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

THE  
DECEMBER  
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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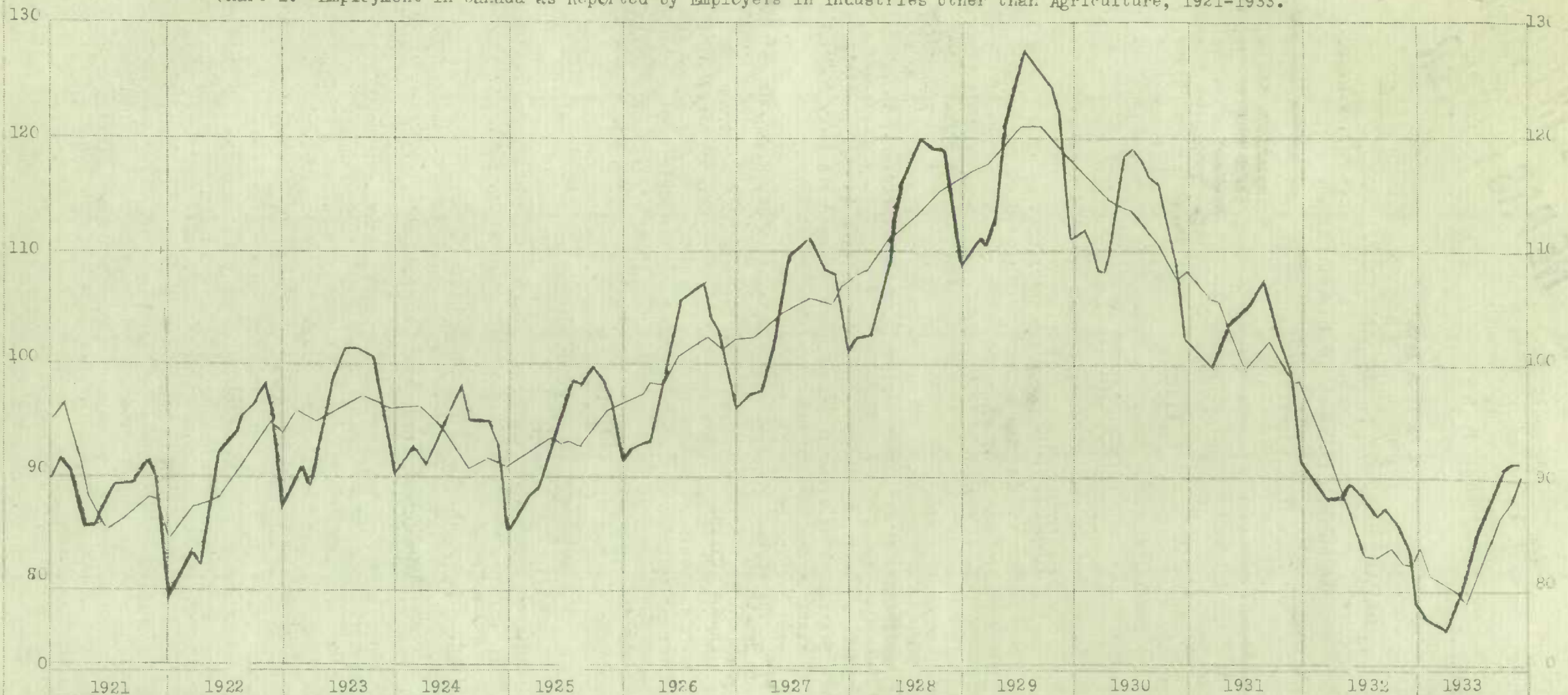
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 Dec. 27, 1933.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of December showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since Apr. 1. This latest increase, (like that on Nov. 1), was particularly interesting because it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter. During the present month, statistics were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,428 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 845,793 on Nov. 1 to 850,486 at the beginning of December. Reflecting this gain, the index (1926 average = 100) rose from 91.3 on the former date to 91.8 on Dec. 1. This is the highest figure in two years. The losses experienced on Dec. 1, 1932, had reduced the index by between one and two points, to 83.2; this was over 10 p.c. lower than on the date under review.

The increases at the beginning of December completed for the present year the period of expansion that has been indicated by leading employers since the early spring. During the last eight months of generally advancing activity, the co-operating firms have added approximately 147,000 persons to their staffs. As has previously been pointed out in these monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been re-instated would considerably exceed the increase mentioned above. In conformity with the improvement in recent months, the general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.8 on Dec. 1, a gain of 15.8 points, or nearly 21 p.c. During the same eight months in 1932 and 1931, there were declines of 4.3 and 0.6 points, respectively, while in 1930 and 1929, there were increases of 0.7 and 8.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

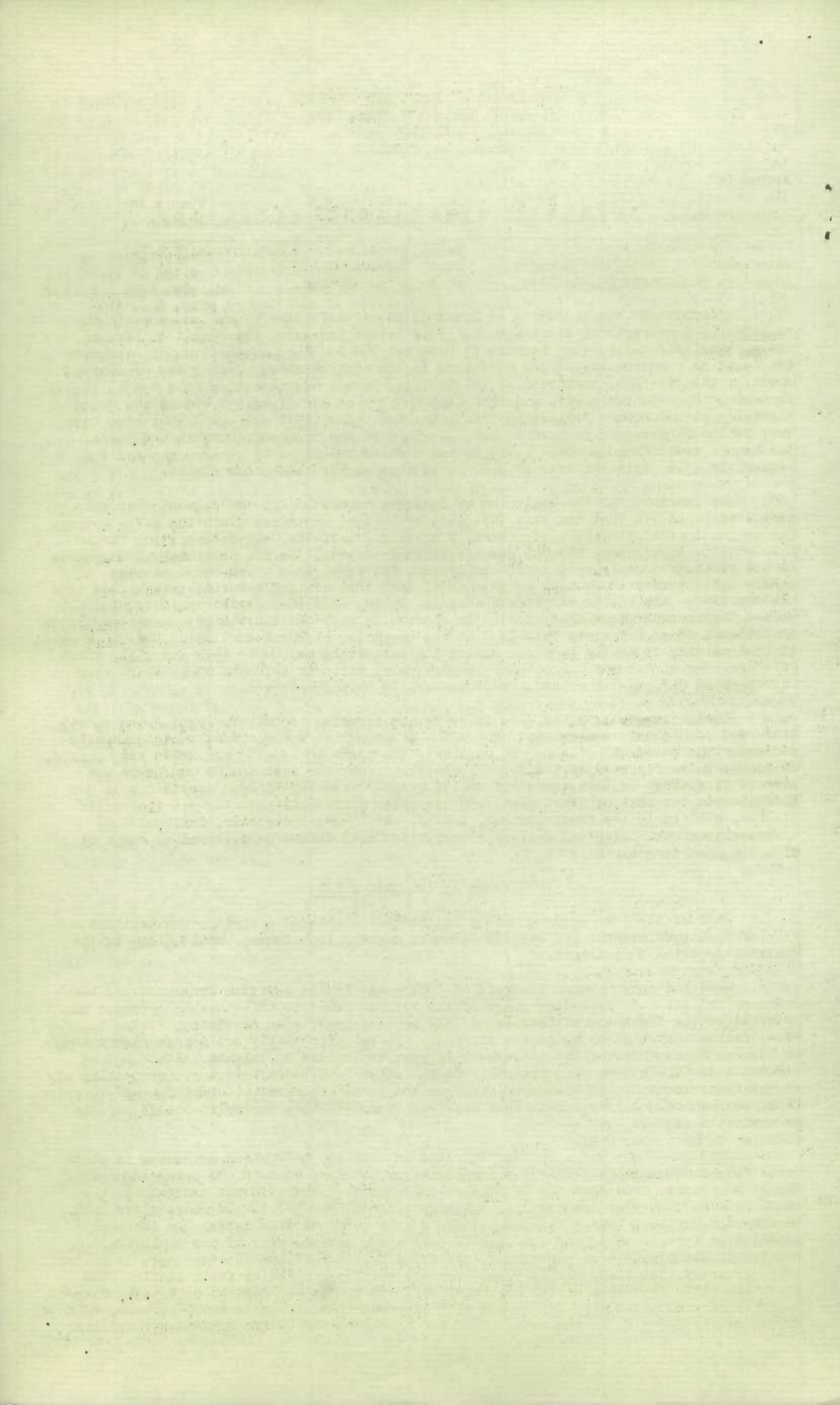
The improvement on the date under review occurred largely in logging and retail trade and on highway construction, where the personnel of unemployment relief camps increased with the advent of the cold weather. The gains in logging and trade are seasonal; those reported in the former, providing work for over 15,700 men, were the largest ever shown in this record of twelve years. Activity in bush operations is greater than for several years past. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in the food, leather, textile and lumber industries, while mining, transportation, building and railway construction also showed curtailment as compared with the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas registered heightened activity, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showing improvement, while firms in the Prairies reported curtailment.

Maritime Provinces.— The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has been downward on Dec. 1 in preceding years of the record, but this unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, when the index, rising to 93.4, reached its highest point for the year. It was also nearly ten points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Most of the increase this year took place in logging, although construction and trade were also brisker. On the other hand, manufacturing, (especially of animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), coal-mining and shipping reported reduced activity. Data were received from 597 firms employing 65,473 persons, as against 63,186 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.— There was a further increase in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 2,044 employers of 250,403 persons, or 554 more than in the preceding month. Though not large, this gain was of particular interest because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of December in the years since 1920, in only one of which (viz., 1922) was there a gain noted on this date. The increase reported on Dec. 1, 1933, was the eighth consecutive advance made by the employers furnishing monthly data on employment, the trend having been upward since Apr. 1; during this period of expansion, nearly 52,000 workers have been added to their staffs. The index has risen from 73.1 at the beginning of April to 92.3 on Dec. 1, or by over 26 p.c., a gain that contrasted very favourably with the reduction of nearly 6,000 persons, and approximately 2.5 p.c. in the index, that had been reported by the employers furnishing





statistics for the same period in 1932. The usual seasonal losses had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume. Construction work decreased on the date under review and there was also curtailment in manufacturing, steam railway operation and services; within the manufacturing group, the largest declines occurred in textile, leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric current and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, shipping was more active in an effort to clear up about the harbours before the winter close-down; local transportation also showed improvement, trade was seasonally brisker, while logging reported very pronounced increases.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed its eighth successive increase, which was also the ninth monthly gain indicated during 1933; this was a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928, when a total of nine increases had also been reported. During the consecutive months of heightened activity in the present year, more than 56,900 workers were reemployed by the co-operating employers, in comparison with the reduction of over 26,100 workers noted in the corresponding period in 1932. The index, rising from 91.4 on Nov. 1, 1933, to 93.3 at the date under review, showed an increase of 19.2 p.c. as compared with the 1933 low of 78.3 on Apr. 1; it was also decidedly higher than the Dec. 1, 1932, index of 84.1. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1933, (3,741 in number) had 352,360 employees, compared with 345,640 at the beginning of November. Services, retail trade, logging and highway construction recorded considerable improvement since the preceding month. Communications, mining, transportation and manufacturing, however, showed curtailment, largely seasonal in character. Within the group of factory employment, the leather, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and food industries reported reductions, those of a seasonal nature in canneries being most pronounced; on the other hand, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current and iron and steel works were more active.

Prairie Provinces.- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,234 reporting employers had let out 6,627 workers, reducing their staffs to 111,714 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, communications and logging increased their personnel. On the other hand, mining, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, while manufacturing showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than on the same date in 1932, although the losses then indicated had been on a rather smaller scale.

British Columbia.- Improvement was noted on Dec. 1, 1933, the first time in this record of twelve years that activity has increased at the beginning of December. The gain occurred largely in mining, retail trade, logging and highway construction; in the last named, it mainly represented unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. A reduction had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, when the index was between 11 and 12 points lower. The 811 firms reporting for the date under review had 70,036 employees, as compared with 68,777 in their last statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

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

Montreal.- There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,153 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 2,945 persons to 124,393 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed lowered employment, mainly in textile and leather factories, and highway construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping, due to activity preceding the close of navigation. A general gain had been noted on the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

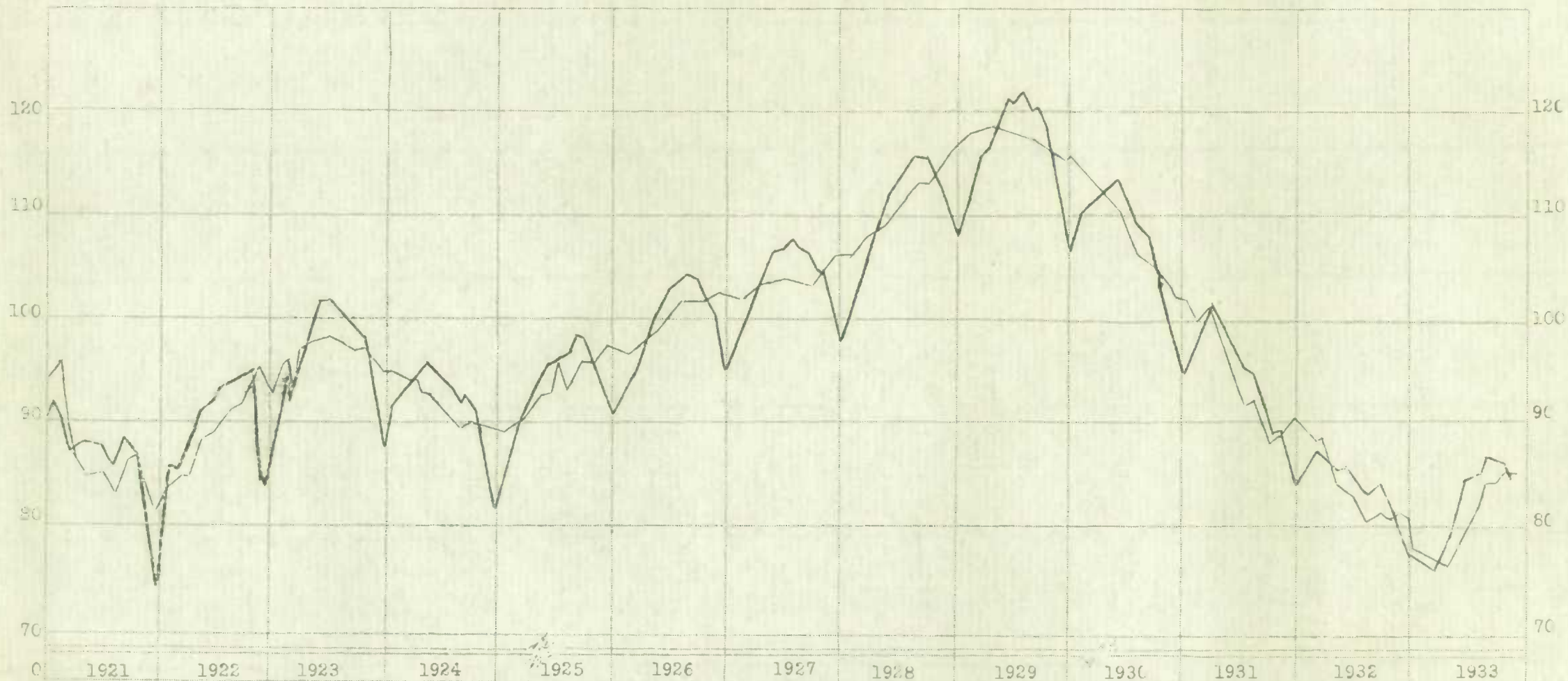
Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 183 workers being laid off by the 150 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,755 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while transportation, particularly in the shipping branch, afforded considerably more employment; in anticipation of the winter shutdown. A much larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1932, but the index then was higher.

Toronto.- Continued increases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,242 firms who employed 110,414 persons, as compared with 109,904 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services and construction also reported greater activity, while manufacturing and transportation were slacker. Within the former, textile,

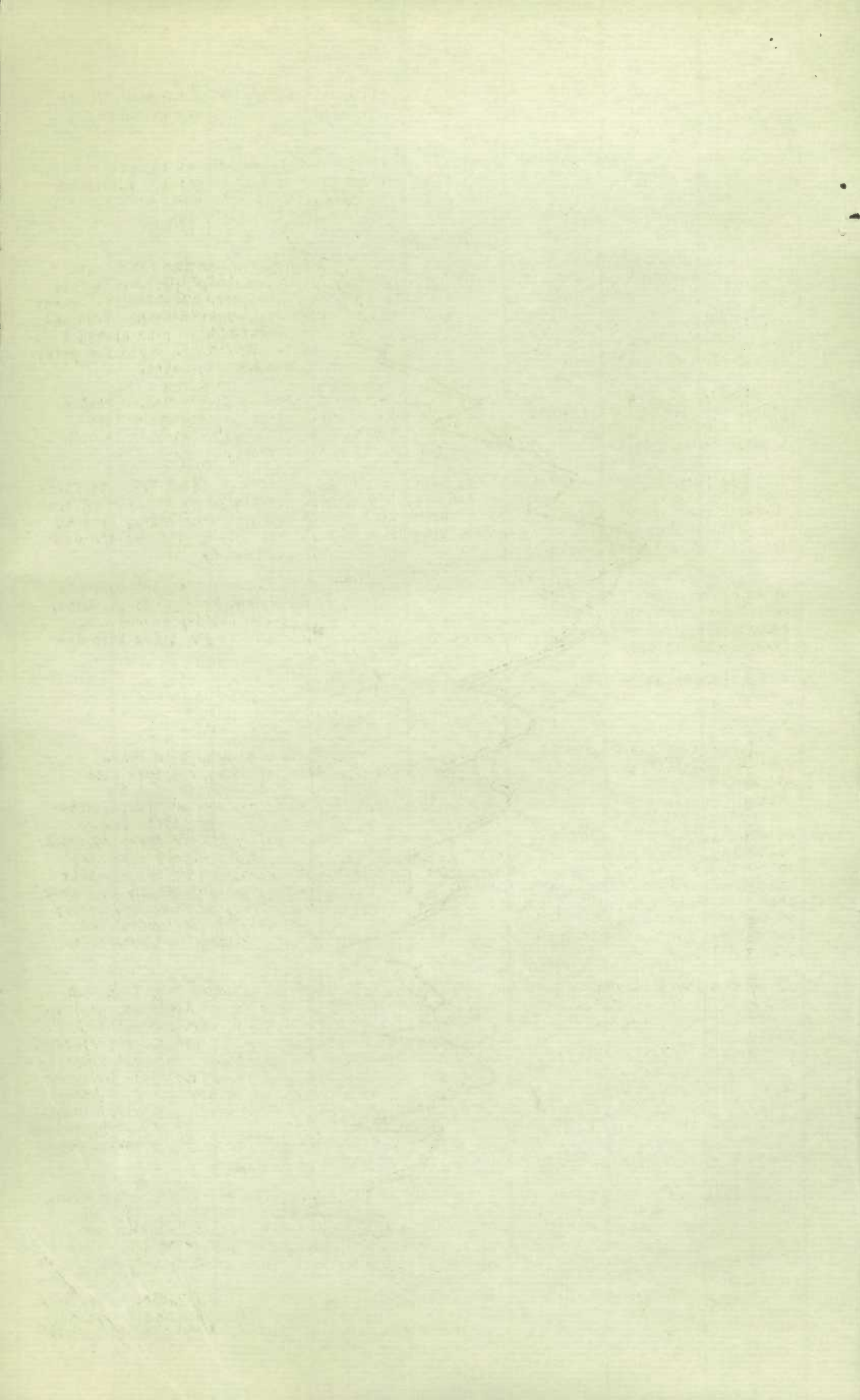




Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



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.





iron and steel and leather factories made reductions in their working forces. Losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally lower.

Ottawa.- Very little general change was shown in Ottawa, improvement in construction and trade being offset by decreases in manufactures and transportation; 159 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,138 workers, as against 12,153 in their last report. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of December, 1932, when a general loss had been indicated.

Hamilton.- An increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 25,235 persons was employed by the 254 firms furnishing data, who had 25,049 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the food group, while there were moderate gains in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed a betterment, but other industries reported only small changes. The index was a few points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a reduction had been noted.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 146 employers with 10,207 workers, compared with 10,030 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1932, but employment was then at a lower level.

Winnipeg.- Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 401 firms employing 35,137 persons, as compared with 34,486 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing, while trade and telephones showed heightened activity, that in the former being seasonal in character. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when a large decline in employment had been noted.

Vancouver.- There was a slight contraction in Vancouver, according to 350 employers of 26,432 workers, or 98 fewer than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was slacker, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,087 of which employed 420,468 operatives, compared with 430,442 on Nov. 1. This decline of rather more than two points approximated the average loss recorded in the twelve preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed very little change from that for Nov. 1. Tobacco, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus works reported heightened activity, but there were reductions (in some cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller general decline had been indicated on Dec. 1, 1932, but the index was then over four points, or five p.c. lower; on the same date in 1931, an improvement (which was very unusual for the season) had occurred, while decidedly larger losses had been noted at the beginning of December in 1929 and 1930.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on Dec. 1 was ten points or 13.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1933, while on the contrary, employment has been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of each year since 1930. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 3.6, 4.1, and 5.9 points, respectively, in this comparison. During 1933, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of the year until Sept. 1; in the last quarter, however, there were seasonal contractions, but these were on a smaller scale than usual. The Dec. 1, 1933, payrolls exceeded those reported for Jan. 1 by over 50,000 workers; since these are employed in approximately 5,000 establishments, it follows that the average factory staff reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has increased by rather more than ten persons during the present year.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 270 companies with 45,989 persons in their employ, or 15,728 more than in the preceding month. This increase was the greatest ever reported in any previous month for which statistics are available; the index was decidedly higher than in any other month since the early part of 1930. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in bush operations, those in Quebec being largest.

Mining.- The extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment at the beginning of December than in the preceding month, while metallic ore mining showed practically no general change. Returns were compiled from 259 mine operators whose

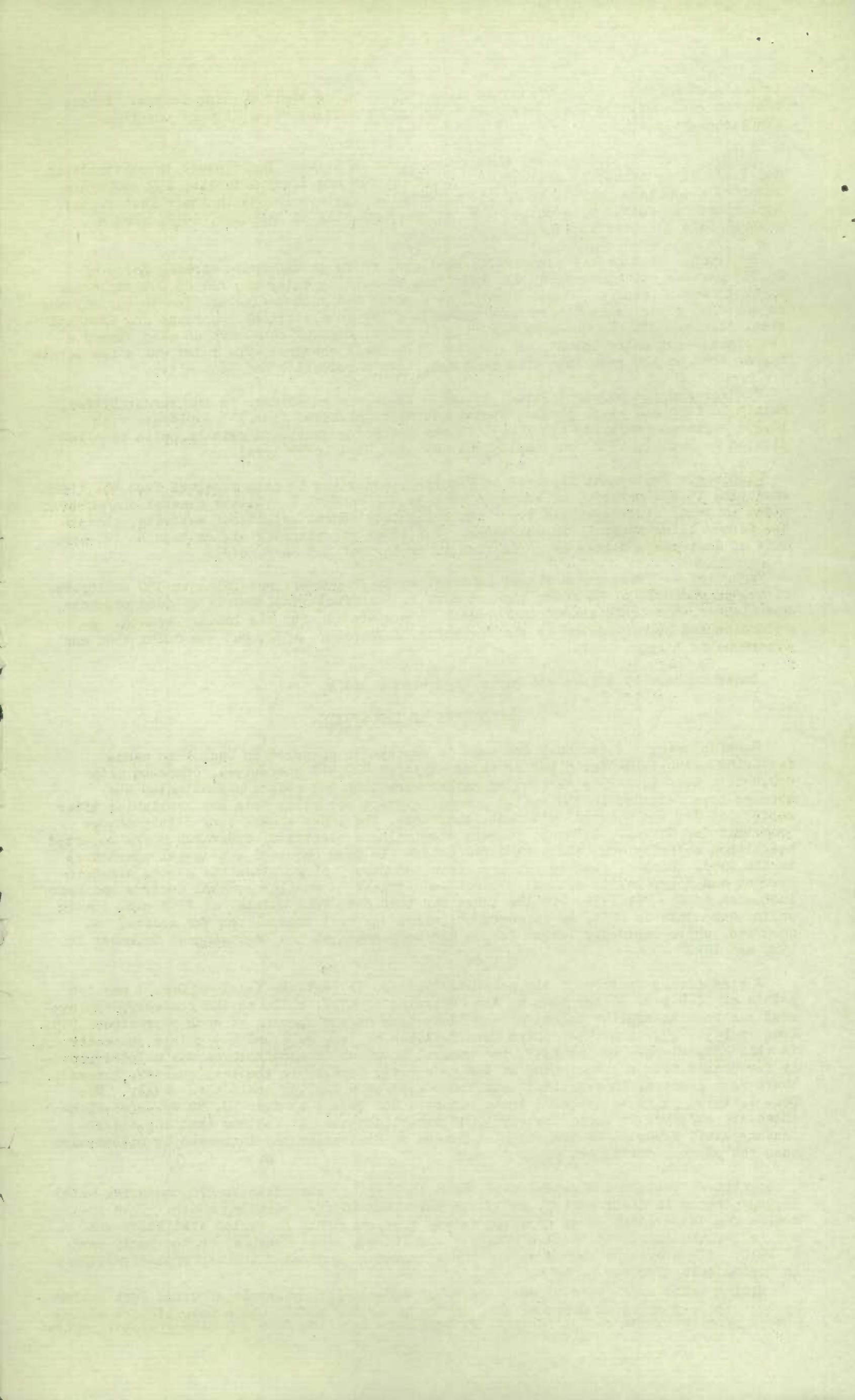
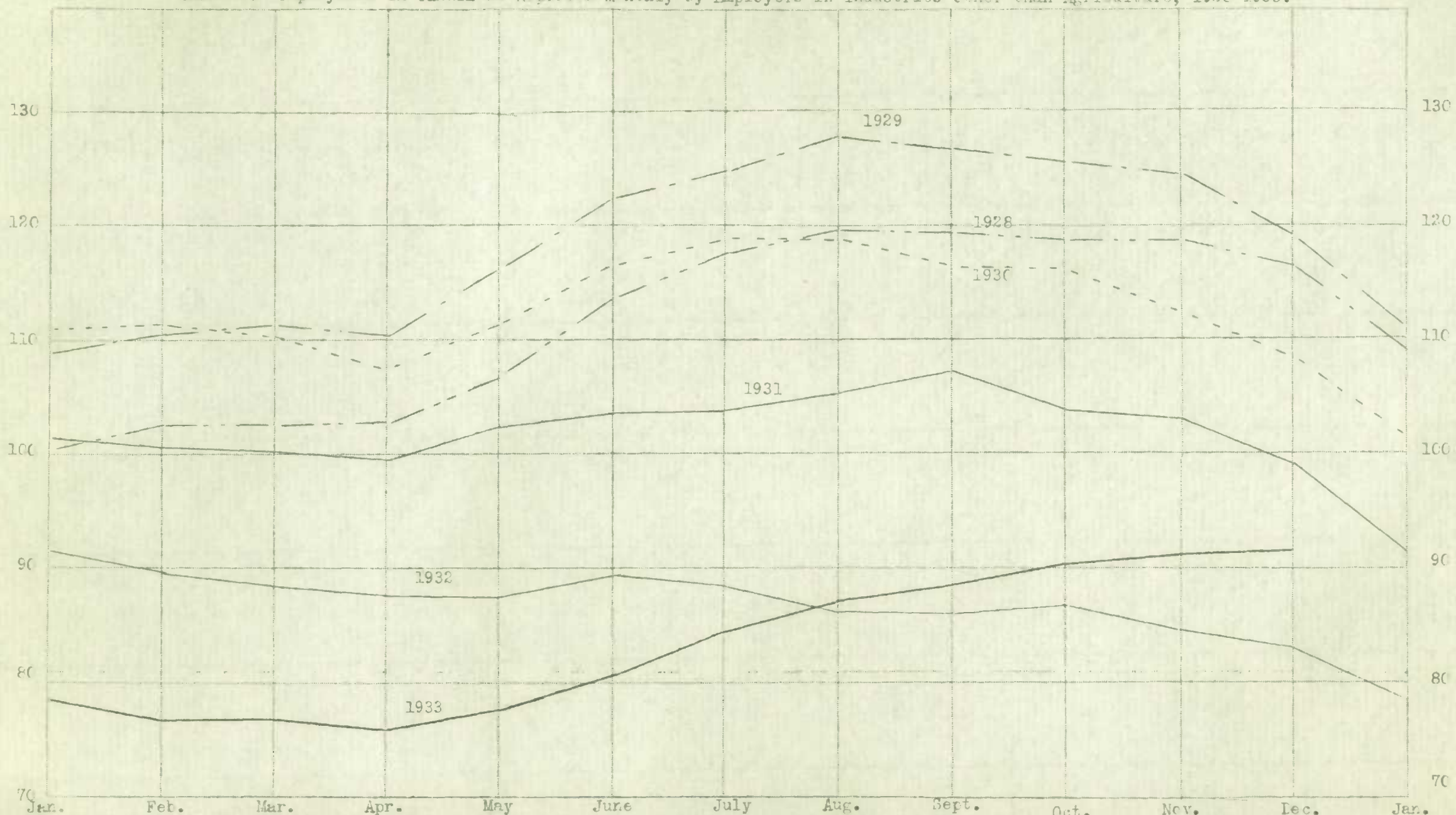




Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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.





forces were reduced from 50,112 workers on Nov. 1, to 48,223 on the date under review. A smaller falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then between five and six points lower.

Communications.- A minor decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs, while telephones showed a slight improvement. On the whole, 22 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 21,305 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1932, when little change had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 376 employers of 93,776 persons, compared with 95,618 in the preceding month. All three branches - steam railway, local and water transportation reported contractions in employment. General curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1932; employment then, however, was in rather greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in railway construction, and building was also seasonally slack, but there were considerable gains in the highway division, largely representing unemployment relief works; the result was practically no change in the group as a whole. The forces of the 1,029 contractors furnishing data aggregated 110,207 employees. This total was decidedly larger than that reported on Dec. 1, 1932, when the contraction recorded had been much more extensive. The number of persons employed in projects for the relief of unemployment this year is greater than in 1932.

Services.- Moderate improvement was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 400 establishments with 22,536 persons on their payrolls, or 268 more than at the beginning of November. Losses had been shown on Dec. 1, 1932, and the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December, the gains being larger than those noted on Dec. 1 of either 1931 or 1932. The index was higher than on the same date a year ago, but lower than at the beginning of December in the preceding year. The 926 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 87,982 persons in their employ, or 2,669 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a further improvement in employment on Oct. 23 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933, compared with 18.4 (revised figure) on Sept. 25, 1933, and 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1932. The latest press reports state that 2,280,017 workers were unemployed on Nov. 20, 1933, as compared with 2,298,753 on Oct. 23, 1932, and 2,799,806 on Nov. 21, 1932. Figures were also issued showing that those in employment numbered 31,000 more than in the preceding month, and 597,000 more than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Recent press despatches state that the United States Department of Labor had issued figures showing a decrease in employment in manufactures during November, the first recorded since March; the decline, which amounted to 3.5 p.c., was seasonal in character. There was, however, an increase of 29.6 p.c. in the numbers at work as compared with March, 1933, while the increase in employment over November, 1932, amounted to 20.2 p.c. It is estimated that some 2,500,000 more persons were at work in November than in March, 1933.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment showed rather more than the usual seasonal decline from October to November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 69.6 in October to 67.4 in November, 1933; there was, however, an increase of 14.6 p.c. in this index as compared with November, 1932.

Massachusetts.- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,142 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 9,711 persons, or 4.7 p.c., in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 198,339 workers.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 2.6 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,755 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labor.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 80.0 in October, as compared with 79.7 in September, 1933, and 60.5 in October, 1932.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.

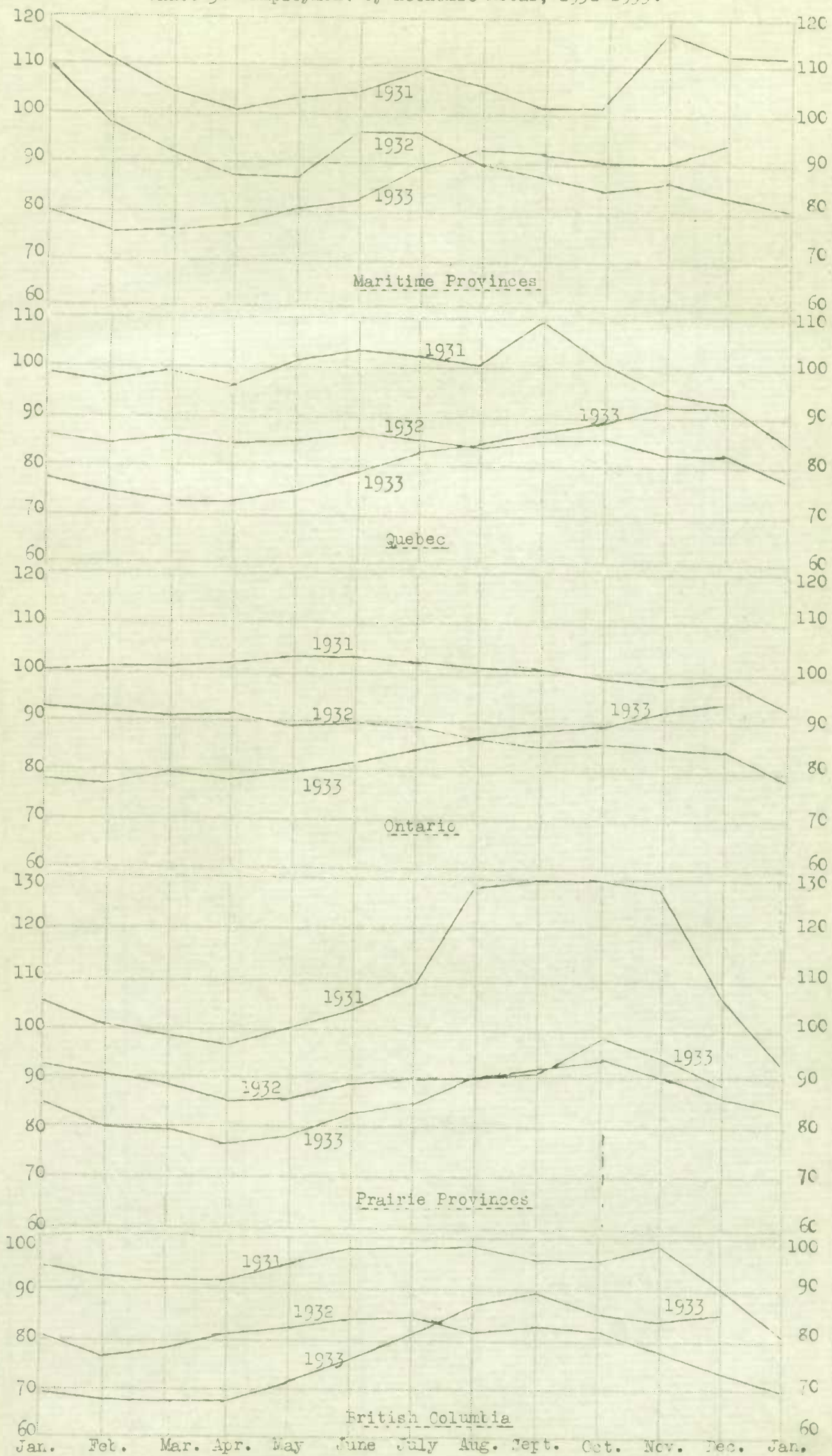






TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
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	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.2	93.3	89.3	85.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1933.

100.0	7.7	29.4	41.5	13.2	8.2
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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
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
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
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1933.  
 14.6      1.4      13.0      1.4      3.0      1.2      4.1      3.1

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





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

All		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921		88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922		96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923		96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924		91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925		96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926		102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927		108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928		116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929		119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
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	125.1	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	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	75.3	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		83.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1		90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1		91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1		91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1

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

100.0    49.4    5.4    5.7    2.5    11.0    13.0    2.7    10.3

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	Relative Weight	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	49.4	84.4	86.5	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9
Animal products - edible	2.2	101.0	104.8	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2
Fur and products	.2	88.7	91.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8
Leather and products	2.1	86.8	96.1	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	87.7	101.0	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3	-
Lumber and products	3.6	59.0	61.5	50.6	62.3	74.9	93.6	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	46.0	49.7	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.9
Furniture	.8	79.1	76.3	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4
Other lumber products	1.0	76.5	86.8	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6
Musical instruments	.1	44.4	44.3	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4
Plant products - edible	3.5	103.1	116.2	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	83.1	89.0	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	74.1	77.4	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1
Paper products	1.0	103.7	101.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	101.4	100.0	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7
Rubber products	1.3	89.2	87.0	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0
Textile products	10.3	103.5	105.4	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	116.6	116.2	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.3	81.6	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	130.7	130.0	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	427.3	425.5	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	120.2	122.5	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	88.8	92.9	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9
Other textile products	1.0	81.9	83.4	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	118.7	117.4	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6
Tobacco	1.1	119.9	113.4	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.9	124.1	115.6	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	128.0	122.7	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	114.8	113.4	106.9	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	57.7	62.1	53.9	88.8	111.4	129.1	120.1
Electric current	1.5	104.9	109.1	110.6	126.6	131.9	129.7	123.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	96.3	95.1	101.5	132.4	149.7	161.7	128.9
Iron and steel products	9.7	63.0	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	110.9	116.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	74.3	72.4	63.7	73.3	97.8	118.0	125.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	68.3	67.4	67.7	89.6	109.8	131.3	124.2
Agricultural implements	.3	30.6	30.2	24.2	27.3	33.4	96.7	111.6
Land vehicles	4.5	63.3	63.0	62.1	76.5	94.3	98.4	108.8
Automobiles and parts	1.0	61.3	60.0	50.9	62.8	90.8	94.0	122.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.2	44.8	54.5	64.5	109.1	124.8	108.7
Heating appliances	.4	84.7	89.9	72.0	86.9	114.8	133.5	122.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.3	51.9	46.2	85.2	131.3	174.3	154.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	64.7	64.8	62.8	74.1	96.5	116.0	121.3
Other iron and steel products	1.5	68.8	69.9	65.3	83.2	92.4	111.4	117.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	93.8	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	132.7	126.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	125.9	127.8	118.2	120.8	133.9	148.4	131.5
Miscellaneous	.5	103.6	103.7	98.4	98.2	107.6	110.7	109.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.4	166.5	110.3	56.2	73.1	106.5	212.3	178.1
<b>MINING</b>	5.7	105.5	109.7	99.9	107.5	117.8	127.2	121.0
Coal	2.8	88.2	94.2	93.4	99.3	109.4	112.7	113.4
Metallic ores	2.2	159.7	159.4	134.0	134.9	138.8	154.8	130.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	80.1	84.9	65.3	92.1	114.1	136.9	134.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.5	81.0	81.1	89.3	100.5	115.3	127.5	114.7
Telegraphs	.5	84.5	85.4	84.6	100.8	116.0	129.7	122.8
Telephones	2.0	80.1	80.0	90.5	100.4	115.2	127.0	112.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.0	79.8	81.4	83.9	93.5	102.5	108.4	112.2
Street railways and cartage	2.8	111.0	111.9	116.6	117.0	122.0	127.5	118.2
Steam railways	6.5	69.9	71.3	72.9	86.7	97.4	102.2	111.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	87.3	90.5	94.2	96.9	102.9	114.4	111.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	13.0	94.6	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3	119.0	113.2
Building	2.0	42.5	45.0	37.4	86.8	123.3	150.8	125.0
Highway	8.4	194.6	184.9	115.4	244.2	197.9	125.7	112.8
Railway	2.6	55.4	62.1	56.3	68.7	91.5	84.3	102.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	108.8	107.9	103.7	116.1	123.9	125.3	117.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	106.2	104.5	94.8	112.0	123.6	123.8	112.9
Professional	.2	121.3	115.1	125.3	123.6	122.1	117.1	116.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	109.9	111.5	111.8	119.5	124.9	130.7	124.2
<b>TRADE</b>	10.3	119.1	115.6	117.8	125.6	134.8	135.4	127.4
Retail	2.7	126.5	121.1	124.8	133.7	143.4	143.2	133.7
Wholesale	7.6	102.1	102.7	101.3	107.5	115.8	117.7	113.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	91.8	91.3	83.2	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7

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

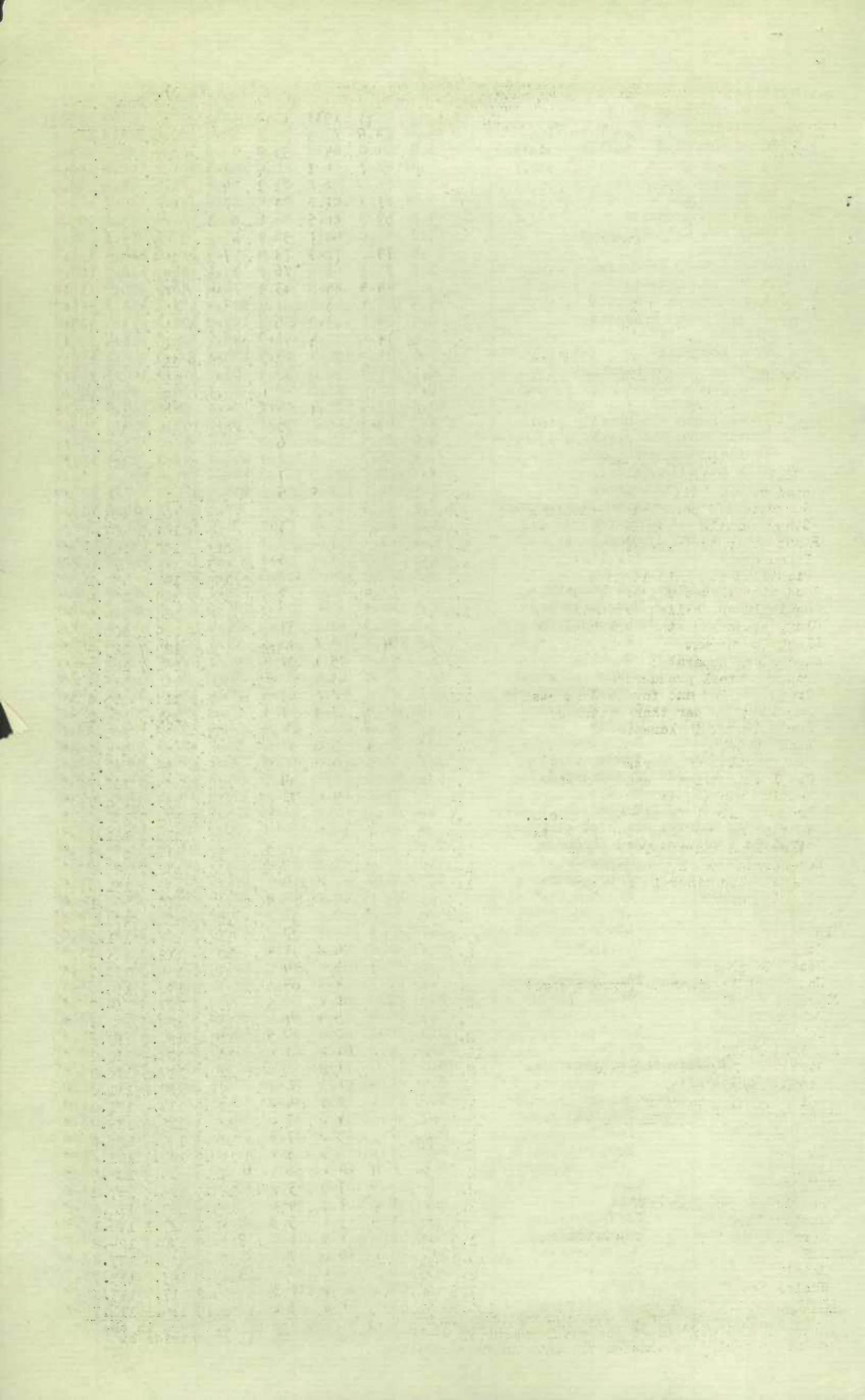




TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1933	Nov.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing			32.8	83.6	88.4	76.4	81.8	92.5	101.3	105.9
	Lumber products	3.4	56.0	65.3	35.2	47.6	57.8	65.7	80.1	
	Pulp and paper	5.8	145.0	156.8	130.4	129.8	138.0	116.4	117.6	
	Textile products	4.6	81.7	82.0	73.2	75.9	75.4	89.5	98.8	
	Iron and steel	9.7	78.8	82.6	73.3	80.4	96.4	119.5	118.4	
	Other manufactures	9.3	83.2	86.6	84.1	88.1	100.0	101.2	105.9	
	Logging	11.5	358.3	154.9	80.3	207.7	144.9	226.1	113.5	
	Mining	20.0	88.3	97.2	94.4	103.4	110.6	111.2	111.6	
	Communications	2.7	81.7	83.1	86.6	115.1	146.7	130.9	112.3	
	Transportation	10.5	59.8	65.6	63.7	73.0	83.9	91.0	86.4	
	Construction	13.8	100.2	93.2	97.7	244.1	163.7	143.9	128.4	
	Services	1.4	134.3	133.5	139.3	163.4	158.3	131.2	134.0	
	Trade	7.3	116.4	104.9	111.0	118.0	130.0	133.2	122.1	
	Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	93.4	90.2	83.8	112.7	109.5	113.3	108.1	
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	54.9	85.6	88.1	83.5	92.2	103.0	113.8	109.9	
	Lumber products	2.7	63.5	67.0	59.0	71.7	82.2	99.0	90.3	
	Pulp and paper	7.3	79.5	80.6	80.0	84.2	94.9	109.8	107.1	
	Textile products	16.1	104.4	108.0	95.8	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9	
	Iron and steel	8.0	61.4	61.6	59.4	78.7	97.2	112.4	109.3	
	Other manufactures	20.8	93.6	97.2	95.5	105.0	116.5	125.2	117.3	
	Logging	8.6	266.0	175.9	106.8	106.0	149.2	250.1	212.9	
	Mining	2.0	119.4	118.9	92.1	109.1	128.5	158.5	141.4	
	Communications	2.1	76.9	75.7	84.0	96.1	110.2	118.1	116.2	
	Transportation	11.2	87.0	85.4	91.4	98.9	102.5	109.4	112.0	
	Construction	10.8	71.2	81.5	46.0	80.3	97.2	105.1	90.0	
	Services	2.3	97.3	98.8	94.5	105.0	110.1	101.0	105.5	
	Trade	8.1	133.7	130.0	132.1	136.6	145.1	138.0	130.4	
	Quebec -All Industries	100.0	92.4	92.2	82.9	94.7	106.7	118.4	112.6	
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	57.9	84.6	86.1	80.3	89.5	100.0	114.1	115.4	
	Lumber products	3.5	56.5	59.5	55.5	69.4	80.8	95.4	98.7	
	Pulp and paper	6.8	89.9	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2	116.2	113.2	
	Textile products	11.7	104.8	105.0	98.6	93.8	99.8	108.3	110.0	
	Iron and steel	12.1	60.7	60.2	56.4	70.6	91.1	111.8	119.2	
	Other manufactures	23.8	100.7	104.6	85.8	106.3	112.0	123.2	119.6	
	Logging	3.3	130.6	95.3	28.7	52.6	106.6	267.9	196.2	
	Mining	3.9	138.9	141.7	119.8	129.4	131.9	150.1	130.8	
	Communications	2.3	75.8	77.3	86.1	96.2	107.3	131.0	113.2	
	Transportation	7.5	74.1	76.8	78.2	90.7	102.9	108.8	113.7	
	Construction	12.3	122.3	100.7	81.3	145.6	137.1	140.0	132.0	
	Services	2.8	132.0	128.7	122.9	134.4	146.0	152.5	125.5	
	Trade	10.0	124.3	120.6	122.8	134.3	139.9	137.4	126.2	
	Ontario -All Industries	100.0	93.3	91.4	84.1	99.3	108.2	123.1	119.7	
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	-Manufacturing	28.9	86.3	86.4	83.9	95.9	107.0	113.7	121.2	
	Lumber products	1.9	74.4	72.1	64.0	64.3	85.6	113.7	126.7	
	Pulp and paper	2.8	85.9	83.9	88.7	101.5	109.1	113.1	107.5	
	Textile products	2.1	105.9	111.2	103.9	109.6	101.2	98.8	137.6	
	Iron and steel	9.9	69.3	69.0	71.0	87.1	99.4	99.9	114.9	
	Other manufactures	12.2	107.0	108.3	99.9	110.5	121.9	134.7	130.0	
	Logging	.6	49.2	31.0	23.7	4.8	35.0	170.7	207.7	
	Mining	9.3	119.0	124.8	118.9	116.5	137.1	131.5	136.2	
	Communications	3.2	94.0	90.2	104.6	104.7	124.8	134.7	121.9	
	Transportation	20.3	84.4	86.7	88.9	99.5	108.1	114.8	124.6	
	Construction	15.9	76.7	104.6	61.3	129.2	143.3	108.4	121.3	
	Services	3.2	90.6	88.6	88.4	100.2	109.4	121.4	123.4	
	Trade	18.6	105.1	102.3	105.5	110.3	123.8	134.3	128.9	
	Prairies -All Industries	100.0	89.3	94.6	86.7	106.0	118.6	119.0	125.3	
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	36.0	75.9	79.5	64.4	77.2	93.2	106.7	104.9	
	Lumber products	10.6	57.4	56.9	37.2	46.9	62.3	90.8	92.9	
	Pulp and paper	5.6	90.7	91.1	77.1	101.6	114.5	113.9	102.4	
	Textile products	1.1	89.5	92.5	89.1	103.2	106.8	114.3	112.0	
	Iron and steel	3.1	58.8	59.8	60.3	71.7	111.5	110.2	108.8	
	Other manufactures	15.6	96.0	106.7	90.1	103.1	114.8	121.2	119.0	
	Logging	6.5	63.9	57.6	32.6	33.8	58.8	100.3	128.8	
	Mining	8.4	73.9	72.8	69.6	78.0	88.8	110.0	103.1	
	Communications	3.7	93.0	95.1	96.1	111.5	122.9	124.8	107.6	
	Transportation	13.7	87.4	88.3	88.6	93.2	107.3	106.6	105.4	
	Construction	18.5	119.8	101.0	89.7	153.0	125.3	103.9	97.8	
	Services	3.5	89.5	91.3	84.9	98.8	109.6	110.4	109.8	
	Trade	9.7	106.0	106.3	106.2	114.3	126.8	125.5	124.4	
	B.C.-All Industries	100.0	85.4	84.0	73.8	90.5	100.0	108.3	107.9	

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





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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	61.5	81.7	83.4	81.2	91.8	104.4	113.0	108.3
Plant products - edible	4.8	109.5	109.8	112.0	112.5	120.6	120.8	111.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	100.6	98.2	103.3	105.4	115.0	117.1	109.9
Textiles	13.2	83.5	89.3	79.7	82.1	89.2	92.5	98.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	113.2	115.3	122.3	113.6	118.3	118.5	117.1
Iron and steel	12.0	59.6	59.8	56.6	76.2	93.8	113.5	108.5
Other manufactures	20.2	82.9	84.2	83.3	98.9	112.4	121.2	110.3
Communications	3.2	68.4	67.9	76.9	85.5	95.2	115.5	113.8
Transportation	11.4	97.7	93.3	106.7	117.8	110.4	118.8	122.1
Construction	7.1	56.1	71.9	55.7	87.4	101.2	131.6	125.6
Trade	13.1	126.6	122.4	127.4	130.7	146.4	138.0	130.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.5	86.4	85.1	96.7	108.6	117.1	113.0
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	57.4	85.8	93.2	93.3	108.2	116.7	122.5	120.9
Leather products	16.2	76.7	101.7	91.6	109.0	101.4	108.3	101.2
Other manufactures	41.2	90.0	89.3	94.1	107.9	123.8	129.9	131.8
Transportation	16.4	140.2	104.7	109.0	111.4	105.8	111.8	106.7
Construction	8.3	86.9	91.9	86.0	103.8	234.9	190.9	89.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.7	95.9	108.7	128.0	127.1	122.1
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	87.0	88.1	85.2	96.3	105.0	114.5	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	102.3	104.0	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	106.4	105.4	105.7	114.6	116.7	126.2	123.0
Textiles	12.5	89.0	90.5	85.1	87.8	98.0	106.8	107.3
Iron and steel	7.7	57.4	58.7	57.5	70.4	90.2	109.8	121.5
Other manufactures	25.7	91.0	92.3	88.1	102.5	108.0	114.3	113.5
Communications	3.5	70.5	70.3	78.9	86.8	95.6	114.7	109.3
Transportation	6.3	88.8	91.4	96.4	120.2	134.7	132.8	136.8
Construction	3.2	61.8	52.0	62.6	108.4	138.3	190.8	178.7
Trade	21.7	120.6	116.3	118.8	131.5	134.8	131.8	124.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.0	91.5	91.2	104.8	113.8	122.9	120.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.6	81.9	83.9	84.3	93.3	103.5	107.0	112.7
Lumber products	4.0	41.7	43.4	44.8	54.1	60.0	67.5	96.0
Pulp and paper	16.8	85.0	84.2	84.0	92.9	103.9	110.4	110.1
Other manufactures	24.8	94.4	98.5	99.1	108.9	121.5	120.4	122.6
Construction	15.3	133.3	120.9	87.0	180.0	170.5	183.4	138.3
Trade	15.7	111.6	108.8	110.6	124.9	128.0	120.9	116.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.4	95.5	92.6	112.7	116.0	121.8	115.1
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.9	76.8	77.2	72.8	83.9	95.2	123.3	117.0
Textiles	22.2	87.7	87.7	79.8	86.9	92.9	98.9	96.8
Electrical apparatus	9.5	78.0	76.2	93.4	109.7	109.5	145.6	133.4
Iron and steel	24.0	60.2	59.7	50.9	63.9	78.6	132.8	114.3
Other manufactures	24.2	91.0	93.9	90.0	99.8	115.8	122.2	117.2
Construction	3.8	60.5	52.1	57.4	196.9	203.0	277.5	184.2
Trade	7.0	101.2	100.6	106.0	115.8	130.0	131.5	119.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.0	79.5	76.6	94.0	104.6	128.7	118.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.5	80.0	77.8	61.0	68.1	109.9	114.1	141.3
Iron and steel	56.0	68.8	66.4	51.0	58.3	108.2	107.9	140.8
Other manufactures	25.5	115.6	125.1	101.9	108.8	116.8	138.8	143.3
Construction	1.4	17.3	12.1	20.3	40.5	115.8	182.4	148.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	78.2	76.7	63.7	72.3	113.6	123.5	142.5
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.2	85.6	85.7	81.5	95.5	107.9	116.1	121.1
Animal products - edible	5.8	116.7	114.8	98.7	110.6	108.2	121.0	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.0	100.9	99.9	103.7	106.8	103.1	108.4	113.1
Printing and publishing	5.7	94.6	92.9	99.9	104.5	115.6	121.5	116.3
Textiles	5.6	111.5	116.7	106.0	113.3	105.6	107.0	131.2
Other manufactures	27.1	74.7	74.9	70.5	87.5	106.6	117.7	122.2
Transportation	9.8	70.4	71.0	74.4	86.4	92.2	95.7	111.8
Construction	2.0	25.9	24.1	25.2	54.3	68.9	54.8	63.9
Trade	31.2	94.3	90.0	93.2	97.6	109.1	123.5	127.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.3	81.5	82.2	93.2	104.3	113.8	116.8
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	36.0	79.8	82.2	76.2	88.0	97.7	103.9	94.3
Lumber products	6.8	48.0	49.1	37.1	51.6	58.7	80.0	74.6
Other manufactures	29.2	94.4	97.7	94.6	105.6	118.0	116.4	104.5
Communications	8.2	92.0	93.6	96.3	105.6	122.3	123.1	104.7
Transportation	20.2	94.0	94.1	99.6	93.8	105.6	109.9	102.1
Construction	6.5	45.7	44.3	59.2	99.9	96.1	79.2	83.2
Services	6.6	90.3	90.9	84.0	97.5	104.5	108.8	111.2
Trade	22.5	109.3	105.8	106.3	116.4	130.8	128.4	125.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.9	85.1	85.8	98.3	107.4	109.4	102.8

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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