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

THE
FEBRUARY
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.

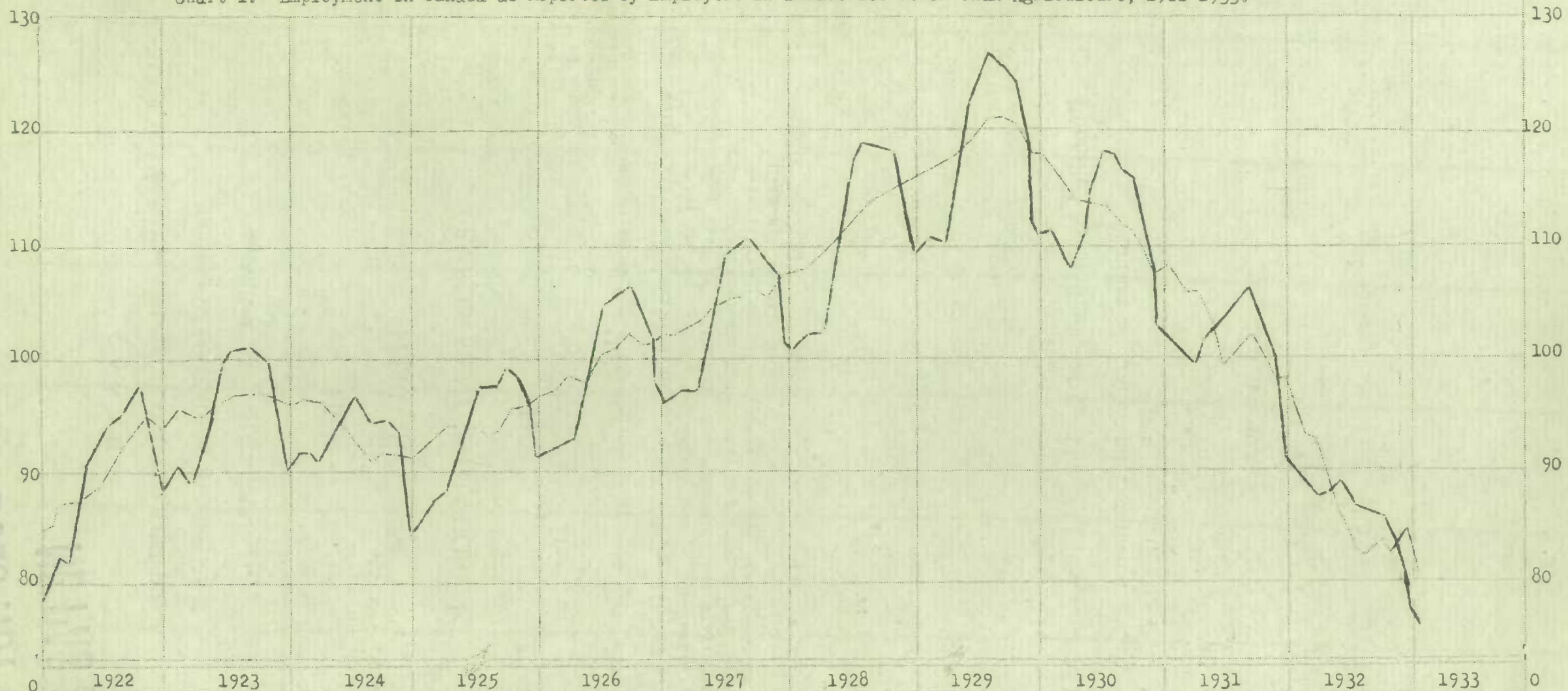
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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA
1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



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 March 1, 1933.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of February, 1933, as on the same date in 1932, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,956 firms whose payrolls aggregated 706,478 persons, compared with 720,448 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 78.5 in the preceding month to 76.8 on Feb. 1, while on the same date in 1932 it stood at 89.7. At the beginning of February in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, pulp and paper and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in trade were unusually large, as the seasonal falling-off in buying following the Christmas activity became evident.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS:

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in Quebec being most pronounced.

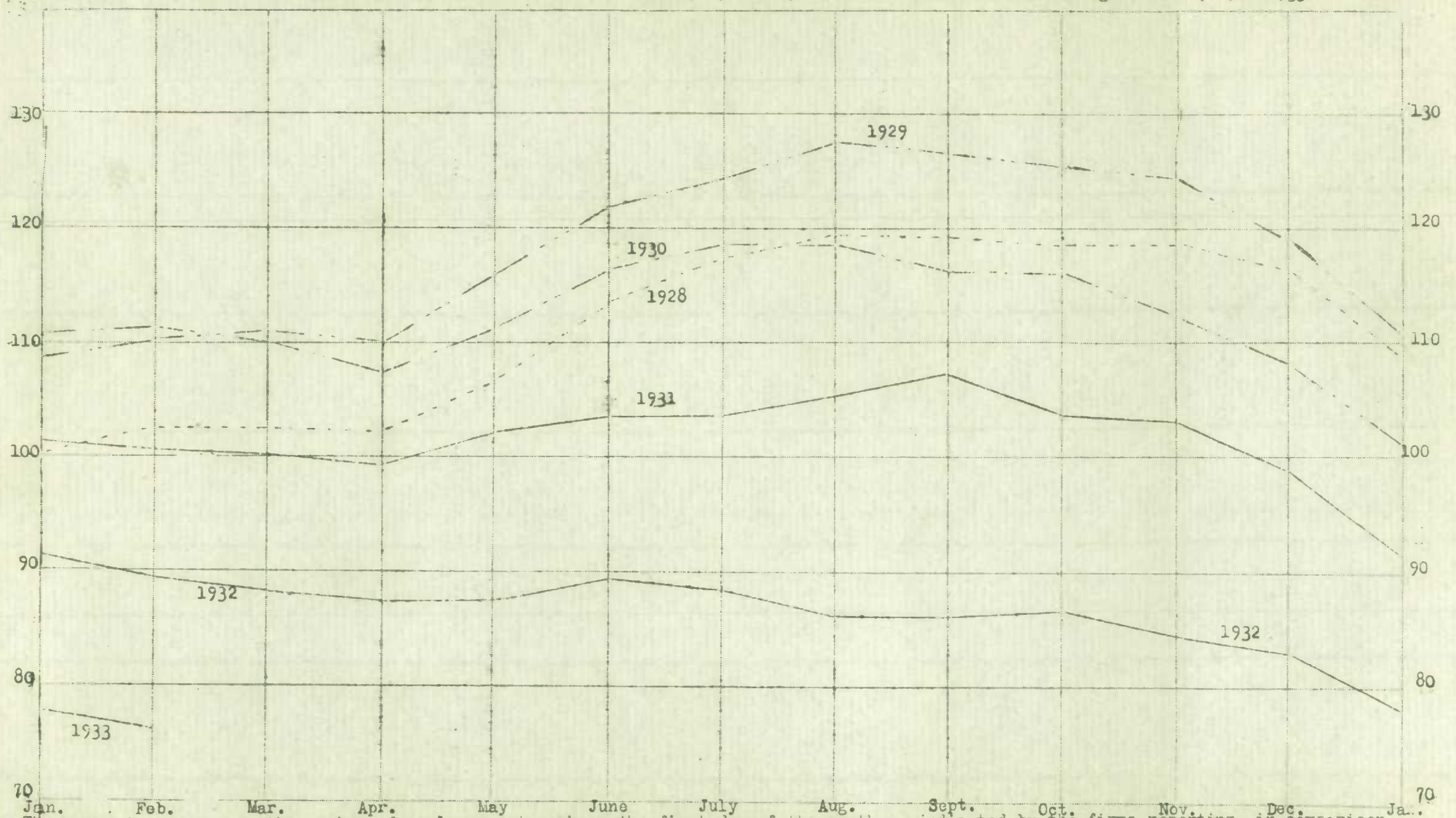
Maritime Provinces.- Mining reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in construction, manufacturing (particularly in food and iron and steel products), communications and trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown in logging and transportation. Statistics were received from 573 firms, employing 53,419 workers, compared with 55,909 at the beginning of January. A rather larger falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the level of employment was higher.

Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of lumber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), were offset by declines in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,920 co-operating employers aggregated 204,196 persons, as against 209,778 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on Feb. 1, 1932, but the index was then higher.

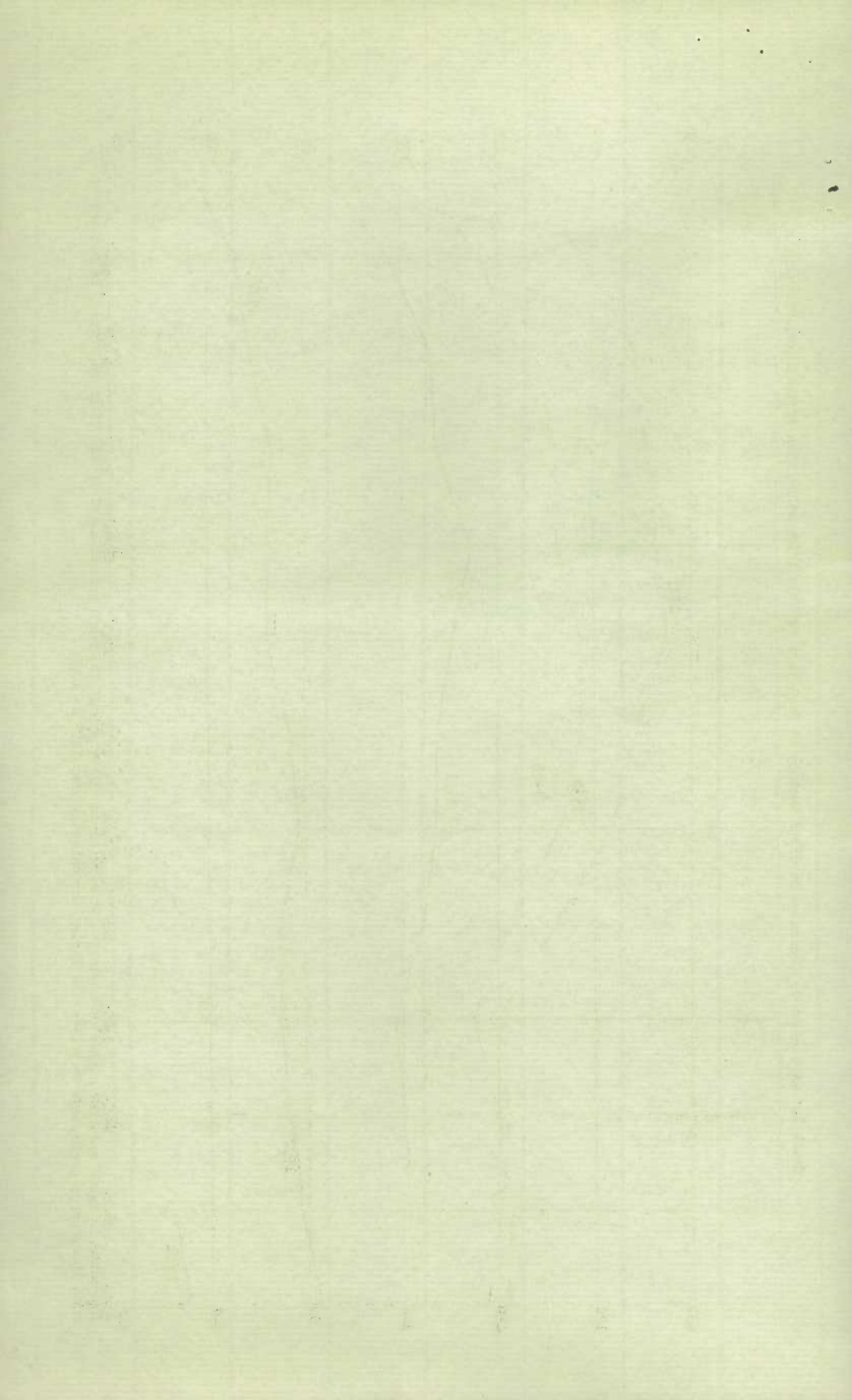
Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper and lumber divisions; services, mining and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction. According to data received from 3,522 firms, their staffs declined from 295,215 at the beginning of January, to 293,734 on the date under review. A larger decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1932, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

Prairie Provinces.- The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much larger scale than that noted on the same date of last year, the workers released numbering more than twice those laid off on Feb. 1, 1932. The index was lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,168 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,906 persons to 99,768 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and manufacturing also showed some improvement, while construction, transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

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.



British Columbia. There was a contraction in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but logging, communications, services and trade also showed a falling-off. On the other hand, there was an improvement in manufacturing, and in mining a small increase also occurred. The working forces of the 773 reporting firms aggregated 55,361, a decrease of 1,511 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had also been indicated on Feb. 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

Montreal. Manufactures showed considerable recovery (especially in the footwear, iron and steel and edible product groups), while large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and transportation. On the whole, there was a decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,094 firms employing 111,805 workers. A loss had also been recorded on Feb. 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

Quebec. Returns tabulated from 150 employers in Quebec City showed that they had decreased their staffs from 11,541 on Jan. 1 to 11,121 persons at the beginning of February, the index falling from 92.6 on Jan. 1 to 88.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported little general change, although there was a slight improvement in boot and shoe factories. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then also shown a reduction.

Toronto. Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and construction was also slack, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and vegetable food products. The result was a decrease of 3,274 in the number employed by the 1,202 co-operating firms, who had 101,427 employees. This decrease was similar to that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the level of employment was then higher.

Ottawa. There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation and trade in Ottawa; 151 employers had 10,883 workers, or 139 fewer than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1932, though the reduction then recorded was smaller.

Hamilton. Employment in Hamilton showed a slight increase, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were losses of a seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 233 firms employing 22,121 persons, compared with 21,971 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but a decrease had then been reported.

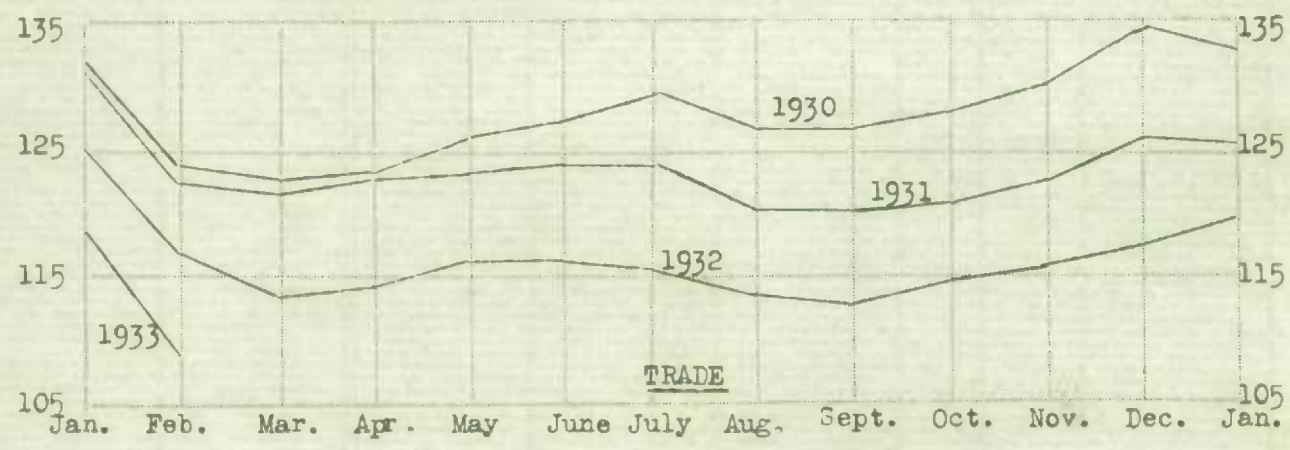
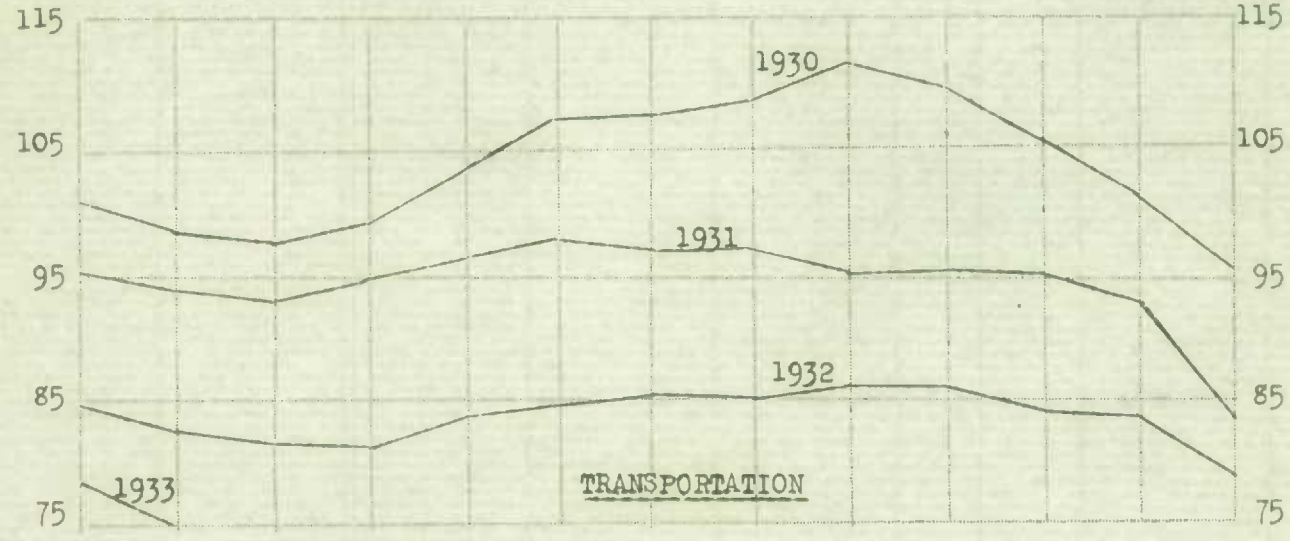
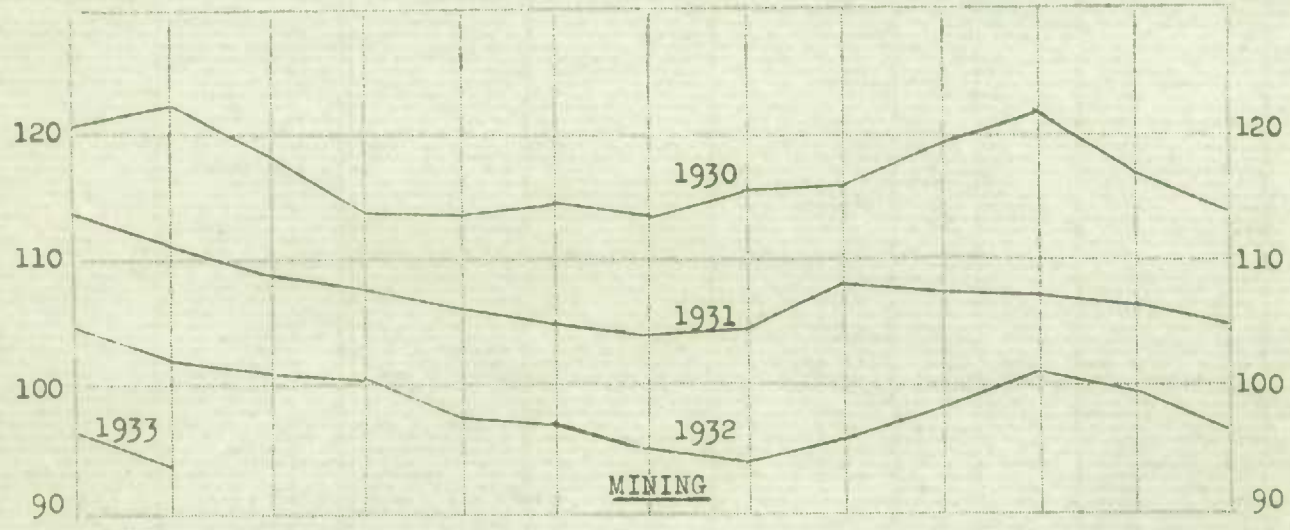
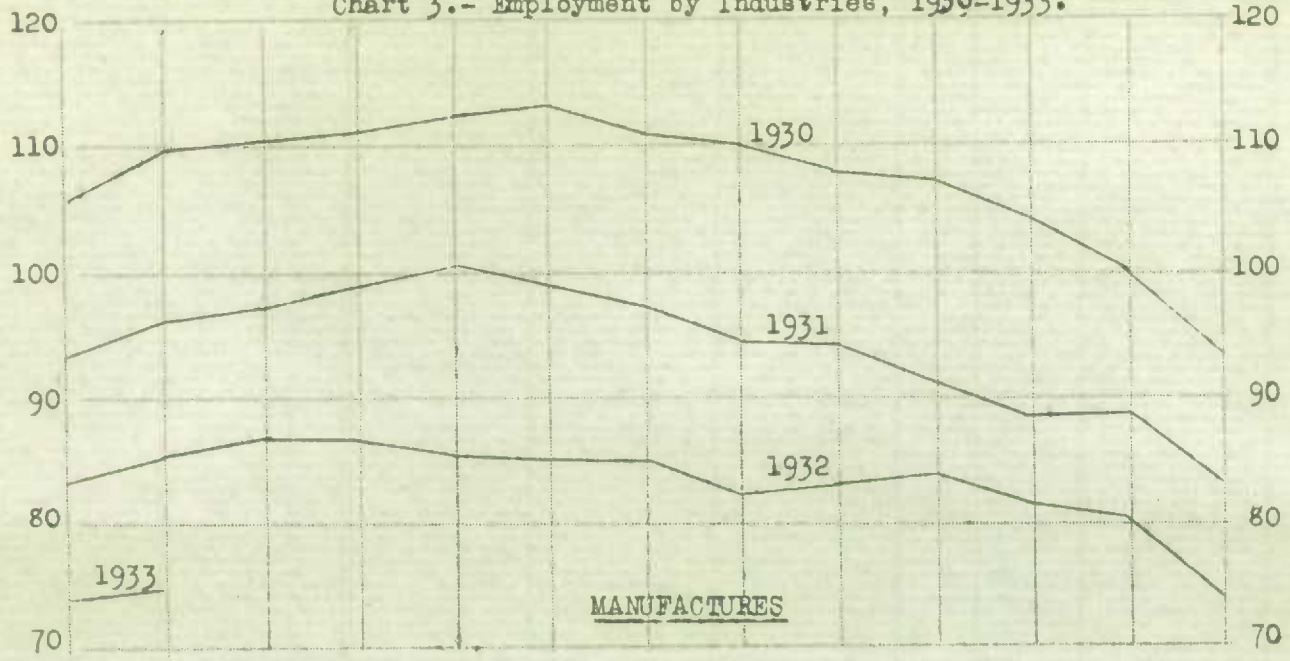
Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, and there were also increases in construction, services and trade, resulting in a generally improved situation in the Border Cities. The 129 co-operating firms reported 8,605 workers, as against 8,099 on Jan. 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1932; the trend then, however, had been downward.

Winnipeg. The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 391 firms with 32,468 employees, compared with 33,561 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although curtailment had then also been indicated.

Vancouver. The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker. The 344 reporting firms employed 25,078 persons, as against 25,425 on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

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



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in factory employment was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,896 manufacturers employing 371,924 operatives, compared with 368,994 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textile industries; within the former group, the automobile and other land vehicle, agricultural implement and iron pipe divisions showed the largest advances, while in the latter, garment and personal furnishing, cotton, woollen and silk and headwear factories reported especially pronounced improvement. The lumber, leather and pulp and paper divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, rubber, electric current and some other plants.

Logging.- Very little general change was recorded in logging, in which employment was quieter than in most years of the record. The 231 co-operating firms employed a staff of 18,540 men on Feb. 1, as compared with 20,486 at the beginning of January. Losses in Quebec and British Columbia slightly more than offset increases in the other provinces.

Mining.- There were declines in employment in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, but metallic ore mines were rather busier; activity in the mining group as a whole was not so great as on Feb. 1, 1932. Statements were received from 224 operators with 42,454 employees, or 1,299 less than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 22,564 persons, compared with 23,026 in the preceding month. The number employed was less than on the same date of last year, and the losses then recorded had been smaller.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, while shipping and stevedoring and local transportation also showed declines, but on a smaller scale. The 365 co-operating firms employed 88,531 workers, as compared with 92,503 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1932, when contractions had also been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction registered important seasonal declines, but the losses were not so pronounced as those recorded on Feb. 1, 1932. There was a reduction of 4,428 in the staffs of the 962 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 62,740 employees on their payrolls. This group was less active than in the same period of the years from 1928 to 1932, but largely owing to the continuation of certain unemployment relief works, afforded rather more employment from 1921 to 1927.

Services.- Employment in the professional and hotel divisions showed an increase, but laundries and dry cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker; 313 employers in the service group reported 20,507 employees, or 434 more than on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a decrease had been noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also quiet; 7,227 persons were let out from the forces of the 832 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 79,218 on the date under review. This decrease was on a slightly larger scale than that recorded on the same date of last year. The index was lower than on Feb. 1 of the preceding four years, but with those exceptions, was higher than in the winter of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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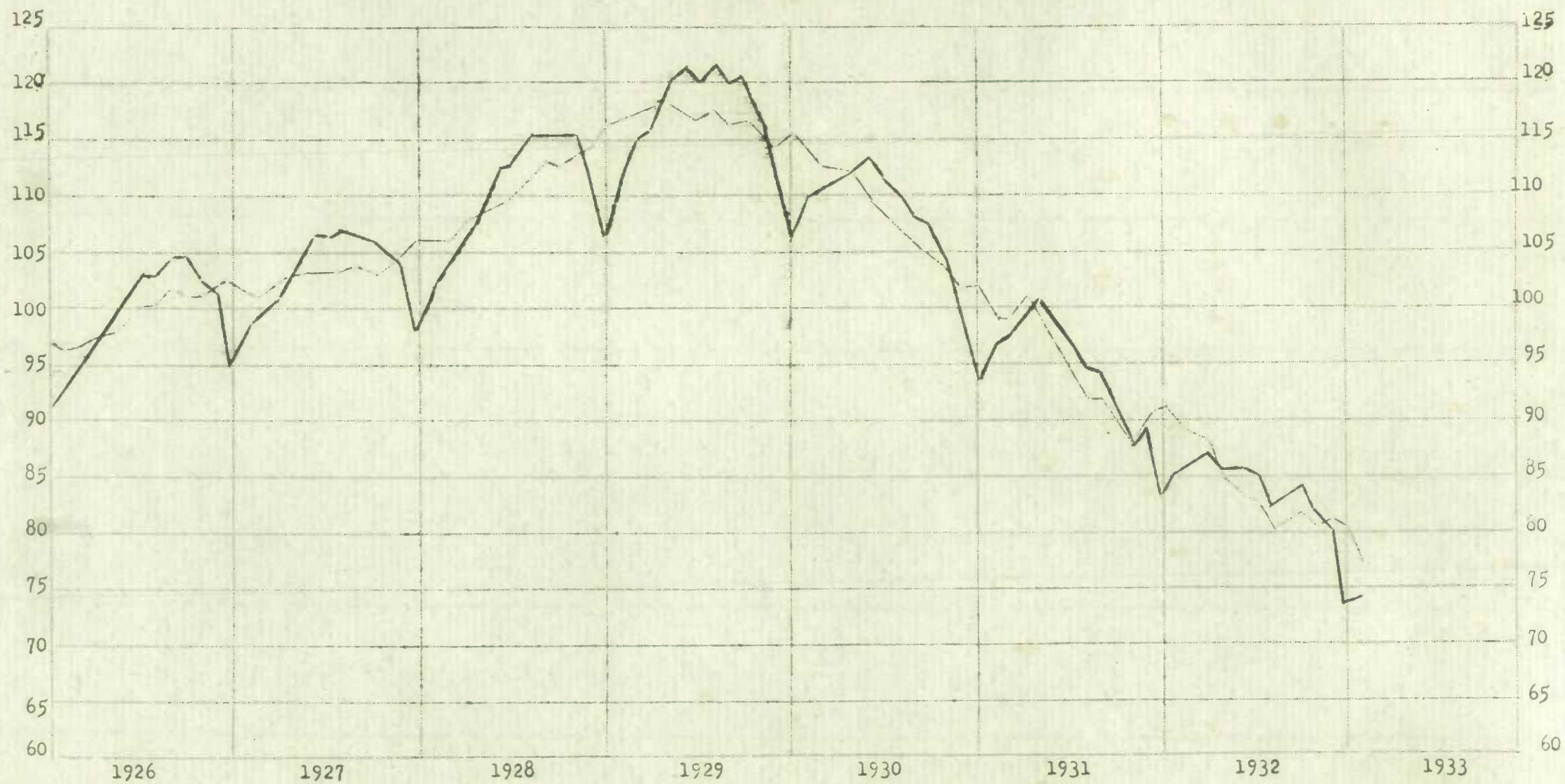
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Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to improve in most industries during December; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.7 on Dec. 19, 1932, as compared with 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932, and 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931. There was a total of 2,723,287 persons out of work on December 19, 1932; this was 76,519 less than a month before but 213,366 more than a year before. Later press reports state that on Jan. 23, 1933, there were 2,903,065 unemployed persons on the register of the employment exchanges, being 179,778 more than in the previous month and 174,654 more than in January, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was a decline of 3.9 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 69,292 employers having 4,275,560 persons on their payrolls. Fifteen of the seventeen main industrial groups included in the survey showed curtailment, the exceptions being canning and preserving and hotels, which reported slightly increased activity. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 56.6 in January, 1933, as compared with 58.3 in December, 1932, and 64.8 in January, 1932. The largest reductions in the manufacturing group were in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal and tobacco industries, while in some other groups there were only slight changes.

New York.- During January, there was a further decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of nearly two p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, those in wood, metal and machinery, textile, food and tobacco factories being greatest, while improvement was shown in the shoe, women's headwear, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between December 15 and January 15, there was a reduction of 2.1 p.c. in the number employed by the firms reporting to the Industrial Commission of Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, but those in the latter were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 55.9 in January, 1933, as compared with 57.0 in December, 1932, and 66.8 in January, 1932. There were large declines in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 58.2 in December, 1932, as compared with 60.1 in November, 1932, and 66.9 in December, 1931. The food, leather, rubber, wood, construction and communication industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the logging and metal groups.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
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	108.8	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	102.8	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	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1933.

100.0	7.6	28.9	41.6	14.1	7.8
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
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

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

15.8 1.6 14.4 1.5 3.1 1.2 4.6 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	33.3	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	32.4	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4

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

100.0 52.7 2.6 6.0 3.2 12.5 8.9 2.9 11.2

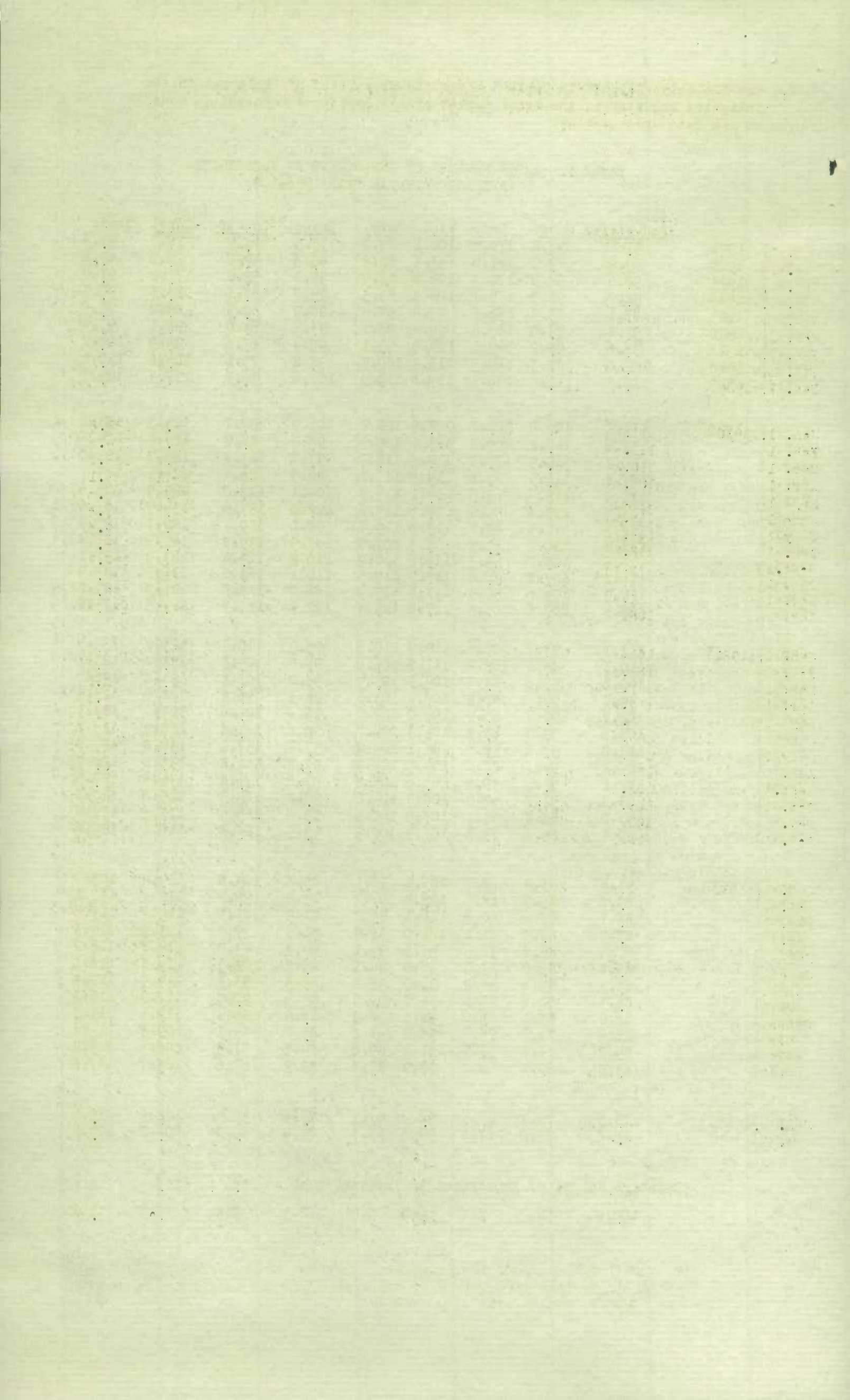


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
MANUFACTURING	52.7	75.0	74.4	85.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	88.1	92.0	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3
Fur and products	.2	65.8	77.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4
Leather and products	2.4	82.2	77.6	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3	106.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	88.9	80.8	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5	-
Lumber and products	3.2	44.4	43.2	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.4	31.2	30.0	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5
Furniture	.8	64.1	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3
Other lumber products	1.0	69.3	67.0	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2
Musical instruments	.1	22.3	22.9	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8
Plant products - edible	3.6	89.8	88.4	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1
Pulp and paper products	7.1	83.3	82.2	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6	107.7
Pulp and paper	2.9	67.7	67.1	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8
Paper products	1.0	94.5	89.4	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3
Printing and publishing	3.2	100.4	100.5	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9
Rubber products	1.3	72.3	75.6	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6
Textile products	10.7	89.2	88.1	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	99.3	100.6	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	69.4	73.6	79.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	108.7	105.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	375.0	364.9	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	102.4	103.0	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	77.9	75.3	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1
Other textile products	1.1	72.0	65.9	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	114.5	120.6	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3
Tobacco	1.3	116.6	124.8	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	110.6	113.0	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.5	108.9	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	103.6	101.8	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.6	50.1	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3
Electric current	1.9	106.7	108.3	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2
Electrical apparatus	1.3	90.2	96.4	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3	108.4
Iron and steel products	10.8	58.2	56.3	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	46.4	47.7	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7	108.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	62.3	63.1	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1
Agricultural implements	.4	30.3	22.9	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4
Land vehicles	5.7	66.9	64.2	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4
Automobiles and parts	1.3	64.4	57.9	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	52.5	53.2	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0
Heating appliances	.3	51.7	54.3	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	44.5	43.4	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	52.9	57.0	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	57.0	53.2	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	76.8	74.7	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	116.0	115.4	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8
Miscellaneous	.5	92.4	93.5	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8
LOGGING	2.6	67.3	74.5	68.5	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5
MINING	6.0	94.0	96.9	102.4	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2
Coal	3.3	85.8	91.6	97.8	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6
Metallic ores	2.2	132.8	129.8	133.9	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	57.3	59.3	65.4	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	85.7	87.5	97.3	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9
Telegraphs	.6	82.3	83.9	97.5	102.8	116.8	106.1	98.1
Telephones	2.6	86.6	88.4	97.3	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	75.0	78.3	83.4	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8
Street railways and cartage	3.4	112.4	114.2	110.9	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6
Steam railways	7.7	68.5	71.6	79.7	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	58.6	64.7	67.8	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.9	54.8	58.5	90.4	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6
Building	1.6	28.7	29.7	59.1	91.0	114.9	91.0	84.6
Highway	4.4	88.9	97.1	160.0	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0
Railway	2.9	51.0	53.7	60.2	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9
SERVICES	2.9	104.2	102.2	112.1	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	97.7	95.2	105.4	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6
Professional	.3	125.1	116.6	128.4	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.9	109.2	117.3	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0
TRADE	11.2	109.4	119.6	117.2	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0
Retail	8.2	114.9	128.4	123.7	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5
Wholesale	3.0	96.5	98.9	102.5	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.8	78.5	89.7	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0

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

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.6	63.9	67.5	74.6	87.6	99.7	99.3	88.4
Lumber products	2.0	27.4	29.5	51.0	52.6	72.1	67.6	65.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	116.2	121.1	118.9	136.8	125.0	108.1	99.6
Textile products	4.8	70.3	70.9	71.9	76.4	85.0	97.0	94.4
Iron and steel	8.9	58.6	61.6	71.5	100.2	120.9	124.5	99.9
Other manufactures	9.2	67.7	74.3	76.6	80.4	88.9	85.7	81.8
Logging	3.2	81.1	72.4	120.6	121.8	214.9	185.1	328.0
Mining	22.6	81.4	90.4	101.1	106.8	111.1	109.6	107.3
Communications	3.3	84.0	84.4	102.9	138.5	127.6	109.2	104.2
Transportation	20.6	95.4	92.3	107.5	116.7	125.8	115.5	106.5
Construction	10.7	63.8	68.7	149.3	162.2	103.1	75.4	57.9
Services	1.7	132.3	130.1	165.6	164.0	130.0	131.6	91.7
Trade	7.3	97.9	106.0	108.1	118.7	113.6	109.8	103.3
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	76.5	80.1	99.9	110.6	112.1	104.6	97.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.3	78.3	78.4	89.2	99.4	109.9	109.7	104.1
Lumber products	2.8	54.0	52.2	65.3	77.9	85.2	83.9	87.1
Pulp and paper	8.4	74.7	74.0	80.7	87.9	101.8	107.6	104.7
Textile products	17.0	89.6	90.7	97.3	103.4	101.8	109.6	110.8
Iron and steel	9.4	58.6	57.0	76.2	100.2	116.0	117.1	99.8
Other manufactures	23.7	88.2	89.4	99.5	105.5	119.7	111.1	105.8
Logging	5.8	147.5	172.0	113.4	138.2	261.6	201.9	177.0
Mining	1.8	85.7	87.2	83.7	103.8	143.0	126.7	111.7
Communications	2.7	82.1	83.6	93.9	102.1	114.5	115.9	104.3
Transportation	10.7	65.9	70.1	74.3	85.0	80.7	91.5	91.7
Construction	6.4	34.3	35.2	57.6	84.9	74.8	63.8	74.8
Services	2.6	94.3	96.4	98.7	108.3	110.2	105.0	99.7
Trade	8.7	124.8	136.1	128.6	132.6	125.2	126.1	110.9
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	75.7	77.8	85.9	98.8	108.2	105.9	101.6
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	61.0	74.8	73.3	85.8	95.4	112.3	117.6	103.7
Lumber products	3.5	46.8	45.7	63.6	77.5	89.3	95.8	90.1
Pulp and paper	7.8	85.9	83.7	90.3	97.9	114.2	112.5	111.7
Textile products	12.2	91.0	88.1	97.6	98.8	106.5	105.7	102.2
Iron and steel	13.1	54.8	52.0	69.3	87.8	116.5	133.6	103.0
Other manufactures	24.5	87.8	88.3	97.5	104.2	116.9	116.2	106.0
Logging	1.1	34.7	31.9	50.7	107.5	262.4	218.8	203.4
Mining	3.9	118.2	115.4	122.0	131.5	141.4	125.4	118.2
Communications	3.1	84.0	84.2	96.2	101.5	124.9	110.3	100.3
Transportation	8.2	67.9	72.6	79.1	89.5	98.3	102.0	95.9
Construction	8.6	74.3	76.1	125.4	123.2	110.7	95.1	87.8
Services	3.1	126.4	118.0	132.9	144.6	146.8	128.3	113.9
Trade	11.0	114.0	126.4	121.6	126.2	125.4	119.2	111.6
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	78.5	78.8	92.7	101.7	117.1	117.0	104.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.9	82.0	81.4	92.7	101.5	114.2	120.4	105.5
Lumber products	1.8	64.7	58.5	62.5	80.9	117.2	133.1	115.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	87.8	88.7	100.2	107.5	110.0	115.1	121.1
Textile products	1.7	81.2	78.4	96.1	89.2	104.2	118.0	108.6
Iron and steel	11.6	72.4	71.5	86.2	96.7	107.0	120.2	100.8
Other manufactures	12.6	95.9	97.2	105.0	112.4	126.1	120.1	105.0
Logging	.5	37.2	28.7	53.8	109.4	201.7	249.7	265.7
Mining	10.0	114.5	117.7	114.5	123.9	131.3	133.6	136.7
Communications	3.5	90.2	98.1	99.1	107.2	114.5	107.1	98.3
Transportation	22.1	83.0	85.8	85.2	98.6	107.5	106.4	106.0
Construction	11.1	48.0	58.0	74.6	79.4	72.8	86.7	67.4
Services	3.0	86.3	88.8	97.2	108.6	117.7	123.1	103.0
Trade	18.9	97.1	105.9	106.4	115.7	127.3	117.6	110.6
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	80.4	84.4	91.3	101.0	109.8	113.1	103.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.8	61.8	60.3	71.3	85.9	100.2	94.4	90.6
Lumber products	7.8	33.4	32.8	42.8	56.4	79.9	74.8	80.1
Pulp and paper	6.9	89.5	88.0	94.7	113.2	111.8	97.5	95.9
Textile products	1.3	84.6	69.3	101.4	108.1	114.4	115.9	96.0
Iron and steel	3.7	55.6	54.8	73.3	97.5	117.0	105.6	95.5
Other manufactures	17.1	84.3	82.5	92.5	104.4	113.3	112.6	97.6
Logging	2.3	18.4	26.7	26.4	46.0	79.9	87.0	95.2
Mining	10.0	70.0	69.4	78.2	88.5	104.8	105.5	98.2
Communications	4.8	96.1	97.2	103.7	113.6	126.3	107.8	96.9
Transportation	16.8	84.0	88.1	95.9	100.8	101.1	103.7	104.1
Construction	14.0	72.3	78.6	79.9	126.7	84.8	69.8	72.3
Services	3.9	81.8	81.9	93.9	104.8	111.4	106.2	102.2
Trade	11.4	98.5	101.8	110.9	114.9	118.3	120.6	108.3
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	68.0	69.7	77.5	93.8	99.9	96.4	93.5

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	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.6	76.2	75.7	88.8	101.3	113.7	109.3	101.6
Plant products-edible	4.9	99.5	88.5	95.9	103.3	108.6	98.1	89.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	97.4	98.1	102.3	110.0	114.8	108.9	103.9
Textiles	13.0	73.2	73.5	86.2	93.4	94.3	104.0	103.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.3	122.7	125.5	119.6	109.9	124.2	115.5	109.5
Iron and steel	12.5	55.5	53.6	74.3	98.6	120.2	120.0	98.7
Other manufactures	20.6	76.5	76.0	91.4	103.7	119.1	105.5	103.2
Communications	3.9	75.4	76.6	83.8	92.1	112.0	115.8	105.9
Transportation	9.1	65.7	73.5	72.6	75.4	68.0	70.2	74.7
Construction	6.8	48.1	47.2	64.5	107.1	95.3	89.9	97.1
Trade	12.9	119.7	130.8	123.9	134.3	125.9	128.4	112.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	76.1	77.5	87.4	102.8	109.5	106.9	100.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.3	89.9	91.5	104.5	110.5	114.9	118.0	111.3
Leather products	22.3	99.2	94.9	111.5	102.3	106.4	103.6	115.9
Other manufactures	41.0	85.5	89.9	101.3	114.2	118.9	125.7	109.2
Transportation	11.6	95.3	95.6	94.5	110.3	101.6	101.7	83.1
Construction	6.5	66.5	71.6	76.5	202.2	122.3	126.0	116.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	88.9	92.6	100.9	120.7	112.5	114.3	110.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.1	79.1	78.0	91.7	100.0	112.1	114.1	104.5
Plant products- edible	6.2	100.4	89.8	101.3	110.1	122.6	111.4	104.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	103.2	102.4	110.4	116.7	126.1	122.7	109.9
Textiles	12.3	79.5	75.1	90.5	97.5	108.1	101.7	100.6
Iron and steel	7.5	51.3	52.2	71.9	88.2	110.3	132.4	102.4
Other manufactures	24.3	80.3	82.5	94.1	98.8	108.0	109.6	105.4
Communications	4.2	77.9	78.5	87.2	92.8	109.4	104.8	97.2
Transportation	7.1	91.8	92.6	98.5	118.7	121.2	120.5	99.3
Construction	2.4	43.2	46.9	94.9	123.3	136.3	142.8	119.6
Trade	21.8	111.4	125.0	118.3	123.7	122.3	115.5	107.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	84.7	86.5	97.8	107.1	116.4	115.9	105.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.9	76.9	75.8	87.6	99.4	105.7	107.4	104.5
Lumber products	3.6	33.6	36.3	50.4	62.0	66.6	69.9	71.4
Pulp and paper	17.4	78.4	73.2	83.9	103.2	116.6	116.3	113.7
Other manufactures	26.9	91.8	92.4	104.4	112.3	112.0	115.4	110.8
Construction	8.7	71.2	67.0	166.1	155.9	131.6	118.6	91.6
Trade	16.4	104.3	110.9	114.8	116.9	110.5	111.8	109.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.7	85.8	104.5	113.4	115.4	110.3	105.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.2	66.9	66.2	81.7	95.5	120.2	118.5	101.9
Textiles	20.8	72.3	75.7	84.5	91.5	95.3	92.7	95.8
Electrical apparatus	11.4	83.3	87.7	106.6	118.3	135.1	130.0	103.8
Iron and steel	21.4	46.7	39.3	62.9	85.6	135.5	134.5	106.7
Other manufactures	25.6	85.2	87.7	96.1	103.7	114.3	113.4	99.0
Construction	3.8	51.7	58.2	164.3	257.4	215.7	193.5	88.1
Trade	7.3	95.8	107.4	106.3	115.9	126.2	122.0	120.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.4	70.7	90.2	106.1	122.8	120.3	102.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	78.5	65.1	61.4	71.6	94.4	127.7	166.1	84.8
Iron and steel	54.9	57.0	52.3	63.7	89.4	127.3	173.0	74.3
Other manufactures	23.6	97.3	98.3	104.1	114.0	129.1	138.7	127.4
Construction	2.2	25.4	19.4	151.5	76.8	117.0	111.4	98.9
Windsor- All Industries	100.0	67.2	63.9	81.4	96.9	128.1	159.6	88.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	80.3	79.8	92.3	99.7	114.3	118.3	103.7
Animal products - edible	5.1	95.4	99.1	106.9	99.8	113.9	110.8	105.1
Plant products - edible	4.4	102.3	97.1	100.5	103.6	100.9	103.2	93.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	98.9	98.3	105.5	114.6	119.2	126.8	113.1
Textiles	4.6	89.9	84.7	99.3	92.1	106.9	111.4	106.0
Other manufactures	28.2	71.5	71.7	86.9	95.0	118.5	122.6	101.4
Transportation	10.9	74.2	73.8	70.7	87.8	95.1	102.3	101.4
Construction	2.2	25.8	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9	33.8	45.5
Trade	29.8	83.9	92.2	97.9	106.8	117.0	115.0	111.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	77.3	80.8	89.6	96.8	106.9	108.1	102.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.6	72.7	70.9	81.0	94.7	104.4	94.7	92.4
Lumber products	5.7	37.7	38.6	43.9	57.7	80.6	73.5	82.0
Other manufactures	28.9	89.0	86.0	97.2	113.6	117.0	105.8	98.5
Communications	9.1	96.0	97.2	100.6	112.6	127.4	106.6	97.3
Transportation	21.8	96.1	99.5	100.6	106.9	107.5	103.2	104.9
Construction	7.2	49.1	55.3	66.3	139.2	70.0	60.0	57.6
Services	6.1	82.5	81.1	89.6	101.7	108.3	105.0	108.5
Trade	21.2	99.4	103.0	111.8	117.2	119.9	121.9	108.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	81.2	82.5	90.1	108.4	107.2	100.4	95.7

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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