CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH 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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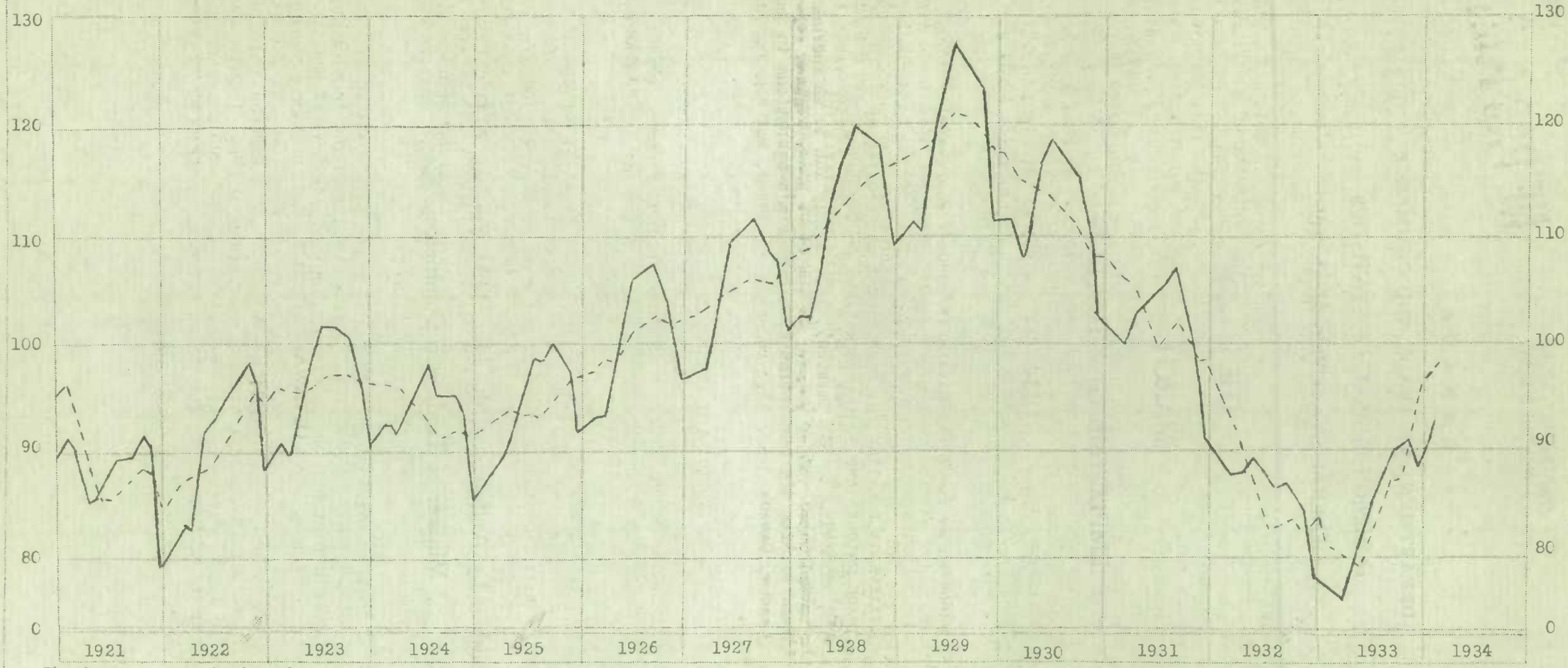
OTTAWA

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
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THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 8,499 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 849,056 on Feb. 1, to 861,044 on Mar. 1, or by 11,988 persons. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a small increase, gains in seven of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance on the date under review was considerably above the average; it also exceeded that noted on Mar. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the last four years. The index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 91.4 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 92.7 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows:- 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 11,585 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers; the increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics have been compiled. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, retail trade, transportation and building, highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group,(amounting to 506 persons), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, marking the completion of the season's operations in many camps; coal-mining and wholesale trade also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

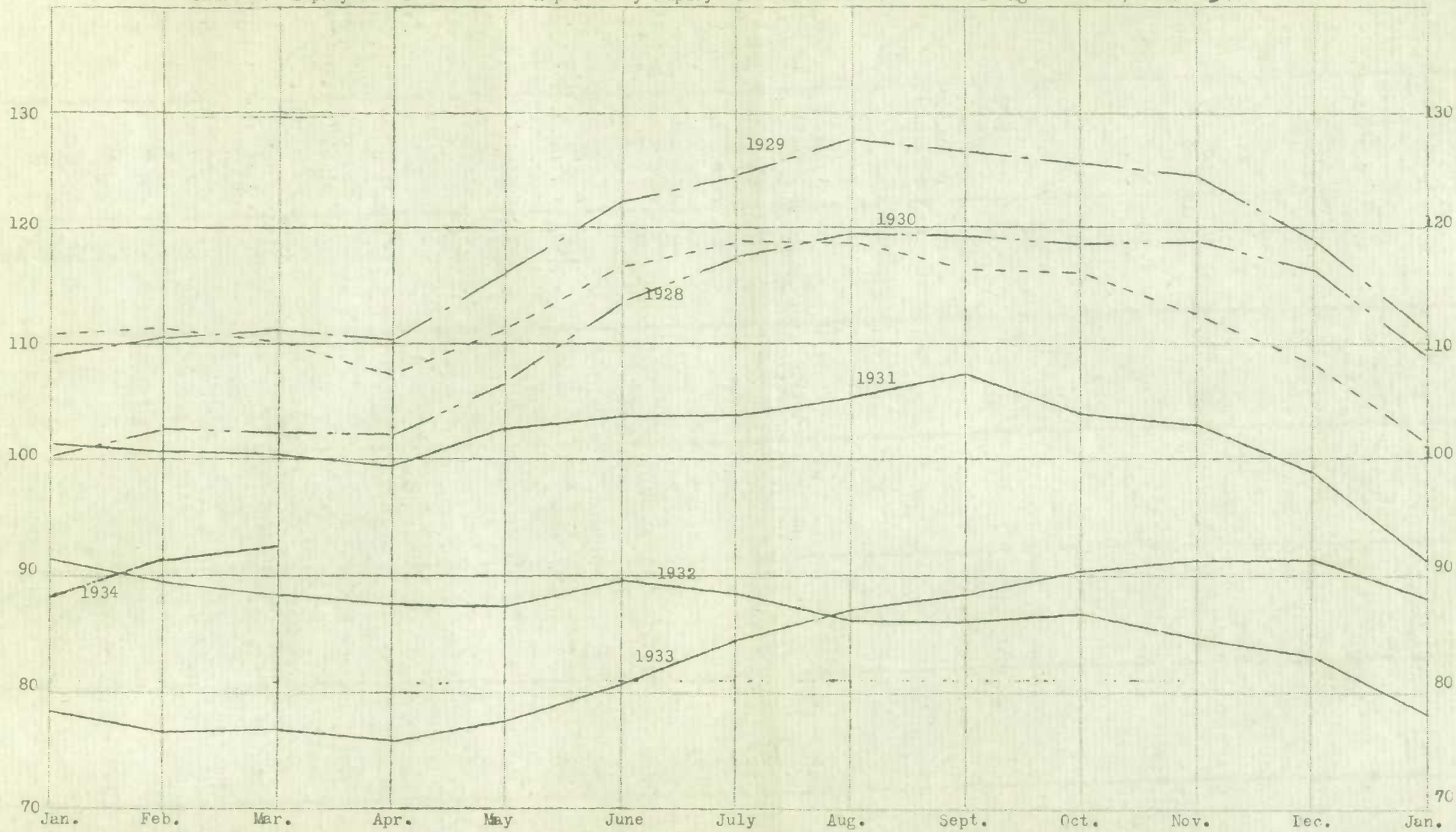
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the five economic areas, only the Prairie Provinces showing a decline as compared with Feb. 1; the greatest improvement was in Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decided advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 593 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 71,447 persons on Feb. 1, to 72,868 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in transportation and construction; there were smaller increases in mining, services and trade, while manufacturing indicated practically no general change, and logging showed a pronounced falling-off. This slowing-up of bush operations was largely seasonal in character. Employment on Mar. 1, 1933, had gained slightly; the index then was many points lower than on the date under review, when at 103.2, it was the highest recorded since the beginning of 1932.

Quebec.- Contrary to the movement on Mar. 1, 1933, employment showed a moderate increase in Quebec on the date under review. This chiefly occurred in manufacturing, where activity gained considerably, especially in leather, textile and tobacco and beverage factories. Heightened employment was also indicated in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and retail trade. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and highway construction and maintenance showed a decline, largely representing a reduction in snow-clearing staffs. Statements were tabulated from 2,029 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 241,938 employees, as against 240,421 at the beginning of February. The index, at 89.1, was fifteen points higher than on Mar. 1, 1933.

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.- Further expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,761 co-operating establishments added 9,244 persons to their forces, bringing them to 370,552 on Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1934, was larger than that indicated on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record; it was between two and three times as great as the increase noted on the same date in 1933, when the index, at 79.8, was eighteen points lower. In fact, the Mar. 1, 1934, index (97.8) was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

Most of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufacturers adding nearly 6,900 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel and textile groups showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, metallic ore mining, transportation, retail trade and construction recorded improvement. The increase in construction took place chiefly in the highway division, where 1,706 extra workers were reported, mainly in unemployment relief projects. The completion of the season's operations in some logging camps caused a decrease in bush work; wholesale trade also showed a decline on Mar. 1, 1934.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was a moderate contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; while this involved a rather larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1933, it was less than the average loss indicated in the last thirteen years. The index number, at 83.8, compared favourably with that of 80.0 on Mar. 1, 1933. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,261 firms with 105,053 employees, compared with 106,196 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and iron and steel factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole; coal-mining and highway construction were also slacker, while logging, railway transportation and retail trade employed a larger number of workers.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal products, recorded a slight gain, and logging, transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining and a few other groups showed curtailment. The working forces of the 855 co-operating employers aggregated 70,633 persons, as compared with 69,684 in the preceding month. The index, at 85.6, was considerably higher than on Mar. 1, 1933, when it stood at 67.7; a slight falling-off had then been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

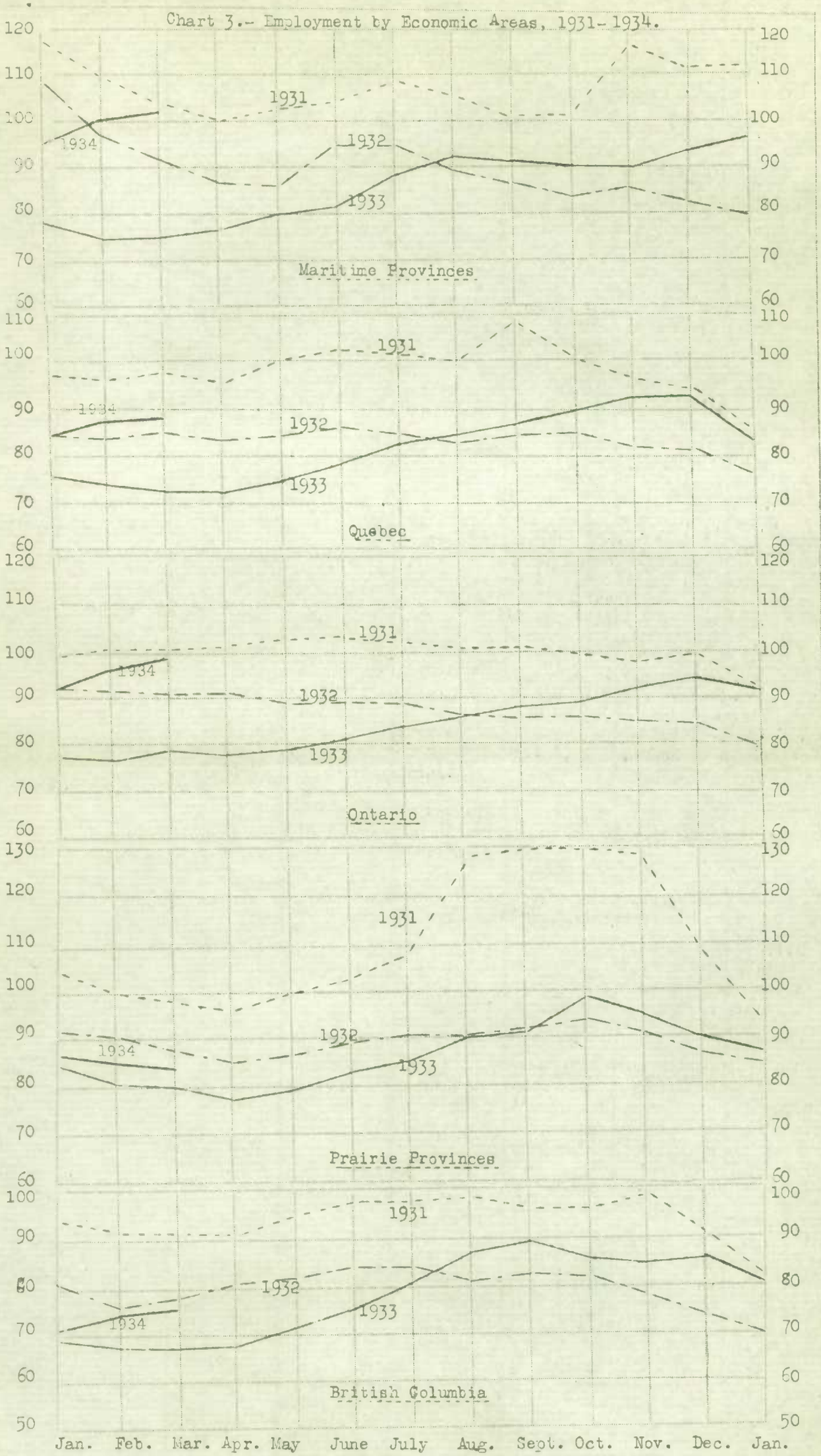
Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated - Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing an upward movement, while in Ottawa contractions were indicated. In all these cities, the index of employment was higher than on Mar. 1 of last year.

Montreal.- Further additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco factories), and in retail trade and building construction, but transportation and road construction and maintenance showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,147 firms employing 121,912 workers, as compared with 119,750 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1933, was downward, and the index then was lower by nearly seven points.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 158 co-operating employers totalled 12,042 persons, compared with 11,565 on Feb. 1, 1934. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1933, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather, lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, retail trade showed improvement, while other divisions reported little general change. Returns were received from 1,254 firms, employing 109,644 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 107,975 on Feb. 1. The index was higher than on Mar. 1, 1933, when a slight falling-off had occurred.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a reduction, mainly in construction, while other divisions did not report much change. The 170 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,348 on the date under review, as compared with 12,564 on Feb. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of March, 1933; a small decrease had then been noted.

Hamilton.- A moderate gain, on the whole, was recorded in Hamilton, small increases in manufacturing, transportation and trade rather more than offsetting losses in services and construction. An aggregate payroll of 25,540 persons was reported by the 254 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 25,488 in their last report. Little general change had also been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which marked improvement took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight fluctuations in the other groups. Data were received from 153 employers with 13,239 workers, or 928 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of March, 1933, when smaller gains had been recorded.

Winnipeg.- Very little change, on the whole, was indicated in Winnipeg, where 412 firms reported 33,789 employees, as against 33,739 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, while transportation, services and manufacturing were rather slacker. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when a similar gain had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded moderate improvement in Vancouver, and transportation was also more active. On the whole, there was an increase of 41 persons in the payrolls of the 364 co-operating firms, who had 26,241 employees. A decline had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was between three and four points lower.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable according to statistics furnished by 5,110 manufacturers employing 431,029 operatives, as compared with 419,444 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, non-ferrous metal and some other industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, vegetable food factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was decidedly greater than that noted on Mar. 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the thirteen years for which statistics have been compiled. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 84.2 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 86.5 on the date under review, as compared with 75.8 on Mar. 1, 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index, as illustrated in Chart 4, also showed an increase.

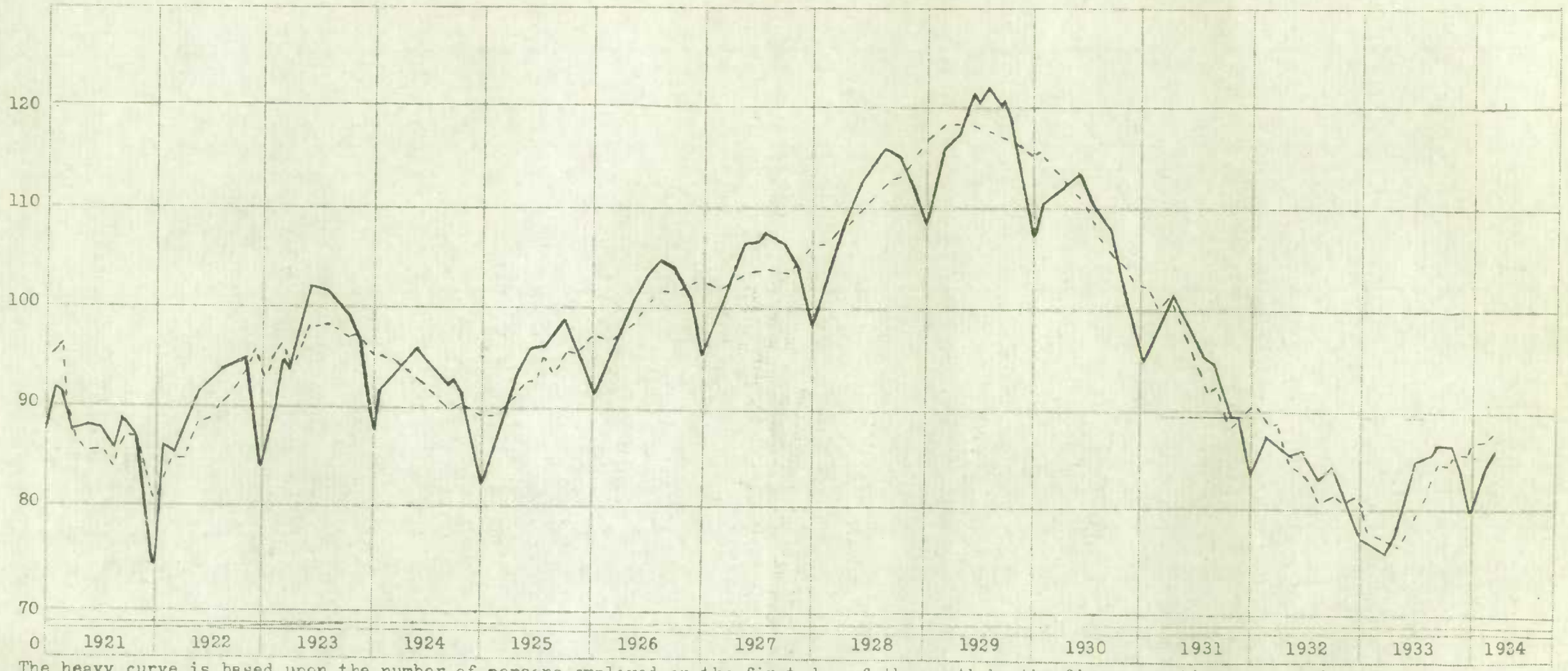
Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; while in others, work was hampered by the unusually deep snow; 297 firms had 42,737 workers in their employ, or 5,410 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, but the index was then many points lower, standing at 57.1, compared with 153.3 on the date under review.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 261 operators employing 49,748 persons, as against 50,073 on Feb. 1. Coal-mines reported curtailed employment, while general change was shown in other non-metallic minerals and improvement took place in metallic ore mines. A small increase had been registered in this group on the same date in 1933, but employment was then in lesser volume, the index, at 94.6, being 14.3 points lower than at the latest date.

Communications.- A further slight falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1933. Returns were received from 81 companies and branches having 20,152 employees, compared with 20,218 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation on Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a decline; on the date under review, however, there were increases in all three branches - local, steam railway and water transportation, the gains in the last two being considerable. The working forces of the 382 co-operating employers were enlarged from 89,773 persons on Feb. 1, to 91,938 on Mar. 1. The index was nearly four points higher than in the late winter of 1933, when losses were noted.

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.- Employment in this industry again improved, 117,400 persons being employed on Mar. 1 by the 975 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 114,210. Building, highway and railway construction showed considerabley greater activity; the gains on highway construction and maintenance, (which represented employment for slightly over 500 men), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers on the strength of the unemployment relief camps. The construction index, standing at 100.8 on Mar. 1, was higher than in the late winter of 1933 or 1932.

Services.- There was a slight increase in the service group, in which 402 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 22,606 workers. A decline had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1933, and the index was then lower.

Trade.- Retail trade reported a substantial increase, contrary to the usual movement in the late winter; wholesale establishments, however, were slacker, as has usually been the case on Mar. 1 in the thirteen years of the record. On the whole, there was an increase of 754 in the personnel of the 991 firms furnishing data, who had 85,434 workers. A general reduction had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 107.3, or 5.2 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on January 22, 1934, showed a decline as compared with Dec. 18, 1933; there was, however, a marked improvement as compared with January, 1933. A considerable part of the reduction since Dec. 18 occurred in the industries which normally experience a set-back in January. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.7 at Jan. 22, 1934, as compared with 17.6 at Dec. 18, 1933, and 23.0 at Jan. 23, 1933. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed on Feb. 19, 1934, was 2,317,909, a decline of 71,159 from Jan. 22, 1934, and of 538,729 from February of last year. The reduction in the number unemployed was greater than in any other year since 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to data tabulated by the United States Department of Labor, there was a pronounced gain of 6.1 p.c. in factory employment in February as compared with January. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 69.3 in January to 73.5 in February, as compared with 57.5 in February, 1933. The increase over January, 1934, was greater than the average seasonal gain indicated in the last ten years. Large advances in February as compared with the preceding month were reported in textile, clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, lumber, leather, chemical, rubber and tobacco factories.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, metalliferous mining, wholesale trade, hotels and some others recorded improvement, while anthracite and other non-metallic mineral mining, power and light, retail trade and building construction showed declines.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a sharp increase between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,579 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 328,600 persons in February. The rise in employment was general, with unusually large gains in the metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, textile, clothing and millinery and food and tobacco groups. The increase in all industries taken together was 5.8 p.c. over January; this was the greatest increase recorded at the middle of February in the years since 1914.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries from 1,132 manufacturing establishments showed an increase of 6.5 p.c. in the number of wage-earners; this advance was greater than the average recorded in the last nine years.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1934, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, there being a gain of 4.6 p.c. in factory employment, and a decline of 0.1 p.c. in other industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.0 p.c. higher in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.7, compared with 76.5 in December, 1933, and 57.3 in January, 1933.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
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	96.0
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.5	28.1	43.0	12.2	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns 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
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
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	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1934.	14.2	1.4	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.5	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
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1934.									
	100.0	50.1	5.0	5.8	12.3	10.7	13.6	2.6	9.9

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	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	50.1	86.5	84.2	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.0	96.0	95.3	88.3	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7
Fur and products	.2	71.8	74.1	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8
Leather and products	2.3	97.0	89.2	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3
Boots and shoes	1.6	105.1	92.9	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6
Lumber and products	3.6	59.5	57.0	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4	95.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	48.0	45.5	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1
Furniture	.7	72.9	73.0	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8
Other lumber products	1.0	85.1	80.4	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5
Musical instruments	.1	33.2	32.5	20.5	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3
Plant products - edible	2.9	88.0	89.1	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9	100.2
Pulp and paper products	6.2	88.2	87.1	83.9	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	75.6	74.3	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2
Paper products	.9	100.4	98.2	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	100.8	100.4	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3
Rubber products	1.3	91.0	86.6	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5
Textile products	10.5	106.9	102.4	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	122.8	119.4	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.8	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	88.1	84.5	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	132.2	131.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	460.1	455.2	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	116.1	113.9	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	91.7	85.4	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5
Other textile products	1.1	90.6	84.2	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	120.2	119.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9
Tobacco	1.1	119.9	116.5	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.5	122.6	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	141.4	142.2	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	116.1	113.2	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.5	55.4	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7
Electric current	1.5	104.7	103.6	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5
Electrical apparatus	1.2	97.5	97.6	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4
Iron and steel products	10.7	70.5	68.2	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	83.1	81.9	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	71.1	69.5	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1
Agricultural implements	.5	44.1	41.8	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3
Land vehicles	5.2	74.6	72.5	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8
Automobiles and parts	1.6	96.2	87.3	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	45.4	47.0	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8
Heating appliances	.4	82.1	68.3	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	50.6	51.5	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	70.7	68.8	56.1	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	70.2	66.9	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	99.7	97.5	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	128.3	127.1	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3
Miscellaneous	.5	102.8	102.5	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1
LOGGING	5.0	153.3	174.0	57.1	60.6	82.7	178.3	167.8
MINING	5.8	108.9	109.4	94.6	101.1	109.5	119.8	115.9
Coal	3.0	94.4	96.6	86.6	94.4	99.5	106.7	111.6
Metallic ores	2.2	163.7	160.3	134.2	134.0	138.4	151.7	125.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	71.0	71.2	55.4	69.7	98.1	116.2	115.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	76.7	76.8	85.6	95.2	103.9	118.7	112.0
Telegraphs	.5	81.9	82.2	81.9	95.8	102.0	110.5	109.4
Telephones	1.8	75.3	75.5	86.5	95.1	104.3	120.8	112.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	78.0	76.2	74.1	81.9	93.2	97.7	99.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	109.5	108.8	112.1	110.0	118.6	115.6	112.3
Steam railways	6.6	70.8	69.9	67.6	77.8	90.9	97.2	101.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	70.8	62.9	57.3	68.0	73.0	76.8	74.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.6	100.8	98.0	56.5	83.3	101.1	83.7	80.0
Building	1.7	36.8	34.7	25.3	55.0	90.3	109.2	94.3
Highway	8.6	202.1	201.1	97.0	138.6	138.1	52.0	40.7
Railway	3.3	72.3	67.6	51.8	62.5	81.0	72.7	81.4
SERVICES	2.6	109.3	108.7	102.9	114.7	121.8	125.0	118.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	107.3	105.9	95.4	110.2	120.5	125.1	113.7
Professional	.2	120.9	122.9	127.1	130.2	125.9	119.0	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	109.6	109.8	108.3	117.4	122.6	126.8	124.5
TRADE	9.9	112.5	111.6	107.3	113.6	122.0	123.0	117.8
Retail	7.3	118.7	117.2	112.2	119.6	128.1	127.8	121.9
Wholesale	2.6	98.2	99.2	96.0	100.0	108.5	112.3	109.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	92.7	91.4	76.9	88.7	100.2	110.2	111.4

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	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	28.9	81.6	81.8	65.2	76.0	86.3	101.3	103.0
Lumber products	3.4	60.4	56.6	31.8	53.3	50.6	73.3	68.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	131.0	140.5	120.8	117.6	127.5	124.6	108.3
Textile products	4.1	82.8	82.2	69.5	79.6	70.6	87.9	97.6
Iron and steel	9.4	84.3	82.7	60.0	70.8	102.0	123.4	130.1
Other manufactures	7.3	72.3	73.9	67.2	77.3	81.6	89.3	92.0
Logging	7.1	242.1	312.1	56.0	84.5	113.0	133.1	170.7
Mining	22.2	109.2	107.7	88.4	101.3	105.0	110.4	106.5
Communications	2.3	78.7	74.2	85.2	99.2	115.0	115.7	108.6
Transportation	17.3	108.7	97.9	91.2	106.0	113.9	132.6	123.3
Construction	14.4	116.7	104.9	61.6	102.4	131.6	95.2	80.2
Services	1.5	144.5	138.0	135.8	154.1	156.7	133.9	141.1
Trade	6.3	105.2	102.8	96.7	105.8	116.8	114.8	108.9
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	103.2	101.3	76.8	93.1	104.5	110.2	106.8
Quebec Manufacturing	58.7	88.6	85.7	78.8	90.7	102.3	110.0	111.5
Lumber products	2.8	64.5	61.4	52.5	65.7	78.8	83.7	87.6
Pulp and paper	7.7	80.6	79.0	74.3	78.9	89.0	104.6	105.4
Textile products	17.5	110.4	105.9	90.7	102.1	105.9	105.7	111.2
Iron and steel	8.8	64.7	64.3	60.1	77.5	102.6	116.8	122.1
Other manufactures	21.9	95.7	91.8	88.5	100.3	110.0	119.1	111.7
Logging	7.9	232.4	287.1	119.6	87.9	105.5	221.1	167.5
Mining	2.0	108.0	110.8	87.8	87.0	105.3	145.0	130.5
Communications	1.9	70.4	71.2	81.3	92.9	101.0	110.8	119.0
Transportation	9.8	72.8	71.1	65.4	73.3	85.3	81.5	84.6
Construction	9.2	58.9	57.8	29.6	62.4	86.4	66.7	62.5
Services	2.3	94.7	95.0	91.0	98.8	105.1	105.3	103.9
Trade	8.2	125.7	125.4	120.0	125.7	132.3	125.2	118.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	89.1	88.5	74.1	86.5	99.7	106.6	104.7
Ontario Manufacturing	56.9	87.4	84.5	75.9	86.8	96.8	112.1	120.6
Lumber products	3.2	54.8	53.2	46.6	63.3	78.6	91.1	97.0
Pulp and paper	6.5	90.3	88.4	87.0	89.3	95.2	111.1	111.3
Textile products	11.3	106.2	101.4	93.5	100.2	102.4	108.3	109.4
Iron and steel	13.7	72.3	68.0	56.2	71.2	91.9	118.4	140.8
Other manufactures	22.2	98.7	97.0	88.3	99.2	103.7	114.4	117.2
Logging	3.3	138.4	145.3	32.8	49.8	76.8	212.0	206.0
Mining	3.8	142.2	139.6	117.0	122.5	134.0	144.0	118.7
Communications	2.2	73.9	74.2	84.8	93.6	100.6	127.4	111.9
Transportation	6.6	68.0	67.5	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8	100.4
Construction	15.2	158.9	152.9	83.2	112.5	118.8	106.2	95.8
Services	2.7	135.4	134.3	125.6	139.0	146.3	149.8	130.1
Trade	9.3	118.8	117.4	112.9	118.0	125.4	126.3	118.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	97.8	95.3	79.8	91.8	101.6	115.6	118.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	30.1	84.6	85.4	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3	121.1
Lumber products	2.0	74.9	70.8	66.0	71.1	83.5	120.0	148.8
Pulp and paper	3.0	84.1	86.9	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1	109.9
Textile products	2.1	103.5	97.9	93.4	100.3	100.1	106.4	123.4
Iron and steel	10.6	69.5	71.4	71.7	87.4	97.7	109.5	120.4
Other manufactures	12.4	102.7	103.6	94.8	103.9	110.3	122.4	119.1
Logging	1.8	127.8	99.2	42.5	65.7	111.5	174.0	234.5
Mining	8.6	103.3	109.4	106.6	107.0	114.5	113.7	129.3
Communications	3.0	82.4	82.7	88.1	97.1	105.1	108.9	105.0
Transportation	20.9	81.5	81.2	81.9	84.2	95.6	100.5	104.0
Construction	14.0	63.5	67.0	51.8	64.5	75.7	71.7	87.5
Services	3.2	86.1	87.8	86.9	97.6	109.4	116.4	121.3
Trade	18.4	97.0	96.7	95.6	102.1	113.4	120.2	117.1
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	83.8	84.7	80.0	88.2	98.6	105.3	112.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.0	76.5	75.3	62.2	72.0	84.8	105.0	104.1
Lumber products	11.0	59.7	57.1	33.8	42.5	53.7	93.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	93.0	90.6	90.3	92.5	107.5	107.4	98.5
Textile products	1.1	92.5	87.9	88.2	104.6	103.3	123.3	119.0
Iron and steel	3.3	63.1	64.0	55.8	76.0	94.4	117.7	108.0
Other manufactures	14.9	92.7	93.3	84.1	94.5	107.7	112.9	114.7
Logging	5.9	59.0	54.7	19.2	34.1	49.6	98.2	107.6
Mining	8.3	73.8	74.6	69.2	76.1	85.7	102.3	110.6
Communications	3.6	92.9	94.4	95.5	102.4	114.4	125.4	108.3
Transportation	13.4	85.1	84.2	83.5	93.2	101.1	103.9	107.1
Construction	19.2	124.2	120.0	71.4	88.4	128.7	89.7	73.4
Services	3.6	92.0	89.8	81.2	96.0	104.8	113.8	110.7
Trade	10.0	105.0	104.7	96.7	106.9	113.8	117.9	121.4
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	85.6	84.1	67.7	78.7	93.8	104.2	103.7

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	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.1	83.6	80.7	77.3	90.2	104.7	114.4	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	94.1	93.2	99.0	96.8	110.9	107.8	101.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	98.7	97.1	98.3	99.6	110.0	114.1	107.9
Textiles	14.7	91.0	86.1	77.7	91.2	99.4	98.7	105.1
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.5	116.3	110.4	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1	107.2
Iron and steel	12.8	62.0	62.5	56.5	74.4	101.4	121.6	128.3
Other manufactures	20.9	84.3	79.9	76.1	92.6	108.4	119.6	107.5
Communications	3.0	63.9	64.8	75.1	83.0	91.6	110.7	119.5
Transportation	9.8	81.8	82.6	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7	69.3
Construction	6.3	49.4	52.5	36.3	79.4	109.9	79.8	84.4
Trade	13.3	120.2	119.5	115.9	121.1	133.3	125.1	119.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.6	81.1	75.8	89.8	105.1	108.7	107.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.9	94.6	90.0	92.7	106.0	116.3	113.2	119.7
Leather products	22.2	107.1	98.0	104.4	119.6	120.8	100.5	107.5
Other manufactures	39.7	88.8	86.3	87.1	99.5	113.9	119.1	126.0
Transportation	13.9	104.7	100.1	99.2	99.9	113.4	102.5	89.0
Construction	7.6	82.9	79.2	82.0	68.2	201.4	107.4	116.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.2	89.6	92.3	101.9	123.3	110.0	112.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.2	86.7	84.7	79.7	92.4	101.1	111.1	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	99.3	95.7	96.5	104.5	113.0	121.7	112.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	104.5	105.2	103.1	107.3	111.2	120.0	120.4
Textiles	12.7	89.0	82.0	82.1	91.8	103.3	112.3	105.3
Iron and steel	8.2	60.8	59.7	53.9	72.4	89.6	106.5	142.5
Other manufactures	25.6	89.8	89.2	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2	108.1
Communications	3.4	68.1	68.6	77.6	86.0	92.3	109.1	107.1
Transportation	6.2	86.4	86.5	90.8	97.5	113.7	122.5	119.4
Construction	3.5	67.6	67.0	37.3	99.4	119.4	129.7	132.3
Trade	21.4	116.2	115.0	109.8	114.7	122.4	123.2	114.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.1	89.7	84.4	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.4	80.5	79.4	76.7	86.1	99.2	105.7	108.0
Lumber products	3.9	40.5	40.0	34.0	46.0	60.0	66.5	62.5
Pulp and paper	16.5	84.5	82.8	78.9	85.5	106.0	113.5	116.1
Other manufactures	24.0	92.0	91.5	90.8	101.9	110.2	115.2	119.8
Construction	16.5	148.1	170.0	69.2	100.2	194.1	135.1	123.9
Trade	15.5	109.5	108.1	105.8	113.4	114.0	114.6	101.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.7	98.4	85.5	96.6	117.5	116.0	109.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.9	79.8	79.4	67.7	82.4	95.3	117.5	122.5
Textiles	22.1	88.6	90.9	71.3	85.3	87.6	95.0	97.9
Electrical apparatus	9.6	79.6	75.6	81.5	101.7	112.4	128.8	131.4
Iron and steel	26.2	66.4	65.8	48.1	62.3	89.3	133.3	142.3
Other manufactures	24.0	91.4	90.6	87.8	101.2	103.5	110.2	112.6
Construction	3.1	49.6	51.1	46.1	172.6	258.5	214.6	167.3
Trade	6.9	99.8	98.5	94.7	104.7	113.6	126.6	124.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	81.0	80.7	70.8	90.4	105.6	120.4	123.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.1	104.3	95.7	69.0	80.6	93.3	137.2	176.2
Iron and steel	62.3	99.5	88.3	60.5	73.4	88.0	137.8	185.2
Other manufactures	20.8	121.6	122.9	104.0	110.8	114.1	134.6	140.8
Construction	1.5	20.7	15.7	26.8	18.3	74.9	125.9	125.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	97.7	90.9	70.5	80.4	95.5	136.7	168.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	84.3	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2	115.0	120.0
Animal products - edible	5.7	110.7	109.8	92.9	107.0	95.6	110.2	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.1	102.6	102.3	104.0	103.0	104.7	105.3
Printing and publishing	5.8	92.3	97.3	98.8	106.9	104.8	115.6	117.0
Textiles	5.5	107.9	101.6	94.3	102.1	103.4	105.0	117.6
Other manufactures	28.2	74.3	74.4	73.2	88.3	99.8	122.0	128.3
Transportation	10.4	71.1	72.2	72.4	72.7	84.0	95.9	100.5
Construction	2.1	26.0	24.6	25.1	44.9	61.8	31.0	32.2
Trade	30.2	86.8	85.8	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2	112.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.7	79.5	78.0	88.5	98.0	104.6	107.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.5	82.0	80.5	73.1	81.4	95.3	104.7	98.7
Lumber products	7.5	52.0	51.8	39.1	39.5	52.4	83.6	78.1
Other manufactures	30.0	95.8	94.0	88.7	99.9	116.9	115.8	109.9
Communications	8.2	91.6	92.7	95.2	101.0	112.2	127.3	107.9
Transportation	20.4	94.1	92.4	96.7	98.5	107.3	109.1	107.4
Construction	5.1	35.5	41.4	43.0	56.2	137.6	75.7	78.2
Services	6.8	92.4	91.0	80.8	90.8	100.1	109.9	110.2
Trade	22.0	105.7	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6	120.0	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.1	83.9	80.5	87.8	108.2	108.3	104.5

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.