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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1932

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

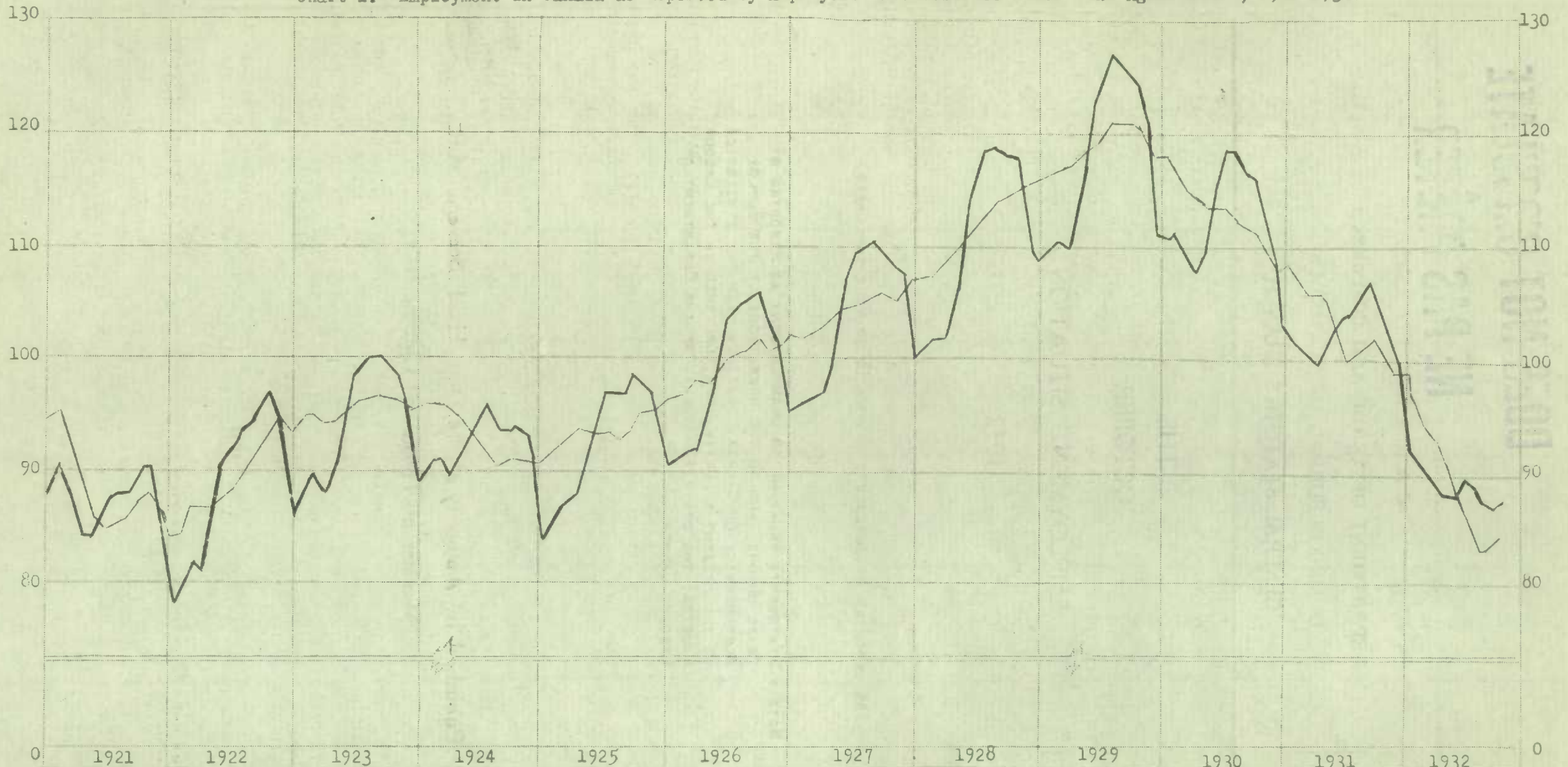
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



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 Oct. 25, 1932.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 796,165 persons, as compared with 790,967 in the preceding month. As employment has frequently shown a falling-off on Oct. 1 in the eleven years of the record, the increase this year is unusually interesting. Activity, however, continued at a low level as compared with previous years for which statistics are available. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 86.7 on Oct. 1, 1932, compared with 86.0 on Sept. 1, 1932, and 103.9 on Oct. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most pronounced gains since Sept. 1 were in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food and textile factories; in the latter, the increase was the second largest on record for Oct. 1. Improvement was also indicated in logging, mining, transportation, highway construction and trade. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, communications, building construction and services reported reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area.

Maritime Provinces.- A decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 577 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 60,674 persons on Sept. 1, to 58,639 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on Oct. 1, 1932. Mining, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, while there were gains in building and highway construction.

Quebec.- There was a further increase in Quebec; this took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping and highway construction. On the other hand, building construction showed decided curtailment, and services were also slacker. Statistics were compiled from 1,940 firms with 232,128 workers, compared with 231,018 at the beginning of September. Losses had been noted on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Ontario.- Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,562 employers of 322,251 persons, or 2,954 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment in staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of textile and canned products), mining and retail trade showed heightened activity, while employment decreased in construction, logging and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place mainly in coal mining, construction and transportation, but manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel and vegetable food products), and trade also showed improvement. Services, on the other hand, were seasonally slacker, and communications also released employees. The trend of employment on Oct. 1 in previous years has frequently been downward; a loss was recorded on that date in 1931, but the index then was higher. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,154 firms with an aggregate working force of 116,037 employees, compared with 112,504 on Sept. 1.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

It is generally supposed that the first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. However, it is now known that the Vikings discovered the continent in the tenth century. The Vikings, led by Leif Erikson, sailed from Norway and reached the coast of North America in 985. They established a settlement at L'Anse-au-Loup, but it was abandoned after a few years. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 led to the European colonization of the continent.

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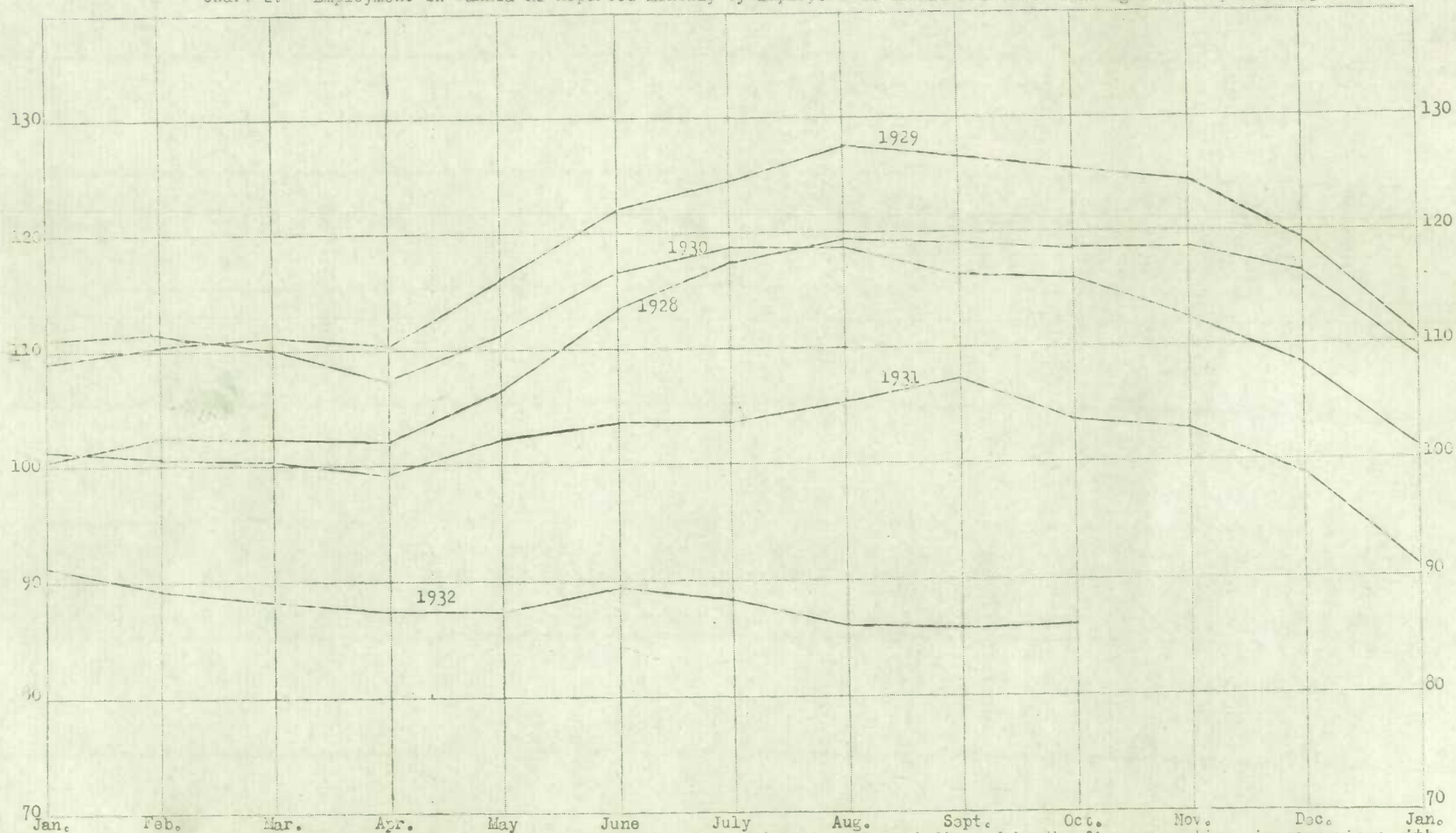
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



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.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging, building and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 787 employers, whose payrolls declined from 67,474 persons on Sept. 1 to 67,110 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

Montreal.- There was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,099 co-operating firms employed 129,773 persons, or 2,359 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain, but there was also improvement in transportation and construction; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food and tobacco and beverage factories reported considerable improvement, while iron and steel and some other groups released employees. General curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec decreased at the beginning of October, 738 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 149 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,521 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services and construction, and manufactures were also slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1931, when an increase had been reported.

Toronto.- Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,206 firms employing 111,564 persons, compared with 109,471 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and vegetable food products) was much busier, and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then generally more active.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 155 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,988 workers, or 498 fewer than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was lower than on the same date in 1931, when gains had been indicated.

Hamilton.- An increase was registered in manufacturing, largely in textile factories. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 234 firms with 24,308 employees, compared with 24,212 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; the employment trend then was also upward.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decrease in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly occurring in the automobile trades. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 7,492 employees, as against 9,203 on Sept. 1. An increase had been reported on Oct. 1, 1931, when employment was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 389 co-operating firms employed 35,206 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and trade were slightly more active; transportation released some employees, while the fluctuations in other industries were small. Declines had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a small loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 339 employers with 27,368 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,466 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported a slight decline, and there was also a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A large reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then stood at 99.7, as compared with 88.5 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further increase in manufacturing plants, 4,933 of which reported 417,674 operatives, compared with 413,055 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and vegetable food factories, and improvement was also shown in fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, important declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of operations in automobile works. Lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and animal food factories also reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A pronounced decrease in employment had been noted on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher. The advance on the date under review slightly exceeded the average gain on Oct. 1 in the last decade.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 209 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 741 workers to 7,742 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in the Prairie coal-fields, and there was also an increase in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. The working forces of the 231 reporting mine operators aggregated 44,371 persons, compared with 43,661 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in less volume than on Oct. 1, 1931; the gain then indicated had involved a greater number of workers.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 23,853 employees, compared with 24,315 on Sept. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when the reported losses were not quite so large.

Transportation.- All three branches of this group -- street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring -- afforded heightened employment; statistics were received from 358 employers in the transportation group with 101,932 persons on their staffs, as against 101,078 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1931, when general reductions had been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a considerable loss in employment in building construction at the beginning of October, that more than offset the improvement reported in highway and railway construction. A combined force of 96,951 workers was employed by the 1,050 co-operating contractors, who had 97,346 on their payrolls at the beginning of September. Much greater curtailment had been recorded on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but the number then engaged in the construction industries was very much larger; this was to a considerable extent owing to the programmes of unemployment relief works, which at that time were being carried on throughout the Dominion.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, accounted for a seasonal decrease of 1,836 persons in staffs of the 297 firms whose returns were received, and who employed 21,128 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll, and the index was then higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 863 trading establishments reported 82,514 employees, compared with 81,547 in the preceding month. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded on Oct. 1, 1931, but employment was than at a higher level.

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

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and detailed account of the country's progress during the year. The report is well written and easy to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

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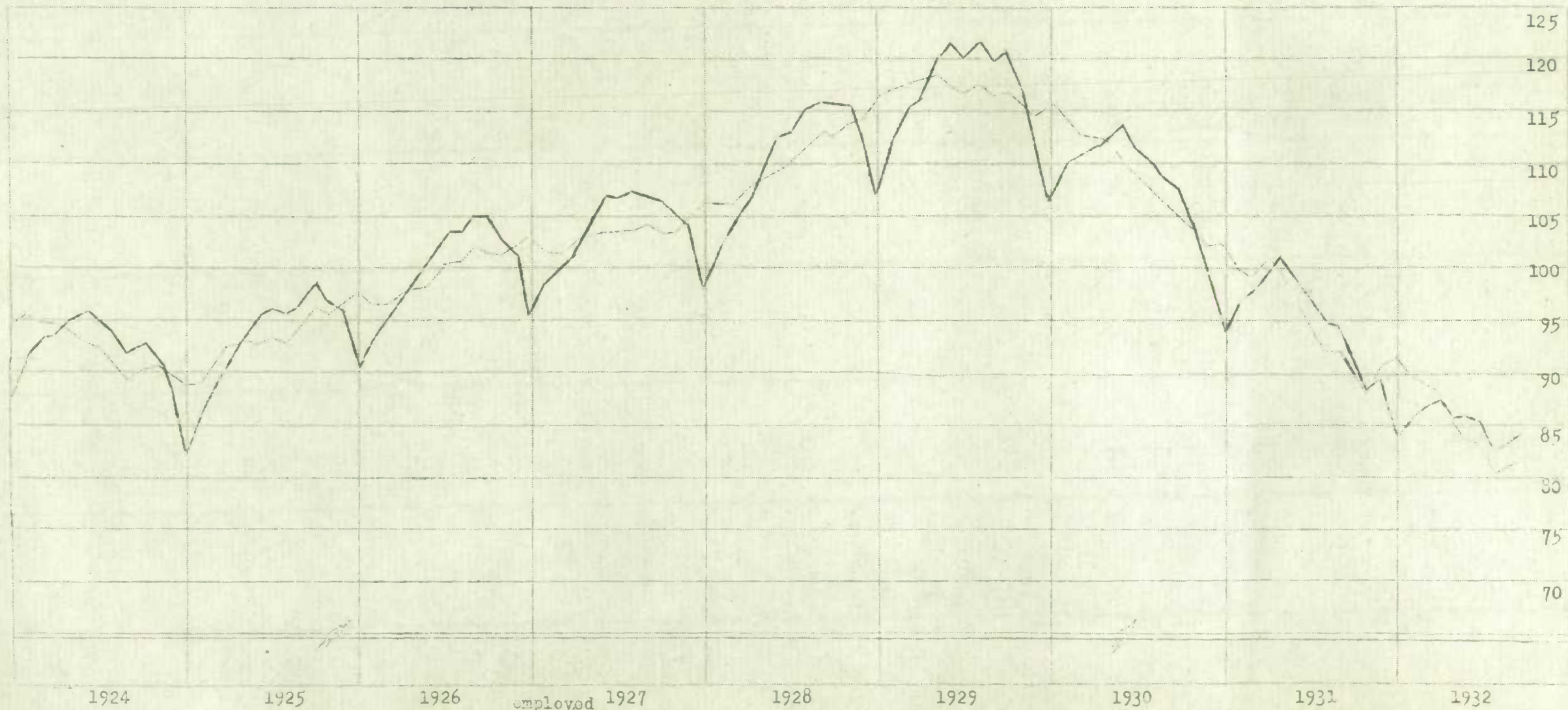
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The ninth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and detailed account of the country's future progress during the year. The report is well written and easy to read. It is a very good example of a report of this kind.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1924-1932.



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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on Aug. 22 showed a slight decline as compared with July 25. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.1 on Aug. 22, 1932, as compared with 22.9 on July 25, 1932, and 22.0 on Aug. 24, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased 3.6 p.c. in September, 1932, as compared with August, but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 54,851 establishments employing 4,248,706 persons during September. The greatest gains from August to September were the seasonal gains in the canning and preserving industry. The anthracite coal mining, retail trade, bituminous coal mining, manufacturing, dyeing and cleaning, quarrying, non-metallic and metalliferous mining and wholesale trade groups also recorded heightened activity. In the remaining industries, - crude petroleum producing, telegraphs and telephones, power and light, electric railway and bus operation, hotels and laundries - there were decreases in employment. Within the manufacturing division, increased activity was indicated in 68 of the 89 industries included. There were advances in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, chemical, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and railroad repair shops. On the other hand, transportation equipment, rubber, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other factories reported reduced staffs. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 58.5 in September, compared with 56.0 in August and 70.9 in September, 1931.

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 6.5 p.c. in factory employment in September, as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 57.8, as compared with 54.3 in August, and 73.6 in September, 1931. The metal, clothing, millinery, textile, wood, fur, leather and rubber, food and tobacco and other groups showed important gains.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports made by 1,080 manufacturing establishments to the Massachusetts Department of Labor showed an increase in the number employed from 144,622 in August to 158,809 in September, an advance of 9.8 p.c. The largest gains were in the textile group, while boot and shoe factories were slacker.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois increased by 1.1 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a gain of 1.8 p.c. in manufacturing, but activity in the non-manufacturing group declined by 0.1 p.c. The general index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 57.9 in September, 1932, compared with 72.3 in September, 1931. Within the manufacturing group, the metal, machinery and conveyance, printing and paper and stone, clay and glass groups showed reductions, while there was improvement in wood products, fur and leather goods, chemicals, oils and paints, textiles, clothing and millinery and food, tobacco and beverages. Coal mining and building contracting were also more active.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 60.2 in August, 1932, as compared with 62.4 in July, and 75.6 in August, 1931. Declines were indicated in the stone and allied industries, metal, rubber, food, printing and publishing, wholesale trade, light and power and some other groups, while leather, paper and textile factories were busier, and construction also afforded greater employment.

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

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
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	123.2	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

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

100.0 7.4 29.1 40.5 14.6 8.4

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
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
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	118.6	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	115.5	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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1932.
 16.3 1.6 14.0 1.5 3.1 .9 4.4 3.4

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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
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	128.3	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	125.3	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	107.3	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5

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

100.0 52.4 1.0 5.6 3.0 12.8 12.2 2.6 10.4

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
		1932	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
MANUFACTURING	52.4	84.1	83.1	91.8	107.8	120.2	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.5	109.7	112.7	102.8	111.7	117.1	119.6
Fur and products	.2	88.6	79.6	91.2	107.5	103.1	99.5
Leather and products	2.3	90.6	91.4	92.0	86.7	97.7	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.4	99.4	100.7	88.4	100.7	-
Lumber and products	3.8	58.1	59.4	72.9	92.4	116.6	117.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	46.6	50.4	60.6	83.4	114.7	116.3
Furniture	.8	72.9	67.3	98.2	110.1	125.4	120.0
Other lumber products	1.1	82.2	81.0	90.6	106.2	115.8	118.7
Musical instruments	.2	48.5	50.1	66.4	73.3	101.8	112.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	121.0	109.2	116.5	143.1	134.8	121.5
Pulp and paper products	6.6	87.3	88.5	96.9	108.6	114.2	109.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.4	76.1	86.6	104.4	111.9	112.6
Paper products	1.0	99.7	98.3	99.5	109.8	116.8	120.8
Printing and publishing	2.8	101.7	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3	110.8
Rubber products	1.3	81.0	80.7	94.4	107.9	137.2	135.2
Textile products	10.5	98.6	93.9	96.2	99.3	106.9	105.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	105.0	102.6	95.3	92.8	102.2	109.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	75.7	75.2	75.1	84.3	96.5	101.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	109.8	103.9	99.1	86.3	98.5	106.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	378.5	366.9	330.8	293.0	217.0	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	110.0	104.7	105.7	104.9	115.4	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	92.1	87.4	95.4	106.9	107.6	106.5
Other textile products	1.1	80.9	70.9	86.8	89.4	105.1	110.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	115.2	112.6	111.6	128.0	128.2	121.5
Tobacco	1.1	109.8	106.3	102.7	114.9	115.5	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	122.7	121.1	124.4	148.8	148.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.9	84.6	97.7	131.7	177.3	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	107.5	106.9	113.9	116.7	120.6	110.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	70.2	69.9	106.0	127.1	136.7	123.3
Electric current	1.8	113.9	117.6	132.4	133.6	138.9	127.9
Electrical apparatus	1.5	105.2	101.3	134.5	158.7	158.2	127.4
Iron and steel products	10.0	61.1	62.1	71.6	98.2	120.9	116.4
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	59.8	60.8	77.8	102.6	132.6	125.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	68.9	71.4	93.1	115.5	132.5	127.6
Agricultural implements	.2	21.4	22.4	23.9	40.8	103.0	98.4
Land vehicles	4.7	62.4	64.8	62.8	95.3	112.8	115.0
Automobiles and parts	.8	46.0	57.3	59.6	89.4	126.8	158.6
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	61.8	66.4	66.9	106.3	146.2	101.9
Heating appliances	.4	81.7	78.5	105.2	122.4	138.0	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	54.8	53.9	99.6	144.3	175.3	144.6
Foundry & machine shop products	.4	64.9	61.5	78.2	99.8	123.0	119.5
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.4	65.4	87.8	98.8	113.7	114.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	81.7	80.6	101.8	132.5	132.9	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	121.4	122.2	124.6	138.2	149.1	135.4
Miscellaneous	.5	99.1	96.4	103.2	115.1	116.6	109.6
LOGGING	1.0	28.4	26.0	42.2	70.8	117.1	98.5
MINING	5.6	98.2	96.5	108.2	118.9	126.6	117.1
Coal	3.0	89.2	87.6	98.1	107.1	110.0	103.1
Metallic ores	2.0	131.9	130.0	138.3	143.0	149.7	134.2
Non-Metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	74.0	72.6	95.5	123.3	151.6	141.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	91.2	92.9	104.2	119.5	128.1	115.1
Telegraphs	.6	91.8	96.0	107.5	129.7	135.7	126.4
Telephones	2.4	91.0	92.2	103.4	117.0	126.0	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	87.2	86.5	95.2	110.1	114.3	111.8
Street railways and cartage	3.1	120.7	118.4	120.4	128.8	132.9	118.3
Steam railways	7.7	77.7	77.3	90.3	104.4	109.6	111.5
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.7	90.2	87.6	114.2	113.8	104.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.2	84.3	84.4	164.5	163.0	162.4	147.3
Building	2.5	49.1	52.8	112.2	156.9	169.7	138.2
Highway	6.0	137.3	133.4	314.8	277.7	240.7	212.7
Railway	3.7	73.4	73.3	87.7	115.9	119.7	130.5
SERVICES	2.6	109.8	119.4	125.5	136.7	141.0	127.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	104.5	120.1	125.9	141.5	149.4	125.8
Professional	.3	128.6	128.9	125.8	124.8	118.4	119.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.0	116.0	125.0	132.6	133.9	133.2
TRADE	10.4	114.5	113.1	120.8	127.9	128.2	120.1
Retail	7.6	119.0	117.3	126.1	130.8	130.6	122.4
Wholesale	2.8	103.8	103.1	108.8	121.4	122.9	115.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.7	86.0	103.9	116.2	125.6	118.8

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1932	Sept.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	33.1	75.8	77.3	83.6	99.1	115.9	110.0
Lumber products	2.6	37.4	47.0	54.3	78.3	118.3	109.7
Pulp and paper	5.7	128.2	119.2	138.9	162.8	118.8	112.8
Textile products	4.7	75.1	76.1	72.7	73.8	87.3	98.7
Iron and steel	9.2	67.1	73.2	82.4	96.9	130.2	116.8
Other manufactures	10.9	86.9	84.8	86.5	104.4	111.5	105.7
Logging	.7	19.3	34.8	27.7	36.5	76.6	28.9
Mining	23.1	91.3	97.7	106.6	111.9	112.2	110.8
Communications	3.3	91.2	94.9	117.1	141.8	128.3	116.6
Transportation	11.6	62.0	64.3	77.7	86.4	89.9	84.0
Construction	19.6	128.2	124.0	190.5	223.5	224.0	204.8
Services	1.6	151.9	203.2	182.2	167.2	150.2	97.3
Trade	7.0	104.2	106.7	115.1	122.9	124.7	110.6
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.9	87.8	102.6	116.2	123.7	114.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	60.4	87.3	86.8	94.0	108.4	117.6	113.5
Lumber products	3.3	71.5	74.9	88.3	98.7	122.9	120.7
Pulp and Paper	8.2	83.3	84.5	87.0	101.5	111.9	112.8
Textile products	16.6	99.7	96.3	98.6	100.7	104.6	110.0
Iron and steel	9.0	63.6	64.5	68.9	102.6	119.2	107.7
Other manufactures	23.3	97.2	96.6	109.7	122.2	126.7	118.4
Logging	1.8	52.6	35.1	70.5	113.6	116.0	129.1
Mining	1.7	95.0	92.9	110.9	135.9	158.2	135.1
Communications	2.5	86.5	87.6	97.6	112.3	121.7	113.7
Transportation	12.9	90.2	88.5	96.6	108.2	110.5	112.3
Construction	10.5	64.0	67.4	131.8	128.3	134.6	128.4
Services	2.4	101.5	106.2	110.0	112.9	115.6	109.0
Trade	7.8	126.0	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5	124.8
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	85.8	85.3	101.6	113.0	120.2	114.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	61.6	82.7	80.7	92.4	106.9	122.4	118.6
Lumber products	4.1	61.1	61.0	78.0	100.0	120.3	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.2	87.5	89.3	99.8	108.8	116.0	113.7
Textile products	12.2	99.2	92.7	95.4	99.7	110.6	104.8
Iron and steel	12.0	55.4	56.7	72.1	94.1	122.5	122.6
Other manufactures	26.1	101.9	97.8	109.5	122.7	130.5	121.8
Logging	.2	9.3	16.3	25.6	55.2	137.0	94.5
Mining	3.6	119.7	117.5	131.8	142.1	148.7	141.9
Communications	3.0	89.1	90.5	98.6	112.7	130.8	111.9
Transportation	9.3	83.8	84.0	95.0	111.2	116.0	114.0
Construction	9.2	86.7	89.1	133.5	170.8	175.1	167.4
Services	2.7	127.4	132.9	142.0	158.0	161.8	127.2
Trade	10.4	118.3	116.3	126.1	129.4	130.3	120.9
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	86.1	85.1	99.3	114.6	128.4	120.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	28.9	90.4	89.3	89.4	114.1	123.3	124.6
Lumber products	1.6	67.8	72.4	73.3	108.4	137.8	140.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.4	86.5	101.7	110.0	111.2	124.1
Textile products	2.0	108.7	101.4	103.1	109.0	109.8	135.5
Iron and steel	10.6	77.2	75.2	67.8	102.8	113.9	115.4
Other manufactures	11.9	109.7	109.9	114.7	132.3	137.9	131.8
Logging	.1	11.4	15.2	7.2	24.9	29.5	28.3
Mining	8.1	111.3	93.8	110.5	120.4	130.7	116.2
Communications	3.3	98.2	101.5	112.6	133.1	131.9	121.9
Transportation	21.6	96.2	92.9	100.8	119.4	123.2	122.3
Construction	17.7	89.1	82.3	261.0	182.7	173.9	165.2
Services	3.0	97.3	117.0	122.5	146.7	157.0	155.2
Trade	17.3	104.7	103.1	107.2	122.3	123.9	123.7
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	94.6	91.6	129.1	130.0	134.2	126.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	38.8	78.5	80.1	86.5	111.3	115.9	113.9
Lumber products	9.0	46.5	45.2	57.6	75.6	100.6	104.2
Pulp and paper	5.3	81.4	87.9	102.3	110.9	114.4	99.4
Textile products	1.1	90.5	94.5	108.0	111.5	117.8	130.9
Iron and steel	3.5	63.5	63.9	79.6	123.1	116.4	111.2
Other manufactures	19.9	118.5	122.2	114.9	149.3	134.6	128.8
Logging	3.2	30.6	27.3	41.4	57.2	120.1	113.7
Mining	8.6	72.3	73.2	78.6	93.6	108.1	100.7
Communications	4.1	100.8	101.8	121.3	128.1	128.1	113.7
Transportation	15.2	92.9	95.2	96.9	115.6	113.6	109.3
Construction	16.3	101.6	100.9	151.5	155.8	133.9	134.2
Services	3.5	88.7	94.9	107.9	113.6	117.9	109.5
Trade	10.3	107.7	104.6	116.5	125.8	122.8	122.7
<u>B. C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	82.1	82.8	95.9	112.1	118.2	114.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1932	Sept.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	61.3	84.8	83.4	91.4	109.8	115.9	110.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	111.7	104.5	109.4	122.8	110.6	102.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.6	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2	105.8
Textiles	13.4	87.6	84.1	91.1	92.7	93.9	102.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	117.7	110.2	108.9	127.0	120.8	113.9
Iron and steel	11.9	61.7	62.7	55.6	101.9	123.3	108.9
Other manufactures	20.3	86.7	86.6	105.2	118.3	123.9	119.4
Communications	3.5	78.5	79.4	87.2	98.4	118.8	112.6
Transportation	12.1	101.0	95.4	104.4	117.8	116.5	128.4
Construction	8.4	69.2	67.0	100.6	131.2	154.3	167.8
Trade	11.3	120.3	120.8	128.6	135.1	134.0	125.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.0	86.3	97.3	114.1	120.5	114.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.4	98.9	104.2	119.4	123.1	126.7	123.4
Leather products	21.2	106.7	118.2	128.3	106.6	114.5	106.7
Other manufactures	40.2	95.3	97.7	114.6	131.0	132.5	132.8
Transportation	11.9	108.1	110.0	130.2	133.7	125.2	106.1
Construction	8.2	91.3	101.9	162.6	251.5	174.6	133.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.2	105.8	124.2	138.3	131.7	131.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	88.5	86.1	100.4	108.0	119.0	114.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	105.5	100.6	116.5	121.0	130.3	119.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	105.8	106.5	114.4	117.2	124.7	115.0
Textiles	12.7	90.5	85.3	94.5	104.5	110.0	103.2
Iron and steel	8.3	62.7	61.6	78.6	95.5	125.4	121.6
Other manufactures	25.1	91.0	89.0	104.1	109.1	116.2	116.0
Communications	4.0	81.3	82.1	88.7	96.2	122.1	108.5
Transportation	7.0	99.4	100.1	126.3	141.3	142.2	123.3
Construction	3.7	73.1	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9	182.0
Trade	20.2	114.3	112.1	122.6	124.1	123.5	116.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.5	91.6	107.3	116.2	126.3	117.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.3	84.0	85.1	110.4	117.0	120.6	123.6
Lumber products	4.1	42.5	42.7	109.0	119.4	128.1	137.2
Pulp and paper	15.9	79.1	80.6	94.4	105.8	107.6	109.7
Other manufactures	27.3	102.9	104.0	125.0	126.0	129.0	131.8
Construction	11.1	96.0	115.1	202.7	215.8	242.9	217.6
Trade	15.9	110.9	108.0	114.6	122.3	111.3	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	94.4	98.0	124.5	127.5	127.9	119.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	78.6	73.3	72.6	86.6	97.6	125.7	110.4
Textiles	19.8	75.8	72.2	84.1	84.5	102.0	91.7
Electrical apparatus	12.0	95.4	94.8	113.7	115.4	140.3	129.1
Iron and steel	19.8	48.0	48.5	65.7	87.8	135.1	114.0
Other manufactures	27.0	98.9	99.2	107.7	116.9	127.7	119.5
Construction	4.4	68.7	69.2	199.5	173.9	269.4	184.2
Trade	7.0	100.7	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5	120.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.6	77.1	96.1	103.7	130.5	112.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	74.7	54.2	71.1	75.5	107.1	130.6	190.4
Iron and steel	45.2	40.8	61.0	64.0	103.4	127.1	202.1
Other manufactures	29.5	109.4	112.3	121.6	122.4	144.6	149.4
Construction	1.7	17.4	13.9	69.4	142.3	206.8	176.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	58.7	71.8	80.9	113.9	138.4	174.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	88.5	87.6	100.7	118.2	124.5	123.5
Animal products - edible	3.9	108.2	111.8	106.2	107.9	115.5	115.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	109.0	107.4	104.2	115.9	113.4	118.4
Printing and publishing	5.8	98.1	95.4	104.6	117.2	118.4	110.1
Textiles	5.4	112.0	103.9	107.2	116.7	117.4	131.9
Other manufactures	29.0	79.7	79.8	94.6	122.4	134.9	130.2
Transportation	10.2	76.1	78.5	93.1	104.2	123.0	119.9
Construction	3.4	43.1	41.1	76.5	80.0	69.4	91.3
Trade	29.9	91.9	90.8	94.7	107.0	112.3	122.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.6	85.1	96.4	109.5	115.1	115.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	35.7	81.8	83.6	91.4	108.9	108.8	110.6
Lumber products	6.2	44.9	46.1	55.8	68.7	83.9	93.1
Other manufactures	29.5	98.9	101.1	109.4	129.3	121.8	120.8
Communications	8.5	99.1	100.6	110.5	126.5	123.7	108.9
Transportation	20.5	99.5	102.2	100.8	110.2	111.8	108.5
Construction	8.5	63.0	55.7	93.8	93.4	102.8	103.9
Services	5.7	85.1	87.6	101.4	107.8	100.9	105.3
Trade	21.0	105.9	105.4	115.5	124.1	119.9	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.5	89.0	99.7	112.1	111.7	110.6

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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