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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JANUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1934

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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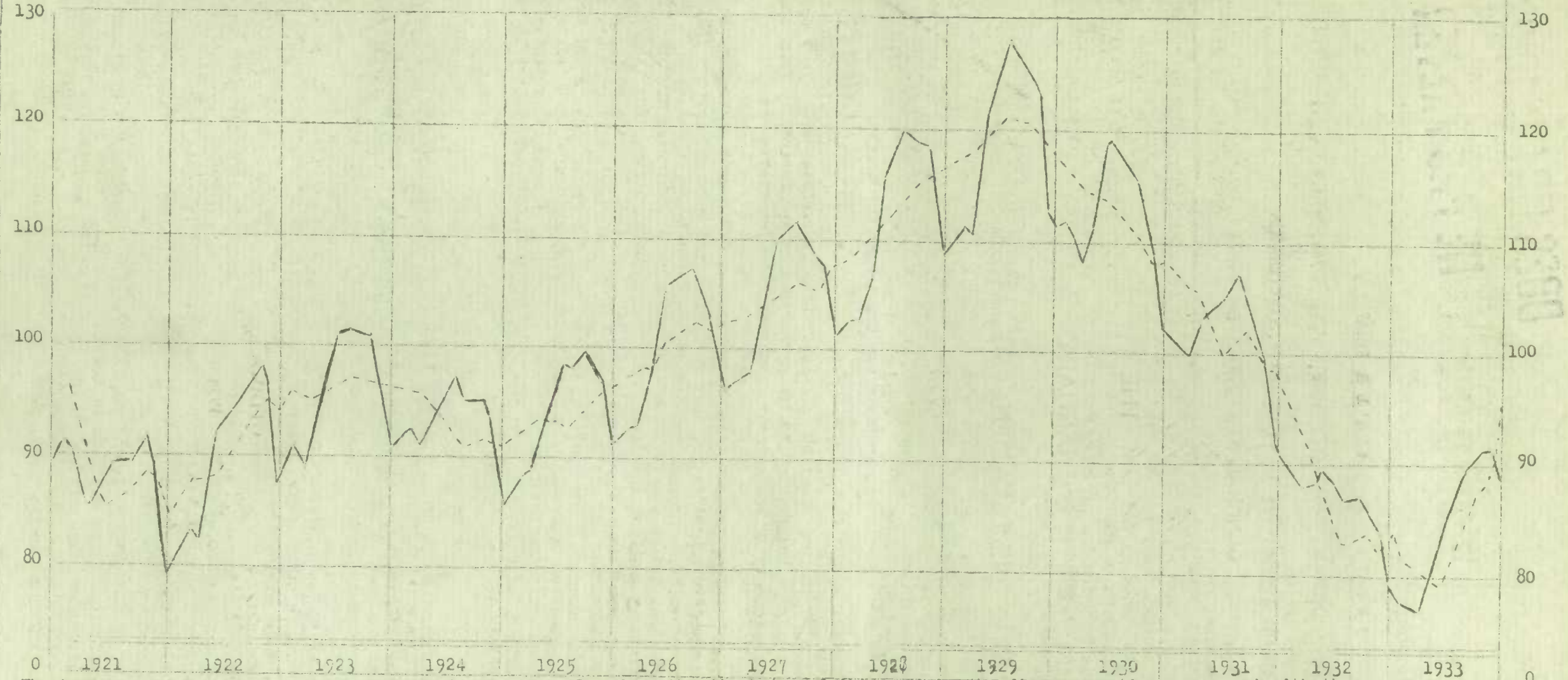
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



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 Jan. 27, 1934.

THE JANUARY 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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The twelve-year record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that activity has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the firms furnishing data having laid off some 59,900 workers, on the average, between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in the years 1921-33. The customary contraction took place at the opening of the present year, but was very decidedly smaller than usual, the workers released from the staffs of the 8,460 co-operating employers numbering 30,387, or slightly more than half of the average for the last twelve years. This decline, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter; the Jan. 1 losses reported in preceding years ranged from 42,253 at the beginning of 1933, to 72,055 on Jan. 1, 1922.

The firms making returns for the date under review employed 821,131 workers, compared with 851,518 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 88.6, compared with 91.8 on Dec. 1 and 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933; after adjustment for seasonal movement, however, the Jan. 1, 1934, index was 95.0, a gain of 4.1 points over the corrected figure for Dec. 1, 1933. The crude index for the same date in the preceding twelve years was as follows:- 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances were due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last twelve years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment of the date under review was in manufacturing, in which the indicated reduction accounted for over 72 p.c. of the general decrease noted on Jan. 1. The contraction in factory employment on that date in other years of the record has always been succeeded by a revival at the beginning of February, although in no year has the recovery equalled the decline in the preceding month. The recession on Jan. 1, 1934, was less than average, being in fact the smallest noted in the thirteen years for which statistics are now available. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses occurred in food, textile, lumber and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in building and highway construction, transportation and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, railway construction, services and retail trade reported decided improvement, in some cases also of a seasonal nature.

1933, to 72,055 on Jan. 1. EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except the Maritimes recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the predominance of manufacturing in their industrial distribution. The percentage declines in Quebec and British Columbia were largest.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in coal-mining, transportation and railway construction, while manufacturing, building and highway construction and trade were slacker. The changes, both gains and losses, were largely seasonal in character. Statements were received from 611 firms employing 68,261 persons, compared with 65,622 at the beginning of December. Substantial declines had been noted on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was some 17 points lower. The improvement on the date under review resulted in a more favourable situation being reported in the Maritime Provinces than at any other date since Feb. 1, 1932.

Quebec.- The reduction in Quebec was larger than that indicated on the same date of last year, but employment was then in decidedly smaller volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses; but the tendency was also downward in wholesale trade, mining and communications. On the other hand,



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Quebec. The reduction in Quebec was larger than that indicated on the same date of last year, but employment was then in fact only slightly smaller. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, ship and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants) continued to be the main source of unemployment, but the reduction in these plants was less than in other parts of the province. On the other hand, in other parts of the province, notably in coal-mining, transportation and railway construction, gains were reported. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, railway construction, services and retail trade reported decided improve- ment, in some cases also of a seasonal nature.

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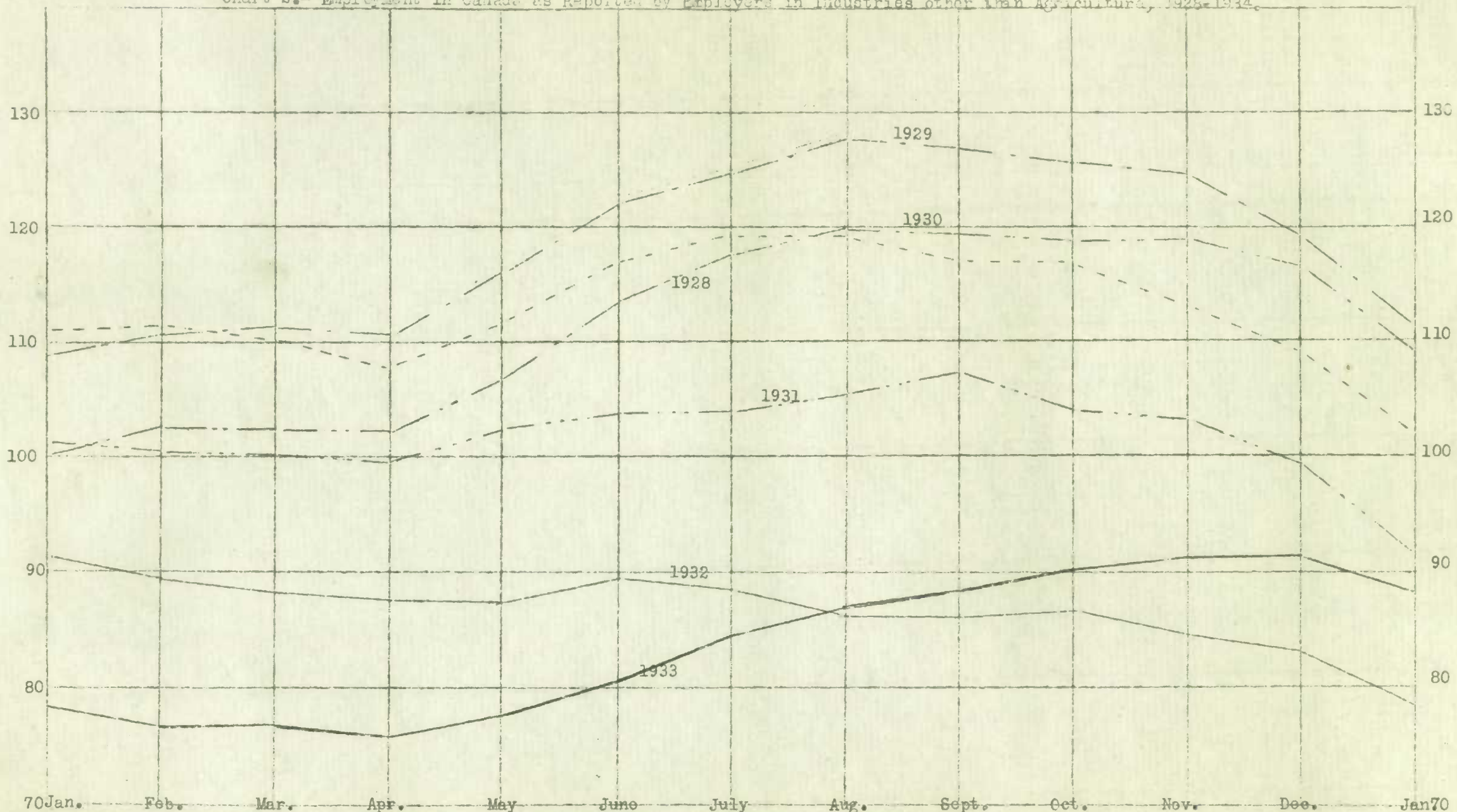
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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.





considerable improvement took place in logging, retail trade and services and in beverage and tobacco factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,034 co-operating employers aggregated 233,855 workers, as against 250,510 on Dec. 1, 1933.

Ontario.-- Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and leather factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, rubber and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building and railway construction and wholesale trade. Highway construction, retail trade, logging and tobacco and beverage factories, on the other hand, recorded increased activity; that in road work was largely on unemployment relief projects, although the heavy snow falls also provided employment in the ordinary way for considerable staffs in clearing the streets and highways. A combined payroll of 344,863 persons was employed by the 3,745 firms whose returns were received, and who had 353,170 employees on Dec. 1. This contraction involved the release of less than half as many persons as were laid off by the firms reporting for Jan. 1, 1933. The index then was decidedly lower, standing at 78.3, as compared with 91.2 on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.-- Declines on a larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1933, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,230 employers of 108,062 workers, or 3,747 fewer than on Dec. 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment, and communications were slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, mining and retail trade. Although the decline on the date under review, as already stated, exceeded that noted on the same date in the preceding year, the firms then furnishing data reported a lower level of employment. The index on Jan. 1, 1934, was 86.4, as compared with 84.4 on the same date of 1933.

British Columbia.-- The recession in British Columbia involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 69.7, was many points lower than that of 80.4 at the date under review. The 840 firms furnishing data reported 66,090 employees on Jan. 1, 1934, as against 70,407 in the preceding month. Lumber, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded curtailment, that in the manufacturing industries as a whole being most pronounced. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and services showed improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while very little general change was indicated in Ottawa.

Montreal.-- The reduction in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was fractionally lower. Statements were received from 1,150 establishments with 114,958 employees, as compared with 124,413 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade were busier.

Quebec.-- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services showed some improvement; the 153 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 11,707 persons on Dec. 1, to 10,891 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

Toronto.-- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1933, employment generally being in greater volume. The index, at 90.0, compared favourably with that of 86.5 at the opening of last year. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, lumber and food groups; construction, transportation, services and wholesale trade were also slacker, while retail stores reported substantial improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,244 employers with 107,934 workers, compared with 110,437 in their last report.



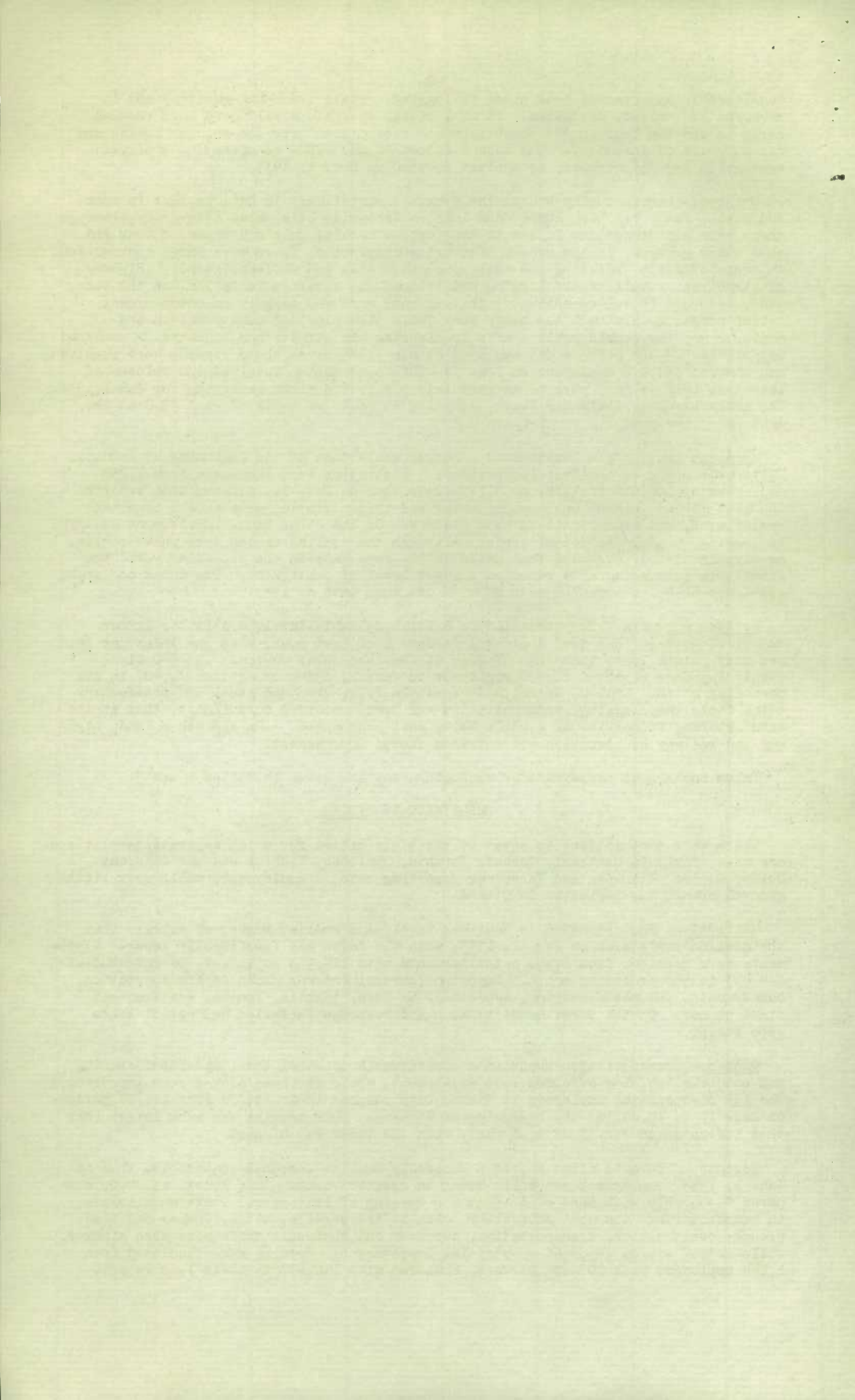
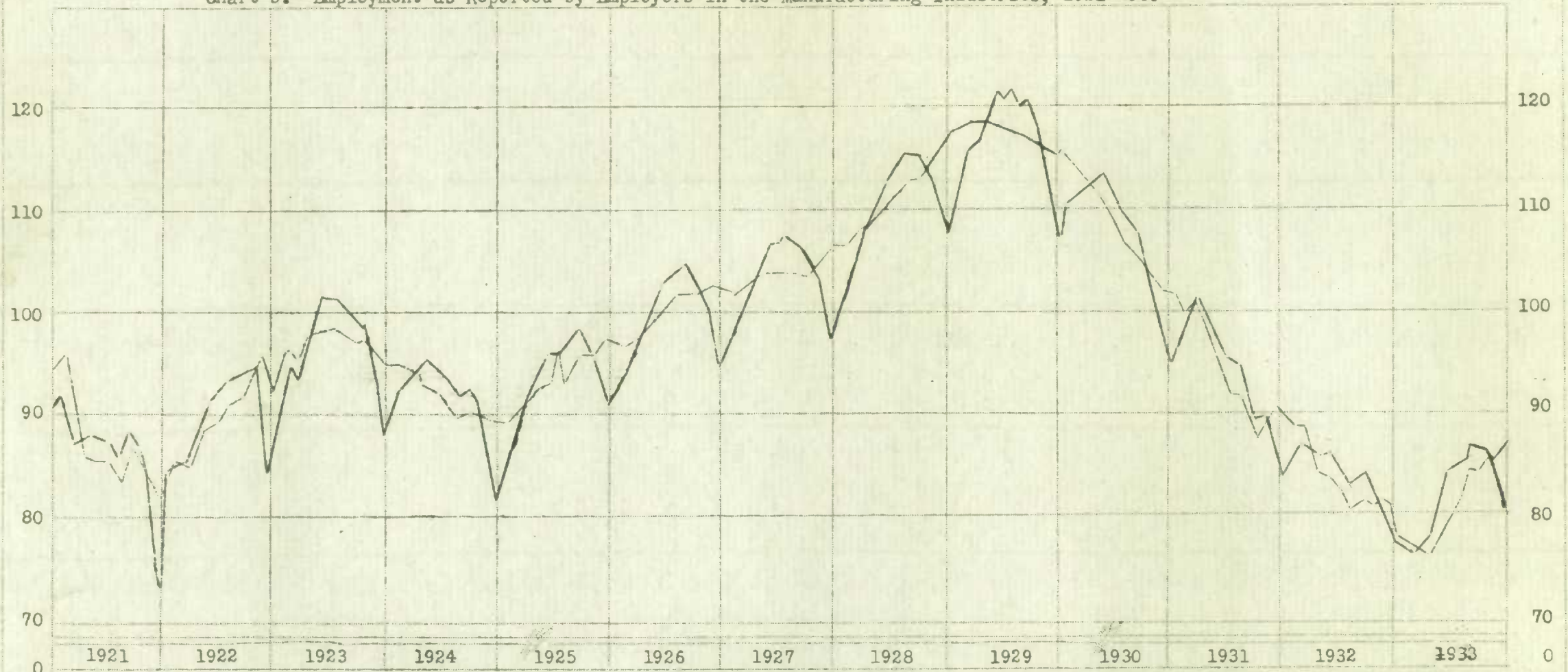




Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-34.



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.





Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was a slight gain in general employment, according to the 164 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,159 persons. A considerable reduction had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was ten points lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 256 firms in Hamilton employing 24,363 workers, as against 25,281 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work and services reported moderate improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1933, involved the release of about twice as many workers, and the index was then lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1934, this taking place chiefly in manufacturing. Returns were compiled from 149 establishments with 10,059 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,264 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on Jan. 1, 1933, when little change in the general situation had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing, communications and construction declined in Winnipeg, while retail trade showed a slight improvement. The 403 co-operating firms reported 34,342 employees, compared with 35,292 in the preceding month. This reduction involved rather more workers than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1933; employment was then in practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Further and larger contractions in industrial activity took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 358 employers of 25,635 persons, as compared with 26,582 on Dec. 1. A rather greater decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher. There were losses in manufacturing, building and retail trade on Jan. 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, while services and transportation were somewhat more active.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was considerably less than the average indicated in the last twelve years, involving the release of 21,949 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 33,280 in the period, 1921-1933. The reduction in manufacturing on Jan. 1, 1934, like that in the total for all industries, was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 23,851 reported on Jan. 1, 1926 was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet recorded by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 47,751 and 47,209 on Jan. 1, 1921 and 1922, respectively. The contraction on the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the twelve years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in succeeding weeks; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, viz., Feb. 1, to rather better than 52 p.c. of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

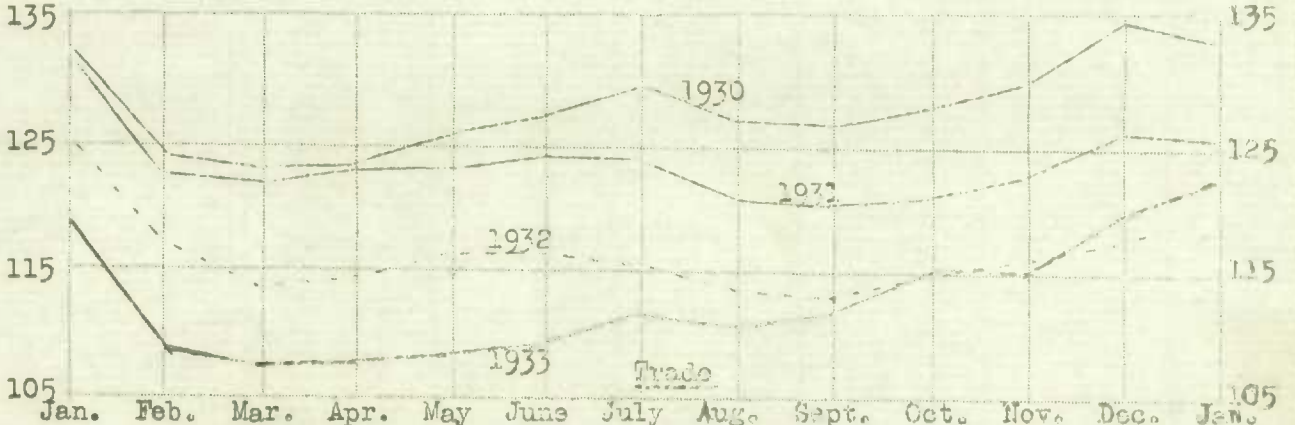
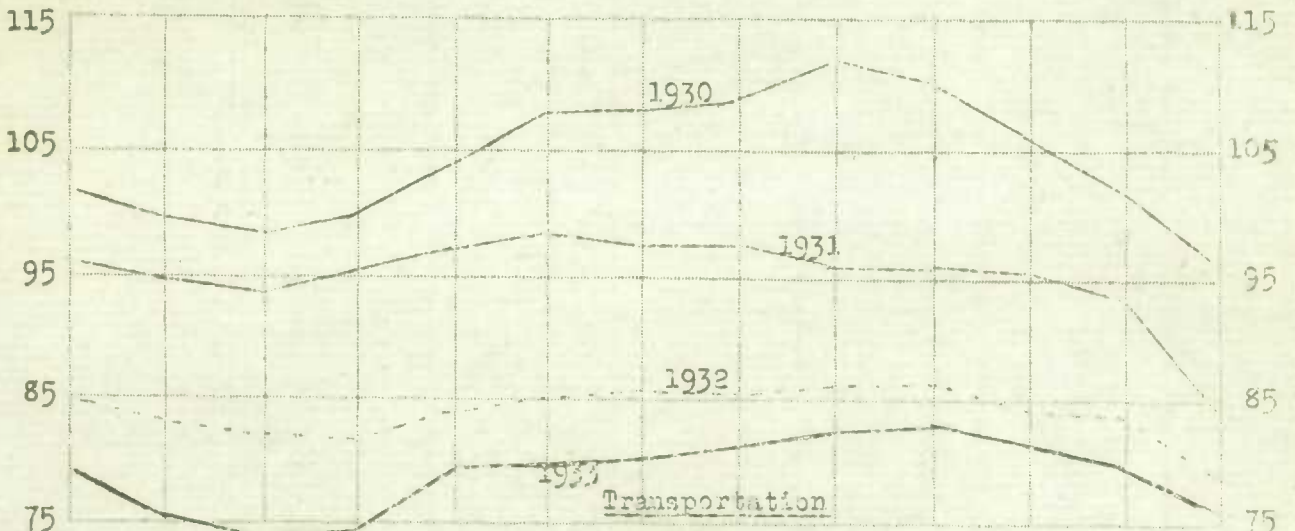
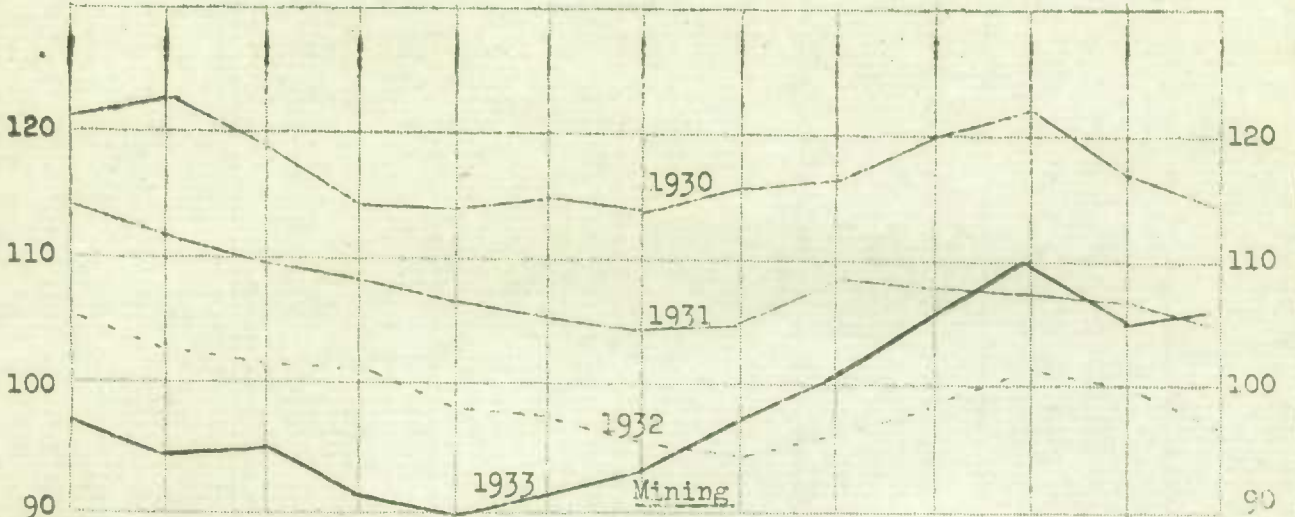
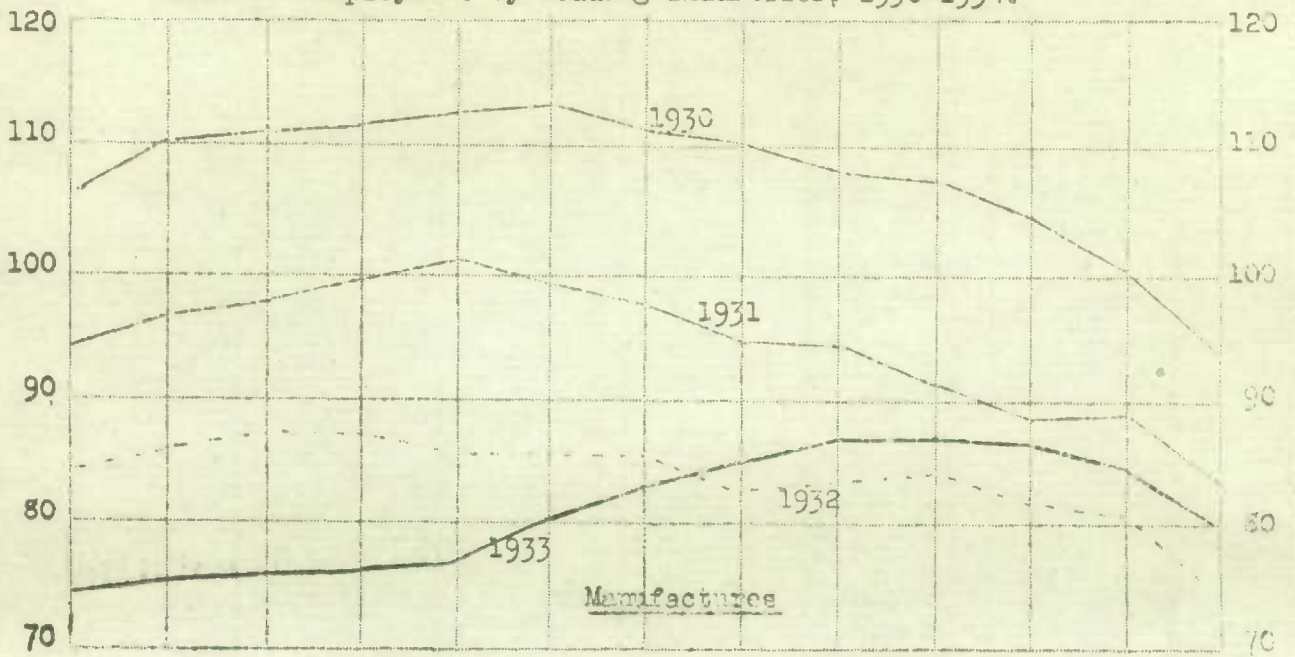
The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1934, numbered 5,105, and their payrolls aggregated 398,685, compared with 420,634 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 84.4 in the preceding month, to 80.0 on the date under review, and as compared with 74.4 on Jan. 1, 1933, shows an improvement of 5.6 points. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 87.1, or 1.7 points higher than on Dec. 1. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on Jan. 1, 1933, notably in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Food factories, however, reported reductions on a much greater scale than at the beginning of last year. The analysis by industries shows decided improvement in the tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral plants as compared with the preceding month, the first time on record that activity in these groups has been higher on Jan. 1 than on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations showed a further but smaller increase on Jan. 1. Employment was decidedly more active than in any other month since early in 1930; the index stood at 168.8, compared with 166.5 on Dec. 1, 1933, and 74.5 on Jan. 1, 1933. A combined working force of 46,922 was reported by the 284 co-operating firms, who had 45,965 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement was shown in all areas except British Columbia.





Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



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





Mining.- There was an advance in mining at the beginning of January, occurring wholly in the coal fields, in both the Maritime and Western Provinces, while other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were generally slacker. It is exceptional for improvement to be shown in the group as a whole at the beginning of January. Returns were received from 259 operators with 48,776 workers, compared with 48,270 on Dec. 1. Losses had been indicated in mining as a whole on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was many points lower.

Communications.- A further falling-off was reported in activity in telephonic and telegraphic communications, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1933. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,329 on Dec. 1 to 20,644 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a very much smaller scale than that noted at the beginning of January, 1933, but the index then was two points higher. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 376 employers, who reported 89,658 workers, as compared with 93,879 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced seasonal losses were indicated in construction, but the decline involved a decidedly smaller proportion of the payrolls than that on Jan. 1, 1933, and on the same date of most other years of the record; this was partly due to the effect of unemployment relief projects in stabilizing employment during the present winter. The number of persons reported in construction was greater than on Jan. 1, 1933. Statements were tabulated from 1,016 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 102,681, a decrease of 7,697 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed losses, while railway construction and maintenance was more active, largely as a result of snow-clearing operations following severe storms.

Services.- There was a further improvement in the service group, in which 398 firms employed 22,685 persons, or 189 more than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1 of last year, shrinkage had been indicated, and the index was then lower than on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on Dec. 1, the gains being greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available; however, there were losses in wholesale establishments which were also exceptionally large, but not sufficiently so to prevent the increase in the trade group as a whole from exceeding that recorded on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1921. The 940 co-operating employers had 91,080 persons on their staffs, compared with 88,567 in their last report. Employment was brisker than in any other month since the beginning of January, 1932.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the main industrial groups. The curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further improvement in employment during November, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933, as compared with 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933, and 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932. The latest press reports show that there were 2,224,079 persons registered as unemployed on Dec. 18, 1933, a decrease of 55,938 from the Nov. 20, 1933, total, and of 499,208 as compared with the same date in 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Factory employment in the United States decreased 1.8 p.c. in December, 1933, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,015 establishments employing 3,125,093 workers in December; the employment reports received from these establishments cover approximately 50 p.c. of





the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the States. Employment in factories has declined between November and December in seven of the preceding ten years for which information is available, but the decrease of 1.8 p.c. reported in December, 1933, is slightly greater than the average. There were increases in 25 of the 89 manufacturing industries included in the survey, those in automobile, electric and steam car-building and agricultural implement works being largest. While 64 industries reported curtailed employment, a number of the declines were seasonal in character, notably in the clothing industries and in those connected with building construction, such as lumber, brick, cement, etc. Certain branches of the food group and shoe, paper box, stove and furniture plants also recorded seasonal losses.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the anthracite, mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, power and light, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning and building construction trades showed reductions in personnel, while bituminous coal mining, crude petroleum producing, retail trade and hotels reported improvement.

New York.- Sharp seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. These losses lowered the New York State factory employment index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), from 67.4 in November, to 66.2 in December, but the index was 15.9 p.c. higher than in December, 1932. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories, while the metal and machinery, leather, pulp and paper, water, light and power and printing and publishing industries showed improvement.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,137 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 188,018 persons in December, a decrease of 10,307, or 5.2 p.c. as compared with November. There were declines in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and worsted, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, leather and some other plants.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in December, 1933, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 68.0, compared with 57.1 in December, 1932. Activity declined generally in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the losses in the former being larger.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 78.3 on Nov. 15, 1933, as compared with 80.0 in October, and 60.1 in November, 1932, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The wood, leather, food, construction and other industries showed reduced employment, while the metal trades were more active.





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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
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	102.5	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1934.

100.0	8.3	28.5	42.0	13.2	8.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.





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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	--	94.0	--	--	--	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	--	93.6	100.5	90.5	--	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	--	94.5	97.0	83.2	--	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	--	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1934.

14.0      1.3      13.1      1.5      3.0      1.2      4.2      3.1

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





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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
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	103.1	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	104.3	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	43.9	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
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1934.

100.0	48.6	5.7	5.9	2.5	10.9	12.5	2.8	11.1
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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	Jan. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929
MANUFACTURING	48.6	80.0	84.4	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3
Animal products - edible	2.1	94.7	101.0	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8
Fur and products	.2	76.3	88.7	77.8	78.1	88.2	80.4	80.5
Leather and products	2.0	79.1	86.8	77.6	78.7	73.8	88.1	85.8
Boots and shoes	1.3	78.6	87.7	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	-
Lumber and products	3.4	52.9	59.0	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	40.7	46.0	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6
Furniture	.7	69.3	79.1	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9
Other lumber products	1.0	77.9	83.8 <sup>2/</sup>	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3
Musical instruments	.1	39.4	44.4	22.9	58.0	56.9	83.8	110.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	85.6	103.1	88.4	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	85.6	88.1	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	71.6	74.1	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1
Paper products	.9	96.2	103.7	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2
Printing and publishing	2.8	100.7	101.4	100.5	107.7	114.6	118.7	114.6
Rubber products	1.3	85.2	89.2	75.6	82.2	106.3	128.0	142.2
Textile products	10.1	97.5	103.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	114.1	116.6	100.6	97.4	99.0	96.8	106.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.7	82.3	73.6	77.4	85.1	84.0	103.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	120.6	130.7	105.7	101.2	89.2	92.9	96.6
Silk and silk goods	1.0	432.6	427.3	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	112.3	120.2	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	81.4	88.8	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5	93.0
Other textile products	.9	73.0	81.9	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2
Plant products(n.e.s.)	2.0	125.6	118.7	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5
Tobacco	1.2	126.7	119.9	124.8	115.5	101.6	117.1	96.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	122.3	115.9	113.0	123.7	139.9	139.7	141.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	133.7	128.0	108.9	99.5	108.9	192.4	153.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	112.1	114.8	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	53.4	57.7	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3
Electric current	1.6	104.8	104.9	108.3	118.4	124.7	123.8	114.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	95.5	96.3	96.4	126.4	143.5	156.3	128.7
Iron and steel products	9.7	60.9	63.0	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	64.4	74.3	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	66.4	68.3	63.1	86.9	105.2	127.9	117.4
Agricultural implements	.4	35.6	30.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8
Land vehicles	4.7	65.0	63.3	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3
Automobiles and parts	1.2	67.6	61.3	57.9	56.9	69.7	104.7	130.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.8	43.2	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8
Heating appliances	.3	58.8	84.7	54.3	61.8	70.6	90.2	120.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	49.3	51.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.3	64.7	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2
Other iron and steel products	1.4	61.4	68.8	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	90.5	93.8	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.4	125.9	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9
Miscellaneous	.5	97.8	103.6	93.5	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4
LOGGING	5.7	168.8	166.5	74.5	68.7	107.6	200.2	171.0
MINING	5.9	106.8	105.5	96.9	105.1	114.4	122.5	116.2
Coal	3.0	92.6	88.2	91.6	99.1	106.9	112.6	111.1
Metallic ores	2.3	158.5	159.7	129.8	134.8	196.3	146.6	126.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	73.0	80.1	59.3	76.5	105.4	119.7	118.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	78.4	81.0	87.5	98.1	110.6	128.2	112.6
Telegraphs	.5	83.0	84.5	83.9	98.7	108.3	123.7	117.8
Telephones	2.0	77.3	80.1	88.4	98.0	111.1	129.4	111.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.9	76.3	79.8	78.3	85.6	95.9	101.9	102.6
Street railways and cartage	2.9	109.8	111.0	114.2	112.4	117.7	125.5	113.4
Steam railways	6.7	69.8	69.9	71.6	82.5	95.2	99.9	103.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	63.7	87.3	64.7	68.0	72.3	81.5	83.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	88.1	94.6	32.4	104.8	110.7	92.7	87.4
Building	1.6	33.9	42.5	29.7	64.3	96.0	121.4	96.6
Highway	8.0	179.1	194.6	97.1	197.1	172.4	59.0	70.4
Railway	2.9	59.4	55.4	53.7	63.7	75.1	79.3	85.0
SERVICES	2.8	109.8	108.8	102.2	114.4	123.2	123.5	118.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	107.8	106.2	95.2	107.7	122.2	123.3	114.9
Professional	.3	126.2	121.5	116.6	128.2	121.6	115.0	113.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	108.8	109.9	109.2	120.6	125.5	126.7	124.0
TRADE	11.1	122.3	119.1	119.6	125.7	132.9	133.8	128.5
Retail	8.4	133.2	126.5	128.4	135.4	142.3	142.7	136.8
Wholesale	2.7	97.4	102.1	98.9	103.9	112.2	113.4	110.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.6	91.8	78.5	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1

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.

2/ Revised.



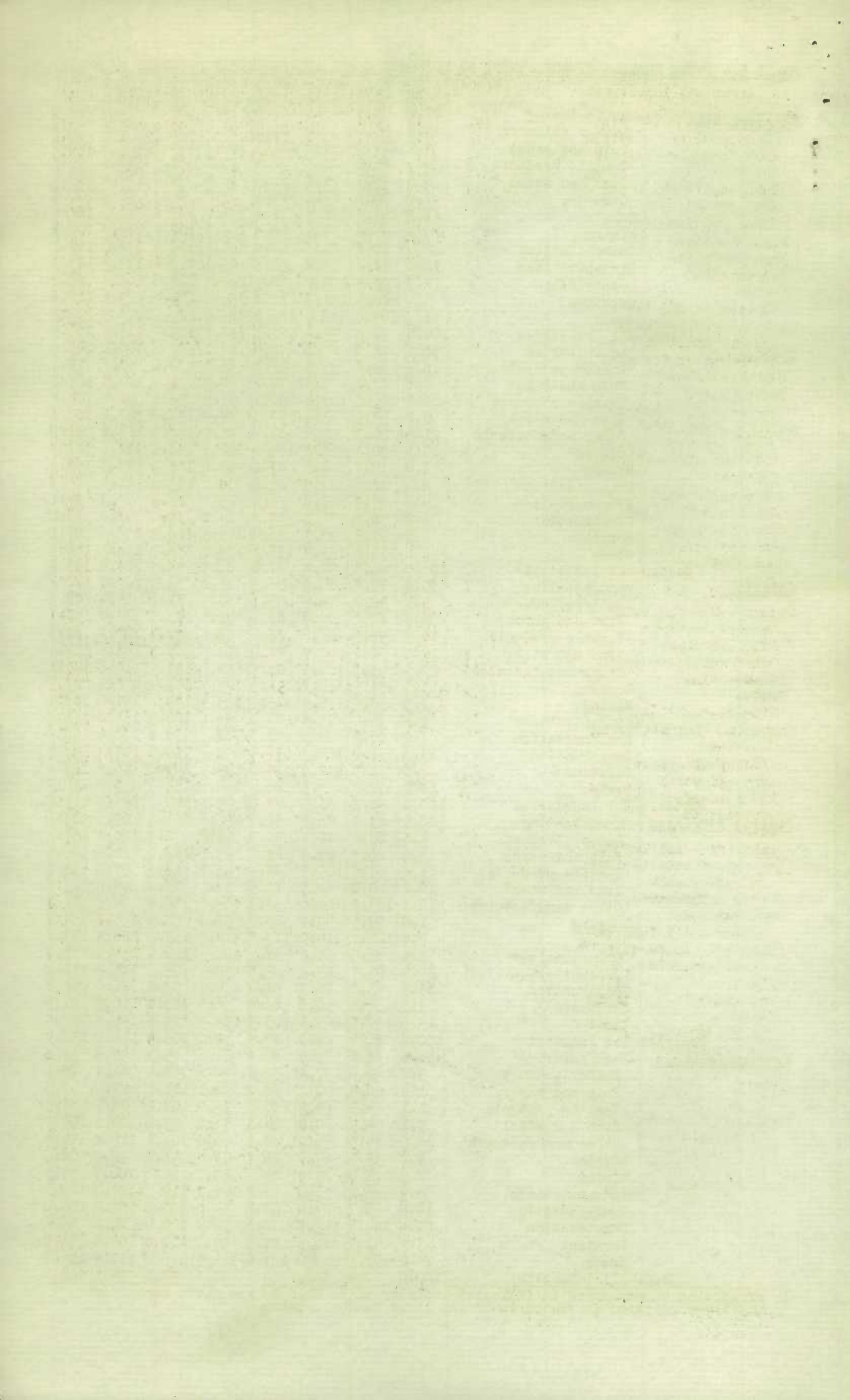




TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.0	76.9	83.6	67.5	73.9	83.7	96.6	99.6
Lumber products	3.3	55.0	56.0	29.5	47.4	50.9	72.1	67.7
Pulp and paper	4.7	124.9	145.0	121.1	120.7	140.2	122.6	104.5
Textile products	4.6	86.2	81.7	70.9	75.1	61.9	80.8	95.2
Iron and steel	8.8	74.3	78.8	61.6	68.4	93.6	114.1	115.4
Other manufactures	7.6	70.3	83.2	74.3	77.4	81.2	88.5	100.0
Logging	11.1	353.9	358.3	72.4	176.8	163.8	222.9	182.0
Mining	20.3	93.4	83.3	90.4	103.3	108.2	109.8	103.3
Communications	2.4	78.8	81.7	84.4	113.2	147.7	130.0	110.1
Transportation	16.6	98.4	59.8	92.3	105.7	116.1	132.7	103.3
Construction	12.5	92.9	100.2	68.7	220.9	228.6	108.4	80.8
Services	1.4	140.9	134.3	130.1	155.4	155.3	125.2	128.6
Trade	6.7	109.0	116.4	106.0	115.0	129.2	129.5	121.3
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	97.0	93.4	80.1	111.1	119.3	113.6	103.3
<u>Quebec</u> -Manufacturing	56.7	82.6	85.6	78.4	87.1	97.5	107.1	105.4
Lumber products	2.7	59.8	63.5	52.2	65.2	74.1	80.7	79.1
Pulp and paper	7.6	77.2	79.5	74.0	78.9	90.3	104.5	103.0
Textile products	16.7	101.5	104.4	90.7	93.5	98.2	98.4	105.8
Iron and steel	8.2	57.9	61.4	57.0	74.4	94.6	107.6	109.6
Other manufactures	21.5	90.7	93.6	89.4	98.0	106.6	119.0	108.5
Logging	10.1	290.1	266.0	172.0	102.2	148.2	222.3	181.7
Mining	2.0	110.7	119.4	87.2	93.6	117.1	147.3	124.4
Communications	2.1	72.8	76.9	83.6	94.6	103.2	121.4	114.3
Transportation	9.6	69.9	87.0	70.1	75.7	83.3	84.2	94.1
Construction	8.2	50.3	71.2	35.2	64.8	89.0	82.7	67.0
Services	2.5	98.8	97.3	96.4	103.3	110.2	106.6	107.2
Trade	8.8	135.0	133.7	136.1	139.0	146.7	134.1	124.9
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	86.3	92.4	77.8	86.3	99.3	107.4	103.3
<u>Ontario</u> -Manufacturing	55.8	79.8	84.6	73.3	83.2	92.2	107.7	110.3
Lumber products	3.1	49.0	56.5	45.7	60.5	71.6	84.4	88.5
Pulp and paper	6.8	88.2	89.9	83.7	93.9	98.5	113.9	110.1
Textile products	10.9	95.5	104.8	88.1	88.4	92.4	100.1	99.2
Iron and steel	12.1	59.2	60.7	52.0	65.5	83.3	108.5	117.2
Other manufactures	22.9	95.1	100.7	88.3	98.4	103.3	114.8	112.1
Logging	3.5	133.3	130.6	31.9	49.1	109.4	272.0	203.5
Mining	3.9	138.3	138.9	115.4	125.4	129.6	141.0	126.1
Communications	2.4	75.0	75.8	84.2	93.6	102.9	131.8	112.0
Transportation	7.0	67.8	74.1	72.6	82.5	92.6	102.0	102.2
Construction	13.6	131.4	122.3	76.1	141.7	114.5	114.4	105.6
Services	2.8	131.3	132.0	118.0	133.9	143.6	146.2	127.0
Trade	11.0	132.2	124.3	126.4	134.6	138.5	139.2	134.2
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	91.2	93.3	78.8	93.8	100.1	116.1	113.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	28.9	83.4	86.3	81.4	92.8	102.1	109.6	118.6
Lumber products	1.8	69.2	74.4	58.5	63.2	78.0	110.2	129.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	86.3	85.9	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6	108.0
Textile products	1.8	87.7	105.9	78.4	93.5	89.3	97.1	112.6
Iron and steel	10.2	69.0	69.3	71.5	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6
Other manufactures	12.1	103.2	107.0	97.2	104.7	114.4	124.7	121.9
Logging	1.0	77.3	49.2	28.7	36.8	82.9	195.6	234.9
Mining	9.8	122.1	119.0	117.7	114.7	131.7	128.3	133.2
Communications	3.1	86.5	94.0	98.1	101.5	122.4	134.5	115.7
Transportation	20.4	81.7	84.4	85.8	90.1	105.6	111.2	112.1
Construction	13.9	65.0	76.7	58.0	74.7	90.2	76.7	94.8
Services	3.3	90.9	90.6	88.8	98.3	110.1	113.3	121.5
Trade	19.6	107.3	105.1	105.9	109.8	121.5	132.5	127.0
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	86.4	89.3	84.4	92.8	106.4	111.0	116.6
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	34.3	68.2	75.9	60.3	71.6	85.3	99.6	95.6
Lumber products	9.7	49.6	57.4	32.3	40.6	55.4	82.9	78.1
Pulp and paper	5.9	90.4	90.7	88.0	98.1	111.5	112.0	97.5
Textile products	1.1	84.3	89.5	69.3	95.0	102.2	108.1	112.9
Iron and steel	3.1	54.4	58.8	54.8	71.0	93.6	100.6	105.7
Other manufactures	14.5	84.3	96.0	82.5	96.0	106.1	113.8	112.4
Logging	4.0	37.5	63.9	26.7	28.4	46.5	76.2	103.7
Mining	8.9	74.0	73.9	69.4	79.7	88.6	106.3	99.7
Communications	3.9	94.2	93.0	97.2	108.3	114.7	122.0	107.0
Transportation	14.4	85.7	87.4	83.1	94.0	100.6	102.7	105.6
Construction	20.4	124.5	119.8	78.6	98.3	129.4	81.9	89.1
Services	3.9	93.9	89.5	81.9	99.7	110.0	109.8	111.2
Trade	10.2	103.3	106.0	101.8	111.9	116.0	117.4	121.7
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	80.4	85.4	69.7	80.6	94.1	99.1	100.4

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.





-10-

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	77.6	81.7	75.7	86.9	98.8	108.0	104.9
Plant products - edible	4.3	89.9	109.5	88.5	102.4	107.5	107.0	99.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	98.2	100.6	98.1	103.5	113.8	114.9	108.9
Textiles	13.6	79.2	83.5	73.5	79.9	86.9	89.3	99.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.3	122.3	113.2	125.5	116.1	108.7	114.7	100.7
Iron and steel	12.0	55.2	59.6	53.6	70.6	89.4	106.1	111.5
Other manufactures	20.7	78.9	82.9	76.0	91.3	105.2	117.7	104.8
Communications	3.4	66.6	68.4	76.6	84.5	93.4	113.0	112.7
Transportation	9.5	75.3	97.7	73.5	71.7	71.9	71.6	78.1
Construction	5.7	41.4	56.1	47.2	67.7	109.8	104.6	94.8
Trade	14.3	127.6	126.6	130.8	134.1	146.8	133.3	125.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	78.0	84.5	77.5	88.0	102.4	107.2	104.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.9	83.3	85.8	91.5	102.5	113.1	118.8	114.2
Leather products	19.0	83.0	76.7	94.9	103.2	95.2	102.0	94.2
Other manufactures	40.9	83.4	90.0	89.9	102.2	121.5	126.8	124.7
Transportation	11.8	93.7	140.2	95.6	92.2	101.1	99.7	101.9
Construction	8.2	80.8	86.9	71.6	77.0	252.1	183.0	141.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	86.5	92.9	92.6	100.8	127.0	123.4	114.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	58.9	82.3	87.0	78.0	89.6	97.0	108.0	107.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	92.6	102.3	89.8	106.6	104.1	116.6	103.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	104.8	106.4	102.4	109.1	114.7	123.4	121.3
Textiles	11.6	80.6	89.0	75.1	81.6	90.1	99.3	93.4
Iron and steel	7.5	54.6	57.4	52.2	65.6	84.8	104.4	119.8
Other manufactures	25.2	87.4	91.0	82.5	97.4	98.1	106.8	105.0
Communications	3.5	69.0	70.5	78.5	85.4	93.9	117.6	108.2
Transportation	6.3	86.5	88.8	92.6	114.1	121.8	130.1	121.8
Construction	2.8	53.3	61.8	46.9	93.3	131.9	161.4	154.9
Trade	24.2	131.3	120.6	125.0	133.5	133.6	134.6	134.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	90.0	92.0	86.5	99.6	107.5	117.6	115.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	43.9	78.6	81.9	75.8	89.0	97.2	104.0	103.8
Lumber products	3.8	39.5	41.7	36.3	49.2	59.1	67.2	71.8
Pulp and paper	15.8	79.5	85.0	73.2	88.6	102.1	109.7	109.6
Other manufactures	24.3	92.0	94.4	92.4	104.8	109.8	114.8	111.8
Construction	15.6	141.6	133.3	67.0	175.4	149.6	140.3	118.5
Trade	16.8	119.9	111.6	110.9	121.3	123.2	122.5	115.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.8	95.4	85.8	108.9	112.6	119.1	107.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	79.6	73.9	76.8	66.2	81.6	94.9	120.0	114.7
Textiles	22.2	84.2	87.7	75.7	81.1	92.4	98.9	96.8
Electrical apparatus	9.8	78.1	78.0	87.7	109.1	110.8	136.1	130.3
Iron and steel	23.3	56.2	60.2	30.3	53.9	64.9	133.2	122.0
Other manufactures	24.3	88.9	91.0	87.7	96.6	105.3	113.4	112.3
Construction	4.4	66.7	60.5	58.2	191.1	208.1	229.4	189.2
Trade	7.2	100.8	101.2	107.4	112.9	117.7	136.5	118.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.1	80.0	70.7	91.3	103.5	123.8	116.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	81.0	77.3	79.02/	61.4	60.0	82.8	111.6	137.7
Iron and steel	53.5	64.6	68.8	52.3	48.8	75.0	107.5	137.8
Other manufactures	27.5	125.0	115.6	98.3	105.8	113.9	127.8	137.3
Construction	1.3	16.0	17.3	19.4	331.3	91.4	121.7	115.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.5	78.2	63.9	83.5	89.4	116.5	137.5
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.8	82.6	85.6	79.8	92.6	98.1	110.9	111.5
Animal products - edible	5.7	111.1	116.7	99.1	104.2	104.3	115.4	118.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	94.3	100.9	97.1	103.9	103.4	93.1	100.2
Printing and publishing	6.0	95.7	94.6	98.3	101.0	113.8	120.4	115.4
Textiles	4.9	96.7	111.5	84.7	94.2	90.5	99.7	105.2
Other manufactures	27.4	73.3	74.7	71.7	87.6	91.3	114.2	113.2
Transportation	10.1	70.8	70.4	73.8	83.8	91.7	95.4	100.1
Construction	1.7	21.3	25.9	25.8	62.4	42.5	34.9	35.5
Trade	32.2	94.7	94.3	92.2	97.4	108.4	121.0	125.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.1	83.3	80.8	92.5	98.2	109.9	109.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	34.6	73.8	79.8	70.9	81.3	92.7	100.3	93.9
Lumber products	6.4	43.1	48.0	38.6	37.9	55.4	77.7	71.1
Other manufactures	28.2	88.1	94.4	86.0	102.4	111.6	112.0	105.8
Communications	8.5	92.5	92.0	97.2	104.1	113.2	121.6	104.8
Transportation	20.9	94.7	94.0	99.5	97.2	102.3	108.7	109.3
Construction	6.5	44.6	45.7	55.3	71.4	136.6	65.0	79.1
Services	7.1	92.7	90.3	81.1	95.5	106.3	106.2	115.5
Trade	22.4	105.8	109.3	103.0	113.5	117.6	118.1	122.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	82.2	84.9	82.5	91.1	107.0	104.2	102.9

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.

2/ Revised.

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