CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(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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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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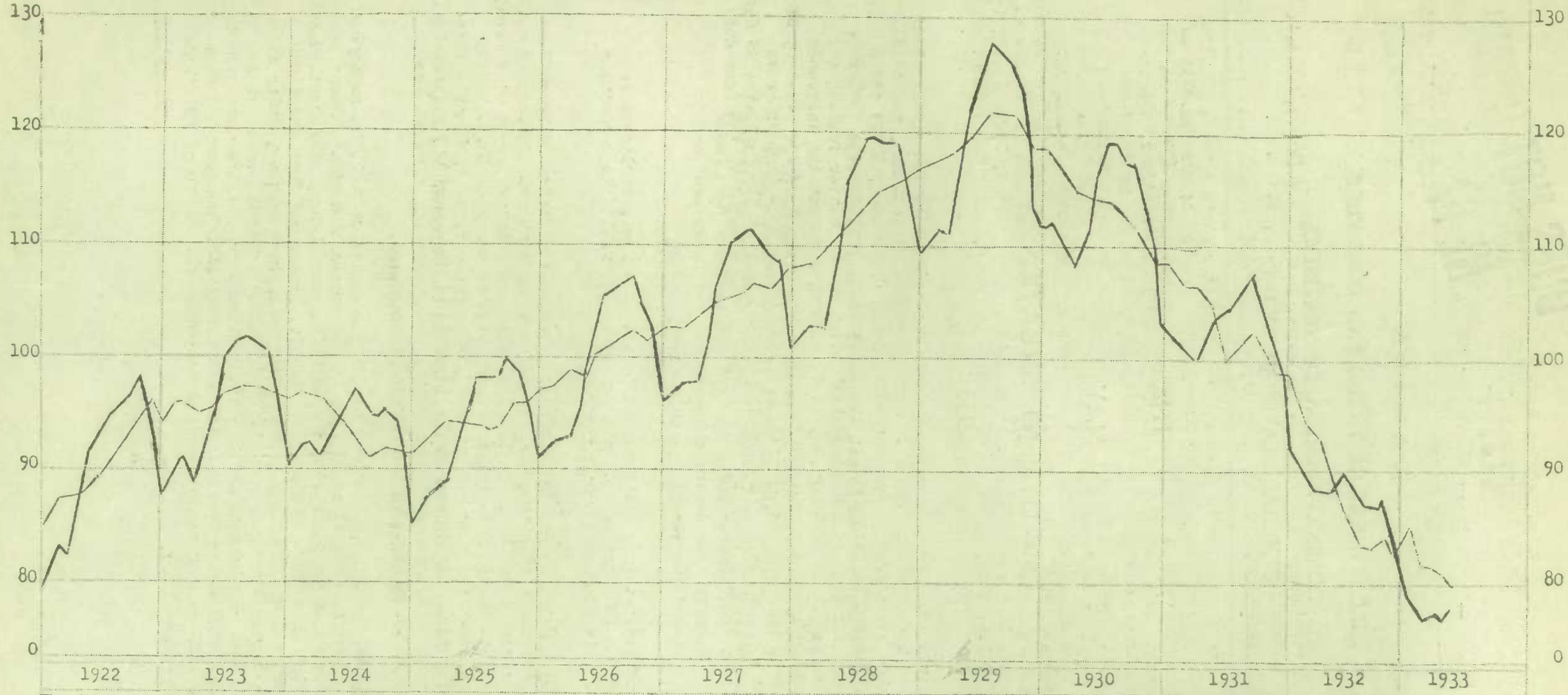
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1,- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



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 light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 27, 1933.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.),F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughedge.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,998 firms who reported a substantial increase in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 714,891 persons, as compared with 699,414 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 15,500 in the staffs of the co-operating establishments exceeded the gain recorded in any month since September, 1931, though it was rather smaller than the average increase recorded on May 1 as compared with April 1 in the years since 1921. The curve of employment, after adjustment for seasonal influences, accordingly declined slightly. The crude index stood at 77.6,as compared with 76.0 in the preceding month and 87.5 on May 1, 1932, while on the same date in the eleven preceding years, it was as follows:- 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Construction, transportation and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement at the beginning of May. Mining (except coal-mining) and retail trade were also considerably more active. On the other hand, there was a seasonal contraction in coal-mining; communications, services and wholesale trade also released employees. As an indication of the better feeling now prevailing in many lines of business, it is significant that the increases already mentioned in construction and transportation provided work for approximately twice as many workers as those reported in the same industries on May 1 of last year, while the advance in manufacturing at the beginning of May of the present year is a reversal of the tendency manifested on the same date in 1932.

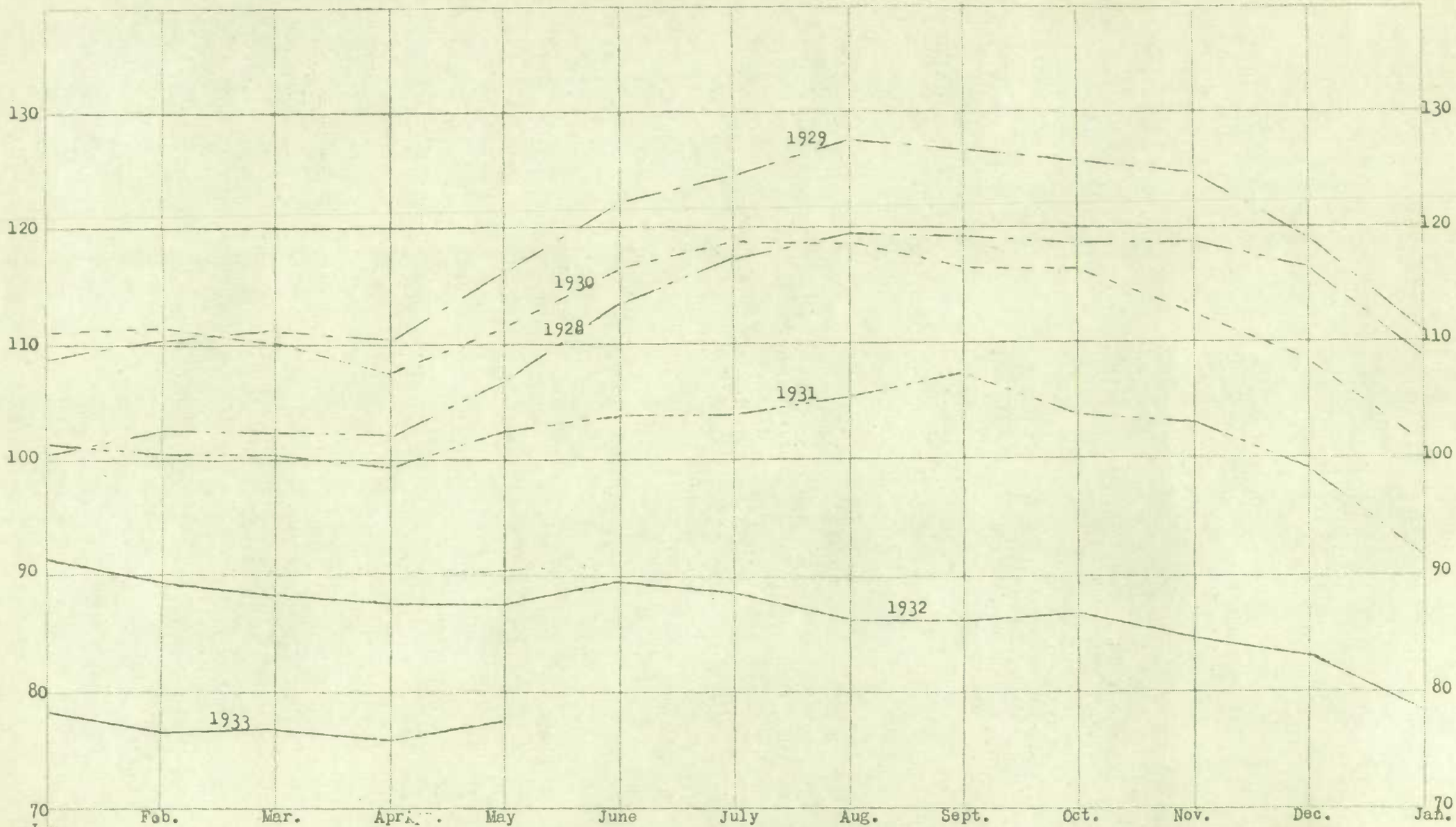
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces; employers in Quebec showed the greatest actual gain in personnel, while the percentage increase in British Columbia was highest.

Maritime Provinces.- For the third consecutive month, employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the upward movement comparing favourably with the decline recorded on May 1, 1932. The index then, however, was over seven points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 80.3. Five hundred and eighty-three firms reported 55,849 employees, or 1,299 more than in their last return. Manufacturing, especially in fish-preserving factories, and construction reported improvement, while transportation released some workers owing to the closing of the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,925 employers with 204,021 workers, as against 198,120 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation, building and highway construction and in manufacturing as a whole, notably of textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Services and logging, on the other hand, were slacker, while within the manufacturing division, considerably reduced activity was noted in tobacco factories. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then indicated had provided work for less than half as many workers as were added to the staffs of the firms reporting for May 1, 1933.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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.

Ontario.- Largely owing to a favourable movement in transportation, construction and trade, there was an increase in employment in Ontario; manufacturing, communications and services, however, reported curtailment. A general decline had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but the index was then some ten points higher. The working forces of the 3,514 firms co-operating on May 1, 1933, aggregated 297,869 employees, compared with 293,691 on Apr.1.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction and retail trade showed greater activity; in the first-named group, most of the gain occurred in lumber and non-metallic mineral factories. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, services and wholesale trade recorded reductions. Statements were tabulated from 1,191 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 96,909 persons on Apr.1, to 98,118 on the date under review. This advance was rather smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was decidedly more extensive than that recorded in the spring of last year, but the index was then many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 59,034 workers was indicated by the 785 firms furnishing data, who had 56,142 employees in the preceding month. Logging, building, highway and railway construction and manufacturing showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and lumber groups. Transportation and mining, however, were not so active.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile and iron and steel factories, while tobacco works showed considerable curtailment. Services and trade also reported declines, though on a small scale. The 1,102 co-operating employers reported 117,567 persons on their payrolls compared with 113,439 on Apr.1. The level of employment was lower than on May 1, 1932, when employment had remained practically the same as in the preceding month.

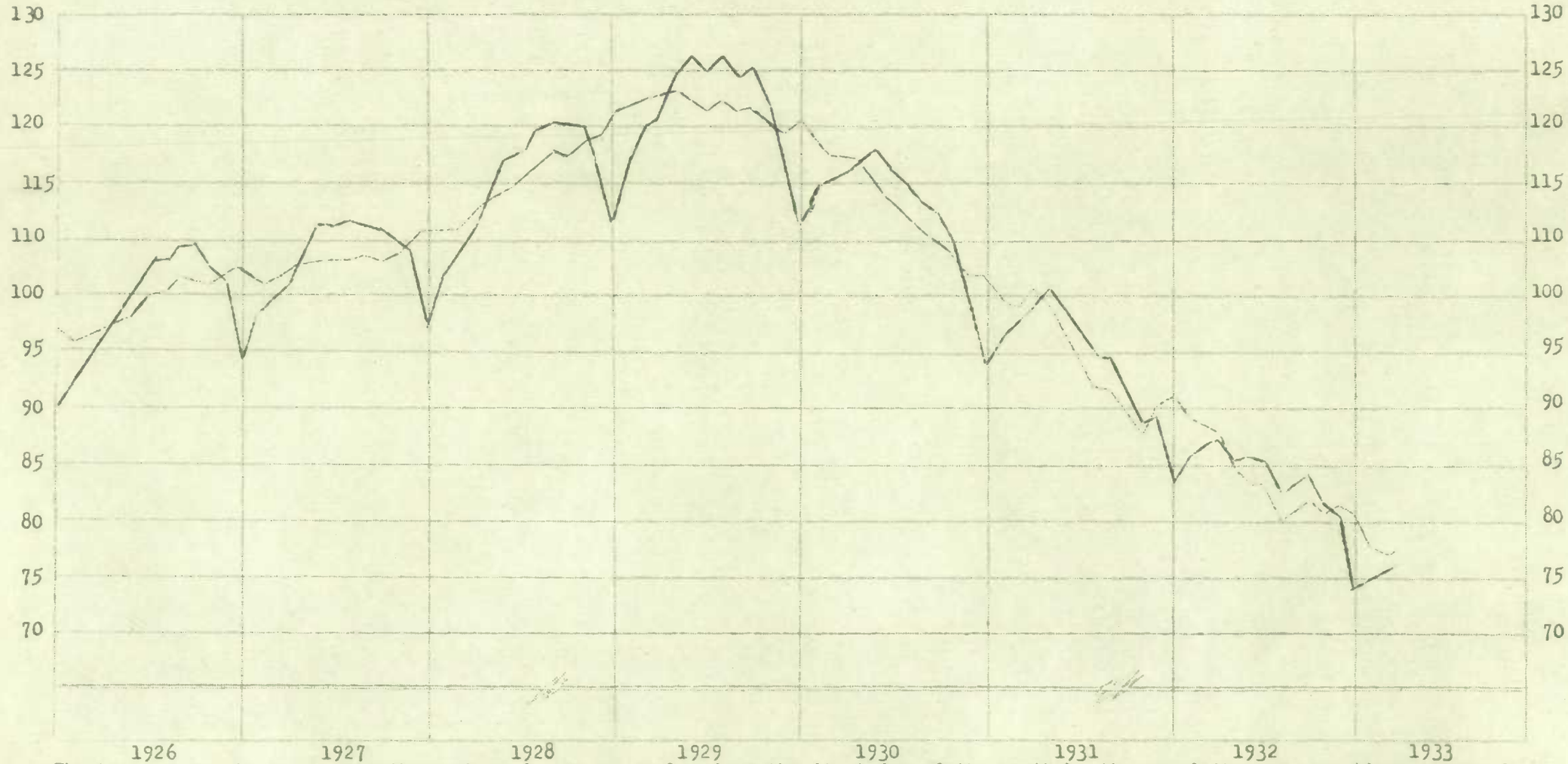
Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 149 firms with 11,695 employees, as against 11,523 on Apr.1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The gain involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Building construction, retail trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while manufacturing showed very little change on the whole, and services were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,186 employers, their payrolls aggregated 102,190 persons, as compared with 101,513 at the beginning of April. Curtailment had been indicated on May 1 of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; the general advance in the city involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index then was higher. Statistics were tabulated from 152 firms employing 11,028 persons, compared with 10,750 on Apr.1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 21,800 persons was reported by the 234 co-operating establishments, who had 22,282 employees on Apr.1. Manufacturing was quieter, while trade and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1932, when a smaller recession had been indicated.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



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

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 2,200 persons to their staffs since December, 1932. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 135 employers with 10,286 workers, compared with 10,082 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. A decrease in personnel had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1932; employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.- Retail trade was rather brisker, but reduced activity was indicated in construction, while manufacturing showed no general change. The 392 co-operating employers had 32,168 persons on their payrolls, compared with 32,464 on Apr.1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had also been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the lumber group in particular showing improvement; on the other hand, transportation released some employees. According to data received from 341 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 24,534 persons, compared with 24,410 on Apr.1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a slight falling-off had been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a further increase at the beginning of May, this being the fourth consecutive gain indicated since midwinter. During this period, nearly 11,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants. The largest advances on May 1 occurred in lumber and fish-preserving establishments, but fur, leather, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and rubber works were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 4,919 manufacturers having 380,143 employees, compared with 376,619 on Apr. 1. A considerable decline had been recorded on May 1, 1932, but the index was then nine points higher.

Logging.- Very little general change took place in logging, additions to staffs in Ontario and British Columbia nearly offsetting losses in the remaining provinces; the 225 co-operating firms employed 9,614 men, or 71 fewer than on Apr.1. Gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index was then a few points lower.

Mining.- Returns were received from 229 mine operators with 40,603 persons in their employ, compared with 41,366 in the preceding month. Coal-mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were more active. Employment was in rather smaller volume than on May 1 of last year, although the reductions also noted in mining at that time had involved many moreworkers.

Communications.- A further loss was indicated in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the samedate of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,031 persons, or 224 fewer than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increased employment, while local transportation was also brisker and no general change occurred in steam railway operation. The gains in the group as a whole were decidedly larger than those of May 1, 1932, but the index was then some five points higher. A combined working force of 93,477 employees was registered by the 367 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 87,841 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, there being, on the whole, an increase of 7,181 persons in the staffs of the 992 co-operating contractors. Their working forces aggregated 70,254. Although the advance on May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, was substantially greater than that reported on the same date in 1932, the index was then over twenty points higher. The most pronounced gain on May 1, 1933, occurred in road and highway work.

Services.- The service group, notably the laundering, cleaning and dyeing division, recorded lowered activity, according to statements from 311 establishments employing 19,677 workers, as against 20,091 in their last report. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of May in 1932, when increases had been indicated.

Trade.- Further additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 872 employers enlarged their forces by 608 persons to 77,092 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the commencement of May of last year; the increases then recorded had been on a larger scale. The improvement on the date under review took place wholly in retail trade, wholesale establishments showing reduced activity.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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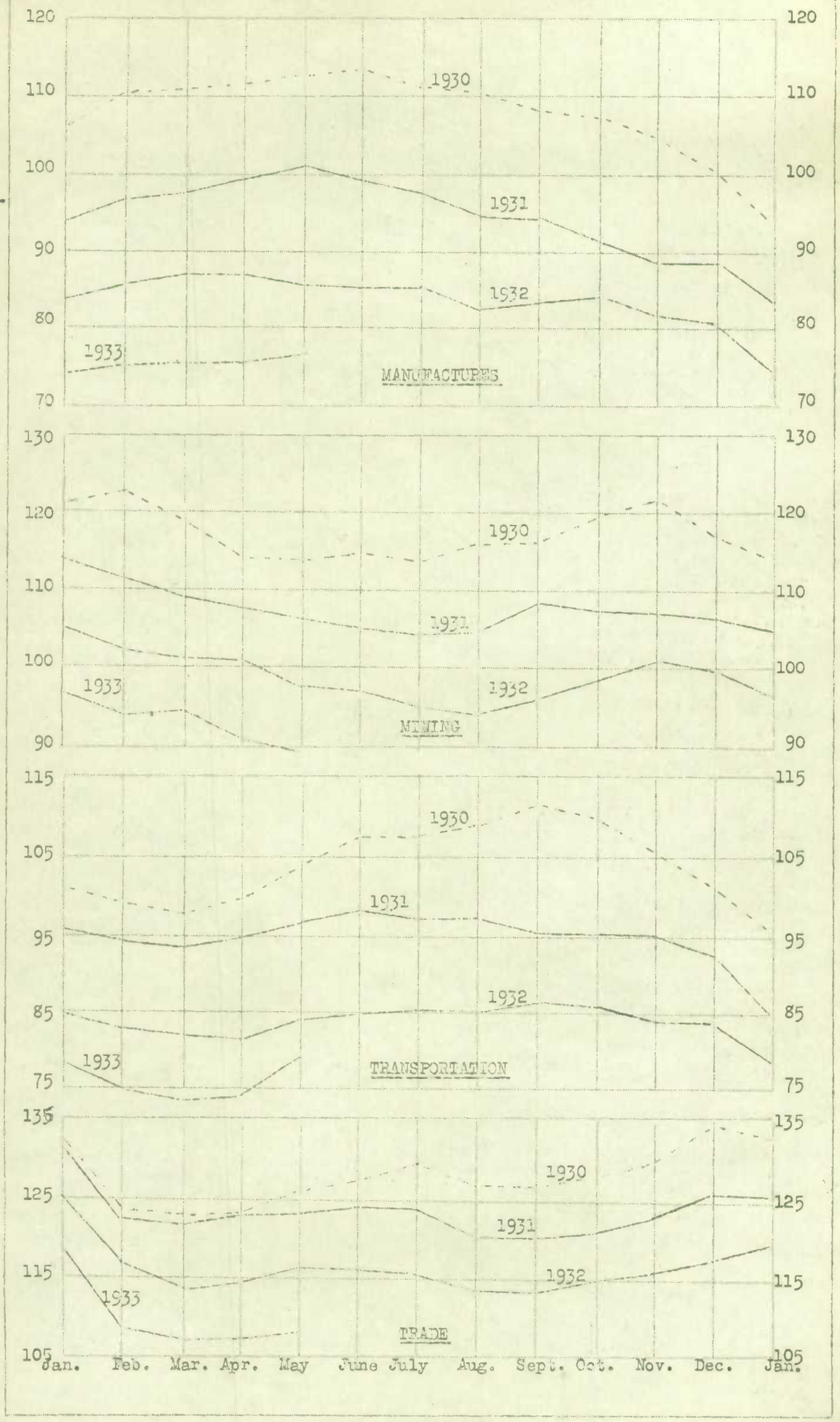
Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to most industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.0 on Mar. 20, 1933, as compared with 22.8 on Feb.20, 1933, and 20.8 on Mar. 21, 1932. Recent press reports state that unemployment continues on the downward trend in Britain with the seasonal spring trade revival. The Ministry of Labour figures for April show that the registered unemployed fell by 78,550 to 2,697,634, and that the estimated number of employed rose by 91,000 to 9,534,000. In the three months since mid-winter, the figures show the decrease in unemployed exceeded 205,000, with an increase of employed of 249,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 1.6 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,954 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, having in April 2,516,266 employees. The increases from March to April are due primarily to a partial recovery from the severe drop that occurred between February and March, because of the bank holiday. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 56.0, compared with 55.1 in March and 62.2 in April, 1932. Improvement in April as compared with the preceding month occurred in the food, textile and clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass and chemical industries, while railroad repair shops, leather, paper and printing and tobacco factories reported reductions in personnel. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were losses in coal and metalliferous mining, telephones and telegraphs and some other groups, while quarrying and non-metallic mining, retail trade, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning and building construction showed improvement.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed recovery in April from the unfavourable effects of the banking holiday in the preceding month, there being an increase of 2.7 p.c. over March, according to the State Department of Labor. There were gains in the metal and machinery, clothing and millinery, food, wood, textile and some other groups, while the trend was downward in stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paints, pulp and paper, tobacco and some other factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,109 representative establishments show that they employed 151,304 persons in April, as compared with 150,670 in March, an increase of 0.4 p.c. Increases occurred in boot and shoe, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, woollen and worsted and bread and baking establishments. Part of the gain in the leather footwear group resulted from the settlement of labour disputes. Retail trade, building and highway construction and municipal employment also showed improvement.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, employment in Illinois showed a gain of 0.7 p.c. in April as compared with March, there being an increase in manufacturing, while the non-manufacturing industries were slacker. Within the former, improvement occurred in the stone, clay, glass, metal, machinery and conveyances and food, beverages and tobacco groups; on the other hand, fur and leather, textile and clothing and millinery showed curtailment. In the non-manufacturing division, construction and retail and wholesale trade reported heightened activity, while public utilities and coal-mining afforded reduced employment. The index for all industries, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 56.2 in April, 1933, as compared with 61.9 in April, 1932.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.4 p.c. lower in March than in February, largely owing to the handicap of the banking holiday, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were losses in the metal, wood, paper and textile industries, but gains in stone and allied industries, rubber, leather, food, printing and publishing and chemical factories. The index in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 58.6 in March, as compared with 58.8 in February, 1933, and 68.1 in March, 1932. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications, wholesale trade and some other divisions reported decreased activity, while construction was more active.

Note:. The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
Jan. 1,1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug.1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct.1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov.1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec.1	108.5	108.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0 x	76.5	75.7	78.9 x	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.8	28.5	41.7	13.7	8.3

x Revised index.

Note:-The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
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	80.5	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1933.								
	16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	4.5	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	115.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5 x	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0x	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2 x	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1933.									
	100.0	53.2	1.3	5.7	3.1	13.1	9.8	2.7	11.1

x Revised index.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1933	Apr. 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.2	76.8	76.0	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0
Animal products - edible	2.5	97.7	90.4	97.1	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2
Fur and products	.2	72.9	63.0	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5
Leather and products	2.5	87.8	86.1	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6
Boots and shoes	1.8	95.4	93.8	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4	-
Lumber and products	3.6	49.1	45.0	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	37.3	31.8	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7
Furniture	.8	62.9	61.7	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1
Other lumber products	1.1	75.1	72.6	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1
Musical instruments	.1	22.6	22.8	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8
Plant products - edible	3.5	88.0	86.9	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9
Pulp and paper products	6.9	82.1	82.0	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7
Pulp and paper	2.9	67.9	66.2	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8
Paper products	1.0	93.4	95.2	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	97.4	98.5	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7
Rubber products	1.3	74.8	75.6	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0
Textile products	10.8	91.5	91.6	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3	107.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	95.4	96.5	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7	110.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	67.1	65.8	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	95.0	103.8	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	373.1	375.3	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	100.0	102.4	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	87.8	86.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1
Other textile products	1.1	77.9	74.5	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0	109.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	105.4	114.5	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6
Tobacco	1.1	102.9	118.4	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	108.7	108.1	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	100.0	99.5	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8	130.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	109.4	106.6	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	50.2	48.5	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7
Electric current	1.9	108.4	106.9	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	84.1	88.1	116.5	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5
Iron and steel products	11.1	60.8	60.3	70.5	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	.7	43.1	44.2	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9	124.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	61.3	61.8	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1
Agricultural implements	.4	33.4	34.1	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4
Land vehicles	5.9	70.4	69.8	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0
Automobiles and parts	1.6	78.6	76.3	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	54.6	55.2	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3
Heating appliances	.4	65.2	58.1	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	45.8	43.3	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	62.5	60.3	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5
Other iron and steel products	1.5	58.8	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	75.1	77.3	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	114.8	112.4	119.4	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9
Miscellaneous	.5	90.8	93.7	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5	102.2
LOGGING	1.3	35.1	35.6	32.5	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5
MINING	5.7	89.9	91.4	97.9	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5
Coal	2.9	78.0	82.8	89.4	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3
Metallic ores	2.2	133.7	131.3	131.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	59.5	54.7	73.1	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	83.7	84.5	94.1	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0
Telegraphs	.6	80.2	80.7	96.6	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0
Telephones	2.5	84.6	85.5	93.5	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7
TRANSPORTATION	13.1	78.9	74.2	84.3	96.6	104.3	108.1	100.7
Street railways and cartage	3.4	113.9	111.8	112.3	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0
Steam railways	7.5	67.5	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	2.2	88.0	59.0	82.0	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.8	60.8	54.7	83.2	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7
Building	1.6	28.4	25.2	58.5	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6
Highway	4.8	97.4	88.5	130.7	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8
Railway	3.4	60.5	54.2	65.8	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7
SERVICES	2.7	99.9	102.5	114.7	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	93.1	94.7	107.4	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4
Professional	.3	121.7	126.9	130.3	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	104.9	108.5	121.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1
TRADE	11.1	108.6	107.6	116.2	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7
Retail	8.1	114.7	111.9	123.0	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4
Wholesale	3.0	94.9	97.5	101.0	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	77.6	76.0	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8

1/ The Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total 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).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1933	Apr.1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.4	70.6	68.7	76.0	95.4	107.9	106.2	101.6
Lumber products	2.6	36.5	33.0	47.9	56.3	73.6	74.4	74.1
Pulp and paper	5.4	115.3	120.6	112.8	141.3	165.4	114.9	108.7
Textile products	4.5	69.5	69.6	80.3	74.9	87.9	96.9	93.9
Iron and steel	9.5	65.5	66.7	84.2	106.2	119.3	128.4	113.6
Other manufactures	10.4	79.4	71.7	89.9	98.6	104.0	101.1	105.8
Logging	1.3	35.9	39.5	31.7	49.8	41.1	69.1	96.0
Mining	24.2	91.0	91.2	99.2	106.3	108.4	108.1	109.9
Communications	3.2	83.1	83.6	92.1	114.1	111.4	110.4	102.6
Transportation	17.5	84.9	89.1	94.1	112.2	130.5	121.5	105.7
Construction	13.0	82.2	67.1	92.3	113.7	127.3	98.6	76.0
Services	1.6	137.1	130.2	165.0	178.4	132.8	142.8	89.5
Trade	6.8	98.4	95.8	107.9	116.7	117.1	112.7	104.6
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	80.3	78.3	87.8	104.0	113.1	108.3	101.3
Quebec Manufacturing	62.5	79.9	79.1	89.5	104.0	111.4	113.9	108.5
Lumber products	2.9	57.2	51.6	67.9	89.7	90.3	101.7	99.2
Pulp and paper	8.4	75.2	74.1	81.4	89.4	104.3	107.9	107.5
Textile products	17.7	93.2	91.8	102.8	103.7	106.0	108.5	110.8
Iron and steel	10.0	61.9	60.2	70.7	103.0	116.1	126.6	110.2
Other manufactures	23.5	87.5	88.7	98.9	113.6	119.4	114.6	108.6
Logging	1.8	44.9	58.7	39.7	88.6	64.4	72.8	84.4
Mining	1.9	89.6	86.1	91.7	110.1	139.6	139.3	112.1
Communications	2.6	80.6	80.2	92.3	101.9	116.9	123.0	109.6
Transportation	13.1	79.6	66.8	81.0	91.2	90.7	96.2	97.1
Construction	7.0	37.6	33.6	66.7	96.0	90.1	77.0	78.1
Services	2.4	87.0	91.2	97.3	108.6	108.1	105.7	102.1
Trade	8.7	119.0	119.6	126.9	129.7	127.7	130.3	112.1
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	75.4	73.1	86.0	102.3	106.1	107.3	103.0
Ontario Manufacturing	61.0	75.8	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1	126.1	110.8
Lumber products	3.5	49.1	47.0	62.7	84.7	99.9	114.8	101.4
Pulp and paper	7.5	84.0	83.6	89.2	99.5	111.5	112.1	110.2
Textile products	12.2	91.9	93.4	100.5	103.6	105.2	112.7	103.8
Iron and steel	13.5	57.6	57.1	70.3	96.5	121.4	148.6	120.0
Other manufactures	24.3	88.0	88.4	97.3	105.8	113.8	129.5	109.7
Logging	.7	22.2	17.7	13.5	32.5	45.0	57.4	54.5
Mining	3.8	116.4	114.8	119.8	135.7	149.2	136.1	129.3
Communications	3.0	82.6	84.0	92.5	101.8	118.0	117.5	104.8
Transportation	8.9	74.4	68.1	83.2	95.1	108.1	111.0	100.1
Construction	8.7	74.9	72.3	95.5	120.0	133.6	138.1	125.1
Services	3.0	122.7	124.7	138.8	144.4	157.8	133.3	120.2
Trade	10.9	115.8	113.2	121.6	130.5	130.8	124.0	113.0
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	79.5	78.3	89.5	103.8	115.7	123.8	110.1
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	31.6	83.0	81.4	89.0	104.1	117.5	122.2	110.6
Lumber products	2.0	70.1	59.7	76.8	97.4	130.6	140.7	116.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	83.8	84.5	90.4	101.0	113.9	111.3	120.1
Textile products	2.1	96.2	93.8	100.4	102.5	104.5	116.2	123.3
Iron and steel	11.7	71.5	72.7	76.6	97.7	111.9	120.9	102.5
Other manufactures	12.6	98.0	93.6	105.2	115.1	125.2	124.7	115.5
Logging	.3	24.4	34.1	37.2	14.1	32.9	40.1	58.4
Mining	7.0	81.2	90.9	94.6	94.6	92.1	102.6	105.0
Communications	3.3	84.3	85.8	97.6	103.9	111.8	112.7	101.8
Transportation	21.8	80.4	81.2	83.7	97.2	104.0	112.2	101.4
Construction	13.9	58.6	50.1	71.8	90.0	100.3	133.8	116.3
Services	3.1	83.6	86.8	98.6	109.6	118.3	126.1	116.6
Trade	19.0	96.0	96.8	105.6	113.5	121.0	123.7	112.3
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	79.2	78.3	87.6	100.0	109.2	119.7	108.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	37.2	66.4	62.5	70.8	90.2	109.4	111.2	102.6
Lumber products	9.4	42.2	37.0	49.9	64.2	99.4	105.7	97.4
Pulp and paper	6.3	86.0	88.6	88.7	107.5	106.4	100.4	98.8
Textile products	1.1	79.4	82.0	104.1	109.9	117.3	122.8	113.9
Iron and steel	3.4	55.3	55.5	62.0	97.1	122.3	117.5	104.8
Other manufactures	17.0	89.5	82.4	88.6	110.2	117.4	119.4	107.1
Logging	5.0	42.1	30.9	47.4	59.1	98.3	110.1	102.4
Mining	8.7	64.7	66.4	75.1	79.8	93.0	106.1	99.3
Communications	4.5	94.8	95.8	102.0	110.5	128.8	114.3	100.7
Transportation	15.3	81.5	83.9	89.7	99.9	108.0	110.2	106.9
Construction	15.2	83.7	73.0	119.4	131.3	133.1	114.7	118.9
Services	3.5	78.8	80.2	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0	108.3
Trade	10.6	97.1	96.3	105.9	112.1	118.2	113.0	111.7
Dominion B.C. All Industries	100.0	72.2	68.8	82.7	96.1	110.7	111.6	105.4

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	May 1 1933	Apr. 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.3	78.5	78.2	88.4	106.2	113.5	114.4	106.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.7	96.9	95.1	111.5	105.1	99.8	86.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	96.1	97.9	103.5	107.9	113.2	110.2	103.4
Textiles	14.1	83.5	79.9	92.5	96.3	97.6	98.1	103.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	106.9	122.5	125.6	112.0	120.4	117.5	113.1
Iron and steel	12.9	60.2	56.9	67.6	103.2	120.9	135.2	113.8
Other manufactures	19.6	77.3	77.3x	90.2	111.4	118.1	112.3	106.1
Communications	3.7	75.1	74.6	84.6	91.9	107.0	122.4	110.9
Transportation	12.4	92.3	69.0	88.7	96.5	88.6	103.6	94.7
Construction	5.8	42.8	40.6	85.2	106.4	91.0	102.5	102.5
Trade	12.5	115.5	116.0	122.2	128.7	127.3	127.8	112.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	79.5	76.4	91.1	107.0	110.8	114.2	105.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.5	93.7	91.6	107.3	121.0	114.8	116.3	118.5
Leather products	22.5	106.8	104.7	116.4	127.9	99.0	101.0	122.6
Other manufactures	40.0	87.6	85.6	102.9	117.2	122.1	124.4	116.6
Transportation	11.7	99.3	97.6	107.7	115.5	114.9	103.2	117.9
Construction	9.0	98.0	97.3	73.7	184.6	126.5	148.1	76.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.7	92.7	104.0	125.7	115.3	117.1	112.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	80.8	80.7	91.4	104.5	112.0	118.8	108.2
Plant products - edible	6.0	99.5	97.8	104.1	118.1	117.4	114.3	107.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	99.5	101.9	105.7	114.1	120.2	119.7	108.0
Textiles	12.9	84.3	84.5	90.9	105.1	110.1	108.3	101.2
Iron and steel	7.8	54.7	54.2	71.4	95.3	116.3	150.5	116.8
Other manufactures	24.6	81.8	81.6	94.2	102.0	107.4	111.4	108.1
Communications	4.0	74.5	76.1	85.5	93.7	105.4	111.3	100.7
Transportation	7.2	93.7	90.1x	99.8	127.4	135.2	129.9	107.6
Construction	2.3	41.4	37.7	92.6	120.3	137.6	142.6	154.4
Trade	21.7	111.9	109.9	118.7	123.9	125.0	119.4	109.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	85.6	85.0	97.5	111.4	117.8	120.7	110.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	75.9	75.4	85.5	105.8	117.6	119.8	120.7
Lumber products	3.6	34.5	33.7	46.7	65.3	118.2	124.1	124.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	74.4	76.9	84.6	108.2	109.8	112.2	110.8
Other manufactures	26.7	92.1	89.3	101.1	121.5	124.2	124.9	128.5
Construction	9.9	81.4	71.6	153.7	203.8	157.2	179.5	186.5
Trade	16.5	108.4	107.3	111.4	117.3	127.4	118.6	108.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	87.2	85.3	102.5	123.4	125.3	123.7	120.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.8	65.8	68.1	77.8	97.1	114.8	128.4	104.1
Textiles	21.0	72.0	72.2	81.6	84.8	91.8	102.5	93.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	71.3	82.6	96.3	111.9	127.2	133.9	108.3
Iron and steel	21.9	47.5	48.2	56.1	93.4	128.1	150.6	110.7
Other manufactures	25.9	85.2	87.6	98.5	107.5	111.3	117.2	102.1
Construction	3.2	43.9	43.2	169.2	259.1	173.4	219.2	103.7
Trade	7.7	96.5	93.7	106.3	118.1	129.2	127.4	119.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	69.4	70.9	86.9	108.0	118.4	130.6	104.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.1	82.1	79.5	90.3	106.8	147.4	195.0	138.7
Iron and steel	62.0	77.0	73.5	85.9	103.8	150.5	206.7	141.1
Other manufactures	20.1	103.3	104.4	108.1	118.7	135.1	148.2	133.2
Construction	1.4	18.1	23.4	18.1	57.7	181.9	164.7	127.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.6	79.0	88.3	105.5	150.5	189.5	136.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.3	81.8	82.1	86.8	101.7	118.6	121.5	112.0
Animal products - edible	5.2	95.7	92.6	101.7	101.0	106.0	105.7	102.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	102.6	103.0	109.1	103.0	110.3	107.2	106.3
Printing and publishing	6.1	91.4	93.4	99.4	105.3	117.3	117.2	110.9
Textiles	5.0	95.7	94.4	100.7	104.8	107.0	120.2	114.6
Other manufactures	29.6	74.3	74.9	78.9	99.2	128.3	131.7	116.1
Transportation	10.5	71.0	70.9	75.4	84.7	95.7	101.4	101.8
Construction	1.7	19.5	29.2	48.8	54.9	32.8	47.1	74.4
Trade	29.6	83.1	82.9	95.2	102.3	108.8	113.9	114.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	77.0	78.0	86.1	97.1	105.7	110.9	108.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.0	73.9	71.4	80.1	96.8	106.6	106.1	100.3
Lumber products	7.0	44.8	38.2	43.8	57.6	78.4	88.0	88.1
Other manufactures	29.0	87.7	86.7	96.2	116.4	121.2	115.6	107.4
Communications	9.1	94.4	95.3	101.0	110.0	130.6	112.1	100.4
Transportation	21.2	91.7	93.8	96.3	105.2	111.2	113.1	107.8
Construction	6.1	40.4	41.1	60.3	108.7	88.5	96.3	107.4
Services	5.8	76.8	79.1	91.5	102.6	111.1	111.1	110.9
Trade	21.8	98.7	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4	119.4	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	79.2	79.0	87.6	104.6	110.8	109.9	104.8

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

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