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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER 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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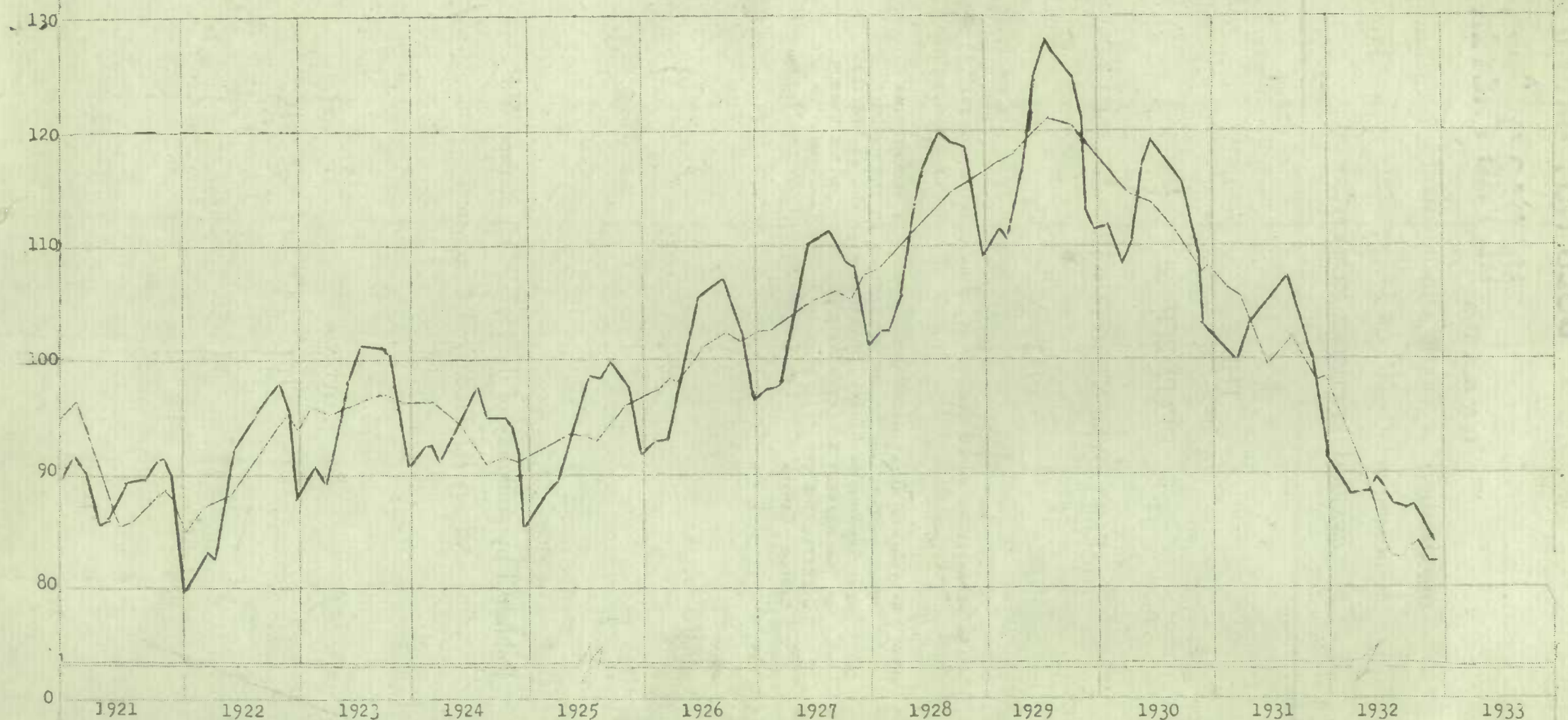
OTTAWA

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 Dec. 28, 1932.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, was on a much smaller scale than on the same date of last year, and was also less than the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last eleven years. The 8,061 firms reporting their payrolls to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 765,441 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 779,015 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of some 1.5 points, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 83.2, compared with 84.7 on Nov. 1, 1932, and 99.1 on Dec. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. After correction for seasonal influences, the Dec. 1 index number showed a fractional increase over the Nov. 1 figure.

Large losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in manufacturing, transportation, mining and services. On the other hand, considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and shipping also afforded increased employment. Within the manufacturing group, improvement took place in rubber, tobacco and iron and steel plants; the gains in the metal trades were mainly due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops which had been closed for a few weeks.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

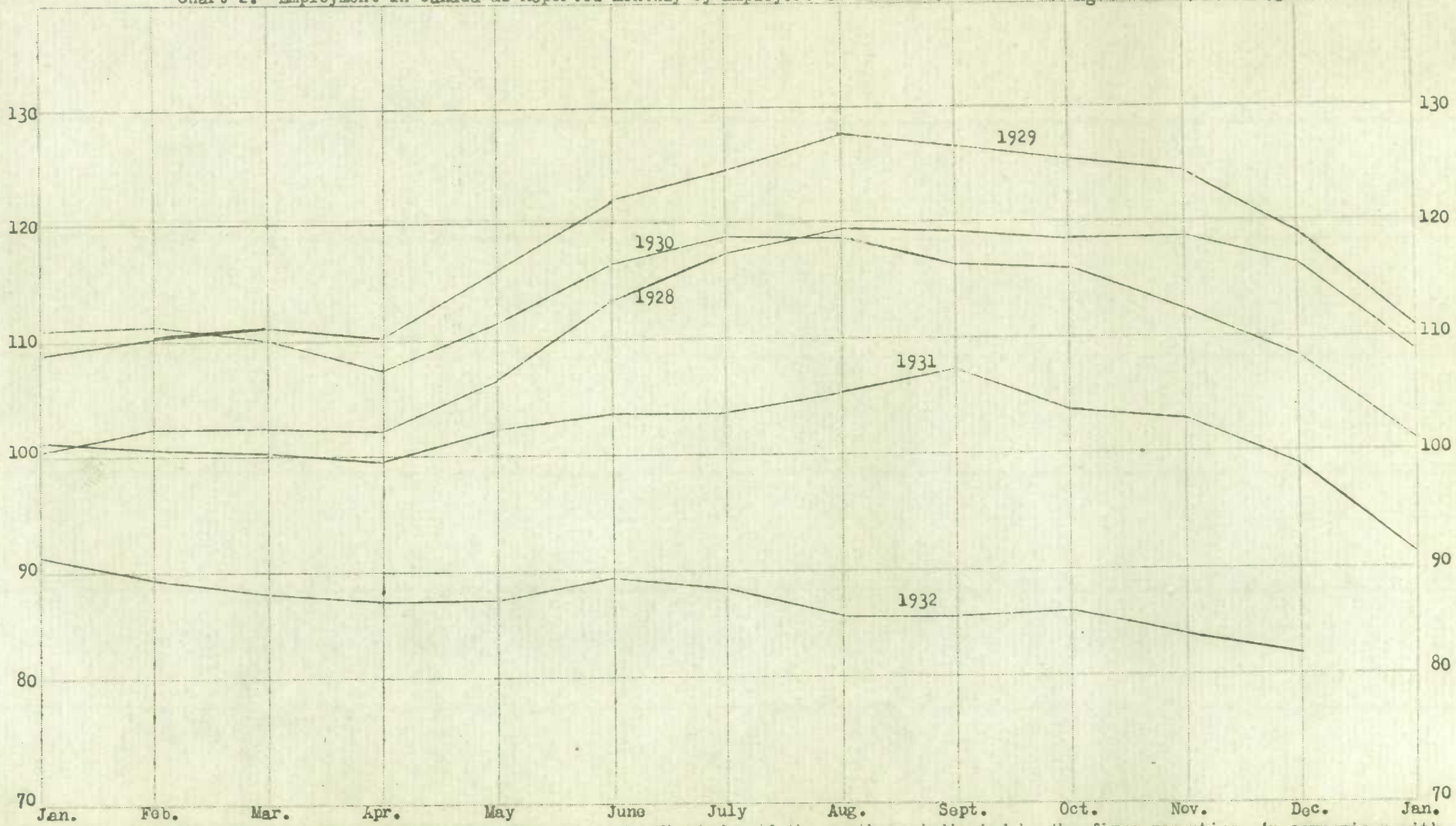
The five economic areas registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- The seasonal declines noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a rather smaller scale than on Dec. 1, 1931, but the index of employment was then much higher; this was partly owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work then being afforded. Most of the reduction this year took place in construction, although manufacturing was also slacker. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and retail trade reported improvement. Data were received from 583 firms employing 58,335 persons, as against 60,393 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.- There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,970 employers of 223,987 persons, or 1,967 fewer than in the preceding month. Construction work decreased, and there was also curtailment in manufacturing, (notably of leather, lumber and textile products), and in services and mining. On the other hand, iron and steel plants were decidedly busier, largely as a result of the resumption of work in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously. Rubber, tobacco and beverage factories, logging, transportation and retail trade also showed improvement, mainly of a seasonal character. Much larger losses were recorded on Dec. 1, 1931, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a small contraction, 220 workers being released during November by the 3,568 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 315,362 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel, rubber and tobacco and beverage factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus, transportation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month of last year, when the movement had been upward, largely owing to unemployment relief projects.

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.- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,167 reporting employers had let out 6,101 workers, reducing their staffs to 107,643 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, communications and logging were more active. On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported decreased employment; within the last-named, the food, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions showed the greatest reductions. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much lower level than on the same date in 1931, although the losses then indicated had been on a very much larger scale, due to the completion of certain unemployment relief works.

British Columbia.- Continued shrinkage involving a smaller number of workers than that noted on Dec. 1, 1931, was shown in British Columbia, where the 773 reporting firms had 60,114 employees, as compared with 63,342 in their last statement. Food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were slacker, as were construction, mining and transportation. Activity was generally less than on the same date in 1931.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1930; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities showed improvement as compared with Nov.1, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,119 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 476 persons to 125,278 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been closed down for some weeks. Tobacco factories also reported improvement. Retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses and the service group was also slacker. Greater gains had been noted on the same date of last year, and employment then was generally brisker.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 371 workers being laid off by the 152 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,970 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while other groups showed only slight changes. A larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1931, but the index then was higher.

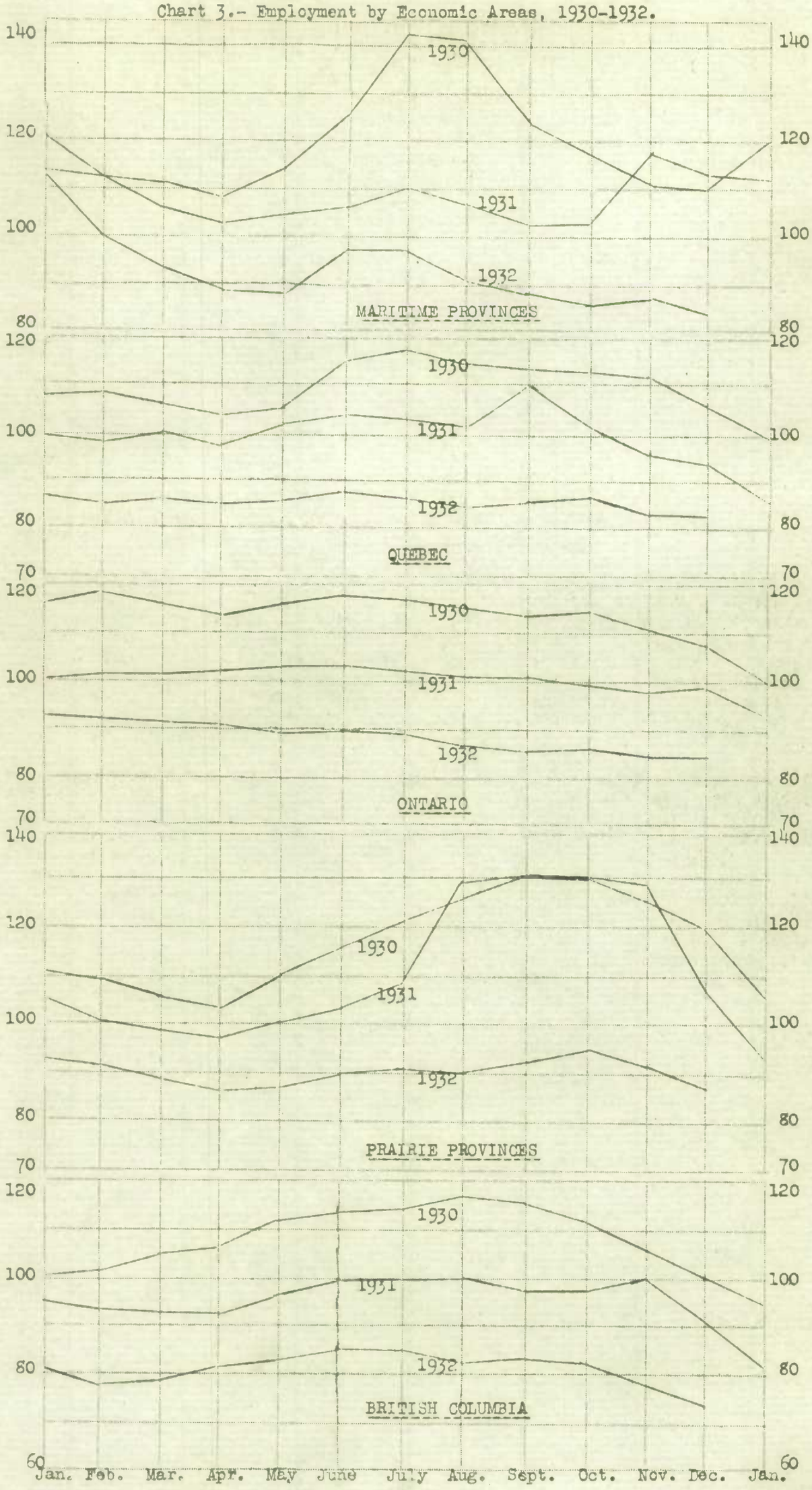
Toronto.- Continued decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,209 firms who employed 109,188 persons, as compared with 110,847 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but textile, electrical apparatus and other manufacturing establishments, transportation and construction reported reductions. Smaller losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, and the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa.- Moderate curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and transportation; 156 employers recorded a combined payroll of 11,796 workers, as against 11,969 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1931, although much larger losses had then been indicated.

Hamilton.- A decline occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 24,001 persons was employed by the 237 firms furnishing data, who had 24,476 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of moderate gains in iron and steel; the losses in the food group were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed curtailment, while other industries reported only small changes. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when a greater reduction had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was an increase in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 136 employers with 8,151 workers, or 187 more than in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1931, but employment was then at a rather higher level.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1932.



Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 395 firms employing 34,315 persons, as compared with 35,310 on Nov. 1. A large reduction took place in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel; telephones showed heightened activity, while the changes in other industries were comparatively slight. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when the change in employment had been small.

Vancouver.- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 339 employers of 26,413 workers, or 637 fewer than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and construction were slacker. A larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1931, but the index was then higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A decrease in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,939 of which employed 398,546 operatives, compared with 405,329 on Nov.1. This decline was rather less than the average recorded in the ten years 1921-1930, so that after correction for seasonal movement, the index showed a slight increase over that for Nov.1. Tobacco, rubber and iron and steel works recorded heightened activity; the increase in the metal group was largely due to the re-opening of the railway car shops closed down a few weeks previously. General losses were reported in other branches of factory employment, those in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions being most pronounced. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 223 companies with 15,416 persons in their employ, or 5,038 more than in the preceding month. This increase considerably exceeded that reported in the same month of last year, but employment then was in greater volume.

Mining.- The three branches of the mining group - metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral mines - all reported curtailment in activity at the beginning of December. Returns were compiled from 231 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 45,727 workers on Nov. 1, to 45,190 on the date under review. A rather smaller falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

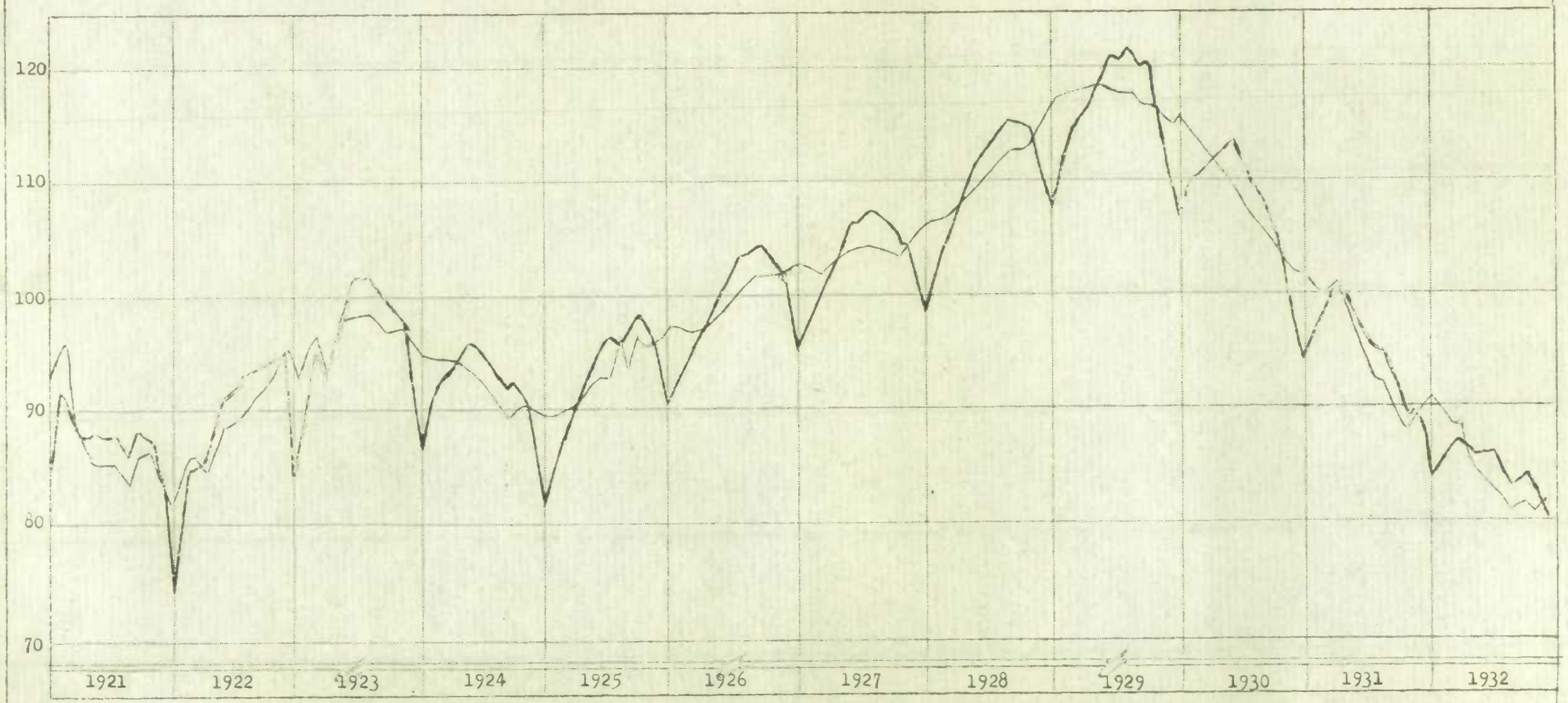
Communications.- Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs, but telephones showed improvement. On the whole, 74 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 23,466 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1931, although the losses then indicated had exceeded those recorded on Dec. 1, 1932.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 362 employers of 99,040 persons, compared with 99,703 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring showed heightened activity, while local and steam railway transportation released employees. General curtailment on a much larger scale had been reported at the beginning of December, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 11,743 persons being released from the forces of the 1,027 contractors furnishing data, who had 77,719 employees. This aggregate of workers was decidedly smaller than that reported on Dec. 1, 1931, although the contraction then recorded had been much more extensive. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last-named being most pronounced.

Services.- Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 312 establishments with 20,205 persons on their payrolls, or 488 fewer than at the beginning of November. Rather smaller losses had been shown on Dec. 1, 1931, when the index was above its level on the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1932.



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.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded on the whole in this division at the beginning of December, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those noted on Dec. 1, 1931, when the index was higher. The 885 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 88,859 persons on their employ, or 1,616 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Partly owing to the resumption of work upon the termination of the dispute in the cotton industry, there was a substantial improvement in employment on Oct.24 as compared with Sept. 26, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.9 on Oct.24, 1932, compared with 22.8 (revised figure) on Sept. 26, 1932, and 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1931. The latest press reports state that 2,799,806 workers were unemployed on Nov. 21, 1932, an increase of 52,800 on the week, and of 184,691 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased 1.0 p.c. in November, 1932, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 67,884 establishments which had 4,487,587 employees in November. Increased employment was reported in metalliferous and bituminous coal mining and in retail trade, but all other groups showed reduced activity. The largest losses occurred in the power and light, hotel, laundry, anthracite mining, dyeing and cleaning, quarrying and non-metallic mining, building construction and canning and preserving groups. Within the manufacturing division, the food, textile, lumber, leather and stone, clay and glass groups reported reduced employment, but there was improvement in the chemical, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, rubber, agricultural implement, railroad repair shops and a few other groups. The index of employment in the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 59.4 in November, compared with 59.9 in October, 1932, and 67.1 in November, 1931.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment showed slightly more than the usual seasonal decline from October to November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 59.4 in October to 59.0 in November, 1932; there was a loss of 14.3 p.c. in this index as compared with November, 1931. The major part of the decrease since the preceding month was due to seasonal declines in the clothing and millinery, food and tobacco, and fur, leather and rubber groups. On the other hand, seasonal improvement continued in the metal and machinery industries, including automobile plants, which showed important gains.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 60.5 in October, as compared with 61.1 in September, 1932, and 70.7 in October, 1931. The largest losses took place in the stone and allied industries, in metal and food factories, and in construction, while the wood, rubber, leather, textile, printing and publishing and chemical industries showed improvement.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 0.4 p.c. between Oct.15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,465 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labour. Most of the decline occurred in manufacturing establishments; the stone, clay and glass products, chemicals, oils and paints, clothing and millinery and food, beverage and tobacco groups reported declines. Metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, fur and leather, printing and paper goods and textile factories, however, were rather busier. The non-manufacturing division as a whole also reported improvement, particularly in coal mining.

Note: The "Relatige 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
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
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
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.6	29.3	41.2	14.1	7.8

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
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	--	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	--	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
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
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1932.	16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.5	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
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
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	97.3	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.1	2.0	5.9	3.1	12.9	10.2	2.6	11.2

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.1	80.3	81.7	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	95.0	98.2	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6
Fur and products	.2	81.0	87.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2
Leather and products	2.3	86.7	89.3	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8
Boots and shoes	1.6	90.8	94.5	87.8	81.8	95.3	-	-
Lumber and products	3.4	50.6	54.7	62.3	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.6	36.2	40.9	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1
Furniture	.8	73.9	75.8	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0
Other lumber products	1.0	76.2	80.4	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6	103.6
Musical instruments	.2	43.9	48.0	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7
Plant products - edible	3.8	102.9	111.7	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5
Pulp and paper products	6.8	86.1	88.0	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	70.2	73.8	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3
Paper products	1.0	99.3	101.4	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	102.9	102.3	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0
Rubber products	1.4	86.1	82.0	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5
Textile products	10.7	96.3	99.2	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	105.4	106.2	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	76.9	78.0	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	112.9	112.5	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.2	366.0	324.4	303.6	230.4	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	115.1	115.2	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	85.0	91.8	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5
Other texfile products	1.0	73.5	75.9	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	121.7	109.6	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5
Tobacco	1.3	125.4	103.0	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.6	118.9	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.2	117.7	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	106.9	108.1	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	53.9	61.1	88.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2
Electric current	1.8	110.6	111.6	126.6	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	101.5	108.0	132.4	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9
Iron and steel products	10.3	60.1	57.6	75.3	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	63.7	61.2	73.3	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	67.7	62.4	89.6	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4
Agricultural implements	.3	24.2	21.9	27.3	33.4	96.7	111.6	94.2
Land vehicles	4.9	62.1	55.3	76.5	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9
Automobiles and parts	.9	50.9	47.5	62.8	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	54.5	64.3	64.5	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6
Heating appliances	.4	72.0	82.4	86.9	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	46.2	52.6	85.2	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.8	66.5	74.1	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	65.3	67.9	83.2	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	79.8	82.9	101.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	118.2	119.0	120.8	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6
Miscellaneous	.5	98.4	101.0	98.2	107.6	110.7	109.1	97.6
LOGGING	2.0	56.2	37.9	73.1	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7
MINING	5.9	99.9	101.2	107.5	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1
Coal	3.3	93.4	93.9	99.3	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8
Metallic ores	2.1	134.0	134.9	134.9	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	65.3	70.7	92.1	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	89.3	89.6	100.5	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6
Telegraphs	.6	84.6	89.5	100.8	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1
Telephones	2.5	90.5	89.6	100.4	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3
TRANSPORTATION	12.9	83.9	84.5	93.5	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1
Street railways and cartage	3.2	116.6	119.1	117.0	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0
Steam railways	7.6	72.9	74.5	86.7	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5
Shipping and stevedoring	2.1	94.2	87.8	96.9	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.2	67.6	77.9	128.8	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5
Building	2.0	37.4	42.4	86.8	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4
Highway	5.3	115.4	134.9	204.2	137.9	125.7	111.8	113.9
Railway	2.9	56.3	63.6	68.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5
SERVICES	2.6	103.7	106.5	116.1	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	94.8	98.7	112.0	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6
Professional	.3	125.3	126.5	123.6	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	111.8	113.2	119.5	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9
TRADE	11.2	117.8	115.4	125.6	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2
Retail	8.3	124.8	121.2	133.7	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0
Wholesale	2.9	101.3	102.5	107.5	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	83.2	84.7	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -Manufacturing	33.4	76.4	78.5	81.8	92.5	101.3	105.9	97.2
Lumber products	2.4	35.2	36.9	47.6	57.8	65.7	80.1	85.8
Pulp and paper	5.8	130.4	133.2	129.8	138.0	116.4	117.6	105.9
Textile products	4.6	73.2	75.6	75.9	75.4	89.5	98.8	102.9
Iron and steel	10.2	73.3	76.0	80.4	96.4	119.5	118.4	103.2
Other manufactures	10.4	84.1	85.9	88.1	100.0	101.2	105.9	103.2
Logging	2.8	80.3	62.2	207.7	144.9	226.1	113.5	220.7
Mining	24.0	94.4	92.4	103.4	110.6	111.2	111.6	110.0
Communications	3.2	86.6	90.5	115.1	146.7	130.9	112.3	107.6
Transportation	12.6	63.7	58.9	73.0	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9
Construction	15.0	97.7	129.6	244.1	163.7	143.9	128.4	94.7
Services	1.5	139.3	142.3	163.4	158.3	131.2	134.0	89.2
Trade	7.5	111.0	106.3	118.0	130.0	133.2	122.1	109.8
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	83.8	86.8	112.7	109.5	113.3	108.1	99.1
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	83.5	84.0	92.2	103.0	113.8	109.9	105.6
Lumber products	2.8	59.0	66.2	71.7	82.2	99.0	90.3	92.3
Pulp and paper	8.2	80.0	81.5	84.2	94.9	109.8	107.1	103.5
Textile products	16.5	95.8	99.2	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9	109.2
Iron and steel	8.7	59.4	51.8	78.7	97.2	112.4	109.3	101.2
Other manufactures	23.5	95.5	97.0	105.0	116.5	125.2	117.3	109.3
Logging	3.8	106.8	62.2	106.0	149.2	250.1	212.9	231.7
Mining	1.7	92.1	98.2	109.1	128.5	158.5	141.4	127.8
Communications	2.5	84.0	85.1	96.1	110.2	118.1	116.2	106.2
Transportation	13.6	91.4	89.9	98.9	102.5	109.4	112.0	115.0
Construction	7.8	46.0	59.6	80.3	97.2	105.1	90.0	93.2
Services	2.4	94.5	99.9	105.0	110.1	101.0	105.5	104.2
Trade	8.5	132.1	126.2	136.6	145.1	138.0	130.4	119.7
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	82.9	83.6	94.7	106.7	118.4	112.6	110.1
Ontario Manufacturing	61.2	80.3	81.0	89.5	100.0	114.1	115.4	104.4
Lumber products	3.8	55.5	58.3	69.4	80.8	95.4	98.7	91.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	88.2	89.4	97.3	103.2	116.2	113.2	110.5
Textile products	12.4	98.6	100.9	93.8	99.8	108.3	110.0	103.9
Iron and steel	12.6	56.4	54.0	70.6	91.1	111.8	119.2	100.1
Other manufactures	25.0	85.8	97.7	106.3	112.0	123.2	119.6	109.8
Logging	.8	28.7	17.9	52.6	106.6	267.9	196.2	197.0
Mining	3.7	119.8	120.6	129.4	131.9	150.1	130.8	116.1
Communications	3.0	86.1	87.5	96.2	107.3	131.0	113.2	104.9
Transportation	8.8	78.2	80.9	90.7	102.9	108.8	113.7	105.9
Construction	8.8	81.3	78.5	145.6	137.1	140.0	132.0	115.0
Services	2.7	122.9	124.3	134.4	146.0	152.5	125.5	115.3
Trade	11.0	122.8	120.1	134.3	139.9	137.4	126.2	124.8
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	84.1	84.2	99.3	108.2	123.1	119.7	109.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	29.0	83.9	88.2	95.9	107.0	113.7	121.2	109.1
Lumber products	1.6	64.0	61.5	64.3	85.6	113.7	126.7	102.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	88.7	88.8	101.5	109.1	113.1	107.5	120.9
Textile products	2.1	103.9	110.4	109.6	101.2	98.8	137.6	114.1
Iron and steel	10.6	71.0	74.6	87.1	99.4	99.9	114.9	103.0
Other manufactures	11.7	99.9	107.3	110.5	121.9	134.7	130.0	114.9
Logging	.3	23.7	11.0	4.8	35.0	170.7	207.7	224.8
Mining	9.4	118.9	123.2	116.5	137.1	131.5	136.2	121.6
Communications	3.7	104.6	97.3	104.7	124.8	134.7	121.9	104.5
Transportation	22.0	88.9	91.1	99.5	108.1	114.8	124.6	114.2
Construction	13.1	61.3	78.3	129.2	143.3	108.4	121.3	90.3
Services	2.9	88.4	90.5	100.2	109.4	121.4	123.4	99.5
Trade	19.6	105.5	105.3	110.3	123.8	134.3	128.9	123.5
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	86.7	91.6	106.0	118.6	119.0	125.3	110.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	35.3	64.4	70.7	77.2	93.2	106.7	104.9	98.2
Lumber products	8.0	37.2	43.3	46.9	62.3	90.8	92.9	90.0
Pulp and paper	5.5	77.1	85.8	101.6	114.5	113.9	102.4	100.5
Textile products	1.3	89.1	88.0	103.2	106.8	114.3	112.0	100.9
Iron and steel	3.7	60.3	63.3	71.7	111.5	110.2	108.8	90.0
Other manufactures	16.8	90.1	97.8	103.1	114.8	121.2	119.0	108.0
Logging	3.8	32.6	33.7	33.8	58.8	100.3	128.8	111.1
Mining	9.1	69.6	71.9	78.0	88.8	110.0	103.1	100.0
Communications	4.5	96.1	97.0	111.5	122.9	124.8	107.6	97.5
Transportation	16.3	88.6	90.1	93.2	107.3	106.6	105.4	101.9
Construction	16.0	89.7	96.4	153.0	125.3	103.9	97.8	94.8
Services	3.7	84.9	85.9	98.8	109.6	110.4	109.8	103.1
Trade	11.3	106.2	105.5	114.3	126.8	125.5	124.4	114.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	73.8	77.8	90.5	100.0	108.3	107.9	101.0

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	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.5	81.2	79.9	91.8	104.4	113.0	108.3	103.
Plant products - edible	4.9	112.0	113.0	112.5	120.6	120.8	111.5	101.
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	103.3	102.3	105.4	115.0	117.1	109.9	107.
Textiles	12.6	79.7	86.5	82.1	89.2	92.5	98.9	10
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.7	122.3	112.0	113.6	118.3	118.5	117.1	
Iron and steel	11.4	56.6	45.8	76.2	93.8	113.5	108.5	
Other manufactures	19.8	83.3	85.9	98.9	112.4	121.2	110.3	1
Communications	3.6	76.9	77.5	85.5	95.2	115.5	113.8	10
Transportation	13.2	106.7	99.9	117.8	110.4	118.8	122.1	132
Construction	7.0	55.7	68.3	87.4	101.2	131.6	125.6	117.
Trade	12.3	127.4	121.5	130.7	146.4	138.0	130.1	120.
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	85.1	84.8	96.7	108.6	117.1	113.0	108.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.9	93.3	96.9	108.2	116.7	122.5	120.9	105.6
Leather products	19.1	91.6	101.7	109.0	101.4	108.3	101.2	109.3
Other manufactures	41.8	94.1	94.6	107.9	123.8	129.9	131.8	103.8
Transportation	12.5	109.0	112.6	111.4	105.8	111.8	106.7	111.7
Construction	7.7	86.0	83.0	103.8	234.9	190.9	89.0	156.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.9	98.5	108.7	128.0	127.1	122.1	119.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.3	85.2	87.3	96.3	105.0	114.5	115.5	107.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	105.0	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2	113.8
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.7	107.3	114.6	116.7	126.2	123.0	111.6
Textiles	12.2	85.1	90.7	87.8	98.0	106.8	107.3	102.2
Iron and steel	7.8	57.5	57.3	70.4	90.2	109.8	121.5	103.3
Other manufactures	24.9	88.1	90.3	102.5	108.0	114.3	113.5	108.4
Communications	4.0	78.9	80.7	86.8	95.6	114.7	109.3	104.4
Transportation	6.9	96.4	97.9	120.2	134.7	132.8	136.8	101.7
Construction	3.2	62.6	69.4	108.4	138.3	190.8	178.7	145.7
Trade	21.6	118.8	115.6	131.5	134.8	131.8	124.2	117.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.2	92.5	104.8	113.8	122.9	120.5	110.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.4	84.3	85.3	93.3	103.5	107.0	112.7	108.2
Lumber products	4.5	44.8	46.3	54.1	60.0	67.5	96.0	79.9
Pulp and paper	17.0	84.0	84.1	92.9	103.9	110.4	110.1	105.4
Other manufactures	26.9	99.1	100.7	108.9	121.5	120.4	122.6	123.7
Construction	10.4	87.0	88.4	180.0	170.5	183.4	138.3	105.2
Trade	15.9	110.6	110.2	124.9	128.0	120.9	116.5	117.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	92.6	94.1	112.7	116.0	121.8	115.1	108.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.3	72.8	73.9	83.9	95.2	123.3	117.0	104.6
Textiles	21.1	79.8	81.3	86.9	92.9	98.9	96.8	98.8
Electrical apparatus	11.8	93.4	93.0	109.7	109.5	145.6	133.4	110.0
Iron and steel	21.4	50.9	50.4	63.9	78.6	132.8	114.3	105.1
Other manufactures	25.0	90.0	94.8	99.8	115.8	122.2	117.2	106.8
Construction	3.7	57.4	65.2	196.9	203.0	277.5	184.2	101.6
Trade	7.5	106.0	102.9	115.8	130.0	131.5	119.5	125.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	76.6	77.8	94.0	104.6	128.7	118.0	107.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.3	61.0	58.7	63.1	109.9	114.1	141.3	78.4
Iron and steel	52.0	51.0	47.0	58.3	108.2	107.9	140.8	66.7
Other manufactures	25.3	101.9	106.4	108.8	116.8	138.8	143.3	126.0
Construction	1.9	20.3	18.5	40.5	115.8	182.4	148.4	119.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	63.7	62.5	72.3	113.6	123.5	142.5	84.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.8	81.5	87.0	95.5	107.9	116.1	121.1	109.7
Animal products - edible	5.0	98.7	111.0	110.6	108.2	121.0	120.4	124.9
Plant products - edible	4.1	103.7	108.0	106.8	103.1	108.4	113.1	110.8
Printing and publishing	6.0	99.9	98.8	104.5	115.6	121.5	116.3	111.1
Textiles	5.3	106.0	113.4	113.3	105.6	107.0	131.2	111.8
Other manufactures	26.4	70.5	76.9	87.5	106.6	117.7	122.2	104.0
Transportation	10.3	74.4	73.8	86.4	92.2	95.7	111.8	105.9
Construction	2.0	25.2	30.2	54.3	68.9	54.8	63.9	53.0
Trade	31.4	93.2	94.2	97.6	109.1	123.5	127.8	126.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.2	84.3	93.2	104.3	113.8	116.8	111.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.0	76.2	81.8	88.0	97.7	103.9	94.3	96.7
Lumber products	5.3	37.1	46.3	51.6	58.7	80.0	74.6	88.6
Other manufactures	28.7	94.6	98.4	105.6	118.0	116.4	104.5	101.7
Communications	8.7	96.3	96.7	105.6	122.3	123.1	104.7	97.7
Transportation	21.4	99.6	98.9	98.8	105.6	109.9	102.1	97.5
Construction	8.3	59.2	62.0	99.9	96.1	79.2	83.2	74.7
Services	5.8	84.0	83.9	97.5	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4
Trade	21.8	106.3	104.9	116.4	130.8	128.4	125.6	115.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.8	87.9	98.3	107.4	109.4	102.8	98.7

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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