CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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

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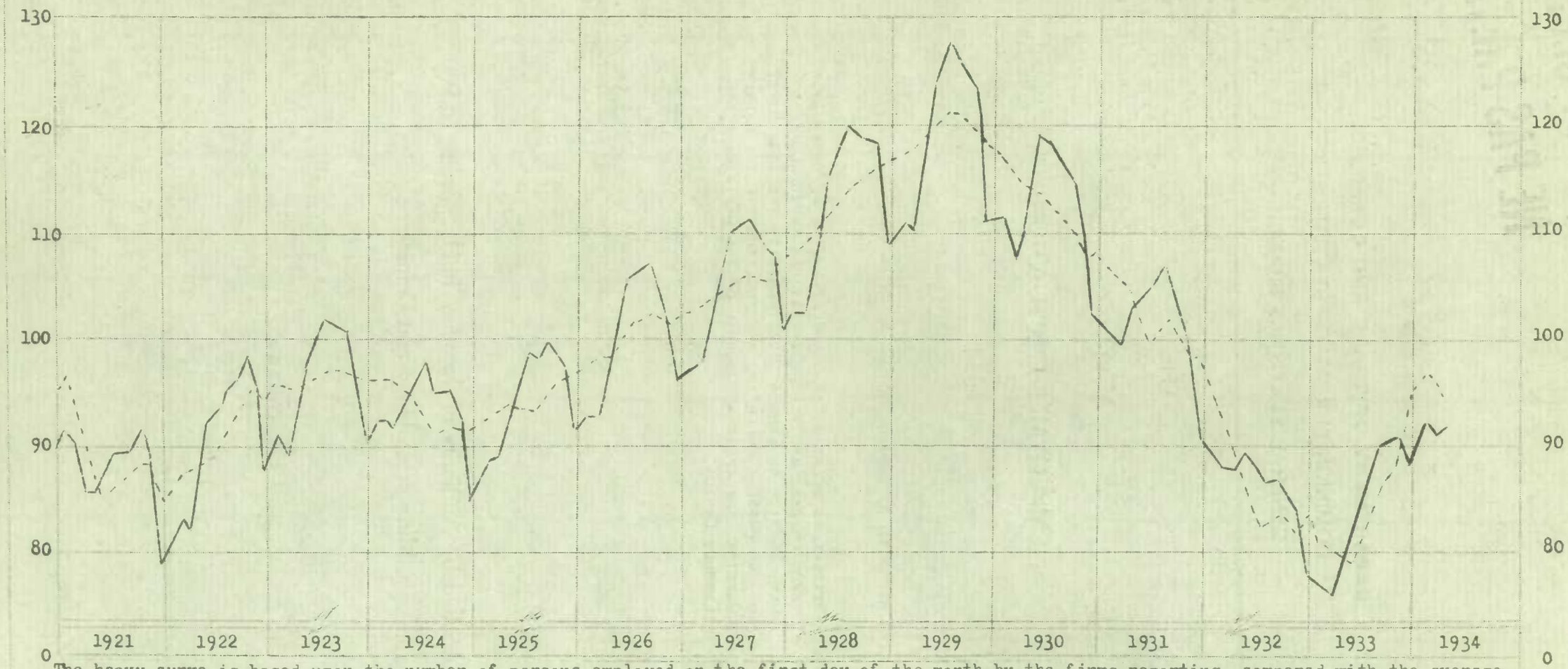
OTTAWA

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 May 29, 1934.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 8,591 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their payrolls aggregated 856,316 persons, as compared with 848,799 in the preceding month. This gain was below the average recorded on May 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the curve of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline, as illustrated in Chart 1. The unadjusted index stood at 92.0, as compared with 91.3 in the preceding month, and 77.6 on May 1, 1933, while on the same date in the twelve preceding years, it was as follows:- 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3; and 1921, 85.1. The crude index on the latest date was the highest recorded in any month since December, 1931.

Manufacturing showed important improvement at the beginning of May, the increase in this group exceeding the average indicated on May 1 of the years since 1920. Transportation showed decided gains and mining (except of coal), building and railway construction and wholesale trade were also more active. On the other hand, retail trade, highway construction, coal-mining and logging released employees. The losses in bush operations were exceptionally large, partly as a result of the late season, which retarded river-drives.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

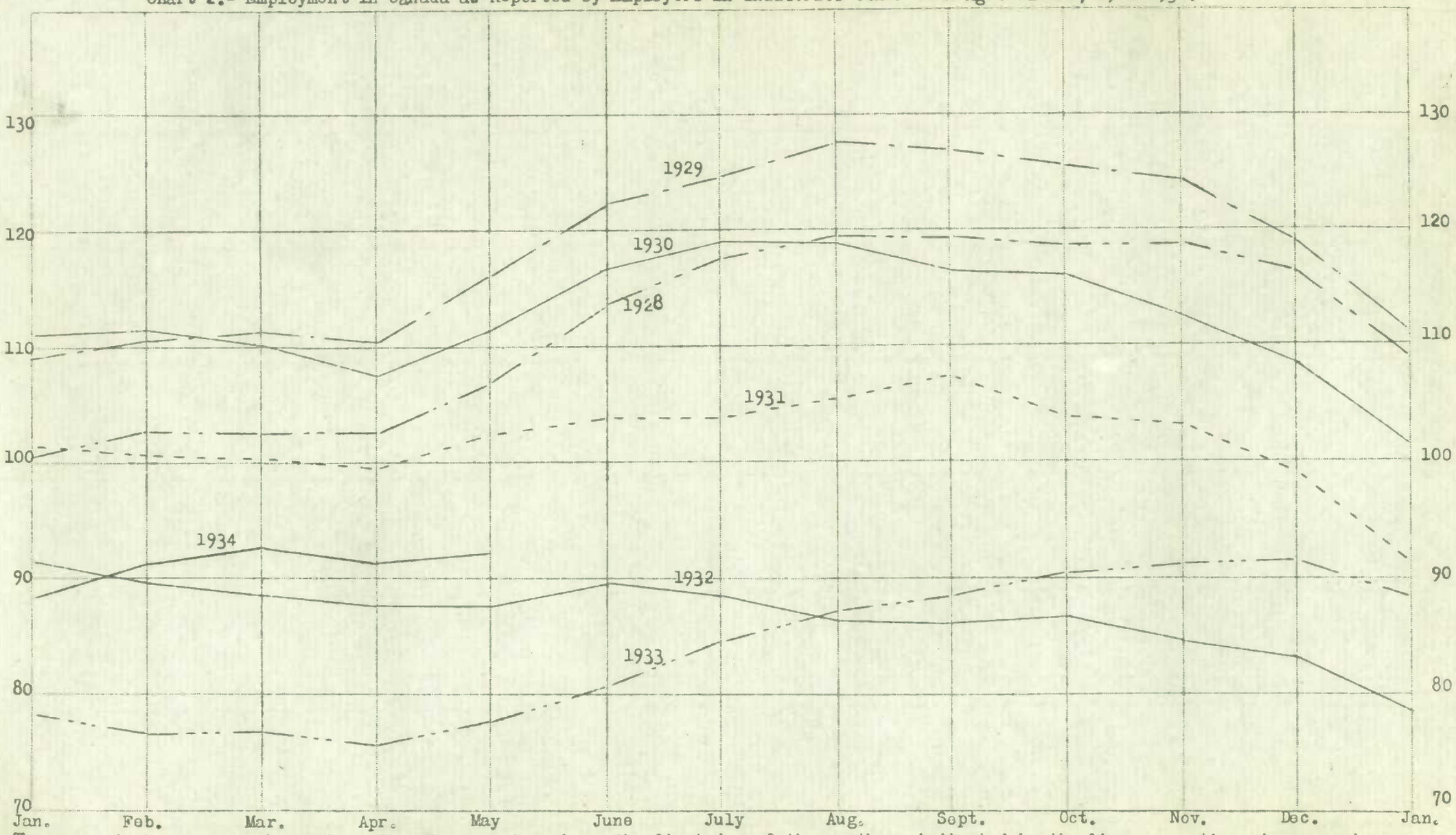
Heightened activity was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was slightly unfavourable; the Maritime and Prairie Provinces showed the greatest gains in personnel. The situation in all five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1933.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being larger than the average recorded on May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 98.3 on the date under review, was eighteen points higher than at the beginning of May in 1933; it was, in fact, higher than in any month of 1933, or of 1932, with the exception of January and February of that year. Six hundred and fourteen firms reported 69,429 employees, or 2,287 more than in their last return. Manufacturing(especially in fish-preserving factories), logging and highway construction reported gains, while coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released some workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,046 employers with 232,925 persons, as against 231,303 in the preceding month. Large increases were noted in manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone plants), in mining, transportation and building construction; on the other hand, tobacco factories, logging camps, railway construction and services released workers. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then reported had provided work for many more persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for May 1, 1934; the backward spring this year has militated against the opening up of seasonal activities. The general increase noted on the latest date was below the average indicated at the beginning of May in the last thirteen years.

Ontario.- Following three months of industrial expansion in Ontario, there was a slight slowing-up in activity on May 1. The decline, which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement on that date, was largely due to severe seasonal losses in logging, together with curtailment in retail trade and, more particularly, in work on the streets and roads, while work in certain northern construction camps was held up by spring freshets. Other industries, however, reported improvement, that in mining, building, transportation and manufactures being most marked. Within the manufacturing group, the largest gains were in iron and steel, but vegetable food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and other factories also recorded considerable advances. The working forces of the 3,780 co-operating firms aggregated 373,610 employees, compared with 374,312 on Apr.1. Employment on May 1, 1933, had shown an increase, but the index then, at 79.5, was nineteen points lower than on the date under review. Except for the preceding month, when the index was fractionally higher, the May 1 figure (98.5) was higher than in any other month since December, 1931.

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.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade showed greater activity; in the first-named, most of the gain occurred in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,283 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 104,437 persons on Apr. 1 to 107,135 on the date under review. This advance was more than twice as large as that registered at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index was some six points lower than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that recorded on the same date of last year, but the index was then over sixteen points lower than on May 1, 1934, when it stood at 88.4. An aggregate payroll of 73,218 workers was indicated by the 867 firms furnishing data, who had 71,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, railway construction, mining and manufacturing showed substantial improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and other food groups. Highway construction and retail trade, however, were not so active.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1933.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and lumber-using factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. Work on the streets and roads also declined considerably, while only small changes occurred in other groups. The 1,186 co-operating employers reported 122,620 persons on their payrolls, compared with 121,202 on Apr. 1. The level of employment was rather higher than on May 1, 1933, when employment had shown a greater increase.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 159 firms with 12,498 employees, as against 12,312 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while services released employees. The gain involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded on May 1, 1933, when the index was a few points lower.

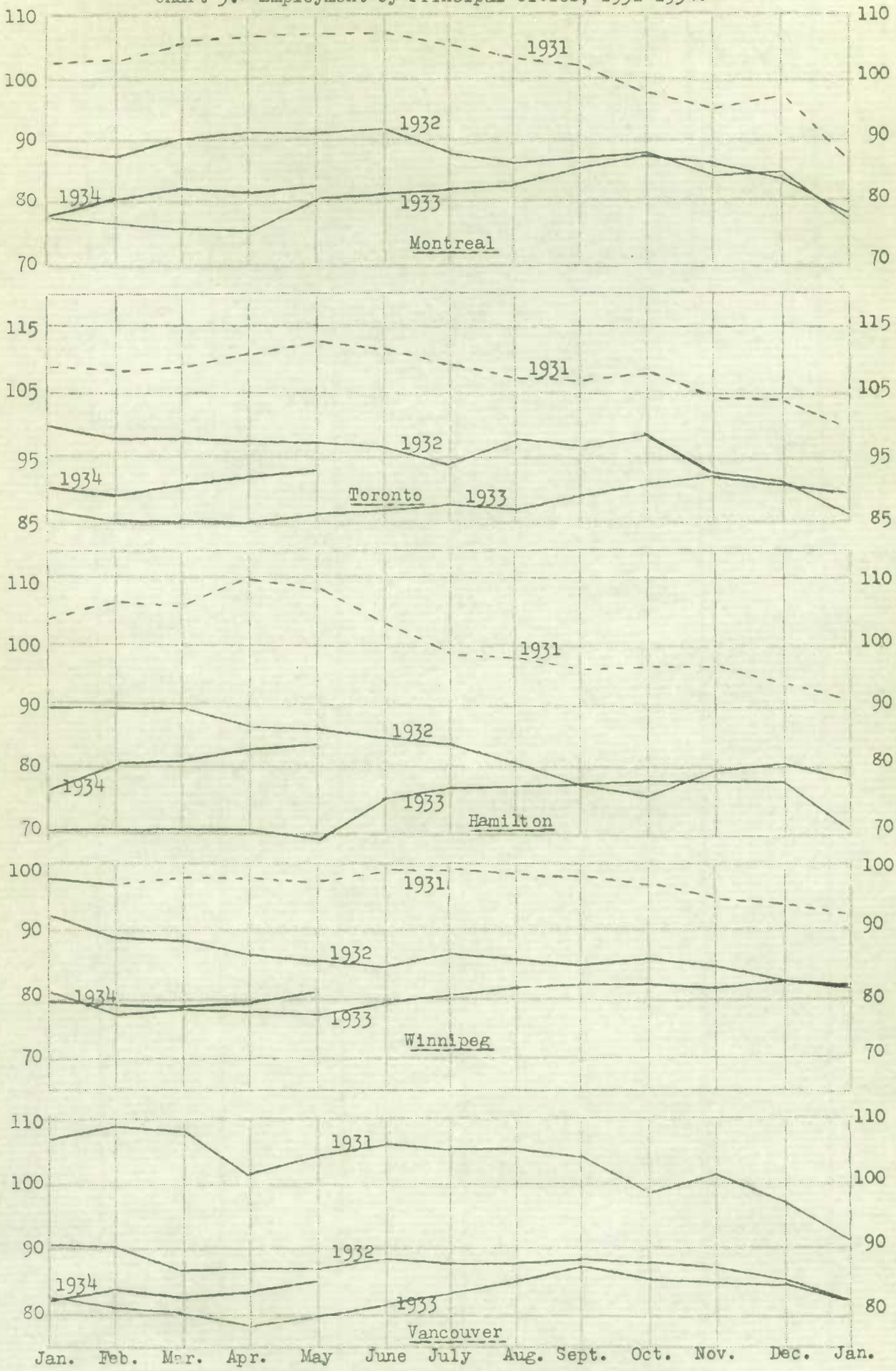
Toronto.- Local transportation, building construction and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while street construction and maintenance and trade afforded reduced employment. The improvement in manufacturing was general, but the iron and steel and printing and publishing divisions reported the greatest additions to staffs. According to data furnished by 1,267 employers, their payrolls aggregated 112,178 persons, as compared with 111,806 at the beginning of April. Rather larger gains had been indicated on May 1 of last year; employment was then in smaller volume, the index on the latest date (92.9) comparing favourably with that of 85.6 at the beginning of May in 1933.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered improvement in Ottawa, that in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved more workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index stood at 87.2 compared with 100.8 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 163 firms employing 12,808 persons, compared with 12,450 on Apr.1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 26,759 was reported by the 256 co-operating establishments, who had 26,496 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slightly brisker, and construction showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1933, when a decline had been indicated.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 4,300 persons to their staffs since Jan. 1. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 154 employers with 14,598 workers, compared with 13,765 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. Much smaller additions to the payrolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1933; employment was then at a decidedly lower level, the index standing at 80.6 as compared with 109.3 on the date under review.

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



Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel and textile products) and transportation showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 417 co-operating employers had 34,455 persons on their payrolls, compared with 33,811 on Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food groups in particular showing improvement; other industries reported little general change in employment. According to data received from 371 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 26,949 persons, compared with 26,591 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a much smaller advance had 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 in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures at the beginning of May showed a further increase, which exceeded the average gain indicated on the same date in the last thirteen years; it was also considerably greater than on May 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.8, was 13.4 points lower than at the latest date. Returns were tabulated from 5,189 manufacturers having 449,991 employees, compared with 438,985 on Apr. 1, 1934. The greatest improvement on May 1, as in the last few months, occurred in iron and steel works, but fish-preserving, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and vegetable food factories also reported large additions to staffs, ranging in each group from nearly 1,100 to over 1,500 persons. Smaller gains were made in chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, electrical apparatus and electric current plants. On the other hand, tobacco, rubber and musical instrument factories were slacker.

The advance which occurred on May 1, 1934, was the fourth consecutive increase made in manufacturing since midwinter. During this period of growing activity, over 51,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants, a gain comparing favourably with that of approximately 11,300 noted in the same period of 1933. The improvement so far recorded in 1934, exceeded that indicated in any other year since 1925. The index has risen from 80.0 on Jan. 1 to 90.2 on the latest date, or by 12.8 p.c.; the gain in the corresponding period of 1925 amounted to 14.7 p.c. The May 1, 1934, index was higher than in any other month since September, 1931. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment in manufactures on June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that further improvement may be looked for in the next report.

Logging.- Very pronounced seasonal losses, on the whole, took place in logging, in spite of additions to staffs in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, those in the former being due to river-drives. The 279 co-operating firms employed 22,217 men, or 6,765 fewer than on Apr. 1. While the average change in employment in bush operations on May 1 in the years since 1921 is a decrease, that noted on the date under review is the largest yet recorded; that this is so, is partly due to delay in river-driving operations in Quebec and Ontario, resulting from the late spring. Nevertheless the index, at 80.5, was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year since 1927.

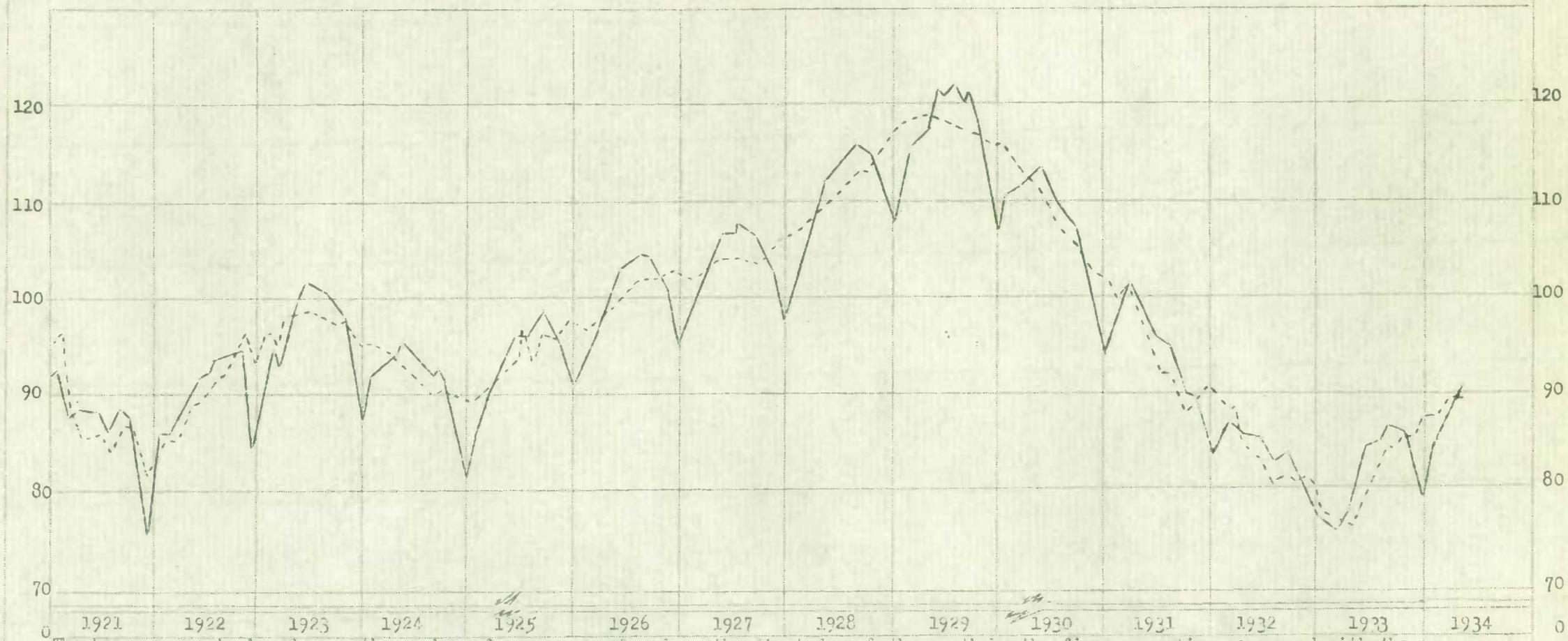
Mining.- Returns were received from 271 mine operators with 47,376 persons in their employ, practically the same number as in the preceding month. Coal-mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were more active. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 of 1933 or 1932, when reductions had been noted in mining as a whole.

Communications.- A minor increase was indicated in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,237 persons, or 25 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increased employment of a seasonal character, while local transportation was also brisker, and there was a small gain in steam railway operation. The general improvement in this group was not so marked as that noted on May 1, 1933, when the index, at 78.9, was fractionally higher. A combined working force of 92,730 employees was registered by the 385 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 89,627 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, but highway construction released workers, partly owing to the completion of the springtime street-clearing programmes of the cities. There were also reductions in operations at certain unemployment relief camps, where work was retarded by spring freshets. On the whole, the construction group experienced little general change,

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.

according to 971 employers with 111,957 workers on May 1. A substantial increase had taken place on the same date in 1933, but the index was then many points lower.

Services.- Employment in the service group remained practically unchanged as compared with Apr.1, small gains in laundering and dry-cleaning plants being offset by minor losses in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 398 establishments employing 23,112 workers, as against 23,126 in their last report. Activity was greater than at the beginning of May in 1933, when general curtailment had been indicated.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in wholesale trade, but retailers released some workers, possibly as a result of the backwardspring. One thousand and fifteen employers in this industry reduced their forces by 223 persons to 88,696 on the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May of last year; increases had then been recorded.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to nearly all industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.3 on Mar. 19, 1934, as compared with 18.2 on Feb. 19, 1934, and 21.9 on Mar. 20, 1933. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed numbered 2,148,195 on Apr. 23, a decline of 53,382 on the month and 549,439 on the year. The number of insured persons in employment in April is given as 10,140,000, the largest number in recent years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 1.9 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 20,883 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, having in April 3,646,492 employees. There was widespread improvement from March to April, 66 industries showing increased employment. The index, based on the average for the years 1925-27 as 100, stood at 82.3, compared with 80.8 in March, 1934, and 59.9 in April, 1933. Improvement in April as compared with the preceding month occurred in the food, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, rubber and some other industries, while textile and a few other groups were slightly slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were losses in coal-mining, but gains in other branches of mining, in telephones and telegraphs, power and light, dyeing and cleaning, building, trade and other groups.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,391 representative establishments show that they employed 239,053 persons in April, or 2,252 more than in March, an advance of 1.0 p.c. The largest increases occurred in boot and shoe, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply factories, and in foundries and machine shops. On the other hand, dyeing and finishing textile and woollen and worsted factories showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Industrial conditions in Illinois continued to improve in April, according to reports from 3,192 employers, whose staffs aggregated 379,464 persons, an increase of 1.8 p.c. as compared with March. The index (1925-26-27=100) stood at 71.0 in April, 1934, while in April of last year it was 56.2. There were gains in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- A preliminary tabulation of data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin shows that employment was 2.7 p.c. higher in April than in March, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The final index in manufacturing for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 79.3, as compared with 77.2 in February, 1934, and 58.6 in March, 1933.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
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
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.1	27.2	43.6	12.5	8.6

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
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1934.								
	14.3	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.1	1.7	4.0	3.1

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
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
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	108.0	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	23.4	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	163.8	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	73.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1934.	100.0	52.6	2.6	5.5	2.4	10.7	13.1	2.7	10.4

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	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
MANUFACTURING	52.6	90.2	88.1	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8
Animal products - edible	2.2	103.2	95.4	97.7	97.1	103.3	106.7	110.0
Fur and products	.2	76.9	73.5	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3
Leather and products	2.4	99.9	99.5	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	106.7	106.4	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4
Lumber and products	3.9	63.2	60.3	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	51.8	48.5	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8
Furniture	.8	74.2	72.9	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5
Other lumber products	1.1	90.5	87.1	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8
Musical instruments	.1	27.3	33.0	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	92.4	88.9	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.4	90.3	88.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8
Pulp and paper	2.8	79.1	75.9	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6
Paper products	.9	103.4	101.0	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.8	100.5	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0
Rubber products	1.4	92.3	93.0	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7
Textile products	10.9	110.7	109.3	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	124.8	122.9	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	89.7	88.5	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.8	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0
Silk and silk goods	1.1	481.7	465.4	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	120.4	118.2	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	96.7	95.9	87.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4
Other textile products	1.1	95.0	94.5	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	108.5	116.4	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0
Tobacco	.9	100.4	114.2	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	119.2	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	136.7	136.4	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	125.2	118.1	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.1	57.6	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1
Electric current	1.5	105.8	105.0	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	100.5	97.8	84.1	116.5	137.8	159.5	136.0
Iron and steel products	11.6	75.7	73.4	60.8	70.5	98.9	118.8	137.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.8	88.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	76.3	73.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9
Agricultural implements	.5	45.4	43.8	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2
Land vehicles	5.6	79.4	77.0	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0
Automobiles and parts	1.9	116.8	105.5	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	51.2	57.1	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7
Heating appliances	.4	85.0	80.9	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	56.5	53.0	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.2	77.9	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9
Other iron and steel products	1.6	75.5	72.4	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	106.5	103.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	129.7	126.9	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	109.4	107.9	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5
LOGGING	2.6	80.5	104.9	35.1	32.5	55.9	63.5	75.8
MINING	5.5	103.6	103.3	89.9	97.9	106.0	114.1	115.6
Coal	2.6	80.6	84.3	78.0	89.4	92.3	95.6	101.5
Metallic ores	2.3	169.5	165.4	133.7	131.1	137.9	149.3	132.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	80.5	71.2	59.5	73.1	105.0	127.2	142.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.9	76.8	83.7	94.1	104.0	117.3	117.3
Telegraphs	.5	84.3	83.4	80.2	96.6	101.5	111.4	118.6
Telephones	1.9	75.0	75.1	84.6	93.5	104.5	118.7	116.9
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	78.5	75.9	78.9	84.3	96.6	104.3	108.1
Street railways and cartage	2.8	109.2	107.4	113.9	112.3	119.1	121.8	119.6
Steam railways	6.5	70.7	70.6	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1	106.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	75.4	60.0	82.0	82.0	98.1	102.9	104.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	95.8	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6	112.0	112.0
Building	2.0	42.5	38.6	28.4	58.5	106.7	127.6	114.3
Highway	8.3	192.6	201.9	97.4	130.7	135.4	101.2	77.9
Railway	2.8	59.8	56.2	60.5	65.8	82.0	101.5	123.2
SERVICES	2.7	111.7	111.8	99.9	114.7	123.1	128.9	121.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	108.7	109.1	93.1	107.4	118.3	125.6	113.8
Professional	.2	120.8	121.7	121.7	130.3	124.6	126.3	126.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	114.3	113.9	104.9	121.4	129.6	135.2	133.5
TRADE	10.4	115.6	116.1	108.6	116.2	123.3	125.6	124.0
Retail	7.7	122.2	123.4	114.7	123.0	130.3	129.9	128.8
Wholesale	2.7	100.5	98.9	94.9	101.0	107.7	116.0	113.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	92.0	91.3	77.6	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2

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).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.4	89.7	84.9	70.6	76.0	95.4	107.9	106.2
Lumber products	3.8	64.6	60.0	36.5	47.9	56.3	73.6	74.4
Pulp and paper	4.9	130.2	133.8	115.3	112.8	141.3	165.4	114.9
Textile products	4.5	86.5	85.5	69.5	80.3	74.9	87.9	96.9
Iron and steel	10.6	90.1	88.8	65.5	64.2	106.2	119.3	128.4
Other manufactures	9.6	90.5	76.9	79.4	89.9	98.6	104.0	101.1
Logging	5.3	177.5	159.4	35.9	31.7	49.8	41.1	69.1
Mining	20.4	95.5	96.2	91.0	99.2	106.3	108.4	108.1
Communications	2.4	78.5	78.2	83.1	92.1	114.1	111.4	110.4
Transportation	15.0	90.4	95.1	84.9	94.1	112.2	130.5	121.5
Construction	15.0	115.3	101.2	82.2	92.3	113.7	127.3	98.6
Services	1.6	148.8	143.6	137.1	165.0	178.4	132.8	142.8
Trade	6.9	107.8	108.2	98.4	107.9	116.7	117.1	112.7
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	98.3	95.1	80.3	87.8	104.0	113.1	108.3
Quebec Manufacturing	63.3	91.8	90.5	79.9	89.5	104.0	111.4	113.9
Lumber products	3.4	74.7	66.5	57.2	67.9	89.7	90.3	101.7
Pulp and paper	8.4	85.1	81.3	75.2	81.4	89.4	104.3	107.9
Textile products	19.2	115.6	114.6	93.2	102.8	103.7	106.0	108.5
Iron and steel	9.5	67.3	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0	116.1	126.6
Other manufactures	22.8	95.7	95.9	87.5	93.9	113.6	119.4	114.6
Logging	3.3	93.9	132.9	44.9	39.7	83.6	64.4	72.8
Mining	2.2	118.4	110.2	89.6	91.7	110.1	139.6	139.3
Communications	2.0	69.5	70.1	80.6	92.3	101.9	116.9	123.0
Transportation	10.7	76.2	70.2	79.6	81.0	91.2	90.7	96.2
Construction	7.4	45.2	44.9	37.6	66.7	96.0	90.1	77.0
Services	2.4	95.4	98.4	87.0	97.3	108.6	108.1	105.7
Trade	8.7	127.3	126.9	119.0	126.9	129.7	127.7	130.3
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	85.5	85.1	75.4	86.0	102.3	106.1	107.3
Ontario Manufacturing	58.9	91.2	88.9	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1	126.1
Lumber products	3.4	58.8	55.9	49.1	62.7	84.7	99.9	114.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	91.1	89.9	84.0	89.2	99.5	111.5	112.1
Textile products	11.4	108.0	106.5	91.9	100.5	103.6	105.2	112.7
Iron and steel	14.9	79.4	75.7	57.6	70.3	96.5	121.4	148.6
Other manufactures	22.7	101.7	100.0	88.0	97.3	105.8	113.8	120.1
Logging	1.5	62.1	102.0	22.2	13.5	32.5	45.0	57.4
Mining	3.8	146.2	144.2	116.4	119.8	135.7	149.2	136.1
Communications	2.2	75.2	74.7	82.6	92.5	101.8	118.0	117.5
Transportation	6.9	72.4	68.8	74.4	83.2	95.1	108.1	111.0
Construction	14.3	150.0	161.0	74.9	95.5	120.0	133.6	138.1
Services	2.8	138.9	138.2	122.7	138.8	144.4	157.8	133.3
Trade	9.6	121.9	123.3	115.8	121.6	130.5	130.8	124.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	98.5	98.7	79.5	89.5	103.8	115.7	123.8
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	30.5	87.3	84.3	83.0	89.0	104.1	117.5	122.2
Lumber products	1.8	69.9	65.1	70.1	76.8	97.4	130.6	140.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	84.3	83.9	83.8	90.4	101.0	113.9	111.3
Textile products	2.3	116.9	109.7	96.2	100.4	102.5	104.5	116.2
Iron and steel	10.8	72.3	70.3	71.5	76.6	97.7	111.9	120.9
Other manufactures	12.6	105.9	102.1	98.0	105.2	115.1	125.2	124.7
Logging	1.0	71.7	113.2	24.4	37.2	14.1	32.9	40.1
Mining	7.0	85.9	94.4	81.2	94.6	94.6	92.1	102.6
Communications	2.9	82.6	82.0	84.3	97.6	103.9	111.8	112.7
Transportation	20.7	82.2	81.3	80.4	83.7	97.2	104.0	112.2
Construction	15.6	72.0	61.9	58.6	71.8	90.0	100.3	133.8
Services	3.3	89.2	88.1	83.6	93.6	109.6	118.3	126.1
Trade	19.0	102.0	101.0	96.0	105.6	113.5	121.0	123.7
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	85.4	83.3	79.2	87.6	100.0	109.2	119.7
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.3	79.8	77.9	66.4	70.8	90.2	109.4	111.2
Lumber products	10.6	59.5	61.8	42.2	49.9	64.2	99.4	105.7
Pulp and paper	5.5	94.1	92.0	86.0	88.7	107.5	106.4	100.4
Textile products	1.1	98.6	99.3	79.4	104.1	109.9	117.3	122.8
Iron and steel	3.3	64.3	64.7	55.3	62.0	97.1	122.3	117.5
Other manufactures	15.8	101.5	93.7	89.5	88.6	110.2	117.4	119.4
Logging	6.0	61.7	58.6	42.1	47.4	59.1	98.3	110.1
Mining	8.4	77.5	72.3	64.7	75.1	79.8	93.0	106.1
Communications	3.5	92.0	92.8	94.8	102.0	110.5	128.8	114.3
Transportation	12.8	83.4	82.9	81.5	89.7	99.9	108.0	110.2
Construction	19.5	131.6	128.4	83.7	119.4	121.3	133.1	114.7
Services	3.5	94.4	93.5	78.8	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0
Trade	10.0	106.2	108.1	97.1	105.9	112.1	118.2	118.0
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	88.4	86.6	72.2	82.7	96.1	110.7	111.6

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.2	85.3	85.2	78.5	88.4	106.2	113.5	114.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	95.0	97.1	96.7	95.1	111.5	105.1	99.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	98.1	98.3	96.1	103.5	107.9	113.2	110.2
Textiles	15.5	95.8	94.4	83.5	92.5	96.3	97.6	98.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	103.5	112.4	106.9	125.6	112.0	120.4	117.5
Iron and steel	13.3	64.8	65.2	60.2	67.6	103.2	120.9	135.2
Other manufactures	21.4	86.8	84.9	77.3	90.2	111.4	118.1	112.3
Communications	3.0	63.3	63.5	75.1	84.6	91.9	107.0	122.4
Transportation	9.9	83.0	72.7	92.3	88.7	96.5	88.6	103.6
Construction	5.1	39.6	42.9	42.8	85.2	106.4	91.0	102.5
Trade	13.3	120.5	120.0	115.5	122.2	128.7	127.3	127.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.9	82.1	79.5	91.1	107.0	110.8	114.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.1	97.0	95.4	93.7	107.3	121.0	114.8	116.3
Leather products	21.3	106.9	108.0	106.8	116.4	127.9	99.0	101.0
Other manufactures	39.8	92.4	89.5	87.6	102.9	117.2	122.1	124.4
Transportation	13.5	103.6	96.3	99.3	107.7	115.5	114.9	103.2
Construction	8.5	94.2	90.4	98.0	73.7	184.6	126.5	148.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.3	95.4	93.7	104.0	125.7	115.3	117.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.6	89.1	88.0	80.8	91.4	104.5	112.0	118.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	100.9	99.6	99.5	104.1	118.1	117.4	114.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	106.8	104.7	99.5	105.7	114.1	120.2	119.7
Textiles	12.6	90.7	90.4	84.3	90.9	105.1	110.1	108.3
Iron and steel	8.9	66.1	65.0	54.7	71.4	95.3	116.3	150.5
Other manufactures	25.5	91.8	90.3	81.8	94.2	102.0	107.4	111.4
Communications	3.4	68.9	68.8	74.5	85.5	93.7	105.4	111.3
Transportation	6.2	89.0	86.8	93.7	99.8	127.4	135.2	129.9
Construction	3.0	58.0	68.1	41.4	92.6	120.3	137.6	142.6
Trade	21.5	118.7	119.4	111.9	118.7	128.9	125.0	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.9	92.7	85.6	97.5	111.4	117.8	120.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.7	84.4	80.1	75.9	85.5	105.8	117.6	119.8
Lumber products	5.0	53.9	43.0	34.5	46.7	65.3	118.2	124.1
Pulp and paper	16.1	85.6	81.6	74.4	84.6	108.2	109.8	112.2
Other manufactures	23.6	94.8	92.6	92.1	101.1	121.5	124.2	124.9
Construction	16.9	160.2	153.7	81.4	153.7	203.8	157.2	179.5
Trade	14.7	112.2	113.0	108.4	111.4	117.3	127.4	118.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.8	97.6	87.2	102.5	123.4	125.3	123.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.1	81.6	81.3	65.8	77.8	97.1	114.8	128.4
Textiles	21.4	89.8	88.1	72.0	81.6	84.8	91.8	102.5
Electrical apparatus	9.6	83.3	82.7	71.3	96.3	111.9	127.2	133.9
Iron and steel	25.4	67.6	68.3	47.5	56.1	93.4	128.1	150.6
Other manufactures	23.7	94.2	93.8	85.2	98.5	107.5	111.3	117.2
Construction	3.2	53.2	44.8	43.9	169.2	259.1	173.4	219.2
Trade	8.6	112.7	113.2	96.5	106.3	118.1	129.2	127.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.9	83.0	69.4	86.9	108.0	118.4	130.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.1	117.8	109.8	82.1	90.3	106.8	147.4	195.0
Iron and steel	67.3	118.2	108.2	77.0	85.9	103.8	150.5	206.7
Other manufactures	17.8	116.5	115.6	103.3	108.1	118.7	135.1	148.2
Construction	1.1	18.9	16.2	18.1	18.1	57.7	181.9	164.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	109.3	102.9	80.6	88.3	105.5	150.5	189.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.1	87.0	84.5	81.8	86.8	101.7	118.6	121.5
Animal products - edible	5.6	108.3	106.9	95.7	101.7	101.0	106.0	105.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	103.3	100.8	102.6	109.1	103.0	110.3	107.2
Printing and publishing	5.7	91.6	92.0	91.4	99.4	105.3	117.3	117.2
Textiles	6.1	122.9	115.6	95.7	100.7	104.8	107.0	120.2
Other manufactures	28.6	76.7	74.3	74.3	78.9	99.2	128.3	131.7
Transportation	10.2	71.6	69.6	71.0	75.4	84.7	95.7	101.4
Construction	1.6	20.9	20.8	19.5	48.8	54.9	32.8	47.1
Trade	30.3	88.5	87.8	83.1	95.2	102.3	108.8	113.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.2	79.7	77.0	86.1	97.1	105.7	110.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.0	85.4	82.5	73.9	80.1	96.8	106.6	106.1
Lumber products	7.7	54.4	55.2	44.8	43.8	57.6	78.4	88.0
Other manufactures	30.3	99.8	95.1	87.7	96.2	116.4	121.2	115.6
Communications	8.0	91.4	91.6	94.4	101.0	110.0	103.6	112.1
Transportation	19.4	92.0	92.7	91.7	96.3	105.2	111.2	113.1
Construction	5.1	36.6	36.4	40.4	60.3	108.7	88.5	96.3
Services	6.8	94.6	94.0	76.8	91.5	102.6	111.1	111.1
Trade	22.7	109.2	109.1	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4	119.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.9	84.8	79.2	87.6	104.6	110.8	109.9

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.