CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(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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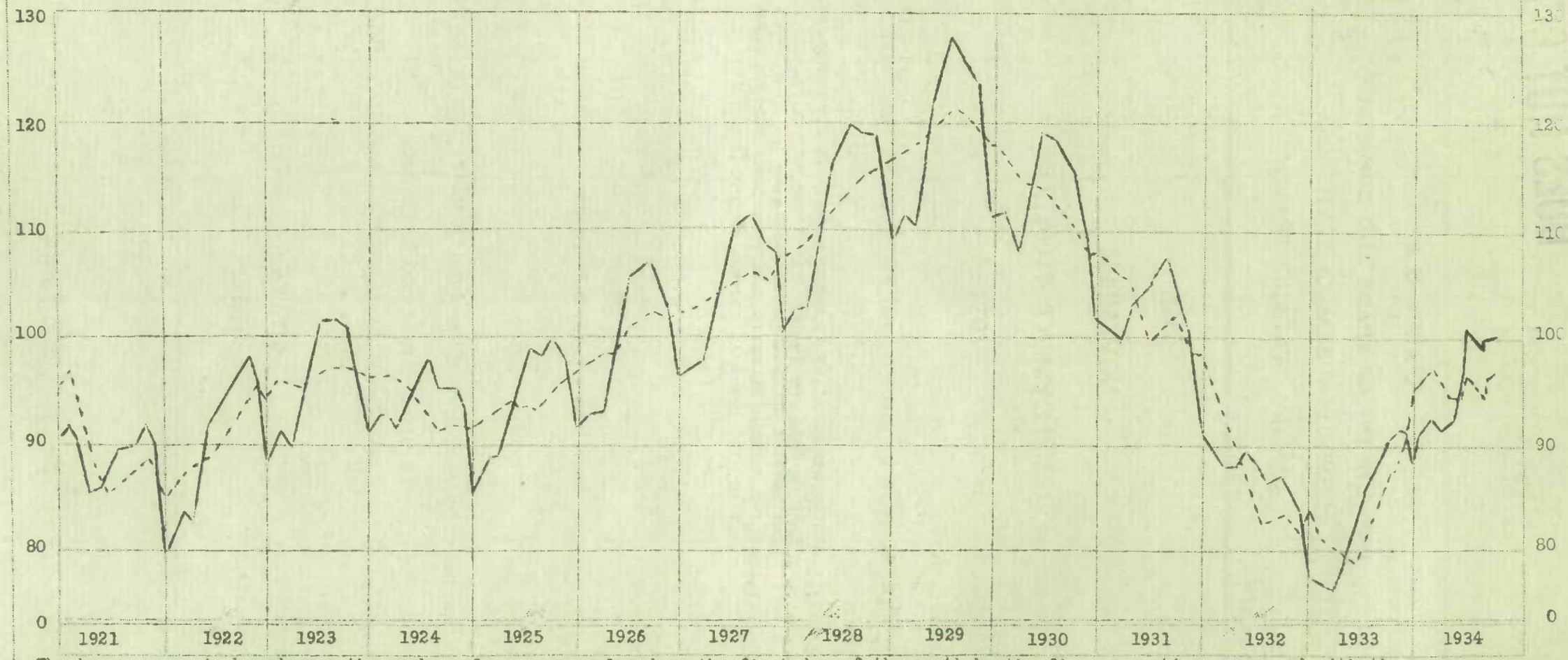
OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



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

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OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of Npvember showed a continuation of the upward tendency in evidence in the preceding month; the advance, though small, is interesting because it is contrary to the general seasonal movement manifested in the years since 1920, which has involved an average decline of from half a point to a point in the index. The 8,978 firms making returns for Nov. 1, 1934, reported payrolls aggregating 937,482, compared with 934,902 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of 2,580 persons, the index rose from 100.0 on Oct. 1 to 100.2 at the beginning of November, as compared with 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 103.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed an increase of nearly one point as compared with Oct. 1, 1934. The advances in the crude and corrected indexes are illustrated in the chart opposite.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging; the reported increase of 16,247 persons exceeded that noted in any other month of the years since 1920. Coal and metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also afforded greater employment, that in coal-mines and trade being seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, highway and railway construction, transportation, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn. The losses in manufacturing occurred chiefly in food and lumber factories, following the active season for these industries.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3 and 4.

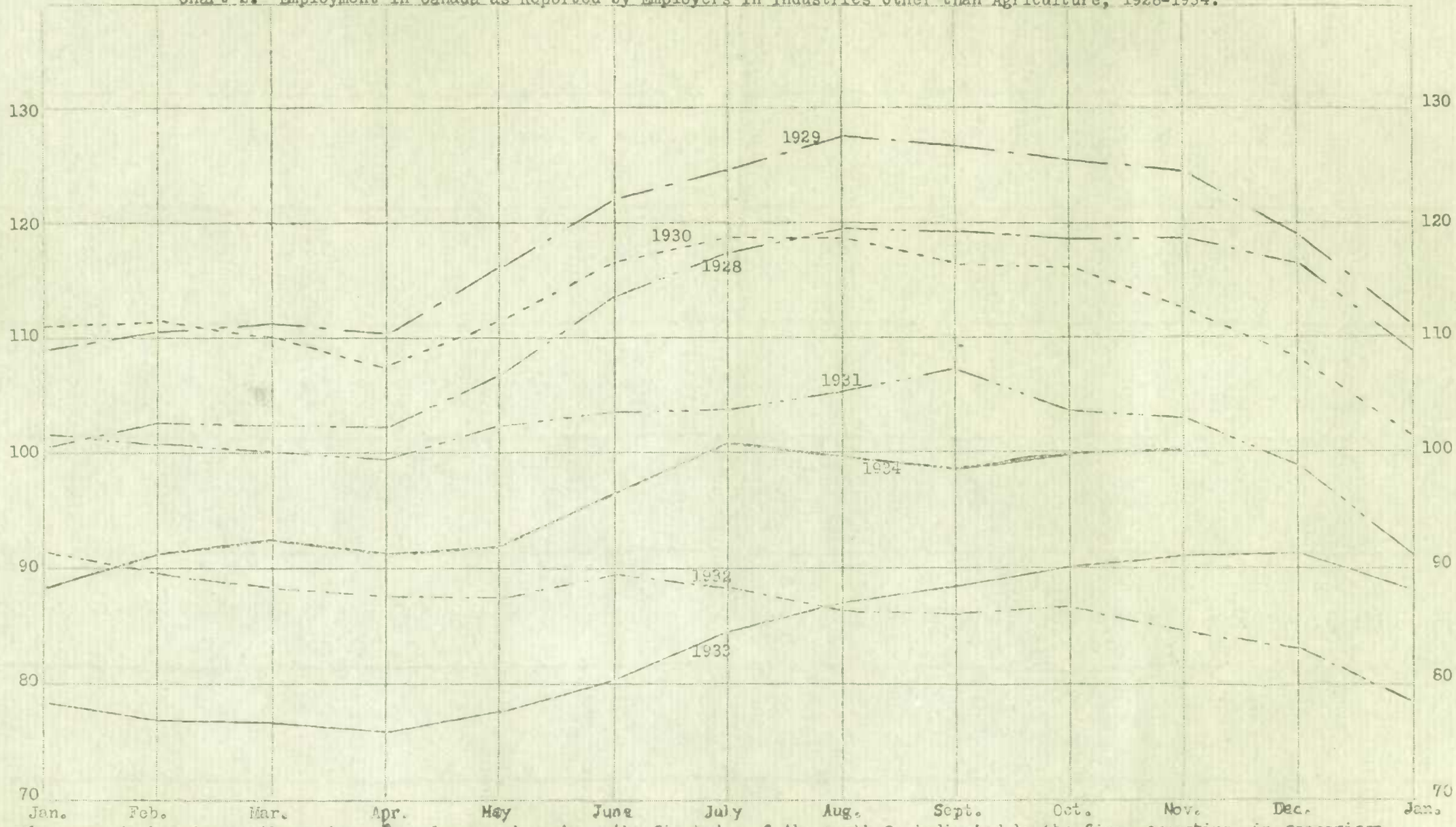
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while losses were recorded in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1933.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further improvement in the situation in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1934; most of the gain took place in logging, but manufacturing (mainly in vegetable food, iron and steel and electric current works),mining, railway transportation and building construction were also brisker. On the other hand, lumber mills, shipping, highway and railway construction released employees, the losses on highway work being most pronounced. Returns were received from 629 employers, with 74,415 workers on their payrolls, or 1,229 more than at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly fifteen points lower than at the latest date, when it was 104.9.

Quebec.- Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase;this occurred chiefly in logging, which was exceptionally active, while there were also gains in mining, shipping and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, steam railway transportation, building, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber,vegetable food, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; iron and steel factories, however, recorded heightened activity. The 2,143 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,338 persons, bringing them to 268,364 on Nov. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1933, when general improvement had also been indicated. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on Nov. 1 than on Oct.1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point; the increase of two p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1934, is therefore of particular interest.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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 seasonal decline, which exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. An advance over the preceding month had been noted on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index then was lower by over twelve points than on the date under review, when it was 103.6. There was improvement on Nov. 1, 1934, in logging, metallic ore mines, building construction, hotels and retail and wholesale trade, but manufacturing as a whole, shipping and railway and highway construction released employees; within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while vegetable food, lumber, tobacco and beverage and electric current plants showed losses. A combined working force of 394,909 persons was reported by the 3,952 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 399,166 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1934, which was especially interesting in that it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,329 firms having 121,460 employees, as against 120,228 on Oct. 1, 1934. Coal-mining, logging, manufacturing, railway transportation and building afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, communications, railway construction, and local transportation and storage showed contractions. The gain in the manufacturing group occurred mainly in animal food and iron and steel plants. The general though moderate expansion in the Prairies contrasts favourably with the decline noted on Nov. 1, 1933, when the index was slightly lower.

British Columbia.- A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 925 employers furnishing returns aggregated 78,334, compared with 79,296 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with a large contraction in iron and steel. Transportation and railway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, highway construction was decidedly more active. Employment was brisker than on Nov. 1 of last year, when greater shrinkage had been noted; the index then stood at 84.0, as compared with 94.1 at the latest date.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. With only one exception, the general situation in all these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting for Nov. 1, 1933; in the Border Cities, the index was fractionally lower than on the same date of last year.

Montreal.- Further improvement occurred in Montreal on Nov. 1, when 329 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,248 co-operating firms, who employed 129,857. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather and non-ferrous metal factories, but iron and steel plants reported an advance. A large decline had been noted on Nov. 1, 1933, and the index was then slightly lower.

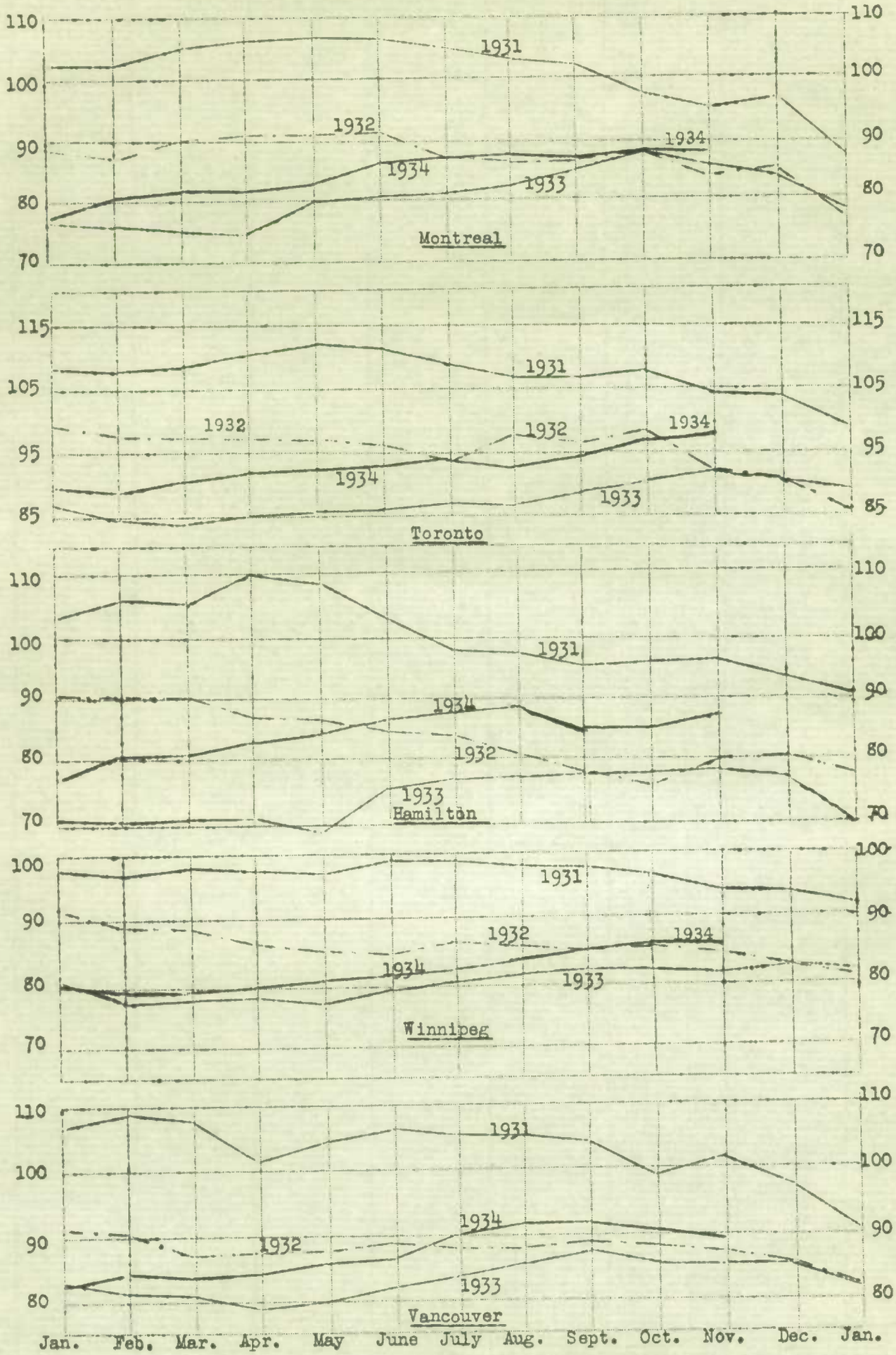
Quebec City.- Employment showed a small falling-off in Quebec, according to 161 employers of 12,653 persons, compared with 12,747 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and electric current plants. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date of last year, when the indicated losses had been on a much larger scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,320 firms in Toronto, who had 117,541 persons in their employ, or 868 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, chemical and electrical apparatus plants), and in building construction, services and trade. A rather smaller gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then lower by nearly six points.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in transportation, and manufacturing was also rather slacker; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 163 employers furnishing data reported 12,630 workers, as against 12,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1933, when improvement had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 265 co-operating firms employed 27,551 persons, or 581 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons. A larger gain had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year; the index then was nearly seven points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced reduction; 156 employers reported 10,253 persons on their payrolls, compared with 11,681 at the beginning of October. The contraction took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at practically the same level.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed little general change, according to 442 firms employing 36,702 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 36,767 in their last report. Manufacturing, services and trade reported slight advances, but transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1933, when employment was in lesser volume.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 390 employers had 28,109 persons on their staffs, or 408 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation showed declines, while trade was rather brisker. Employment was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a reduction in employment in manufactures, this being of a seasonal nature. Very large declines occurred in vegetable food factories, a reaction from an exceptionally active season; lumber mills also showed important seasonal curtailment, and animal food, leather, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants were slacker. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel, though not large, are particularly interesting, because from 1924 to 1932, the trend on Nov. 1 was uniformly unfavourable, while the contra-seasonal gain indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, was rather smaller. The 5,331 co-operating manufacturers reported 465,123 operatives, as against 473,063 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of 1933, but approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, remained the same as in the preceding month.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1934 shows uninterrupted improvement from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1. During this period, the index advanced from 80.0 at the former to 94.4 at the latter date, or by 18 p.c.; the contraction recorded at Nov. 1 reduced the percentage gain to 16.0, but this represented a decided betterment in the intervening months. The index on the date under review(92.8) was 6.3 points, or over seven p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1933, when the reported decreases had involved the release of a smaller number of workers.

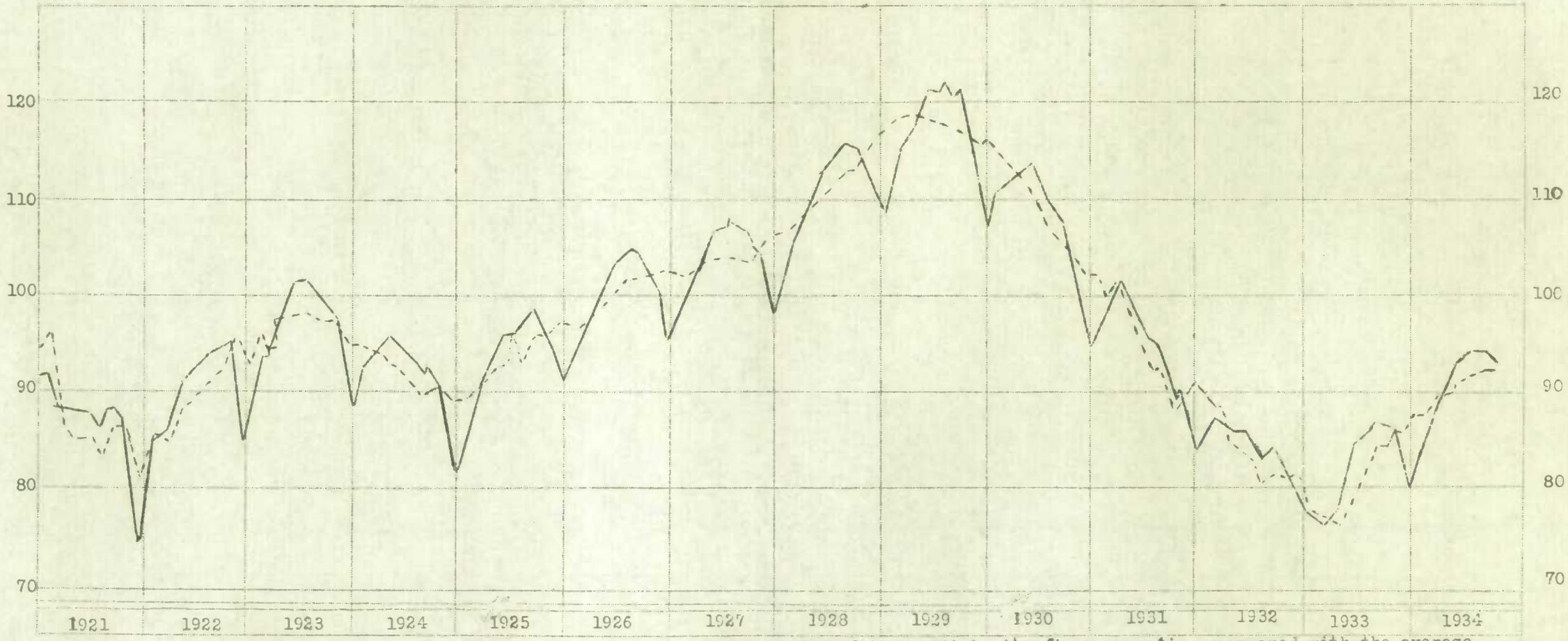
Logging.- Statements were received from 290 firms employing 47,549 men, or 16,247 more than in the preceding month. This advance was considerably larger than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, or, in fact, than in any other month of the years for which statistics are available. The index, standing at 171.9, was higher than in any other month since Mar. 1, 1930, being also the highest noted in the autumn of any year since 1920. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas, but those in Quebec were outstandingly large.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in metallic ores and in coal-mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. The forces of the 308 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 55,365 persons, compared with 53,855 on Oct. 1. An increase had also been indicated at the beginning of November, 1933, but the index was then much lower. With only one exception, the movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeded the average.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 21,362 workers in their employ, or 173 fewer than on Oct. 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Nov. 1, 1933.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 1,010 persons in the staffs of the 393 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 99,170 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported large losses, but local transportation also released workers, while steam railway operation showed little general change. A greater falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was two and a half points lower than that of 83.9 on the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



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

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in highway and railway construction, but building showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,048 employers who reported 130,169 workers, compared with 137,034 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year for which statistics have been compiled with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction; the losses this year, however, were smaller than the average. The index of 111.0 at the beginning of November, 1934, was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuation in other branches of services were slight, according to 437 firms employing 24,312 persons, or 364 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 114.9, was seven points above that of Nov. 1, 1933, when only small changes had been indicated on the whole.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,175 workers being added to the forces of the 1,086 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 94,432. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses also showed considerable improvement. The index of employment in this industry at the beginning of November, at 121.3, was nearly six points higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when much smaller gains had been reported. Further pronounced improvement may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a further substantial improvement during September, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934, as compared with 16.6 on Aug. 20, 1934, and 18.4 on Sept. 25, 1933. The latest press reports state that 2,119,635 workers were unemployed in October, 1934, an increase of 37,648 as compared with Sept. 24, but a decline of 179,118 on the year. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Oct. 22 was approximately 10,206,000; this was a decline as compared with the estimate of 10,233,000 for Sept. 24, but an increase of 279,000 over the total of 9,927,000 estimated for Oct. 23, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 24,206 manufacturing establishments, employment decreased 47 p.c. from August to September. The preliminary index (based on the 1923-25 average as 100), stood at 75.8 for September, 1934, as compared with 80.0 in September, 1933. The returns for September, 1934, represent conditions among 3,439,808 workers, or more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States.

Press reports dated Nov. 22 show a marked increase in employment during October. The Labor Department reports an increase of 280,000 workers as compared with September. Much of the gain was attributed to the end of the textile strike, but 46 other manufacturing industries also showed gains.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods and textiles, but metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, clothing and millinery and food and tobacco plants released employees. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 71.9 in October, 1934, when it was 3.3 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Wisconsin.- Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 factory employment declined 1.7 p.c., but was 1.5 p.c. greater than in September, 1933, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 80.9 in September, as compared with 82.4 in August, 1934, and 79.7 in September, 1933.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
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	105.3	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
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	93.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1934.	100.0	7.9	28.6	42.1	13.0	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas 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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
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
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1934.	13.9	1.4	12.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	3.9	3.0

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
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	97.3	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	113.3
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	114.3
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	67.3	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1934.	100.0	49.6	5.1	5.9	2.2	10.6	13.9	2.6	10.1

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.6	92.3	94.4	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2
Animal products - edible	2.2	111.9	113.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2
Fur and products	.2	91.1	89.6	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5
Leather and products	2.1	96.0	100.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5
Boots and shoes	1.4	95.1	103.0	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2
Lumber and products	3.8	67.9	71.8	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	56.9	63.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1
Furniture	.7	78.9	76.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7	128.1
Other lumber products	1.1	93.7	92.6	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6
Musical instruments	.2	55.2	50.4	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1	102.8
Plant products - edible	3.5	114.4	135.0	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7	122.7
Pulp and paper products	6.2	95.3	95.0	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1	114.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.7	86.3	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2
Paper products	.9	107.8	106.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	103.9	102.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5	118.6
Rubber products	1.2	91.7	91.8	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3
Textile products	10.0	110.0	109.4	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	122.3	121.4	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	88.5	89.3	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1	96.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	121.8	117.4	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	476.6	467.9	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.5	115.0	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	100.3	100.8	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5
Other textile products	1.0	89.7	91.6	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	110.9	114.8	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0
Tobacco	.8	101.3	105.9	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.6	126.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	125.5	130.7	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	125.1	120.4	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.8	122.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	73.8	74.5	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9	133.8
Electric current	1.5	116.2	117.6	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6	132.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	111.6	108.5	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6	104.1
Iron and steel products	10.0	71.3	70.6	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0	117.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	89.2	81.4	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	82.9	81.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2
Agricultural implements	.4	39.6	34.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8
Land vehicles	4.3	67.9	68.0	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3	106.2
Automobiles and parts	1.1	71.2	71.4	60.0	47.5	61.2	89.1	115.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	45.3	53.5	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7	133.7
Heating appliances	.5	100.1	98.2	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.9	64.6	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	72.5	78.0	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	78.6	82.8	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2	114.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.7	112.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	134.3	136.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4
Miscellaneous	.6	120.9	121.7	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7
LOGGING	5.1	171.9	113.4	110.3	37.9	63.7	90.9	173.3
MINING	5.9	121.2	117.9	109.7	101.2	107.9	121.9	128.0
Coal	2.7	93.8	91.0	94.2	93.9	98.9	110.5	112.0
Metallic ores	2.6	204.1	196.4	159.4	134.9	137.1	148.5	152.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	85.6	87.9	84.9	70.7	92.2	120.8	149.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.7	81.3	81.1	89.6	102.4	119.9	125.8
Telegraphs	.5	91.1	92.5	85.4	89.5	104.3	130.7	132.5
Telephones	1.7	77.9	78.3	80.0	89.6	102.0	117.2	124.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	83.9	84.8	81.4	84.5	95.4	106.0	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	112.7	114.6	111.9	119.1	120.6	126.0	131.7
Steam railways	6.4	75.1	75.0	71.3	74.5	89.6	99.9	108.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	88.3	92.3	90.5	87.8	92.0	110.2	117.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.9	111.0	117.0	94.6	77.9	165.4	148.8	153.6
Building	2.6	60.6	58.1	45.0	42.4	106.4	145.3	173.7
Highway	8.5	214.0	222.3	184.9	134.9	334.0	242.3	214.8
Railway	2.8	66.7	79.0	62.1	63.6	77.7	109.2	106.0
SERVICES	2.6	114.9	116.2	107.9	106.5	117.5	126.9	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	112.4	115.0	104.5	98.7	113.8	126.2	132.4
Professional	.2	122.0	119.0	115.1	126.5	123.9	121.4	119.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.6	117.5	111.5	113.2	121.3	129.8	134.1
TRADE	10.1	121.3	120.0	115.6	115.4	122.8	129.2	130.7
Retail	7.5	128.0	126.8	121.1	121.2	129.1	133.5	134.6
Wholesale	2.6	105.4	104.2	102.7	102.5	108.6	119.3	121.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.2	100.0	91.3	84.7	103.0	112.9	124.6

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	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.8	97.0	96.0	88.4	78.5	80.6	95.0	111.4
Lumber products	4.0	72.3	80.2	65.3	36.9	45.8	60.5	95.3
Pulp and paper	5.0	144.0 x	144.8	156.8	133.2	132.1	153.7	120.9
Textile products	4.3	88.8	86.4	82.0	75.6	74.2	75.0	89.6
Iron and steel	10.3	94.5	92.2	82.6	76.0	75.1	98.2	129.4
Other manufactures	10.2	100.7	96.8	86.6	85.9	90.5	100.1	108.1
Logging	6.8	245.9	137.9	154.9	62.2	180.5	18.2	179.4
Mining	20.3	101.5	100.6	97.2	92.4	105.3	110.7	111.9
Communications	2.5	87.6	87.7	83.1	90.5	116.6	150.1	127.9
Transportation	9.8	63.3	64.5	65.6	58.9	75.0	83.9	92.0
Construction	18.5	151.7	164.3	93.2	129.6	279.0	194.8	223.7
Services	1.6	154.1	153.5	133.5	142.3	165.9	159.1	150.2
Trade	6.7	110.0	112.1	104.9	106.3	115.3	123.5	122.6
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	104.9	103.1	90.2	86.8	116.6	110.1	124.6
Quebec Manufacturing	56.8	94.4	96.2	88.1	84.0	91.3	106.8	117.0
Lumber products	3.0	75.7	81.4	67.0	66.2	78.4	91.9	112.7
Pulp and paper	7.7	89.6	91.0	80.6	81.5	87.3	97.9	111.0
Textile products	16.5	114.3	115.5	108.0	99.2	95.5	103.7	105.1
Iron and steel	8.5	69.1	68.0	61.6	51.8	68.0	100.7	117.6
Other manufactures	21.1	101.2	104.5	97.2	97.0	106.4	119.4	127.7
Logging	9.8	324.7	195.7	175.9	62.2	93.4	149.0	206.9
Mining	2.0	128.0	125.3	118.9	98.2	110.3	133.5	158.8
Communications	1.8	72.7	73.0	75.7	85.1	96.8	112.8	119.1
Transportation	10.8	88.4	89.5	85.4	89.9	96.6	104.7	112.9
Construction	8.8	61.3	66.4	81.5	59.6	100.3	120.9	133.7
Services	2.3	99.9	105.7	98.8	99.9	105.4	111.7	107.3
Trade	7.7	127.8	125.5	130.0	126.2	132.6	138.7	135.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.0	96.0	92.2	83.6	96.2	111.9	122.8
Ontario Manufacturing	56.6	92.0	93.5	86.1	81.0	89.3	103.6	118.6
Lumber products	3.5	63.7	68.6	59.5	58.3	73.7	92.7	109.2
Pulp and paper	6.5	95.6	93.6	89.9	89.4	94.7	107.1	116.7
Textile products	10.8	107.6	105.2	105.0	100.9	94.7	101.8	110.9
Iron and steel	12.6	69.8	69.1	60.2	54.0	67.8	93.1	117.9
Other manufactures	23.2	109.8	115.2	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3	125.8
Logging	2.7	119.0	84.5	95.3	17.9	43.4	90.0	208.9
Mining	4.3	174.1	167.9	141.7	120.6	130.2	140.8	151.6
Communications	2.1	76.0	76.0	77.3	87.5	97.4	111.1	128.8
Transportation	7.2	79.3	80.1	76.8	80.9	93.5	106.1	113.2
Construction	14.5	160.8	175.3	100.7	78.5	137.1	157.4	163.4
Services	2.7	141.7	139.9	128.7	124.3	136.1	151.5	157.0
Trade	9.9	130.2	128.1	120.6	120.1	129.4	129.9	132.9
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	103.6	104.8	91.4	84.2	98.1	111.6	126.5
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.4	91.7	90.9	86.4	83.2	88.4	109.8	118.2
Lumber products	1.6	71.5	75.1	72.1	61.5	62.2	99.0	117.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.1	86.9	83.9	88.8	95.0	108.1	112.0
Textile products	2.1	117.3	118.8	111.2	110.4	106.4	108.4	110.2
Iron and steel	9.5	72.0	71.4	69.0	74.6	70.7	99.8	105.9
Other manufactures	12.5	118.1	115.3	108.3	107.3	112.0	125.5	137.9
Logging	.9	78.3	47.2	31.0	11.0	7.1	23.9	66.0
Mining	8.7	121.4	114.4	124.8	123.2	114.0	143.0	131.7
Communications	2.9	93.6	96.7	90.2	97.3	109.9	133.1	128.8
Transportation	20.3	91.2	90.6	86.7	91.1	104.4	115.1	126.2
Construction	18.0	94.5	95.8	104.6	78.3	253.9	167.6	157.2
Services	2.9	93.3	93.5	88.6	90.5	102.8	114.4	130.8
Trade	17.9	107.1	107.0	102.3	105.3	109.9	123.7	127.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	96.5	95.7	94.6	91.6	128.2	125.8	129.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	38.1	89.1	95.4	79.5	70.7	79.5	103.8	112.1
Lumber products	11.1	66.7	66.0	56.9	43.3	51.3	70.2	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.7	103.0	103.3	91.1	85.8	101.5	113.0	112.1
Textile products	1.0	94.6	101.6	92.5	88.0	106.4	112.2	118.3
Iron and steel	3.1	64.8	73.7	59.8	63.3	73.8	123.7	117.4
Other manufactures	17.2	116.5	132.0	106.3	97.8	103.8	132.8	128.4
Logging	5.7	62.5	62.6	57.6	33.7	31.1	56.1	108.9
Mining	9.0	88.6	88.2	72.8	71.9	77.7	92.5	111.3
Communications	3.4	95.5	96.3	95.1	97.0	115.6	130.7	125.6
Transportation	12.9	89.5	93.1	88.3	90.1	98.7	110.8	111.6
Construction	17.3	124.1	110.8	101.0	96.4	204.6	131.6	119.4
Services	3.3	95.3	95.9	91.3	85.9	102.4	107.8	116.1
Trade	10.3	116.2	115.7	106.3	105.5	116.0	124.9	122.9
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	94.1	95.4	84.0	77.8	98.9	105.4	113.9

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. x Revised index number.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.9	88.1	88.5	83.4	79.9	88.8	108.7	116.4
Plant products - edible	4.8	113.2	113.4	109.8	113.0	112.1	122.9	118.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.8	100.6	98.2	102.3	104.0	114.1	116.1
Textiles	14.8	96.6	98.0	89.3	86.5	86.0	94.1	94.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	105.8	106.3	115.3	112.0	107.3	125.4	122.1
Iron and steel	12.8	65.7	64.3	59.8	45.8	54.9	98.4	122.3
Other manufactures	21.1	90.2	91.5	84.2	85.9	101.3	116.9	123.2
Communications	2.9	64.5	65.2	67.9	77.5	86.4	97.4	117.0
Transportation	10.8	96.4	95.2	93.3	99.9	109.7	116.6	121.6
Construction	6.1	50.2	47.7	71.9	68.3	96.9	119.0	163.3
Trade	12.7	119.6	117.8	122.4	121.5	128.7	138.8	135.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.3	87.0	86.4	84.8	95.4	112.6	121.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.2	92.6	96.9	93.2	96.9	114.4	120.6	124.9
Leather products	19.4	98.4	104.1	101.7	101.7	116.3	103.6	112.1
Other manufactures	38.8	89.9	93.6	89.3	94.6	113.4	128.9	131.0
Transportation	14.6	109.5	93.9	104.7	112.6	129.4	127.3	120.3
Construction	9.5	106.7	104.0	91.9	83.0	164.4	256.2	220.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.5	97.5	94.7	98.5	120.0	135.3	133.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	93.8	93.8	88.1	87.3	98.0	108.4	117.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	112.1	116.3	104.0	105.0	114.8	121.4	127.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.0	109.8	105.4	107.3	110.1	117.8	125.8
Textiles	12.2	91.3	92.1	90.5	90.7	92.1	106.1	112.7
Iron and steel	8.6	67.3	67.8	58.7	57.3	71.0	94.5	112.0
Other manufactures	26.3	98.6	97.6	92.3	90.3	104.3	109.4	116.5
Communications	3.0	66.9	67.4	70.3	80.7	88.7	96.7	120.6
Transportation	5.9	87.8	90.7	91.4	97.9	124.3	136.4	137.2
Construction	3.0	61.7	58.2	52.0	69.4	109.2	163.8	205.2
Trade	21.7	125.0	121.9	116.3	115.6	127.2	124.4	126.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.2	96.5	91.5	92.5	105.6	115.5	125.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.8	88.7	89.6	83.9	85.3	99.5	114.6	111.9
Lumber products	5.5	58.9	69.8	43.4	46.3	67.8	114.9	80.9
Pulp and paper	16.7	87.4	83.0	84.2	84.1	91.8	104.8	110.9
Other manufactures	25.6	100.6	101.8	98.5	100.7	119.8	123.1	125.8
Construction	14.7	134.5	135.4	120.9	88.4	201.9	203.2	249.7
Trade	15.5	112.9	112.8	108.8	110.2	119.5	122.9	120.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.6	100.8	95.5	94.1	118.6	124.6	125.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.4	84.3	81.8	77.2	73.9	85.8	96.3	126.0
Textiles	20.1	86.9	84.0	87.7	81.3	83.4	89.8	100.6
Electrical apparatus	9.8	87.8	84.3	76.2	93.0	112.6	112.1	144.6
Iron and steel	26.1	71.3	66.8	59.7	50.4	63.6	82.3	137.4
Other manufactures	24.4	99.8	101.2	93.9	94.8	109.0	116.2	124.7
Construction	2.6	44.5	48.8	52.1	65.2	217.5	170.1	269.6
Trade	8.9	118.1	118.2	100.6	102.9	112.6	124.7	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.3	84.4	79.5	77.8	96.3	102.0	130.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	78.5	75.9	88.9	77.8	58.7	81.8	110.7	126.4
Iron and steel	52.5	64.6	80.1	66.4	47.0	48.5	108.3	122.8
Other manufactures	26.0	117.4	121.2	125.1	106.4	114.5	120.8	140.8
Construction	1.3	16.8	19.3	12.1	18.5	45.2	148.7	196.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.1	86.7	76.7	62.5	67.7	116.5	134.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.9	90.2	89.6	85.7	87.0	95.9	113.4	123.2
Animal products - edible	6.1	123.8	117.9	114.8	111.0	104.5	110.6	127.3
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.4	96.1	92.9	98.8	93.7	113.6	120.0
Textiles	5.8	123.2	125.6	116.7	113.4	109.9	114.1	114.8
Iron and steel	17.6	70.2	69.3	67.1	71.2	69.1	109.4	144.7
Other manufactures	13.9	102.1	101.8	96.4	96.1	100.3	115.2	118.8
Transportation	10.0	73.8	75.5	71.0	73.8	87.5	97.1	103.6
Construction	3.2	42.5	47.5	24.1	30.2	54.9	92.7	69.1
Trade	30.0	93.1	92.9	90.0	94.2	97.9	107.8	118.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.5	81.5	84.3	93.5	108.6	115.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	85.5	88.5	82.2	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9
Lumber products	7.0	51.8	54.3	49.1	46.3	56.5	65.5	83.8
Other manufactures	29.8	101.1	104.6	97.7	98.4	107.5	125.6	119.1
Communications	7.9	93.9	95.3	93.6	96.7	107.7	128.5	123.1
Transportation	19.5	96.6	99.4	94.1	98.9	103.1	105.6	112.0
Construction	5.1	38.5	38.4	44.3	62.0	110.3	94.3	91.3
Services	6.7	97.1	94.9	90.9	83.9	99.4	104.5	113.7
Trade	23.9	117.9	116.5	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4	123.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	90.5	85.1	87.9	101.9	110.4	111.6

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.