3	125.3	120.9	105.0	98.8	96.1	83.7
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	118.7	117.9	110.4	105.9	102.8	102.9	103.1
Iron and steel	14.9	95.3	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4	66.6	57.3
Other manufactures	20.5	108.4	107.8	115.7	98.7	92.8	90.8	81.5
Communications	2.4	64.7	65.0	65.4	61.6	62.6	63.4	73.8
Transportation	9.0	98.4	93.3	94.6	100.1	93.7	93.1	92.1
Construction	8.8	91.0	66.3	61.9	42.6	38.3	46.0	47.9
Trade	12.1	135.1	134.3	134.4	129.1	120.3	121.0	116.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.3	104.5	105.2	93.7	87.2	86.3	80.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.0	105.6	106.5	106.4	98.3	96.3	98.1	96.1
Leather products	17.1	94.7	101.5	104.3	107.0	103.9	104.2	109.2
Other manufactures	43.9	110.6	108.8	107.4	94.2	92.8	95.3	90.0
Transportation	13.1	100.1	91.7	87.8	95.1	94.5	98.9	100.9
Construction	8.1	98.8	97.1	77.9	90.8	110.5	100.4	104.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.8	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8	97.9	96.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	64.0	105.8	105.5	107.9	98.8	95.5	90.2	81.6
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.1	109.5	114.1	108.0	102.8	103.0	101.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.1	123.7	125.7	116.6	114.3	109.5	103.0
Textiles	10.8	89.1	91.7	95.9	89.3	90.1	87.8	83.0
Iron and steel	10.8	97.5	97.2	98.9	81.7	79.6	67.8	53.6
Other manufactures	27.5	110.7	109.5	111.1	104.3	98.5	93.7	83.7
Communications	2.6	66.1	66.6	67.3	64.2	66.4	68.8	74.6
Transportation	5.8	97.1	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2	90.6	94.0
Construction	2.7	61.1	56.9	66.5	58.7	63.2	55.9	48.3
Trade	20.3	126.3	126.8	129.1	125.3	120.7	119.4	111.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.3	108.7	101.1	97.9	93.9	86.5
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.8	97.3	94.9	102.6	95.0	89.8	90.1	81.1
Lumber products	4.2	49.6	46.9	66.4	44.1	45.6	70.2	40.3
Pulp and paper	16.3	94.6	90.8	99.5	87.7	93.9	87.6	82.7
Other manufactures	27.3	116.5	115.2	117.8	118.7	102.9	99.3	95.0
Construction	19.5	121.5	108.9	136.0	148.3	156.1	143.7	97.1
Trade	20.5	139.0	133.6	133.8	135.2	121.7	111.4	108.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.3	103.0	111.8	108.2	103.5	102.4	91.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.0	108.2	108.6	116.1	95.9	91.2	84.5	73.2
Textiles	16.1	85.9	88.4	92.0	87.0	85.4	87.7	77.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	120.0	118.1	126.0	103.4	93.7	87.5	71.8
Iron and steel	32.6	109.6	113.3	121.4	87.0	82.2	70.2	57.2
Other manufactures	24.5	121.4	116.0	126.5	113.9	108.9	101.6	94.3
Construction	2.4	50.6	50.8	55.6	54.1	62.7	56.1	43.9
Trade	8.3	132.0	136.3	132.0	130.6	121.3	115.6	97.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	106.6	107.2	114.2	97.6	93.5	86.7	75.6
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	86.8	159.9	162.8	166.6	132.5	134.7	114.5	79.8
Iron and steel	67.7	161.9	166.0	170.2	132.1	138.6	113.7	72.9
Other manufactures	19.1	153.0	152.3	153.0	134.1	120.4	117.5	107.7
Construction	2.4	54.0	46.3	57.0	31.8	26.7	20.2	25.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	146.0	148.9	153.1	123.2	123.5	107.1	78.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	50.0	99.7	99.8	105.8	98.2	93.9	87.4	84.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	127.6	126.3	137.5	121.9	128.1	115.0	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	101.1	97.9	98.4	96.6	97.2	104.4	102.4
Textiles	6.2	137.2	139.0	149.8	132.6	118.6	91.0	96.5
Iron and steel	18.2	78.7	82.3	87.2	80.8	75.3	120.0	97.9
Other manufactures	14.3	114.2	109.2	116.2	110.4	106.1	76.7	75.7
Transportation	9.8	77.6	75.8	82.4	74.6	72.1	73.3	71.6
Construction	3.0	42.3	31.1	36.2	40.3	37.6	25.7	21.6
Trade	29.3	96.8	96.3	99.0	97.1	92.6	88.5	85.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.8	91.6	96.5	90.9	87.0	81.9	79.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.7	111.2	109.9	117.4	106.4	97.1	86.5	78.6
Lumber products	7.8	69.8	72.4	87.3	79.7	68.7	53.5	50.8
Other manufactures	31.9	130.0	126.9	131.2	118.6	110.2	101.9	91.6
Communications	7.3	107.5	105.4	106.7	104.3	99.4	93.9	94.9
Transportation	17.0	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.2	93.7	90.1	95.8
Construction	5.7	51.4	49.5	62.4	63.7	59.8	36.1	40.2
Services	6.8	116.4	115.6	115.5	101.9	98.0	96.0	80.2
Trade	23.5	135.7	137.3	138.2	128.1	120.4	109.5	98.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.4	105.9	110.8	103.8	96.5	86.3	81.9

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515174