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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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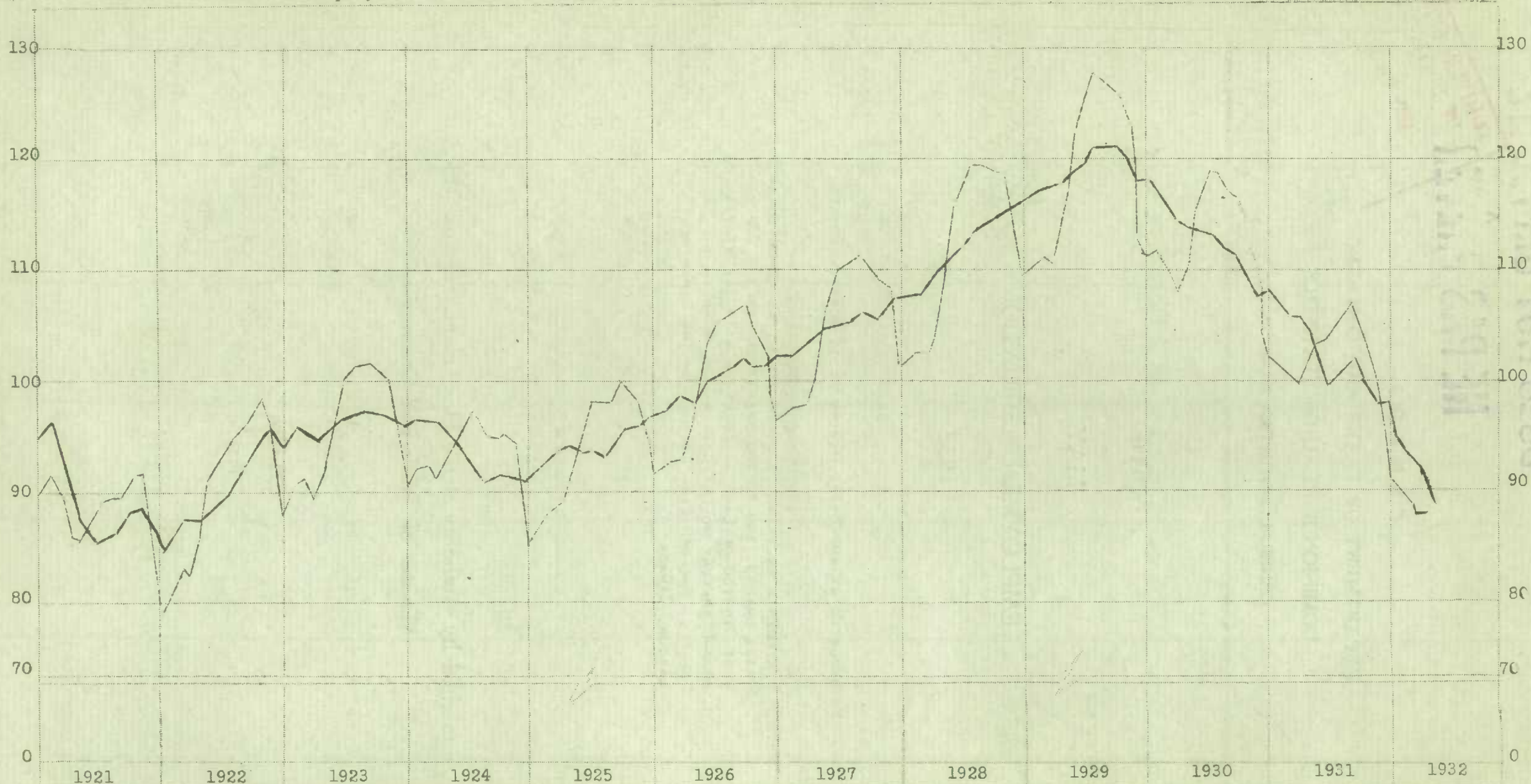
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1932

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



The light 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 heavy 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 May 25, 1932.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,882 firms who reported practically no general change in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 799,944 persons, as compared with 799,544 in the preceding month. This increase was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for the preceding month, which on May 1, as on Apr. 1, stood at 87.5, as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of May of last year. On May 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows, 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Construction, transportation and trade recorded the greatest improvement, while there were also gains in logging and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in coal mining; manufacturing was quieter, and highway construction showed reductions as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief works in some districts.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while the level of employment in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario was lower than on Apr. 1.

Maritime Provinces.- Further but smaller reductions in staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 599 firms reported 60,419 employees, or 300 fewer than in their last return. This loss compared unfavourably with the gain noted on May 1 of last year, when the index was some 16 points higher. Manufacturing, coal mining, transportation and railway construction showed curtailment on the date under review; the decrease in the first named took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while fish-preserving factories were seasonally active. Logging, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants recorded important gains.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,868 employers with 231,109 workers, as against 228,219 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation and building construction, while trade and logging were also busier, the latter on account of river drives. On the other hand, manufacturing, notably of metal products, recorded reduced employment, and highway and railway construction also showed declines. Employment was in less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the advance indicated was on a much greater scale.

Ontario.- Largely owing to curtailment in iron and steel plants and construction, (the latter as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief work on the highways), there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in Ontario; transportation, trade and building construction, however, reported improvement. A general advance had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,518 firms co-operating on May 1, 1932, aggregated 334,258 employees, compared with 339,867 on Apr. 1.

THE POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS

BY
J. V. FITZPATRICK
AND
R. W. Lenz

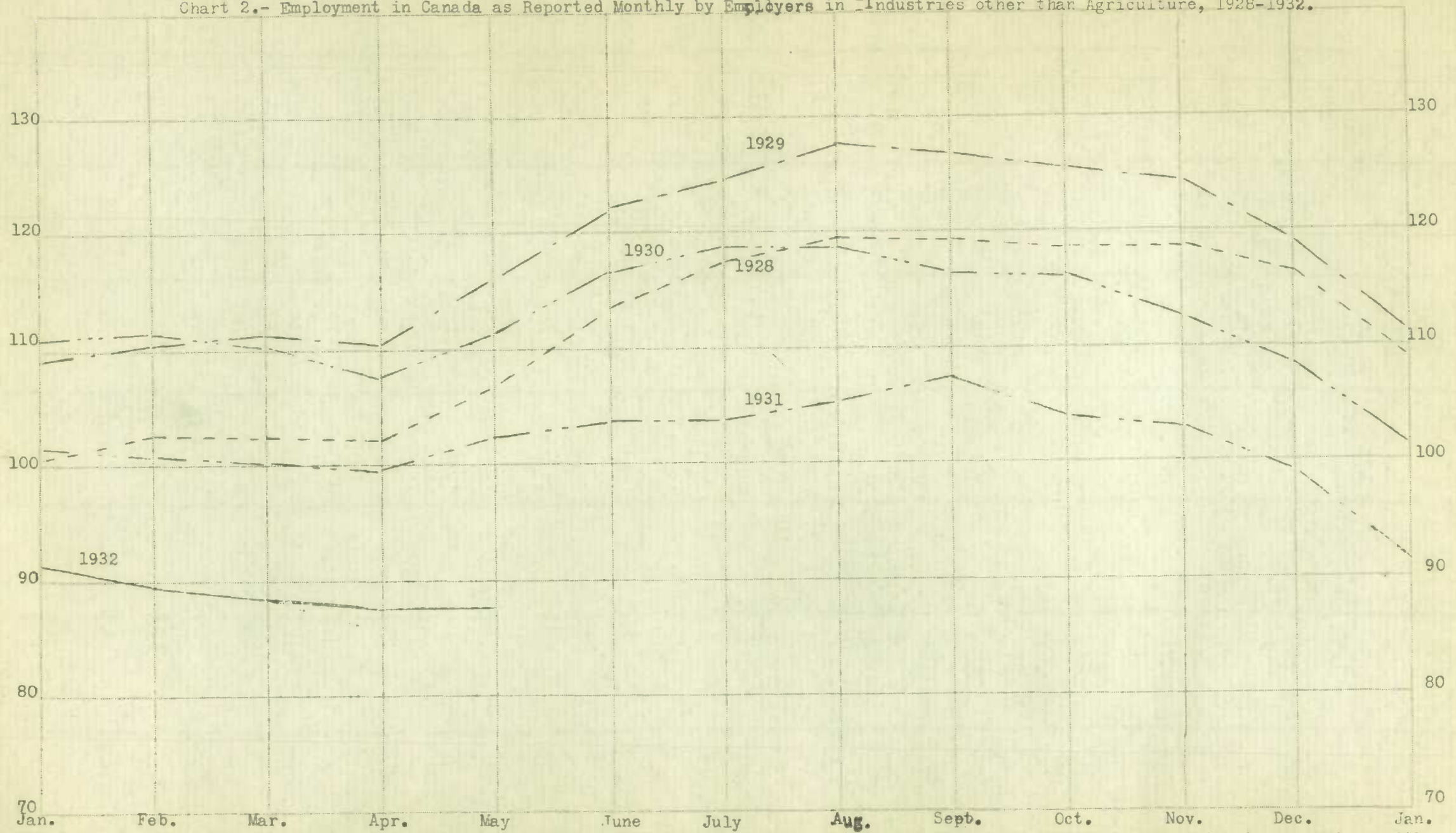
The polymerization of vinyl monomers is a process of great importance in modern chemistry. It is a process which has led to the development of a wide variety of synthetic materials, many of which have properties that are superior to those of natural materials. The study of the mechanism of this process is therefore of great interest to chemists and physicists alike. In this paper we shall discuss the mechanism of the polymerization of vinyl monomers, with particular reference to the case of styrene.

1. Introduction

The polymerization of vinyl monomers is a process which has led to the development of a wide variety of synthetic materials, many of which have properties that are superior to those of natural materials. The study of the mechanism of this process is therefore of great interest to chemists and physicists alike. In this paper we shall discuss the mechanism of the polymerization of vinyl monomers, with particular reference to the case of styrene.

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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.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, logging and mining showed lowered activity; in the first named group, a large share of the decline occurred in iron and steel factories. On the other hand, communications, construction (particularly on the railways), and trade recorded improvement. Statements were tabulated from 1,128 employers whose staffs rose from 105,106 persons on Apr. 1, to 107,067 on the date under review. This advance was smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 67,091 workers was indicated by the 769 firms furnishing data, who had 65,633 employees in the preceding month. Logging, highway and railway construction were decidedly busier, but manufacturing, (especially of pulp and paper and metal products), and transportation were not so active, while other groups showed little general change.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Quebec City and Ottawa showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while Montreal firms, on the whole, indicated practically no change.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a considerable seasonal advance in Montreal, and trade and building construction were also busier, but manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and road construction afforded less employment. The 1,053 co-operating employers, who reported 133,833 persons on their payrolls, showed no general change. The level of employment was lower than on May 1, 1931, when gains had been indicated.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 142 firms with 12,637 employees, as against 12,321 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The increase involved a rather smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Building construction, trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, but manufacturing and highway construction were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,174 employers, their payrolls aggregated 115,695 persons, as compared with 115,941 at the beginning of April. Expansion had been indicated on May 1 of last year, and employment was then in greater volume.

Ottawa.- Construction and transportation registered improvement in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quieter; the general advance in the city involved a smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1931. Statistics were tabulated from 155 firms employing 12,940 persons, compared with 12,822 on Apr. 1. The index was lower than in the spring of last year.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 27,438 persons was reported by the 238 co-operating establishments, who had 27,599 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while construction and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1931, although a greater recession had then been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Moderate curtailment was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 136 firms with 11,292 workers, compared with 11,497 in the preceding month. An increase in personnel had been indicated by the concerns reporting on May 1, 1931, and employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.- Retail trade was brisker, and improvement also took place in transportation, but manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products, showed an important contraction. The 379 co-operating employers had 35,403 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,642 on Apr. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a slight decline had also been noted.

Vancouver.- Construction showed an increase in Vancouver, but manufacturing was not so active, according to 333 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 27,320 persons, compared with 27,404 on Apr. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, additions to staff having then been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a decline at the beginning of May; 4,847 establishments reported 424,030 workers, compared with 430,610 in the preceding month. There were advances in lumber mills, fish-packing and other food, building material, leather, mineral product and tobacco and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel works recorded reductions, those in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1931, when improvement had been noted.

Logging.- Largely owing to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was an increase in logging on May 1; the 231 co-operating firms employed 8,934 men or 352 more than on Apr. 1. Greater gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher.

Mining.- Returns were received from 228 mine operators with 44,187 persons in their employ, compared with 45,640 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, and metallic ore mines also showed declines, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather more active. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1931; the reductions also noted in mining at that time had involved fewer workers.

Communications.- A slight gain was indicated in communications, in which the levels of employment was lower than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 24,421 persons, or 42 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increase employment, while local transportation and steam railway operation were also brisker. The general gains were rather more pronounced than those of May 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher. A combined working force of 99,313 employees was registered by the 351 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 96,470 in their last report.

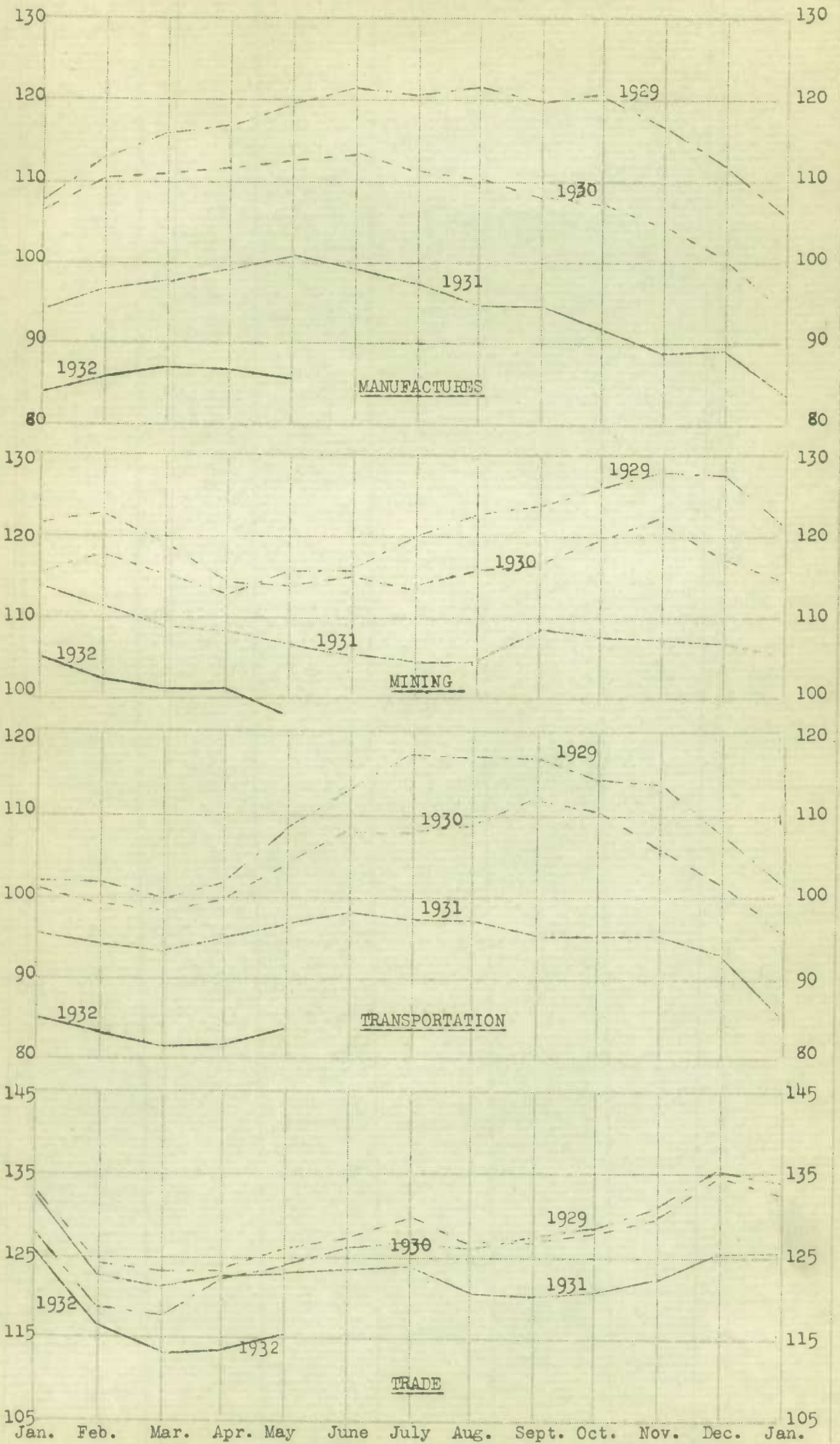
Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, but the conclusion of certain unemployment relief undertakings caused the release of a large number of men from work on the highways. The net increase in employment in the construction group was smaller than that recorded on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Data were compiled for May 1, from 1,016 employers, whose staffs aggregated 94,391 persons, or 3,680 more than on Apr. 1, 1932.

Services.- The service group, notably the laundry, cleaning and dyeing division, recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 285 establishments employing 21,569 workers, as against 21,467 in their last report. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of May in 1931, when greater gains had been indicated.

Trade.- Further additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 845 employers enlarged their forces by 1,414 persons to 83,099 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the commencement of May of last year, although the increases then recorded had been on a smaller scale. The improvement on the date under review took place chiefly in retail trade, but wholesale establishments also showed heightened activity.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during March showed a substantial improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.8 on Mar. 21, 1932, as compared with 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932, and 21.5 on Mar. 23, 1931. Recent press reports, however, state that there was an increase of 84,849 in the number of persons unemployed on Apr. 25, as compared with Mar. 21, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased 2.7 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 63,421 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in April 4,513,853 employees. Increased employment was reported in canning and preserving, building, construction, crude petroleum, quarrying and non-metallic mining, dyeing, and cleaning, electric railway operation, retail trade and laundries. On the other hand, decreased activity was indicated in the telephone and telegraph, power and light, wholesale trade, hotel, manufacturing and metalliferous, anthracite and bituminous coal mining divisions. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 62.2, compared with 64.5 in March, 1932, and 75.7 in April, 1931. Within this group, the food, textile, metal, leather, tobacco, paper and printing, transportation equipment and rubber industries showed curtailment.

New York. - There was a decrease of 3.6 p.c. in factory employment in New York State from March to April, according to the State Department of Labor. There were losses in metal and machinery, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur and rubber, textile and some other groups. A survey of conditions in the construction industry was also made; this showed an increase in employment of nine p.c.

Massachusetts. - Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,065 representative establishments show that they employed 150,107 persons in April, as compared with 164,700 in March, a decrease of 8.9 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and worsted and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants showed the greatest losses.

Illinois. - According to the State Department of Labor, employment in Illinois showed a reduction of 6.0 p.c. in April as compared with March, there being losses in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. Declines were reported in stone, clay and glass, metal, machinery and conveyance, wood products, leather, textile, clothing and millinery and food factories, and in trade, services and coal mining, while construction was seasonally more active. The situation in mining was affected by the expiration of the wage agreement between operators and miners.

Wisconsin. - Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.8 p.c. higher in March than in February, but was lower than in March, 1931, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were gains in the metal, paper, textile, food, chemical and stone and allied industries, but losses in wood and printing and publishing plants. The index in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 68.1 in March, 1932, as compared with 67.6 in February and 78.2 in March, 1931. Among the non-manufacturing groups, highway construction, wholesale trade and some other divisions reported increased activity.

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

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.3	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

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

100.0 7.5 28.9 41.8 13.4 8.4

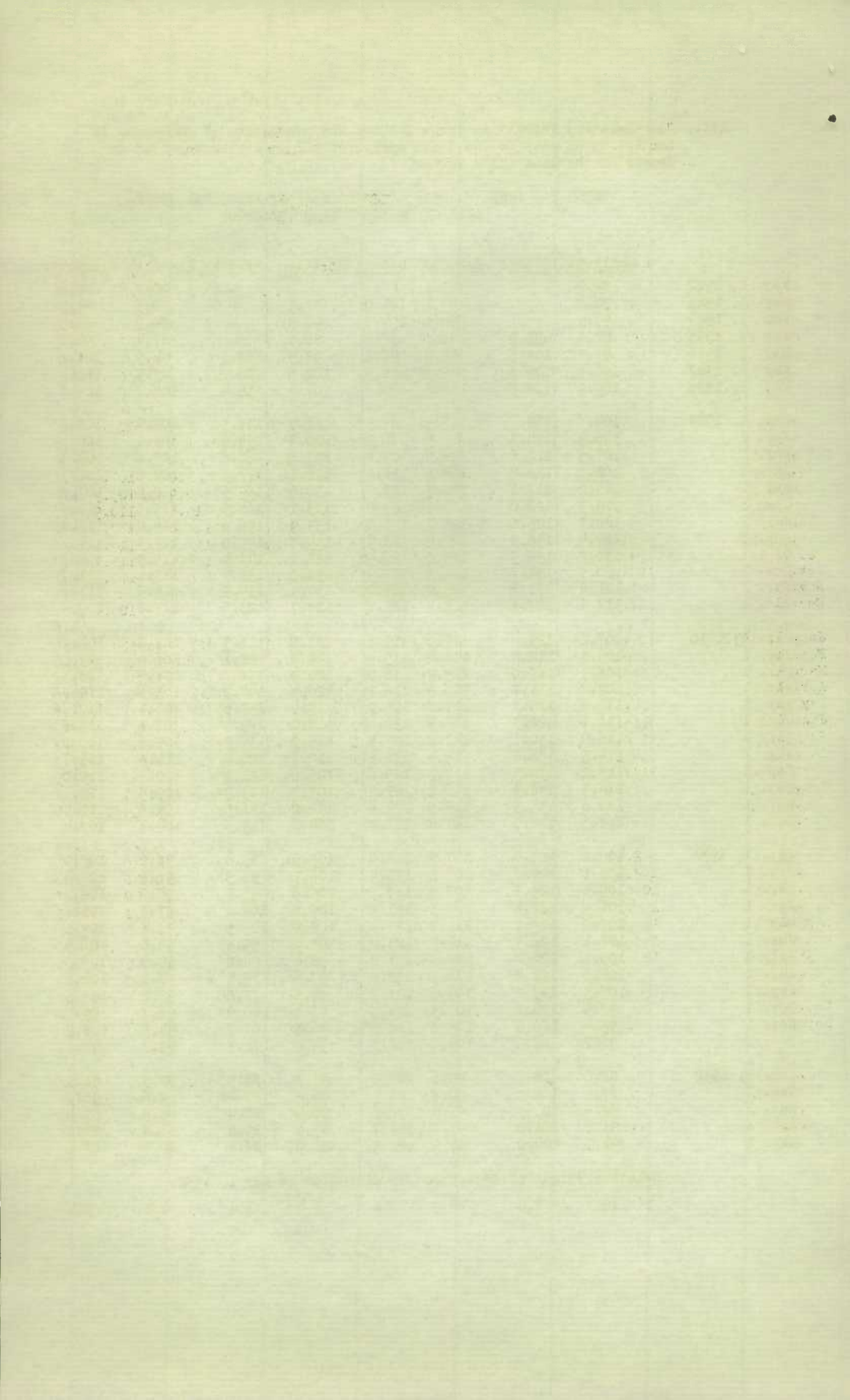
Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	..	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	..	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	..	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.3	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	105.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.3	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.3
Jan. 1, 1929	104.5	114.7	115.5	107.3	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	127.3	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	135.3	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	121.3	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	123.0	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	121.3	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	112.4	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	103.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.5	97.3	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.3	101.9	97.3	96.6	90.4	80.4	83.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.3	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	83.3	86.1	87.6

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

16.7 1.6 24.5 1.6 3.3 1.4 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
May 1, 1921		85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922		84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923		92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924		92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925		91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926		95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927		101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928		106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
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

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

100.0	53.0	1.1	5.5	3.1	12.4	11.8	2.7	10.4
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
 RECORDS OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 CHEMISTRY

Year	Month	Day	Name	Address	City	State	Country	Notes
1911	Jan	15	John Doe	123 Main St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Feb	20	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Mar	10	Robert Johnson	789 Elm St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Apr	25	Mary Williams	101 Pine St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	May	15	Thomas Brown	202 Cedar St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Jun	30	Elizabeth Taylor	303 Birch St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Jul	15	William Miller	404 Spruce St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Aug	20	Anna Davis	505 Walnut St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Sep	10	James Wilson	606 Chestnut St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Oct	25	Margaret Moore	707 Madison St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Nov	15	Charles Lee	808 Park St	Chicago	Ill	USA	...
1911	Dec	31

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr. 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.0	85.8	87.3	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0	103.9
Animal products - edible	2.2	97.1	92.7	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2	102.2
Fur and products	.2	75.9	76.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5	93.4
Leather and products	2.3	91.4	90.6	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6	100.2
Boots and shoes	1.7	99.1	97.9	101.1	93.4	93.4	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	60.1	58.8	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	45.5	43.0	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7	94.0
Furniture	.8	77.1	81.2	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1	106.9
Other lumber products	1.2	91.6	89.7	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1	105.1
Musical instruments	.1	33.7	40.1	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8	96.1
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.4	93.2	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9	94.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	87.3	88.6	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7	103.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	72.4	74.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8	104.4
Paper products	.9	96.2	94.7	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5	104.9
Printing and publishing	3.0	104.2	105.6	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7	102.8
Rubber products	1.4	85.9	89.7	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0	111.3
Textile products	10.6	100.7	101.0	102.4	104.9	110.3	107.0	105.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	108.5	109.2	102.1	100.4	108.7	110.3	109.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	80.6	81.4	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9	106.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	111.8	115.5	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9	101.6
Silk and silk goods	.9	381.1	378.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	111.2	110.9	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2	102.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.0	93.5	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1	102.3
Other textile products	1.1	83.9	83.2	90.8	101.9	111.0	109.7	114.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	120.6	116.8	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6	105.5
Tobacco	1.2	120.3	115.2	109.4	107.2	113.2	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.3	118.6	128.5	142.3	141.6	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	91.5	93.1	113.3	130.0	176.8	130.0	107.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.6	112.7	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	77.0	75.8	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7	99.1
Electric current	1.8	114.1	115.6	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2	103.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	116.5	119.9	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5	105.0
Iron and steel products	11.5	70.5	75.6	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6	106.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	65.2	71.3	110.4	122.7	145.9	124.7	115.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	81.7	82.9	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1	110.8
Agricultural implements	.3	27.3	29.1	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4	110.7
Land vehicles	5.5	73.7	81.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0	104.7
Automobiles and parts	1.5	81.7	75.6	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7	118.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.9	67.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3	103.5
Heating appliances	.4	73.2	76.4	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4	102.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	71.2	77.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2	105.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.9	73.6	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5	108.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	76.0	77.6	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	83.2	92.8	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1	112.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	119.4	116.3	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9	101.7
Miscellaneous	.5	102.8	102.3	106.6	111.2	112.5	102.2	104.9
LOGGING	1.1	32.5	31.1	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5	82.8
MINING	5.5	97.9	101.0	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5	103.6
Coal	3.0	89.4	93.8	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3	102.8
Metallic ores	1.9	131.1	135.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9	107.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.1	70.3	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4	101.2
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	94.1	93.9	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0	103.5
Telegraphs	.6	96.6	94.4	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0	105.5
Telephones	2.5	93.5	93.8	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7	102.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	84.3	81.9	96.6	104.3	108.1	100.7	100.8
Street railways and cartage	2.9	112.3	110.9	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0	103.2
Steam railways	7.7	77.7	77.6	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	82.0	67.5	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6	102.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	83.2	79.9	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7	95.0
Building	2.9	58.5	51.7	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6	102.9
Highway	5.7	130.7	134.9	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8	68.5
Railway	3.2	65.8	59.4	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7	99.7
SERVICES	2.7	114.7	113.9	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7	101.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	107.4	107.7	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4	95.9
Professional	.3	130.3	127.9	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	121.4	119.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1	108.9
TRADE	10.4	116.2	114.3	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7	104.4
Retail	7.6	123.0	120.2	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4	106.3
Wholesale	2.8	101.0	100.8	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2	101.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8	101.8

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).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr. 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	31.9	76.0	76.9	95.4	107.9	106.2	101.6	98.7
Lumber products	3.2	47.9	46.9	56.3	73.6	74.4	74.1	71.0
Pulp and paper	4.8	112.8	124.5	141.3	165.4	114.9	108.7	102.1
Textile products	4.8	80.3	82.8	74.9	87.9	96.9	93.9	104.7
Iron and steel	8.5	64.2	70.5	106.2	119.3	128.4	113.6	105.9
Other manufactures	10.6	89.9	80.4	98.6	104.0	101.1	105.8	102.7
Logging	1.1	31.7	24.1	49.8	41.1	69.1	96.0	109.7
Mining	24.4	99.2	101.8	106.3	108.4	108.1	109.9	109.4
Communications	3.2	92.1	92.7	114.1	111.4	110.4	102.6	98.6
Transportation	17.7	94.1	103.4	112.2	130.5	121.5	105.7	120.7
Construction	13.1	92.3	79.9	113.7	127.3	98.6	76.0	58.1
Services	1.6	165.0	146.0	178.4	132.8	142.8	89.5	92.5
Trade	7.0	107.9	107.8	116.7	117.1	112.7	104.6	100.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	87.8	88.3	104.0	113.1	108.3	101.3	100.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.8	89.5	90.3	104.0	111.4	113.9	108.5	103.8
Lumber products	3.1	67.9	64.7	89.7	90.3	101.7	99.2	101.2
Pulp and paper	8.1	81.4	80.9	89.4	104.3	107.9	107.5	100.2
Textile products	17.0	102.8	102.7	103.7	106.0	108.5	110.8	109.9
Iron and steel	9.9	70.7	75.7	103.0	116.1	126.6	110.2	103.8
Other manufactures	23.7	98.9	99.1	113.6	119.4	114.6	108.6	102.3
Logging	1.4	39.7	33.5	88.6	64.4	72.8	84.4	92.6
Mining	1.7	91.7	93.1	110.1	139.6	139.3	112.1	103.8
Communications	2.6	92.3	92.9	101.9	116.9	123.0	109.6	107.5
Transportation	11.8	81.0	74.4	91.2	90.7	96.2	97.1	91.6
Construction	10.9	66.7	63.5	96.0	90.1	77.0	78.1	93.0
Services	2.2	97.3	97.9	108.6	108.1	105.7	102.1	100.8
Trade	7.6	126.9	126.0	129.7	127.7	130.3	112.1	103.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	86.0	85.0	102.3	106.1	107.3	103.0	100.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	61.5	85.9	87.6	100.1	113.1	126.1	110.8	105.2
Lumber products	4.1	62.7	63.7	84.7	99.9	114.8	101.4	101.2
Pulp and paper	7.1	89.2	90.4	99.5	111.5	112.1	110.2	105.7
Textile products	11.7	100.5	100.7	103.6	105.2	112.7	103.8	102.3
Iron and steel	14.7	70.3	74.1	96.5	121.4	148.6	120.0	109.9
Other manufactures	23.9	97.3	98.5	105.8	113.8	120.1	109.7	103.3
Logging	1.3	13.5	18.2	32.5	45.0	57.4	54.5	67.0
Mining	3.5	119.8	122.8	135.7	149.2	136.1	129.3	108.2
Communications	3.0	92.5	92.3	101.8	118.0	117.5	104.8	105.2
Transportation	8.9	83.2	77.4	95.1	108.1	111.0	100.1	102.9
Construction	9.7	95.5	106.3	120.0	133.6	138.1	125.1	111.3
Services	2.9	138.8	138.5	144.4	157.8	133.3	120.2	104.5
Trade	10.2	121.6	120.2	130.5	130.8	124.0	113.0	103.2
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	89.5	91.1	103.8	115.7	123.8	110.1	104.5
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.9	89.0	92.8	104.1	117.5	122.2	110.6	101.9
Lumber products	2.0	76.8	71.2	97.4	130.6	140.7	116.8	106.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	90.4	91.4	101.0	113.9	111.3	120.1	113.9
Textile products	1.9	100.4	104.5	102.5	104.5	116.2	123.3	107.5
Iron and steel	1.5	76.6	86.1	97.7	111.9	120.9	102.5	100.4
Other manufactures	12.3	105.2	104.5	115.1	125.2	124.7	115.5	98.9
Logging	1.5	37.2	47.9	14.1	32.9	40.1	58.4	42.7
Mining	7.5	94.6	102.2	94.6	92.1	102.6	105.0	80.9
Communications	3.4	97.6	94.7	103.9	111.8	112.7	101.8	96.9
Transportation	20.4	83.7	84.0	97.2	104.0	112.2	101.4	100.0
Construction	15.1	71.8	58.5	90.0	100.3	133.8	116.3	89.6
Services	3.1	98.6	97.5	109.6	118.3	126.1	116.6	101.6
Trade	19.1	105.6	101.1	113.5	121.0	123.7	112.3	106.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	87.6	86.1	100.0	109.2	119.7	108.5	99.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	34.8	70.8	72.6	90.2	109.4	111.2	102.6	101.4
Lumber products	9.7	49.9	47.0	64.2	99.4	105.7	97.4	99.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	88.7	94.3	107.5	106.4	100.4	98.8	104.0
Textile products	1.3	104.1	103.0	109.9	117.3	122.8	113.9	104.7
Iron and steel	3.4	62.0	68.7	97.1	122.3	117.5	104.8	101.0
Other manufactures	14.7	88.6	92.9	110.2	117.4	119.4	107.1	102.1
Logging	5.0	47.4	43.2	59.1	98.3	110.1	102.4	94.2
Mining	8.9	75.1	75.8	79.8	93.0	106.1	99.3	94.5
Communications	3.9	102.0	103.5	110.5	128.8	114.3	100.7	101.1
Transportation	14.7	89.7	92.9	99.9	108.0	110.2	106.9	100.6
Construction	19.0	119.4	99.1	131.3	133.1	114.7	118.9	93.4
Services	3.7	95.5	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0	108.3	97.5
Trade	10.0	105.9	106.6	112.1	118.2	118.0	111.7	108.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	82.7	80.9	96.1	110.7	111.6	105.4	99.4

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

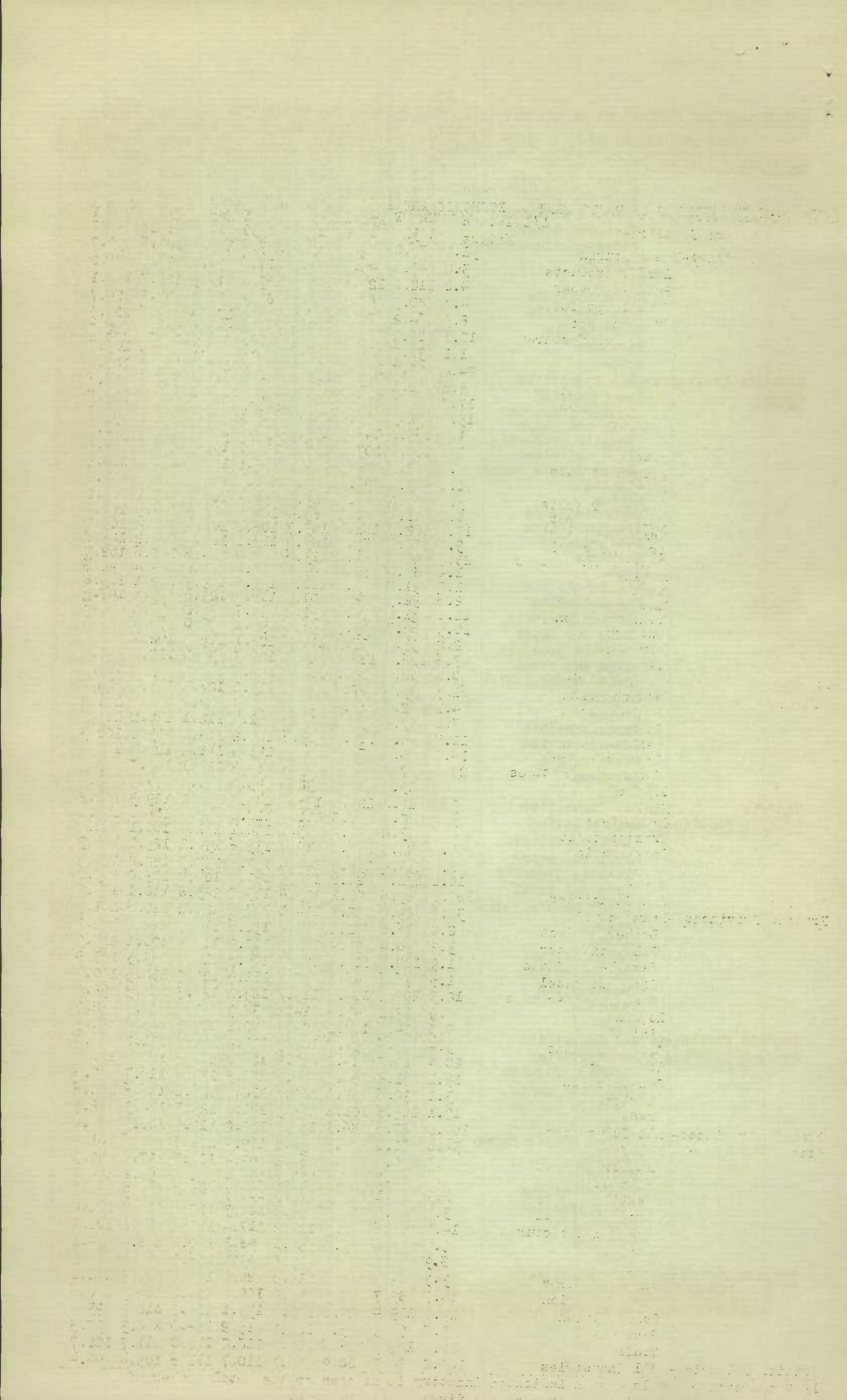


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr. 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	61.7	88.4	89.5	106.2	113.5	114.4	106.4	103.4
Plant Products - edible	4.0	95.1	93.9	111.5	105.1	99.8	86.5	92.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	103.5	101.9	107.9	113.2	110.2	103.4	102.6
Textiles	13.5	92.5	91.6	96.3	97.5	98.1	103.9	105.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	125.6	120.0	112.0	120.4	117.5	113.1	104.5
Iron and steel	12.6	67.6	72.9	103.2	120.9	135.2	113.8	108.4
Other manufactures	20.5	90.2	91.8	111.4	118.1	112.3	106.1	101.3
Communications	3.6	84.6	85.2	91.9	107.0	122.4	110.9	103.9
Transportation	10.3	88.7	78.8	96.5	88.6	103.6	94.7	89.2
Construction	10.1	85.2	89.7	106.4	91.0	102.5	102.5	96.2
Trade	11.1	122.2	121.1	128.7	127.3	127.8	112.0	104.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.1	91.2	107.0	110.8	114.2	105.9	101.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	65.9	107.3	107.1	121.0	114.8	116.3	118.5	104.5
Leather products	23.0	116.4	118.5	127.9	99.0	101.0	122.6	108.7
Other manufactures	42.9	102.9	101.7	117.2	122.1	124.4	116.6	102.5
Transportation	11.7	107.7	95.7	115.5	114.9	103.2	117.9	96.0
Construction	6.6	75.7	70.0	184.6	126.5	148.1	76.0	98.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.0	102.0	125.7	115.3	117.1	112.8	105.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.4	91.4	92.5	104.5	112.0	118.8	108.2	104.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	104.1	105.1	118.1	117.4	114.3	107.5	103.2
Printing and publishing	8.8	105.7	108.5	114.1	120.2	119.7	108.0	103.1
Textiles	12.1	90.9	91.7	105.2	110.1	108.3	101.2	101.1
Iron and steel	9.1	71.4	71.7	95.3	116.3	150.5	116.8	110.1
Other manufactures	24.8	94.2	95.1	102.0	107.4	111.4	108.1	105.0
Communications	4.1	85.5	85.1	93.7	105.4	111.3	100.7	105.7
Transportation	6.8	99.8	98.9	127.4	135.2	129.9	107.6	101.4
Construction	4.5	92.6	89.0	120.3	137.6	142.6	154.4	133.2
Trade	20.2	118.7	117.4	128.9	125.0	119.4	109.2	103.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.5	97.3	111.4	117.8	120.7	110.2	105.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	44.1	85.5	87.4	105.8	117.6	119.8	120.7	110.7
Lumber products	4.3	46.7	47.5	65.3	118.2	124.1	124.3	118.4
Pulp and paper	15.8	84.6	86.8	108.2	109.8	118.8	110.8	102.9
Other manufactures	24.0	101.1	102.5	121.5	124.2	124.9	128.5	114.6
Construction	16.3	153.7	142.8	203.8	157.2	179.5	186.5	94.4
Trade	14.7	111.4	112.1	117.3	127.4	118.6	108.5	104.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.5	101.7	123.4	125.3	123.7	120.8	108.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	73.6	77.8	80.5	97.1	114.8	128.4	104.1	101.6
Textiles	18.5	81.6	84.0	84.3	91.8	102.5	93.5	99.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	96.3	98.4	111.9	127.2	135.9	108.3	99.3
Iron and steel	20.6	56.1	60.1	93.4	128.1	150.6	110.7	104.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.5	100.1	107.5	111.3	117.2	102.1	100.1
Construction	9.3	169.2	136.7	259.1	173.4	219.2	103.7	107.6
Trade	7.5	106.3	106.8	118.1	129.2	127.4	119.4	98.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.9	87.4	108.0	118.4	130.6	104.8	102.5
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	82.5	90.3	92.3	106.3	147.4	195.0	138.7	99.3
Iron and steel	63.1	85.9	83.8	103.8	150.5	206.7	141.1	97.7
Other manufactures	19.4	108.1	107.7	118.7	135.1	148.2	133.2	109.9
Construction	1.3	18.1	16.1	57.7	181.9	164.7	127.2	85.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	88.3	89.8	105.5	150.5	189.5	136.4	99.1
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	47.1	86.8	92.3	101.7	118.6	121.5	112.0	99.9
Animal products - edible	3.6	101.7	106.1	101.0	106.0	105.7	102.3	90.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	109.1	106.5	103.0	110.3	107.2	106.3	99.4
Printing and publishing	6.1	99.4	100.8	105.3	117.3	117.2	110.9	103.0
Textiles	4.8	100.7	105.6	104.8	107.0	120.2	114.6	106.0
Other manufactures	28.3	78.9	86.3	99.2	128.3	131.7	116.1	99.0
Transportation	10.0	75.4	71.5	84.7	95.7	101.4	101.8	101.3
Construction	3.7	48.8	45.8	54.9	32.8	47.1	74.4	44.9
Trade	31.3	95.2	86.3	102.3	108.8	113.9	114.0	108.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.1	86.8	97.1	105.7	116.9	108.7	99.5
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	36.2	80.1	81.4	96.8	106.6	106.1	100.3	103.2
Lumber products	6.1	43.8	44.0	57.6	78.4	88.0	88.1	101.9
Other manufactures	30.1	96.2	98.0	116.4	121.2	115.6	107.4	104.2
Communications	8.7	101.0	101.8	110.0	130.6	112.1	100.4	99.0
Transportation	19.9	96.3	97.4	105.2	111.2	113.1	107.8	99.4
Construction	8.1	60.3	56.5	108.7	85.5	96.3	107.4	88.0
Services	6.1	91.5	90.5	102.6	111.1	111.1	110.9	96.8
Trade	20.8	1106.9	106.6	115.9	120.4	119.4	112.4	109.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.6	87.8	104.6	110.8	109.9	104.8	101.4

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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