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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1933

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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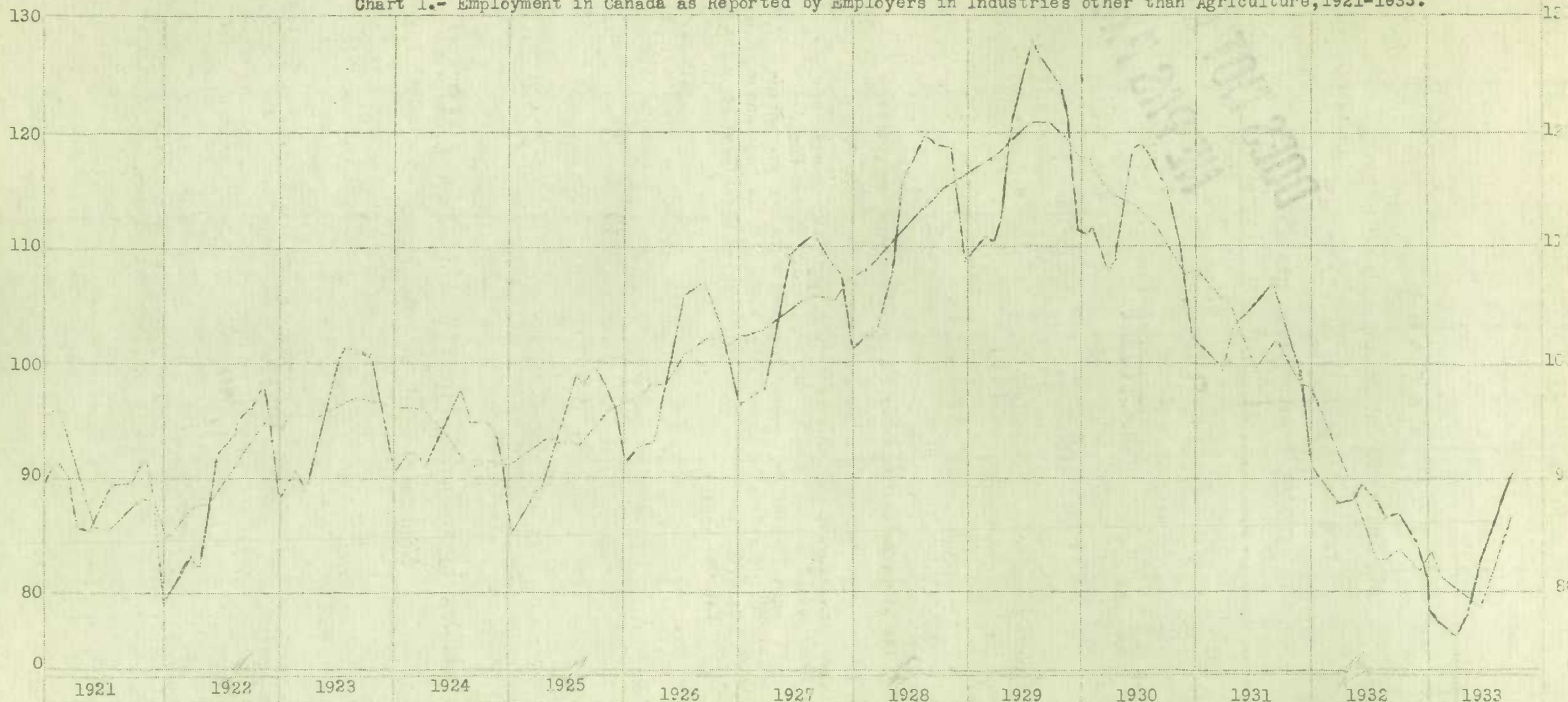
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1933

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Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



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 light 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 Oct. 26, 1933.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its sixth consecutive monthly increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms, whose staffs aggregated 834,348 persons, as compared with 816,458 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the twelve years of the record, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction; the gain this year is therefore unusually interesting, particularly so because it is the largest advance reported on Oct. 1 since the record was commenced in 1921. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 90.4 on Oct. 1, 1933, compared with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933, and 86.7 on Oct. 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:— 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The continuous recovery that has characterized employment since April has resulted in the re-instatement of approximately 134,000 persons by the employers making returns, an average of more than 16 per establishment during the six months. This decided improvement in business among the co-operating firms has no doubt also been accompanied by important gains among the smaller firms in the industries covered, as well as among employers in the industries for which no statistics are available, so that the number of workers obtaining employment in this general expansion of industrial activity must greatly exceed the 134,000 mentioned above. The Bureau's index of employment has risen from 76.0 on Apr. 1 to 90.4 on Oct. 1, an advance of 14.4 points or 18.9 p.c. in six months. Only in 1928 and 1929 out of the twelve years for which comparable data exist, were there larger increases in the corresponding six months, while last year a decline of nearly three points had been indicated between April and October.

The most pronounced increase since Sept. 1 was in highway construction, but there were important gains in logging, mining and trade, while shipping was also brisker. The improvement in mining and trade was more pronounced than on Oct. 1 in any earlier year of the record; that in logging was greater than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. On the other hand, services, building and railway construction, and communications were slacker, the declines in most of these industries being seasonal in character. There was also a slight reduction in factory employment, the first indicated since the beginning of the year, due in the main to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving and lumber factories.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

As on the same date in 1932, firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area.

Maritime Provinces.— A slight decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 576 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 64,115 persons on Sept. 1, to 63,502 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was several points lower than on Oct. 1, 1933. Manufacturing, mainly of lumber products, construction and services reported the bulk of the decrease as compared with Sept. 1, 1933, while there were gains in logging, mining, shipping and trade.

Quebec.— There was a further increase in Quebec, the sixth recently recorded. During the months since Apr. 1, over 42,800 workers have been added to the staffs of the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, an increase which compared very favourably with that of only some 2,000 recorded in the same period in 1932; the continuously upward movement in the last six months has extended over a longer period than in any other year since 1926. The advance indicated on Oct. 1 over the preceding month took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping, highway construction and retail trade. On the other hand, building and railway construction showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper factories were decidedly slacker. Statistics were compiled from 2,009 firms in Quebec with 240,778 workers, compared with 235,148 at the beginning of September. A much less extensive advance had been noted on Oct. 1, 1932, when the index was lower.

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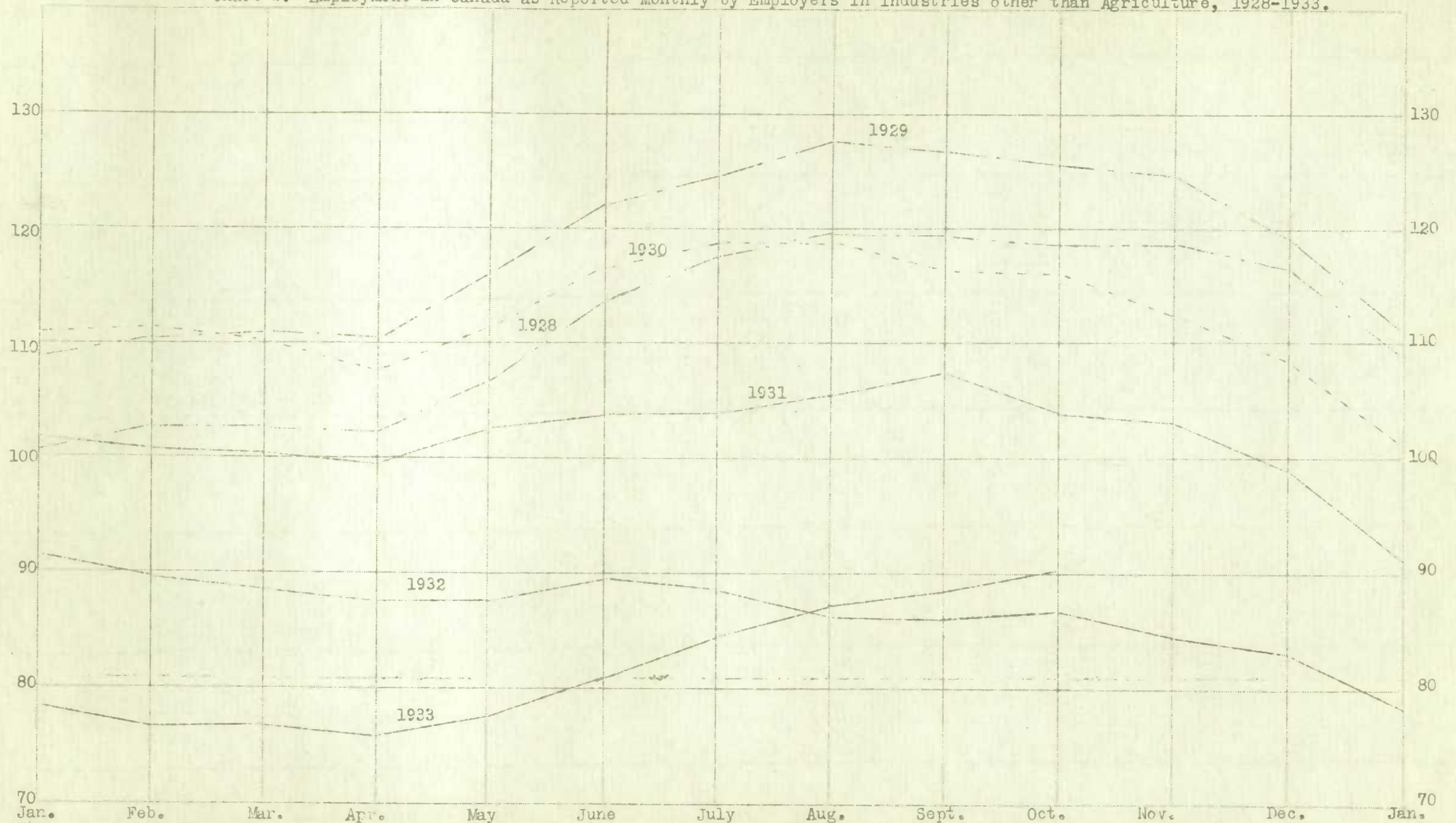
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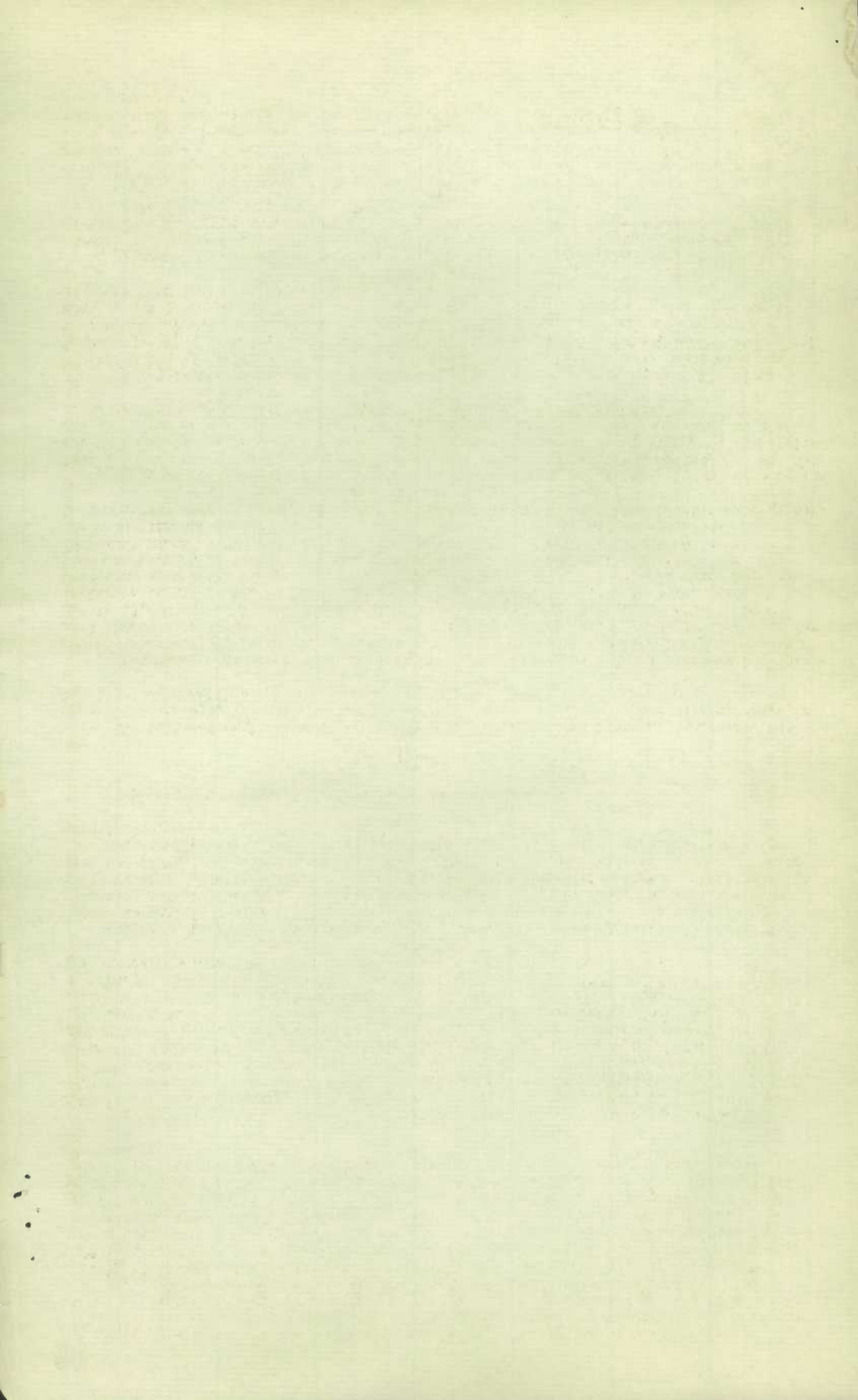
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Ontario.- The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 3,629 employers of 337,258 persons, or 5,749 more than in the preceding month. As in Quebec, the improvement on Oct. 1 continued the favourable movement in evidence during the last six months, some 42,900 employees having been reinstated by the co-operating establishments since Apr. 1. This expansion is in marked contrast to the decline of over 19,000 workers reported in the payrolls of the firms whose returns were received in the corresponding six months of last year. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported on Oct. 1, 1932, and employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing as a whole, particularly of textile and canned products), logging, highway construction and retail trade showed heightened activity, as compared with Sept. 1, 1933, while employment decreased in iron and steel plants, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, being the sixth consecutive gain indicated; nearly 25,200 persons have been added to the payrolls of the reporting employers during this period of recovery. The improvement since the beginning of September occurred mainly in highway construction, coal-mining, steam railway operation and trade. Manufacturing showed little general change, while hotels and restaurants released employees, owing to the close of the tourist season. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,210 firms with an aggregate working force of 122,685 employees, compared with 112,878 on Sept. 1. An increase had also been recorded at the beginning of October in 1932, but this involved a smaller number of workers and the index was then lower.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (a result of the completion of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 816 employers, whose payrolls declined from 72,808 persons on Sept. 1, to 70,125 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much smaller scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

Montreal.- For the seventh consecutive month, there was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,143 co-operating establishments employed 128,345 persons, or 4,392 more than on Sept. 1. The advances recorded since Mar. 1 have provided work for nearly 17,600 extra persons, contrasting favourably with the decline of over 2,600 employees in the staffs of the firms reporting for the same period in 1932. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain on Oct. 1, as compared with September, but there was also improvement in transportation, construction, services and trade; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories indicated considerable expansion. Smaller advances had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 157 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 156 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,409 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and manufactures were also slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1932, when a larger decrease had been reported.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,219 firms employing 108,735 persons, compared with 105,746 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, lumber and animal food products) was much busier, and services and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally was then at a rather higher level.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and transportation showed small gains. The forces of the 157 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,871 workers, or 47 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a large reduction had been indicated.

Hamilton.- A decrease occurred in manufacturing in Hamilton, largely in iron and steel factories, while textiles were more active. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed on the whole only minor changes. Statements were tabulated from 243 firms with 23,733 employees, compared with 24,443 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; little general change had then been reported.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



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

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, occurring mainly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and thirty-seven establishments recorded 9,931 employees, as against 9,759 on Sept. 1. A very large decline had been reported on Oct. 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 395 co-operating firms employed 34,352 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation were rather less active, while construction and trade showed improvement. The situation at the beginning of October of a year ago had also remained practically the same as in the month before, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 350 employers with 26,712 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,026 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported a decline, and there was a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1932, when the index stood at 88.5, as compared with 85.9 at the beginning of October of the present year.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a slight slowing-up in factory employment on Oct. 1, when the 5,008 co-operating establishments reported 430,743 operatives, or 380 fewer than on Sept. 1. The decline was mainly due to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving, sawmilling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper mills also released employees. The losses in fish canneries, following a very active season, were unusually large, but those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions involved fewer workers than has generally been the case at the beginning of October in the last twelve years. On the other hand, vegetable food, rubber, textiles, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactures afforded increased employment, the seasonal gain in textiles being greater than the average for Oct. 1.

The small falling-off noted on the date under review is the first interruption in the series of advances which, extending from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, resulted in the index of factory employment being 12.4 points higher on the latter than the former date; in spite of the minor reduction recorded in the present report, this index was 12.3 points, or 16.5 p.c., higher on Oct. 1 than at the beginning of the year. This improvement over January compares very favourably with the fractional gain that occurred between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 in 1932, with the decline of nearly two points between those two dates in 1931 and with the increase of only 1.3 points in 1930.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 223 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 4,514 workers to 17,704 on the date under review. This advance was on a much larger scale than in the early autumn of 1932 or of any other year since 1929. The index was higher than on Oct. 1 of the last two years.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in coal-mining, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, and there was also an increase in the extraction of metallic ores. The working force of the 254 reporting mine operators aggregated 48,126 persons, compared with 45,709 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain exceeded that noted on Oct. 1 in any earlier year of the record. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in 1932, when the indicated increase had involved less than a third as many workers.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,716 employees, compared with 22,036 on Sept. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when the losses were rather larger.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage and steam railway operation showed little change in the general situation, but shipping and stevedoring afforded more employment; statistics were received from 369 employers in the transportation group, with 96,944 persons on their staffs, as against 96,726 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1932, when a greater increase had been reported in the group as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in building and railway construction at the beginning of October, but highway construction showed decidedly greater activity, particularly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. This was partly due to increased activity in unemployment projects. A combined force of 113,086 workers was employed by the 1,038 co-operating contractors, who had 102,891 on their payrolls at the beginning of September. Curtailment had been recorded on Oct. 1 of

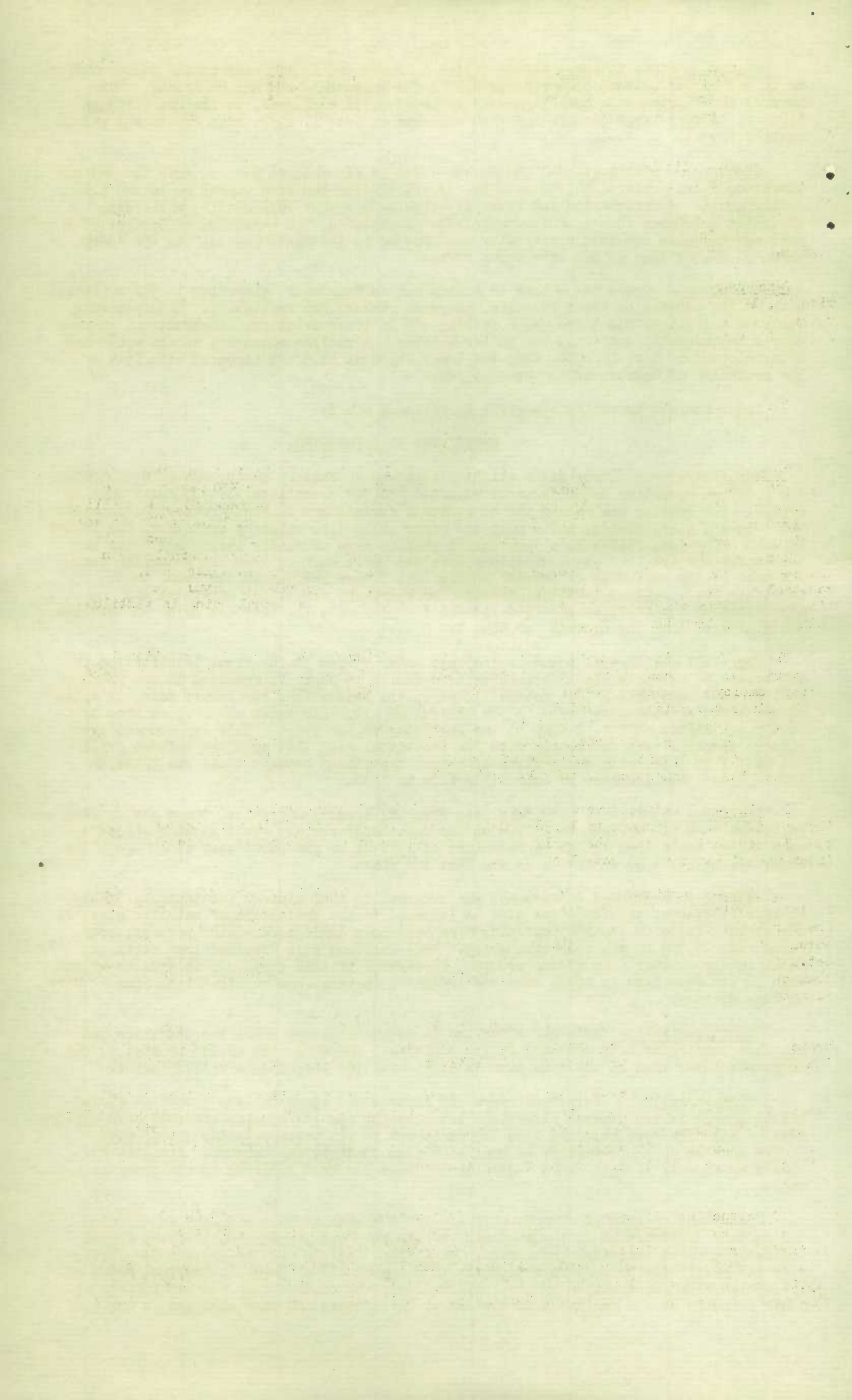
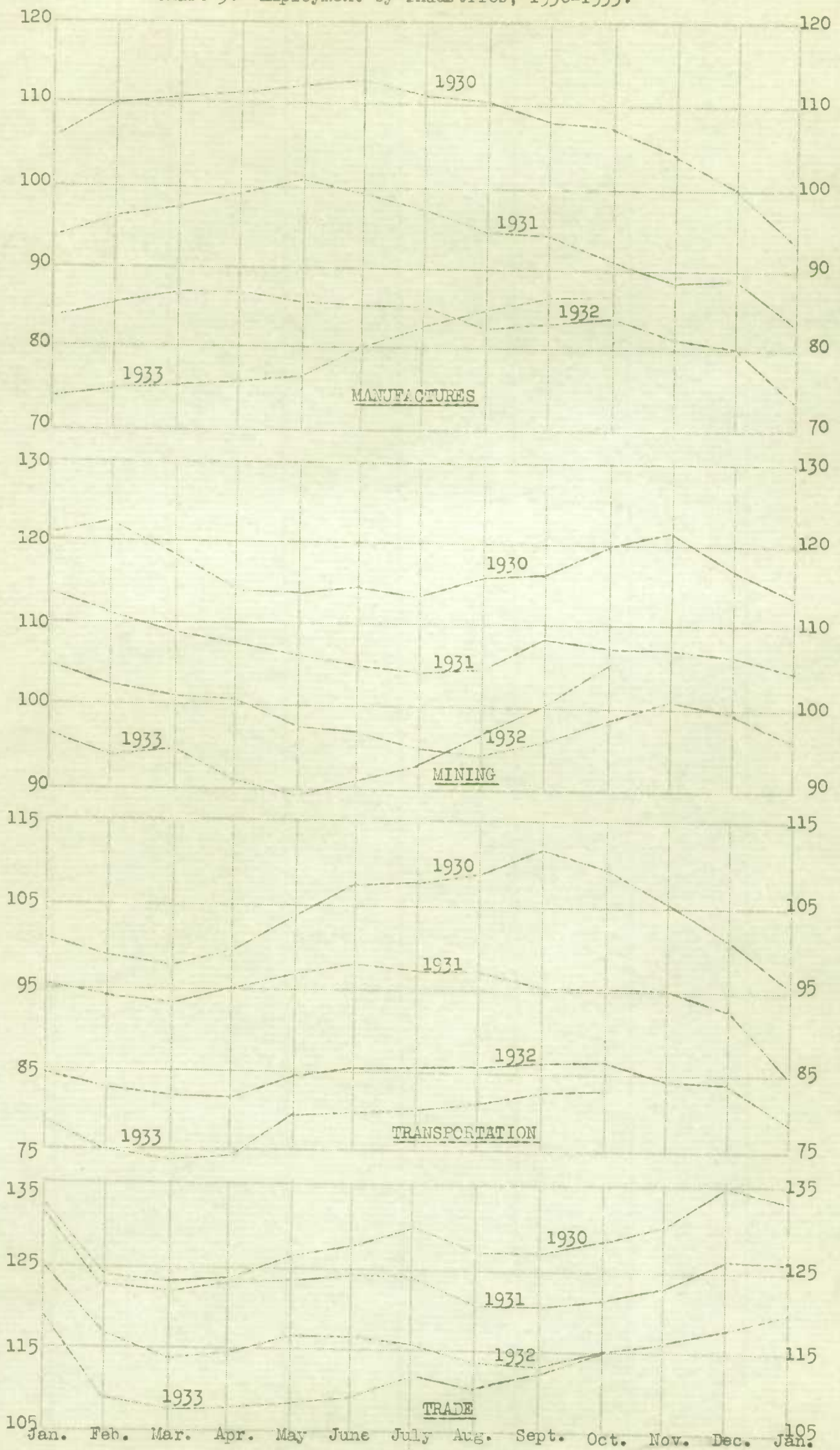


Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



a year ago, and the number then engaged in the construction industries was smaller; the increase this year over last occurred wholly in the highway group, both building and railway construction work being slacker than on Oct. 1, 1932.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in other branches of the service group, resulted in a seasonal decrease of 1,195 persons in the staffs of the 363 firms whose returns were received, and who employed 21,610 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a greater proportion of the payroll, but the index was then rather higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 904 trading establishments reported 84,419 employees, compared with 81,978 in the preceding month. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded on Oct. 1 of 1932, or of any other year of the record, a significant indication of the increased purchasing power of the public, resulting from the heightened employment recorded in recent months. The index was fractionally higher than at the beginning of October of last year, but lower than in the early autumn of other years since 1927.

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 GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on Aug. 21, 1933, showed a slight improvement as compared with July 24, and a marked improvement as compared with August, 1932. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.2 on Aug. 21, 1933, as compared with 19.6 on July 24, 1933, and 23.0 on Aug. 22, 1932. Recent press reports state that 2,336,727 persons were out of work on Sept. 25, 1933,- a decline of 74,410 since Aug. 21, 1933, and of 521,284 as compared with the same date in 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The latest press reports show that for the sixth consecutive month both employment and payrolls in American factories increased in September. This is shown by the indices of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. In March employment was estimated at 55.1, on a scale with the average for the full year 1926 reckoned at 100. By September the figure had advanced to 73.9 - a gain of 34 per cent for the half year. Meantime, payrolls calculated on the same basis have increased from 33.4 in March to 53.3 last month - a gain of 59 per cent. It is estimated that during the past six months 2,700,000 men have gone to work in the industries surveyed by the department, and that more than \$60,000,000 weekly has been added to industrial payrolls.

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 6.0 p.c. in factory employment in September as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 69.7, as compared with 66.0 in August. The stone, clay and glass, metals and machinery, wood, fur, rubber and leather, (excluding boots and shoes), chemicals, oils and paints, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco and water, light and power industries reported considerable increases. On the other hand, textile factories were slacker.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports made by 1,134 manufacturing establishments to the Massachusetts Department of Labor showed an increase in the number employed from 198,703 in August to 203,787 in September, an advance of 2.6 p.c. The largest gains were in the cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, foundry and machine shop, printing and publishing and bread and other bakery product divisions, while leather, woollen and worsted and textile dyeing and finishing plants showed curtailment.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois increased by 2.8 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in manufacturing, and of 3.0 p.c. in the non-manufacturing groups. The general index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 70.6 in September, 1933, compared with 57.9 in September, 1932.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 77.5 in August, as compared with 75.9 in July, 1933, and 60.2 in August, 1932.

TABLE 1.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1925=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	105.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.2	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.3	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.3	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	105.6	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	109.3	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.5	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	92.3	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	85.0	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	85.9	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	86.3	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	78.3	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.3	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	73.3	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	81.6
Aug. 1	87.1	95.0	84.3	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	83.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1933,
100.0 7.5 28.9 40.4 14.7 8.4

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
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1933.

15.4 1.5 13.0 1.4 2.8 1.2 4.1 3.2

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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	83.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	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	95.9	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1933.

100.0 51.6 2.1 5.8 2.6 11.6 13.5 2.6 10.2

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).

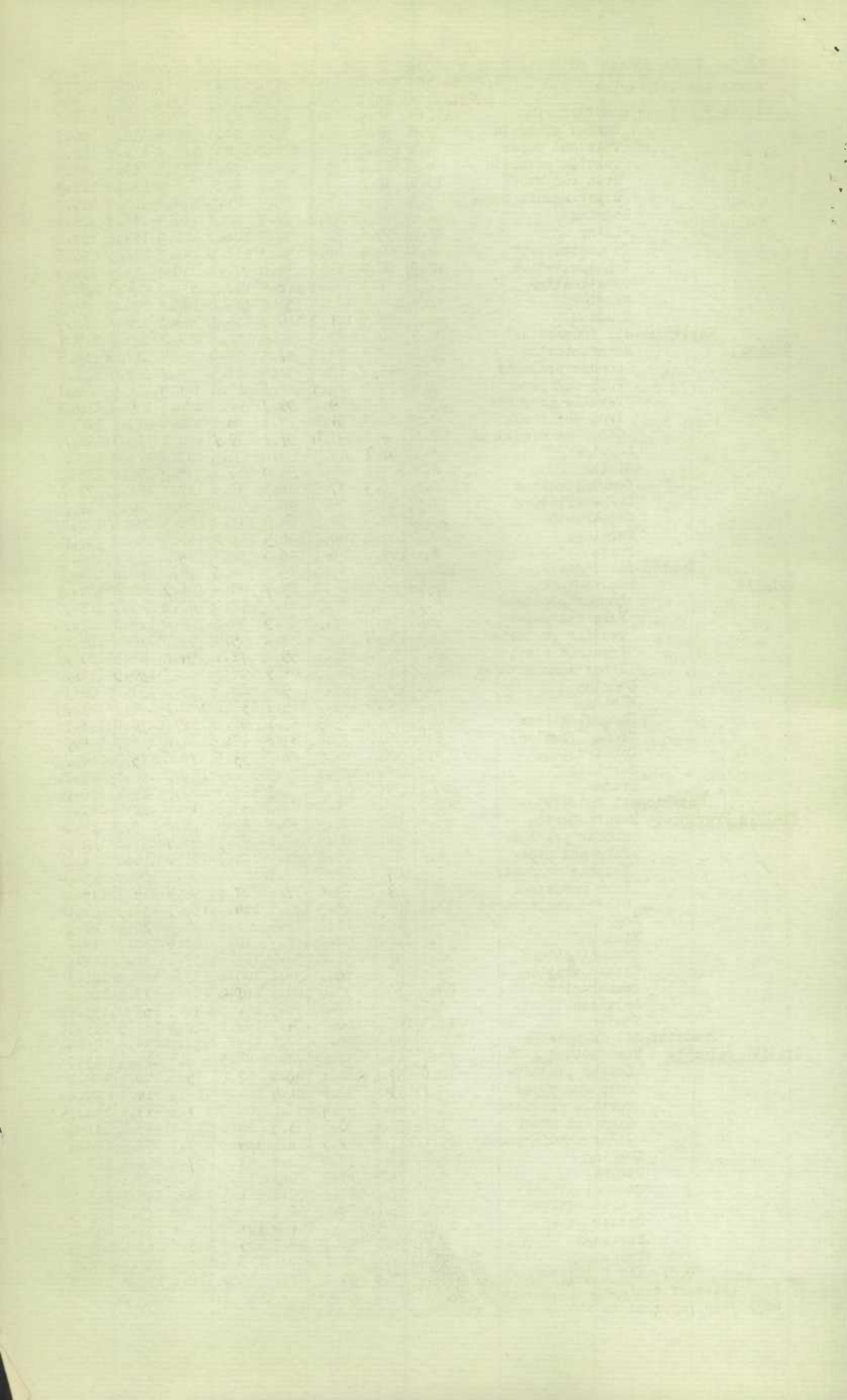
Industries	I/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
MANUFACTURING	51.6	86.7	86.8	84.1	91.8	107.8	120.2	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	109.2	127.4	109.7	102.8	111.7	117.1	119.6
Fur and products	.2	99.5	101.5	88.6	91.2	107.5	103.1	99.5
Leather and products	2.4	100.1	100.2	90.6	92.0	86.7	97.7	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	107.5	108.2	97.4	100.7	88.4	100.7	-
Lumber and products	4.0	63.9	66.5	58.1	72.9	92.4	116.6	117.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	54.4	58.9	46.6	60.6	83.4	114.7	116.3
Furniture	.7	71.7	70.5	72.9	98.2	110.1	125.4	120.0
Other lumber products	1.1	87.6	87.0	82.2	90.6	106.2	115.8	118.7
Musical instruments	.1	29.8	29.6	48.5	66.4	73.3	101.8	112.6
Plant products - edible	4.1	119.6	115.2	121.0	116.5	143.1	134.8	121.5
Pulp and paper products	6.4	88.0	89.5	87.3	96.9	108.6	114.2	109.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	76.8	79.3	73.4	86.6	104.4	111.9	112.6
Paper products	.9	100.8	102.3	99.7	99.5	109.8	116.8	120.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.6	98.7	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3	110.8
Rubber products	1.3	86.2	84.2	81.0	94.4	107.9	137.2	135.2
Textile products	10.6	104.5	101.5	98.6	96.2	99.3	106.9	105.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	114.3	115.2	105.0	95.3	92.8	102.2	109.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	81.2	82.8	75.7	75.1	84.3	96.5	101.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	125.8	126.0	109.8	99.1	86.3	98.5	106.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	413.3	397.9	378.5	330.8	293.0	217.0	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	118.2	113.9	110.0	105.7	104.9	115.4	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	93.5	89.0	92.1	95.4	106.9	107.6	106.5
Other textile products	1.1	86.9	81.3	80.9	86.8	89.4	105.1	110.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	117.0	109.3	115.2	111.6	128.0	128.2	121.5
Tobacco	1.1	111.5	105.5	109.8	102.7	114.9	115.5	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.5	113.2	122.7	124.4	148.8	148.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.2	96.4	95.9	97.7	131.7	177.3	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.4	111.3	107.5	113.9	116.7	120.6	110.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.0	64.6	70.2	106.0	127.1	136.7	123.3
Electric current	1.7	112.2	112.1	113.9	132.4	133.6	138.9	127.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	95.7	91.8	105.2	134.5	158.7	158.2	127.4
Iron and steel products	9.8	62.5	62.8	61.1	71.6	98.2	120.9	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	66.7	68.7	59.8	77.8	102.6	132.6	125.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	65.8	66.3	68.9	93.1	115.5	132.5	127.6
Agricultural implements	.3	25.3	29.6	21.4	23.9	40.8	103.0	98.4
Land vehicles	4.6	64.2	65.0	62.4	62.8	95.3	112.8	115.0
Automobiles and parts	1.1	65.9	68.8	46.0	59.6	89.4	126.8	158.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.5	42.7	61.8	66.9	106.3	146.2	101.9
Heating appliances	.5	89.9	81.4	81.7	105.2	122.4	138.0	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	54.7	55.3	54.8	99.6	144.3	175.3	144.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	65.0	63.0	64.9	78.2	99.8	123.0	119.5
Other iron and steel products	1.5	68.1	67.5	67.4	87.8	98.8	113.7	114.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	91.6	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5	132.9	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	128.2	127.5	121.4	124.6	138.2	149.1	135.4
Miscellaneous	.5	104.1	99.3	99.1	103.2	115.1	116.6	109.6
LOGGING	2.1	64.7	48.3	28.4	42.2	70.8	117.1	98.5
MINING	5.8	105.8	100.4	98.2	108.2	118.9	126.6	117.1
Coal	2.9	88.7	80.7	89.2	98.1	107.1	110.0	103.1
Metallic ores	2.3	158.8	156.5	131.9	138.3	143.0	149.7	134.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	81.1	80.7	74.0	95.5	123.3	151.6	141.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	82.5	83.8	91.2	104.2	119.5	128.1	115.1
Telegraphs	.6	86.6	87.7	91.8	107.5	129.7	135.7	126.4
Telephones	2.0	81.5	82.7	91.0	103.4	117.0	126.0	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.6	82.7	82.5	87.2	95.2	110.1	114.3	111.8
Street railways and cartage	2.9	113.9	114.4	120.7	120.4	128.8	132.9	118.3
Steam railways	6.9	72.0	72.0	77.7	90.3	104.4	109.6	111.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	94.2	91.9	90.7	87.6	114.2	113.8	104.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	97.0	88.4	84.3	164.5	163.0	162.4	147.3
Building	2.2	45.2	45.9	49.1	112.2	156.9	169.7	138.2
Highway	8.1	185.5	155.6	137.3	314.8	277.7	240.7	212.7
Railway	3.2	68.2	69.7	73.4	87.7	115.9	119.7	130.5
SERVICES	2.6	108.1	113.8	109.8	125.5	136.7	141.0	127.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	104.1	113.2	104.5	125.9	141.5	149.4	125.8
Professional	.2	115.6	123.3	128.6	125.8	124.8	118.4	119.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	112.5	112.4	113.0	125.0	132.6	133.9	133.2
TRADE	10.2	115.0	111.8	114.5	120.8	127.9	128.2	120.1
Retail	7.5	121.0	117.1	119.0	126.1	130.8	130.6	122.4
Wholesale	2.7	101.2	99.6	103.8	108.8	121.4	122.9	115.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	90.4	88.5	86.7	103.9	116.2	125.6	118.8

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1933	1933	1952	1971	1930	1929	1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	35.0	86.6	86.3	75.8	83.6	99.1	115.9	110.0
Lumber products	3.8	59.8	69.6	37.4	54.3	78.3	118.3	109.7
Pulp and paper	6.1	150.1	151.3	128.2	138.9	162.8	118.8	112.8
Textile products	4.7	81.4	79.7	75.1	72.7	73.8	87.3	98.7
Iron and steel	10.5	82.2	80.5	67.1	82.4	96.9	130.2	116.8
Other manufactures	9.9	86.4	84.3	86.9	86.5	104.4	111.5	105.7
Logging	2.0	64.1	49.2	19.3	27.7	36.5	76.6	28.9
Mining	22.4	95.6	91.6	91.3	106.6	111.9	112.2	110.8
Communications	2.8	84.4	85.0	91.2	117.1	141.3	128.3	116.6
Transportation	12.5	68.5	64.1	62.0	77.7	86.4	89.9	84.0
Construction	17.1	121.3	140.3	128.2	190.5	223.5	224.0	204.8
Services	1.5	144.4	182.0	151.9	182.2	167.2	150.2	97.3
Trade	6.7	105.3	101.9	104.2	113.1	122.9	124.7	110.6
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	90.9	91.5	84.9	102.6	116.2	123.7	114.9
Quebec								
Manufacturing	59.2	88.8	88.3	87.3	94.0	108.4	117.6	113.5
Lumber products	3.2	73.6	75.3	71.5	83.3	98.7	122.9	120.7
Pulp and paper	7.6	79.8	84.5	83.3	87.0	101.5	111.9	112.8
Textile products	17.1	106.7	104.1	99.7	92.6	100.7	104.6	110.0
Iron and steel	8.5	61.9	61.2	63.6	68.9	102.6	119.2	107.7
Other manufactures	22.8	99.1	97.4	97.2	109.7	122.2	126.7	118.4
Logging	3.1	92.7	60.3	52.6	70.5	113.6	116.0	129.1
Mining	2.1	117.2	115.7	95.0	110.9	135.9	158.2	135.1
Communications	2.1	76.3	77.9	86.5	97.6	112.3	121.7	113.7
Transportation	11.5	85.9	85.5	90.2	96.6	108.2	110.5	112.3
Construction	11.6	73.6	69.2	64.0	131.8	128.3	134.6	128.4
Services	2.3	100.2	100.7	101.5	110.0	112.9	115.6	109.0
Trade	8.1	128.6	126.1	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5	124.3
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	89.1	87.0	85.8	101.6	113.0	120.2	114.3
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.0	85.7	84.8	82.7	92.4	106.9	122.4	118.6
Lumber products	4.0	62.1	63.3	61.1	78.0	100.0	120.3	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.0	88.6	88.3	87.5	99.3	108.8	116.0	113.7
Textile products	12.2	104.4	101.0	99.2	95.4	99.7	110.6	104.3
Iron and steel	12.2	59.0	60.1	55.4	72.1	94.1	122.5	122.6
Other manufactures	25.6	104.6	102.6	101.9	109.5	122.7	130.5	121.8
Logging	1.4	54.5	39.8	9.3	25.5	55.2	137.0	94.5
Mining	4.1	140.0	139.1	119.7	131.8	142.1	148.7	141.9
Communications	2.5	79.0	79.3	89.1	98.6	112.7	130.8	111.9
Transportation	8.4	79.0	79.3	83.8	95.0	111.2	116.0	114.0
Construction	9.8	93.1	88.7	86.7	133.5	170.8	175.1	167.4
Services	2.7	125.6	128.2	127.4	142.0	158.0	161.8	127.2
Trade	10.1	119.8	115.6	113.3	126.1	129.4	130.3	120.9
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	89.6	88.1	86.1	99.3	114.6	128.4	120.4
Prairie Provinces-								
Manufacturing	26.4	36.9	86.9	90.4	89.4	114.1	123.3	124.6
Lumber products	1.7	78.1	80.5	67.8	75.3	108.4	137.8	140.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	84.1	81.8	88.4	101.7	110.0	111.2	124.1
Textile products	1.9	107.7	103.6	108.7	103.1	109.0	109.8	135.5
Iron and steel	9.1	69.7	69.8	77.2	67.8	102.8	113.9	115.4
Other manufactures	11.2	107.9	108.5	109.7	114.7	132.3	137.9	131.8
Logging	.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	7.2	24.9	29.5	28.3
Mining	7.9	110.8	94.2	111.3	110.5	120.4	130.7	116.2
Communications	2.9	91.6	93.2	98.2	112.6	133.1	131.9	121.9
Transportation	19.0	87.2	86.7	96.2	100.8	119.4	128.2	122.3
Construction	24.6	130.2	95.8	89.1	261.0	182.7	173.9	165.2
Services	2.8	91.9	107.0	97.3	122.5	146.7	157.0	155.2
Trade	16.3	102.6	100.7	104.7	107.2	122.3	123.9	123.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	98.7	90.7	94.6	129.1	130.0	134.2	126.4
British Columbia -								
Manufacturing	39.7	84.1	93.8	78.5	86.5	111.3	115.9	113.9
Lumber products	10.6	57.2	60.1	46.5	57.6	75.6	100.6	104.2
Pulp and paper	5.7	93.9	92.8	81.4	102.3	110.9	114.4	99.4
Textile products	1.2	99.6	95.4	90.5	108.0	111.5	117.8	130.9
Iron and steel	3.1	59.2	60.5	63.5	79.6	123.1	116.4	111.2
Other manufactures	19.1	117.3	142.9	118.5	114.9	149.5	134.6	128.8
Logging	5.7	56.3	52.0	30.6	41.4	57.2	120.1	113.7
Mining	8.1	71.4	67.9	72.3	78.6	93.6	108.1	100.7
Communications	3.8	97.1	100.6	100.8	121.3	128.1	128.1	113.7
Transportation	14.1	89.0	92.1	92.9	96.9	115.6	113.6	109.3
Construction	15.5	100.5	101.1	101.6	151.5	155.8	133.9	134.2
Services	3.4	90.1	93.7	88.7	105.9	113.6	117.9	109.5
Trade	9.7	105.6	101.2	107.7	116.5	125.8	122.8	122.7
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	85.6	89.2	82.1	95.9	112.1	113.2	114.0

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.



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1933	Sept. 1 1933	Oct. 1 1932	Oct. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	61.5	84.3	81.8	84.3	91.4	109.8	115.9	110.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.9	100.9	111.7	109.4	122.8	110.6	102.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	97.7	98.1	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2	105.8
Textiles	13.9	90.5	87.0	87.6	91.1	92.7	93.9	102.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	120.5	107.0	117.7	108.9	127.0	120.8	113.9
Iron and steel	11.9	60.5	59.4	61.7	55.6	101.9	123.3	108.9
Other manufactures	19.9	84.5	84.6	86.7	105.2	118.3	123.9	119.4
Communications	3.1	69.4	70.3	78.5	87.2	93.4	118.8	112.6
Transportation	10.6	93.8	93.5	101.0	104.4	117.3	116.5	128.4
Construction	9.2	75.4	65.2	69.2	100.6	131.2	154.3	167.8
Trade	12.2	121.6	119.1	120.8	123.6	135.1	134.0	125.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.3	84.4	88.0	97.3	114.1	120.5	114.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.9	97.9	98.3	93.9	119.4	123.1	126.7	123.4
Leather products	22.9	113.7	114.4	106.7	122.3	106.6	114.5	106.7
Other manufactures	39.0	90.6	91.5	95.3	114.6	131.0	132.5	132.8
Transportation	11.6	104.4	102.9	103.1	130.2	133.7	125.2	106.1
Construction	8.7	96.1	97.9	91.3	162.6	251.5	174.6	133.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.3	99.7	100.2	124.2	138.3	151.7	131.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	62.0	87.2	85.3	88.5	100.4	108.0	119.0	114.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	103.1	104.5	105.5	116.5	121.0	130.3	119.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	102.6	102.6	105.8	114.4	117.2	124.7	115.0
Textiles	13.2	92.1	87.3	90.5	94.5	104.5	110.0	103.2
Iron and steel	8.1	59.7	57.9	62.7	78.6	95.5	125.4	121.6
Other manufactures	25.7	91.0	88.2	91.0	104.1	109.1	116.2	116.0
Communications	3.6	72.2	70.8	81.3	88.7	96.2	122.1	103.5
Transportation	6.7	92.2	93.2	99.4	126.3	141.3	142.2	123.3
Construction	2.5	49.0	50.1	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9	182.0
Trade	21.1	115.6	110.1	114.3	122.6	124.1	123.5	116.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	90.9	88.4	93.5	107.3	116.2	126.3	117.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.4	82.9	82.5	84.0	110.4	117.0	120.6	123.6
Lumber products	4.2	42.4	40.4	42.5	109.0	119.4	128.1	137.2
Pulp and paper	16.5	81.2	82.3	79.1	94.4	105.8	107.6	109.7
Other manufactures	26.7	99.0	97.3	102.9	125.0	126.0	129.0	131.8
Construction	12.5	108.0	111.4	96.0	202.7	215.8	242.9	217.6
Trade	15.1	105.9	108.0	110.9	114.6	122.3	111.3	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	93.2	93.1	94.4	124.5	127.5	127.9	119.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.8	73.3	75.4	73.3	86.6	97.6	125.7	110.4
Textiles	23.3	87.1	82.3	75.8	84.1	84.5	102.0	91.7
Electrical apparatus	9.9	76.5	77.3	95.4	113.7	115.4	140.3	129.1
Iron and steel	20.7	48.9	57.3	43.0	65.7	87.8	135.1	114.0
Other manufactures	26.9	95.2	95.3	98.9	107.7	116.9	127.7	119.5
Construction	2.7	39.7	45.1	68.7	199.5	173.9	269.4	184.2
Trade	7.3	101.0	100.5	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5	120.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	75.4	77.7	77.6	96.1	103.7	130.5	112.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.4	79.2	76.4	54.2	75.5	107.1	130.6	190.4
Iron and steel	58.4	69.8	65.8	40.8	64.0	103.4	127.1	202.1
Other manufactures	24.0	117.3	119.4	109.4	121.6	122.4	144.6	149.4
Construction	1.1	14.0	22.3	17.4	69.4	142.3	206.8	176.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	77.6	76.2	56.7	80.9	113.9	138.4	174.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.8	86.6	86.6	88.5	100.7	113.2	124.5	123.5
Animal products - edible	5.7	112.0	117.9	108.2	106.2	107.9	115.5	115.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	105.7	104.1	109.0	104.2	115.9	112.4	118.4
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.2	89.4	98.1	104.6	117.2	118.4	110.1
Textiles	5.7	113.5	110.2	112.0	107.2	116.7	117.4	131.9
Other manufactures	28.7	75.5	75.3	79.7	94.6	122.4	134.9	130.2
Transportation	9.9	71.5	75.4	76.1	93.1	104.2	123.0	119.9
Construction	2.5	30.6	27.7	43.1	76.5	80.0	69.4	91.3
Trade	29.8	89.4	88.4	91.9	94.7	107.0	112.3	122.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.3	82.2	85.6	96.4	109.5	115.1	115.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.4	83.5	85.8	81.8	91.4	108.9	108.8	110.6
Lumber products	6.7	47.0	50.1	44.9	55.8	68.7	83.9	93.1
Other manufactures	30.7	100.6	102.5	98.9	109.4	129.3	121.8	120.8
Communications	8.4	95.6	99.3	99.1	110.5	126.5	123.7	108.9
Transportation	19.9	93.6	99.8	99.6	100.8	110.2	111.8	108.5
Construction	6.4	45.5	38.9	63.0	93.8	93.4	102.8	103.9
Services	6.4	89.7	91.5	85.1	101.4	107.8	100.9	105.3
Trade	21.4	105.8	104.2	105.9	115.5	124.1	119.9	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.9	87.4	83.5	99.7	112.1	111.7	110.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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