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

THE
APRIL
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.

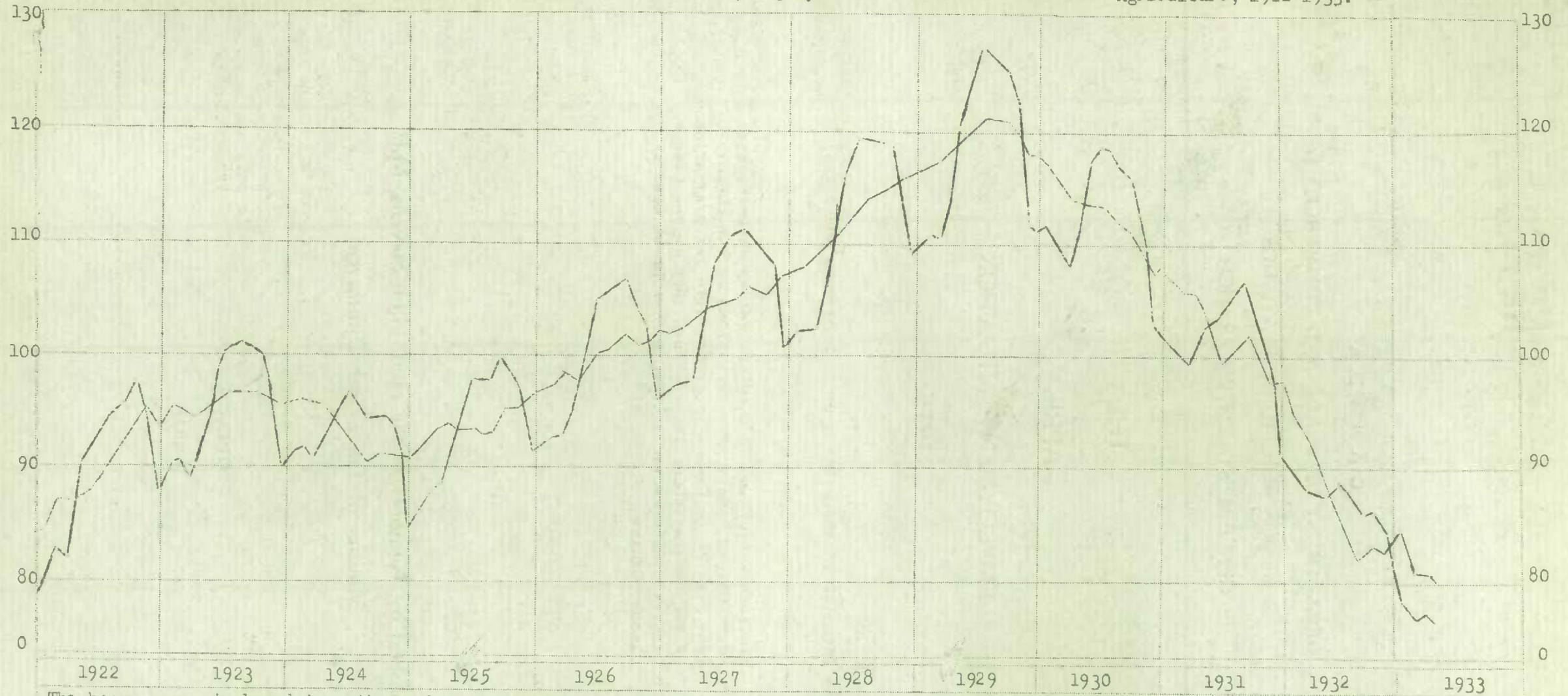
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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 April 29 , 1933.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,975 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this was smaller than the decline recorded on Apr. 1, 1932, but exceeded that indicated in the early spring of 1931. The payrolls of the firms co-operating aggregated 698,544 persons on the date under review, compared with 706,858 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 76.0, as compared with 76.9 on Mar. 1, 1933, while on Apr. 1 in the twelve preceding years it was as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, animal products, lumber, textile and iron and steel products; transportation, on the whole, and wholesale trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction, mining and communications were also slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Among the provinces, the Maritimes and British Columbia registered increased employment; of the losses, that shown in Ontario involved the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in the Maritime Provinces on Apr.1, when the 571 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 1,110 persons to 54,630. Transportation released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and construction showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April, 1932, when the reduction had involved a larger number of workers.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions, and there were small losses in mining, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing group, leather, textile and iron and steel factories recorded increased employment, but cement products, rubber, vegetable food, lumber and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,934 firms, with 197,187 employees, as against 199,883 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, but the curtailment then indicated was on a larger scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,526 employers released 5,536 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 293,867 on Apr. 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1932, and employment then was at a higher level than at the beginning of April of the present year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in highway construction on the date under review, and logging and building construction also showed curtailment. In the manufacturing group, iron and steel products recorded increased employment, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories showed decreases. On the other hand, transportation and trade were slightly higher.

SECRET
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the defense industry and its impact on national security. This document is intended for the use of senior defense officials and is not to be disseminated outside the Department of Defense.

2. The defense industry has experienced significant growth in recent years, driven by increased military spending and the development of new technologies. This growth has led to a surge in research and development, resulting in the creation of advanced weapons systems and capabilities that are essential for maintaining the United States' military edge.

3. However, the rapid pace of technological change also presents challenges for the defense industry. The need for continuous innovation and the high cost of research and development have led to a consolidation of the industry, with many smaller companies being acquired by larger, more established firms. This consolidation has the potential to reduce competition and stifle innovation, which could have negative consequences for national security.

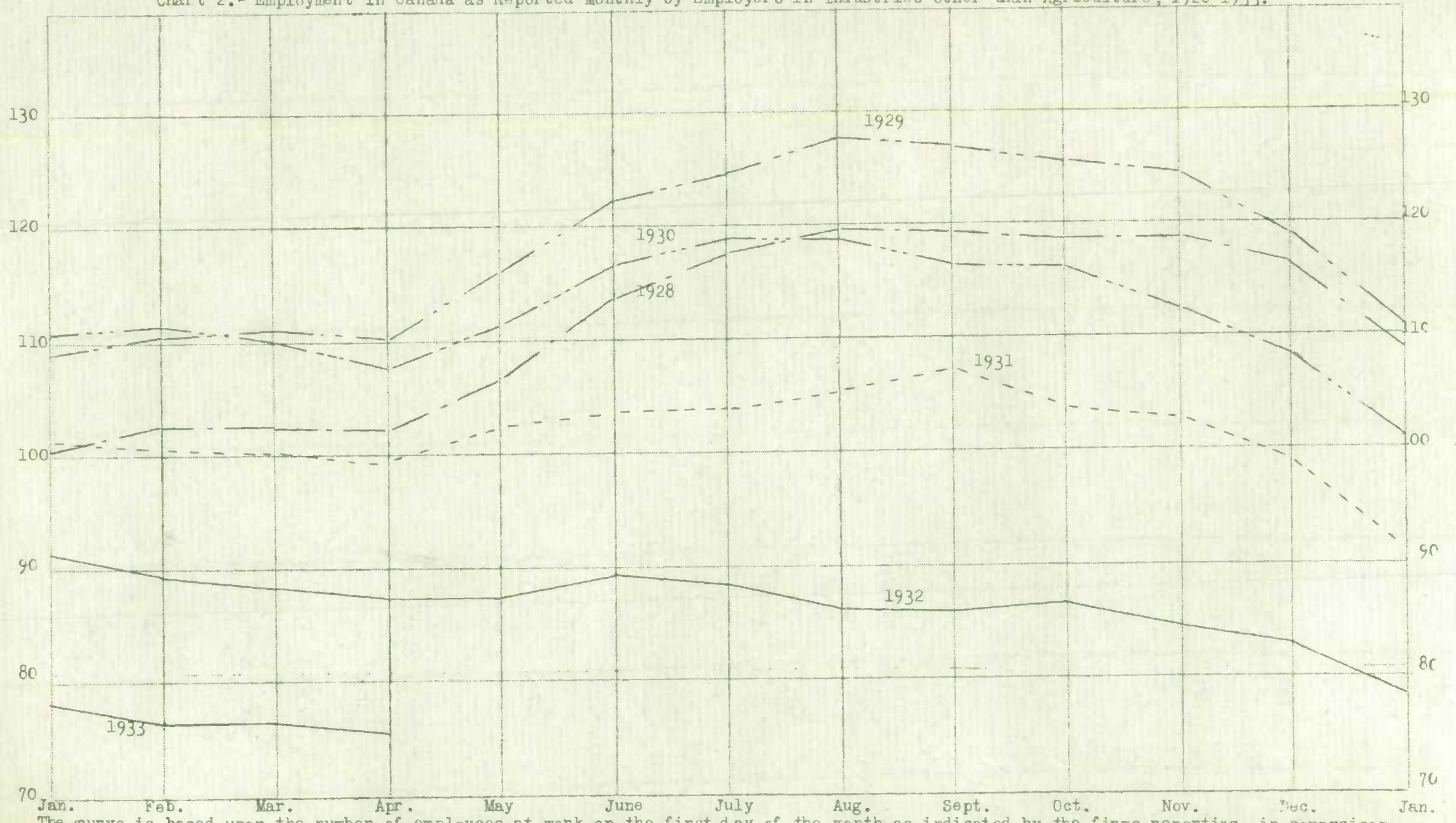
4. To address these challenges, the Department of Defense is implementing a number of initiatives to support the defense industry and ensure that it remains a vibrant and competitive sector. These initiatives include providing increased funding for research and development, streamlining the procurement process, and fostering closer relationships between the defense industry and the military.

5. In addition, the Department is also working to address the issue of workforce development. The defense industry needs a highly skilled workforce to support its operations, and the Department is investing in training and education programs to help ensure that the industry has the talent it needs to succeed.

6. Finally, the Department is also working to address the issue of cybersecurity. As the defense industry becomes increasingly reliant on technology, the risk of cyberattacks has also increased. The Department is implementing a number of measures to help the industry improve its cybersecurity posture and protect its sensitive information.

7. In conclusion, the defense industry is a critical component of the United States' national security. It is essential that the Department of Defense continue to support the industry and ensure that it remains a vibrant and competitive sector. By implementing the initiatives outlined in this document, the Department is committed to ensuring that the defense industry is well-positioned to meet the challenges of the future.

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.

Prairie Provinces.- Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved fewer workers than those reported on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal mining, but construction, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,178 co-operating employers aggregated 96,919 persons, compared with 98,989 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 766 firms with 55,941 employees, or 876 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, building construction and services released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Toronto, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Vancouver, while Quebec City, Hamilton, Ottawa and Winnipeg reported practically no general change.

Montreal.- Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,107 firms who reported the addition of 1,919 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 112,263 on Apr. 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, and the gains then indicated were on a larger scale. Manufacturing was busier than on Mar. 1, textiles showing the greatest gain in this comparison. Transportation and construction also reported heightened activity, and communications showed a loss.

Quebec.- Construction registered a gain in Quebec City, but manufacturing was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 143 employers with 11,497 workers, being an increase of 50 over March. Not much change was noted on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

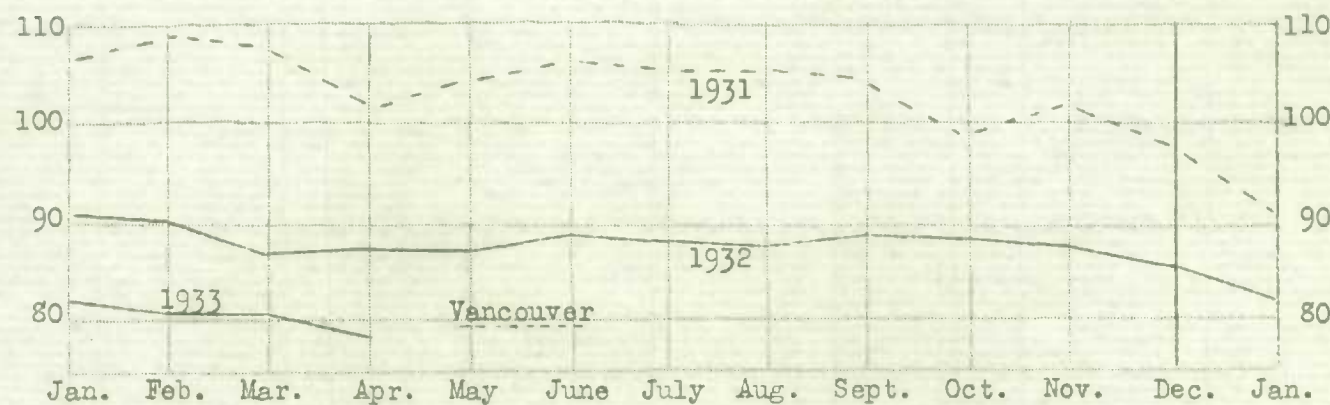
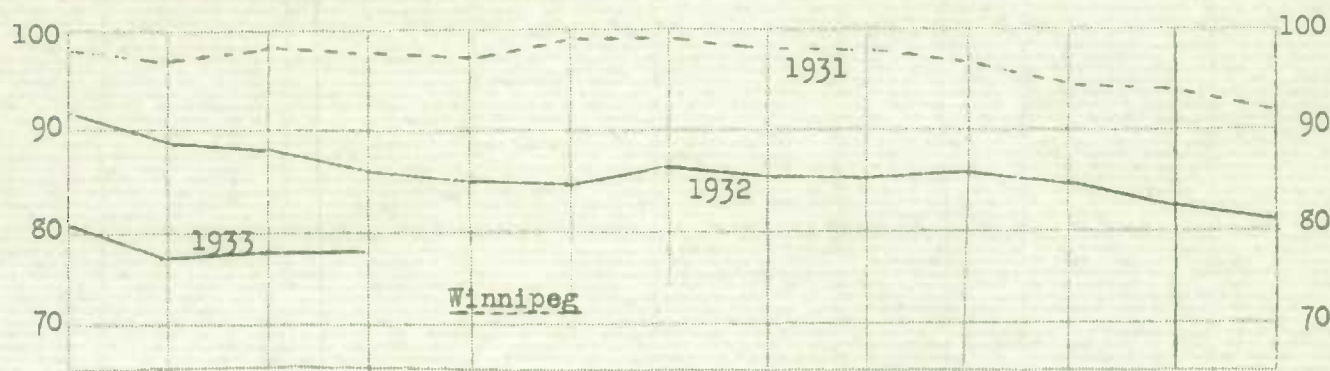
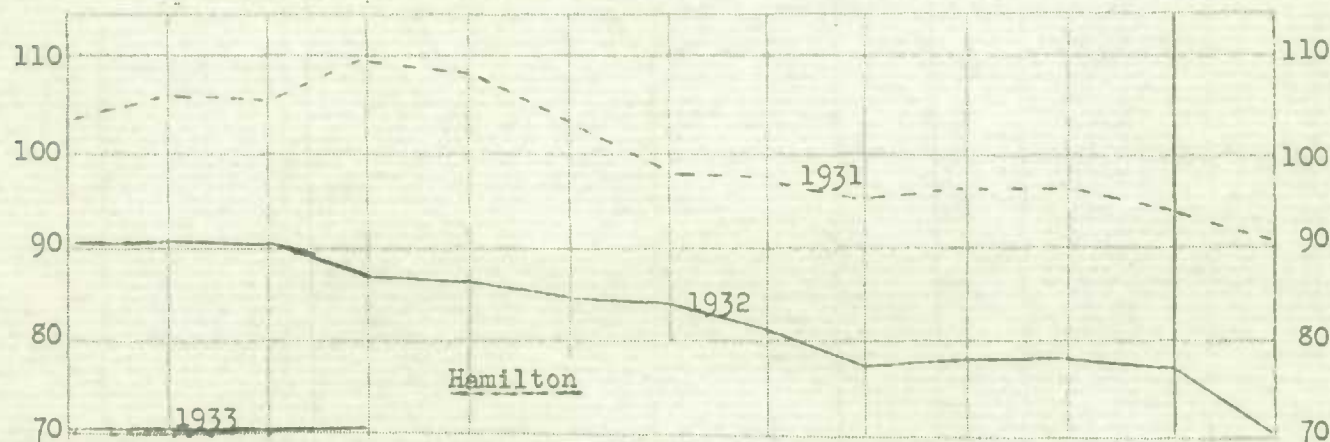
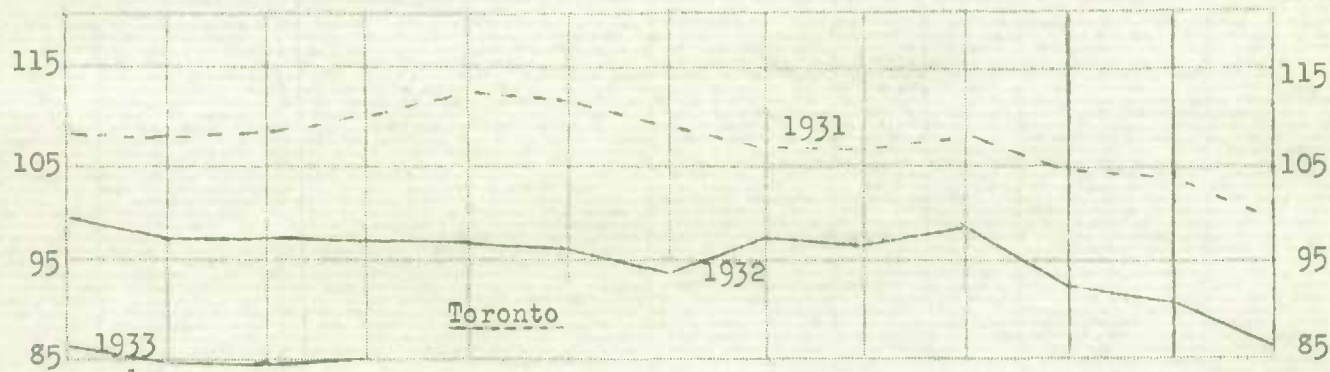
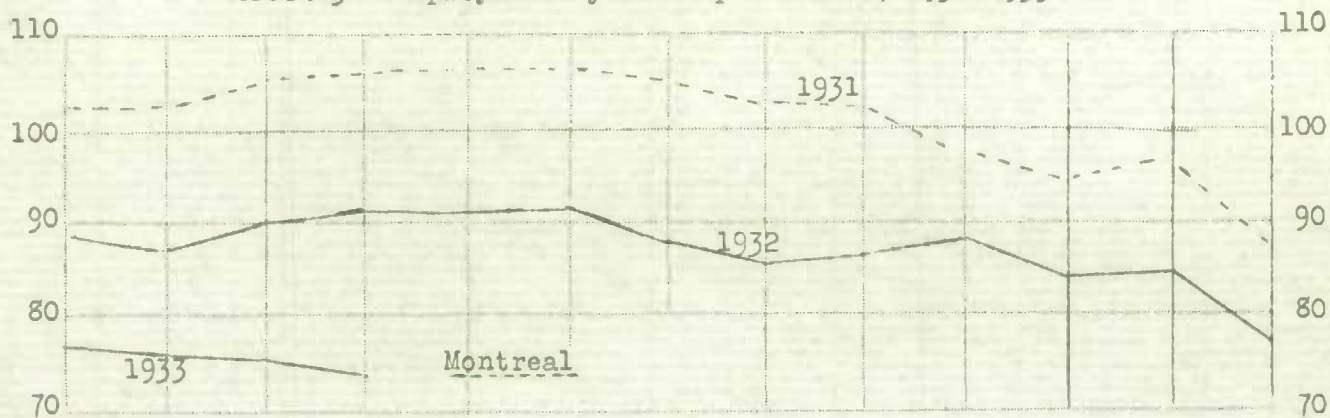
Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a fair increase, there being an improvement in manufacturing and services, and small losses in communications, transportation and trade. The working forces of the 1,179 co-operating firms totalled 101,492 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when a gain had also been indicated.

Ottawa.- There was a small decrease in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 10,795 workers was reported by the 151 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,866 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1932, when an advance was recorded on a large scale.

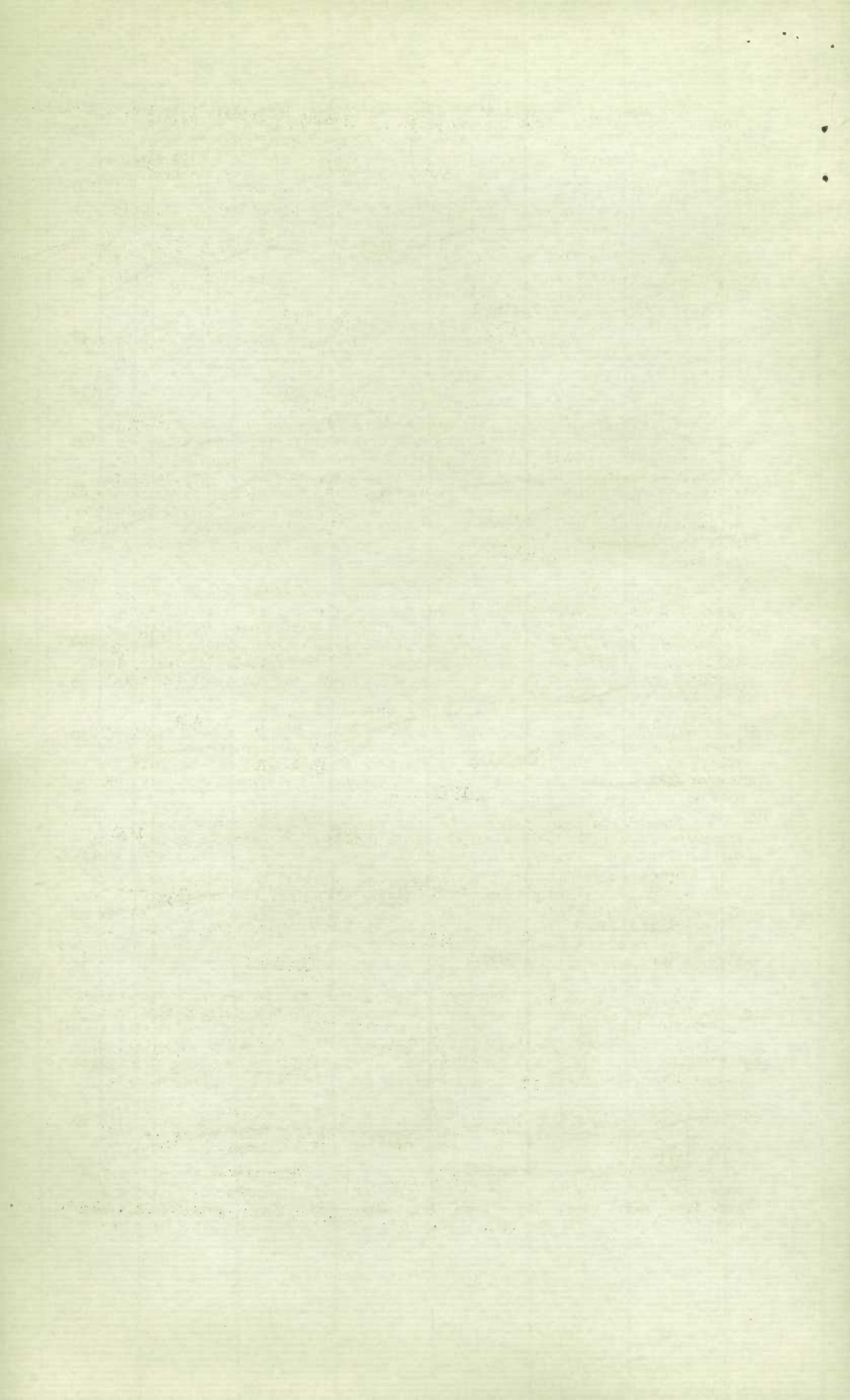
Hamilton.- Manufacturing and transportation afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and trade were rather less active. Returns were compiled from 237 firms employing 22,247 persons, or 82 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, but the movement had then been unfavourable.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 10,108 workers, as against 8,977 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1932, and the expansion then indicated was on a rather larger scale.

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



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.



Winnipeg.- Employment showed little change in Winnipeg, where 92 persons were released from the payrolls of the 394 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 32,526 workers. Construction and manufacturing were more active, but communications, transportation and trade were slacker. On Apr. 1, 1932, a loss had been noted, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- A decline in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 341 firms with 24,396 employees, as compared with 24,838 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in the manufacturing group, but there were also small decreases in construction, transportation and services. Very little change had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The leather, textile, animal products and iron and steel industries showed the greatest gains, but lumber, electric current and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,906 manufacturers, employing 376,790 operatives, as compared with 375,675 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 233 of which reduced their payrolls from 15,738 men on Mar. 1, to 9,782 on Apr. 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of April, 1932, involved the release of a larger number of workers, and the index was then lower than on the date under review.

Mining.- Coal, metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining registered decreased activity; 226 operators reported 41,338 employees, compared with 42,697 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1932, and a lesser curtailment had then been shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 82 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 277 workers to 22,243 on Apr. 1. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1932.

Transportation.- Water transportation companies added some workers to their staffs, but steam railway and local transportation afforded slightly less employment, so that there was little general change in the group as a whole; the working forces of the 370 co-operating employers aggregated 87,701 persons. General advances had been noted on Apr. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than at the beginning of April, 1933.

Construction and Maintenance.- Highway construction showed large curtailment, but this involved the release of a smaller number of workers than that recorded on Apr. 1 of a year ago. On the other hand, railway construction showed considerable improvement over the same date of 1932. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 970 contractors with 63,051 employees, or 2,058 less than in their last report.

Services.- This group reported a minor decline, according to 311 firms with 19,985 employees. The trend had also been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1932, when employment was at a higher level.

Trade.- There was an increase in the aggregate forces of the 877 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 77,654 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 77,449 at the beginning of March. An advance had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was higher than on Apr. 1, 1933.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

1. The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law of contract. It covers the formation of a contract, the elements of a contract, and the enforceability of a contract.

2. The second part of the document discusses the law of tort. It covers the elements of a tort, the types of torts, and the remedies available for a tort.

3. The third part of the document discusses the law of property. It covers the types of property, the acquisition of property, and the transfer of property.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the law of succession. It covers the types of succession, the requirements for a will, and the distribution of property under a will.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the law of evidence. It covers the types of evidence, the rules of evidence, and the burden of proof.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the law of procedure. It covers the types of proceedings, the rules of procedure, and the jurisdiction of the courts.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the law of constitutional law. It covers the structure of the government, the powers of the different branches, and the rights of the citizens.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the law of international law. It covers the sources of international law, the principles of international law, and the responsibility of states.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the law of comparative law. It covers the differences and similarities between different legal systems.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the law of legal history. It covers the development of the law over time and the influence of different legal systems.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the law of legal theory. It covers the different schools of thought in legal theory and their influence on the law.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the law of legal education. It covers the different ways of studying law and the role of the legal profession.

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



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.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed a slight improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.8 on Feb. 20, 1933, as compared with 23.1 on Jan. 23, 1933, and 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932. Recent press reports state that 2,776,184 persons were out of work on Mar. 20, 1933, a decrease of 80,454 as compared with the month before, but 208,852 more than at the same time last year. The improvement in the latest month was noticeable in nearly all industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

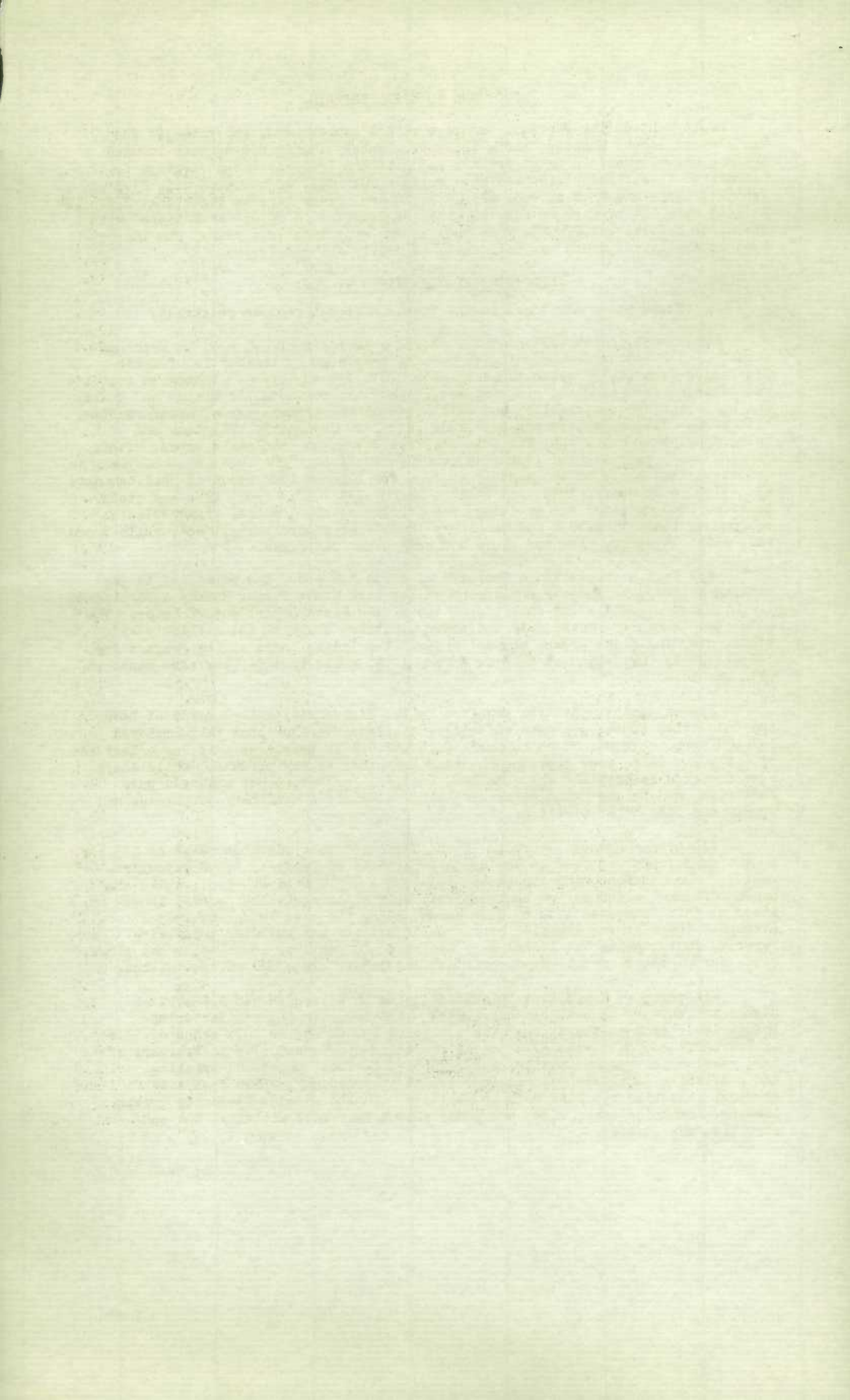
Employment in the United States showed a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,107 establishments with 2,471,792 employees. Increased activity was reported in dyeing and cleaning establishments, non-metallic mining and quarrying and building construction, but anthracite mining, retail trade, manufacturing, bituminous coal, metalliferous and crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels, canning and preserving and laundries recorded declines. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 55.1, compared with 57.5 in February, 1933, and 64.5 in March, 1932. The food, iron and steel, textile, lumber, paper and printing, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, leather, rubber and machinery industries showed curtailment, while there were gains in stone, clay and glass and some other factories.

New York.- There was a decrease of about 3.6 p.c., due primarily to the banking holiday, in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery, wood, pulp and paper, textile, clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups showed losses. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 54.3 in March, 1933, while that for the same month in 1932 was 64.4.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,091 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 147,104 persons in March, as compared with 157,912 in February; this was a decrease of 6.8 p.c. Gains were reported in bread and other bakery products, while there were declines in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen, leather, paper and wood pulp factories, and in the foundry, machine-shop, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other divisions.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was a decrease of 1.5 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 1,540 establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a decline of 2.4 p.c., while the non-manufacturing industries showed practically no change. The general index stood at 55.8, compared with 55.8 in March, 1932, the base being the 1925-27 average. The clothing and millinery, public utility and building industries reported improvement, but losses were indicated in textile, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur, leather, metal, food, printing and paper, trade and service groups.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 2.7 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1933. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 58.8 in February, compared with 57.3 in the preceding month, and 67.6 in February of last year. The metal, textile, wood, rubber, leather, paper and printing and publishing industries showed improvement over January, while food and chemical factories reported reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, light and power showed increased activity, but construction was quieter.



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
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
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	98.3	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	87.8	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
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

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

100.0 7.8 28.2 42.1 13.9 8.0

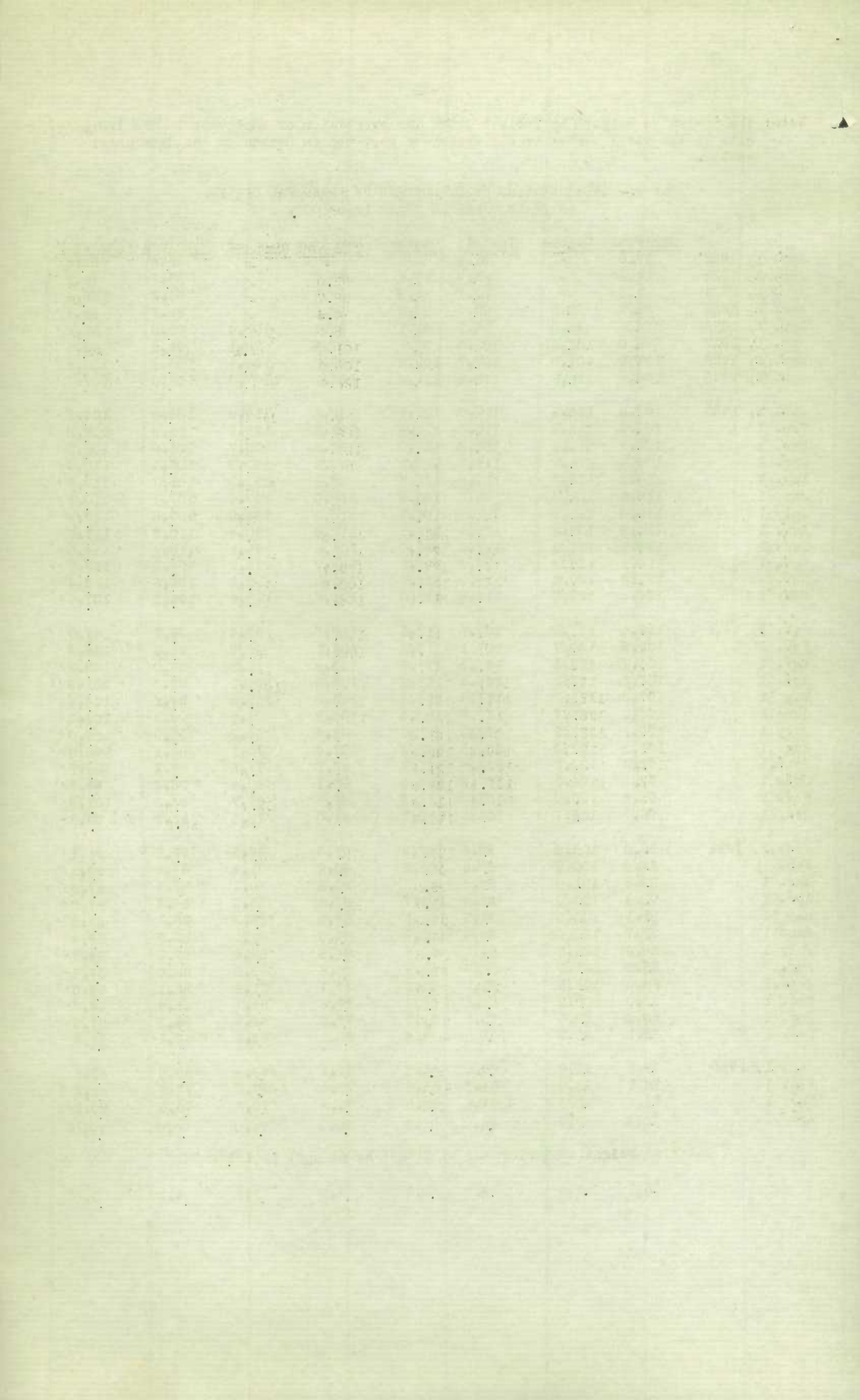
Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb.	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

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

16.1	1.6	14.5	1.5	3.2	1.4	4.7	3.5
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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
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.1	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.2	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
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 11	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	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
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

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

100.0	54.0	1.4	5.9	3.2	12.5	9.0	2.9	11.1
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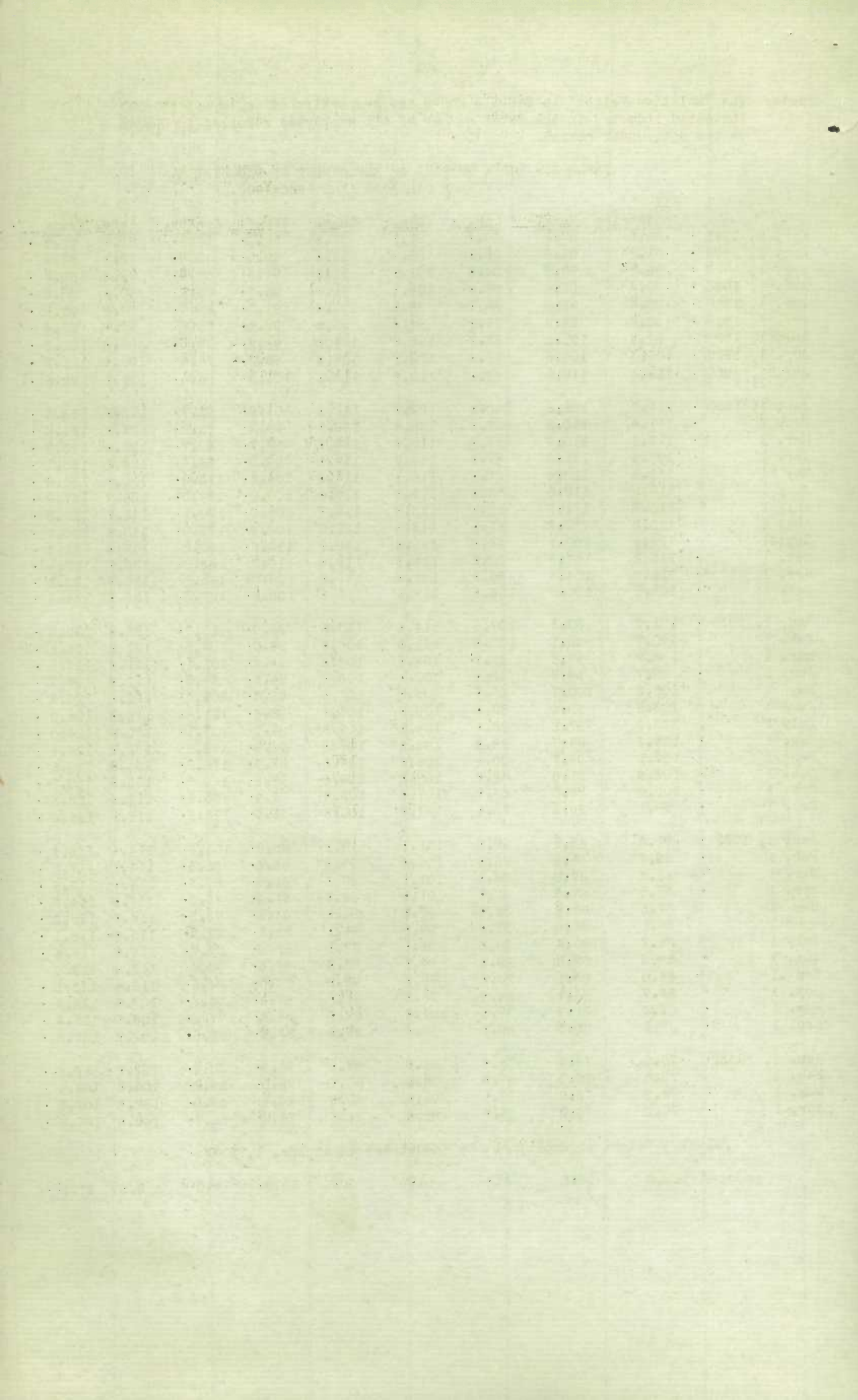


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
MANUFACTURING	54.0	76.0	75.8	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	90.4	88.3	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5
Fur and products	.2	63.0	65.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0
Leather and products	2.5	86.1	84.0	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6
Boots and shoes	1.8	93.8	91.1	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3	-
Lumber and products	3.3	45.0	44.5	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.5	31.8	31.4	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0
Furniture	.7	61.7	64.1	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1
Other lumber products	1.1	72.6	69.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8
Musical instruments	.1	22.8	20.5	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5
Plant products - edible	3.5	86.9	87.3	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0
Pulp and paper products	7.1	82.0	83.9	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6
Pulp and paper	2.9	66.2	68.3	74.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0
Paper products	1.0	95.2	96.9	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6
Printing and publishing	3.2	98.5	100.3	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6
Rubber products	1.4	75.6	76.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3
Textile products	11.1	91.6	91.1	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	96.5	97.8	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.3	65.8	66.6	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	3.6	103.8	107.3	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9
Silk and silk goods	1.1	375.3	376.5	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	102.4	103.1	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	86.8	84.2	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9
Other textile products	1.1	74.5	73.7	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	114.5	117.4	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3
Tobacco	1.3	118.4	124.2	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	108.1	106.8	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	99.5	108.6	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2	141.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	106.6	104.7	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.5	48.2	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0
Electric current	1.9	106.9	106.7	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	88.1	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1
Iron and steel products	11.3	60.3	59.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	44.2	39.6	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	61.8	63.3	82.9	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3
Agricultural implements	.4	34.1	33.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0
Land vehicles	6.0	69.8	68.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	76.3	69.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	55.2	57.5	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0
Heating appliances	.4	58.1	58.6	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	43.3	45.0	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	60.3	56.1	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3
Other iron and steel products	1.6	58.8	57.9	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	77.3	77.4	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	112.4	114.1	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0
Miscellaneous	.6	93.7	91.9	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0	97.8
LOGGING	1.4	35.6	57.1	31.1	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3
MINING	5.9	91.4	94.6	101.0	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0
Coal	3.2	82.8	86.6	93.8	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9
Metallic ores	2.2	131.3	134.2	135.1	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	54.7	55.4	70.3	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	84.5	85.6	93.9	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3
Telegraphs	.6	80.7	81.9	94.4	100.3	109.1	114.2	100.9
Telephones	2.6	85.5	86.5	93.8	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	74.2	74.1	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2
Street railways and cartage	3.4	111.8	112.1	110.9	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3
Steam railways	7.7	67.5	67.6	77.6	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	59.0	57.3	67.5	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	54.7	56.5	79.9	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6
Building	1.4	25.2	25.3	51.7	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1
Highway	4.5	88.5	97.0	134.9	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2
Railway	3.1	54.2	51.8	59.4	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9
SERVICES	2.9	102.5	102.9	113.9	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	94.7	95.4	107.7	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3
Professional	.3	126.9	127.1	127.9	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.5	108.3	119.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2
TRADE	11.1	107.6	107.3	114.3	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1
Retail	8.1	111.9	112.2	120.2	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6
Wholesale	3.0	97.5	96.0	100.8	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.0	76.9	87.5	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3

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	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1933	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	32.2	68.7	65.2	76.9	91.5	100.0	105.3	94.9
Lumber products	2.4	33.0	31.8	46.9	57.3	58.9	65.8	69.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	120.6	120.8	124.5	130.6	145.4	111.0	98.5
Textile products	4.6	69.6	69.5	82.8	75.8	87.9	96.5	96.0
Iron and steel	9.9	66.7	60.0	70.5	108.6	116.7	133.8	109.3
Other manufactures	9.6	71.7	67.2	80.4	85.2	92.4	96.6	91.0
Logging	1.5	39.5	56.0	24.1	31.4	34.7	78.0	135.7
Mining	24.8	91.2	88.4	101.8	105.3	109.4	106.6	106.6
Communications	3.3	83.6	85.2	92.7	113.8	112.3	109.8	99.9
Transportation	18.9	89.1	91.2	103.4	119.7	141.6	128.9	119.2
Construction	10.9	67.1	61.6	79.9	107.9	93.0	85.0	52.9
Services	1.5	130.2	135.8	146.0	170.1	133.4	143.2	94.4
Trade	6.9	95.8	96.7	107.8	119.1	114.9	113.7	105.0
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	78.3	76.8	88.3	102.3	107.8	107.5	98.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.1	79.1	78.8	90.3	102.8	111.7	111.3	107.1
Lumber products	2.8	51.6	52.5	64.7	81.3	83.7	86.9	89.6
Pulp and paper	8.6	74.1	74.3	80.9	86.8	103.1	105.7	104.3
Textile products	18.0	91.8	90.7	102.7	106.3	108.6	111.8	110.4
Iron and steel	10.0	60.2	60.1	75.7	104.4	117.8	123.4	110.3
Other manufactures	24.7	88.7	88.5	99.1	110.4	119.2	110.4	107.5
Logging	2.4	58.7	119.6	33.5	42.8	103.5	57.1	81.7
Mining	1.9	86.1	87.8	93.1	109.2	149.8	132.2	108.9
Communications	2.7	80.2	81.3	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4	106.6
Transportation	11.2	66.8	65.4	74.4	85.7	83.1	85.0	89.5
Construction	6.5	33.6	29.6	63.5	86.2	68.6	57.2	64.9
Services	2.5	91.2	91.0	97.9	107.3	105.4	106.4	97.6
Trade	8.7	119.6	120.0	126.0	135.4	125.1	127.5	111.6
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	73.1	74.1	85.0	98.5	103.7	101.1	99.2
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	61.9	75.8	75.9	87.6	99.7	112.6	121.7	108.2
Lumber products	3.5	47.0	46.6	63.7	79.3	93.8	97.6	92.8
Pulp and paper	7.6	83.6	87.0	90.4	98.8	108.7	111.4	109.3
Textile products	12.5	93.4	93.5	100.7	104.6	108.1	109.8	103.2
Iron and steel	13.6	57.1	56.2	74.1	97.5	122.0	143.7	115.9
Other manufactures	24.7	88.4	88.3	98.5	105.1	113.0	117.6	107.5
Logging	.5	17.7	32.8	18.2	33.3	75.1	73.2	78.3
Mining	3.8	114.8	117.0	122.8	136.1	142.4	126.3	122.5
Communications	3.1	84.0	84.8	92.3	100.6	123.6	115.2	102.7
Transportation	8.3	68.1	67.9	77.4	91.0	98.4	102.3	96.2
Construction	8.5	72.3	83.2	106.3	114.7	108.2	103.9	94.5
Services	3.1	124.7	125.6	138.5	146.7	152.2	133.5	118.3
Trade	10.8	113.2	112.9	120.2	127.2	126.2	122.1	112.3
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	78.3	79.8	91.1	102.4	112.7	117.4	106.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	31.2	81.4	82.0	92.8	102.8	113.1	121.5	108.5
Lumber products	1.7	59.7	66.0	71.2	82.0	112.0	148.2	112.3
Pulp and paper	3.2	84.5	87.8	91.4	102.5	110.2	110.9	123.8
Textile products	2.0	93.8	93.4	104.5	100.5	107.9	121.4	122.1
Iron and steel	12.0	72.7	71.7	86.1	100.5	110.9	120.8	102.1
Other manufactures	12.3	93.6	94.8	104.5	110.8	117.9	120.2	109.9
Logging	.5	34.1	42.5	47.9	80.3	114.8	170.5	111.5
Mining	8.0	90.9	106.6	102.2	103.2	95.9	107.9	106.6
Communications	3.4	85.8	88.1	94.7	102.9	109.2	105.7	97.5
Transportation	22.3	81.2	81.9	84.0	97.3	100.8	106.2	100.0
Construction	12.0	50.1	51.8	58.5	75.0	71.8	101.1	81.6
Services	3.2	86.8	86.9	97.5	105.7	118.3	124.6	110.3
Trade	19.4	96.8	95.6	101.1	111.7	120.7	122.1	111.1
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	78.3	80.0	86.1	97.7	103.2	113.9	101.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.9	62.5	62.2	72.6	87.0	107.1	105.9	99.5
Lumber products	8.5	37.0	33.8	47.0	61.2	97.5	97.0	95.1
Pulp and paper	6.9	88.6	90.3	94.3	102.3	109.1	98.8	96.6
Textile products	1.2	82.0	88.2	103.0	105.8	110.3	122.4	97.7
Iron and steel	3.7	55.5	55.8	68.7	99.9	124.1	109.9	99.7
Other manufactures	16.6	82.4	84.1	92.9	105.5	111.8	117.9	103.8
Logging	3.8	30.9	19.2	43.2	50.9	93.6	108.4	100.3
Mining	9.4	66.4	69.2	75.8	84.2	92.1	103.9	99.6
Communications	4.8	95.8	95.5	103.5	111.3	127.6	110.2	97.8
Transportation	16.6	83.9	83.5	92.9	97.8	106.5	109.5	102.9
Construction	13.7	73.0	71.4	99.1	115.7	107.7	89.1	90.1
Services	3.8	80.2	81.2	95.5	103.8	113.6	112.1	104.3
Trade	11.0	96.3	96.7	106.6	115.6	117.1	119.6	111.0
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries	100.0	68.8	67.7	80.9	92.4	106.0	106.0	100.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1933	Mar. 1 1933	Apr. 1 1932	Apr. 1 1931	Apr. 1 1930	Apr. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1928
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.9	78.2	77.3	89.5	105.3	114.6	111.3	105.2
Plant products - edible	4.7	96.9	99.0	93.9	104.0	105.5	99.1	89.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	97.9	98.3	101.9	108.7	113.5	107.7	102.4
Textiles	14.1	79.9	77.7	91.6	99.9	100.3	103.8	101.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.5	122.5	122.7	120.0	107.9	115.2	110.9	107.1
Iron and steel	12.8	56.9	56.5	72.9	104.6	122.8	129.4	112.9
Other manufactures	20.6	62.9	76.1	91.8	108.0	119.4	105.9	105.6
Communications	3.8	74.6	75.1	85.2	92.0	109.1	118.4	112.1
Transportation	9.5	69.0	65.7	78.8	77.6	72.5	70.1	69.2
Construction	5.8	40.6	36.3	89.7	112.2	80.4	87.6	90.6
Trade	12.5	116.0	115.9	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6	111.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	76.4	75.8	91.2	106.2	109.2	108.2	101.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	62.2	91.6	92.7	107.1	119.0	114.5	121.1	120.6
Leather products	22.5	104.7	104.4	118.5	120.8	101.0	104.4	127.6
Other manufactures	39.7	85.6	87.1	101.7	118.1	121.0	129.8	117.2
Transportation	11.5	97.6	99.2	95.7	109.7	109.5	95.6	80.1
Construction	9.1	97.3	82.0	70.0	174.3	112.2	124.4	70.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.7	92.3	102.0	122.2	111.7	116.2	107.9
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.1	80.7	79.7	92.5	103.1	112.3	117.4	106.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	97.8	96.5	105.1	117.8	119.2	118.5	108.7
Printing and publishing	9.7	101.9	103.1	108.5	113.1	119.1	118.1	106.6
Textiles	12.9	84.5	82.1	91.7	104.5	113.1	107.7	99.5
Iron and steel	7.9	54.2	53.9	71.7	91.7	115.1	144.8	115.5
Other manufactures	24.6	81.6	80.3	95.1	100.7	107.1	110.2	105.4
Communications	4.1	76.1	77.6	85.1	92.8	105.0	110.0	99.8
Transportation	7.0	91.1	90.8	98.9	121.0	125.4	121.0	103.4
Construction	2.1	37.7	37.3	89.0	123.8	129.7	137.9	125.3
Trade	21.4	109.9	109.8	117.4	124.7	122.3	116.7	108.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	85.0	84.4	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6	107.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.4	75.4	76.7	87.4	101.8	106.6	110.3	106.4
Lumber products	3.6	33.7	34.0	47.5	59.8	67.3	70.1	70.4
Pulp and paper	17.2	76.9	78.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	117.5	107.6
Other manufactures	26.6	89.3	90.8	102.5	116.7	121.0	120.7	121.7
Construction	8.7	71.6	69.2	142.8	214.4	128.4	120.6	94.6
Trade	16.6	107.3	105.8	112.1	117.3	115.3	105.0	107.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.3	85.5	101.7	121.8	116.2	111.2	105.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	80.0	68.1	67.7	80.5	101.8	118.4	122.8	98.5
Textiles	20.6	72.2	71.3	84.0	88.7	92.8	96.2	94.6
Electrical apparatus	11.4	82.6	81.5	98.4	111.3	128.3	131.5	106.9
Iron and steel	21.8	48.2	48.1	60.1	104.5	136.5	141.3	107.2
Other manufactures	26.2	87.6	87.8	100.1	105.7	111.3	116.8	101.6
Construction	3.1	43.2	46.1	136.7	228.4	179.6	233.3	76.7
Trade	7.1	93.7	94.7	106.8	113.2	129.1	131.4	117.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.9	70.8	87.4	109.8	120.4	126.1	103.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.2	79.5	69.0	92.3	104.7	141.3	187.4	128.3
Iron and steel	60.4	73.5	60.5	88.8	102.3	143.9	198.4	128.4
Other manufactures	20.8	104.4	104.0	107.7	114.3	131.0	143.8	128.9
Construction	1.8	23.4	26.8	16.1	56.9	125.3	133.9	102.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	79.0	70.5	89.8	104.2	140.9	177.3	124.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.7	82.1	81.5	92.3	103.1	115.7	119.7	108.2
Animal products - edible	5.0	92.6	92.9	106.1	96.1	106.9	106.7	99.7
Plant products - edible	4.4	103.0	102.3	106.5	105.7	104.2	102.7	105.3
Printing and publishing	6.0	93.4	98.8	100.8	107.7	116.5	118.4	108.5
Textiles	4.9	94.4	94.3	105.6	105.5	109.1	118.1	115.2
Other manufactures	29.4	74.9	73.2	86.3	101.4	122.8	128.4	109.3
Transportation	10.4	70.9	72.4	71.5	84.2	97.0	102.2	101.8
Construction	2.5	29.2	25.1	45.8	59.6	21.4	37.5	47.2
Trade	29.3	82.9	83.9	90.7	101.0	108.2	112.1	111.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	78.0	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4	108.0	103.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	34.9	71.4	73.1	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7	97.5
Lumber products	5.9	38.2	39.1	44.0	54.6	77.7	82.0	89.5
Other manufactures	29.0	86.7	88.7	98.0	114.5	119.6	112.5	102.4
Communications	9.3	95.3	95.2	101.8	110.2	128.4	109.4	97.5
Transportation	21.8	93.8	96.7	97.4	104.1	111.6	111.2	101.9
Construction	6.2	41.1	43.0	56.3	93.2	92.2	92.6	86.6
Services	6.0	79.1	80.8	90.5	99.1	110.9	112.2	110.3
Trade	21.8	98.7	98.8	106.6	118.8	119.9	121.3	111.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	79.0	80.5	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7	100.5

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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