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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

NOVEMBER

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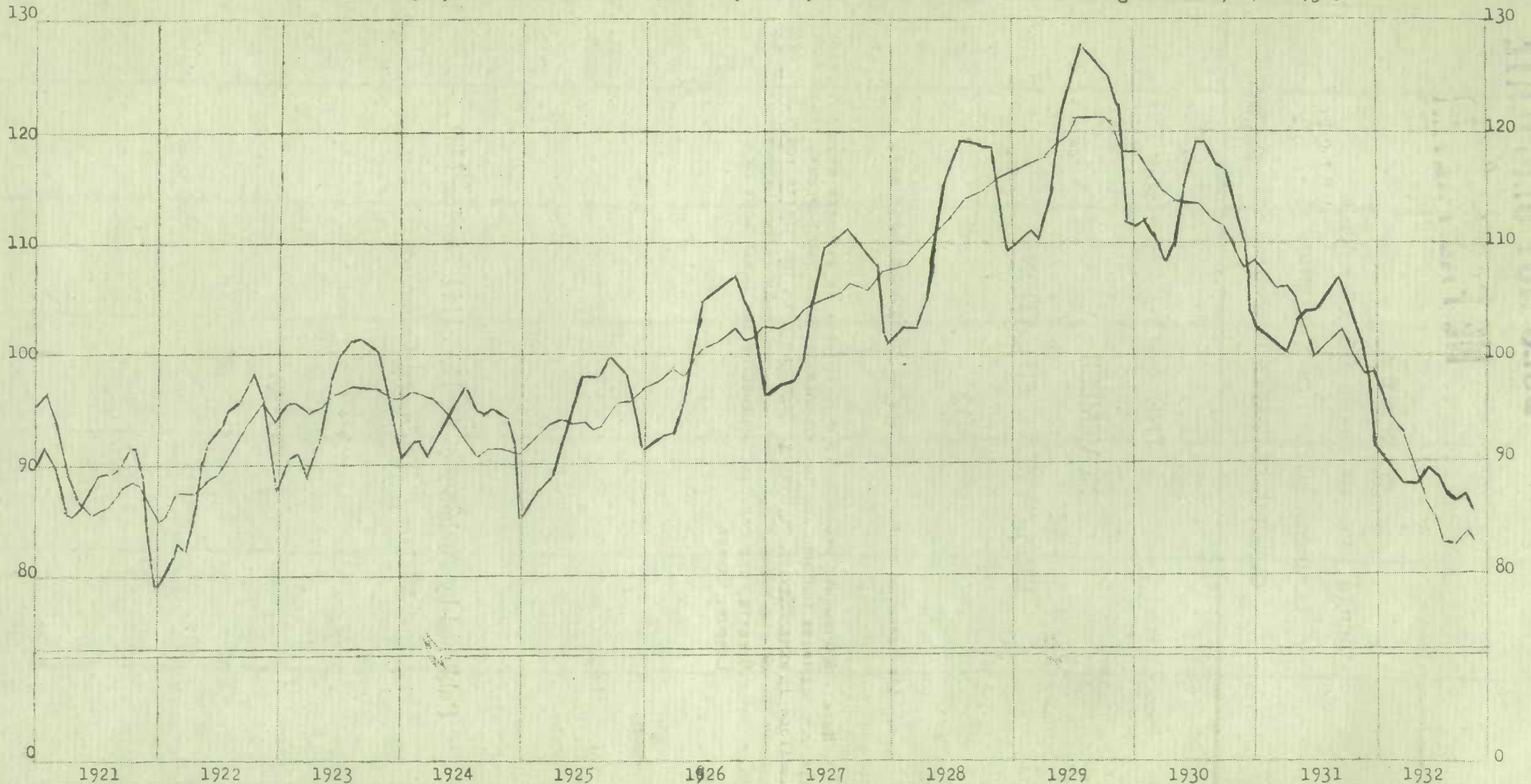
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers 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 Nov. 26, 1932.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was rather more than the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, reversing the favourable movement of the preceding month, and bringing the index, after correction for seasonal influences, to a point slightly below the Sept. 1 level. The 8,125 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 780,301 workers, compared with 799,100 on Oct. 1. Reflecting this reduction, the index number declined from 86.7 in the preceding month to 84.7 on the date under review, as compared with 103.0 on Nov. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment took place in manufacturing, notably of lumber, food and iron and steel products. The general declines in factory employment were smaller than those recorded at the beginning of November in 1931, 1930 and 1929, although they exceeded the losses in most of the earlier years of the record. Continued improvement was shown in textiles, and pulp and paper mills were also more active. Among the non-manufacturing groups, there were reductions in communications, transportation, construction and services, with increases in logging, coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade. These changes were generally seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1932; most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products), and in logging, coal-mining and highway construction. On the other hand, shipping and building and railway construction were slacker. Returns were received from 585 employers, with 60,521 workers on their payrolls, or 1,456 more than at the beginning of October. Largely owing to unemployment relief works then underway, a much greater increase had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1931, when the index was considerably higher.

Quebec.- There was a large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,964 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 6,166 employees, bringing them to 226,902 on Nov. 1. Logging, local transportation, animal food and non-ferrous metal factories and retail trade reported improvement, while construction and manufacturing as a whole registered considerable curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, tobacco, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931, although the reported decreases were then much more extensive.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, the losses being on a somewhat larger scale than those indicated on Oct. 1 of last year, when the index was higher. The most marked recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, rubber and textile factories, logging and retail trade were busier. A combined working force of 316,103 persons was reported by the 3,615 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 322,854 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

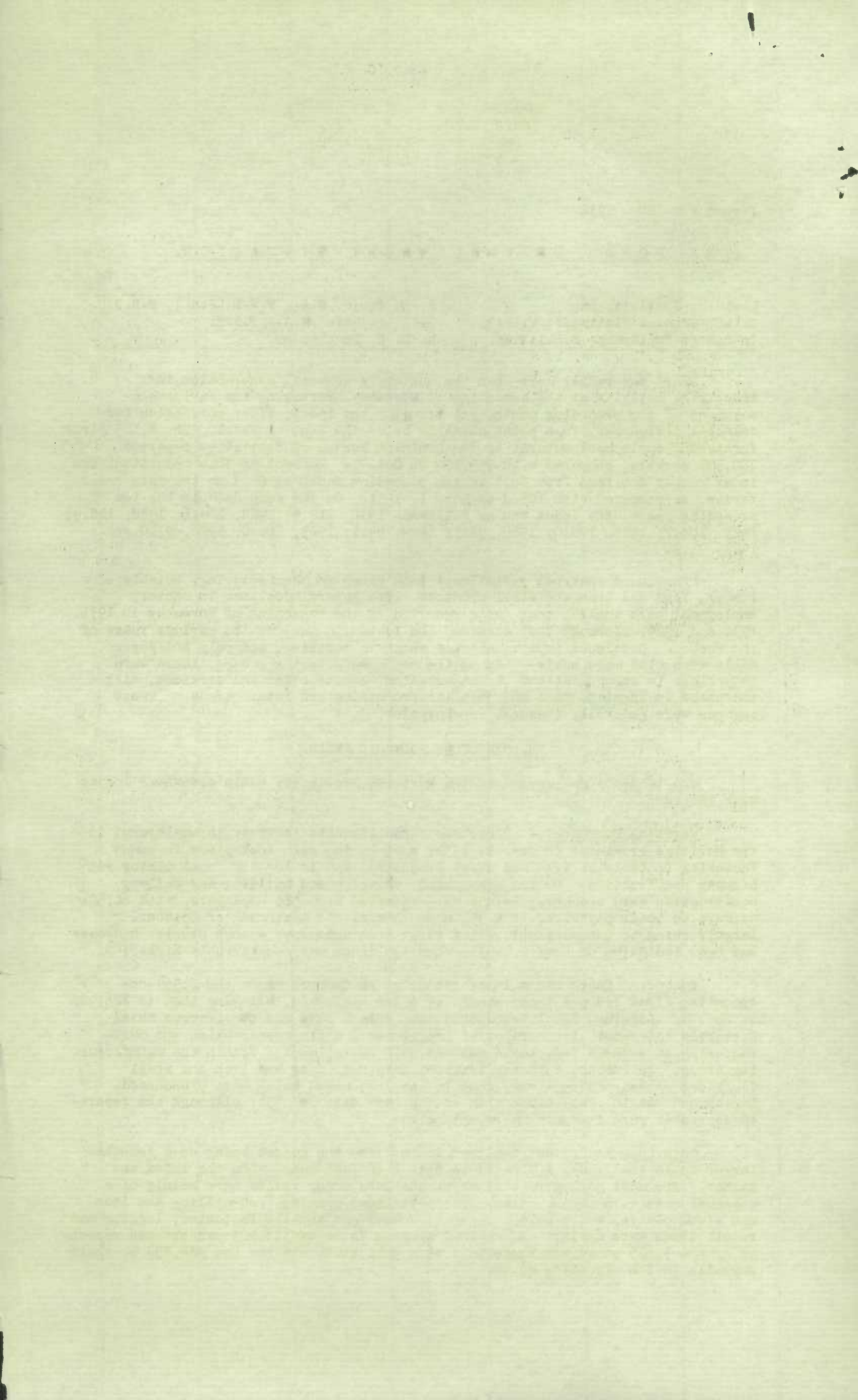
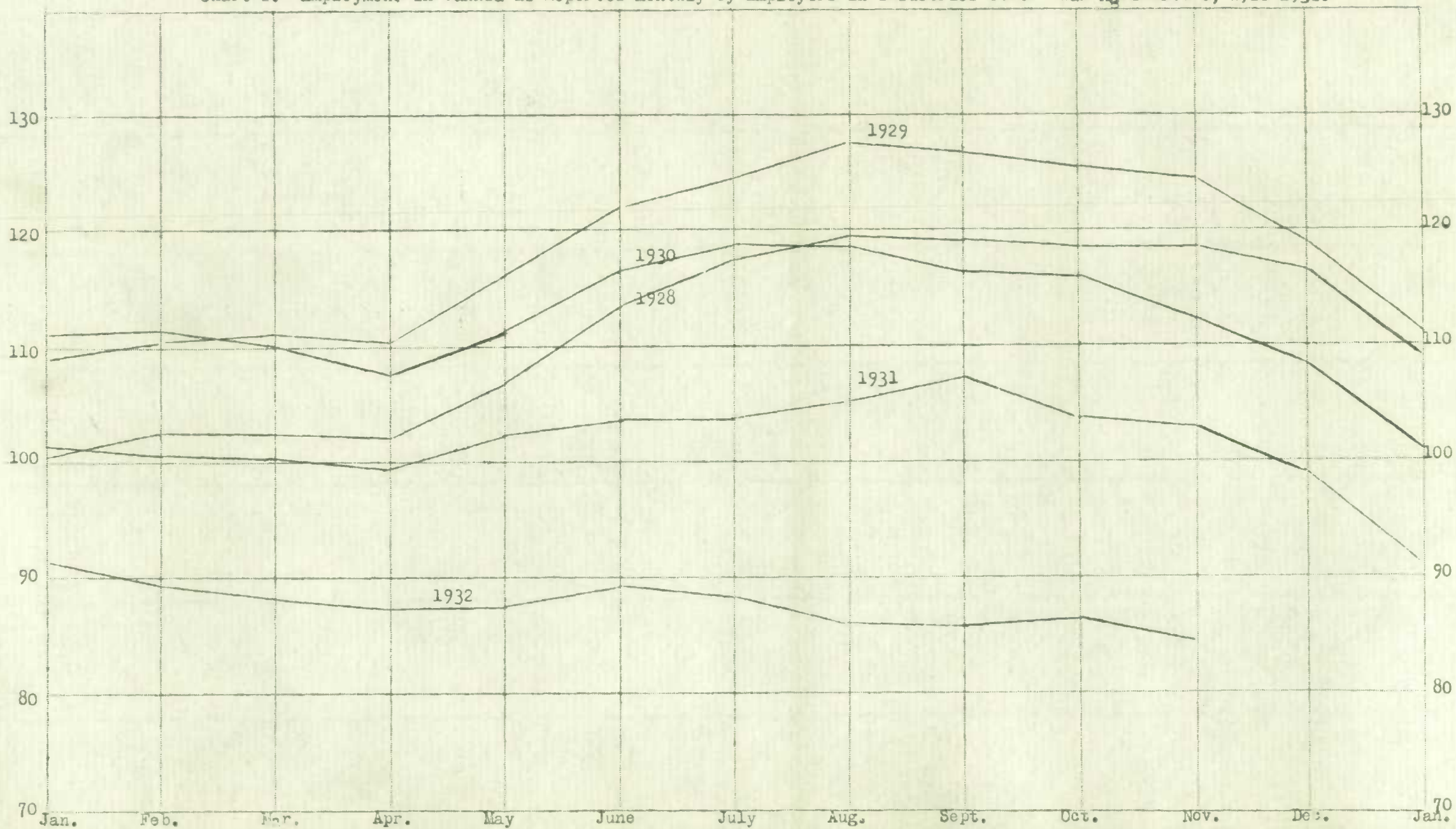
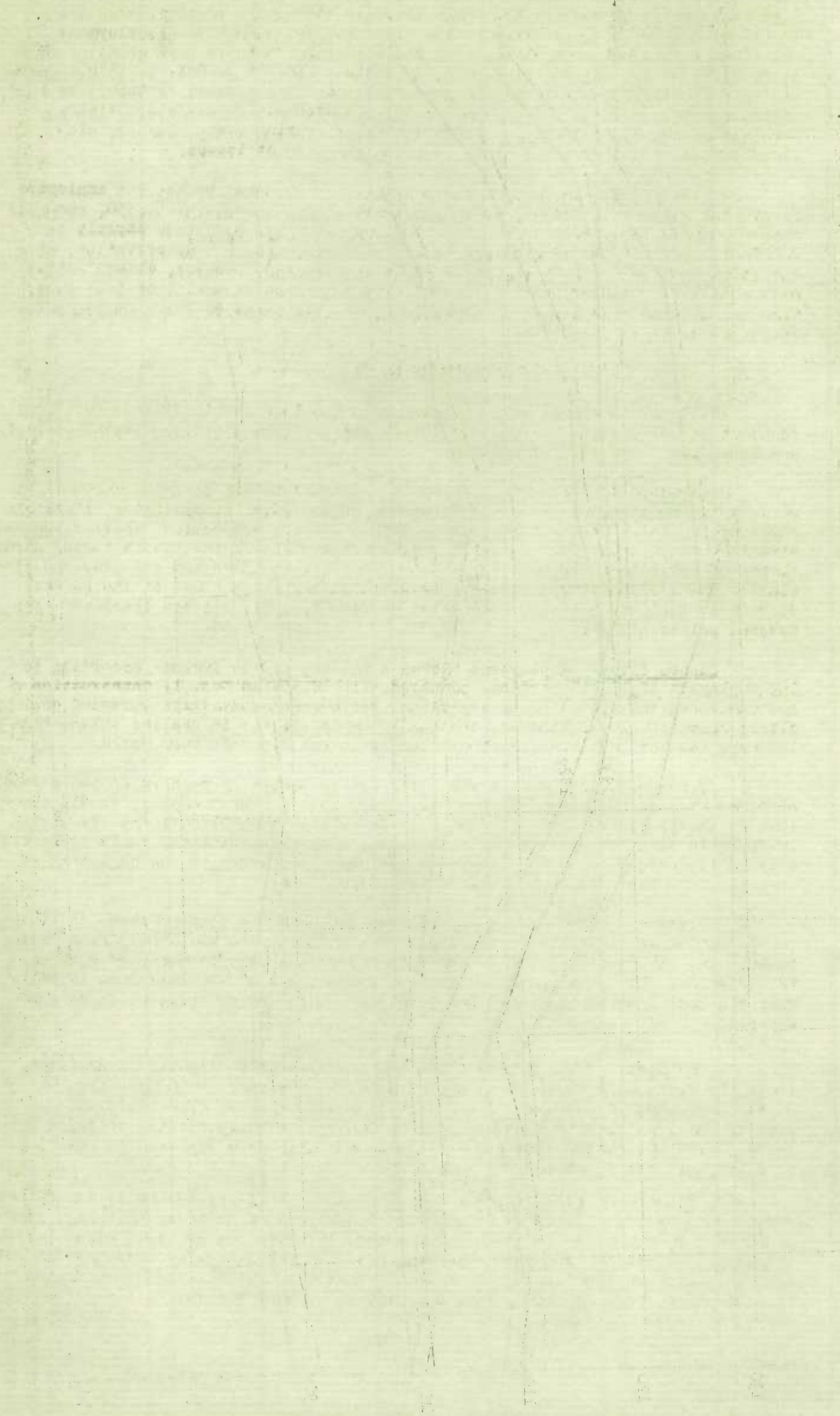


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



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.



Prairie Provinces. As is usually the case at this time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1932. The decline involved a greater number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1931, when the index was higher, largely owing to the extensive programmes of unemployment relief work then being carried out on the highways. Returns were compiled from 1,165 firms having 113,245 employees, as against 116,837 on Oct. 1, 1932. Coal-mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction, transportation and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel reported the largest losses.

British Columbia.— Decreased employment was recorded by the 796 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 63,530, compared with 67,280 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred very largely in manufacturing, chiefly of food and lumber products, and in transportation, construction and trade. Pulp and paper mills and logging, however, showed rather more activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was decidedly favourable, largely owing to the unemployment relief projects then underway.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.— The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 5,007 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,120 co-operating firms, who employed 125,651. Manufactures, construction and transportation reported reduced activity, while there were gains in retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants; the iron and steel industry reported a very large share of the general decrease. Declines had also been noted on Nov. 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

Quebec City.— Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 152 employers of 12,364 persons, compared with 12,554 on Oct. 1. Construction and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, although larger losses had then been noted.

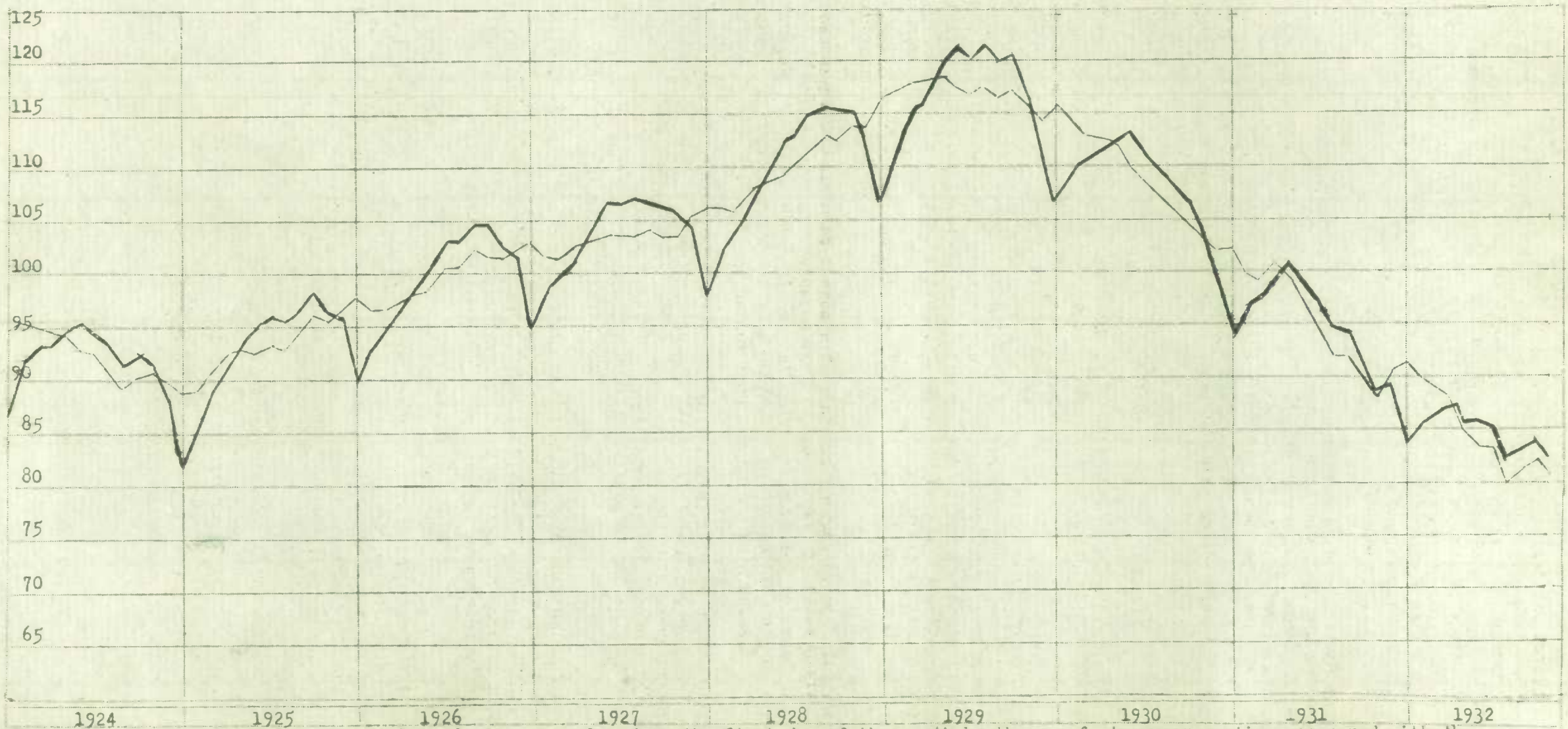
Toronto.— There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,229 firms in Toronto, who had 110,929 persons in their employ, or 918 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel), and in building and transportation, while trade was seasonally busier. A much larger loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Ottawa.— In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in construction, while manufacturing was slightly more active and the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 11,983 workers, as against 12,032 on Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931, when the contractions indicated had involved a much greater proportion of the payroll.

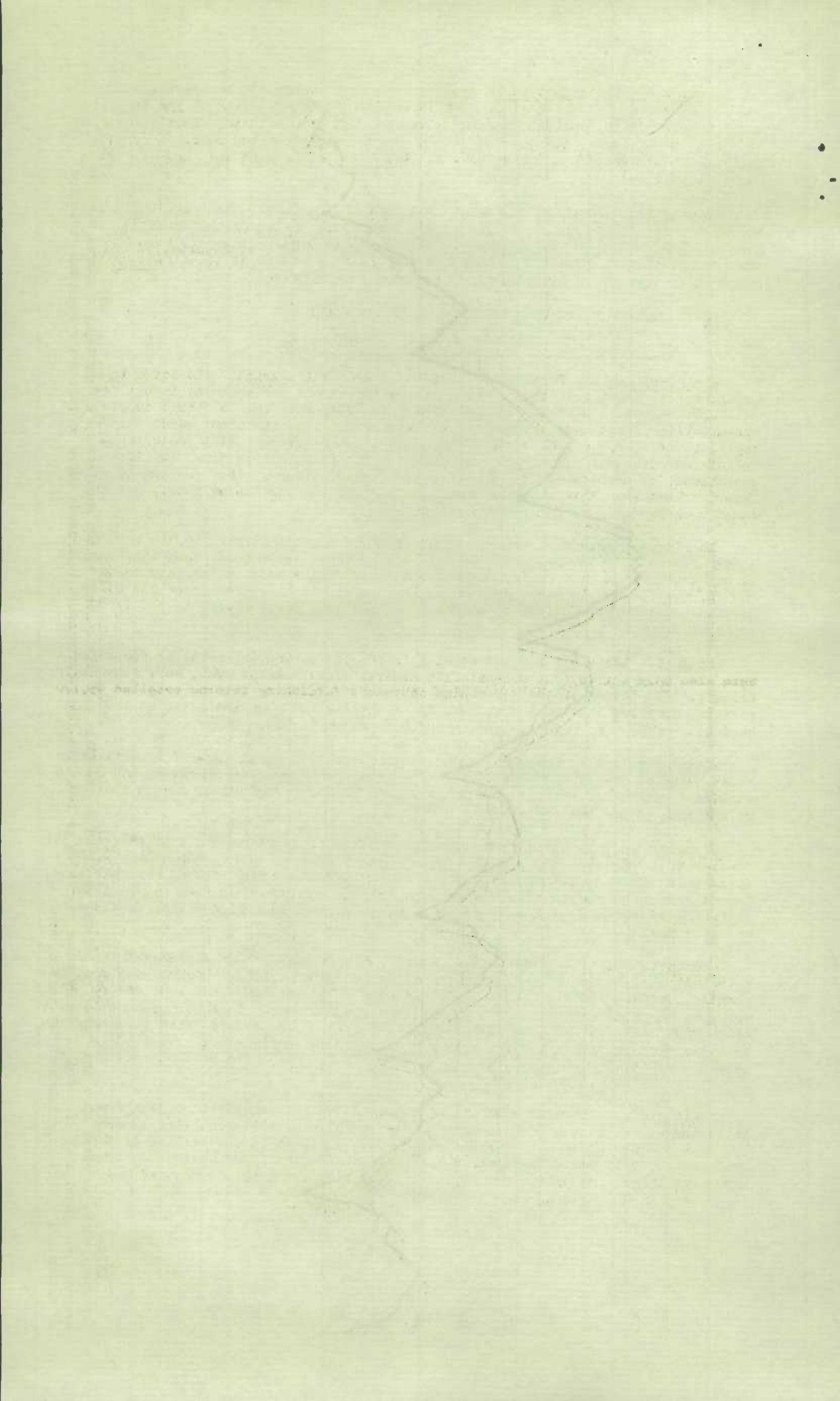
Hamilton.— Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 241 co-operating firms employed 24,503 persons, or 66 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was brisker, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel groups, but building and transportation afforded rather less employment. A small increase had also been reported on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.— Activity in the Border Cities showed an advance; 135 employers reported 7,978 persons on their payrolls, compared with 7,469 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in automobile plants, in which, however, activity was generally less than it had been in the weeks intervening since the last report. Reductions had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then a few points above its level on Nov. 1, 1932.

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.



Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 394 firms employing 34,882 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 35,332 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manufacturing (particularly iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1931, when employment was, however, at a higher level.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 342 employers had 27,151 persons on their staffs, or 230 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed no change, while trade, transportation and communications were quieter. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, improvement having then been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in leather, building material, electric current, non-metallic mineral and tobacco and beverage works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The 4,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 405,821 operatives, as against 417,792 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 in each of the last three years, but the index numbers then were many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were received from 218 firms employing 10,380 men, or 2,656 more than in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded on Nov. 1, 1931, and employment was then more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than at the beginning of any other November on record. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in coal-mining, and metallic ore mines were also more active, but non-metallic mineral mines, except coal, were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 232 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 45,770 persons, compared with 44,407 on Oct. 1. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 23,558 workers in their employ, or 424 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1931.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 3,196 persons in the staffs of the 371 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 99,849 employees. Steam railway transportation reported the largest losses, but both local and water transportation were slacker. A general increase had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction, the three divisions - building, highway and railway - showing losses. Statements were received from 1,052 employers who reported 89,552 workers, compared with 97,107 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year of the record, with the exception of 1931, when the execution of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction. The index at the beginning of November, 1932, was at a low level.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed, while activity in other branches of this group also declined slightly; 311 firms in the service division employed 20,723 persons, as against 21,404 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on Nov. 1, 1931, although the losses then indicated had involved a much larger number of workers.

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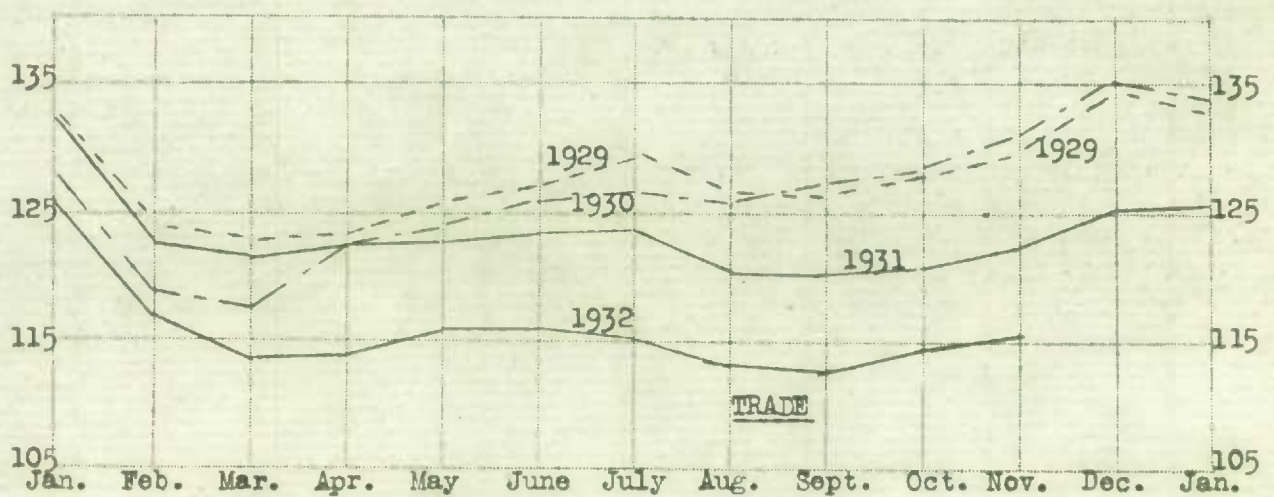
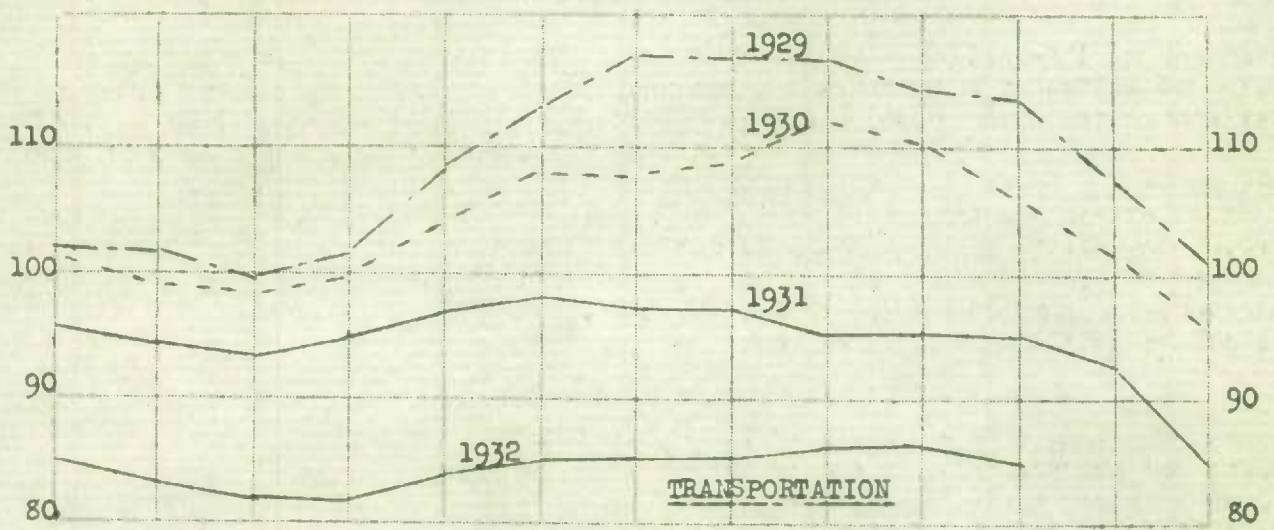
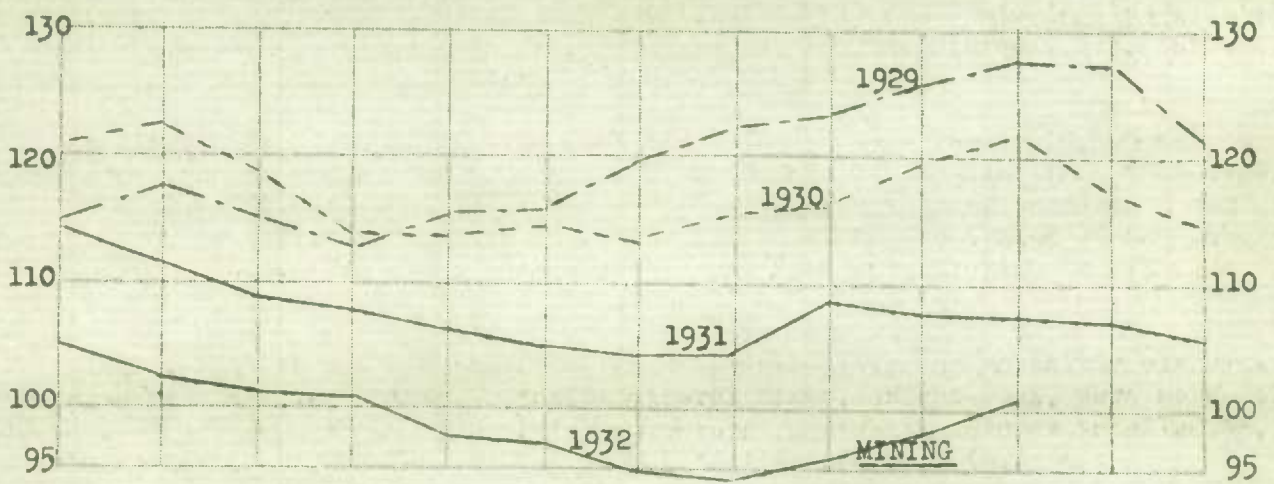
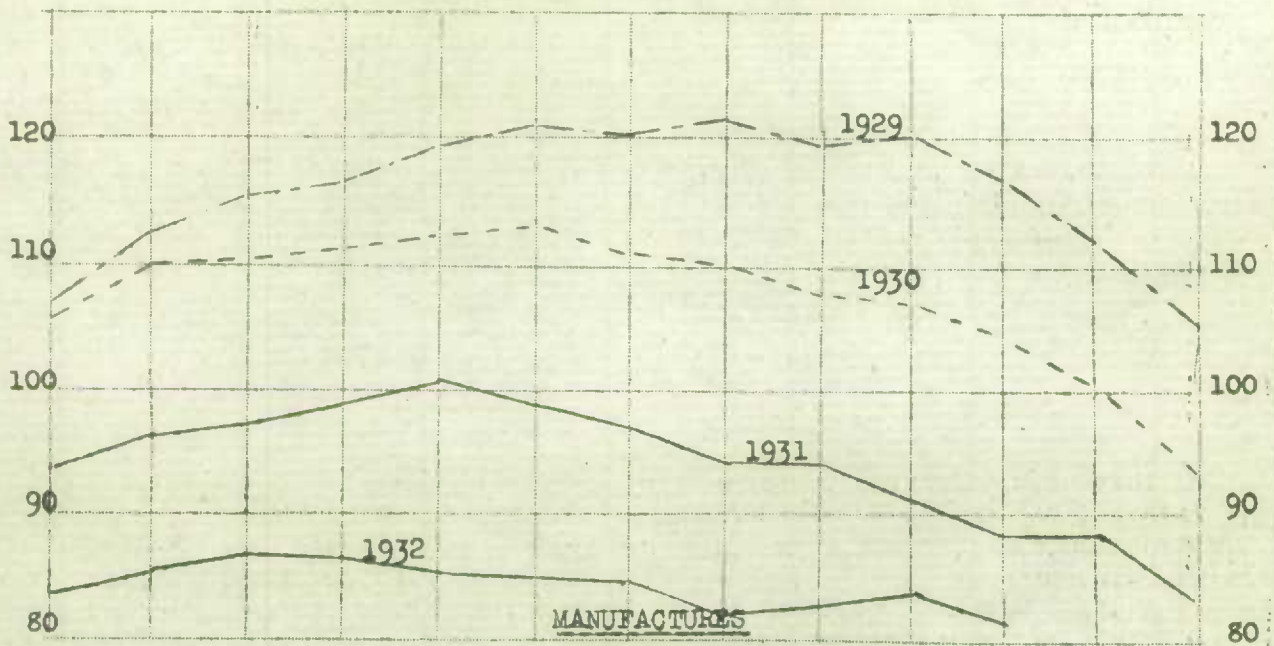
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Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



Trade.— The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,009 workers being added to the forces of the 835 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 84,648. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division, wholesale houses being somewhat slacker. The number of persons reported in this industry, though lower than in the last four years, was higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record; further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change on the whole on Sept. 26, as compared with the preceding month, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.9 on Sept. 26, 1932, as compared with 23.1 on Aug. 22, 1932, and 22.6 on Sept. 21, 1931. The latest press reports state that 2,747,006 workers were unemployed on Oct. 24, 1932, a decrease of 111,005, as compared with Sept. 26. The persons totally unemployed increased, but there was a large decline in the number temporarily unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further increase of 1.1 p.c. during October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 67,988 establishments employing 4,505,357 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 59.9 in October, 1932, as compared with 58.5 in September, 1932, and 68.9 in October, 1931. There were increases in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, chemical, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, rubber, machinery and railroad repair divisions, while automobile factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, the coal mining, retail trade, metalliferous mining, crude petroleum, wholesale trade, building, quarrying and non-metallic mining industries also showed increased employment. On the other hand, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning, bank-brokerage-insurance, power and light, laundry, telegraphs and telephones, electric railroad and hotel groups showed reductions.

Massachusetts.— Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,113 factories show that they employed 166,786 persons in October as compared with 160,267 in September. Boot and shoe, cotton, knitting, radio, rubber footwear and furniture factories reported the most marked improvement.

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reported a seasonal increase of 2.8 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This was an unusually large gain for the time of year. There were advances in all industries except pulp and paper and food and tobacco, those in the textile group being especially pronounced. The preliminary index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 59.4 in October, as compared with 57.8 in September, and 71.3 in October of last year.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. during October as compared with September; the index, at 58.6, was, however, much lower than in October, 1931, when it had stood at 70.4. The average for 1925-6-7 is the base equal to 100 used in calculating these indexes. There was a slight decline in the manufacturing industries, in which metal, machinery and conveyance, boot and shoe, and food factories reported losses in employment; on the other hand, textile, wood and printing and paper goods showed improvement. The non-manufacturing industries, notably trade, coal-mining and building-contracting, reported heightened activity.

Wisconsin.— Factory employment in Wisconsin increased 1.6 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 55.4 in September, compared with 53.7 in August, 1932, and 73.1 in September, 1931. The metal and food industries showed declines, while the stone and allied industries, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile and printing and publishing groups reported increased 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 1. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.3	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	122.5	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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1932.
 100.0 7.8 29.1 40.5 14.5 8.1

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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
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
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9

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

16.1 1.6 14.2 1.5 3.1 1.0 4.5 3.5

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
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
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
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

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

100.0	52.0	1.3	5.9	3.0	12.8	11.5	2.6	10.9
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Year	Month	Day	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Clouds	Pressure	Visibility	Notes
1912	Jan	1	45	75	10	N	100	30.0	10	Clear
1912	Jan	2	48	70	12	N	100	30.1	10	Clear
1912	Jan	3	42	78	8	N	100	30.2	10	Clear
1912	Jan	4	40	80	10	N	100	30.3	10	Clear
1912	Jan	5	45	75	12	N	100	30.4	10	Clear
1912	Jan	6	48	70	10	N	100	30.5	10	Clear
1912	Jan	7	42	78	8	N	100	30.6	10	Clear
1912	Jan	8	40	80	10	N	100	30.7	10	Clear
1912	Jan	9	45	75	12	N	100	30.8	10	Clear
1912	Jan	10	48	70	10	N	100	30.9	10	Clear
1912	Jan	11	42	78	8	N	100	31.0	10	Clear
1912	Jan	12	40	80	10	N	100	31.1	10	Clear
1912	Jan	13	45	75	12	N	100	31.2	10	Clear
1912	Jan	14	48	70	10	N	100	31.3	10	Clear
1912	Jan	15	42	78	8	N	100	31.4	10	Clear
1912	Jan	16	40	80	10	N	100	31.5	10	Clear
1912	Jan	17	45	75	12	N	100	31.6	10	Clear
1912	Jan	18	48	70	10	N	100	31.7	10	Clear
1912	Jan	19	42	78	8	N	100	31.8	10	Clear
1912	Jan	20	40	80	10	N	100	31.9	10	Clear
1912	Jan	21	45	75	12	N	100	32.0	10	Clear
1912	Jan	22	48	70	10	N	100	32.1	10	Clear
1912	Jan	23	42	78	8	N	100	32.2	10	Clear
1912	Jan	24	40	80	10	N	100	32.3	10	Clear
1912	Jan	25	45	75	12	N	100	32.4	10	Clear
1912	Jan	26	48	70	10	N	100	32.5	10	Clear
1912	Jan	27	42	78	8	N	100	32.6	10	Clear
1912	Jan	28	40	80	10	N	100	32.7	10	Clear
1912	Jan	29	45	75	12	N	100	32.8	10	Clear
1912	Jan	30	48	70	10	N	100	32.9	10	Clear
1912	Jan	31	42	78	8	N	100	33.0	10	Clear

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1932	Oct.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.0	81.7	84.1	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	98.2	109.7	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products	.2	87.0	88.6	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products	2.3	89.3	90.6	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes	1.6	94.5	97.4	95.6	82.5	97.2	-
Lumber and products	3.7	54.7	58.1	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	40.9	46.6	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture	.9	75.8	72.9	98.0	111.7	128.1	120.6
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	82.2	86.8	101.9	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments	.2	48.0	48.5	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	111.7	121.0	109.4	118.7	122.7	116.2
Pulp and paper products	6.8	88.0	87.3	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.8	73.4	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products	1.0	101.4	99.7	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	102.3	101.7	106.7	114.5	118.6	112.2
Rubber products	1.3	82.0	81.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products	10.8	99.2	98.6	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	106.2	105.0	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	78.0	75.7	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	112.5	109.8	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods	.9	366.0	378.5	273.8	249.2	167.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	115.2	110.0	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	91.8	92.1	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products	1.0	75.9	80.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	109.6	115.2	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco	1.0	103.0	109.8	102.9	116.8	118.7	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.9	122.7	132.3	143.0	147.7	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	117.7	95.9	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	108.1	107.5	112.8	118.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	61.1	70.2	96.8	122.9	133.8	118.4
Electric current	1.8	111.6	113.9	129.8	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus	1.5	108.0	105.2	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products	9.7	57.6	61.1	68.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	61.2	59.8	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	62.4	68.9	84.3	114.1	133.2	125.2
Agricultural implements	.2	21.9	21.4	22.9	36.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles	4.3	55.3	62.4	61.6	98.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts	0.9	47.5	46.0	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.3	61.8	71.2	109.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances	.5	82.4	81.7	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	52.6	54.8	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	66.5	64.9	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.9	67.4	86.8	98.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	82.9	81.7	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	119.0	121.4	123.2	135.6	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	101.0	99.1	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
LOGGING	1.3	37.9	28.4	63.7	90.9	173.3	139.3
MINING	5.9	101.2	98.2	107.9	121.9	128.0	121.2
Coal	3.2	93.9	89.2	98.9	110.5	112.0	110.6
Metallic ores	2.1	134.9	131.9	137.1	148.5	152.7	135.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	70.7	74.0	92.2	120.8	149.7	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	89.6	91.2	102.4	119.9	125.8	114.1
Telegraphs	.6	89.5	91.8	104.3	130.7	132.5	124.5
Telephones	2.4	89.6	91.0	102.0	117.2	124.0	111.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	84.5	87.2	95.4	106.0	113.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	3.2	119.1	120.7	120.6	126.0	131.7	121.5
Steam railways	7.6	74.5	77.7	89.6	99.9	108.4	112.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	87.8	90.7	92.0	110.2	117.4	106.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	77.9	84.3	165.4	148.8	153.6	137.4
Building	2.2	42.4	49.1	106.4	145.3	173.7	136.0
Highway	6.0	134.9	137.3	334.0	242.3	214.8	166.2
Railway	3.3	63.6	73.4	77.7	109.2	106.0	127.4
SERVICES	2.6	106.5	109.8	117.5	126.9	131.6	120.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	98.7	104.5	113.8	126.2	132.4	114.9
Professional	.3	126.5	128.6	123.9	121.4	119.8	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.2	113.0	121.3	129.8	134.1	129.5
TRADE	10.9	115.4	114.5	122.8	129.2	130.7	121.3
Retail	7.9	121.2	119.0	129.1	133.5	134.6	124.8
Wholesale	3.0	102.5	103.8	108.6	119.3	121.8	113.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	84.7	86.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	118.9

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.

Commodity Group	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Animal products - total	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Wool and mohair	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen suits and coats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen shirts and blouses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen dresses and suits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen underwear	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen accessories	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen home furnishings	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen other products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal products - total	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen suits and coats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen shirts and blouses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen dresses and suits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen underwear	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen accessories	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen home furnishings	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen other products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal products - total	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen suits and coats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen shirts and blouses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen dresses and suits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen underwear	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen accessories	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen home furnishings	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Woolen other products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947-1958. Values are in millions of dollars.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1932	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.3	78.5	75.8	80.6	95.0	111.4	102.7
Lumber products	2.4	36.9	37.4	45.8	60.5	95.3	108.3
Pulp and paper	5.8	133.2	128.2	132.1	153.7	120.9	116.6
Textile products	4.5	75.6	75.1	74.2	75.0	89.6	94.9
Iron and steel	10.2	76.0	67.1	75.1	98.2	129.4	115.9
Other manufactures	10.4	85.9	86.9	90.5	100.1	108.1	106.1
Logging	2.1	62.2	19.3	180.5	18.2	179.4	67.7
Mining	22.7	92.4	91.3	105.3	110.7	111.9	110.4
Communications	3.2	90.5	91.2	116.6	150.1	127.9	112.4
Transportation	11.2	58.9	62.0	75.0	83.9	92.0	87.5
Construction	19.2	129.6	128.2	279.0	194.8	223.7	147.7
Services	1.5	142.3	151.9	165.9	159.1	150.2	93.4
Trade	6.8	106.3	104.2	115.3	123.5	122.6	112.6
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	86.8	84.9	116.6	110.1	124.6	109.5
Quebec							
Manufacturing	59.3	84.0	87.3	91.3	106.8	117.0	110.9
Lumber products	3.1	66.2	71.5	78.4	91.9	112.7	99.2
Pulp and paper	8.2	81.5	83.3	87.3	97.9	111.0	109.4
Textile products	17.0	99.2	99.7	95.5	103.7	105.1	106.7
Iron and steel	7.5	51.8	63.6	68.0	100.7	117.6	107.5
Other manufactures	23.5	97.0	97.2	106.4	119.4	127.7	118.7
Logging	2.2	62.2	52.6	93.4	149.0	206.9	164.0
Mining	1.8	98.2	95.0	110.3	133.5	158.8	141.7
Communications	2.5	85.1	86.5	96.8	112.8	119.1	113.6
Transportation	13.2	89.9	90.2	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5
Construction	10.1	59.6	64.0	100.3	120.9	133.7	117.6
Services	2.4	99.9	101.5	105.4	111.7	107.3	108.4
Trade	8.5	126.2	126.0	132.6	138.7	135.9	127.5
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	83.6	85.8	96.2	111.9	122.8	114.8
Ontario							
Manufacturing	61.7	81.0	82.7	89.3	103.6	118.6	116.8
Lumber products	4.0	58.3	61.1	73.7	92.7	109.2	117.7
Pulp and paper	7.6	89.4	87.5	94.7	107.1	116.7	111.9
Textile products	12.6	100.9	99.2	94.7	101.8	110.9	109.1
Iron and steel	12.0	54.0	55.4	67.8	93.1	117.9	119.1
Other manufactures	25.5	97.7	101.9	107.5	115.3	125.8	119.2
Logging	.5	17.9	9.3	43.4	90.0	208.9	149.0
Mining	3.7	120.6	119.7	130.2	140.8	151.6	134.6
Communications	3.0	87.5	89.1	97.4	111.1	128.8	112.7
Transportation	9.1	80.9	83.8	93.5	106.1	113.2	116.6
Construction	8.5	78.5	86.7	137.1	157.4	163.4	151.3
Services	2.7	124.3	127.4	136.1	151.5	157.0	129.7
Trade	10.8	120.1	118.3	129.4	129.9	132.9	119.8
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	84.2	86.1	98.1	111.6	126.5	121.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.1	88.2	90.4	88.4	109.8	118.2	121.3
Lumber products	1.5	61.5	67.8	62.2	99.0	117.1	123.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	88.8	88.4	95.0	108.1	112.0	106.8
Textile products	2.1	110.4	108.7	106.4	108.4	110.2	137.0
Iron and steel	10.6	74.6	77.2	70.7	99.8	105.9	115.1
Other manufactures	12.0	107.3	109.7	112.0	125.5	137.9	130.9
Logging	.1	11.0	11.4	7.1	23.9	66.0	114.5
Mining	9.2	123.2	111.3	114.0	143.0	131.7	133.9
Communications	3.3	97.3	98.2	109.9	133.1	128.8	121.1
Transportation	21.4	91.1	96.2	104.4	115.1	126.2	126.2
Construction	15.9	78.3	89.1	253.9	167.6	157.2	153.6
Services	2.9	90.5	97.3	102.8	114.4	130.8	129.3
Trade	18.1	105.3	104.7	109.9	123.7	127.9	123.1
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	91.6	94.6	128.2	125.8	129.5	128.6
British Columbia							
Manufacturing	36.8	70.7	78.5	79.5	103.8	112.1	111.6
Lumber products	8.9	43.3	46.5	51.3	70.2	97.0	100.4
Pulp and paper	5.8	85.8	81.4	101.5	113.0	112.1	101.9
Textile products	1.2	88.0	90.5	106.4	112.2	118.3	111.7
Iron and steel	3.6	63.3	63.5	73.8	123.7	117.4	106.2
Other manufactures	17.3	97.8	118.5	103.8	132.8	128.4	131.6
Logging	3.7	33.7	30.6	31.1	56.1	108.9	125.8
Mining	9.0	71.9	72.3	77.7	92.5	111.3	104.0
Communications	4.3	97.0	100.8	115.6	130.7	125.6	109.4
Transportation	15.7	90.1	92.9	98.7	110.8	111.6	108.2
Construction	16.4	96.4	101.6	204.6	131.6	119.4	110.2
Services	3.5	85.9	88.7	102.4	107.8	116.1	110.0
Trade	10.6	105.5	107.7	116.0	124.9	122.9	121.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	77.8	82.1	98.9	105.4	113.9	112.1

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1932	Oct.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	59.4	79.9	84.8	88.8	108.7	116.4	109.1
Plant products - edible	5.0	113.0	111.7	112.1	122.9	118.9	110.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	102.3	100.6	104.0	114.1	116.1	109.4
Textiles	13.7	86.5	87.6	86.0	94.1	94.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	112.0	117.7	107.3	125.4	122.1	106.9
Iron and steel	9.1	45.8	61.7	54.9	98.4	122.3	107.3
Other manufactures	20.5	85.9	86.7	101.3	116.9	123.2	114.1
Communications	3.6	77.5	78.5	86.4	97.4	117.0	110.6
Transportation	12.3	99.9	101.0	109.7	116.6	121.6	130.5
Construction	8.6	68.3	69.2	96.9	119.0	163.3	140.6
Trade	12.6	121.5	120.8	128.7	138.8	135.5	127.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.8	88.0	95.4	112.6	121.8	115.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.3	96.9	98.9	114.4	120.6	124.9	123.4
Leather products	20.3	101.7	106.7	116.3	103.6	112.1	106.1
Other manufactures	41.0	94.6	95.3	113.4	128.9	131.0	133.0
Transportation	12.7	112.6	108.1	129.4	127.3	120.3	107.9
Construction	7.6	83.0	91.3	164.4	256.2	220.6	114.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.5	100.2	120.0	135.3	133.6	126.6
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	87.3	88.5	98.0	108.4	117.3	115.3
Plant products - edible	6.0	105.0	105.5	114.8	121.4	127.3	119.3
Printing and publishing	9.4	107.3	105.8	110.1	117.8	125.8	120.4
Textiles	12.8	90.7	90.5	92.1	106.1	112.7	108.8
Iron and steel	7.7	57.3	62.7	71.0	94.5	112.0	118.8
Other manufactures	25.1	90.3	91.0	104.3	109.4	116.5	114.1
Communications	4.0	80.7	81.3	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4
Transportation	7.0	97.9	99.4	124.3	136.4	137.2	138.3
Construction	3.5	69.4	73.1	109.2	163.8	205.2	188.2
Trade	20.6	115.6	114.3	127.2	124.4	126.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.5	93.5	105.6	115.5	125.0	119.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	48.2	85.3	84.0	99.5	114.6	111.9	120.5
Lumber products	4.5	46.3	42.5	67.8	114.9	80.9	138.6
Pulp and paper	16.9	84.1	79.1	91.8	104.8	110.9	109.1
Other manufactures	26.8	100.7	102.9	119.8	123.1	125.8	123.0
Construction	10.1	88.4	96.0	201.9	203.2	249.7	170.5
Trade	15.8	110.2	110.9	119.5	122.9	120.9	113.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	94.1	94.4	118.6	124.6	125.0	118.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.0	73.9	73.3	85.8	96.3	126.0	114.4
Textiles	21.0	81.3	75.8	83.4	89.8	100.6	95.1
Electrical apparatus	11.6	93.0	95.4	112.6	112.1	144.6	131.3
Iron and steel	20.8	50.4	48.0	63.6	82.3	137.4	121.0
Other manufactures	25.6	94.8	98.9	109.0	116.2	124.7	113.4
Construction	4.2	65.2	68.7	217.5	170.1	269.6	186.4
Trade	7.2	102.9	100.7	112.6	124.7	131.6	106.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.8	77.6	96.3	102.0	130.4	115.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	75.9	58.7	54.2	61.8	110.7	126.4	154.5
Iron and steel	48.8	47.0	40.8	48.5	108.3	122.8	156.7
Other manufactures	27.1	106.4	109.4	114.5	120.8	140.8	146.0
Construction	1.8	18.5	17.4	45.2	148.7	196.0	161.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	62.5	58.7	67.7	116.5	134.9	155.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.1	87.0	88.5	95.9	113.4	123.2	123.5
Animal products - edible	4.0	111.0	108.2	104.5	110.6	127.3	124.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	108.0	109.0	107.8	107.7	113.3	114.2
Printing and publishing	6.0	98.8	98.1	93.7	113.6	120.0	113.5
Textiles	5.5	113.4	112.0	109.9	114.1	114.8	134.6
Other manufactures	28.3	76.9	79.7	87.4	115.2	129.0	126.5
Transportation	10.1	73.8	76.1	87.5	97.1	108.6	115.6
Construction	2.4	30.2	43.1	54.9	92.7	69.1	69.6
Trade	31.2	94.2	91.9	97.9	107.8	118.2	121.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	84.3	85.6	93.5	108.6	115.8	115.4
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	35.9	81.8	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9	101.1
Lumber products	6.5	46.3	44.9	56.5	65.5	83.8	78.6
Other manufactures	29.4	98.4	98.9	107.5	125.6	119.1	112.8
Communications	8.4	96.7	99.1	107.7	128.5	123.1	105.4
Transportation	20.7	98.9	99.6	103.1	105.6	112.0	106.2
Construction	8.4	62.0	63.0	110.3	94.3	91.3	89.3
Services	5.7	83.9	85.1	99.4	104.5	113.7	110.1
Trade	20.9	104.9	105.9	117.6	126.4	123.9	120.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.9	88.5	101.9	110.4	111.6	106.6

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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