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

THE  
NOVEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1933

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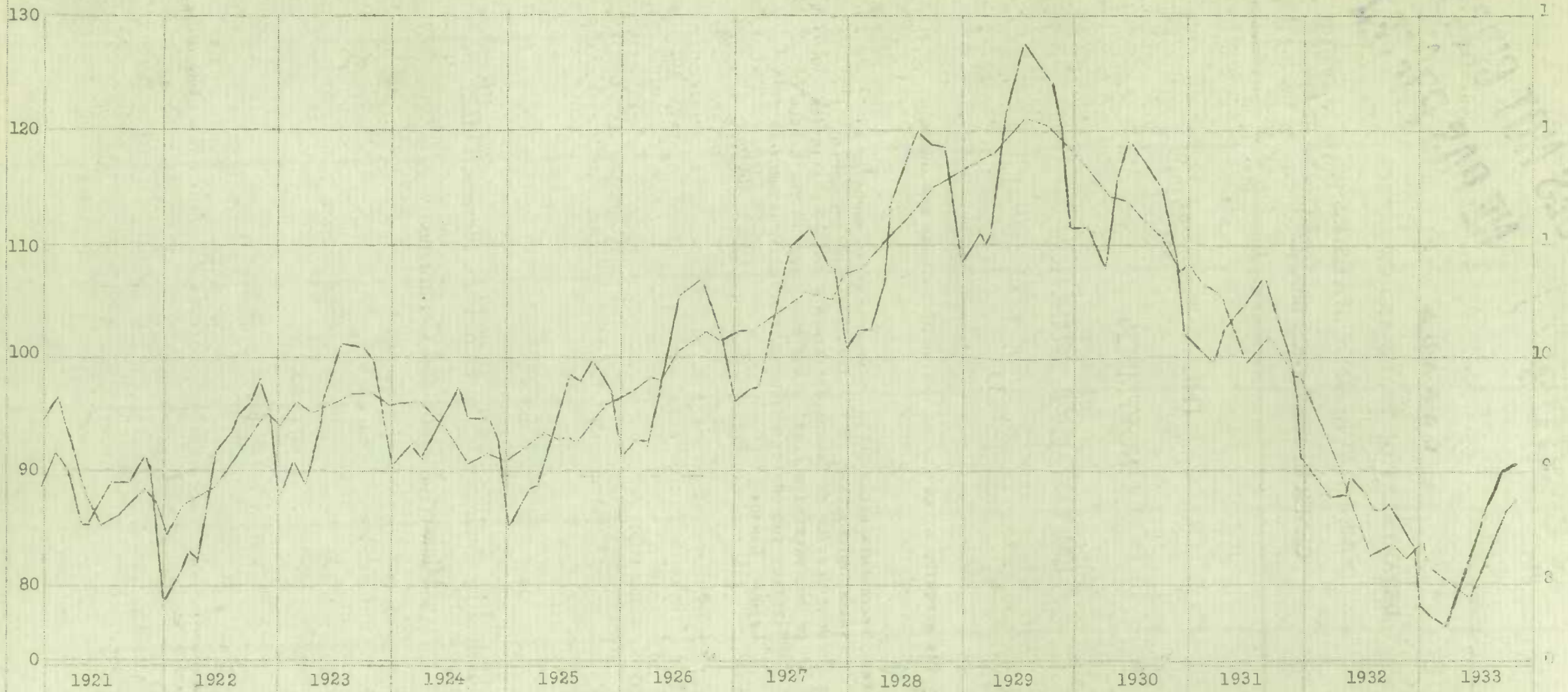
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1933

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 Nov. 25, 1933.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed its seventh consecutive monthly increase, the advance being contrary to the general seasonal movement manifested in the years since 1920; in only two of these twelve years, (viz., 1922 and 1928), had activity increased between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, while the gain on the date under review considerably exceeded that noted in either of those years.

Since Apr. 1, 1933, the trend of industrial employment has been consistently upward, resulting in the reinstatement of nearly 142,600 persons by the co-operating employers; the number of workers included in these surveys of employment is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, this number would be very greatly increased. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.3 on the date under review. This gain of 15.3 points or 20.1 p.c. in the seven months is in favourable contrast to the decline of 2.8 points recorded in the corresponding seven months of last year, and also compares satisfactorily with the increases of 3.3, 5.1 and 14.2 points indicated between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in 1931, 1930 and 1929, respectively. In fact, the 1933 advance during this season of highest activity was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, that recorded in the same months of 1928 having been larger.

The firms making returns for Nov. 1, 1933, (8,394 in number), reported payrolls aggregating 845,291, compared with 836,715 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of nearly 8,600 persons, the index rose from 90.4 on Oct. 1 to 91.3 at the beginning of November, as compared with 84.7 on Nov. 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed a larger increase than the unadjusted index, rising from 86.9 on Oct. 1 to 88.4 on the date under review. The advances in both crude and corrected indexes are illustrated in the chart opposite.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging, the increase being greater than in any other year on record ~~except~~ 1929. Mining and trade also reported heightened activity, also seasonal in character, that in the former being unusually pronounced. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications showed contractions, which were largely seasonal. The losses in manufacturing and construction were on a smaller scale than has been customary on Nov. 1 in the last twelve years.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in Quebec and Ontario, but elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a small decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1933; most of the loss took place in construction, particularly in highway and road work, but transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, manufacturing, (chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products), mining and logging showed improvement, that in the two last-named being of a seasonal nature. Returns were received from 586 employers, with 63,192 workers on their payrolls, or 499 fewer than at the beginning of October. An advance had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

Quebec.- There was a further large increase in Quebec, where the 2,040 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 8,614 employees, bringing them to 249,704 on Nov. 1. Logging, highway and building construction and trade reported improvement, while manufacturing, transportation and railway construction registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that of a seasonal character in the wood-using industries being most pronounced; on the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile and some other factories recorded heightened activity. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated.

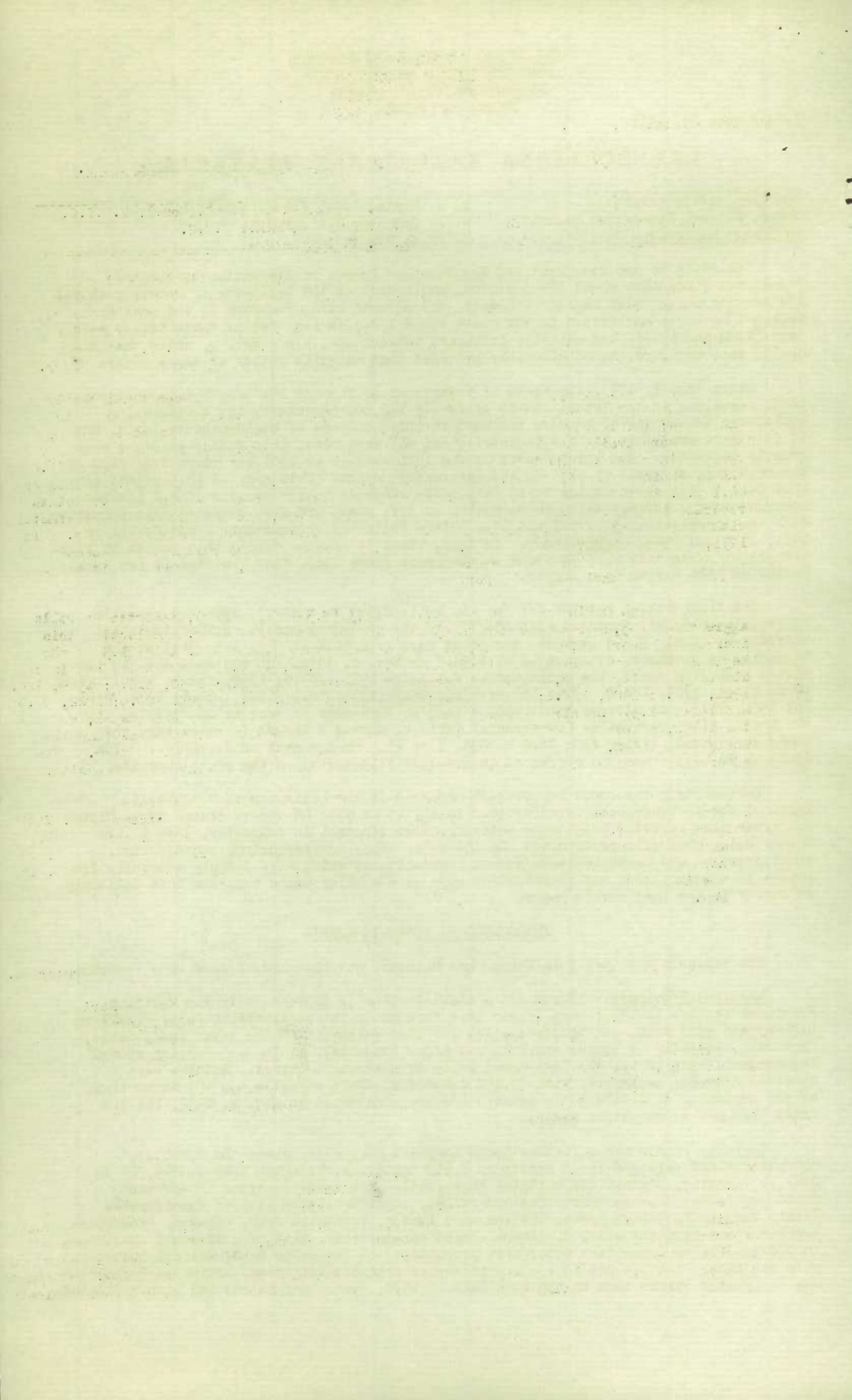
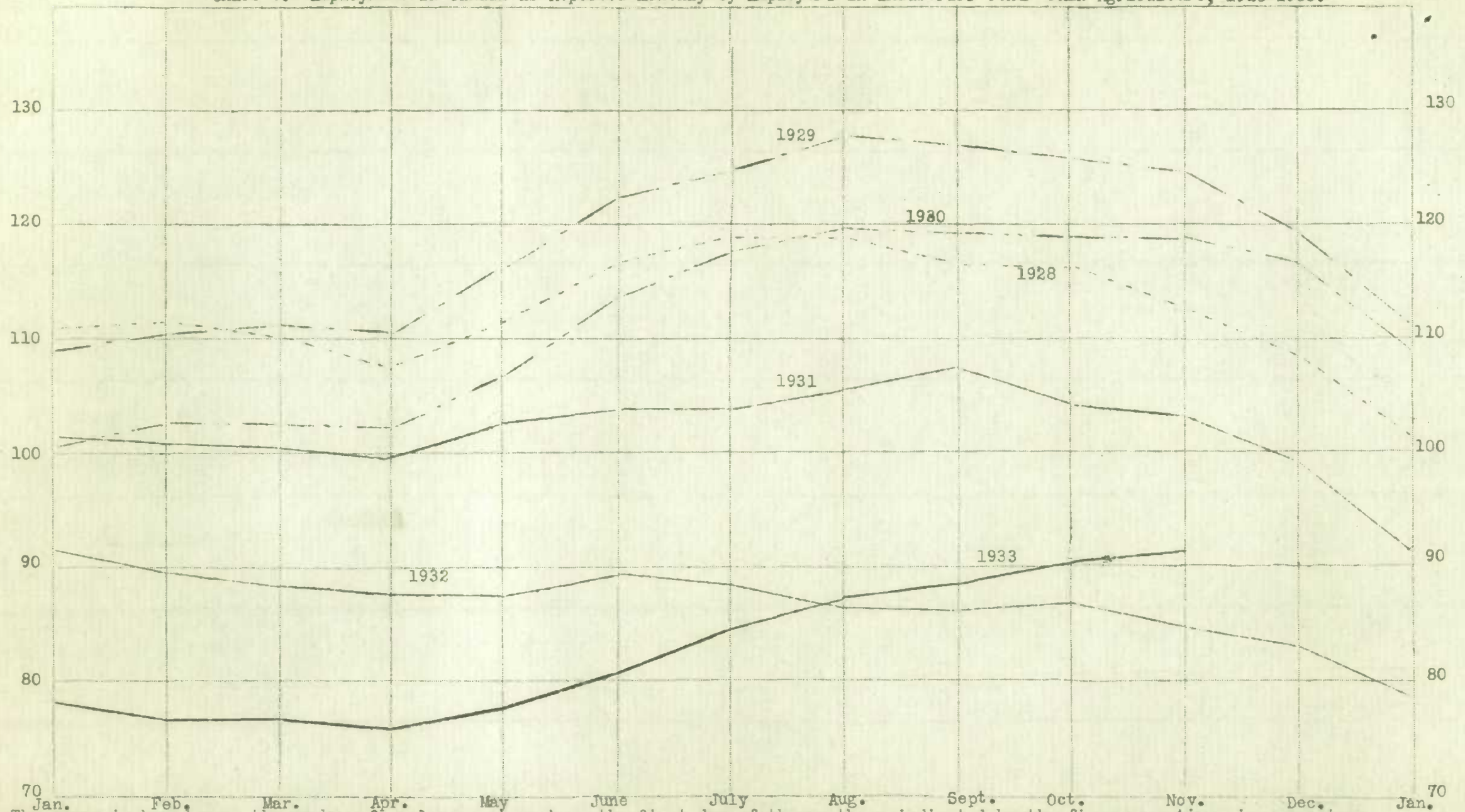
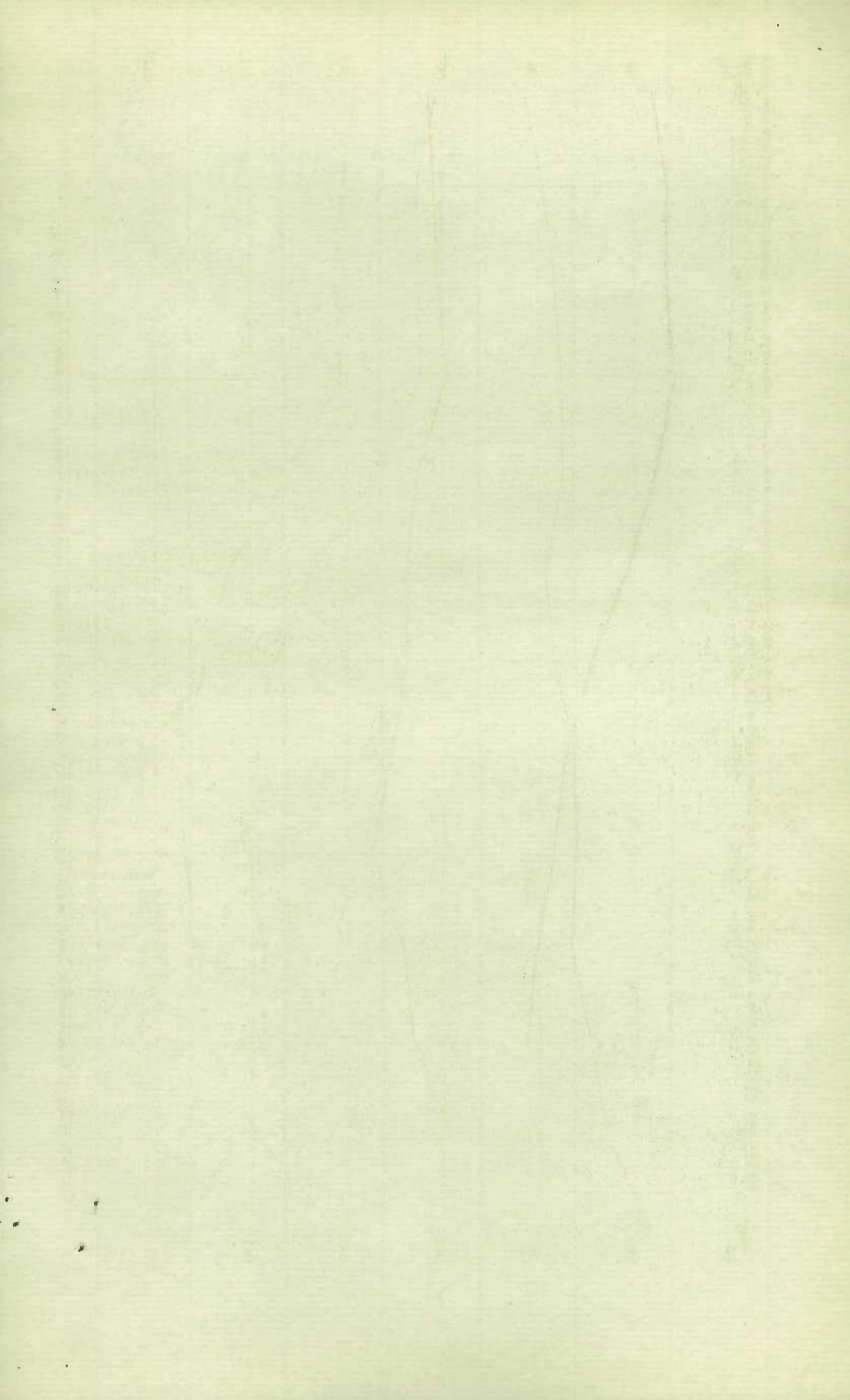




Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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.





The experience of the last twelve years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point. The increase of over three p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1933, is therefore especially interesting, particularly so because it is the largest ever recorded at this time of year. In the last seven months, the movement in Quebec has been uniformly upward, resulting in the re-employment of over 51,400 workers by the firms whose reports were tabulated, while the index has risen from the 1933 low of 73.1 on Apr. 1 to 92.2 on the date under review, an advance of 19.1 points or 26.1 p.c. In the corresponding seven months in 1932, a reduction of over 4,000 persons was reported by the co-operating firms.

Ontario.- Employment again advanced in Ontario, this being the seventh consecutive gain indicated since the early spring; during this period of expansion, some 49,700 extra employees have been taken on by the firms furnishing data, in satisfactory contrast to the decline of nearly 25,900 reported in the same seven months of 1932. A falling-off had been noted on Nov. 1 of last year as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was lower than on the date under review. The most marked improvement on Nov. 1, 1933, was in logging and highway construction, but manufacturing as a whole, mining, services and trade were also more active; within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and beverage, textile, rubber and pulp and paper divisions were brisker, while leather, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed losses. Communications, transportation and railway construction also recorded contractions. A combined working force of 345,355 persons was reported by the 3,717 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 338,599 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Following six months of steady expansion, there was a seasonal curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1933; the decline exceeded that noted in the autumn of 1932, but the index was then three points lower. Returns were compiled from 1,221 firms having 117,972 employees, as against 122,948 on Oct. 1, 1933. Coal-mining and logging afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction and transportation showed contractions. The changes within the manufacturing group were generally small.

British Columbia.- Decreased employment was recorded by the 828 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 69,069 compared with 70,388 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being decided seasonal losses in food factories. Highway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, logging and building and railway construction were rather more active. Employment was in greater volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when very much greater shrinkage had been noted.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.- Following seven months of uninterrupted improvement, the trend of employment in Montreal was downward on Nov. 1, when 1,309 persons were let out from the staffs of the 1,149 co-operating firms, who employed 127,206. Manufactures, construction and transportation showed reduced activity, while there were small gains in wholesale trade and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; on the other hand, musical instrument works reported an advance. Very much greater declines had been noted on Nov. 1, 1932, and the index was then slightly lower.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 158 employers of 12,060 persons, compared with 12,526 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while other industries on the whole recorded only minor changes; within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in leather footwear factories. Employment as reported by employers was in less volume than on the same date of last year, the losses then noted having been on a smaller scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,249 firms in Toronto, who had 109,836 persons in their employ, or 792 more than in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, lumber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants), and in construction, services and trade. A decline had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher by one point.

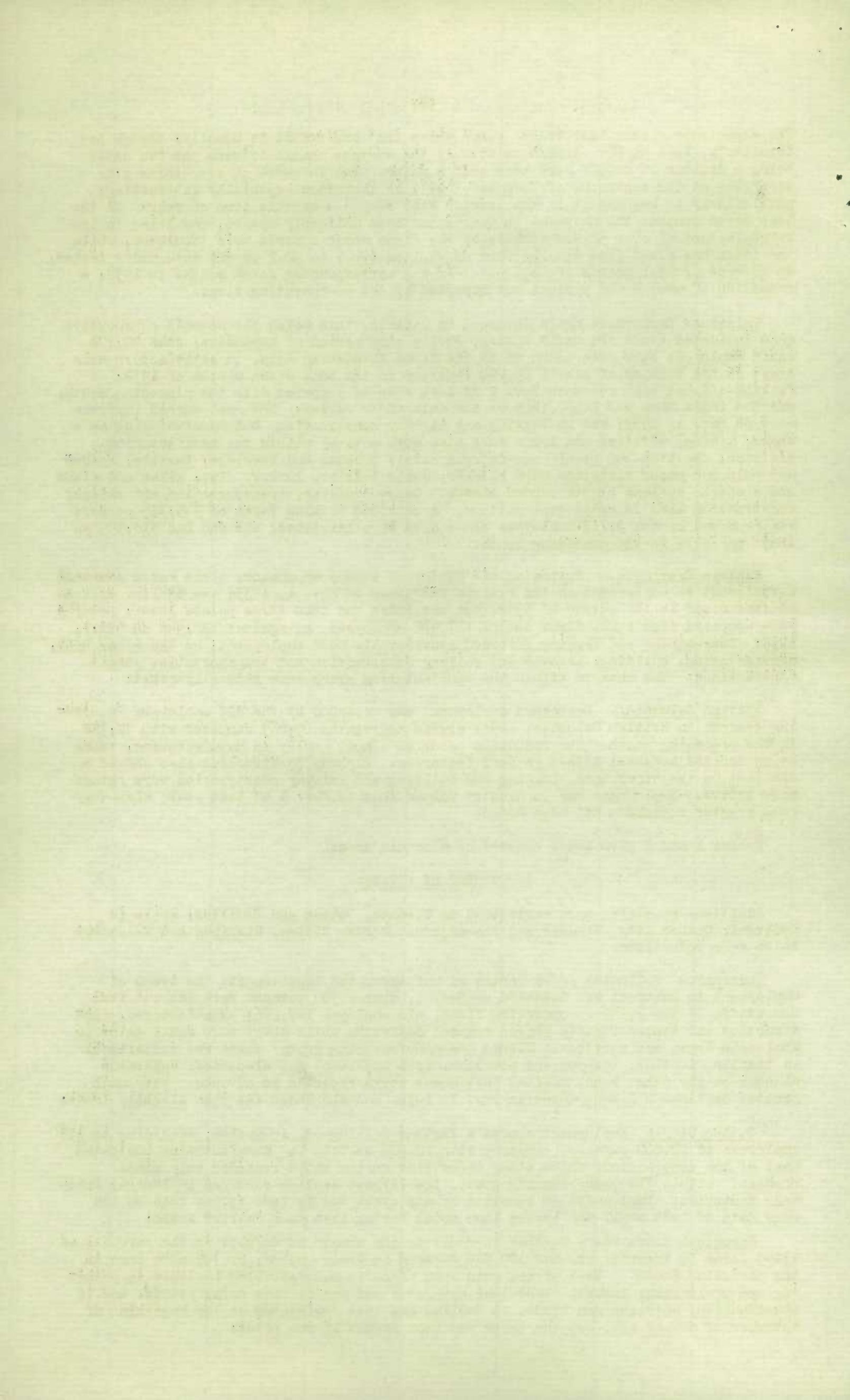
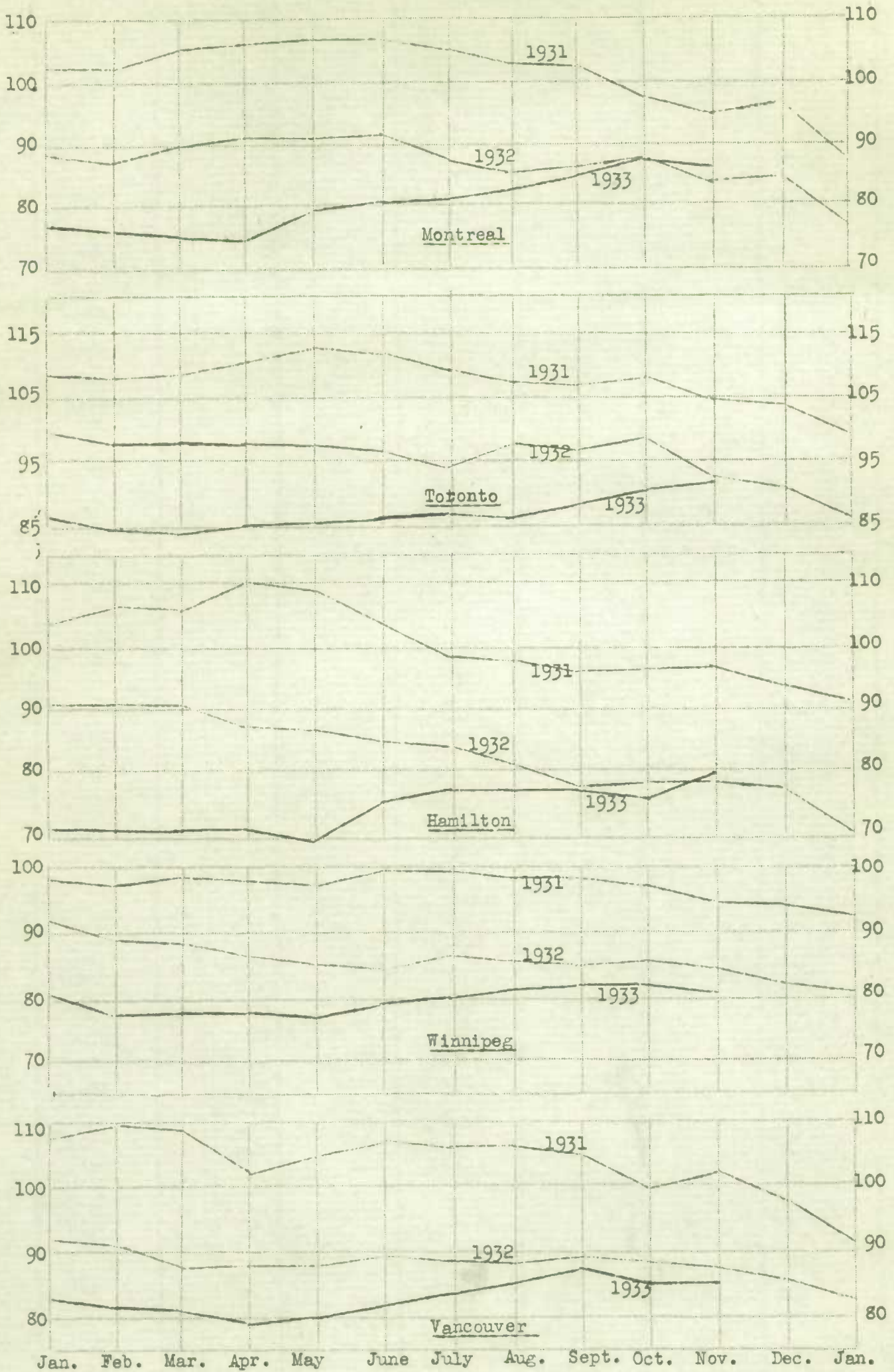




Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.







Ottawa.- In Ottawa, improvement was shown in construction, and manufacturing was also rather more active; the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 12,147 workers, as against 11,854 on Oct. 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 249 co-operating firms employed 25,125 persons, or 1,242 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and construction also afforded more employment. A small gain had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year; the index then was nearly two points lower.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a reduction; 140 employers reported 9,801 persons on their payrolls, compared with 9,912 at the beginning of October. The decrease took place largely in the automobile and related industries, in which, however, activity was generally greater than it had been on Nov. 1, 1932. An increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then decidedly below its level on Nov. 1, 1933.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 404 firms employing 34,337 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,585 in their last report. Trade reported slight seasonal advances, but manufacturing (particularly in iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1932, when employment was, however, in rather greater volume.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 354 employers had 26,535 persons on their staffs, or 216 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a decline, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. Employment was rather duller than at the beginning of November of last year, when similar curtailment 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 given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further seasonal shrinkage on a small scale was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in fur, leather, building material and electric current plants. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel factories, though not especially large, are particularly interesting, because since 1924, the trend on Nov. 1 has been uniformly unfavourable. The 5,070 co-operating manufacturers reported 430,081 operatives, as against 431,608 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of 1932, or indeed, of any other year since 1922; it was distinctly smaller than the average seasonal loss between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 in the last twelve years.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1933 shows uninterrupted improvement from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; although there has been slight curtailment in the last two months, this has been decidedly less than seasonal, and the index, standing at 86.5 on Nov. 1, was over 12 points higher than on Jan. 1. This increase of 16.2 p.c. compared very favourably with the declines ranging from just under two to nearly five points recorded in the same months in each of the last three years. The index on the date under review (86.5) was 4.8 points or practically six p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1932, when the reported decrease had involved the release of nearly eight times as many workers.

Logging.- Statements were received from 247 firms employing 30,245 men, or 12,445 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1932; in fact, with only one exception (in 1929) it was the greatest recorded at the beginning of November in any year since 1920. The index, standing at 110.3, was higher than in any month since Mar. 1, 1930. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas, but those in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were most noteworthy.

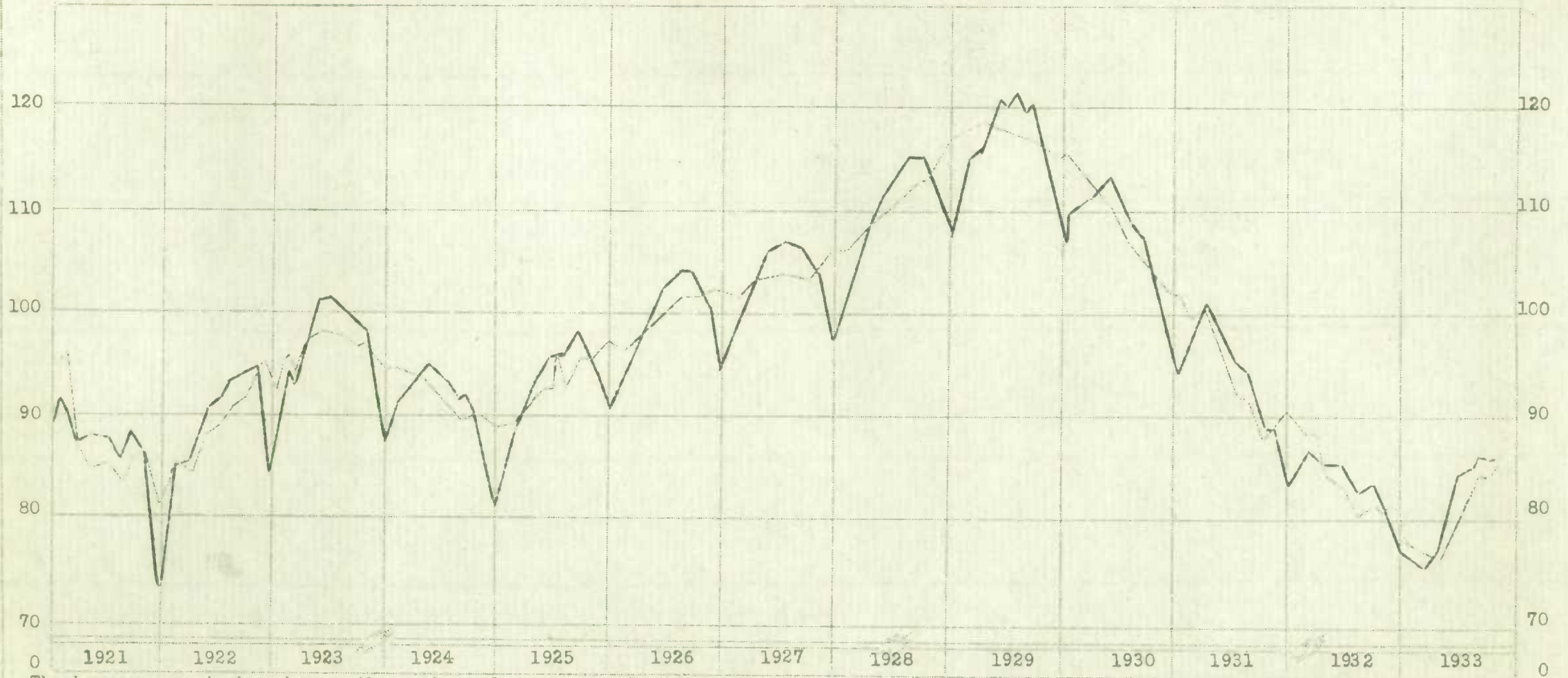
Mining.- There was a substantial gain in coal-mining, and other non-metallic and metallic ore mines were also more active. The forces of the 254 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 49,980 persons, compared with 48,153 on Oct. 1. An increase had also been indicated at the beginning of November, 1932, but the index was then lower. The movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available, but the advance this November was the greatest on record.



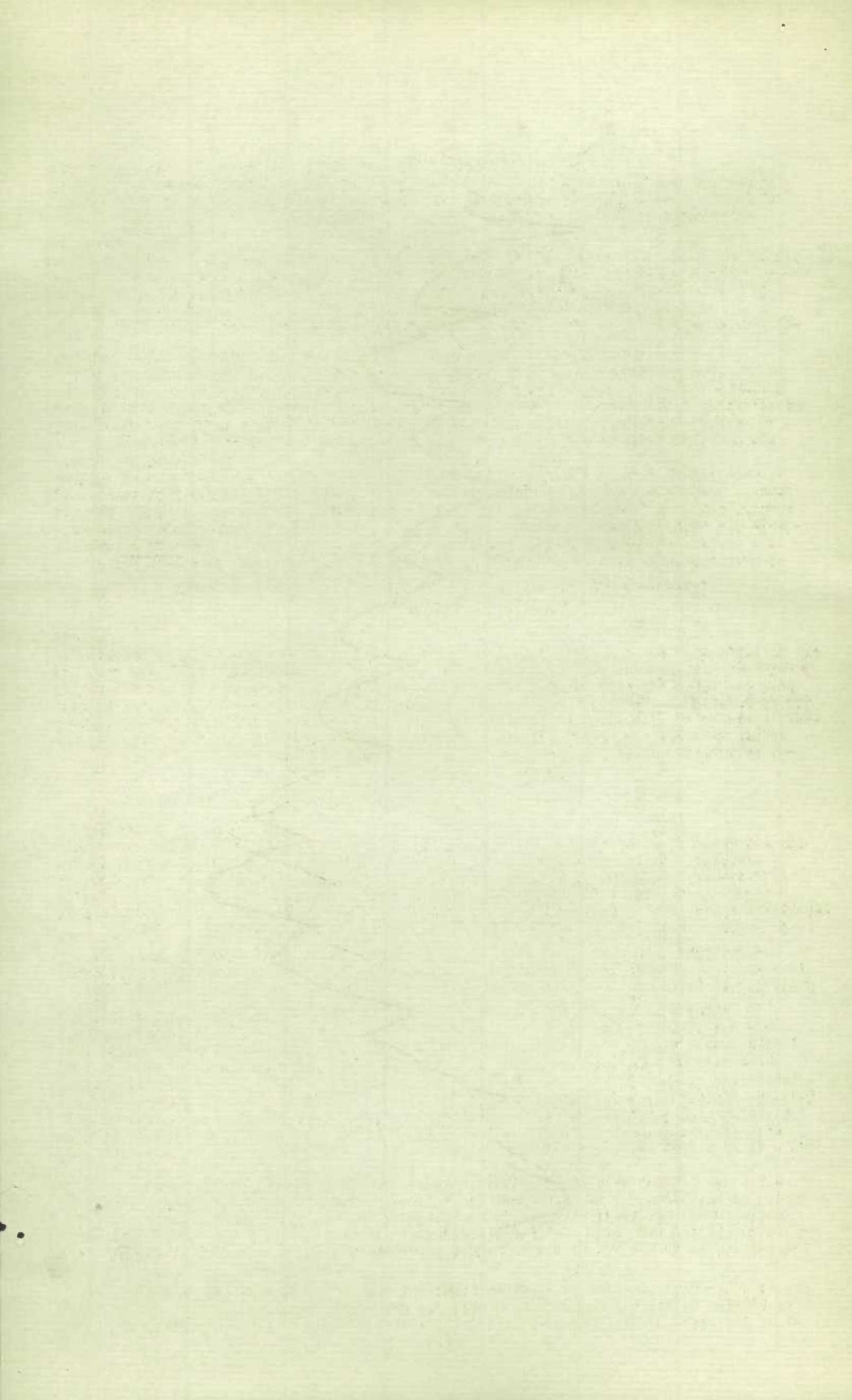




Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



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.





Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 21,349 workers in their employ, or 374 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1932.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 1,526 persons in the staffs of the 382 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 95,751 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported the largest losses, but both local and steam railway transportation were slacker. A greater decline had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then some three points higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction, the three divisions - building, highway and railway - showing losses, which were most pronounced in the last named. Statements were received from 1,049 employers who reported 110,521 workers, compared with 113,308 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year for which statistics have been compiled with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction; the losses this year, however, were the smallest yet recorded. The index at the beginning of November, 1933, was at a higher level than on the same date in 1932.

Services.- Very little general change was noted in services, according to 386 firms employing 22,235 persons, or practically the same number as at the beginning of October. The index was slightly higher than on Nov. 1, 1932, when losses had been indicated.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 443 workers being added to the forces of the 924 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 85,129. The advance occurred largely in the wholesale division, retail houses showing little change on the whole. The index of employment in this industry was fractionally higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when greater gains had been reported. Further pronounced improvement may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a further substantial improvement on Sept. 25, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, and was much better than in September, 1932, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.5 on Sept. 25, 1933, as compared with 19.2 on Aug. 21, 1933, and 22.8 on Sept. 26, 1932. The latest press reports state that 2,298,753 workers were unemployed on October 23, 1933, a decrease of 37,974 as compared with Sept. 25, and of 448,253 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported no general change in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, chemical, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, textile and clothing and millinery factories, but metal and machinery, fur and leather, food and tobacco plants released employees. The preliminary general index (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 69.6 in October, the same as in September, but 17 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,141 factories show that they employed 208,083 persons in October as compared with 204,248 in September, an increase of 1.9 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, bread and bakery and printing and publishing reported the most marked improvement, while leather, paper and wood pulp, and woollen and worsted factories released employees.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed a decrease of 0.3 p.c. during October as compared with September; this was the first decline indicated since March, 1933. The index, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 70.4 in October, 1933, or 20.1 p.c. higher than in October, 1932. There was a decline in manufacturing, but the non-manufacturing industries reported heightened activity.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin showed a further increase in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 79.7 in September, compared with 77.5 in August, 1933, and 61.1 in September, 1932.







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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
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	107.8	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	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.3	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1933.  
 100.0                      7.5                      29.5                      40.9                      13.9                      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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.6		101.9				101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4		99.2	110.5	94.4		90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8		86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
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	110.3	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	112.5	135.5	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	104.5	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	93.4	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1935.

15.0	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.





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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	103.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	123.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.3	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	103.1	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

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

100.0      50.9      3.6      5.9      2.5      11.3      13.1      2.6      10.1

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





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1933	Oct. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	50.9	86.5	86.7	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products -edible	2.3	104.8	109.2	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products	.2	91.7	99.5	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products	2.3	96.1	100.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes	1.6	101.0	107.5	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2	-
Lumber and products	3.8	61.5	63.9	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	49.7	54.4	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture	.8	76.3	74.7	75.8	93.0	111.7	123.1	120.6
Other lumber products	1.1	86.3	87.6	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments	.1	44.3	29.8	43.0	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products - edible	3.9	116.2	119.6	111.7	109.4	113.7	122.7	116.2
Pulp and paper products	6.3	89.0	88.0	83.0	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	77.4	76.8	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products	.9	101.7	100.8	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.0	98.6	102.3	106.7	114.5	113.6	112.2
Rubber products	1.3	87.0	86.2	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products	10.6	105.4	104.5	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	116.2	114.3	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	81.6	81.2	78.0	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	130.0	125.8	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	425.5	413.3	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	122.5	118.2	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	92.9	93.5	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products	1.1	83.4	86.9	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	117.4	117.0	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco	1.1	113.4	111.5	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.1	124.5	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.7	112.2	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.4	111.4	103.1	112.3	113.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	62.1	64.0	61.1	96.3	122.9	133.8	118.4
Electric current	1.6	109.1	112.2	111.6	129.3	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus	1.2	95.1	95.7	108.0	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products	9.8	63.0	62.5	57.6	63.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	72.4	66.7	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	67.4	65.8	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2	125.2
Agricultural implements	.3	30.2	25.3	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles	4.5	63.0	64.2	55.3	61.6	98.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts	1.0	60.0	65.9	47.5	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	44.8	47.5	64.3	71.2	101.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances	.5	89.9	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.9	54.7	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	64.8	65.0	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	69.9	68.1	67.9	86.3	93.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	83.8	91.6	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.3	128.2	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	103.7	104.1	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
LOGGING	3.6	110.3	64.7	37.9	63.7	90.9	173.3	139.3
MINING	5.9	109.7	105.8	101.2	107.9	121.9	128.0	121.2
Coal	3.0	94.2	38.7	93.9	98.9	110.5	112.0	110.6
Metallic ores	2.2	159.4	158.8	134.9	137.1	148.5	152.7	135.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	84.9	81.1	70.7	92.2	120.8	149.7	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	81.1	82.5	89.6	102.4	119.9	125.8	114.1
Telegraphs	.5	85.4	86.6	89.5	104.3	130.7	132.5	124.5
Telephones	2.0	80.0	81.5	89.6	102.0	117.2	124.0	111.4
TRANSPORTATION	11.3	81.4	82.7	84.5	95.4	106.0	113.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	2.9	111.9	113.9	119.1	120.6	126.0	131.7	121.5
Steam railways	6.7	71.3	72.0	74.5	89.6	99.9	108.4	112.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	90.5	94.2	87.8	92.0	110.2	117.4	106.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	94.6	97.0	77.9	165.4	143.8	153.6	137.4
Building	2.2	45.0	45.2	42.4	106.4	145.3	173.7	136.0
Highway	8.0	184.9	135.5	134.9	334.0	242.3	214.8	166.2
Railway	2.9	62.1	68.2	63.6	77.7	109.2	106.0	127.4
SERVICES	2.6	107.9	108.1	106.5	117.5	126.9	131.6	120.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	104.5	104.1	98.7	113.3	126.2	132.4	114.9
Professional	.2	115.1	115.6	126.5	123.9	121.4	119.8	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	111.5	112.5	113.2	121.3	129.8	134.1	129.5
TRADE	10.1	115.6	115.0	115.4	122.8	129.2	130.7	121.3
Retail	7.4	121.1	121.0	121.2	129.1	133.5	134.6	124.8
Wholesale	2.7	102.7	101.2	102.5	103.6	119.3	121.8	113.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.3	90.4	84.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	118.9

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1933	Oct. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		35.9	88.4	86.6	78.5	80.6	95.0	111.4	102.7
	Lumber products	4.2	65.3	59.8	36.9	45.8	60.5	95.3	108.3
	Pulp and paper	6.4	156.8	150.1	133.2	132.1	153.7	120.9	116.6
	Textile products	4.8	82.0	81.4	75.5	74.2	75.0	89.6	94.9
	Iron and steel	10.6	82.6	82.2	76.0	75.1	98.2	129.4	115.9
	Other manufactures	9.9	86.6	86.4	85.9	90.5	101.1	108.1	106.1
	Logging	4.8	154.9	84.1	62.2	180.5	18.2	179.4	67.7
	Mining	22.8	97.2	95.6	92.4	105.3	110.7	111.9	110.4
	Communications	2.8	83.1	84.4	90.5	116.6	150.1	127.9	112.4
	Transportation	12.0	65.6	63.5	58.9	75.0	83.9	92.0	87.5
	Construction	13.3	93.2	121.3	129.6	279.0	194.8	223.7	147.7
	Services	1.6	133.5	144.4	142.3	165.9	159.1	150.2	93.4
	Trade	6.8	104.9	105.3	106.3	115.3	123.5	122.6	112.6
	<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	90.2	90.9	86.8	116.6	110.1	124.6	109.5
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	56.7	83.1	88.8	84.0	91.3	106.8	117.0	110.9
	Lumber products	2.9	67.0	73.6	65.2	73.4	91.9	112.7	99.2
	Pulp and paper	7.4	80.6	79.8	81.5	87.3	97.9	111.0	109.4
	Textile products	16.7	103.0	106.7	99.2	95.5	103.7	105.1	106.7
	Iron and steel	8.1	61.6	61.9	51.8	68.0	100.7	117.6	107.5
	Other manufactures	21.6	97.2	99.1	97.0	106.4	119.4	127.7	118.7
	Logging	5.7	175.9	92.7	62.2	93.4	149.0	206.9	164.0
	Mining	2.0	118.9	117.2	98.2	110.3	133.5	158.8	141.7
	Communications	2.0	75.7	76.3	85.1	96.8	112.8	119.1	113.6
	Transportation	11.0	85.4	85.9	89.9	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5
	Construction	12.4	81.5	73.6	59.6	100.3	120.9	133.7	117.6
	Services	2.3	98.8	100.2	99.9	105.4	111.7	107.3	108.4
	Trade	7.9	130.0	128.6	126.2	132.6	138.7	135.9	127.5
	<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	92.2	89.1	83.5	96.2	111.9	122.8	114.8
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	60.0	86.1	85.7	81.0	89.3	103.6	118.6	116.8
	Lumber products	3.7	59.5	62.1	53.3	73.7	92.7	109.2	117.7
	Pulp and paper	7.0	89.9	88.6	89.4	94.7	107.1	116.7	111.9
	Textile products	12.0	105.0	104.4	100.9	94.7	101.8	110.9	109.1
	Iron and steel	12.2	60.2	59.0	54.0	67.8	93.1	117.9	119.1
	Other manufactures	25.1	104.6	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3	125.8	119.2
	Logging	2.3	95.3	54.5	17.9	43.4	90.0	203.9	149.0
	Mining	4.0	141.7	140.0	120.6	130.2	140.8	151.6	134.6
	Communications	2.4	77.3	79.0	87.5	97.4	111.1	128.8	112.7
	Transportation	8.0	76.8	79.0	80.9	93.5	106.1	113.2	116.6
	Construction	10.5	100.7	93.1	78.5	137.1	157.4	163.4	151.3
	Services	2.8	128.7	125.6	124.3	136.1	151.5	157.0	129.7
	Trade	10.0	120.6	119.8	120.1	129.4	129.9	132.9	119.8
	<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	91.4	89.6	84.2	98.1	111.6	126.5	121.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	-Manufacturing	27.3	86.4	86.9	88.2	88.4	109.8	118.2	121.3
	Lumber products	1.7	72.1	73.1	61.5	62.2	99.0	117.1	123.8
	Pulp and paper	2.6	83.9	84.1	83.8	95.0	108.1	112.0	106.8
	Textile products	2.0	111.2	107.7	110.4	106.4	108.4	110.2	137.0
	Iron and steel	9.4	69.0	59.7	74.6	70.7	99.8	105.9	115.1
	Other manufactures	11.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	112.0	125.5	137.9	130.9
	Logging	.4	31.0	11.2	11.0	7.1	23.9	66.0	114.5
	Mining	9.2	124.8	110.8	123.2	114.0	143.0	131.7	133.9
	Communications	2.9	90.2	91.6	97.3	109.9	133.1	128.8	121.1
	Transportation	19.8	86.7	87.2	91.1	104.4	115.1	126.2	126.2
	Construction	20.6	104.6	130.2	78.3	253.9	167.6	157.2	153.6
	Services	2.9	88.6	91.9	90.5	102.8	114.4	130.8	129.3
	Trade	16.9	102.3	102.6	105.3	109.9	123.7	127.9	123.1
	<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	94.6	98.7	91.6	128.2	125.8	129.5	128.6
<u>British Columbia</u>	-Manufacturing	38.2	79.5	84.1	70.7	79.5	103.8	112.1	111.6
	Lumber products	10.7	56.9	57.2	43.3	51.3	70.2	97.0	100.4
	Pulp and paper	5.7	91.1	93.9	85.8	101.5	113.0	112.1	101.9
	Textile products	1.1	92.5	99.6	88.0	106.4	112.2	118.3	111.7
	Iron and steel	3.1	59.8	59.2	63.3	73.8	123.7	117.4	106.2
	Other manufactures	17.6	106.3	117.8	97.8	103.8	132.8	124.4	131.6
	Logging	6.0	57.6	56.3	33.7	31.1	56.1	108.9	125.8
	Mining	8.4	72.8	71.4	71.9	77.7	92.5	111.3	104.0
	Communications	3.8	95.1	97.1	97.0	115.6	130.7	125.6	109.4
	Transportation	14.2	88.3	89.0	90.1	98.7	110.8	111.6	103.2
	Construction	15.9	101.0	100.5	96.4	204.6	131.6	119.4	110.2
	Services	3.6	91.3	90.1	85.9	102.4	107.8	116.1	110.0
	Trade	9.9	106.3	105.6	105.5	116.0	124.9	122.9	121.3
	<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.0	85.6	77.8	98.9	105.4	113.9	112.1

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.

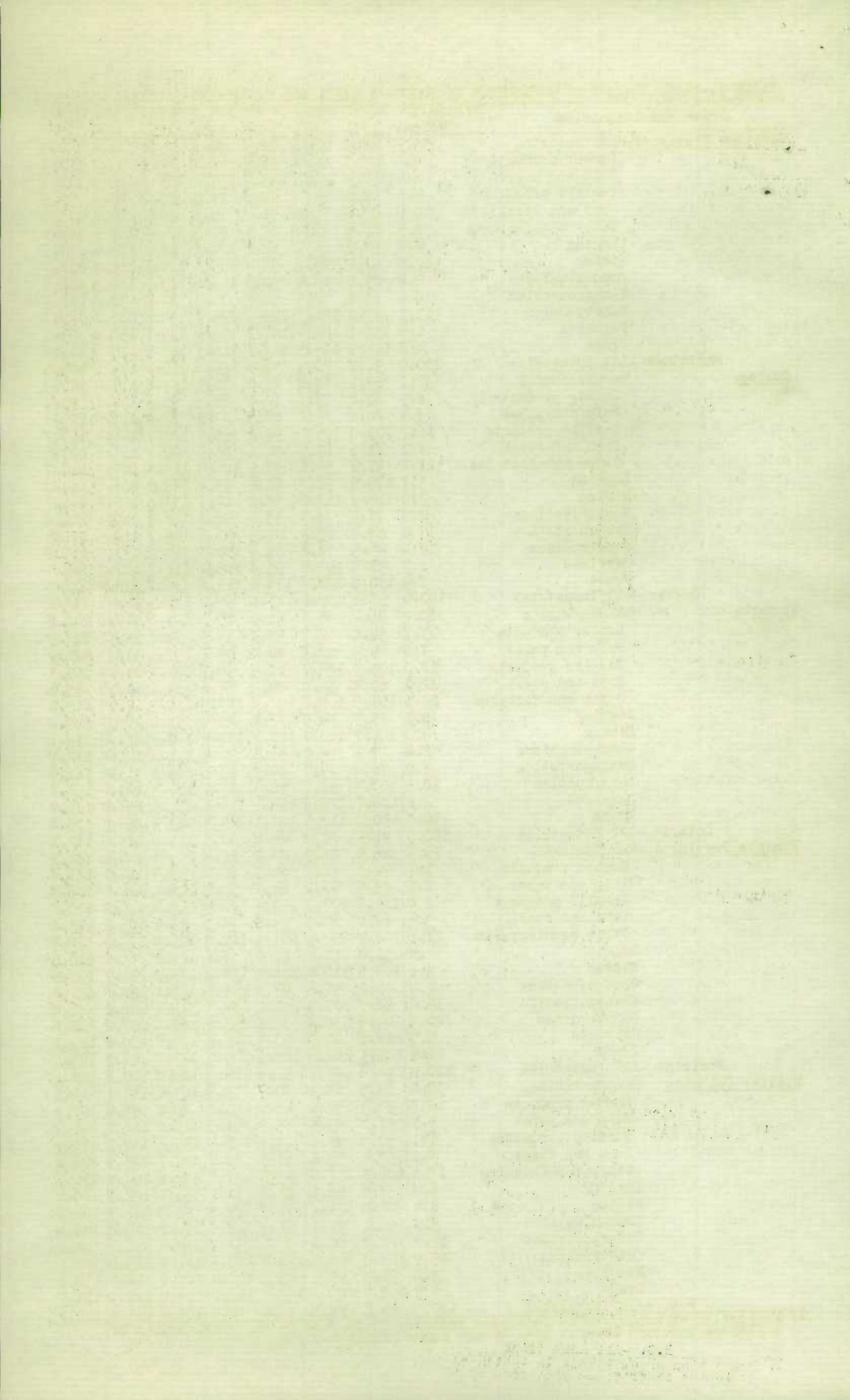




TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1933	Oct.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	61.4	83.4	84.3	79.9	88.8	108.7	116.4	109.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.8	109.9	113.0	112.1	122.9	118.9	110.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	98.2	97.7	102.3	104.0	114.1	116.1	109.4
Textiles	13.8	89.3	90.5	86.5	86.0	94.1	94.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	115.3	120.5	112.0	107.3	125.4	122.1	106.9
Iron and steel	11.8	59.8	60.5	45.8	54.9	98.4	122.3	107.3
Other manufactures	20.1	84.2	84.5	85.9	101.3	116.9	123.2	114.1
Communications	3.1	67.9	69.4	77.5	86.4	97.4	117.0	110.6
Transportation	10.6	93.3	93.8	99.9	109.7	116.6	121.6	130.5
Construction	8.9	71.9	75.4	68.3	96.9	119.0	163.3	140.6
Trade	12.4	122.4	121.6	121.5	128.7	138.8	135.5	127.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.4	87.3	84.8	95.4	112.6	121.8	115.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.4	93.2	97.9	96.9	114.4	120.6	124.9	123.4
Leather products	21.0	101.7	113.7	101.7	116.3	103.6	112.1	106.1
Other manufactures	40.4	89.3	90.6	94.6	113.4	128.9	131.0	133.0
Transportation	11.9	104.7	104.4	112.6	129.4	127.3	120.3	107.9
Construction	8.6	91.9	96.1	83.0	164.4	256.2	220.6	114.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.7	98.3	98.5	120.0	135.3	133.6	126.6
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.9	88.1	87.2	87.3	98.0	108.4	117.3	115.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	104.0	103.1	105.0	114.8	121.4	127.3	119.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	105.4	102.6	107.3	110.1	117.8	125.8	120.4
Textiles	12.9	90.5	92.1	90.7	92.1	106.1	112.7	108.8
Iron and steel	7.9	58.7	59.7	57.3	71.0	94.5	112.0	118.8
Other manufactures	26.1	92.3	91.0	90.3	104.3	109.4	116.5	114.1
Communications	3.5	70.3	72.2	80.7	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4
Transportation	6.6	91.4	92.2	97.9	124.3	136.4	137.2	138.3
Construction	2.7	52.0	49.0	69.4	109.2	163.8	205.2	188.2
Trade	21.1	116.3	115.6	115.6	127.2	124.4	126.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.5	90.9	92.5	105.6	115.5	125.0	119.3
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.7	83.9	82.9	85.3	99.5	114.6	111.9	120.5
Lumber products	4.2	43.4	42.4	46.3	67.8	114.9	80.9	138.6
Pulp and paper	16.7	84.2	81.2	84.1	91.8	104.8	110.9	109.1
Other manufactures	25.8	98.5	99.0	100.7	119.8	123.1	125.8	123.0
Construction	13.9	120.9	108.0	88.4	201.9	203.2	249.7	170.5
Trade	15.2	108.8	105.0	110.2	119.5	122.9	120.9	113.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.5	93.2	94.1	118.6	124.6	125.0	118.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.5	77.2	73.3	73.9	85.8	96.3	126.0	114.4
Textiles	22.2	87.7	87.1	81.3	83.4	89.8	100.6	95.1
Electrical apparatus	9.3	76.2	76.5	93.0	112.6	112.1	144.6	131.3
Iron and steel	23.9	59.7	48.9	50.4	63.6	82.3	137.4	121.0
Other manufactures	25.1	93.9	95.2	94.8	109.0	116.2	124.7	113.4
Construction	3.3	52.1	39.7	65.2	217.5	170.1	269.6	186.4
Trade	7.0	100.6	101.0	102.9	112.6	124.7	131.6	106.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	79.5	75.4	77.8	96.3	102.0	130.4	115.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.0	77.8	79.2	58.7	61.8	110.7	126.4	154.5
Iron and steel	56.3	66.4	69.8	47.0	48.5	108.3	122.8	156.7
Other manufactures	25.7	125.1	117.3	106.4	114.5	120.8	140.8	146.0
Construction	.9	12.1	14.0	18.5	45.2	148.7	196.0	161.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.7	77.6	62.5	67.7	116.5	134.9	155.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.4	85.7	86.6	87.0	95.9	113.4	123.2	123.5
Animal products - edible	5.9	114.8	112.0	111.0	104.5	110.6	127.3	124.1
Plant products - edible	3.9	99.9	105.7	108.0	107.8	107.7	113.3	114.2
Printing and publishing	5.8	92.9	93.2	98.8	93.7	113.6	120.0	113.5
Textiles	5.9	116.7	113.5	113.4	109.9	114.1	114.8	134.6
Other manufactures	27.9	74.9	76.5	76.9	87.4	115.2	129.0	126.5
Transportation	10.2	71.0	71.5	73.8	87.5	97.1	108.6	115.6
Construction	1.9	24.1	30.6	30.2	54.9	92.7	69.1	69.6
Trade	30.0	90.0	89.4	94.2	97.9	107.8	118.2	121.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.5	82.3	84.3	93.5	108.6	115.8	115.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.0	82.2	83.5	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9	101.1
Lumber products	7.1	49.1	47.0	46.3	56.5	65.5	83.8	78.6
Other manufactures	29.9	97.7	100.6	98.4	107.5	125.6	119.1	112.8
Communications	8.3	93.6	95.6	96.7	107.7	128.5	123.1	105.4
Transportation	20.1	94.1	93.6	98.9	103.1	105.6	112.0	106.2
Construction	6.4	44.3	45.5	62.0	110.3	94.3	91.3	89.3
Services	6.5	90.9	89.7	83.9	99.4	104.5	113.7	110.1
Trade	21.7	105.8	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4	123.9	120.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.1	85.9	87.9	101.9	110.4	111.6	106.6

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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