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THE  
AUGUST  
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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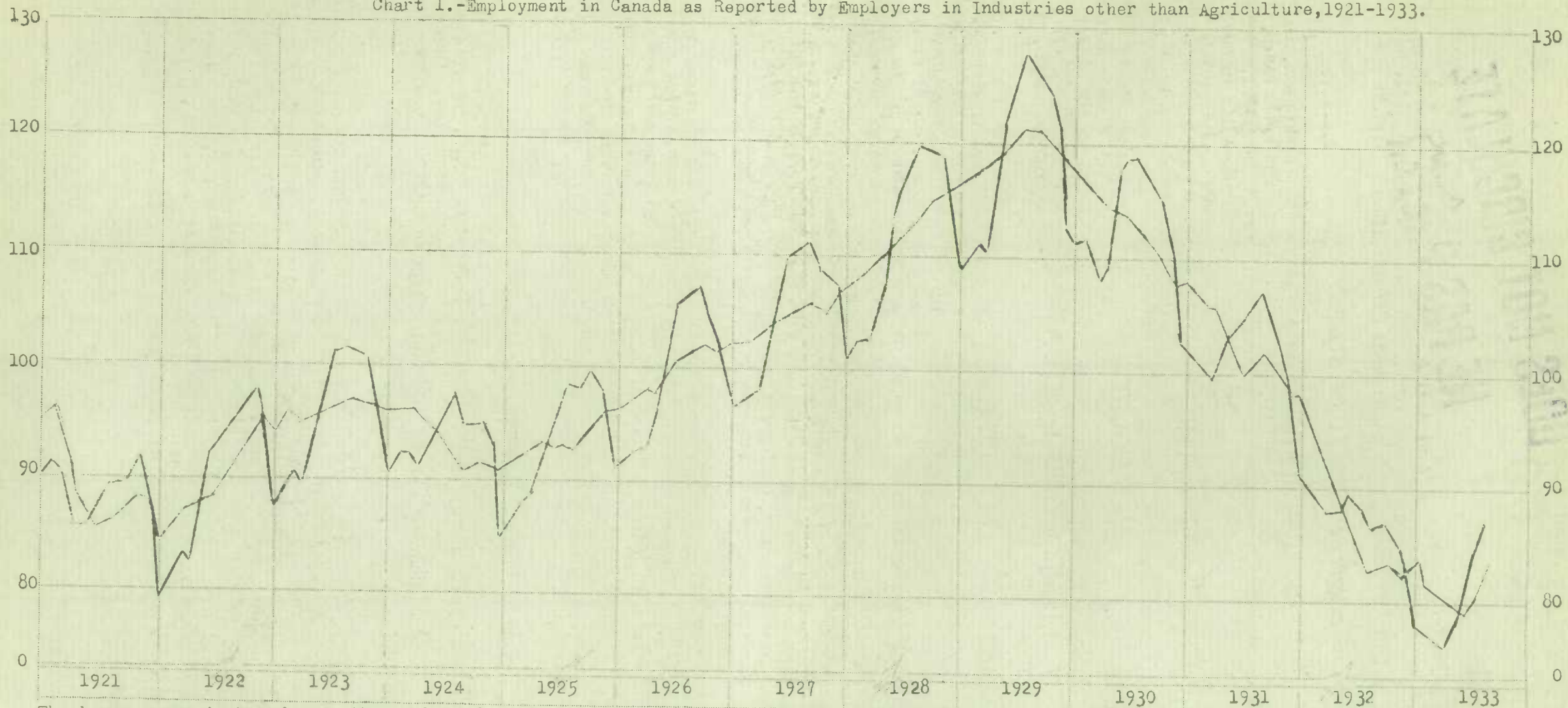
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 Aug. 28, 1933.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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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.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,261 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 804,219 persons, as compared with 780,015 on July 1. This increase compared favourably with the large decline reported on Aug. 1, 1932, and exceeded the average advance noted at the beginning of August in the last twelve years. As a consequence, both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers were higher than on July 1, 1933. This is illustrated in Charts 1 and 2, which also show that for the first time since early in 1930, the level of employment was above that recorded on the same date in the immediately preceding year. The crude index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 84.5 at the beginning of July, 1933, to 87.1 on Aug. 1, compared with 86.3 on the same date in 1932. At the beginning of August in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The increase which occurred on Aug. 1, 1933, was the fourth consecutive gain indicated since the spring. In this important upward movement, approximately 104,000 persons have been re-employed by the firms furnishing monthly data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the index rising from 76.0 on Apr. 1 to 87.1 on Aug. 1, or by 14.6 p.c.; no doubt there have been proportional additions to the staffs of the smaller industrial firms who do not report monthly, and also additional employment in agriculture, while increases in the working hours of many persons previously employed have also taken place. The recorded advance is in striking contrast to the decline of over 10,000 persons reported by the employers making returns between Apr. 1 and Aug. 1, 1932; in the corresponding period in 1931, some 51,000 persons were taken on by the co-operating establishments, while in 1930, the reported increases aggregated 97,000 persons. Thus the expansion indicated in recent months is greater than in any year since 1929.

Important recovery continued to be made in manufacturing; this compared favourably with the declines noted on Aug. 1 in the last three years and was greater than the usual seasonal advance experienced since 1920. The favourable movement again extended to most of the industries included in manufacturing. The gains in lumber, fruit and vegetable canning, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were especially pronounced. Mining, steam railway operation and construction also reported very marked improvement; highway construction, in particular, was decidedly more active.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in all five economic areas, employers in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces taking on the greatest number of extra workers. It is significant that employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia was at a higher level on Aug. 1, 1933, than on the same date in 1932, the first time in many months that such a betterment has been indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 597 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 64,974 persons, compared with 62,644 in the preceding month. This advance, which was the sixth successive increase to be recorded, brought the index to 93.0, or practically three points higher than on Aug. 1, 1932, when a decidedly downward movement had been shown. This was the first month since the beginning of 1931 in which the comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year has been favourable. Highway, railway and building construction reported improvement at the beginning of August, 1933, the increase in highway work being considerable; services also showed greater activity, while manufacturing was slacker, largely on account of seasonal losses in fish-canning, together with declines in iron and steel plants.

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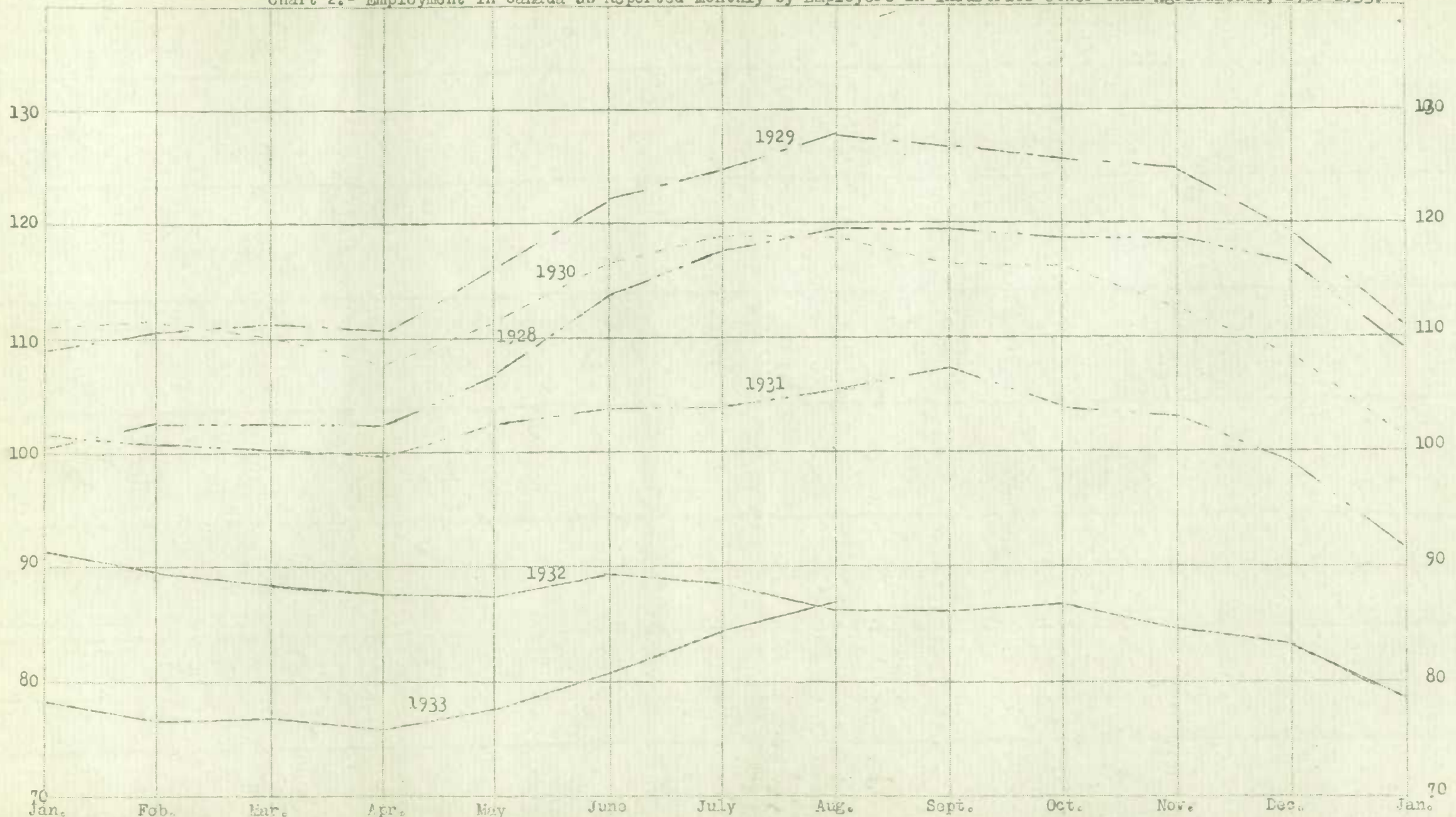
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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



Quebec.- Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,006 employers with 229,206 workers, as against 224,730 on July 1. This gain, supplementing those recorded in the last three monthly reports, resulted in a slightly higher level of employment than on Aug. 1, 1932, the first time since April, 1930, that activity in any month has exceeded that indicated on the same date in the preceding year. A pronounced contraction had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago. Manufacturing, mining, building and railway construction and steam railway operation reported increased employment on the date under review, while employment on telephones and in services declined; within the manufacturing division, all but the rubber and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions showed gains, those in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants being greatest.

Ontario.- Employment in this province showed a further advance, the 3,651 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 526,525 employees, or a gain of 6,186 persons since July 1. Activity has increased steadily in the last four months, with the result that over 31,500 persons have been reinstated in the reporting firms of Ontario since April. In the same period of 1932, more than 15,200 workers were released by the establishments furnishing data. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries showing important additions to staffs. Among the non-manufacturing groups, improvement also took place in mining, transportation and construction, all three branches of which were busier. On the other hand, logging, telephone operation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had declined sharply on Aug. 1, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher than on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported an increase, the fourth recently recorded. The 1,193 employers making returns had 112,086 workers, or 6,697 more than at the beginning of July. This increase, which compared favourably with the decrease indicated on the same date of last year, took place mainly in highway construction, but manufacturing, mining, communications, steam railway operation and services also showed improvement, Railway construction, however, was slacker. The level of employment was slightly higher than on Aug. 1, 1932.

British Columbia.- Further improvement was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing and construction; logging, mining and trade, however, also showed heightened activity. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and canneries. Returns were compiled from 814 firms employing 71,423 persons, or 4,515 more than in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 87.3 on the date under review, was practically six points higher than on the same date in 1932. This is the first time since early in 1930 that such a comparison has been favourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Toronto seasonal curtailment occurred.

Montreal.- In contrast with the reductions noted on Aug. 1 of the last three years, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, this being the fifth consecutive advance made in recent months. A combined payroll of 121,003 employees, or 1,188 more than on July 1, was reported by the 1,137 co-operating firms. Steam railway operation, construction and manufacturing registered improvement; within the last-named, leather, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, metal and clay, glass and stone plants recorded heightened activity, while textiles were seasonally dull. On the whole, employment was in rather smaller volume than on Aug. 1, 1932.

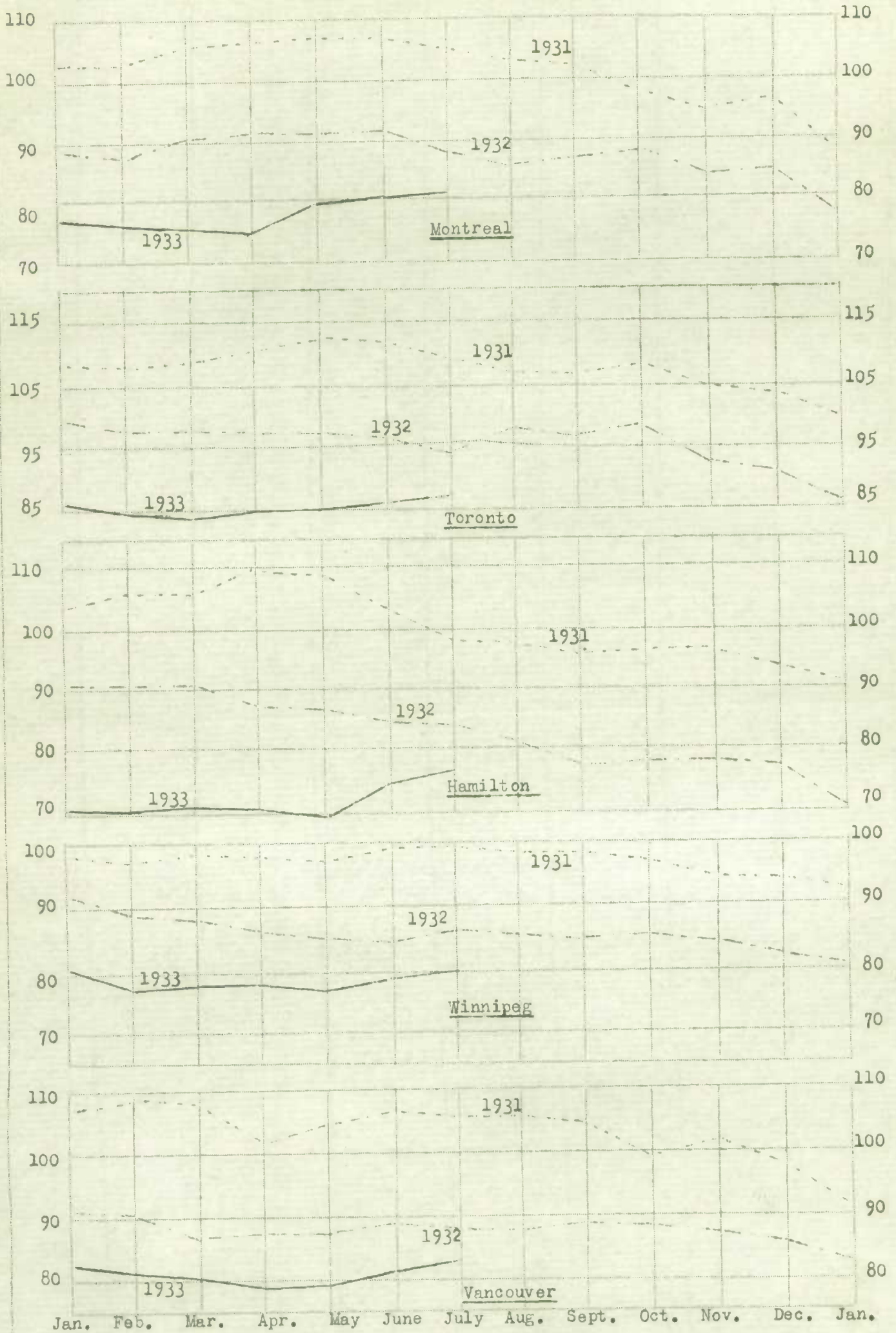
Quebec.- No general change was reported in Quebec City; manufacturing recorded greater activity, but services showed curtailment. Statements were received from 154 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,505 workers. Reductions had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was between one and two points higher.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,234 firms employing 104,266 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in nine out of the twelve years for which statistics are available; the loss this year, however, was considerably smaller than on the same date in 1930, 1931 or 1932. Nevertheless, the index was lower than at the beginning of August in these years. Manufacturing showed general improvement, in spite of a contraction in food factories, and





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





building was also rather brisker, while telephones, services and retail trade released employees. The contraction in retail establishments is seasonal.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed continued advances, 169 persons being added to the forces of the 161 co-operating employers, who had 11,848 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in manufacturing and in highway construction, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1932, had declined, but the index then was higher.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 240 establishments reporting 24,387 persons on their pay lists, as against 24,294 in their last return. Manufacturing showed little change on the whole, increases in textiles and some other groups offsetting losses in iron and steel. The fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was quieter than on the same date of last year, when large decreases had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 135 firms employing 10,328 workers, or practically the same number as on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works slightly reduced their working forces, but other manufacturing establishments were rather busier, and moderate gains were also made in construction and trade. Large declines had been recorded on Aug. 1 in 1931 and 1932, and employment at midsummer in those two years was in slightly smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 395 firms who had 34,090 employees, as compared with 33,589 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufacturing and in construction and communications, while other industries reported only slight changes. An unfavourable trend had been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a higher level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, road construction and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food and lumber plants. On the other hand, building was slacker. Returns were compiled from 346 employers with 26,368 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,770 in the preceding month. Reductions had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1932, but the index of employment then was slightly higher.

Index numbers of employment 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 important improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,075 of which reported 423,697 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 412,966 on July 1; this was an increase of 10,731 persons, or 2.6 p.c. In the experience of the last twelve years, factory employment has usually shown a slight advance on Aug. 1, but the increase this year is considerably greater than normal. The index stood at 85.2, compared with 83.0 on July 1. This favourable movement is illustrated in Chart 4, which shows an upward trend in both the crude and the seasonally corrected curves of employment. The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1933, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded this year; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by nearly 53,400 persons, while the index has risen from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 85.2 at the beginning of August, or by 14.5 p.c. It is also noteworthy that the index on the latest date was 2.6 points higher than that of 82.6 recorded on Aug. 1, 1932; this is the first time since November, 1929, that any month has shown greater activity than in the same month of the preceding year. General curtailment had been recorded on Aug. 1 of last year. Improvement was indicated on the date under review in most of the industries classed in the manufacturing division, fish-canning, chemical and miscellaneous manufactures being the exceptions, and in these, the declines were comparatively slight. The greatest expansion occurred in lumber, vegetable food, textile, pulp and paper, leather, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants, but fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported heightened activity. The gain in textiles and iron and steel plants, like that on June 1 and July 1, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend during the summer.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps, chiefly in Ontario, but in British Columbia the lumbering industry showed considerable improvement. Statements were tabulated from 224 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 13,420 persons, or 100 fewer than in the preceding month. Large losses had been reported on Aug. 1, 1932, when the index stood at 29.1, as compared with 48.9 on the date under review.

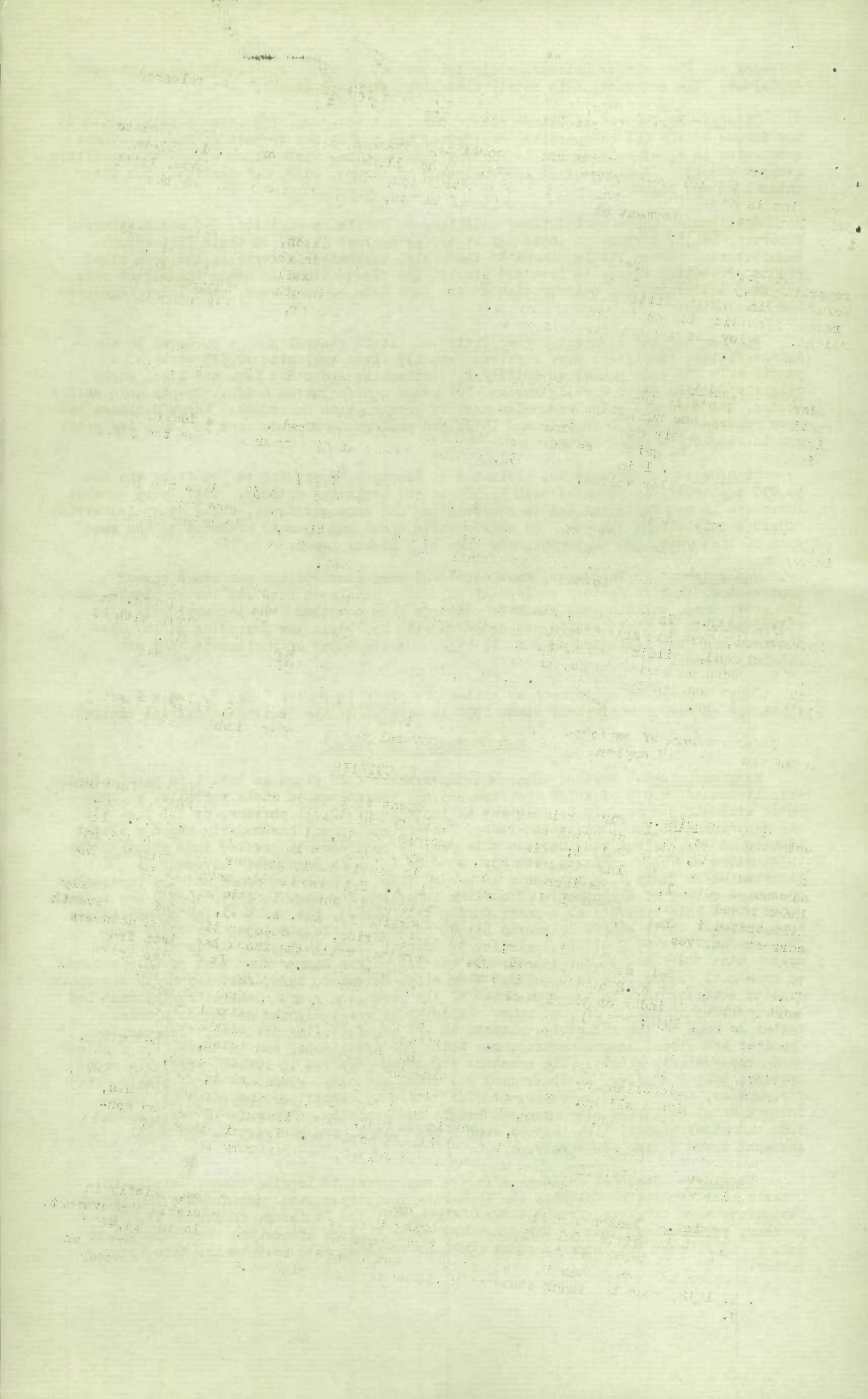
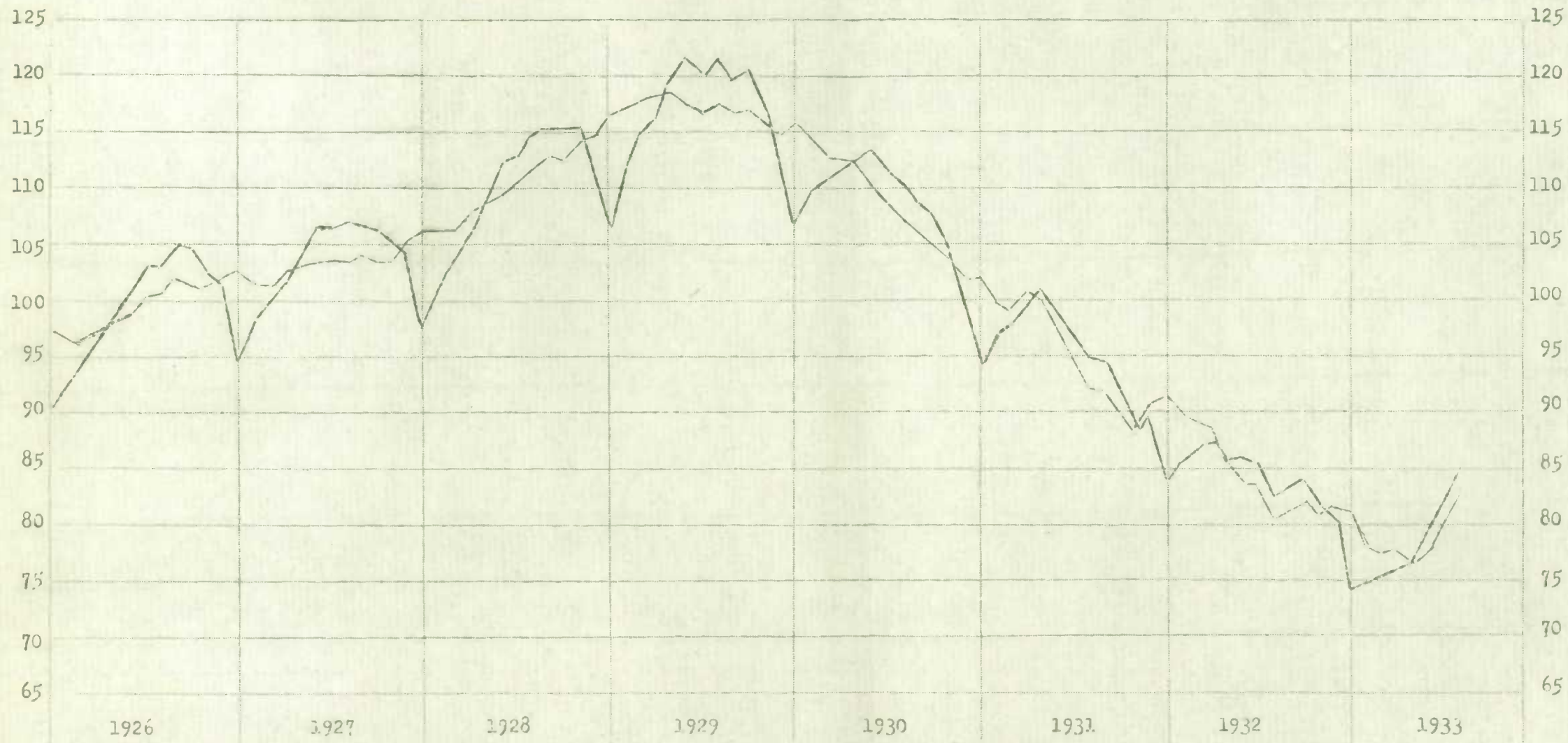


Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



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.



Mining.-- Substantial increases were indicated in coal and other non-metallic mineral and in metallic ore mining; an aggregate working force of 44,097 persons was employed by the 245 reporting operators, who had 42,169 employees on July 1. Activity was greater than at the beginning of August, 1932, when only a small general contraction had been recorded; this improvement over the same month of last year is interesting, since it is the first time since April, 1930, that such a comparison has been favourable.

Communications.-- There was a slight decline in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 22,007 workers in their employ, as against 22,131 in the preceding month. Telegraphs were more active, but telephones released some employees. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year, when a small gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.-- Employment in local and water transportation was slightly curtailed, but steam railway operation showed heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 370 employers whose payrolls aggregated 95,140 persons, compared with 94,318 at the beginning of July. Decreases were noted in transportation as a whole on the same date in 1932, but the index then was a few points higher.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Considerable expansion was registered in all branches of this group, but the largest gains took place in highway work in the Prairie Provinces. A combined working force of 102,895 persons were employed on Aug. 1, 1933, by the 1,033 contractors furnishing data, who had 91,113 in their last report. Employment in this group was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1932.

Services.-- The service group recorded little general change, according to 329 firms employing 21,924 persons, or 19 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when a considerable falling-off in employment had been noted.

Trade.-- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 903 trading establishments reporting had 81,039 workers on their staffs, as compared with 81,893 in the preceding month. A larger decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was higher.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on June 26, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which again extended to all but a few industries. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.5 on June 26, 1933, as compared with 20.5 on May 22, 1933, and 22.2 on June 27, 1932. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 24 was 2,442,175; this was an apparent increase of 4,067 as compared with June 26, 1932, which was largely accounted for by the inclusion of 26,000 persons temporarily stopped in Scotland, Lancashire and Yorkshire owing to local holidays. In comparison with last year, however, the figures have shown progressive improvement since January.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 7.2 p.c. in July, as compared with June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,090 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May, 3,023,831 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 67.3 compared with 62.8 in June, 1933, and with 55.2 in July, 1932. Improvement in the month under review occurred in 77 industries. The general gain was of especial significance, as the trend of employment has invariably been downward in July in the preceding ten years for which indexes are available. Large gains were reported on the date under review in food, textile, men's clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, railroad repair, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, printing and paper, chemical and rubber factories. On the other hand, the tobacco, women's clothing, silverware and millinery industries showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining, crude petroleum producing, wholesale trade, hotels and canning and preserving recorded increased activity as compared with June, 1933.





New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, an advance was reported in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June, this being the fourth successive month in which improvement has occurred. The increase in the numbers employed amounted to 4.2 p.c. The gain was contrary to the seasonal movement, the trend being usually downward in July. The preliminary index stood at 62.0, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 18.3 p.c. higher than in July, 1932. The metal groups showed very general increases; clothing and millinery, cotton, knitting and miscellaneous textile, food, fur, leather and rubber, stone, clay and glass, wood, chemicals, oils and paints, pulp and paper and other industries showed heightened activity.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,143 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 187,059 persons in July, compared with 170,538 in June; this was an increase of 9.7 p.c. The gain was unusual for the time of year. The index of employment (average 1925-26-27=100) stood at 69.0 on July 15, 1933; compared with the July, 1932, index of 50.4, this was an increase of 36.9 p.c. There were important advances in woollen and worsted, boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather and paper and wood pulp factories in July, 1933, as compared with June.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing increased 6.5 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a gain of 1.7 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 63.3 in July, compared with 60.5 in June, 1933, and 56.6 in July, 1932. Practically all industrial divisions reported general improvement as compared with the preceding month.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 69.5 in June, compared with 63.3 in May, 1933, and 62.4 in June, 1932. Improvement took place in the stone and allied industries and in metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile, food, chemical and other factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, steam railways, light and power, retail and wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants and other groups were also more active.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	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

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

100.0            8.1            28.5            40.6            13.9            8.9

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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.5	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.5	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
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	115.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	115.2	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

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

15.0      1.6      13.0      1.5      3.0      1.3      4.2      3.3

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
Aug. 1, 1921		90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922		94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923		101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924		95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925		97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926		105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927		110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928		119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929		127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1		111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1		110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1		107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1		111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1		116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1		118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1		116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1		116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1		112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1		108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931		101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1		100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1		100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1		99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1		102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1		103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1		103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1		105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1		107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1		103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1		103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1		99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932		91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1		89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1		88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1		87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1		87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1		89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1		88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1		86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1		86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1		86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1		84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1		83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933		78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1		77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1		76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1		76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1		77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1		80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1		84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1		87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5

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

100.0      52.7      1.7      5.5      2.7      11.8      12.8      2.7      10.1

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

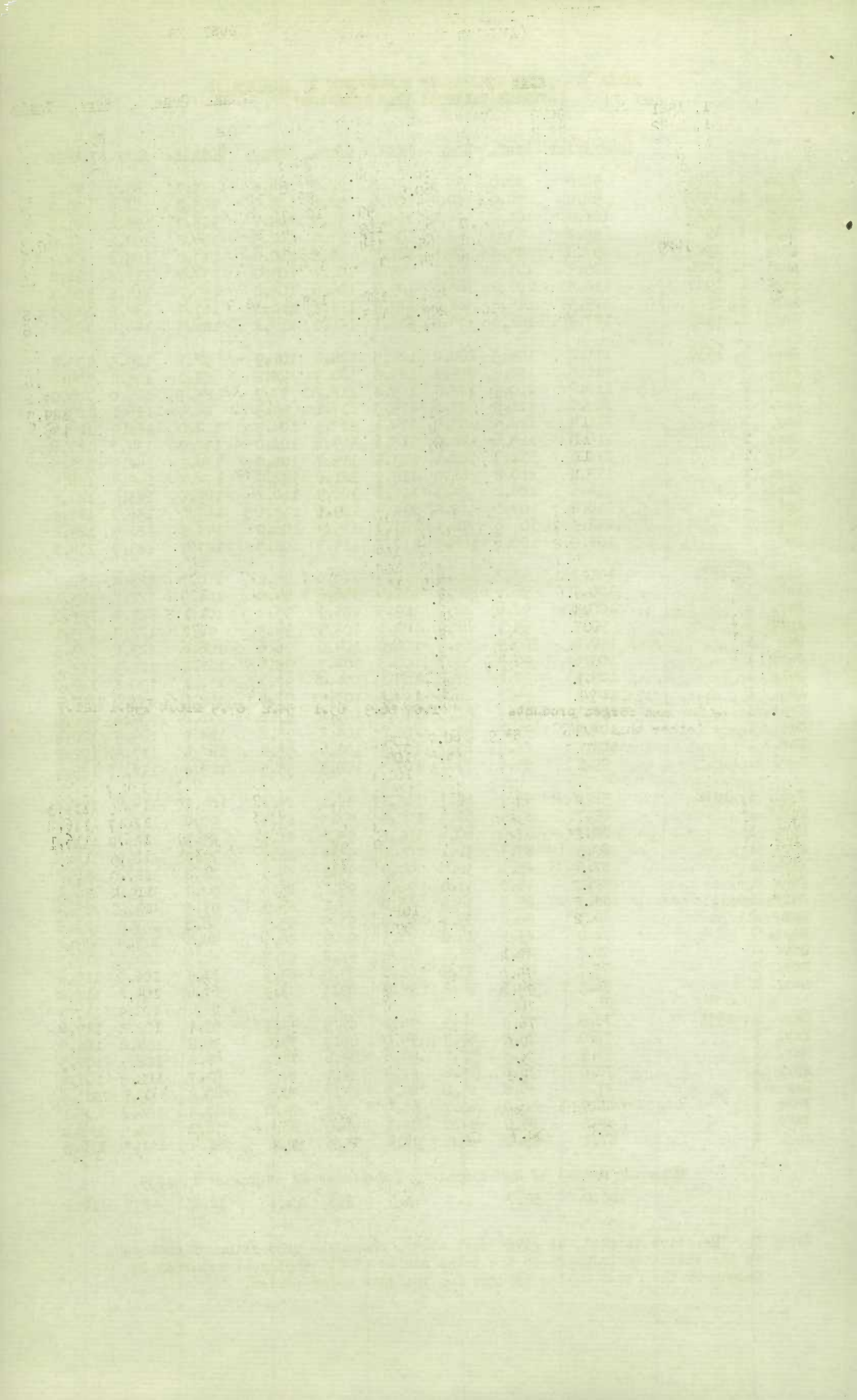




TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1933	1933	1932	1932	1930	1929	1928
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	52.7	85.2	83.0	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2
Animal products - edible	2.9	129.6	130.2	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4
Fur and products	.3	104.1	95.8	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4
Leather and products	2.5	98.9	94.0	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0
Boots and shoes	1.8	106.9	101.5	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5	-
Lumber and products	4.4	67.3	63.7	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	60.7	55.2	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9
Furniture	.7	67.2	69.1	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4
Other lumber products	1.2	88.2	85.7	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0
Musical instruments	.1	24.5	22.0	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	104.4	97.2	103.6	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	88.4	86.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7
Paper products	.9	100.1	98.5	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0
Printing and publishing	2.8	99.2	98.5	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7
Rubber products	1.3	81.0	79.8	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3
Textile products	10.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	109.9	103.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.9	75.4	76.0	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	119.0	108.5	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	384.4	377.5	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	109.9	108.5	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	85.6	86.4	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2
Other textile products	1.0	78.1	77.9	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	109.6	106.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0
Tobacco	1.0	105.1	102.3	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.9	112.6	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.9	91.3	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.6	111.3	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	63.8	57.0	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9
Electric current	1.7	111.7	110.0	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	87.4	85.5	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1	118.8
Iron and steel products	10.2	63.0	62.4	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	66.9	65.1	54.2	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	65.4	63.9	72.5	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4
Agricultural implements	.4	35.2	38.9	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1
Land vehicles	5.0	66.4	66.6	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7
Automobiles and parts	1.3	73.3	73.8	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.2	37.7	69.8	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4
Heating appliances	.4	71.0	68.2	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	49.3	50.1	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.3	63.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	67.8	64.7	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	89.5	87.0	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	(125.7) 1.6	189.7	125.4	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5
Miscellaneous	.5	96.3	98.7	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.7	48.9	49.5	29.1	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6
<b>MINING</b>	5.5	97.4	93.1	94.8	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9
Coal	2.6	77.7	76.6	83.5	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8
Metallic ores	2.2	151.7	142.0	132.3	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	80.2	73.2	73.9	54.4	134.9	151.8	140.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.7	83.6	84.0	93.5	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2
Telegraphs	.6	86.9	83.6	98.2	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2
Telephones	2.1	82.8	84.1	92.4	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.8	81.2	80.5	85.3	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8
Street railways and cartage	3.0	112.6	113.4	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8
Steam railways	7.0	71.2	69.8	76.8	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	88.8	89.9	90.0	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.8	88.4	78.2	90.0	162.3	179.8	186.8	167.7
Building	2.1	43.1	39.0	57.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9
Highway	7.1	156.5	129.2	146.9	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9
Railway	3.6	71.7	71.1	72.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	111.8	111.5	117.0	133.0	142.4	146.6	132.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	108.6	109.3	114.4	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8
Professional	.3	119.9	113.1	126.9	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	114.7	114.5	118.2	126.8	132.6	132.9	130.6
<b>TRADE</b>	10.1	110.5	111.8	113.8	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3
Retail	7.4	116.2	118.1	118.9	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6
Wholesale	2.7	97.6	97.2	102.0	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	87.1	84.5	86.3	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3

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	Relative weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	
		1937	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	32.3	81.6	84.4	76.3	86.1	110.7	116.8	107.7
Lumber products	4.1	65.6	64.3	58.7	65.5	113.1	124.0	118.3
Pulp and paper	5.6	140.1	133.7	125.5	144.3	191.8	119.4	123.1
Textile products	4.1	74.0	76.2	70.4	67.2	79.9	88.8	96.9
Iron and steel	8.7	69.7	74.2	63.5	82.6	101.8	134.0	106.5
Other manufactures	9.8	86.8	93.4	85.9	90.0	105.2	106.2	100.9
Logging	1.5	47.1	52.5	29.4	14.8	42.8	67.8	36.4
Mining	20.8	90.8	91.0	98.5	107.0	111.4	112.6	109.5
Communications	2.8	83.8	82.2	96.8	122.1	130.7	126.1	112.7
Transportation	13.6	76.4	76.9	68.3	82.6	90.4	95.1	84.1
Construction	21.0	153.2	120.3	140.3	207.1	392.3	247.7	232.7
Services	1.8	186.9	159.9	198.2	247.0	207.4	201.3	148.3
Trade	6.2	103.0	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3	116.3	112.2
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	93.0	89.9	90.1	106.8	140.9	127.5	117.0
<u>Quebec</u> -Manufacturing	61.3	87.6	84.9	85.0	97.5	110.9	119.0	114.3
Lumber products	3.6	78.5	79.0	71.2	91.0	109.7	132.8	124.8
Pulp and paper	8.4	83.2	81.3	81.7	88.1	106.2	114.2	116.1
Textile products	16.8	99.8	97.9	92.6	92.3	98.1	105.4	108.1
Iron and steel	8.8	61.4	60.3	64.9	89.2	108.6	122.5	111.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.4	93.2	95.7	111.4	123.1	126.0	117.0
Logging	2.1	60.8	60.6	45.7	35.1	87.1	79.4	91.7
Mining	2.1	111.9	101.2	94.4	104.9	140.6	150.5	128.5
Communications	2.3	78.5	79.7	89.2	99.9	115.5	123.9	112.5
Transportation	11.2	79.6	78.9	86.7	99.1	108.4	116.9	111.8
Construction	10.6	63.7	63.4	67.4	128.7	134.9	139.5	135.8
Services	2.3	96.0	100.6	104.5	111.8	116.2	118.6	117.6
Trade	8.1	122.8	123.4	126.2	129.6	134.4	132.7	124.0
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.8	85.0	84.4	102.4	114.7	121.3	114.1
<u>Ontario</u> -Manufacturing	61.1	82.8	81.1	81.6	93.2	108.0	123.1	118.2
Lumber products	4.1	61.9	60.2	61.0	87.4	109.2	125.6	126.4
Pulp and Paper	7.2	87.9	85.8	87.3	99.2	111.3	116.6	114.9
Textile products	11.9	98.1	95.1	93.0	94.5	96.1	106.4	102.2
Iron and steel	13.2	61.5	60.8	61.4	74.6	101.6	130.1	127.1
Other manufactures	24.7	97.3	95.7	97.0	108.0	117.7	126.1	116.6
Logging	1.1	39.6	46.9	14.0	21.1	46.1	43.5	43.9
Mining	4.1	138.1	127.8	122.5	138.8	143.1	147.4	140.5
Communications	2.6	79.7	81.8	91.4	100.2	116.3	117.7	108.4
Transportation	8.7	74.4	77.5	85.5	99.3	112.3	120.0	115.1
Construction	9.6	83.4	82.2	99.4	136.8	174.7	192.7	174.4
Services	2.8	128.6	129.7	129.9	146.5	153.4	160.6	128.7
Trade	10.0	115.0	118.2	117.4	126.2	128.6	125.0	118.4
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	86.6	85.0	86.9	100.7	115.7	128.0	118.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.0	87.3	85.7	89.7	99.0	118.0	122.1	121.9
Lumber products	2.2	88.2	84.4	84.5	94.0	134.1	157.8	144.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	84.2	85.4	86.0	98.7	111.1	113.7	127.8
Textile products	1.8	97.6	99.9	96.8	93.2	96.5	120.1	112.0
Iron and steel	9.9	69.7	69.1	76.4	89.2	109.2	117.4	111.7
Other manufactures	12.3	108.5	104.8	107.6	113.5	131.5	141.0	131.1
Logging	.2	12.9	16.3	17.0	8.6	22.2	23.1	30.8
Mining	6.4	84.0	80.5	80.2	86.1	100.3	111.5	111.1
Communications	3.2	92.5	88.9	99.1	111.2	131.3	128.0	116.9
Transportation	19.9	84.0	83.6	86.0	97.6	110.4	124.9	108.1
Construction	20.4	99.5	75.1	86.5	253.0	173.4	232.1	222.3
Services	3.5	108.5	103.7	115.8	138.8	159.0	170.5	170.5
Trade	17.4	99.8	100.0	103.8	110.4	121.1	124.9	119.9
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	90.5	85.0	90.1	129.1	126.2	144.8	132.5
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	42.6	91.6	83.6	75.0	94.4	114.6	119.2	116.1
Lumber products	11.5	63.3	52.2	43.4	64.9	86.9	109.0	106.2
Pulp and paper	5.6	91.4	89.9	86.4	105.8	112.6	108.6	104.3
Textile products	1.0	85.4	81.3	84.7	99.9	104.0	123.8	108.8
Iron and steel	3.1	60.6	58.3	64.4	82.2	121.0	111.6	110.3
Other manufactures	21.4	134.5	125.6	110.2	128.7	145.6	138.1	133.8
Logging	5.4	54.7	45.9	31.4	39.5	62.6	116.0	96.8
Mining	7.3	66.1	63.8	70.0	76.9	92.9	105.2	101.0
Communications	3.8	98.0	98.3	102.7	125.7	131.3	122.1	108.3
Transportation	13.9	89.5	90.7	96.1	104.9	115.0	114.9	109.7
Construction	14.0	98.8	89.4	106.3	136.8	175.3	166.7	163.8
Services	3.2	86.8	85.1	91.8	109.4	119.9	126.3	119.7
Trade	8.9	99.2	97.2	104.5	113.6	118.3	121.4	114.4
<u>B. C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	87.3	81.8	81.4	98.0	115.8	122.7	116.4

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

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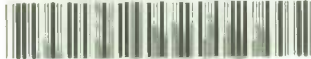


TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1933	July 1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	62.9	81.6	80.3	81.6	97.1	111.1	116.9	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.8	106.9	99.9	104.4	109.9	113.9	109.1	101.3
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	97.2	95.6	102.5	105.7	114.1	113.6	105.0
Textiles	13.3	81.9	83.0	76.5	84.6	88.3	95.9	100.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	110.2	105.7	108.6	103.1	123.6	121.4	111.5
Iron and steel	12.5	60.0	59.6	63.8	85.0	110.2	127.4	116.1
Other manufactures	21.1	85.0	83.4	85.0	107.3	121.2	122.9	114.4
Communications	3.4	71.3	73.4	80.7	88.2	100.4	119.7	112.0
Transportation	10.9	90.6	90.7	94.1	108.8	114.0	128.0	121.4
Construction	6.8	51.9	49.4	70.1	111.1	127.9	161.7	159.7
Trade	12.6	118.4	118.9	122.1	128.1	134.1	130.8	121.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.4	81.5	85.5	102.5	114.5	122.4	112.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.1	99.0	96.1	100.2	118.4	118.2	123.5	123.2
Leather products	22.8	114.1	111.0	112.9	123.9	102.8	108.1	106.4
Other manufactures	39.3	92.0	89.2	94.2	115.4	125.4	131.0	132.6
Transportation	11.1	101.2	99.6	107.6	130.5	137.9	131.6	129.8
Construction	9.1	100.4	99.6	87.7	134.9	260.0	219.5	118.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.5	99.4	101.0	122.0	138.2	135.8	130.2
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.5	82.9	82.7	86.5	98.0	106.4	115.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	97.6	102.4	98.5	107.3	117.9	127.4	112.6
Printing and publishing	9.5	102.7	102.4	105.8	115.1	120.5	125.6	114.8
Textiles	12.5	83.5	83.7	81.3	90.4	97.8	98.4	96.4
Iron and steel	8.0	56.3	56.0	65.9	78.3	97.7	125.7	129.4
Other manufactures	25.7	86.1	85.1	90.5	102.2	107.1	113.5	111.3
Communications	3.8	71.6	74.7	82.0	89.5	98.1	119.1	102.9
Transportation	6.9	92.4	92.8	101.2	130.8	140.1	144.6	124.5
Construction	2.8	49.8	48.3	78.3	126.3	191.5	210.0	176.6
Trade	20.9	110.0	113.5	112.8	123.2	122.9	119.8	114.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.9	87.7	92.3	106.3	115.4	122.9	113.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.4	82.6	80.9	81.7	112.3	120.9	122.5	124.5
Lumber products	7.5	75.8	77.0	43.0	105.8	123.3	131.8	137.9
Pulp and paper	13.7	67.2	65.9	75.4	98.8	106.2	110.1	108.6
Other manufactures	26.2	96.7	93.6	101.5	126.7	132.6	129.9	133.5
Construction	13.1	111.6	107.6	128.4	179.8	266.9	229.6	261.1
Trade	15.0	104.3	107.1	108.5	110.6	116.0	109.6	104.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	92.7	91.5	97.6	122.8	131.8	128.3	126.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.6	75.1	75.0	75.4	89.3	105.7	132.2	110.1
Textiles	21.3	81.9	78.4	78.2	85.6	86.6	103.1	92.0
Electrical apparatus	9.3	73.8	71.5	96.9	113.7	119.7	134.2	122.7
Iron and steel	24.3	59.0	62.3	52.5	71.2	104.5	153.9	115.5
Other manufactures	25.7	93.5	92.6	97.5	108.6	119.2	126.8	119.3
Construction	3.0	45.3	44.6	87.2	181.4	226.4	254.0	141.8
Trade	6.9	96.7	99.2	100.9	114.2	132.6	127.2	122.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.5	77.2	80.6	97.6	112.6	135.8	111.8
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	81.8	82.0	82.1	81.5	69.1	113.9	132.7	183.1
Iron and steel	59.0	73.4	74.9	74.2	55.7	108.7	130.5	195.5
Other manufactures	22.8	117.3	111.5	111.3	122.8	135.3	141.8	140.2
Construction	2.0	26.1	21.8	19.3	61.5	146.5	231.9	144.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.9	80.5	80.0	75.1	120.8	142.0	165.0
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.7	85.7	84.3	88.1	101.6	120.5	128.4	121.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	115.5	110.6	114.4	106.7	112.7	114.9	106.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	103.0	102.1	104.7	102.7	110.9	110.7	105.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	93.3	94.5	93.7	104.9	118.8	123.2	116.2
Textiles	5.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	96.5	105.4	116.6	112.4
Other manufactures	28.7	76.3	74.9	80.9	100.4	130.6	142.0	134.5
Transportation	10.4	74.7	74.8	81.0	85.4	110.1	110.8	111.3
Construction	2.0	24.3	20.3	46.8	86.2	79.4	81.7	86.7
Trade	29.7	88.1	87.8	92.5	97.3	106.1	114.3	118.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.7	80.3	86.0	98.1	110.3	117.3	111.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.7	85.1	80.8	81.3	97.8	108.0	109.5	113.2
Lumber products	8.2	56.9	52.2	44.3	61.9	64.2	89.5	100.1
Other manufactures	30.5	98.1	94.1	98.4	115.9	130.5	120.0	121.0
Communications	8.8	98.2	97.3	100.6	115.8	130.6	118.3	105.8
Transportation	20.5	95.4	96.0	100.7	106.8	114.7	113.6	107.6
Construction	5.5	39.1	41.0	56.7	113.7	87.3	108.0	119.4
Services	5.8	82.1	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4	120.3	114.4
Trade	20.7	101.5	99.4	106.5	115.7	120.6	122.7	115.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.2	83.4	87.9	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7

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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