CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER 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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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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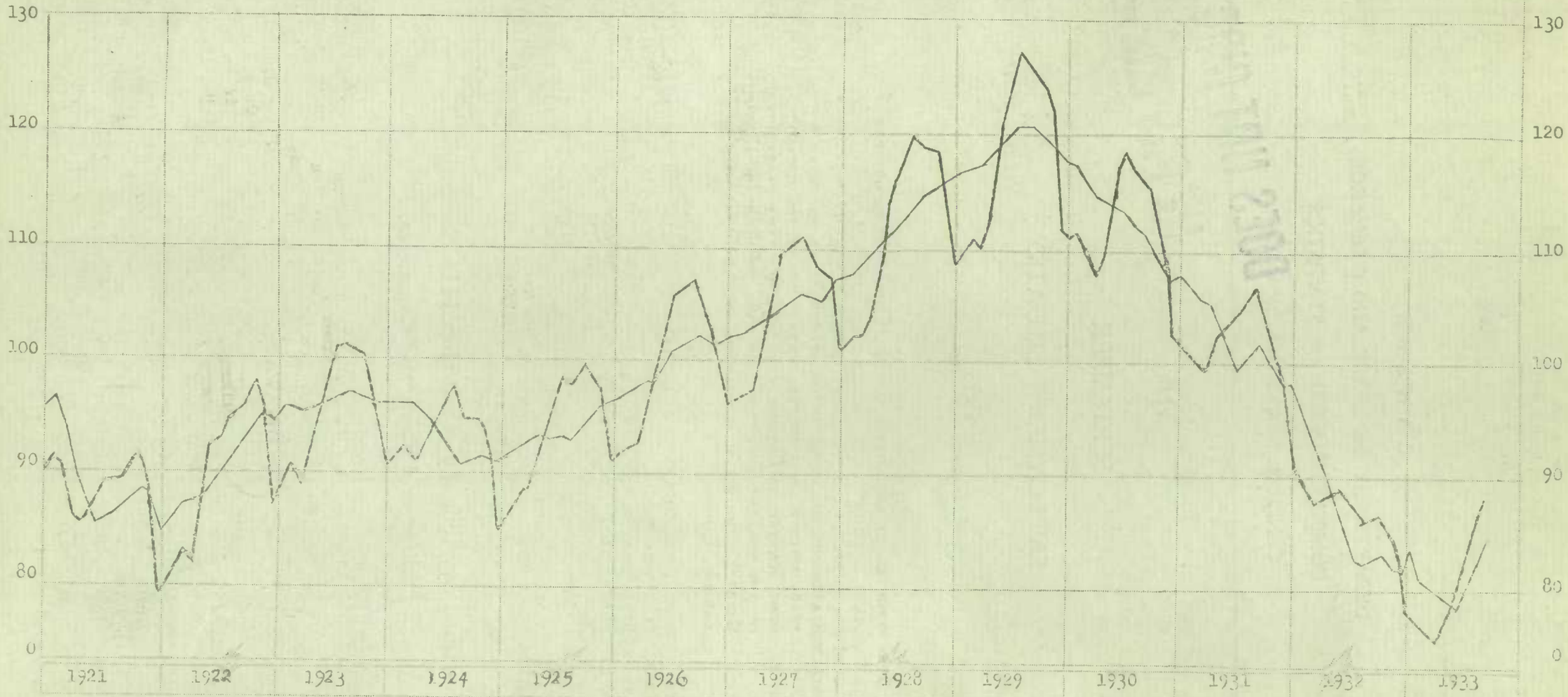
OTTAWA

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
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 26, 1933.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of September. This increase (the fifth successive gain recently recorded) compared favourably with the decline noted on Sept. 1, 1932, and especially so with the moderate contraction in industrial activity which in the experience of the last twelve years has usually occurred from August to September. Reflecting the upward movement now in evidence, both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers advanced by between one and two points. The working forces of the 8,264 co-operating employers aggregated 817,002 persons on Sept.1, compared with 804,846 in the preceding month. The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 87.1 on Aug. 1, 1933, to 88.5 on Sept. 1, as compared with 86.0 on the same date in 1932. On Sept. 1 of the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8, 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

In the five months since the beginning of April, the general trend of employment has been upward, there being an increase of approximately 116,000 workers, in the staffs of the co-operating employers. The sample of industrial employment upon which these data are based is large, and probably includes the businesses most subject to the fluctuations arising from current economic conditions; there is, however, no doubt that the excluded industries, as well as the smaller firms in the industries covered, have also benefitted from the recent improvement in business, so that the number of re-employed persons throughout the Dominion must greatly exceed the figure quoted above, especially in view of the seasonal activity in agriculture. It is significant that the index, rising from 76.0 on Apr.1, 1933, to 88.5 on Sept. 1, has shown a gain of 12.5 points, or 16.4 p.c.; in the same period of 1932, there was a falling-off of 1.5 points, while in 1931 and 1930, there were increases of only 7.4 points and 8.8 points, respectively.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that manufacturing experienced its eighth consecutive increase in personnel, the expansion being in favourable contrast with the slight decline that has been the usual seasonal change between Aug. 1 and Sept.1, in the twelve previous years of the record. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and vegetable food factories, but with few exceptions, the other divisions also reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, building, services and trade also showed considerably increased activity, while there was a falling-off in highway and railway construction and logging.

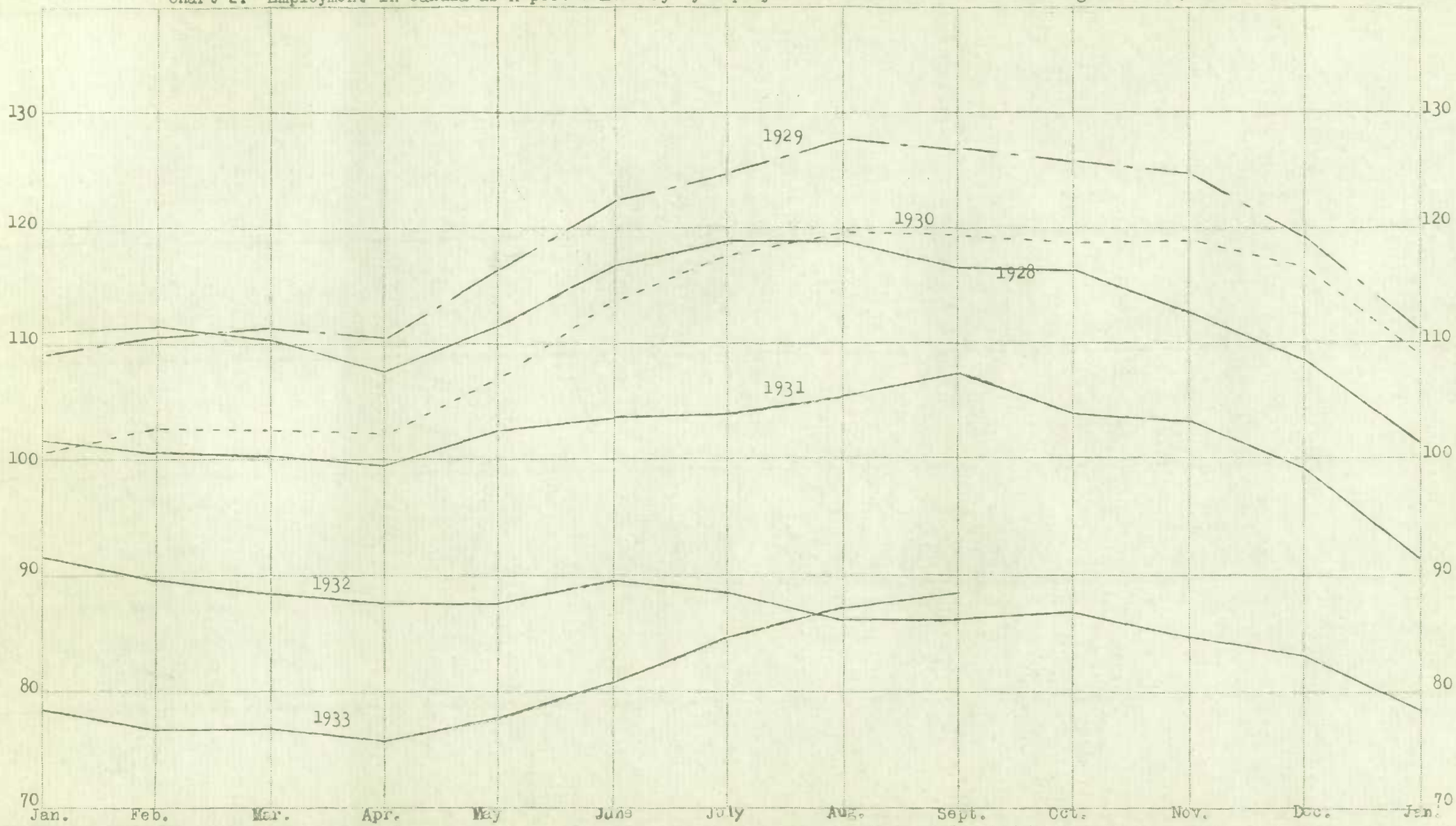
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all but the Maritime Provinces showed gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.- Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment on Sept. 1, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date in 1932, when the index was a few points lower. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and fish canneries also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole showed considerable improvement, chiefly in textile, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel factories, while mining was also brisker. Statistics were received from 578 firms, whose staffs aggregated 63,928 workers on Sept. 1, 1933, compared with 64,908 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, pulp and paper, rubber and leather groups showed most improvement, while lumber, food and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,013 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 235,330 persons, as against 229,386 on Aug.1. A much smaller increase had been registered at the beginning of September, 1932, when the index was between one and two points lower.

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.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,652 firms reported further advances in personnel, which compared favourably with the reductions indicated on Sept. 1, 1932; employment then had been at a lower level than on the date under review. Manufacturing recorded a large share of the increase, the vegetable food and textile groups showing especially important gains, although the tendency was also upward in leather, lumber, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, metallic mining, transportation, building and trade (both retail and wholesale), were also busier. On the other hand, iron and steel works showed their first curtailment since the beginning of the year, and highway and railway construction also released employees; the declines in iron and steel were largely seasonal in character. The payrolls of the reporting employers aggregated 331,840 persons, or 5,616 more than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, the upward trend now having continued for five months; the index was about a point lower than on Sept. 1, 1932, when a larger advance had been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,198 employers of 112,853 workers, as compared with 112,589 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the lumber division, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest operations, actively proceeding at this time of year, are of course not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed on Sept. 1 its sixth successive gain; in this period of expansion, over 17,500 persons have been added to the staffs of the co-operating firms, while in the same six months of 1932 only slightly over 3,500 employees were re-instated. The increase on the date under review was fairly general, all industries except lumbering, coal mining and railway construction showing improvement. The greatest gains occurred in canning, metallic ore mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade. The working force of the 823 firms furnishing data rose from 71,739 persons on Aug. 1, to 73,051 at the beginning of September. This increase rather exceeded that indicated on Sept. 1, 1932, when employment was in less volume.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec City, Ottawa and Hamilton very little change on the whole was indicated, while curtailment was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

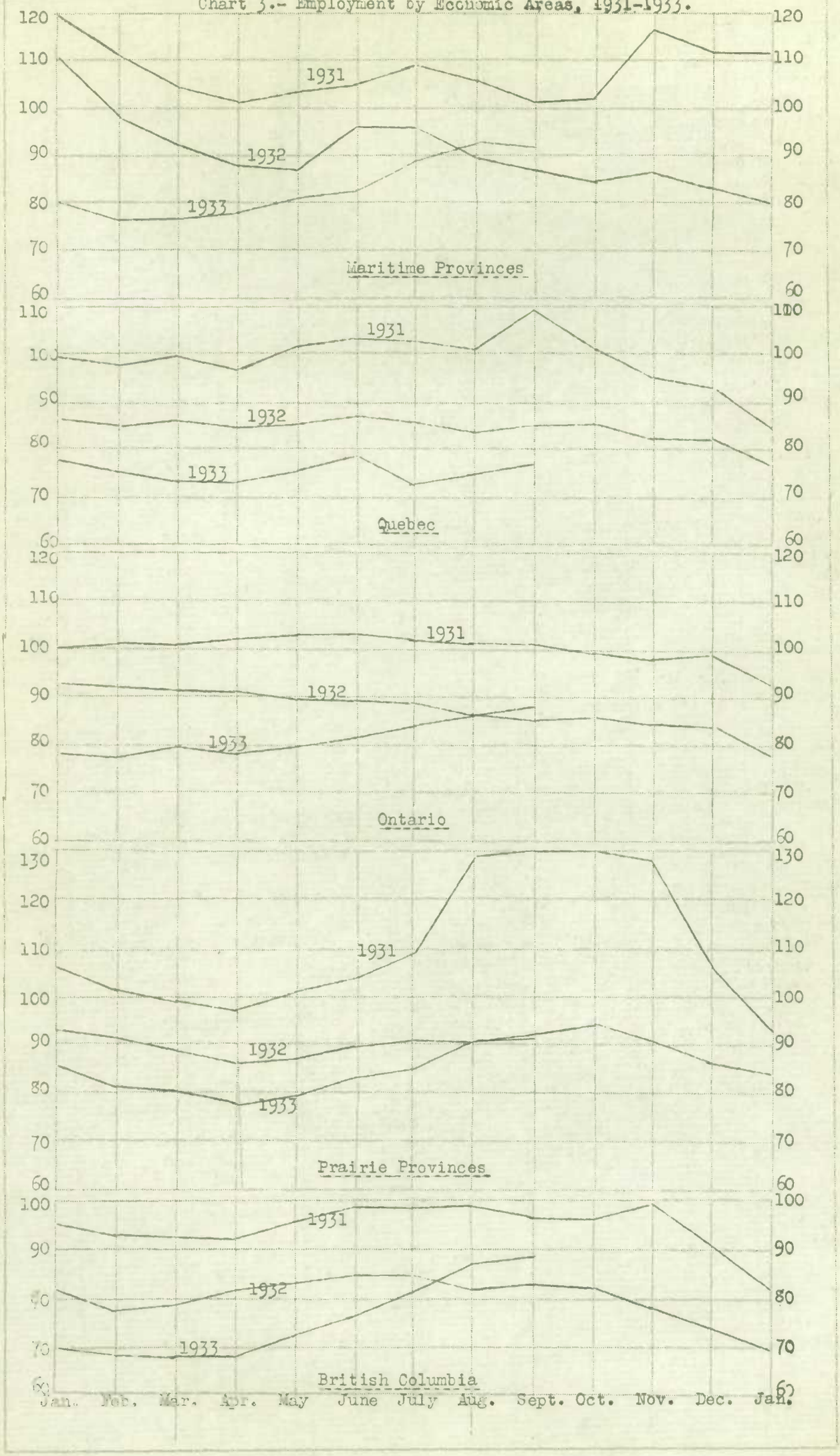
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further increase on Sept. 1, 2,970 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,146 co-operating firms, who employed 124,167. This was the sixth gain indicated in as many months, during which nearly 13,200 persons were added to the reported payrolls; the improvement is especially significant in comparison with the decline of nearly 5,000 workers in the staffs of the employers making returns for the same six months of last year. The index was, however, slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been recorded. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported heightened activity on Sept. 1, 1933, as compared with Aug. 1, and services, transportation and construction were also brisker.

Quebec.- Very little change on the whole was indicated in Quebec, according to 155 employers of 12,545 persons, as compared with 12,505 in the preceding month. Increases occurred in services, while the fluctuations in other groups were small. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago; a much larger advance had then been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; the non-manufacturing groups showed little general change. Statements were received from 1,221 firms with 105,827 workers, or 1,969 more than on Aug. 1. A falling-off had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was slightly above its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a small increase in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while other industries showed only minor changes. The 162 firms furnishing returns reported 11,900 employees, compared with 11,884 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1932, an insignificant gain had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

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



Hamilton.- Manufacturing and trade were rather busier, while services and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton; 247 employers recorded 24,504 persons on their payrolls, a number very slightly in excess of their Aug. 1 staffs. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a large decline had been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- A reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 137 co-operating firms reported 9,750 workers, as against 10,335 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants, chiefly automobiles, showed diminished activity, while other industries reported only slight, general changes. A much larger loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed continued improvement; manufacturing as a group was rather more active, and transportation and construction were also somewhat brisker. An aggregate working force of 34,279 persons was reported by the 385 employers who made returns for Sept. 1, and who had employed 34,090 workers in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index was about three points higher.

Vancouver.- There was an increase in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 348 firms employing 27,000 workers, as against 26,368 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing establishments reported rather larger payrolls, while transportation, services and trade also indicated improvement. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the same date of a year ago, when smaller gains had been noted.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on Sept.1, the 5,024 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 423,430 on Aug. 1 to 431,481 on the date under review. This increase of over 8,000 workers was the largest recorded at the beginning of September in any of the last twelve years; it is of particular interest because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of these years,the average index showing a reduction of about half a point between Aug.1 and Sept. 1. The crude index (standing at 86.8 on Sept.1, 1933, as compared with 85.2 in the preceding month and 83.1 on the same date in 1932), showed as compared with Aug. 1 an increase of two points after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber and iron and steel groups reported contractions, those in the last two being seasonal in character; the loss in iron and steel plants was the first indicated since Jan. 1. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and mineral product factories indicated considerable improvement. The gains were well distributed, all but the Prairie Provinces sharing in the expansion.

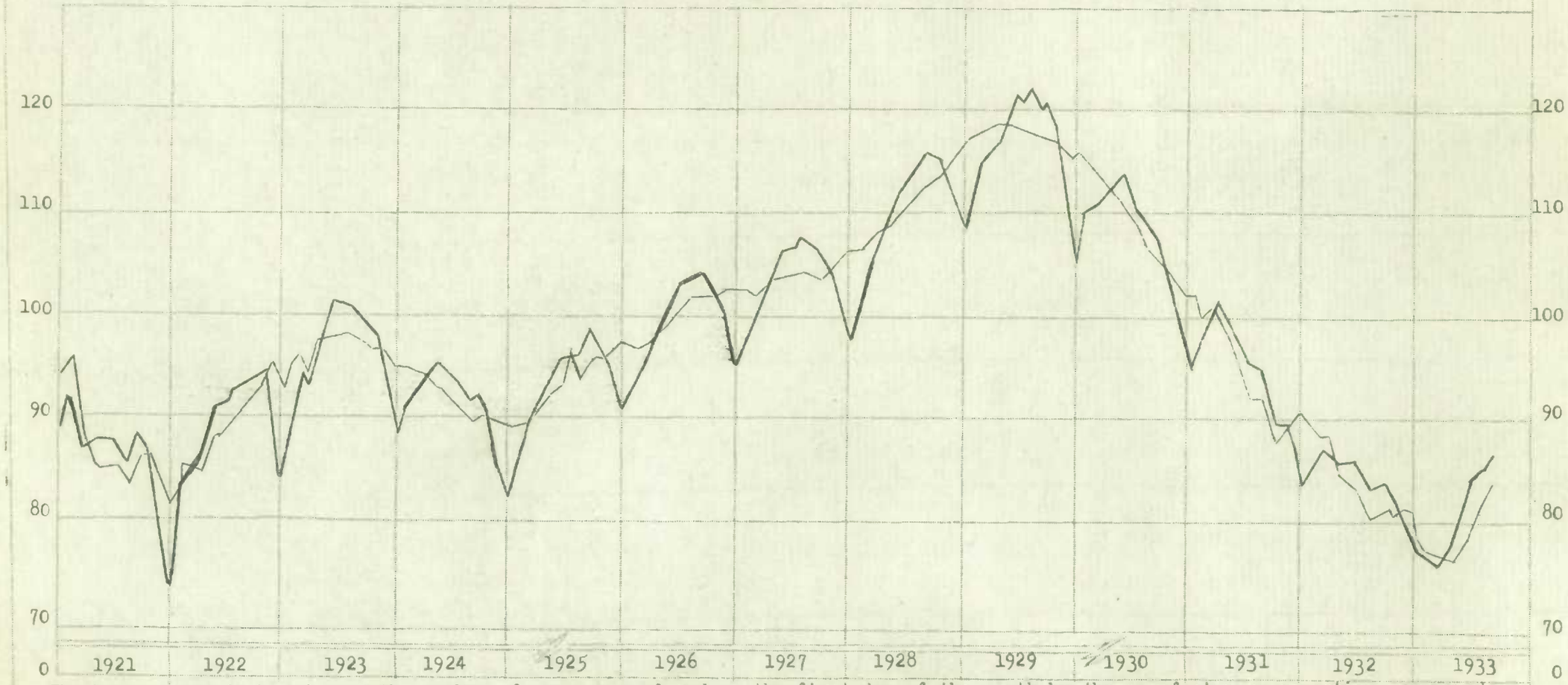
Since Jan. 1, there has been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the re-instatement of over 61,400 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,000 manufacturing firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; on the average, this is an increase of more than 12 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in the purchasing power of the public, particularly since the payroll additions have in many cases been accompanied by an extension in working hours. The recovery has caused the employment index for the manufacturing industries to rise from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 86.8 at the beginning of September, a gain of 12.4 points or 16.7 p.c.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease at the beginning of September, according to the 220 co-operating firms whose payrolls aggregated 13,210 workers, compared with 13,416 in their last report. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was greater than on the same date in 1931 and 1932, though smaller than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Mining.- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, while employment in the non-metallic mineral division also gained slightly; there was an increase of 1,433 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 246 operators furnishing data having 45,704 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was some four points lower.

Communications.- A minor gain was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 22,000 workers as compared with 21,959 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1932.

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



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in the three branches of this industry, the improvement in steam railway operation being most pronounced. A combined working force of 96,893 persons was registered by the 375 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 95,377 on Aug. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when a rather smaller increase had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- Practically no general change occurred in construction, increases in building being offset by declines in highway and railway construction. The payrolls of the 1,052 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 102,867 employees, or 84 fewer than in the preceding month. The index was the same as on Aug. 1, 1933, but was four points higher than on Sept. 1 of last year. Important losses had then been indicated.

Services.- Employment in the service group continued to advance, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 348 employers had 22,710 persons on their payrolls, as against 22,189 on Aug. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated in the service division at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in retail and wholesale trade, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the group as a whole on the same date in 1931 and 1932; the index numbers then, however, were higher. Returns were received for Sept. 1 of the present year from 919 trading establishments employing 82,137 persons, compared with 81,253 on Aug. 1.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on July 24, 1933, showed, on the whole, little change as compared with June, 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 19.6 on July 24, 1932, as compared with 19.5 on June 26, 1933, and 22.8 on July 25, 1932. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 2,411,137 persons were out of work on Aug. 21, 1933, a decrease of 31,038 from those registered as out of work in July, while the total number of employed increased by 57,000 in the same four weeks. During the past year, 650,000 British unemployed have found work.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased by 6.4 p.c. in August, 1933, as compared with July, according to reports made by 18,008 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms, who reported 3,187,674 persons on their August payrolls, represent 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, the sample covering approximately 50 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners in all manufacturing industries of the country. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 71.6 compared with 67.3 in July, 1933, and 56.0 in August, 1932. The experience of the last ten years shows that the average change between July and August is an increase of only 0.2 p.c.; the above advance is therefore decidedly more than seasonal, and is generally attributed to the adoption of the "NRA codes" by numerous co-operating establishments.

There were increases in August in 81 of the 89 industries covered in the survey, the largest gain being of a seasonal character in the beet sugar industry. The food, textile, wearing apparel, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, chemical, rubber and tobacco industries also recorded pronounced improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the mining, power and light, trade, hotel, canning and preserving and other groups afforded considerably increased employment.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 6.2 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor. This gain (the fifth consecutive increase recently reported), brought the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 66.0, or 21.4 p.c. higher than in August, 1932. General improvement was indicated, many of the gains being attributed to the national recovery measures.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,132 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 198,417 persons in August, compared with 187,079 in July. This increase of 6.1 p.c. considerably exceeded the usual seasonal gain indicated during the same period in the last eight years. Many establishments reported that the increases were due to their having adopted an "NRA code".

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.9 in July, as compared with 69.5 in June, 1933, and 62.4 in July, 1932.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
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	116.5	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1933.	100.0	7.8	28.8	40.6	13.8	9.0

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
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
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. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1933.	15.2	1.5	13.0	1.5	3.0	.6	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
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.5	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
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	108.3	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	77.5	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1933.	100.0	52.8	1.6	5.6	2.7	11.9	12.6	2.8	10.0

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	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.8	86.8	85.2	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9
Animal products -edible	2.9	127.4	129.6	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9
Fur and products	.2	101.5	104.1	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3
Leather and products	2.5	100.2	98.9	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4
Boots and shoes	1.8	108.2	106.9	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5	-
Lumber and products	4.2	66.5	67.3	59.4	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	58.9	60.7	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8
Furniture	.7	70.5	67.2	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5
Other lumber products	1.1	87.0	88.2	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9
Musical instruments	.1	29.6	24.5	50.1	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	115.2	104.4	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4	112.9
Pulp and paper products	6.6	89.5	88.4	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	79.3	77.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8
Paper products	1.0	102.3	100.1	98.3	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.7	99.2	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4
Rubber products	1.3	84.2	81.0	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4
Textile products	10.5	101.5	97.7	93.9	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	115.2	109.9	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.8	79.9	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	126.0	119.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	397.9	384.4	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	113.9	109.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.0	85.6	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8
Other textile products	1.1	81.3	78.1	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0
Plant products(n.e.s.)	1.7	109.3	109.6	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5
Tobacco	1.0	105.5	105.1	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	113.2	115.9	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	96.4	95.9	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.3	111.6	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	64.6	63.8	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6
Electric current	1.7	112.1	111.7	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	91.8	87.4	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1
Iron and steel products	10.1	62.8	63.0	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	68.7	66.9	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	66.3	65.4	71.4	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.8
Agricultural implements	.3	29.6	35.2	22.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4
Land vehicles	4.8	65.0	66.4	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9
Automobiles and parts	1.2	68.8	73.3	57.3	57.6	99.9	129.1	171.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	42.7	43.2	66.4	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1
Heating appliances	.4	81.4	71.0	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4
Iron and steel fabrication,n.e.s.	.5	55.3	49.3	53.9	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	63.0	62.3	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7
Other iron and steel products	1.5	67.5	67.8	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	91.6	89.5	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	127.5	125.7	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8	135.0
Miscellaneous	.5	99.3	96.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6
LOGGING	1.6	48.3	48.9	26.0	30.5	54.3	83.6	75.0
MINING	5.6	100.4	97.4	96.5	105.6	116.6	123.8	115.7
Coal	2.7	80.7	77.7	87.6	91.3	101.6	105.9	102.9
Metallic ores	2.3	156.5	151.7	130.0	142.1	141.0	147.2	131.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	80.7	80.2	72.6	98.9	134.0	153.2	138.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	83.8	83.6	92.9	105.8	120.9	128.8	114.8
Telegraphs	.6	87.7	86.9	96.0	108.6	130.4	140.3	125.1
Telephones	2.1	82.7	82.8	92.2	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	82.5	81.2	86.5	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5
Street railways and cartage	3.0	114.4	112.6	118.4	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7
Steam railways	7.0	72.0	71.2	77.3	90.9	105.1	112.2	110.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	91.9	88.8	90.2	100.9	112.2	121.2	107.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	88.4	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2	181.3	158.7
Building	2.3	45.9	43.1	52.8	117.5	155.4	174.8	137.7
Highway	6.9	155.6	156.5	133.4	337.0	299.9	293.5	243.7
Railway	3.4	69.7	71.7	73.3	98.3	122.3	137.7	145.6
SERVICES	2.8	113.8	111.8	119.4	134.8	143.4	146.6	132.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.2	108.6	120.1	140.5	154.1	158.3	137.5
Professional	.3	123.3	119.9	128.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	121.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	112.4	114.7	116.0	129.6	131.6	133.2	128.3
TRADE	10.0	111.8	110.5	113.1	120.5	127.3	127.8	116.0
Retail	7.3	117.1	116.2	117.3	125.7	129.9	130.1	118.3
Wholesale	2.7	99.6	97.6	103.1	108.9	121.3	122.7	111.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.5	87.1	86.0	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1

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	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.8	86.8	81.6	77.3	83.5	104.1	116.5	108.9
Lumber products	4.4	69.6	65.6	47.0	59.8	101.3	128.8	115.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	151.3	140.1	119.2	138.6	169.1	117.5	122.6
Textile products	4.5	79.7	74.0	76.1	65.0	73.3	85.9	96.0
Iron and steel	10.3	80.5	69.7	73.2	83.8	97.8	133.8	112.4
Other manufactures	9.6	84.3	86.8	84.8	86.2	104.4	104.8	101.4
Logging	1.6	49.2	47.1	34.8	22.3	40.9	52.6	21.5
Mining	21.3	91.6	90.8	97.7	106.2	113.5	112.0	109.5
Communications	2.9	86.0	83.8	94.9	118.2	140.9	127.3	117.0
Transportation	11.6	64.1	76.4	64.3	85.0	87.7	97.9	84.3
Construction	19.5	140.3	153.2	124.0	179.2	254.6	245.2	219.0
Services	2.0	182.0	186.9	203.2	232.6	215.6	200.9	184.0
Trade	6.3	101.9	103.0	106.7	114.8	119.6	117.8	111.6
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	91.5	93.0	87.8	102.7	122.5	127.3	115.4
Quebec Manufacturing	60.2	88.3	87.6	86.8	97.4	109.2	116.2	115.2
Lumber products	3.4	75.8	78.5	74.9	88.0	106.4	125.3	126.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	84.5	83.2	84.5	83.7	105.2	111.7	114.1
Textile products	17.0	104.1	99.8	96.3	95.8	99.7	103.3	110.2
Iron and steel	8.6	61.2	61.4	64.5	88.3	103.0	118.6	110.3
Other manufactures	22.9	97.4	98.4	96.6	111.4	121.7	123.2	119.8
Logging	2.1	60.3	60.8	35.1	39.4	84.5	84.3	95.8
Mining	2.1	115.7	111.9	92.9	111.7	136.9	154.5	133.7
Communications	2.2	77.9	78.5	87.6	99.3	113.4	124.0	116.1
Transportation	11.7	85.5	79.6	88.5	98.5	109.5	114.4	112.4
Construction	11.2	69.2	63.7	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1	140.0
Services	2.4	100.7	96.0	106.2	114.1	115.5	120.4	119.4
Trade	8.1	126.1	122.8	126.0	130.2	134.3	133.2	122.6
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	87.0	84.8	85.3	109.8	113.6	120.5	115.7
Ontario Manufacturing	61.4	84.3	82.8	80.7	94.0	105.9	121.6	118.2
Lumber products	4.1	63.3	61.9	61.0	84.3	101.4	122.6	123.6
Pulp and paper	7.0	88.3	87.9	89.3	96.9	107.8	115.2	115.1
Textile products	12.0	101.0	98.1	92.7	93.2	95.5	106.8	102.6
Iron and steel	12.7	60.1	61.5	56.7	73.5	95.7	124.7	125.2
Other manufactures	25.6	102.6	97.3	97.8	113.7	120.2	127.3	113.8
Logging	1.1	39.8	39.6	16.3	21.5	33.9	67.8	63.2
Mining	4.1	139.1	138.1	117.5	137.7	144.0	148.5	139.7
Communications	2.6	79.3	79.7	90.5	99.9	115.2	131.6	110.8
Transportation	8.6	79.3	79.4	84.0	98.1	112.0	119.6	115.6
Construction	9.5	88.7	88.4	89.1	151.6	171.7	180.6	174.1
Services	2.8	128.2	128.6	132.9	150.3	160.0	160.0	128.9
Trade	9.9	115.6	115.0	116.3	125.5	128.0	128.8	116.3
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	88.1	86.6	85.1	100.7	113.6	126.9	119.5
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.7	86.9	87.3	89.3	97.8	115.2	126.2	123.0
Lumber products	2.0	80.5	88.2	72.4	82.3	120.0	149.0	143.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.8	84.2	86.5	98.8	106.6	108.0	119.7
Textile products	2.0	103.6	97.6	101.4	99.1	110.0	121.0	129.8
Iron and steel	9.9	69.8	69.7	75.2	86.7	103.7	116.0	112.0
Other manufactures	12.1	108.5	108.5	109.9	115.0	132.6	140.6	133.0
Logging	.1	11.3	12.9	15.2	5.5	15.7	26.0	23.4
Mining	7.3	94.2	84.0	93.8	90.8	101.9	119.2	115.4
Communications	3.1	93.2	92.5	101.5	114.4	132.7	131.3	119.4
Transportation	20.6	86.7	84.0	92.9	98.3	116.3	126.7	107.8
Construction	19.3	93.8	99.5	82.3	257.7	186.7	220.1	184.7
Services	3.5	107.0	108.5	117.0	135.8	161.2	169.6	173.8
Trade	17.4	100.7	99.8	103.1	109.6	124.7	126.5	121.2
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	90.7	90.5	91.6	130.0	129.8	143.3	127.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	42.7	93.8	91.6	80.1	91.9	115.9	119.0	117.0
Lumber products	10.7	60.1	63.3	45.2	62.2	83.5	105.3	107.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	92.8	91.4	87.9	103.1	105.3	109.0	98.8
Textile products	1.1	95.4	85.4	94.5	100.5	106.5	122.9	119.0
Iron and steel	3.0	60.5	60.6	63.9	82.3	118.3	112.5	110.2
Other manufactures	22.4	142.9	134.5	122.2	125.1	158.7	141.8	135.9
Logging	5.0	52.0	54.7	27.3	38.9	54.6	113.6	100.1
Mining	7.4	67.9	66.1	73.2	77.8	94.2	105.6	101.2
Communications	3.8	100.6	98.9	101.8	124.4	129.8	128.4	114.2
Transportation	14.0	92.1	89.5	95.2	106.7	116.2	116.3	112.0
Construction	14.8	101.1	98.8	100.9	130.1	162.2	149.8	147.0
Services	3.4	93.7	86.8	94.9	112.2	120.5	125.8	117.0
Trade	8.9	101.2	99.2	104.6	114.7	121.0	121.5	118.7
B .C.-All Industries	100.0	89.2	87.3	82.8	96.6	114.6	121.5	115.5

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.6	81.8	81.6	83.4	96.7	109.0	114.2	111.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	100.9	106.9	104.5	108.2	118.5	111.1	100.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	98.1	97.2	100.6	103.0	114.7	111.7	104.6
Textiles	13.8	87.0	81.9	84.1	86.2	90.1	93.8	105.1
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.9	107.0	110.2	110.2	112.0	120.1	105.2	114.0
Iron and steel	12.0	59.4	60.0	62.7	80.7	101.8	123.3	112.5
Other manufactures	20.5	84.6	85.0	86.6	106.7	119.8	122.8	118.4
Communications	3.3	70.3	71.3	79.4	88.4	99.1	120.9	115.1
Transportation	11.1	93.5	90.6	95.4	105.4	115.5	120.5	130.5
Construction	8.3	65.2	51.9	67.0	112.1	129.6	163.7	175.2
Trade	12.3	119.1	118.4	120.8	128.9	133.7	131.4	122.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.4	82.4	86.3	102.3	113.2	120.2	115.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	98.8	99.0	104.2	119.5	121.0	124.9	124.4
Leather products	22.7	114.4	114.1	118.2	124.7	102.9	110.4	104.9
Other manufactures	39.0	91.5	92.0	97.7	116.6	129.6	131.9	135.1
Transportation	11.3	102.9	101.2	110.0	131.4	135.8	133.8	122.3
Construction	8.8	97.9	100.4	101.9	136.9	249.1	209.3	141.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.7	99.5	105.8	123.2	138.5	136.5	132.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	85.3	82.9	86.1	99.5	106.2	117.9	113.0
Plant products - edible	6.1	104.5	97.6	100.6	115.8	119.4	128.6	114.0
Printing and publishing	9.2	102.6	102.7	106.5	112.8	116.9	123.4	113.7
Textiles	12.9	87.3	83.5	85.3	91.7	99.4	104.0	97.1
Iron and steel	8.1	57.9	56.3	61.6	79.8	93.9	127.0	127.5
Other manufactures	25.8	88.2	86.1	89.0	103.7	108.3	116.7	113.6
Communications	3.7	70.8	71.6	82.1	89.6	98.3	123.0	106.1
Transportation	6.9	93.2	92.4	100.1	129.0	139.0	143.5	122.1
Construction	2.7	50.1	49.8	73.1	116.7	179.2	204.7	172.3
Trade	20.6	110.1	110.0	112.1	122.1	122.0	122.3	112.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	88.4	86.9	91.6	106.6	114.7	125.0	114.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.9	82.5	82.6	85.1	110.6	114.7	118.8	124.5
Lumber products	3.9	40.4	75.8	42.7	108.2	111.6	127.8	138.1
Pulp and paper	16.5	82.3	67.2	80.6	95.5	105.6	109.7	107.7
Other manufactures	26.5	97.8	96.7	104.0	124.9	123.9	123.1	134.4
Construction	13.1	111.4	111.6	115.1	173.1	219.3	244.4	292.4
Trade	15.5	108.0	104.3	108.0	112.3	117.9	107.8	108.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	93.1	92.7	98.0	121.7	125.6	126.9	124.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	75.4	75.1	72.6	87.5	98.8	126.6	112.4
Textiles	21.4	82.3	81.9	72.2	85.3	83.0	96.8	92.3
Electrical apparatus	9.7	77.3	73.8	94.8	114.2	115.2	137.9	131.6
Iron and steel	23.5	57.3	59.0	48.5	68.2	91.3	143.0	118.0
Other manufactures	26.1	95.3	93.5	99.2	106.0	117.8	125.4	119.7
Construction	2.9	45.1	45.3	69.2	177.2	199.4	254.7	135.5
Trade	7.3	100.5	96.7	100.7	112.6	129.3	128.3	120.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.7	77.5	77.1	95.8	105.6	131.1	113.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.2	76.4	82.0	71.1	72.5	116.5	134.3	192.0
Iron and steel	56.1	65.8	73.4	61.0	60.5	114.0	131.5	205.0
Other manufactures	25.1	119.4	117.3	112.3	120.6	126.5	145.2	145.4
Construction	1.7	22.3	26.1	13.9	54.6	127.9	217.0	193.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.2	80.9	71.8	77.8	121.2	143.4	175.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.9	86.6	85.7	87.6	101.9	118.6	125.3	123.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	117.9	115.5	111.5	108.4	107.2	114.4	118.1
Plant products -edible	4.1	104.1	103.0	107.4	102.8	119.7	117.2	110.8
Printing and publishing	5.5	89.4	93.3	95.4	100.9	110.9	112.6	105.4
Textiles	5.5	110.2	102.7	103.9	103.4	114.3	119.2	124.9
Other manufactures	28.8	76.8	76.3	79.8	100.0	125.8	137.3	135.8
Transportation	10.5	75.4	74.7	78.5	90.7	108.7	111.5	118.8
Construction	2.2	27.7	24.3	41.1	80.5	90.5	78.2	97.9
Trade	29.5	88.4	88.1	90.8	97.5	106.7	113.5	118.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.2	81.7	85.1	98.2	110.7	115.5	115.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.9	85.8	85.1	83.6	94.5	114.8	110.3	112.5
Lumber products	7.0	50.1	56.9	46.1	55.6	72.3	84.9	96.2
Other manufactures	30.9	102.5	98.1	101.1	114.3	136.8	123.8	121.8
Communications	8.7	99.3	98.2	100.6	115.0	128.3	124.0	109.7
Transportation	20.9	99.8	95.4	102.2	106.6	110.0	114.2	111.4
Construction	5.2	38.9	39.1	55.7	107.2	88.7	105.6	113.1
Services	6.3	91.5	82.1	87.6	104.6	112.0	120.6	107.9
Trade	20.9	104.2	101.5	105.4	117.0	121.8	122.0	117.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.4	85.2	89.0	104.5	114.0	114.7	111.1

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.