

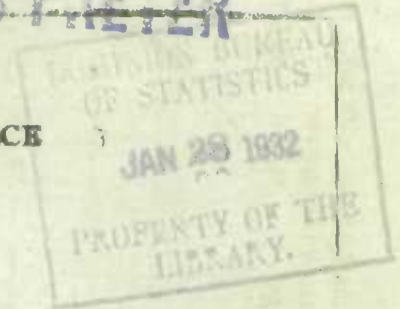
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1932

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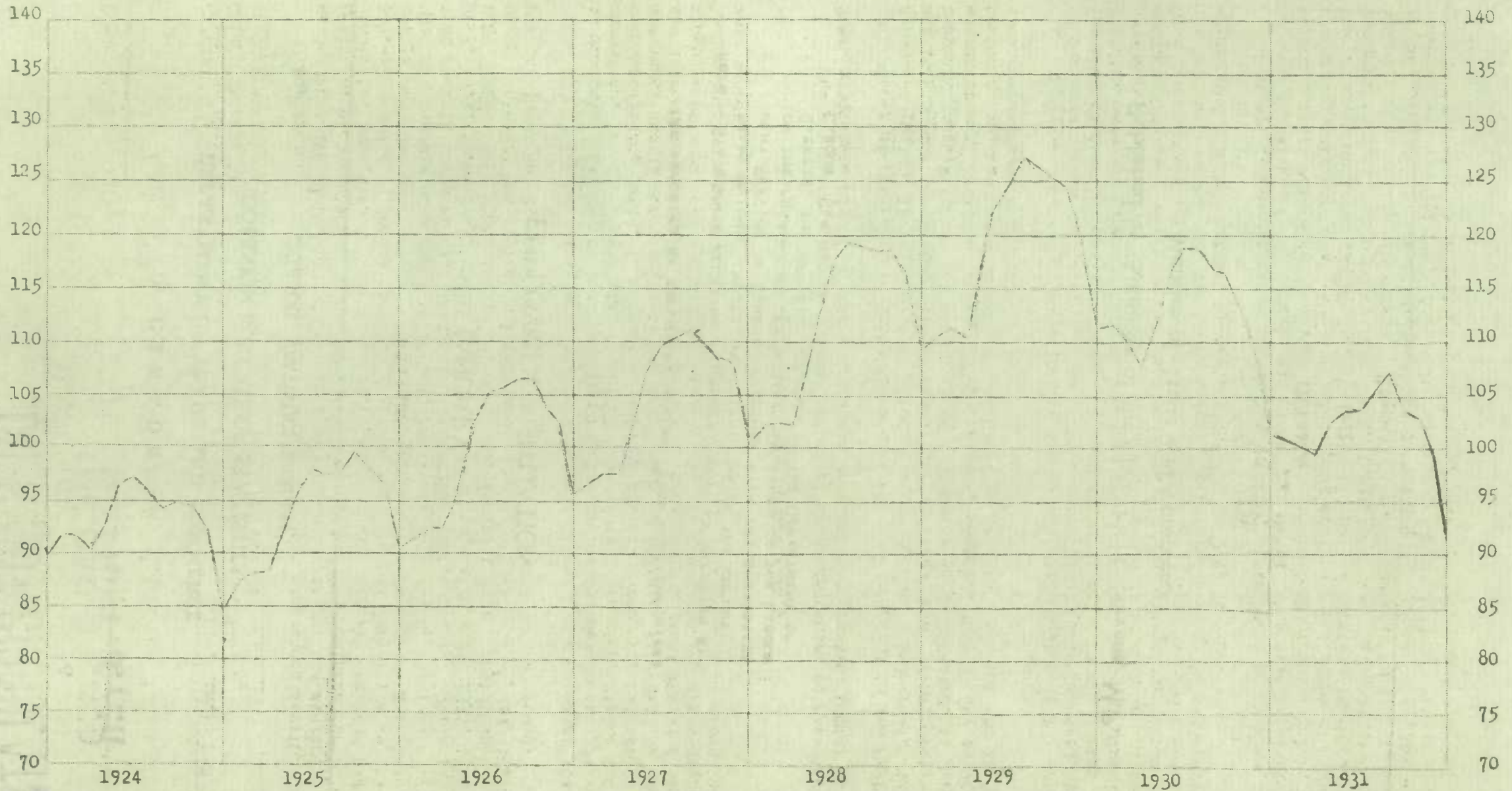
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



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.

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

Issued Jan. 28, 1932.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of January showed a pronounced decline, which rather exceeded that noted on Jan. 1, 1931, but approximated the average loss indicated at the opening of the preceding ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,832 firms, whose payrolls declined from 904,492 persons on Dec. 1 to 835,960 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 68,532 persons, or 7.6 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 91.6 on Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with 99.1 in the preceding month, and with 101.7, 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers was thus at a lower level than on Jan. 1 in the years 1927-1931, but the index was higher than in the preceding six years of the record.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in logging, mining and communications; trade, in which the tendency on Jan. 1 has very frequently been downward, showed practically no general change as compared with Dec. 1. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for inventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

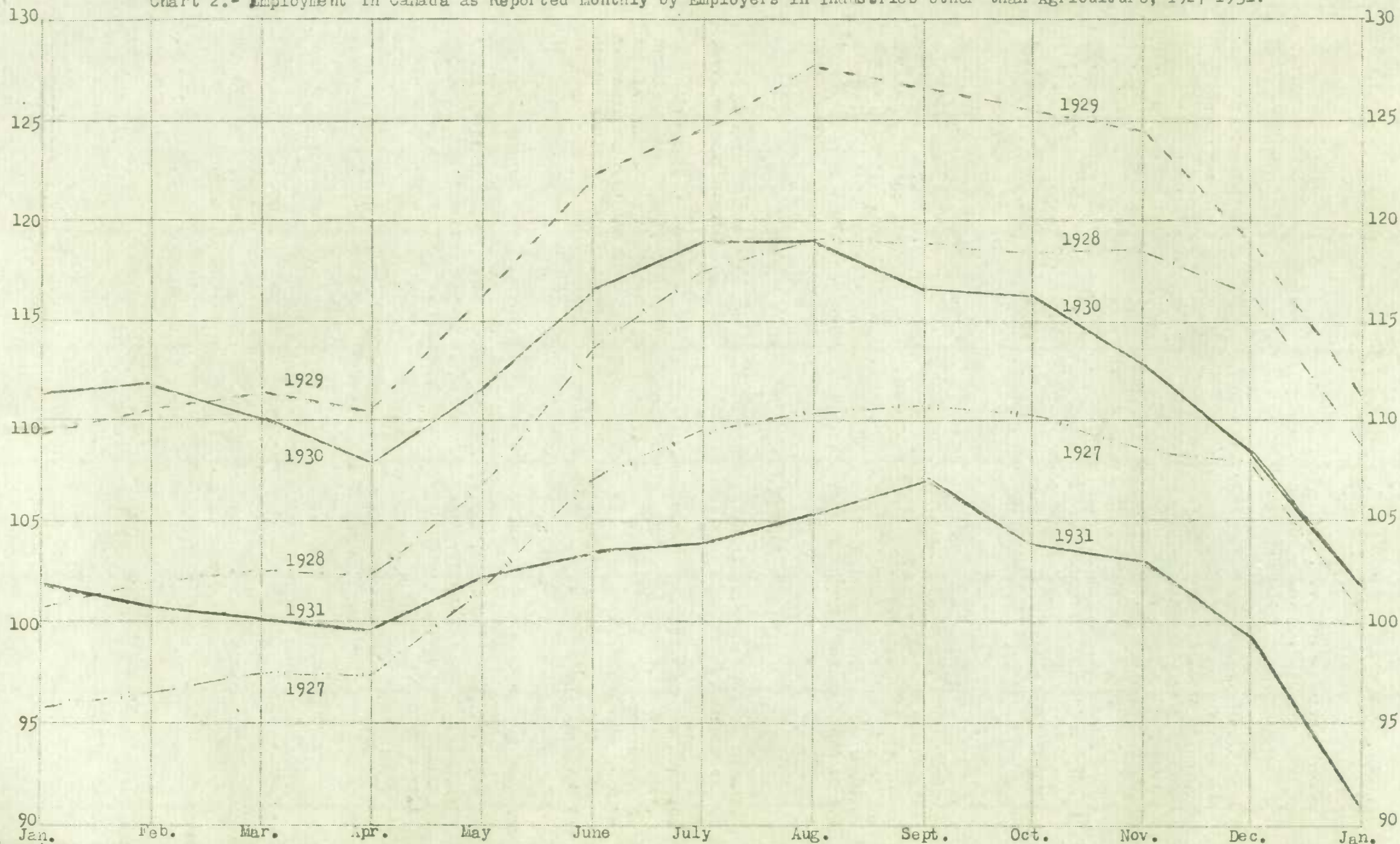
All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but logging and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 575 firms employing 76,480 persons, compared with 77,647 at the beginning of December. Gains had been noted on Jan. 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

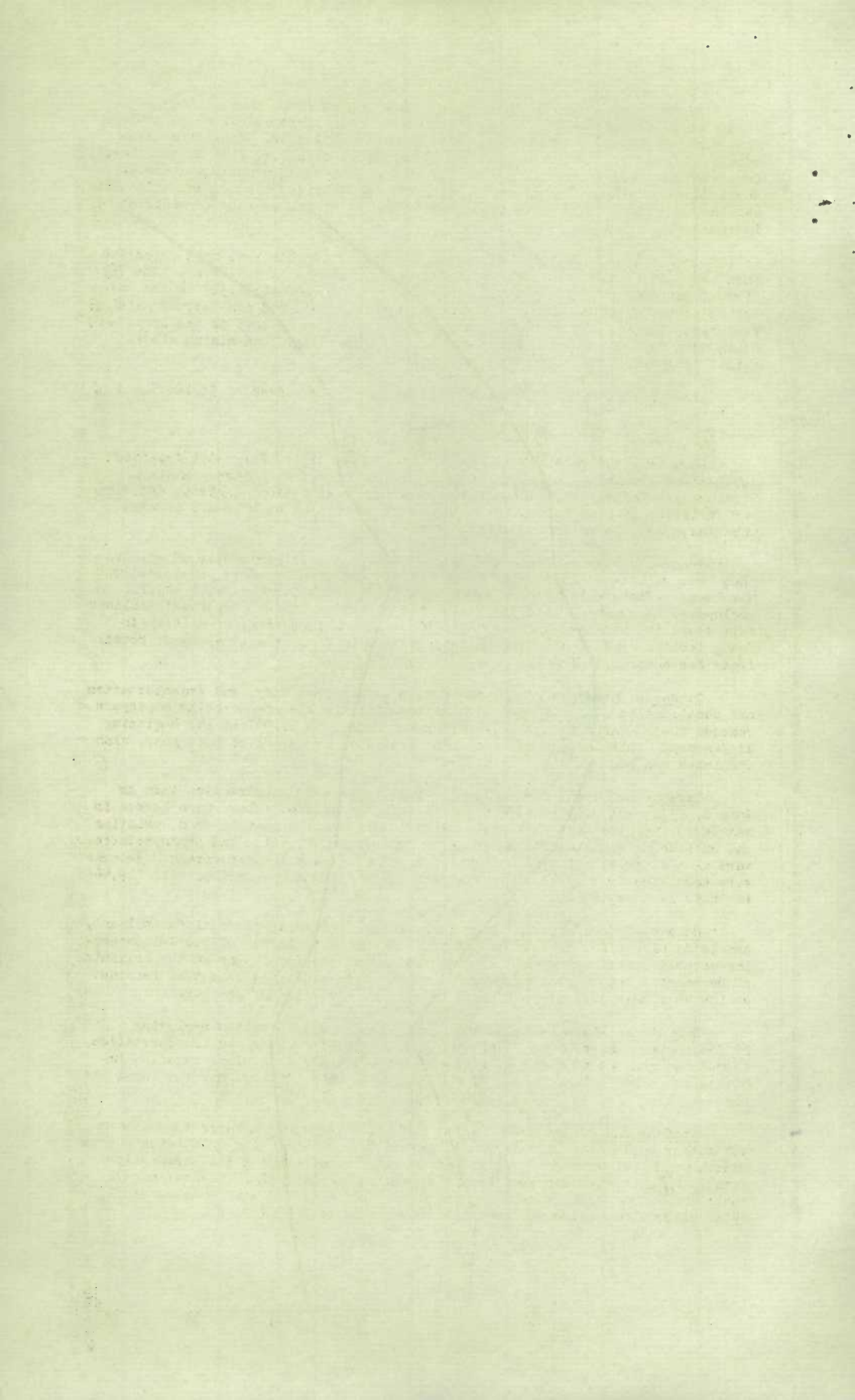
Quebec.- The reduction in Quebec was rather greater than on the same date of last year, when the general situation was more favourable. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, rubber, pulp and paper, textile, food, lumber and building material plants); construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging and mining, while improvement took place in retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,833 co-operating employers aggregated 231,268 workers, as against 253,820 on Dec. 1, 1931.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and construction, and smaller declines in logging, mining and communications. Retail trade, on the other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 350,151 persons was employed by the 3,529 firms whose returns were received and who had 370,650 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions were much smaller than those indicated on Jan. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



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



Prairie Provinces. Declines on a rather larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1931, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,133 employers of 112,884 workers, or 16,162 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, mining, communications, services and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

British Columbia. The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than those indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index was lower. The 762 firms furnishing data reported 65,177 employees, as against 73,329 in the preceding month. Lumber, electric current, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging and construction recorded curtailment, that in the last named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation and mining showed slight 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, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities as a result of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Montreal. The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1931, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,024 establishments with 123,218 employees, as compared with 135,715 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, rubber and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

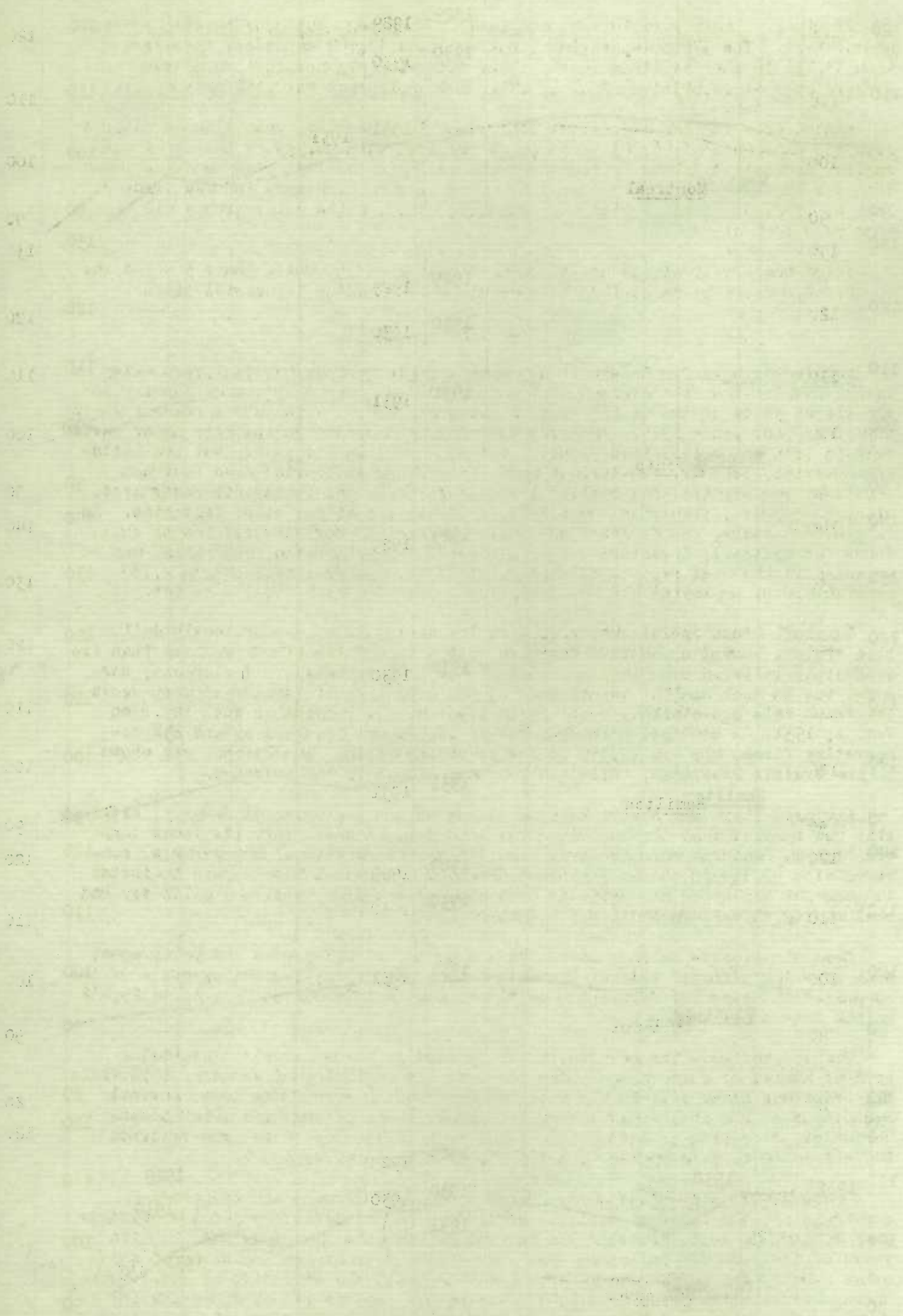
Quebec. Manufactures reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; the 138 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 12,897 persons on Dec. 1, to 11,907 at the beginning of January. This decline exceeded that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

Toronto. Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,147 employers with 113,658 workers, compared with 119,488 in their last report.

Ottawa. Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 161 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 524 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton. Data were received from 234 firms in Hamilton employing 28,756 workers, as against 29,621 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1931, were smaller, and the index was then higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. There was a large increase in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1932, the gain being due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 136 establishments with 10,527 persons in their employ, or 1,343 more than on Dec. 1. Activity was less than on Jan. 1, 1931, although a pronounced contraction had then been indicated.



Winnipeg.- Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed improvement. The 376 co-operating firms reported 32,892 employees, compared with 33,138 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on Jan. 1, 1931, but employment was then more active.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 333 employers of 26,723 persons, as compared with 28,963 on Dec. 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the eleven years of the record, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,750 manufacturers, employing 413,824 operatives, compared with 442,306 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations, which, on the whole, have been extremely dull this winter, showed a moderate decrease, but this involved fewer workers than are ordinarily released from logging camps at the holiday season. Employment, however, was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available; the index stood at 68.7, compared with 107.6 on Jan. 1, 1931. A combined working force of 18,772 was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 19,854 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, although this was smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, the index then was higher. Returns were received from 225 operators with 47,249 workers, compared with 48,354 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and other non-metallic minerals, except coal, while metallic ore and coal mining showed comparatively slight changes.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1931. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 26,072 on Dec. 1, to 25,462 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved a greater number of workers than that noted at the beginning of January, 1931, while the index was lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 358 employers, who reported 100,561 workers, as compared with 109,950 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced losses were again indicated in construction; the seasonal declines involved a larger proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1, 1931, although the percentage reduction was less than in most years of the record. Employment was more active than at the beginning of any other January for which records are available, with the exception of Jan. 1, 1931. Statements were tabulated from 1,077 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 118,911, a decrease of some 27,800 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed the largest losses.

Services.- There was a decline in the service group, in which 284 firms employed 21,266 persons, or 121 fewer than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1 of last year, rather greater shrinkage had been indicated, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Trade.-- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were similar contractions in wholesale establishments, so that no general change was shown in the group; the 839 co-operating employers had 89,915 persons on their staffs; compared with 89,899 in their last report. Curtailment is ordinarily indicated in this division on Jan. 1, that at the beginning of January, 1931, having been considerable. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was, on the whole, a further improvement in employment during November; according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.4 on Nov. 23, 1931, as compared with 21.9 on Oct. 27, 1931, and 18.9 on Nov. 24, 1930. The latest press reports stated that 2,627,324 persons were out of work on Dec. 7, 1931, an increase of 5,297 as compared with the preceding week, and of 320,362 as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States increased 0.7 p.c. in December, 1931, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 49,841 establishments employing 4,572,588 workers in December. Retail trade reported the usual large seasonal increases in employment resulting from the Christmas business, while bituminous coal mining and crude petroleum production also showed slight improvement. On the other hand, losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.3, compared with 65.4 in November, and 75.1 in December, 1930. The textile, metal, lumber, chemical, stone, clay and glass, tobacco and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment, while automobile, boot and shoe, slaughtering and meat packing and cotton factories were slightly more active. In the non-manufacturing groups there were contractions in anthracite and metalliferous mining, hotels, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.-- Seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The losses were not so large as those in 1929 or 1930, but factory employees in December, 1931, were 12 p.c. fewer than in December, 1930, and 28 p.c. fewer than in December, 1929. The greatest declines in December, 1931, were in textile, clothing and millinery, food, wood and fur, leather and rubber factories, while metals and machinery, on the whole, reported a slight increase.

Massachusetts.-- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,057 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 151,916 persons in December, compared with 154,548 in November, a decline of 1.7 p.c. There were increases in boot and shoe, woollen and worsted and cotton mills, but railway car shops, clothing, confectionery, knitting, leather, radio and rubber factories recorded reduced employment.

Illinois.-- Industrial activity in Illinois showed an increase of 0.9 p.c. in December, 1931, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 68.7, compared with 69.3 in December, 1930. Manufacturing reported improvement, but activity declined, on the whole, in the other industrial groups. Within the manufacturing division, there were gains as compared with the preceding month in metal, boot and shoe, cotton, clothing and millinery factories. Trade also advanced, but the construction, public utilities and service groups showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.-- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 68.2 on Nov. 15, 1931, as compared with 70.7 in October, and 78.5 in November, 1930, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, food and printing and publishing, construction and communications groups showed reduced employment, while knitting mills and logging camps reported increased activity.

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

TABLE 1. - 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
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1932.

100.0 9.1 27.7 41.9 13.5 7.8

The "Relative Value" in the "Value" column is based on the "Value" column of the "Value" column. The "Value" column is based on the "Value" column of the "Value" column.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940-1950

Year	Total	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Government	Services
1940	40,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	14,000,000
1941	41,000,000	16,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	15,000,000
1942	42,000,000	17,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	16,000,000
1943	43,000,000	18,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	17,000,000
1944	44,000,000	19,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	18,000,000
1945	45,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	19,000,000
1946	46,000,000	21,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
1947	47,000,000	22,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	21,000,000
1948	48,000,000	23,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	22,000,000
1949	49,000,000	24,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	23,000,000
1950	50,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	24,000,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, "The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1940-1950".

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.5	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1932.

14.7 1.4 13.6 1.6 3.4 1.3 3.9 3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review!

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

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
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
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug.	1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.	1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct.	1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov.	1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec.	1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan.	1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1932.

100.0	49.5	2.2	5.7	3.1	12.0	14.2	2.5	10.8
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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1932	Dec. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	49.5	83.9	89.6	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7
Animal products - edible	2.0	95.1	99.0	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9
Fur and products	.2	78.1	82.5	83.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6
Leather and products	1.9	78.7	84.6	73.8	83.1	85.8	102.6	102.9
Lumber and products	3.5	55.6	62.3	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4
Bough and dressed lumber	2.6	41.1	45.9	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6
Furniture	.9	85.2	97.6	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9
Other lumber products	1.0	77.2	84.9	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3
Musical instruments	.2	58.0	74.4	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	94.7	107.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0
Pulp and paper products	6.5	89.9	94.2	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	76.1	81.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6
Paper products	.9	91.7	100.2	98.0	106.9	107.2	104.9	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.9	107.7	109.9	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9	103.3
Rubber products	1.2	82.2	95.3	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.2
Textile products	9.0	90.3	94.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9	98.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	97.4	99.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	77.4	79.6	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0	103.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	101.2	103.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0	97.6
Silk and silk goods	.6	278.7	277.5	274.1	198.6	172.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	103.3	108.5	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	81.4	87.0	88.3	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2
Other textile products	.9	74.4	78.1	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4	97.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	119.3	119.4	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.0
Tobacco	1.1	115.5	113.8	101.6	117.1	96.1	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	123.7	127.3	139.9	139.7	141.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	99.5	102.9	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	110.6	114.1	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	77.1	83.8	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3
Electric current	1.7	118.4	126.6	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	126.4	132.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3
Iron and steel products	11.0	70.7	75.3	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	59.2	73.3	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	86.9	89.6	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9
Agricultural implements	.3	25.0	27.3	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5
Land vehicles	5.4	75.6	76.5	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7
Automobiles and parts	1.0	56.9	62.8	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	60.9	64.5	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2	100.6
Heating appliances	.3	61.8	86.9	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	82.4	85.2	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	71.8	74.1	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	74.3	83.2	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	93.6	101.7	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	117.3	120.8	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4
Miscellaneous	.5	98.4	98.2	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2
LOGGING	3.2	68.7	73.1	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1
MINING	5.7	105.1	107.5	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7
Coal	3.2	99.1	99.3	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5	120.4
Metallic ores	1.9	134.8	134.9	196.3	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	76.5	92.1	105.4	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	98.1	100.5	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6
Telegraphs	.6	93.7	100.8	108.3	123.7	117.8	99.0	95.2
Telephones	2.5	98.0	100.4	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	85.6	93.5	95.9	101.9	102.6	99.4	99.1
Street railways and carage	2.7	112.4	117.0	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1
Steam railways	7.9	82.5	86.7	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	68.0	96.9	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.2	104.3	128.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1
Building	3.0	64.3	86.8	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8	86.7
Highway	8.2	197.1	244.2	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1	40.0
Railway	3.0	63.7	68.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5
SERVICES	2.5	114.4	116.1	123.2	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	107.7	112.0	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0
Professional	.2	128.2	123.6	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.6	119.5	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2
TRADE	10.8	125.7	125.5	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9
Retail	8.0	135.4	133.7	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3
Wholesale	2.8	103.9	107.5	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.6	99.1	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9

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/ Weight	Jan.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	24.5	73.9	81.8	83.7	96.6	99.6	88.0	90.0
Lumber products	2.5	47.4	47.6	50.9	72.1	67.7	56.5	60.3
Pulp and paper	4.0	120.7	129.8	140.2	122.6	104.5	101.4	97.0
Textile products	3.6	75.1	75.9	61.9	80.8	95.2	89.8	98.5
Iron and steel	7.2	68.4	80.4	93.8	114.1	115.4	100.5	99.1
Other manufactures	7.2	77.4	88.1	81.2	88.5	100.0	86.0	92.6
Logging	4.8	176.8	207.7	163.8	222.9	182.0	306.7	272.7
Mining	20.1	103.3	103.4	108.2	109.8	108.3	107.2	110.2
Communications	3.1	113.2	115.1	147.7	130.0	110.1	109.8	99.5
Transportation	15.8	105.7	73.0	116.1	132.7	103.3	106.3	131.6
Construction	24.7	220.9	244.1	228.6	108.4	80.8	62.3	58.4
Services	1.2	155.4	163.4	155.3	125.2	128.6	79.2	87.9
Trade	5.8	115.0	118.0	129.2	129.5	121.3	105.2	102.7
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	111.1	112.7	119.3	113.6	103.3	97.1	101.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.7	87.1	92.2	97.5	107.1	105.4	100.5	95.7
Lumber products	3.0	65.2	71.7	74.1	80.7	79.1	83.5	82.9
Pulp and paper	7.8	78.9	84.2	90.3	104.5	103.0	100.3	97.6
Textile products	15.3	93.5	95.5	98.2	98.4	105.8	108.9	99.2
Iron and steel	10.4	74.4	78.7	94.6	107.6	109.6	94.0	94.0
Other manufactures	23.2	98.0	105.0	106.6	119.0	108.5	102.9	96.5
Logging	3.6	102.2	106.0	148.2	222.8	181.7	187.9	135.4
Mining	1.7	93.6	109.1	117.1	147.3	124.4	115.6	93.0
Communications	2.7	94.6	96.1	103.2	121.4	114.3	103.9	100.5
Transportation	11.0	75.7	98.9	83.3	84.2	94.1	90.2	84.0
Construction	10.5	64.8	80.3	89.0	82.7	67.0	69.9	75.2
Services	2.3	103.3	105.0	110.2	106.6	107.1	102.7	95.9
Trade	8.5	139.0	136.6	146.7	134.1	124.9	120.4	109.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	86.3	94.7	99.3	107.4	103.3	99.6	93.6
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	56.9	83.2	89.5	92.2	107.7	110.3	98.1	94.8
Lumber products	3.8	60.5	69.4	71.6	84.4	88.5	82.1	77.5
Pulp and paper	7.1	93.9	97.3	98.5	113.9	110.1	107.8	101.1
Textile products	9.8	88.4	93.8	92.4	100.1	99.2	92.5	97.4
Iron and steel	13.1	65.5	70.6	83.3	108.5	117.2	97.3	91.9
Other manufactures	23.1	98.4	106.3	103.3	114.8	112.1	102.5	99.0
Logging	1.3	49.1	52.6	109.4	272.0	203.5	197.3	163.9
Mining	3.5	125.4	129.4	129.6	141.0	126.1	115.7	102.2
Communications	2.9	93.6	96.2	102.9	131.8	112.0	102.8	100.4
Transportation	8.4	82.5	90.7	92.6	102.0	102.2	96.4	98.1
Construction	13.8	141.7	145.6	114.5	114.4	105.6	92.2	77.3
Services	2.5	133.9	134.4	143.6	146.2	127.0	112.3	97.7
Trade	10.7	134.6	134.3	138.5	139.2	134.2	120.7	112.5
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	93.8	99.3	100.1	116.1	113.8	101.9	96.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.3	92.8	95.9	102.1	109.6	118.6	104.2	99.8
Lumber products	1.5	63.2	64.3	78.0	110.2	129.3	104.3	88.6
Pulp and paper	3.3	99.1	101.5	108.0	110.6	108.0	117.8	98.6
Textile products	1.7	93.5	109.6	89.3	97.1	112.6	109.2	98.3
Iron and steel	12.4	87.1	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6	100.8	101.4
Other manufactures	11.4	104.7	110.5	114.4	124.7	121.9	104.3	100.7
Logging	.4	36.8	4.8	82.9	195.6	234.9	245.1	249.7
Mining	8.3	114.7	116.5	131.7	128.3	133.2	136.0	116.2
Communications	3.4	101.5	104.7	122.4	134.5	115.7	99.9	96.0
Transportation	20.7	90.1	99.5	105.6	111.2	112.1	111.1	105.2
Construction	15.1	74.7	129.2	90.2	76.7	94.8	77.1	71.8
Services	3.0	98.3	100.2	110.1	118.3	121.5	101.4	92.3
Trade	18.8	109.8	110.3	121.5	132.5	127.0	125.3	109.5
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.8	106.0	106.4	111.0	116.6	107.5	99.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.2	71.6	77.2	85.3	99.6	95.6	86.4	85.5
Lumber products	8.1	40.6	46.9	55.4	82.9	78.1	70.2	76.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	98.1	101.6	111.5	112.0	97.5	98.3	91.7
Textile products	1.2	95.0	103.2	102.2	108.1	112.9	96.9	92.8
Iron and steel	4.1	71.0	71.7	93.6	100.6	105.7	91.6	96.9
Other manufactures	16.3	96.0	103.1	106.1	113.8	112.4	97.9	89.4
Logging	3.0	28.4	33.8	46.5	76.2	103.7	74.9	75.2
Mining	9.7	79.7	78.0	88.6	106.3	99.7	96.8	93.2
Communications	4.3	108.8	111.5	114.7	122.0	107.0	99.3	99.9
Transportation	15.8	94.0	93.2	100.6	102.7	105.6	101.8	95.0
Construction	16.1	98.3	153.0	129.4	81.9	89.1	81.5	68.9
Services	4.1	99.7	98.8	110.0	109.8	111.2	103.9	101.3
Trade	10.8	111.9	114.3	116.0	117.4	121.7	119.5	109.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	80.6	90.5	94.1	99.1	100.4	91.4	87.7

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.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	2	11:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	3	12:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	4	13:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	5	14:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	6	15:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	7	16:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	8	17:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	9	18:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	10	19:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	11	20:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	12	21:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	13	22:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	14	23:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	15	24:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	16	25:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	17	26:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	18	27:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	19	28:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	20	29:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	21	30:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	22	31:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	23	32:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	24	33:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	25	34:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	26	35:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	27	36:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	28	37:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	29	38:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	30	39:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...
1901	Jan	31	40:00	St. Paul	Meeting	...

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	86.9	91.8	98.8	108.0	104.9	99.3	95.6
Plant products - edible	4.6	102.4	112.5	107.5	107.0	99.8	90.9	97.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.1	103.5	105.4	113.8	114.9	108.7	103.6	103.0
Textiles	12.5	79.9	82.1	86.9	89.3	99.0	104.5	96.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	116.1	113.6	108.7	114.7	100.7	101.5	87.5
Iron and steel	13.6	70.6	76.2	89.4	106.1	111.5	92.9	89.2
Other manufactures	22.2	91.3	98.9	105.2	117.7	104.8	101.4	99.3
Communications	3.6	84.5	85.5	93.4	113.0	112.7	106.0	102.1
Transportation	6.3	71.7	117.8	71.9	71.6	78.1	74.0	65.4
Construction	8.7	67.7	87.4	109.8	104.6	94.8	84.7	77.3
Trade	13.5	134.1	130.7	146.8	133.3	125.9	120.5	109.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.0	96.7	102.4	107.2	104.6	98.6	93.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.2	102.5	108.2	113.1	118.8	114.2	109.7	103.3
Leather products	21.4	103.2	109.0	95.2	102.0	94.2	111.0	104.1
Other manufactures	44.8	102.2	107.9	121.5	126.8	124.7	109.3	101.2
Transportation	9.0	92.2	111.4	101.1	99.7	101.9	83.3	81.5
Construction	7.2	77.0	103.8	252.1	183.0	141.0	107.8	91.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.8	108.7	127.0	123.4	114.7	109.3	102.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	59.2	89.6	96.3	97.0	108.0	107.5	101.6	97.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	106.6	114.8	104.1	116.6	103.4	99.8	92.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	109.1	114.6	114.7	123.4	121.3	109.5	103.5
Textiles	10.8	81.6	87.8	90.1	99.3	93.4	93.5	96.3
Iron and steel	8.0	65.6	70.4	84.8	104.4	119.8	99.7	96.9
Other manufactures	25.2	97.4	102.5	98.1	106.8	105.0	103.7	97.7
Communications	3.8	85.4	86.8	93.9	117.6	108.2	100.4	100.1
Transportation	5.2	114.1	120.2	121.8	130.1	121.8	98.7	94.8
Construction	4.7	93.3	108.4	131.9	161.4	154.9	122.4	76.5
Trade	23.0	133.5	131.5	133.6	134.6	134.9	116.1	112.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.6	104.8	107.5	117.6	115.5	105.1	99.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.4	89.0	93.3	97.2	104.0	103.8	104.7	93.1
Lumber products	4.5	49.2	54.1	59.1	67.2	71.8	71.3	66.2
Pulp and paper	16.4	88.6	92.9	102.1	109.7	109.6	105.5	100.8
Other manufactures	24.5	104.8	108.9	109.8	114.8	111.8	119.5	98.0
Construction	18.1	175.4	180.0	149.6	140.3	118.5	102.3	48.4
Trade	15.9	121.3	124.9	123.2	122.5	115.2	115.7	109.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.9	112.7	112.6	119.1	107.8	105.1	93.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	73.7	81.6	83.9	94.9	120.0	114.7	94.1	99.3
Textiles	17.8	81.1	86.9	92.4	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1
Electrical apparatus	11.6	109.1	109.7	110.8	136.1	130.3	105.1	112.4
Iron and steel	22.4	63.9	63.9	84.9	133.2	122.5	99.1	96.1
Other manufactures	21.9	96.6	99.8	105.3	113.4	112.3	92.2	97.9
Construction	10.0	191.1	196.9	208.1	229.4	189.2	84.9	66.1
Trade	7.6	112.9	115.8	117.7	136.5	118.9	133.2	99.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	91.3	94.0	103.5	123.8	116.7	96.8	98.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	58.7	60.0	68.1	82.8	111.6	137.7	77.9	51.7
Iron and steel	38.3	48.8	58.3	75.0	107.5	137.8	66.7	40.6
Other manufactures	20.4	105.8	108.8	113.9	127.8	137.3	124.4	97.4
Construction	25.1	331.3	40.5	91.4	121.7	115.9	111.0	60.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	83.5	72.3	89.4	116.5	137.5	83.1	57.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.9	92.6	95.5	98.1	110.9	111.5	101.8	98.4
Animal products - edible	3.9	104.2	110.6	104.3	115.4	118.5	112.2	108.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	103.9	106.8	103.4	93.1	100.2	93.8	95.7
Printing and publishing	6.6	101.0	104.5	113.8	120.4	115.4	105.8	96.1
Textiles	4.9	94.2	113.3	90.5	99.7	105.2	106.5	94.6
Other manufactures	27.2	87.6	87.5	91.3	114.2	113.2	98.1	98.6
Transportation	5.0	83.8	86.4	91.7	95.4	100.1	101.7	101.1
Construction	5.1	62.4	54.3	42.5	34.9	35.5	44.1	71.2
Trade	34.3	97.4	97.6	108.4	121.0	125.5	131.3	111.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.5	93.2	98.2	109.9	109.9	109.2	101.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.4	81.3	88.0	92.7	100.3	93.9	86.1	87.5
Lumber products	5.4	37.9	51.6	55.4	77.7	71.1	71.5	81.6
Other manufactures	30.0	102.4	105.6	111.6	112.0	105.8	94.5	91.0
Communications	8.6	104.1	105.6	113.2	121.6	104.8	99.3	101.0
Transportation	16.6	97.2	98.8	102.3	108.7	109.3	100.9	92.2
Construction	9.8	71.4	99.9	136.6	65.0	79.1	46.4	59.1
Services	6.8	95.5	97.5	106.3	106.2	115.5	110.3	105.3
Trade	22.6	113.5	116.4	117.6	118.1	122.1	121.0	110.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.1	98.3	107.0	104.2	102.9	94.2	92.9

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.

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