CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE 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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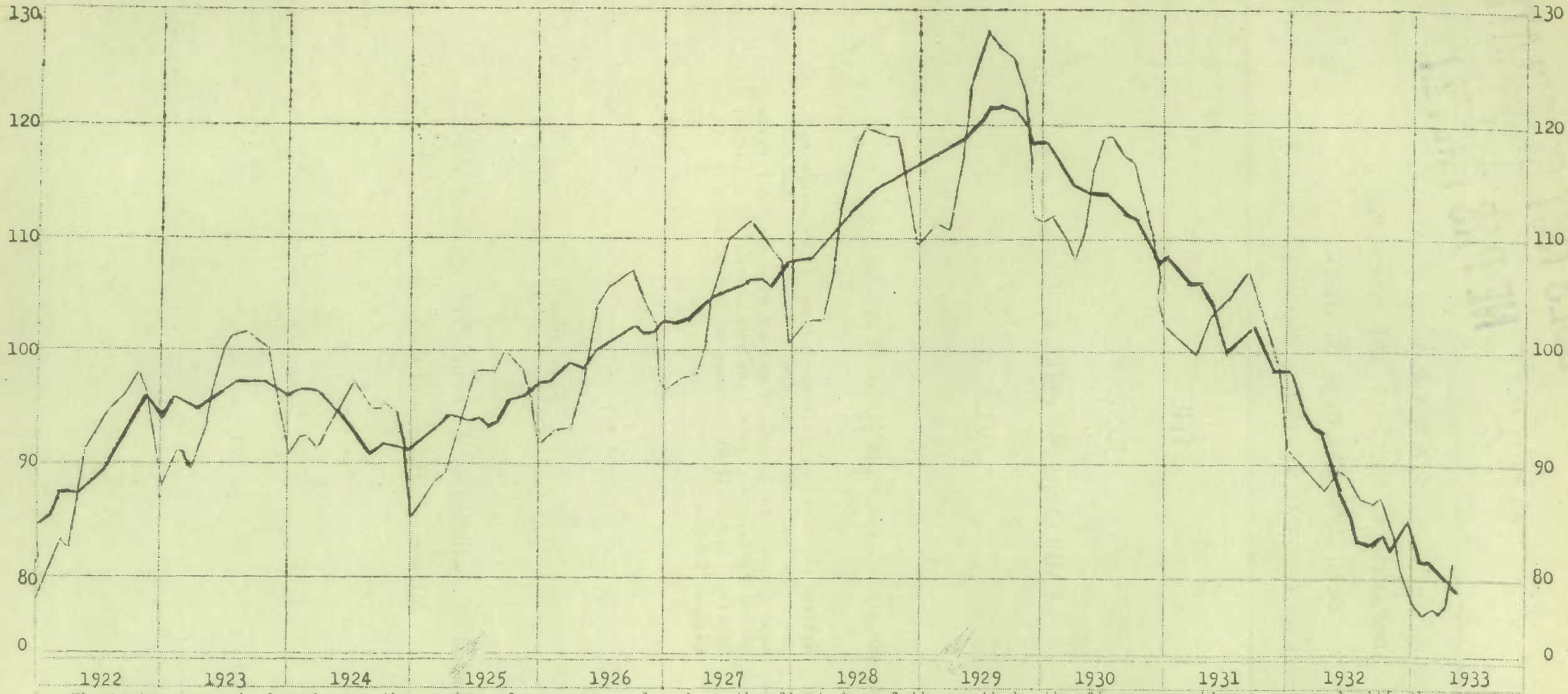
1933

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



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

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

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THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,105 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 715,068 on May 1 to 743,572 at the beginning of June, or by 28,504 persons. This gain of four per cent in the month was approximately twice as large as that reported on the same date in either 1932 or 1931, and (unlike the increase last year), has the added significance of including much smaller increases due to unemployment relief undertakings. The index on June 1, 1933, stood at 80.7, as compared with 77.6 in the preceding month, and 89.1 on June 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index (average 1926 =100), was as follows:- 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the increase on June 1, 1933, was very considerable, it was nevertheless not quite so large as the average gain reported between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal variation, was fractionally lower than on May 1; this is shown in the chart on the opposite page. However, in the manufacturing group, which takes in more than half the total number of workers included in the survey, and is not affected by the reporting of employees directly engaged on relief work, the increase on June 1 is greater than the usual seasonal gain recorded in the last twelve years. This is illustrated in Chart 4.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922 and 1928; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing division, all the major industrial groups except communications also showed improvement. Stream-driving operations resulted in heightened employment in logging; this group and trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movements indicated on the corresponding date in 1932. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, but was not so great as on June 1 of last year, when it was to a considerable extent due to unemployment relief work on the highways. This was a factor of lesser importance in the month under review, when a higher proportion of the increase took place in building construction.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 602 employers with a combined working force of 57,850 persons, as compared with 55,963 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions), logging and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in less volume than on June 1, 1932.

Quebec.- Construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, textile, mineral product, food, leather and rubber factories reported the greatest improvement, while tobacco, iron and steel and electrical apparatus works were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for considerably over twice as many persons as that noted on the same date of last year, but the index was then higher. Statements were tabulated from 1,957 firms employing 213,888 workers on June 1, or 10,742 more than in their last monthly report.

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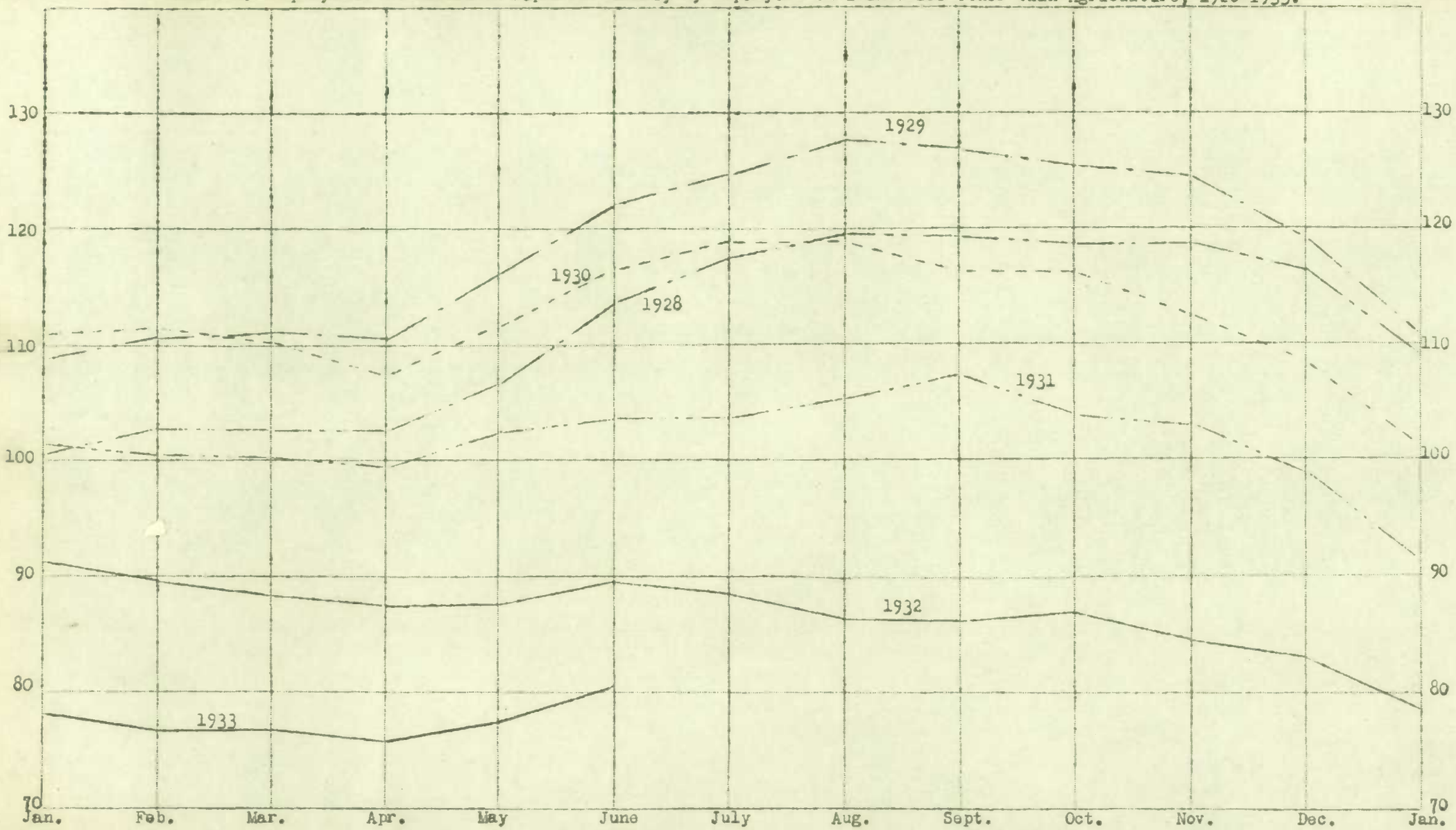
Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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.- Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1932; the index then, however, was some eight points higher. The payrolls of the 3,563 co-operating establishments aggregated 307,051 employees, as against 298,901 on May 1. Manufacturing registered the greatest expansion; the metal, food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, leather and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), steam railway transportation, trade, services, mining and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The 1,188 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 102,463 persons, as against 98,098 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 62,320 workers was employed by the 793 reporting firms, which had 58,960 at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on the same date in 1932, the number added to the staffs being, in fact, greater than in any other month since May 1, 1930. The index of employment, however, was lower than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in lumber mills, but there were also gains in fish-canning, pulp and paper, textile and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, shipping, construction and logging recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931, the curves being plotted from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,118 co-operating firms employed 118,117 persons, an increase of 1,608 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and leather products, reported increases, and construction and services were also busier. The index, at 80.6, was lower than in June, 1932, although the gains then indicated were smaller.

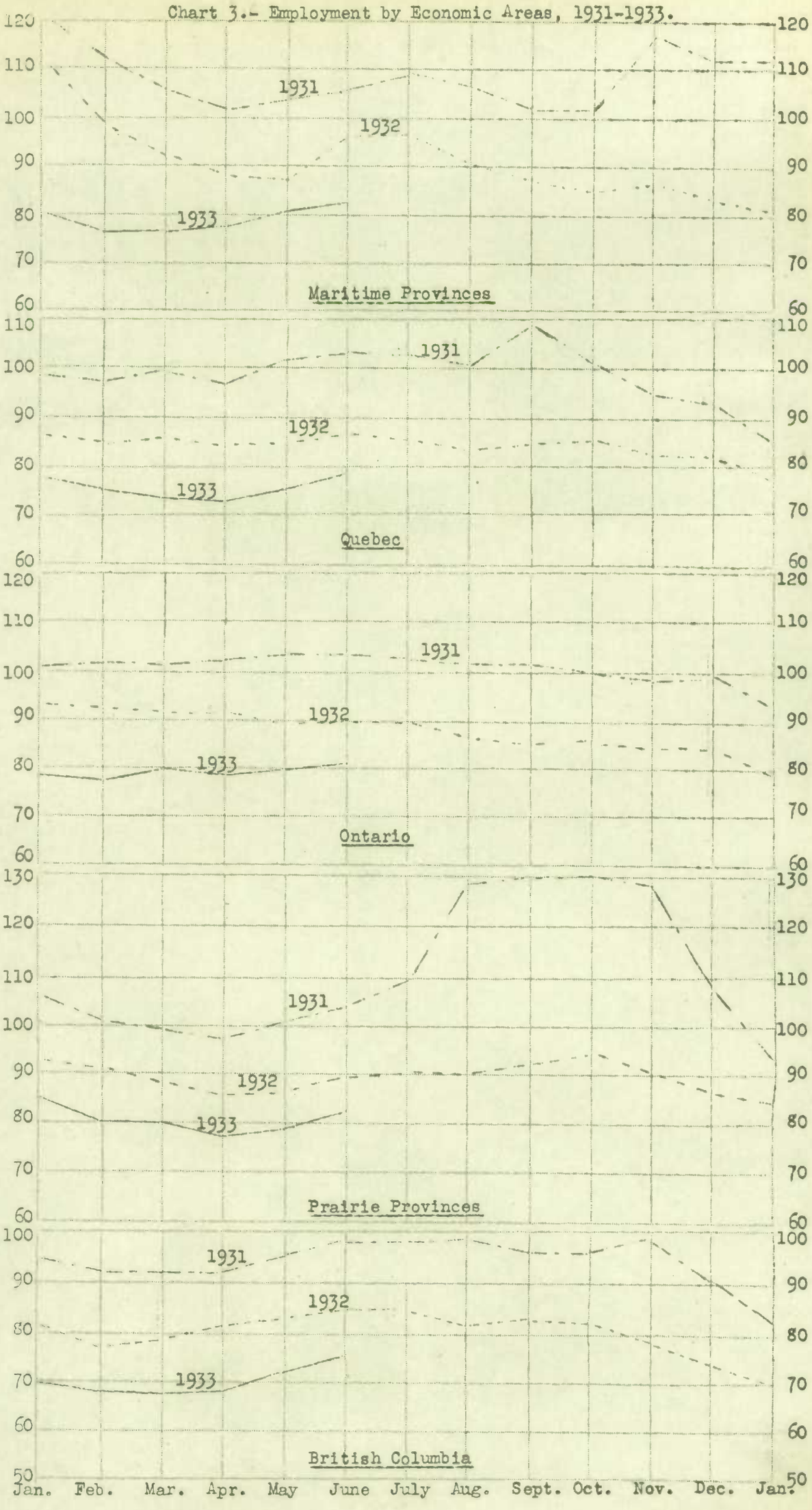
Quebec.- Continued and larger increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, services and construction. Statements were tabulated from 152 establishments having 12,122 workers, as against 11,698 in the preceding month. Smaller advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,211 employers in Toronto with 103,660 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,496 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile and iron and steel factories, but these were more than offset by gains in food, printing and publishing and some other industries. Firms in construction and services also increased their employees. The index was lower than on June 1, 1932, although a contraction had then been indicated.

Ottawa.- Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, and manufacturing was also busier, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when a reduction had occurred. A combined working force of 11,557 employees was recorded on June 1, 1933, by the 156 co-operating firms, who had had 11,056 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 241 employers reported 23,796 workers on their paylists, as compared with 21,909 at the beginning of May; the number added to staffs was the highest on record for any month in the last eleven years. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while transportation was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when the trend was downward.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 139 firms with 10,107 employees, or 194 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. An increase had been registered on June 1, 1932, and employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 33,059 persons was indicated by the 385 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,094 employees on May 1. This increase compared favourably with the decline noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was higher. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and trade, while other groups showed only slight changes.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in lumber and textile factories. Statements were tabulated from 342 employers with 25,398 workers in their employ, as compared with 24,565 on May 1. A somewhat smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since Feb. 1, 1930. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; it is also noteworthy that the advance exceeded that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922 and 1928. Statements were tabulated from 4,972 manufacturers employing 396,859 operatives, as compared with 380,595 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in textiles and iron and steel are particularly interesting, because they are contrary to the trend usually indicated in these industries on June 1. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1932, although the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a very much smaller scale.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly owing to river-driving operations. Returns were received from 219 firms employing 11,157 workers, or 1,564 more than in the preceding month. Rather smaller gains had been indicated on June 1, 1932, and the index then was lower.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were busier, while activity in the coal fields also showed a slight increase. The operators making returns, numbering 236, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 41,425, as against 40,590 in their last return. Losses in staffs had been noted on the same date in 1932, but employment was then at a higher level.

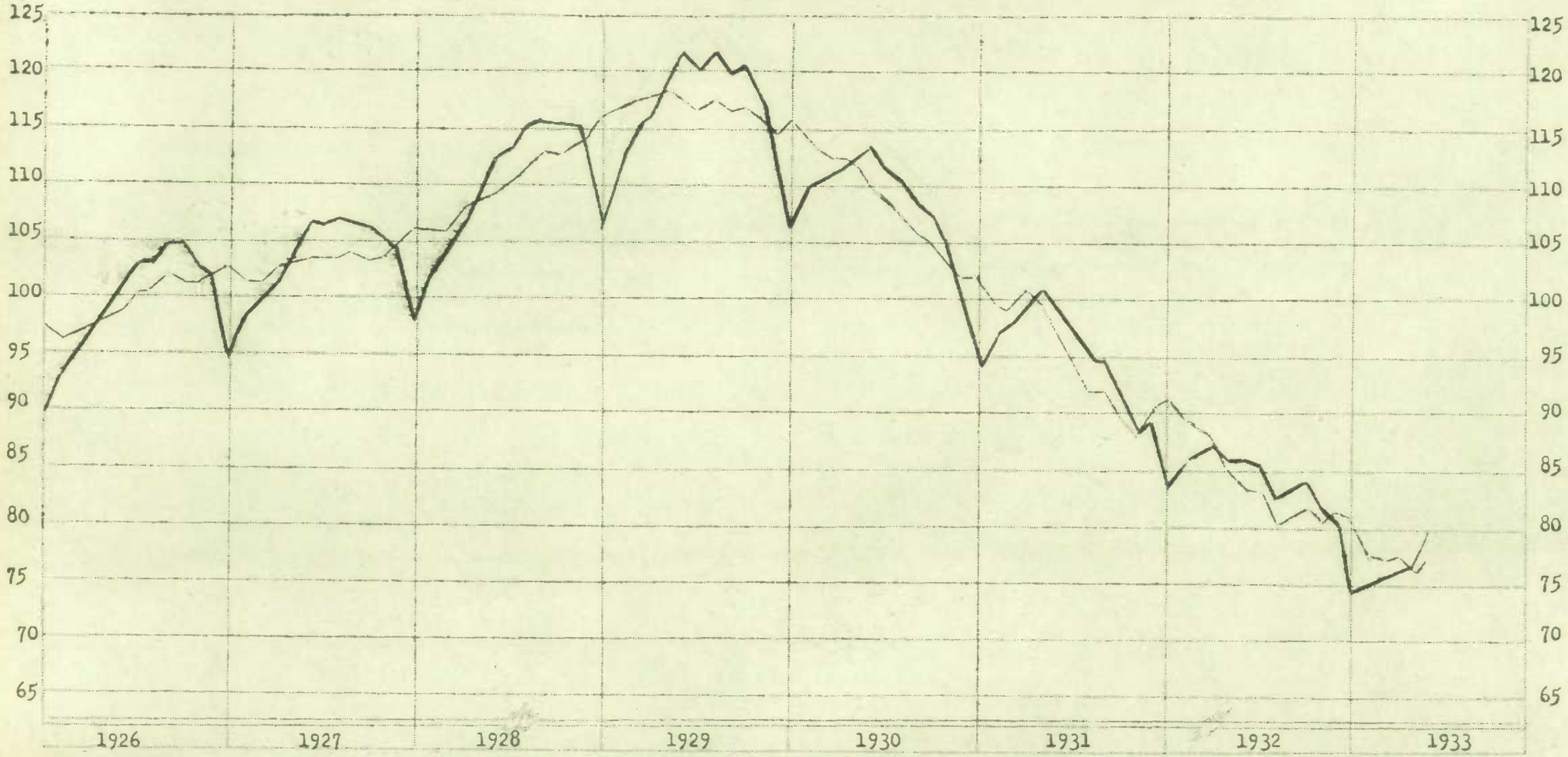
Communications.- A small improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 82 companies in the communication division reported 31,906 workers, or 125 fewer than on May 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when practically no change in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was slightly upward in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, but street and electric railways released some employees. Data were received from 369 employers with 92,567 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 92,442 on May 1. This increase involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1932, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,002 contractors reported 78,938 employees, as compared with 70,808 in the preceding month. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1, 1932; however, a larger proportion of the increase then recorded had been due to unemployment relief works.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 327 firms employing 20,893 persons, as compared with 19,705 on May 1. The index in this group was lower than on the same date in 1932, although the gains then indicated had been on a smaller scale.

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.

Trade.- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 898 establishments reported 79,827 employees, or 523 more than in their last return. A small loss had occurred on June 1, 1932, but the index then was higher. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in wholesale houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 24 showed a further improvement, 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 21.4 on Apr. 24, 1933, as compared with 22.0 on Mar. 20, 1933, while on Apr. 25, 1932, the percentage was 21.4, or the same as in April of the present year. Recent press reports state that there were 2,582,879 persons registered as unemployed on May 22, or 114,755 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a decline of 158,427 in the number of unemployed registered as compared with the corresponding date in 1932, while in the four months since midwinter, the number of unemployed has been reduced by 320,186. The improvement in May extended to almost every industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 4.8 p.c.in May, as compared with April, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,923 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 2,632,335 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 58.7, compared with 56.0 in April, 1933, and with 59.7 in May, 1932. There was a general expansion in manufacturing activities over the preceding month, the trend being upward in 72 of the 89 industries surveyed; the increase is especially significant since it reverses the usually unfavourable movement from April to May. During May, there were important gains in the food, textile, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, rubber and tobacco industries. On the other hand, clothing and chemical factories were slacker.

The general improvement in the employment situation between April and May was also reflected in a number of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The largest gains occurred in quarries and non-metallic mines. Building construction, metalliferous mining, dyeing and cleaning and some other industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, coal mining, canning and preserving, telephones and telegraphs, retail trade and a few other groups reported reductions in personnel.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York increased 3.2 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor; these increases were unusual for the time of year. The upward trend was widespread, nine major industrial groups showing improvement, while only two reported decreased activity. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 57.1; this was about one p.c. lower than in May, 1932. The metal, textile, food, fur, leather, rubber, stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paint and pulp and paper industries recorded improvement in May 1933, as compared with April, while clothing and millinery factories showed seasonal losses.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,126 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 157,866 persons in May, as compared with 151,778 in April, an increase of 4.0 p.c. There were large gains in cotton and woollen and worsted mills, and in electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, foundries and machine shops, leather, paper and wood pulp factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 2.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 3.7 p.c., during May as compared with April. The general gain was the largest shown for any single month since May 1922. Clay,glass and stone, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, chemical, fur and leather, textile and food factories reported large increases as compared with the preceding month.

Wisconsin.- Between Mar. 12 and Apr. 15, factory employment increased 2.1 p.c. in Wisconsin, according to the State Industrial Commission. Gains occurred in metal, wood, leather, paper and food factories. The index (monthly average 1925-1927=100) stood at 60.8 in April, compared with 58.6 in March, 1933, and 66.2 in April, 1932.

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
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	109.5	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	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.8	28.7	41.3	13.8	8.4

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	--	95.7	--	--	--	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	--	99.3	116.7	99.6	--	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	--	94.1	108.2	87.5	--	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	--	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
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	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1933.								
	15.9	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
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	108.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.8	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
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	113.8	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	105.5	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	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1933.									
	100.0	53.4	1.5	5.6	2.9	12.5	10.6	2.8	10.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given 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 for the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.4	80.0	76.8	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6
Animal products - edible	2.7	110.4	97.7	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7
Fur and products	.2	87.1	72.9	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1
Leather and products	2.5	91.7	87.8	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4
Boots and shoes	1.8	100.1	95.4	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6	-
Lumber and products	3.9	56.4	49.1	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	45.8	37.3	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5
Furniture	.7	66.5	62.9	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1
Other lumber products	1.2	81.4	75.1	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4
Musical instruments	.1	22.9	22.6	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4
Plant products - edible	3.6	93.5	88.0	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.9	85.7	82.1	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	72.6	67.9	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5
Paper products	1.0	97.1	93.4	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	99.4	97.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7
Rubber products	1.3	76.2	74.8	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7
Textile products	10.6	93.6	91.5	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	102.4	95.4	107.0	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	74.1	67.1	80.4	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	107.4	95.0	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.3	373.1	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	101.3	100.0	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	84.6	87.8	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9
Other textile products	1.1	79.2	77.9	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	102.5	105.4	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1
Tobacco	1.1	98.2	102.9	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	107.9	108.7	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	100.2	100.0	78.8	107.0	138.1	186.5	133.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	111.1	109.4	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	51.9	50.2	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7
Electric current	1.9	112.1	108.4	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	84.0	84.1	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0	117.5
Iron and steel products	10.9	61.7	60.8	69.4	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	53.4	43.1	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	62.8	61.3	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9
Agricultural implements	.4	33.5	33.4	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8
Land vehicles	5.5	68.4	70.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7
Automobiles and parts	1.4	75.0	78.6	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	50.6	54.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4
Heating appliances	.4	70.0	65.2	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.4	46.4	45.8	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	61.2	62.5	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9
Other iron and steel products	1.6	63.4	58.8	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	81.0	75.1	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	121.9	114.8	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9
Miscellaneous	.5	97.8	90.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9
LOGGING	1.5	40.7	35.1	37.9	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9
MINING	5.6	91.4	89.9	96.8	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3
Coal	2.8	78.2	78.0	86.5	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7
Metallic ores	2.2	135.9	133.7	133.0	139.4	148.8	138.4	126.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	65.3	59.5	74.4	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	83.2	83.7	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9	106.9
Telegraphs	.6	81.7	80.2	98.0	106.2	119.9	126.8	111.5
Telephones	2.3	83.6	84.6	93.1	104.3	119.5	119.3	105.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	79.0	78.9	85.5	98.6	108.0	113.9	108.0
Street railways and cartage	3.2	113.4	113.9	113.1	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3
Steam railways	7.3	67.8	67.5	77.1	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	89.1	88.0	91.4	101.7	118.3	120.3	119.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.6	67.8	60.8	92.9	121.8	137.0	144.6	136.8
Building	1.8	33.8	28.4	62.9	113.8	140.8	134.7	118.3
Highway	5.2	106.7	97.4	147.7	159.7	177.2	144.3	142.5
Railway	3.6	66.3	60.5	74.0	97.7	114.8	154.2	144.1
SERVICES	2.8	106.2	99.9	116.8	125.9	134.7	131.1	118.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	100.6	93.1	111.1	125.5	136.4	131.9	114.7
Professional	.3	118.6	121.7	129.4	125.2	126.8	122.5	118.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	111.5	104.9	121.9	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6
TRADE	10.7	109.1	108.6	116.1	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7
Retail	7.8	114.9	114.7	122.1	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3
Wholesale	2.9	96.0	94.9	102.4	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	80.7	77.6	89.1	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928
Maritime Provinces-	All Manufacturing	35.3	79.3	70.6	84.5	99.2	114.8	117.4	109.0
	Lumber products	3.2	46.2	36.5	57.8	70.7	109.7	111.4	106.5
	Pulp and paper	5.6	125.7	115.3	132.3	137.9	167.1	117.1	110.5
	Textile products	4.7	74.3	69.5	78.6	84.3	87.4	95.5	93.2
	Iron and steel	9.4	66.6	65.5	61.7	98.2	114.1	131.3	112.1
	Other manufactures	12.4	97.7	79.4	110.6	109.8	113.1	116.4	113.5
	Logging	1.8	52.0	35.9	43.6	58.0	108.8	81.5	71.3
	Mining	23.5	91.5	91.0	101.7	107.3	111.3	107.4	109.7
	Communications	3.0	82.1	83.1	94.3	115.1	120.0	111.9	106.4
	Transportation	15.1	75.3	84.9	84.7	83.1	116.3	90.8	96.7
	Construction	12.9	83.7	82.2	141.2	144.5	179.8	140.6	117.3
	Services	1.6	144.9	137.1	167.1	187.2	156.6	142.1	94.6
	Trade	6.8	99.5	98.4	108.1	123.5	117.7	113.5	105.9
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	82.8	80.3	96.4	105.2	122.4	112.5	107.2
Quebec	All Manufacturing	61.4	82.1	79.9	88.9	103.0	114.3	116.0	111.8
	Lumber products	3.3	66.4	57.2	73.4	95.8	109.8	116.2	110.8
	Pulp and paper	8.5	79.7	75.2	78.6	91.7	105.9	110.0	113.5
	Textile products	16.9	94.6	93.2	102.1	102.8	103.6	106.6	110.4
	Iron and steel	9.2	59.5	61.9	69.5	97.0	117.3	124.1	111.6
	Other manufactures	23.5	91.0	87.5	98.4	112.7	124.2	119.4	112.5
	Logging	2.0	52.1	44.9	52.2	73.4	119.8	112.5	106.7
	Mining	1.9	96.5	89.6	92.4	101.3	140.4	144.0	121.7
	Communications	2.5	79.9	80.6	91.7	100.3	115.5	125.1	109.2
	Transportation	12.0	79.8	79.6	85.5	98.2	104.2	116.2	111.3
	Construction	9.3	52.1	37.6	73.9	111.9	112.4	104.6	100.9
	Services	2.5	97.0	87.0	102.4	109.1	110.7	107.0	107.6
	Trade	8.4	120.4	119.0	129.2	132.8	137.2	133.1	117.1
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	79.3	75.4	87.8	104.3	114.5	115.9	110.7
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.7	78.9	75.8	85.8	98.2	112.7	125.4	114.0
	Lumber products	3.8	53.5	49.1	65.9	89.7	110.5	125.5	111.9
	Pulp and paper	7.4	86.2	84.0	91.1	96.8	110.2	114.2	110.8
	Textile products	12.1	94.2	91.9	97.6	101.4	102.1	111.2	103.1
	Iron and steel	13.7	59.9	57.6	69.4	89.8	116.6	141.8	124.9
	Other manufactures	24.7	91.9	88.0	97.5	106.6	115.9	121.2	110.8
	Logging	.8	28.6	22.2	18.4	36.7	59.4	62.2	57.0
	Mining	3.8	119.3	116.4	121.6	137.6	151.3	138.4	134.8
	Communications	2.9	81.4	82.6	92.0	101.1	119.5	121.4	105.8
	Transportation	8.7	75.4	74.4	84.3	101.5	108.5	114.6	108.5
	Construction	8.5	73.4	74.9	98.0	129.7	157.5	158.1	152.1
	Services	2.9	125.9	122.7	135.0	145.4	158.6	145.6	123.1
	Trade	10.7	115.5	115.8	121.8	130.6	130.5	128.0	114.0
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	81.6	79.5	89.9	104.2	117.8	126.2	115.5
Prairie Provinces-	All Manufacturing	31.1	85.7	83.0	89.9	101.0	117.5	123.7	114.1
	Lumber products	2.2	82.9	70.1	81.1	96.2	138.4	156.1	131.5
	Pulp and paper	3.1	86.3	83.8	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7	121.4
	Textile products	2.0	96.7	96.2	103.7	98.9	95.8	120.9	118.2
	Iron and steel	11.2	71.9	71.5	74.7	91.3	108.3	118.7	105.7
	Other manufactures	12.6	101.8	98.0	108.6	115.0	129.9	128.3	119.4
	Logging	.2	17.1	24.4	22.0	8.5	36.8	47.5	32.9
	Mining	6.8	82.3	81.2	83.2	93.8	91.9	102.8	98.7
	Communications	3.2	85.7	84.3	98.4	109.2	119.0	120.3	108.2
	Transportation	21.2	81.5	80.4	84.8	100.4	108.7	121.8	109.3
	Construction	15.6	69.1	58.6	83.1	108.3	124.8	188.3	176.3
	Services	3.3	91.5	83.6	111.1	119.6	140.5	150.1	140.0
	Trade	18.6	97.5	96.0	103.8	111.7	122.4	123.0	113.8
Prairies-	All Industries	100.0	82.7	79.2	89.3	103.3	115.8	132.4	121.5
British Columbia -	All Manufacturing	38.5	72.5	66.4	71.0	89.7	111.7	115.3	106.8
	Lumber products	10.6	50.9	42.2	52.3	66.1	100.4	111.8	102.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	89.7	86.0	94.5	104.2	106.6	105.0	99.2
	Textile products	1.3	94.2	79.4	91.8	107.2	124.2	121.1	110.6
	Iron and steel	3.5	58.4	55.3	63.7	86.9	123.0	116.4	108.7
	Other manufactures	16.9	93.6	89.5	84.3	111.2	122.2	122.8	113.6
	Logging	5.0	44.5	42.1	47.7	58.7	98.3	117.8	108.6
	Mining	8.1	63.8	64.7	73.0	76.8	92.9	102.9	98.6
	Communications	4.3	96.0	94.8	102.7	116.2	130.9	116.6	102.9
	Transportation	15.3	86.3	81.5	92.1	103.0	108.0	111.2	106.8
	Construction	15.4	88.7	83.7	125.4	143.9	147.4	146.3	138.6
	Services	3.5	83.1	78.8	95.2	106.1	116.1	116.3	107.4
	Trade	9.9	95.2	97.1	104.1	114.0	116.0	118.8	113.5
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	76.2	72.2	83.7	97.9	113.3	117.5	109.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

[illegible]

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928
Montreal - All Manufacturing	62.6	79.3	78.5	[illegible].5	103.7	115.3	114.7	109.3
Plant products -edible	4.8	103.2	96.7	100.5	113.8	112.7	106.7	100.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	96.8	96.1	104.6	108.2	113.2	111.6	106.9
Textiles	13.8	83.7	83.5	91.5	94.6	94.9	95.9	105.0
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.0	103.1	106.9	110.3	112.6	126.4	118.9	111.5
Iron and steel	12.2	57.3	60.2	67.7	95.4	122.3	130.7	116.0
Other manufactures	20.8	81.5	77.3	90.4	109.8	121.0	116.3	109.3
Communications	3.6	73.8	75.1	83.4	89.5	104.1	123.4	110.1
Transportation	11.3	92.1	92.3	98.8	107.1	123.1	132.8	133.4
Construction	6.4	47.9	42.8	84.4	111.9	98.6	134.3	129.3
Trade	12.5	116.0	115.5	123.8	131.3	138.0	130.2	114.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	80.6	79.5	91.7	107.1	116.6	119.3	109.7
Quebec - All Manufacturing	61.8	96.1	93.7	106.3	122.0	119.5	120.0	120.3
Leather products	22.2	109.2	106.8	114.3	129.8	99.8	102.4	114.8
Other manufactures	39.6	90.0	87.6	102.5	117.7	128.8	129.1	123.5
Transportation	11.4	100.9	99.3	109.8	117.6	119.5	112.8	116.0
Construction	9.5	104.1	98.0	90.3	185.4	159.3	160.4	93.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.8	93.7	105.6	126.7	122.3	122.0	117.0
Toronto - All Manufacturing	60.7	81.6	80.8	90.7	102.8	110.3	117.1	110.6
Plant products - edible	6.1	101.6	99.5	106.2	112.7	115.6	113.1	109.5
Printing and publishing	9.5	103.0	99.5	108.2	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7
Textiles	12.5	83.0	84.3	86.0	99.8	107.3	108.5	99.5
Iron and steel	7.7	53.6	54.7	73.3	91.0	108.3	139.8	125.6
Other manufactures	24.9	83.7	81.8	92.9	103.2	108.5	111.6	109.7
Communications	4.0	74.6	74.5	84.8	91.3	101.2	115.2	99.2
Transportation	7.1	94.0	93.7	100.6	130.8	140.6	142.3	115.7
Construction	2.7	48.3	41.4	88.2	124.1	178.8	154.8	162.2
Trade	21.3	111.5	111.9	118.0	128.4	126.1	124.1	110.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.6	96.8	110.3	118.5	122.1	112.7
Ottawa - All Manufacturing	47.5	81.1	75.9	87.9	104.2	119.1	122.7	113.0
Lumber products	4.1	40.3	34.5	50.3	65.4	124.7	128.6	82.4
Pulp and paper	17.2	82.7	74.4	85.1	103.1	106.3	112.7	107.7
Other manufactures	26.2	95.0	92.1	104.1	122.2	128.1	129.1	131.7
Construction	11.4	97.1	81.4	127.3	215.8	249.0	207.0	211.4
Trade	15.7	108.3	108.4	111.2	112.8	120.4	113.7	109.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	91.1	87.2	100.9	123.4	130.4	127.8	118.4
Hamilton - All Manufacturing	80.4	73.2	65.8	74.4	94.2	113.1	130.5	106.1
Textiles	20.5	77.0	72.0	76.9	88.5	89.7	100.8	92.4
Electrical apparatus	9.2	71.8	71.3	93.9	108.8	123.7	142.1	114.5
Iron and steel	24.2	57.2	47.5	52.7	85.4	122.3	151.8	115.7
Other manufactures	26.5	94.3	85.2	96.3	106.1	117.1	122.0	106.3
Construction	2.9	43.9	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1	235.9	122.5
Trade	7.3	97.9	96.5	106.1	116.2	127.4	128.2	123.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	75.6	69.4	84.9	103.9	118.0	133.1	109.0
Windsor - All Manufacturing	81.7	79.8	82.1	94.2	98.1	146.8	168.9	151.2
Iron and steel	60.0	72.9	77.0	89.8	92.6	148.4	174.0	156.5
Other manufactures	21.7	107.7	103.3	112.6	120.4	140.3	148.8	133.9
Construction	1.9	25.2	18.1	14.5	68.5	167.0	184.5	132.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	78.9	80.6	91.0	99.5	149.4	168.3	147.3
Winnipeg - All Manufacturing	50.3	84.5	81.8	87.6	102.9	120.5	121.8	113.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	108.2	95.7	106.8	107.9	108.4	107.6	99.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.4	102.6	106.6	100.5	109.2	106.7	104.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	96.5	91.4	100.0	106.1	119.1	115.8	109.1
Textiles	5.0	97.9	95.7	104.4	100.5	104.9	114.0	109.7
Other manufactures	29.3	75.7	74.3	79.4	101.8	132.3	134.0	122.5
Transportation	10.3	71.6	71.0	78.4	86.0	91.5	98.9	103.5
Construction	1.8	21.6	19.5	42.2	75.9	52.1	60.4	79.8
Trade	29.6	85.1	83.1	91.3	100.2	106.9	112.1	115.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.4	77.0	85.2	98.8	107.1	111.5	110.7
Vancouver - All Manufacturing	37.1	78.6	73.9	82.0	98.0	109.1	107.9	105.2
Lumber products	7.6	50.8	44.8	48.7	55.7	79.3	91.4	90.9
Other manufactures	29.5	91.6	87.7	96.6	118.5	124.6	116.9	113.4
Communications	8.8	94.9	94.4	101.5	112.7	130.4	112.1	103.3
Transportation	21.4	95.8	91.7	101.4	105.7	109.7	110.6	104.9
Construction	5.8	40.2	40.4	62.8	120.8	85.4	99.3	116.0
Services	5.9	80.2	76.8	89.5	99.8	111.1	113.7	109.1
Trade	20.9	98.3	98.7	106.2	117.3	118.3	120.8	114.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	81.9	79.2	89.4	106.9	110.8	110.9	107.4

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.