CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER 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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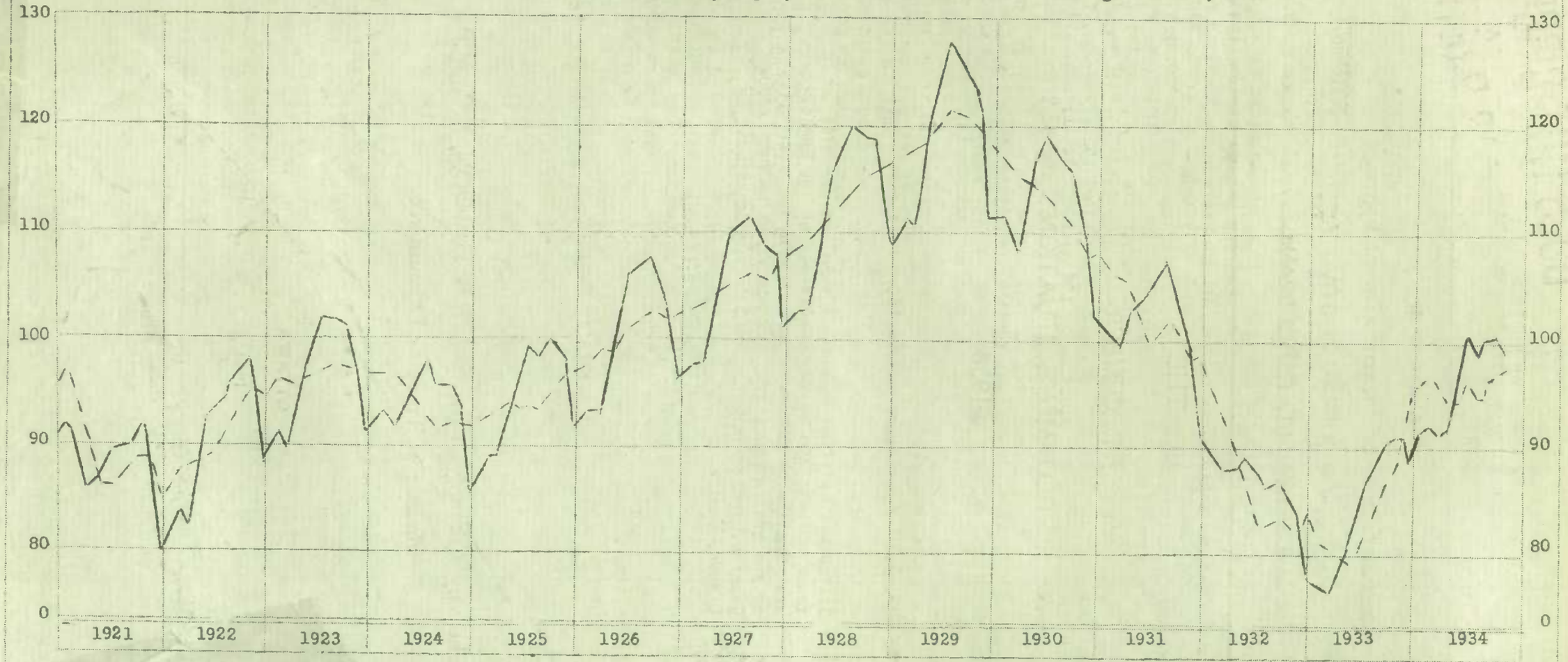
OTTAWA

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.

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

Issued Dec. 29, 1934.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of December suffered a seasonal recession as compared with the preceding month, but this was much smaller than the average contraction indicated between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed an increase of nearly one point over November. This favourable movement is illustrated in the chart on the opposite page. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,001 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 938,006 at the beginning of November, to 925,225 on Dec.1,1934. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 98.9, compared with 100.2 on Nov.1, 1934, and 91.8 at the same date in 1933. In the preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:- 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal curtailment at Dec. 1, 1934. The losses in manufacturing and construction were less than the average declines indicated in those industries in the same period of the last thirteen years, but those in transportation were rather above the average. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported decided improvement; the gains in bush work exceeded the normal, seasonal advances noted in the years since 1920, those in retail stores approximated the average, while the average change in mining from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 in these years has been a decline. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears on pages 3 and 4.

A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 98.9 on Dec. 1 was over 10 points or 11.6 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1934. The average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than seven p.c.; the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has, therefore, considerably exceeded the normal. A noteworthy feature of the situation in 1934 has been the widespread nature of the recovery in employment, in which all industries except communications have shared. The gains in manufacturing (which employs approximately one half of the total persons covered in these surveys), were especially important, also substantially exceeding the average advance indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years since 1920.

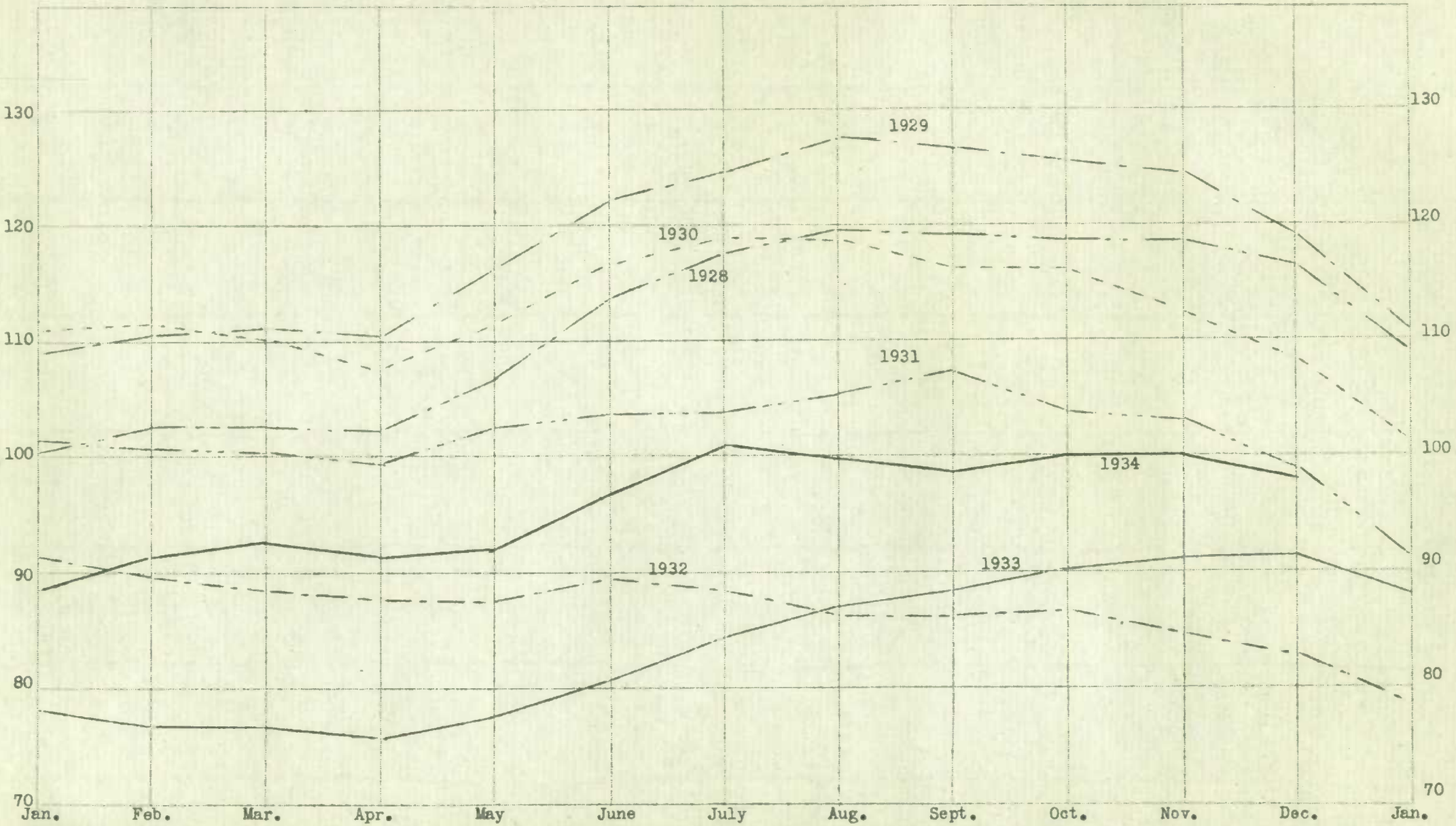
An annual review of employment for the year 1934, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity on Dec. 1, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showing contractions, while firms in the Maritimes reported improvement. Activity in each of these divisions was greater than at the beginning of December of a year ago.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has, on the average, been downward on Dec. 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; however, this generally unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, as it had been in 1933. The index at the latest date, standing at 106.9, reached its highest point since the beginning of 1932, being 14.5 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1933. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in trade, mining, logging and shipping, these industries being seasonally active. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction and steam railway operation reported reduced activity, also partly due to seasonal causes. Data were received from 635 firms employing 76,113 persons, as against 74,654 on Nov. 1.

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.

Quebec.- For the first time since Apr. 1, there was a decline in Quebec, according to statements from 2,146 employers of 264,235 persons, or 4,137 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction was seasonal, employment having shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the fourteen years for which data are available. The decrease occurring at the latest date reduced the index from 98.0 on Nov. 1 to 96.4 on Dec. 1, when it was over four p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1933. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported curtailment; within the first-named, the largest losses were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. The reductions in manufacturing, and those in the other groups, were chiefly of a seasonal character. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded heightened employment, also due to seasonal activity in these industries.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further decline at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, services, mining, trade and logging reported expansion, that in bush work and retail stores being substantial. Within the group of factory employment, there were large gains in the tobacco industry, but lumber mills, food, textile and some other plants were slacker. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1934, (3,973 in number) had 388,853 employees, compared with 395,163 at the beginning of November. The index, at 101.9 on Dec. 1, 1934, compared favourably with that of 93.3 at the same date in 1933.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,327 reporting employers had let out 2,803 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 118,711 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, logging, manufacturing and coal-mining increased the numbers at work. On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation and construction reported reduced employment, the losses in the last two groups being considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933, when the indicated decreases had been on a much larger scale.

British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of fourteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction, those in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Logging, transportation and railway construction also released employees. An increase had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1933, when the index was between seven and eight points lower. The 920 firms reporting for the date under review had 77,313 employees, as compared with 78,303 in their preceding statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

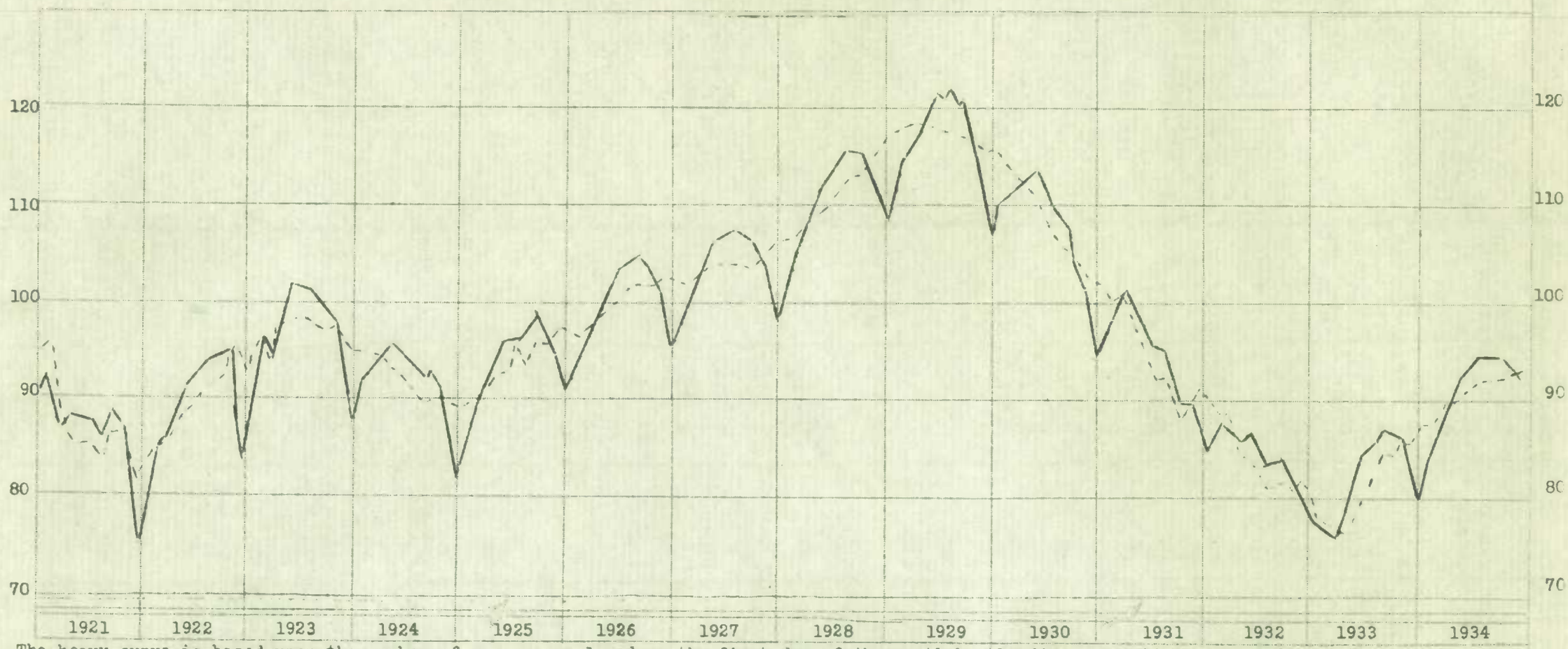
Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1; firms in Vancouver reported no general change, while lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton.

Montreal.- There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,251 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 641 persons to 128,963 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed slightly lowered employment, mainly in textile plants, while tobacco and beverage factories were seasonally active; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in steam railway operation. A much greater loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over two points lower than that of 86.7 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 543 workers being laid off by the 164 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,109 employees on Dec.1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, but transportation and construction were also slacker. A smaller recession had been indicated on the same date in 1933, and the index was then fractionally higher.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,313 firms who employed 117,459 persons, as compared with 117,660 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services, transportation and street and road construction and maintenance also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, chemical, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Increased activity had been registered on Dec. 1 of

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.

last year, but the index of employment then was some five points lower than that of 97.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in lumber mills), and transportation was also quieter. One hundred and sixty-six employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,295 workers, as against 12,658 in their last report. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1933, when little general change had been indicated.

Hamilton.- A minor decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 27,488 persons was employed by the 266 firms furnishing data, who had 27,551 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the textile group. In the non-manufacturing divisions, highway construction also showed curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 86.1, was some six points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when an increase had been noted.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in trade and construction. Statements were tabulated from 159 employers with 10,501 workers, compared with 10,269 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1933, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 438 firms employing 37,181 persons, as compared with 36,818 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in construction, while trade showed heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 87.1, was nearly four points higher than on the same date of last year, when a larger increase in employment had been noted.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver was unchanged as compared with Nov. 1, according to 389 employers of 28,203 workers, or practically the same as in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, but trade showed some improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A small reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1933, and the index then was about four points lower than that of 89.0 reported at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

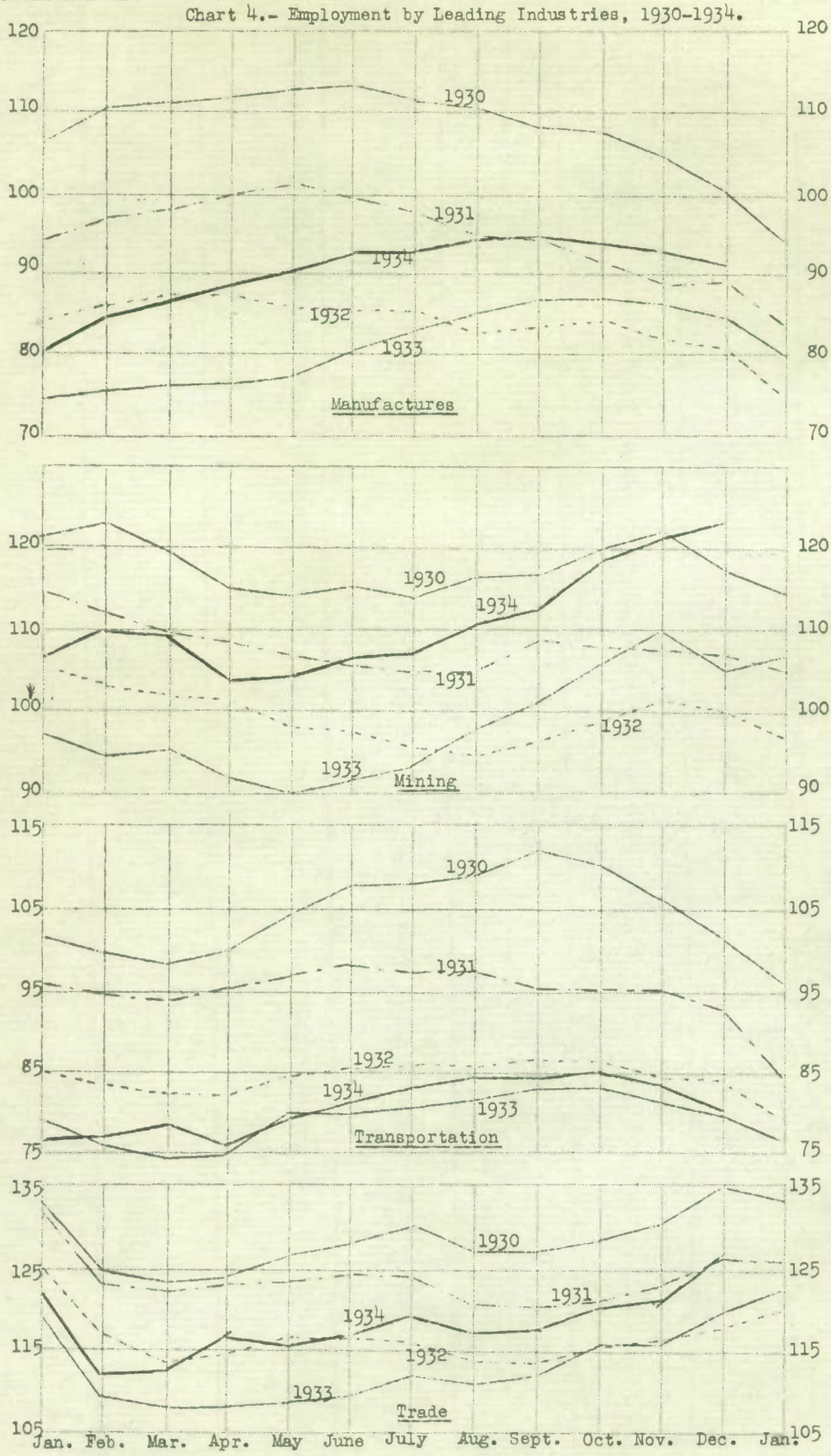
Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,327 of which employed 457,179 operatives, compared with 464,949 on Nov. 1. This decline of under two points was rather less than the average loss recorded in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed a slight increase over that for Nov. 1. Tobacco and beverage, rubber and iron and steel works reported heightened activity, the gain in tobacco factories being considerable. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A much larger general decline had been indicated on Dec. 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly seven points lower.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on Dec. 1 was eleven points or 14.1 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1934; this was an increase during the year that considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the last thirteen years. During 1934, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1, the longest period of steady improvement noted in this record of fourteen years. While the trend has been seasonally downward in the last two months, the declines have been on a smaller scale than usual. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, and all five economic areas have shared in the general improvement.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 303 companies with 55,384 persons in their employ, or 7,681 more than in the preceding month. This increase, though smaller than that recorded on Dec. 1, 1933, rather exceeded the average expansion noted on the date in the years since 1920; the index was decidedly higher than in any other month in the last four years, being, in fact, only exceeded in this record of fourteen years, by the indexes for Dec. 1, Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the winter of 1929-30. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the upward movement indicated in bush operations on the date under review, that in Quebec being most noteworthy.

Mining.- The extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores afforded more employment than in the preceding month, the general increase comparing favourably with the decline that the experience of the last thirteen years

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



indicates is seasonal at the beginning of December. Returns were compiled from 319 mine operators whose forces were enlarged from 55,381 workers on Nov. 1, to 56,166 on the date under review. A falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was between seventeen and eighteen points lower; at the latest date it was 122.9.

Communications.- A further decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones from which 234 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,128 employees on the date under review. The index was slightly lower than in the early winter of 1933, when little change had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 393 employers of 94,808 persons, compared with 99,310 in the preceding month. All three branches - steam railway, local and water transportation - reported contractions in employment. General curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1933, when the index of employment was fractionally lower. The decline at the latest date, though not the largest indicated in any December of the record, considerably exceeded the average loss in the years since 1920.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in building, railway and highway construction. The forces of the 1,048 contractors furnishing data aggregated 117,574 employees, as compared with 130,136 on Nov. 1. This reduction, though involving many workers, was decidedly smaller than the average contraction noted at the beginning of December in the last thirteen years. Employment was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1933, when no general change had occurred. Unemployment relief projects continue an important factor in the situation in the construction industries.

Services.- A slight improvement was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 430 establishments with 24,571 persons on their payrolls, or 58 more than at the beginning of November. A larger gain had been shown on Dec. 1, 1933, but the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December, when the index was higher than on the same date a year ago, or indeed, than in any other month since the beginning of 1931. The 1,096 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 98,415 persons in their employ, or 3,763 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a slight decline in employment on Oct. 22, as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.4 on Oct. 22, 1934, compared with 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934, and 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933. The latest press reports state that 2,120,785 workers were unemployed in November, 1934, an increase of 1,150 persons as compared with October, but a decline of 158,838 from November of last year. Figures were also issued showing that those in employment on Nov. 26, 1934, were estimated at 10,212,000, an increase of 6,000 as compared with Oct. 22, and of 252,000 as compared with Nov. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports from the United States Department of Labor showed an increase in manufactures from September to October; this advance reflects, to a large extent, the settlement of labour difficulties in cotton, woollen, silk and other textile plants, but there were also gains in 46 other manufacturing industries. The preliminary index for October, 1934, was 78.6, compared with 79.6 in October, 1933; the base, or 100 p.c., used in calculating these indexes is the average for the years 1923-25.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment decreased 1.4 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined to 70.9 in November; this was 5.2 p.c. higher than in November, 1933.

Massachusetts.- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,583 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 3,284 persons or 1.4 p.c. in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 224,782 workers.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 2.7 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,627 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, employing 459,462 persons.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 80.2 in October, as compared with 80.9 in September, 1934, and 80.0 in October, 1933.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	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
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar, 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.9	94.3	92.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.2	28.5	42.2	12.8	8.3

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 feturns 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
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.8	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	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
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
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	101.9	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1934.								
	13.9	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	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
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	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	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	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
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1934.	100.0	49.3	6.0	6.0	2.3	10.2	13.0	2.6	10.6

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	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.3	91.3	92.8	84.4	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.2	108.9	111.9	101.0	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1
Fur and products	.2	89.0	91.1	88.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2
Leather and products	2.1	94.3	96.0	86.8	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3
Boots and shoes	1.3	92.3	95.1	87.7	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3
Lumber and products	3.7	64.5	67.9	59.0	50.6	62.3	74.9	93.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	52.5	56.9	46.0	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6
Furniture	.7	78.1	78.9	79.1	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.7	93.7	76.5	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0
Musical instruments	.2	52.3	55.2	44.4	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	103.7	114.4	103.1	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8
Pulp and paper products	6.2	94.7	95.3	88.1	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	83.4	85.7	74.1	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4
Paper products	.9	109.4	107.8	103.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.5	103.9	101.4	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6
Rubber products	1.3	92.3	91.7	89.2	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0
Textile products	9.8	107.1	110.0	103.5	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	121.2	122.3	116.6	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.0	86.3	88.5	82.3	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	123.9	121.8	130.7	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	476.7	476.6	427.3	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	117.6	118.5	120.2	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.2	100.3	88.8	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6
Other textile products	1.0	87.7	89.7	81.9	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	128.3	110.9	118.7	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3
Tobacco	1.1	122.7	101.3	119.9	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.1	124.6	115.9	115.6	12[illegible].3	139.9	147.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	127.2	125.5	128.0	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	122.4	125.1	114.8	106.9	114.1	113.8	122.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	68.9	73.8	57.7	53.9	88.8	111.4	129.1
Electric current	1.5	113.1	116.2	104.9	110.6	126.6	131.9	129.7
Electrical apparatus	1.3	111.3	111.6	96.3	101.5	132.4	149.7	161.7
Iron and steel products	10.1	71.4	71.3	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	110.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	92.3	89.2	74.3	63.7	73.3	97.5	118.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	83.3	82.9	68.3	67.7	89.6	109.8	131.3
Agricultural implements	.4	39.1	39.6	30.6	24.2	27.3	33.4	96.7
Land vehicles	4.4	67.8	67.9	63.3	62.1	76.5	94.3	98.4
Automobiles and parts	1.1	69.8	71.2	61.3	50.9	62.8	90.8	94.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	52.2	45.3	43.2	54.5	64.5	109.1	124.8
Heating appliances	.4	92.8	100.1	84.7	72.0	86.9	114.8	133.5
Iron and steel fabrication,n.e.s.	.4	61.5	63.9	51.3	46.2	85.2	131.3	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.1	72.5	64.7	62.8	74.1	96.5	116.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.4	78.6	68.8	65.3	83.2	92.4	111.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.4	111.7	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	132.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	132.2	134.3	125.9	118.2	120.8	133.9	148.4
Miscellaneous	.5	119.2	120.9	103.6	98.4	98.2	107.6	110.7
LOGGING	6.0	198.6	171.9	166.5	56.2	73.1	106.5	212.3
MINING	6.0	122.9	121.2	105.5	99.9	107.5	117.8	127.2
Coal	2.8	95.5	93.8	88.2	93.4	99.3	109.4	112.7
Metallic ores	2.6	206.1	204.1	159.7	134.0	134.9	138.8	154.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	87.2	85.6	80.1	65.3	92.1	114.1	136.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.8	80.7	81.0	89.3	100.5	115.3	127.5
Telegraphs	.5	88.6	91.1	84.5	84.6	100.8	116.0	123.7
Telephones	1.8	77.5	77.9	80.1	90.5	100.4	115.2	127.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	80.1	83.9	79.8	83.9	93.5	102.5	108.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	110.2	112.7	111.0	116.6	117.0	122.0	127.5
Steam railways	6.1	71.0	75.1	69.9	72.9	86.7	97.4	102.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	84.2	88.3	87.3	94.2	96.9	102.9	114.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	100.3	111.0	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3	119.0
Building	2.4	55.2	60.6	42.5	37.4	86.8	123.3	150.8
Highway	8.2	198.9	214.0	194.6	115.4	244.2	197.9	125.7
Railway	2.4	54.7	66.7	55.4	56.3	68.7	91.5	84.3
SERVICES	2.6	115.2	114.9	108.8	103.7	116.1	123.9	125.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.9	112.4	106.2	94.8	112.0	123.6	123.8
Professional	.2	121.5	122.0	121.5	125.3	123.6	122.1	117.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	115.6	117.6	109.9	111.8	119.5	124.9	130.7
TRADE	10.6	126.0	121.3	119.1	117.8	125.6	134.8	135.4
Retail	8.0	135.6	128.0	126.5	124.8	133.7	143.4	143.2
Wholesale	2.6	103.7	105.4	102.1	101.3	107.5	115.8	117.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.9	100.2	91.8	83.2	99.1	108.5	119.1

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	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.0	95.9	97.0	83.6	76.4	81.8	92.5	101.3
Lumber products	3.9	72.5	72.3	56.0	35.2	47.6	57.8	65.7
Pulp and paper	4.8	141.7	144.0	145.0	130.4	129.8	138.0	116.4
Textile products	4.2	87.5	88.8	81.7	73.2	75.9	75.4	89.5
Iron and steel	10.3	96.0	94.5	78.8	73.3	80.4	96.4	119.5
Other manufactures	9.8	96.8	100.7	83.2	84.1	88.1	100.0	101.2
Logging	8.6	316.9	245.9	358.3	80.3	207.7	144.9	226.1
Mining	20.3	104.0	101.5	88.3	94.4	103.4	110.6	111.2
Communications	2.4	86.2	87.6	81.7	86.6	115.1	146.7	130.9
Transportation	11.2	74.0	63.3	59.8	63.7	73.0	83.9	91.0
Construction	15.9	133.4	151.7	100.2	97.7	244.1	163.7	143.9
Services	1.6	150.4	154.1	134.3	139.3	163.4	158.3	131.2
Trade	7.0	116.4	110.0	116.4	111.0	118.0	130.0	133.2
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.9	93.4	83.8	112.7	109.5	113.3
Quebec Manufacturing	56.7	92.9	94.4	85.6	83.5	92.2	103.0	113.8
Lumber products	2.7	66.9	75.7	63.5	59.0	71.7	82.2	99.0
Pulp and paper	7.6	87.9	89.6	79.5	80.0	84.2	94.9	109.8
Textile products	16.3	110.9	114.3	104.4	95.8	95.5	99.8	104.9
Iron and steel	8.7	69.0	69.1	61.4	59.4	78.7	97.2	112.4
Other manufactures	21.4	101.4	101.2	93.6	95.5	105.0	116.5	125.2
Logging	11.3	369.7	324.7	266.0	106.8	106.0	149.2	250.1
Mining	2.1	129.1	128.0	119.4	92.1	109.1	128.5	158.5
Communications	1.9	72.3	72.7	76.9	84.0	96.1	110.2	118.1
Transportation	9.9	79.8	88.4	87.0	91.4	98.9	102.5	109.4
Construction	7.7	52.8	61.3	71.2	46.0	80.3	97.2	105.1
Services	2.3	98.3	99.9	97.3	94.5	105.0	110.1	101.0
Trade	8.1	133.1	127.8	133.7	132.1	136.6	145.1	138.0
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	96.4	98.0	92.4	82.9	94.7	106.7	118.4
Ontario Manufacturing	56.2	90.7	92.0	84.6	80.3	89.5	100.0	114.1
Lumber products	3.3	59.8	63.7	56.5	55.5	69.4	80.8	95.4
Pulp and paper	6.6	95.7	95.6	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2	116.2
Textile products	10.7	105.5	107.6	104.8	98.6	93.8	99.8	108.3
Iron and steel	12.6	69.8	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6	91.1	111.8
Other manufactures	23.0	107.8	109.8	100.7	85.8	106.3	112.0	123.2
Logging	3.3	142.0	119.0	130.6	28.7	52.6	106.6	267.9
Mining	4.4	175.4	174.1	138.9	119.8	129.4	131.9	150.1
Communications	2.1	74.7	76.0	75.8	86.1	96.2	107.3	131.0
Transportation	6.8	75.2	79.3	74.1	78.2	90.7	102.9	108.8
Construction	14.0	145.6	160.8	122.3	81.3	145.6	137.1	140.0
Services	2.8	143.9	141.7	132.0	122.9	134.4	146.0	152.5
Trade	10.4	135.8	130.2	124.3	122.8	134.3	139.9	137.4
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	101.9	103.6	93.3	84.1	99.3	108.2	123.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	29.1	92.1	91.7	86.3	83.9	95.9	107.0	113.7
Lumber products	1.7	73.8	71.5	74.4	64.0	64.3	85.6	113.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	87.2	86.1	85.9	88.7	101.5	109.1	113.1
Textile products	2.0	108.6	117.3	105.9	103.9	109.6	101.2	98.8
Iron and steel	9.9	73.3	72.0	69.3	71.0	87.1	99.4	99.9
Other manufactures	12.7	118.4	118.1	107.0	99.9	110.5	121.9	134.7
Logging	1.5	118.2	78.3	49.2	23.7	4.8	35.0	170.7
Mining	8.9	122.6	121.4	119.0	118.9	116.5	137.1	131.5
Communications	3.0	92.9	93.6	94.0	104.6	104.7	124.8	134.7
Transportation	19.9	87.5	91.2	84.4	88.9	99.5	108.1	114.8
Construction	15.5	79.6	94.5	76.7	61.3	129.2	143.3	108.4
Services	3.1	92.2	91.3	90.6	88.4	100.2	109.4	121.4
Trade	19.0	111.1	107.1	105.1	105.5	110.3	123.8	134.3
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	94.3	96.5	89.3	86.7	106.0	118.6	119.0
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.1	83.7	89.1	75.9	64.4	77.2	93.2	106.7
Lumber products	11.1	65.9	66.7	57.4	37.2	46.9	62.3	90.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	101.6	103.0	90.7	77.1	101.6	114.5	113.9
Textile products	.9	87.5	94.6	89.5	89.1	103.2	106.8	114.3
Iron and steel	3.0	62.8	64.8	58.8	60.3	71.7	111.5	110.2
Other manufactures	15.4	103.3	116.5	96.0	90.1	103.1	114.8	121.2
Logging	5.5	59.1	62.5	63.9	32.6	33.8	58.8	100.3
Mining	9.3	90.3	88.6	73.9	69.6	78.0	88.8	110.0
Communications	3.4	95.1	95.5	93.0	96.1	111.5	122.9	124.8
Transportation	12.6	85.7	89.5	87.4	88.6	93.2	107.3	106.6
Construction	19.2	135.7	124.1	119.8	89.7	153.0	125.3	103.9
Services	3.3	94.6	95.3	89.5	84.9	98.8	109.6	110.4
Trade	10.6	117.2	116.2	106.0	106.2	114.3	126.8	125.5
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.1	85.4	73.8	90.5	100.0	108.3

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	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.0	87.8	88.1	81.7	81.2	91.8	104.4	113.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	108.5	113.2	109.5	112.0	112.5	120.6	120.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	101.8	100.8	100.6	103.3	105.4	115.0	117.1
Textiles	14.1	90.7	96.6	83.5	79.7	82.1	89.2	92.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	122.5	105.8	113.2	122.3	113.6	118.3	118.5
Iron and steel	12.8	65.7	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2	93.8	113.5
Other manufactures	21.1	89.9	90.2	82.9	83.3	98.9	112.4	121.2
Communications	2.9	64.2	64.5	68.4	76.9	85.5	95.2	115.5
Transportation	10.9	96.0	96.4	97.7	106.7	117.8	110.4	118.8
Construction	5.3	43.7	50.2	56.1	55.7	87.4	101.2	131.6
Trade	13.3	124.7	119.6	126.6	127.4	130.7	146.4	138.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.7	87.3	84.5	85.1	96.7	108.6	117.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.7	89.6	92.6	85.8	93.3	108.2	116.7	122.5
Leather products	18.2	88.5	98.4	76.7	91.6	109.0	101.4	108.3
Other manufactures	40.5	90.1	89.9	90.0	94.1	107.9	123.8	129.9
Transportation	13.5	96.6	109.5	140.2	109.0	111.4	105.8	111.8
Construction	9.0	96.4	106.7	86.9	86.0	103.8	234.9	190.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.4	96.5	92.9	95.9	108.7	128.0	127.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	92.5	93.8	87.0	85.2	96.3	105.0	114.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.9	112.1	102.3	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.2	112.0	106.4	105.7	114.6	116.7	126.2
Textiles	11.8	88.8	91.3	89.0	85.1	87.8	98.0	106.8
Iron and steel	8.5	66.9	67.3	57.4	57.5	70.4	90.2	109.8
Other manufactures	25.9	96.9	98.6	91.0	88.1	102.5	108.0	114.3
Communications	3.0	67.2	66.9	70.5	78.9	86.8	95.6	114.7
Transportation	6.0	88.8	87.8	88.8	96.4	120.2	134.7	132.8
Construction	3.1	62.9	61.7	61.8	62.6	108.4	138.3	190.8
Trade	22.2	127.6	125.0	120.6	118.8	131.5	134.8	131.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.1	97.2	92.0	91.2	104.8	113.8	122.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.8	84.4	88.7	81.9	84.3	93.3	103.5	107.0
Lumber products	3.7	39.0	58.9	41.7	44.8	54.1	60.0	67.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	88.6	87.4	85.0	84.0	92.9	103.9	110.4
Other manufactures	25.7	97.9	100.6	94.4	99.1	108.9	121.5	120.4
Construction	15.3	136.3	134.5	133.3	87.0	180.0	170.5	183.4
Trade	16.3	114.9	112.9	111.6	110.6	124.9	128.0	120.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.0	98.6	95.4	92.6	112.7	116.0	121.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	84.0	84.3	76.8	72.8	83.9	95.2	123.3
Textiles	18.9	81.6	86.9	87.7	79.8	86.9	92.9	98.9
Electrical apparatus	10.8	92.6	87.8	78.0	93.4	109.7	109.5	145.6
Iron and steel	26.3	71.9	71.3	60.2	50.9	63.9	78.6	132.8
Other manufactures	24.3	100.6	99.8	91.0	90.0	99.8	115.8	122.2
Construction	2.3	38.4	44.5	60.5	57.4	196.9	203.0	277.5
Trade	9.3	125.1	118.1	101.2	106.0	115.8	130.0	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.1	86.3	80.0	76.6	94.0	104.6	128.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.3	75.5	75.9	80.0	61.0	68.1	109.9	114.1
Iron and steel	51.2	64.5	64.6	68.8	51.0	58.3	108.2	107.9
Other manufactures	25.1	115.8	117.4	115.6	101.9	108.8	116.8	138.8
Construction	3.3	41.9	16.8	17.3	20.3	40.5	115.8	182.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	77.9	76.1	78.2	63.7	72.3	113.6	123.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.1	89.9	90.2	85.6	81.5	95.5	107.9	116.1
Animal products - edible	6.2	128.2	123.8	116.7	98.7	110.6	108.2	121.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	95.3	93.4	94.6	99.9	104.5	115.6	121.5
Textiles	5.3	113.0	123.2	111.5	106.0	113.3	105.6	107.0
Iron and steel	17.4	69.9	70.2	67.2	64.0	82.7	103.3	125.7
Other manufactures	13.7	102.7	102.1	96.0	91.8	99.8	106.8	128.2
Transportation	9.7	72.9	73.8	70.4	74.4	86.4	92.2	95.7
Construction	2.4	31.4	42.5	25.9	25.2	54.3	68.9	54.8
Trade	31.6	98.9	93.1	94.3	93.2	97.6	109.1	123.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.1	86.4	83.3	82.2	93.2	104.3	113.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.1	84.5	85.5	79.8	76.2	88.0	97.7	103.9
Lumber products	7.2	52.9	51.8	48.0	37.1	51.6	58.7	80.0
Other manufactures	28.9	99.1	101.1	94.4	94.6	105.6	118.0	116.4
Communications	7.8	93.5	93.9	92.0	96.3	105.6	122.3	123.1
Transportation	19.7	94.7	96.6	94.0	99.6	98.8	105.6	109.9
Construction	5.2	39.4	38.5	45.7	59.2	99.9	96.1	79.2
Services	6.6	96.8	97.1	90.3	84.0	97.5	104.5	108.8
Trade	24.5	120.8	117.9	109.3	106.3	116.4	130.8	128.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	89.0	84.9	85.8	98.3	107.4	109.4

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.