CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JULY 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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OTTAWA

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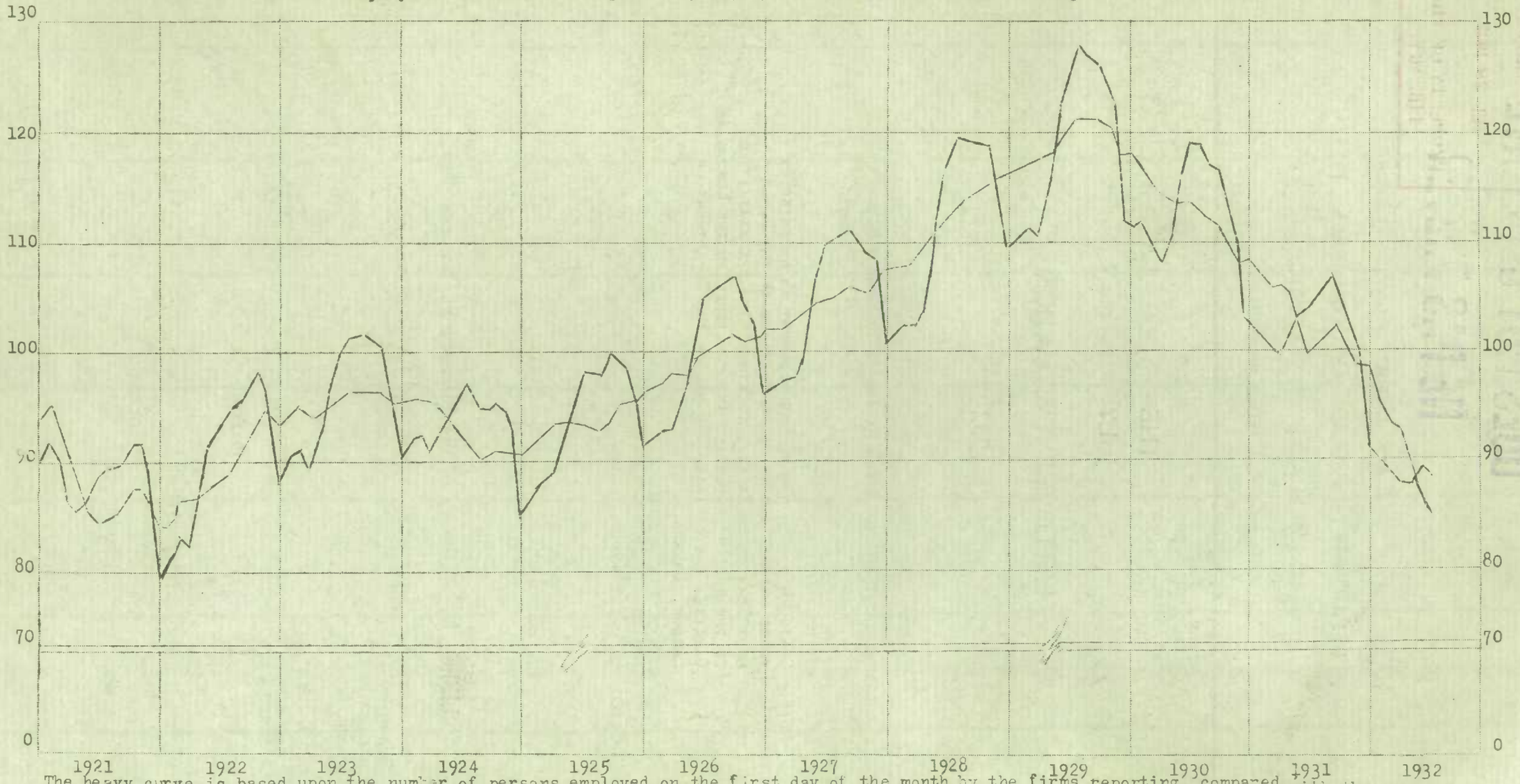
Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



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.

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

Issued July 27, 1932.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly downward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,994 firms employing 811,972 workers, or 3,935 fewer than on June. 1. This decrease brought the index number to 88.7, as compared with 89.1 in the preceding month, and 103.8 on July 1 of last year. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index, on the basis of the 1926 average equals 100, was as follows:- 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Gains were reported in services, construction and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, mining, communications and trade showed contractions; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character. The declines in manufacturing were on a smaller scale than those recorded on the same date in 1930 and 1931, chiefly as a result of more moderate seasonal curtailment in the textile and iron and steel industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was unfavourable in Quebec and Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces improvement was indicated, while the general situation in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was unchanged.

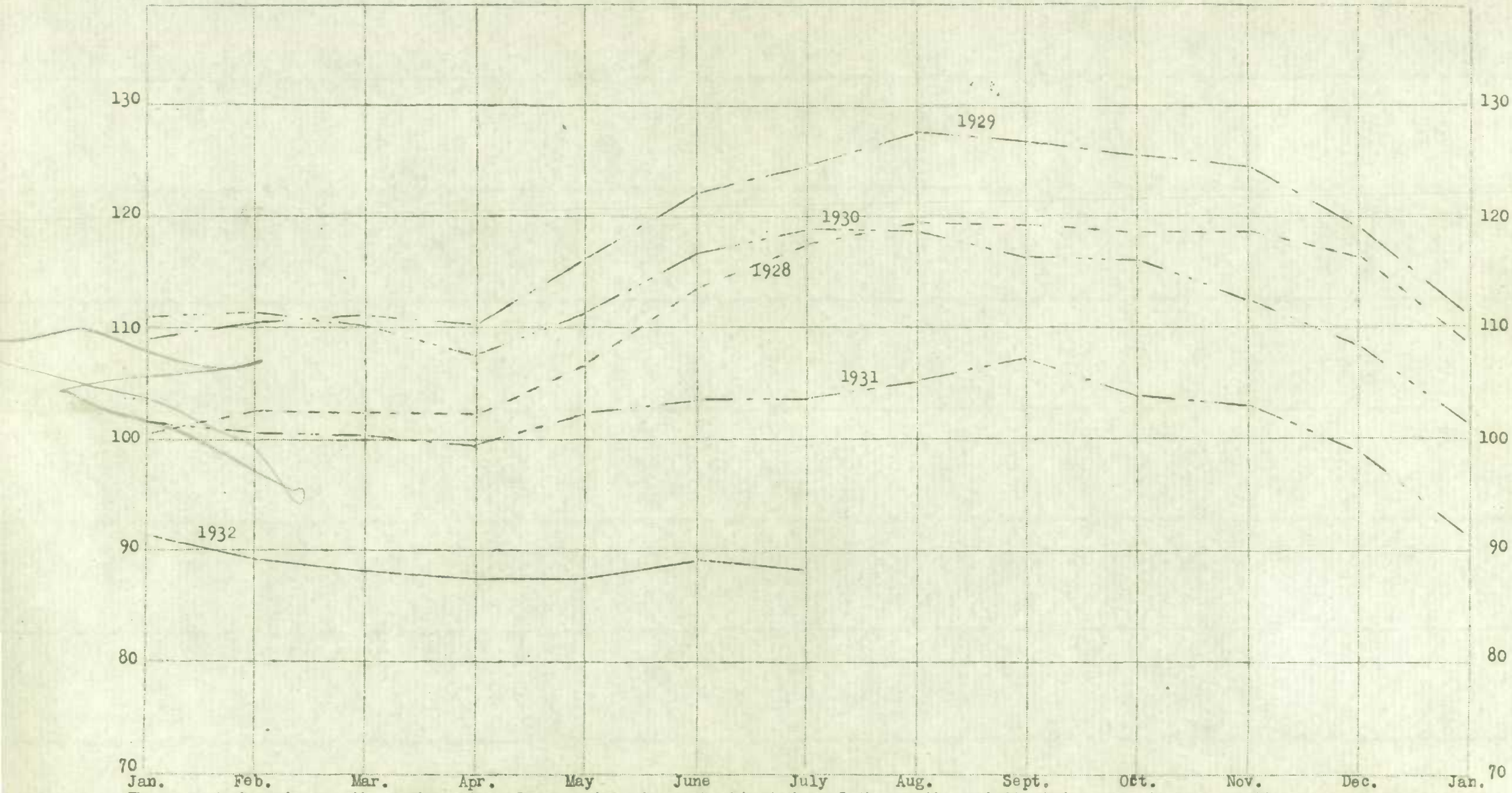
Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 610 firms employing 66,364 workers, as against 66,415 in the preceding month. This minor decline (which was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for June 1) compared unfavourably with the increase noted on July 1, 1931; the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded considerable improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel plants and services; on the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in the electric current and fish-preserving industries, and mining and transportation showed seasonally reduced activity.

Quebec.- Building and highway construction and manufacturing reported curtailment in Quebec, while shipping, railway construction and services showed heightened activity. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, animal food and lumber mills reported increases, but the textile, leather, iron and steel and some other industries were slacker. The forces of the 1,904 co-operating employers aggregated 233,440 persons, compared with 236,531 on June 1. A similar decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was higher.

Ontario.- There was a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,539 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 333,424 employees, or 2,400 fewer than on June 1. Gains were shown in construction, transportation and mining, but manufacturing as a whole (especially of iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather products) was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in communications, services and trade. Much larger decreases had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces.- The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services, manufacturing and transportation also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining and logging recorded seasonally reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,146 employers with an aggregate staff of 110,674 workers, as against 109,126 in their last report. This increase of 1,548 workers was smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

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



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

British Columbia.- Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 83.7 as compared with 97.9 on July 1, 1931, when very little change had also been indicated. A total working force of 68,070 persons was employed on the date under review by the 795 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier, but logging and highway construction recorded declines.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile, leather and iron and steel products, while construction also released employees; on the other hand, shipping reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 130,304 persons was indicated by the 1,070 co-operating employers, who had 135,007 workers on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1931, but employment then was more active.

Quebec.- A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 144 firms with 12,759 employees, compared with 12,836 in the preceding month. Services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1931, although a larger decline had then been shown.

Toronto.- There were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel, while construction, trade, services and communications also showed curtailment. The 1,178 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 3,641 workers to 112,432 at the beginning of July. A contraction had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

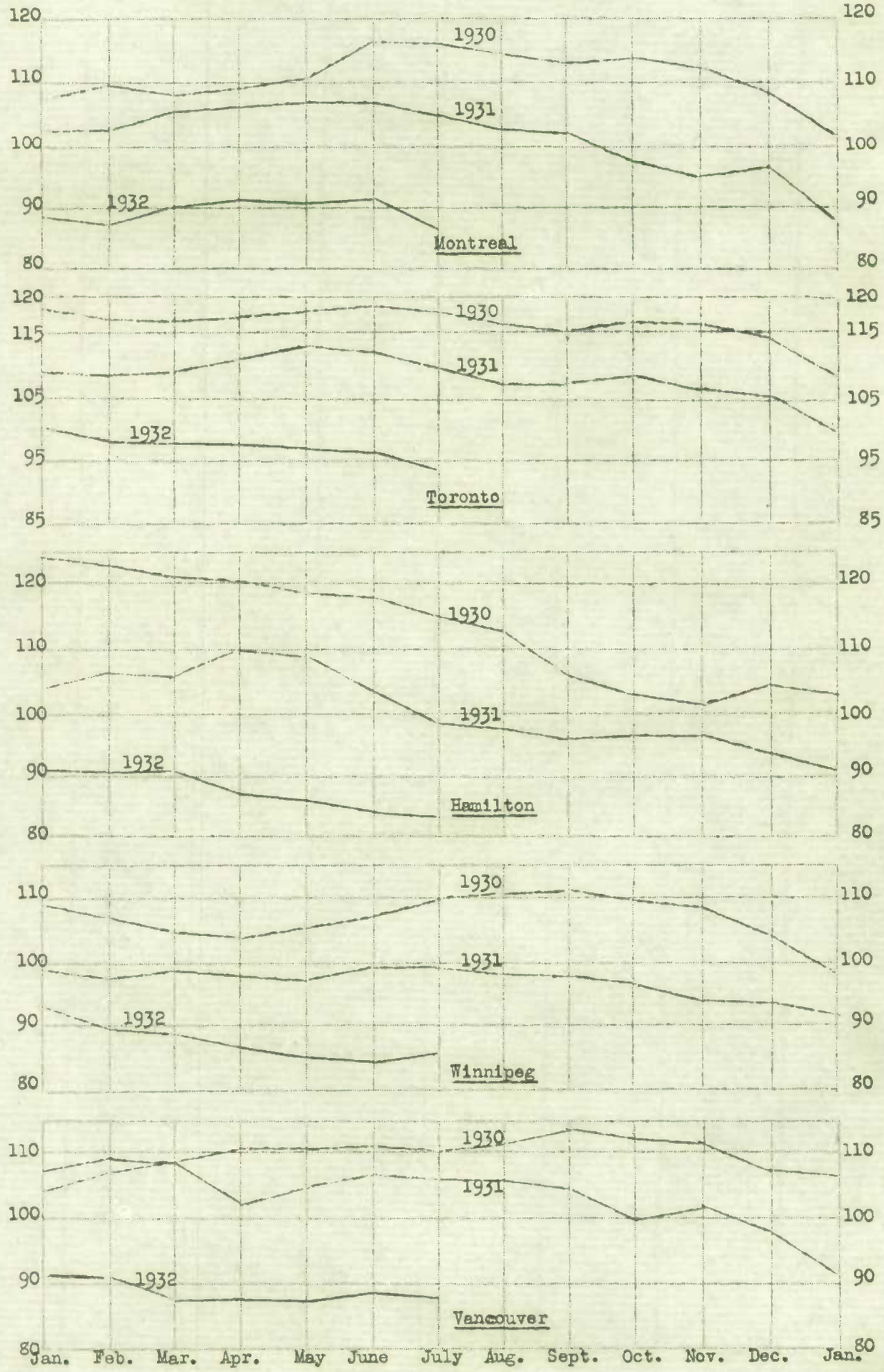
Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 160 employers with 12,666 persons on their paylists, compared with 12,790 in the preceding month. There were comparatively small reductions in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Larger losses had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further but slight decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 56 workers were let out from the forces of 235 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 26,354 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, textile and food groups, but construction released employees.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 198 persons in the staffs of the 133 reporting employers, who had 11,452 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1931, although much larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 35,705 employees was reported by the 386 co-operating firms; this was 659 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 337 establishments employing 27,734 workers, as against 27,941 in the preceding month. There were losses in shipping and construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Food canning, lumber and mineral product factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants; this, however, involved the release of a smaller number of persons from these two important groups than that noted on July 1 of 1931 and other years of the record. The leather, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,914 co-operating manufacturers employed 423,023 operatives, as against 426,158 in the preceding month. Much larger decreases were indicated in this division on July 1, 1931, though the index then was higher.

Logging.- There was a falling-off in employment in logging, 1,110 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 9,364 on July 1. This decline involved a decidedly smaller number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago; the index then, however, was some four points higher than on the date under review.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 232 mine operators with 42,975 employees, as compared with 43,744 in their last report. Losses were reported in coal and metallic ore mining, but the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal afforded rather more employment. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1931, although decreases had then also been recorded.

Transportation.- Employment increased in this group, there being moderate gains in local and steam railway transportation, which, however, were partly offset by losses in shipping; 352 employers reported a combined working force of 100,412 persons, as against 100,020 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1931, when a considerable decline from June 1, 1931, had been noted.

Communications.- A curtailment in staffs was registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 24,150 persons on their payrolls, compared with 24,394 in the preceding month. A very slight increase had been recorded on July 1, 1931, and employment then was in greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was not so active as in the same month of 1931, when the public unemployment relief programmes had given work to many more persons than are employed on relief undertakings at the present time. Data were received from 1,056 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 106,570 employees, or 558 more than at the beginning of June, 1932. Railway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in highway work, while building construction showed curtailment.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 286 employers with 22,370 persons on their staffs, as compared with 21,705 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1931, when activity was somewhat greater.

Trade.- Wholesale establishments reported decreased activity, while retail stores showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 858 firms having 83,108 employees, as against 83,400 at the beginning of June. Employment was in smaller volume than in the summer of 1931.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 23 showed a decline as compared with Apr. 25, but this was partly due to the extension of holiday stoppages following the Whitsun week-end. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.1 on May 23, 1932, as compared with 21.4 on Apr. 25, 1932, and 20.8 on May 18, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 3.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 64,014 establishments having in June 4,246,037 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving and dyeing and cleaning establishments, while curtailment was recorded in manufacturing, mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs, power and light, electric railroads and motor bus operation, laundering, wholesale and retail trade, building construction and hotels. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 57.5, compared with 59.7 in May, 1932, and 73.4 in June, 1931. Within this group, textile, iron and steel, paper and printing, lumber, leather, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, machinery, railway repair, chemical and allied product and agricultural implement groups showed pronounced declines, while slight improvement was noted in the food, tobacco and rubber industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of 3.4 per cent in New York factories from May to June, for which month the preliminary index of employment stood at 55.7, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, pulp and paper and chemical, oil and paint groups reported curtailment, while improvement was shown in the food, beverage and tobacco factories.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,081 establishments showed that they employed 136,146 persons in June, as compared with 143,525 in May, a decrease of 5.1 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather, woollen and worsted and paper and wood pulp showed curtailment.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to decline in June; the manufacturing industries decreased one p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed a reduction of 0.3 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 60.0 in June, compared with 60.4 in the preceding month, and 76.7 in June, 1931. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile and printing and paper industries reported a falling-off since May, but improvement was noted in stone, clay, glass, chemical, oil, paint, clothing and millinery and food, beverage and tobacco factories, and in services, coal mining and construction.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 63.9 in May, compared with 66.2 in April, 1932, and 78.1 in May, 1931. The metal, wood, leather, paper and textile groups showed curtailment, but the stone and allied industries reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction and retail trade also recorded heightened activity.

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
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1. 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	105.3	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1932.						
	100.0	8.2	28.7	41.1	13.6	8.4

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	138.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1932.								
	16.1	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	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
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.1	1.2	5.3	3.0	12.4	13.1	2.7	10.2

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1932	June 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	58.1	85.4	86.0	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	114.7	106.3	112.6	119.9	122.3	121.6	121.4
Fur and products	.2	84.6	86.0	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8
Leather and products	2.2	86.5	90.5	89.4	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8
Boots and shoes	1.6	93.6	98.3	97.6	87.7	95.2	-	-
Lumber and products	4.2	64.8	64.2	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	54.7	51.3	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5
Furniture	.8	71.2	77.4	96.1	105.8	123.4	117.0	106.1
Other lumber products	1.2	91.0	93.3	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0
Musical instruments	.1	29.4	31.3	53.9	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	100.5	96.9	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	87.9	88.3	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	73.7	72.8	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5
Paper products	.9	96.7	99.1	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3
Printing and publishing	2.9	104.0	105.3	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5
Rubber products	1.3	86.2	86.4	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9
Textile products	10.0	96.2	98.9	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2	103.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	103.6	107.0	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.3	80.4	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	99.4	108.5	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1	102.8
Silk and silk goods	.8	363.1	374.6	317.5	276.6	217.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	107.7	108.6	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.1	91.9	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1
Other textile products	1.0	77.6	81.0	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.0	112.4	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0
Tobacco	1.0	106.7	107.1	103.2	114.3	111.8	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.5	119.7	136.0	143.3	147.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	82.7	78.8	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2	110.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	109.9	114.1	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	78.2	83.1	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2
Electric current	1.8	117.4	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5
Electrical apparatus	1.5	109.0	109.9	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5
Iron and steel products	11.0	68.2	69.4	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	61.7	58.8	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	77.6	78.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.3
Agricultural implements	.3	28.1	27.4	39.9	70.2	127.8	100.9	106.8
Land vehicles	5.4	72.7	73.8	85.2	107.2	119.9	116.5	93.7
Automobiles and parts	1.5	87.8	86.3	75.3	119.4	143.3	160.3	96.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	62.4	65.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	124.1	107.4
Heating appliances	.4	72.6	76.5	96.4	105.0	133.6	115.4	102.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	63.8	66.0	111.6	156.2	178.4	143.5	113.9
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	69.9	74.3	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1
Other iron and steel products	1.6	72.5	75.3	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.2	78.4	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	123.6	123.3	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7
Miscellaneous	.5	99.8	97.5	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4
LOGGING	1.2	34.2	37.9	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9
MINING	5.3	95.0	96.8	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6
Coal	2.8	83.2	86.5	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1
Metallic ores	1.9	132.2	133.0	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	76.1	74.4	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	93.1	94.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7	106.0
Telegraphs	.6	95.3	98.0	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8
Telephones	2.4	92.7	93.1	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	85.9	85.5	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0
Street railways and cartage	2.9	114.0	113.1	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4
Steam railways	7.6	77.7	77.1	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	90.4	91.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	93.3	92.9	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2
Building	2.8	59.1	62.9	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5	120.8
Highway	6.5	149.7	147.7	201.8	319.7	213.3	222.3	221.1
Railway	3.8	77.3	74.0	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8	137.7
SERVICES	2.7	119.9	116.8	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8	113.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	118.2	111.1	133.7	150.8	154.8	133.5	116.1
Professional	.3	130.7	129.4	125.8	128.9	126.6	119.2	107.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	119.5	121.9	128.0	133.6	135.1	129.5	110.3
TRADE	10.2	115.4	116.1	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3	106.0
Retail	7.5	121.8	122.1	130.7	133.5	132.8	117.0	107.5
Wholesale	2.7	100.8	102.4	109.1	120.3	116.8	110.8	102.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.7	89.1	103.8	118.9	124.7	117.7	109.7

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	July 1932	June 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929	July 1928	July 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.2	83.7	84.5	92.3	109.9	114.8	109.2	109.6
Lumber products	3.9	64.6	57.8	73.1	112.7	122.5	115.7	130.2
Pulp and paper	5.0	127.7	132.3	138.3	164.6	118.6	119.1	106.9
Textile products	4.2	77.0	78.6	70.2	86.3	93.9	96.3	106.8
Iron and steel	8.1	65.5	61.7	86.9	103.0	122.2	108.6	99.2
Other manufactures	11.0	102.7	110.6	103.7	108.3	111.2	107.9	109.8
Logging	1.3	41.9	43.6	11.7	125.2	84.9	98.7	82.0
Mining	21.7	97.1	101.7	108.2	111.6	113.2	106.2	109.9
Communications	3.0	94.7	94.3	114.2	128.3	118.4	110.5	105.4
Transportation	13.2	80.1	84.7	80.8	88.0	99.2	90.0	82.7
Construction	20.3	153.3	141.2	210.2	382.1	164.4	205.3	185.4
Services	1.9	196.4	167.1	232.8	200.8	187.2	135.0	133.3
Trade	6.4	108.0	108.1	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1	101.8
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	96.4	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9	116.2	112.8
Quebec Manufacturing	60.2	87.8	88.9	100.9	112.7	116.6	112.9	107.3
Lumber products	3.4	74.8	73.4	98.2	110.0	127.0	119.6	122.0
Pulp and paper	8.1	82.3	78.6	90.3	106.1	112.1	115.5	108.2
Textile products	16.3	98.8	102.1	98.5	102.1	104.1	106.1	108.0
Iron and steel	9.5	67.9	69.5	93.6	114.6	121.7	114.2	103.8
Other manufactures	22.9	96.8	98.4	111.9	122.1	121.4	114.2	105.8
Logging	1.8	52.2	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5	87.8	81.1
Mining	1.7	93.7	92.4	95.8	139.6	151.6	124.4	115.9
Communications	2.6	90.6	91.7	99.3	115.0	124.1	109.3	108.1
Transportation	12.3	86.2	85.5	98.5	108.7	118.9	108.8	114.8
Construction	11.2	69.3	73.9	117.6	136.9	131.1	121.7	124.0
Services	2.4	106.8	102.4	110.2	114.1	113.9	115.5	105.7
Trade	7.8	128.8	129.2	132.7	139.4	133.5	124.7	108.2
Quebec All Industries	100.0	86.6	87.8	103.2	116.8	119.4	113.6	109.6
Ontario Manufacturing	60.8	84.5	85.8	95.4	109.8	123.5	115.2	105.6
Lumber products	4.3	66.2	65.9	88.6	109.0	128.2	123.3	115.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	88.4	91.1	97.6	109.2	114.6	113.5	107.2
Textile products	11.2	95.3	97.6	97.0	97.8	108.0	101.7	99.7
Iron and steel	14.1	67.3	69.4	81.0	107.7	132.7	122.7	104.2
Other manufactures	24.1	97.5	97.5	108.1	117.8	124.3	112.9	106.6
Logging	.5	18.9	18.4	28.2	57.1	50.1	47.9	44.1
Mining	3.6	123.8	121.6	139.6	142.1	141.2	137.0	114.4
Communications	3.0	90.7	92.0	101.0	116.6	124.7	105.9	107.0
Transportation	9.2	86.1	84.3	99.8	111.0	118.7	112.8	108.6
Construction	10.1	99.3	98.0	137.0	169.2	178.1	164.5	163.0
Services	2.6	132.4	135.0	146.0	161.8	162.0	122.0	108.0
Trade	10.2	120.7	121.8	130.9	132.1	130.4	116.6	103.6
Ontario All Industries	100.0	89.2	89.9	102.7	116.9	127.2	117.7	108.9
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	90.5	89.9	100.9	117.8	125.9	118.7	105.9
Lumber products	1.9	79.3	81.1	93.7	134.2	160.2	143.7	132.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	88.5	90.4	100.9	112.9	110.9	124.7	116.9
Textile products	1.8	97.8	103.7	96.0	92.5	118.6	119.4	102.9
Iron and steel	10.9	75.2	74.7	91.0	108.5	116.8	108.0	98.5
Other manufactures	12.5	112.0	108.6	115.9	131.9	136.3	126.4	108.1
Logging	.2	13.7	22.0	14.2	33.6	41.8	24.5	23.8
Mining	6.1	80.4	83.2	86.6	92.3	104.9	103.9	96.2
Communications	3.3	96.9	98.4	109.0	123.9	125.4	113.1	103.9
Transportation	20.0	85.2	84.8	98.6	110.3	124.8	115.5	66.0
Construction	18.5	88.9	83.1	141.0	144.0	198.8	198.6	136.9
Services	3.7	117.9	111.1	133.7	159.4	175.2	167.0	138.2
Trade	18.1	103.6	103.8	111.1	122.9	123.9	116.7	107.8
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	90.5	89.3	108.9	120.4	136.7	129.8	110.7
British Columbia -Manufacturing	36.9	75.9	71.0	91.5	109.6	113.0	110.0	111.7
Lumber products	9.8	51.5	52.3	65.1	87.2	102.9	101.0	104.5
Pulp and paper	5.8	90.6	94.5	107.1	106.7	105.5	99.9	106.1
Textile products	1.3	100.5	91.8	99.8	113.2	105.0	104.5	96.9
Iron and steel	3.5	65.1	63.7	86.0	116.9	111.3	108.6	98.0
Other manufactures	16.5	100.1	84.3	117.8	134.7	129.6	124.0	127.6
Logging	3.6	34.6	47.7	49.8	82.3	111.5	95.6	95.7
Mining	8.4	72.0	73.0	76.1	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0
Communications	3.9	103.2	102.7	121.2	131.4	121.7	105.1	101.5
Transportation	14.9	92.2	92.1	103.9	111.4	112.1	106.3	107.1
Construction	18.9	119.6	125.4	141.7	161.1	160.5	169.5	128.5
Services	3.7	98.2	95.2	107.5	121.2	119.6	115.9	107.1
Trade	9.7	103.4	104.1	114.1	119.7	121.2	113.3	109.1
British-Columbia - All Industries	100.0	83.7	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0	109.1

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1932	June 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.2	85.3	87.5	100.3	113.9	115.0	108.8	103.9
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.3	100.5	111.8	110.1	107.2	96.6	94.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.8	104.6	106.9	113.5	111.9	105.6	99.4
Textiles	13.1	86.9	91.5	87.3	92.9	94.6	98.3	105.7
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.9	111.3	110.3	111.7	124.3	118.9	110.4	102.0
Iron and steel	12.8	66.6	67.7	89.6	119.6	126.9	120.0	108.8
Other manufactures	20.3	87.2	90.4	109.3	120.9	119.7	110.0	104.2
Communications	3.6	82.1	83.4	88.4	100.4	120.5	109.0	108.5
Transportation	11.9	99.8	98.8	105.8	112.0	134.6	121.0	125.0
Construction	8.3	68.7	84.4	114.9	118.6	146.0	145.9	104.8
Trade	11.6	123.7	123.8	131.2	138.9	130.6	122.2	108.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.6	91.7	105.1	116.0	120.3	110.4	106.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.6	104.2	106.3	120.0	119.2	122.6	125.9	103.6
Leather products	21.6	110.5	114.3	122.3	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8
Other manufactures	42.0	101.2	102.5	118.7	128.4	130.9	133.4	103.3
Transportation	11.9	110.5	109.8	129.3	130.8	126.5	128.9	114.9
Construction	7.1	80.2	90.3	134.6	196.4	171.9	112.3	131.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.8	105.6	122.2	130.1	128.8	131.6	114.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.2	88.4	90.7	100.3	109.2	116.9	111.4	105.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	102.2	106.2	110.2	120.7	122.7	113.8	106.0
Printing and publishing	9.0	107.0	108.2	112.6	118.5	121.6	112.5	104.0
Textiles	11.5	84.1	86.0	95.1	102.3	104.4	97.0	99.2
Iron and steel	9.0	68.4	73.3	84.8	107.4	132.0	124.4	108.3
Other manufactures	25.0	91.5	92.9	103.1	107.8	113.7	111.8	107.4
Communications	4.1	83.0	84.8	91.2	99.4	115.6	99.3	105.5
Transportation	7.0	100.7	100.6	132.3	139.0	142.7	120.8	101.3
Construction	4.1	81.9	88.2	125.8	179.1	172.8	163.8	186.0
Trade	20.6	117.1	118.0	129.1	127.2	126.4	111.7	104.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.6	96.8	109.0	117.8	123.7	112.8	107.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.4	86.7	87.9	105.8	119.7	122.5	123.4	113.2
Lumber products	4.7	50.0	50.3	69.1	126.2	130.1	139.4	128.1
Pulp and paper	15.7	82.7	85.1	101.3	104.6	109.8	112.4	101.2
Other manufactures	26.0	103.3	104.1	129.9	129.9	130.6	131.5	117.8
Construction	13.6	125.3	127.3	191.5	232.4	222.3	254.4	155.1
Trade	14.9	109.7	111.2	112.7	118.8	112.3	111.5	105.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.3	100.9	121.0	129.4	128.4	123.0	115.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	76.8	77.9	74.4	89.6	109.5	130.8	106.4	102.6
Textiles	19.0	79.1	76.9	87.0	88.4	102.2	91.5	93.3
Electrical apparatus	11.5	98.3	93.9	110.7	121.3	131.4	118.0	98.7
Iron and steel	21.4	56.2	52.7	71.8	111.6	151.1	111.8	107.9
Other manufactures	24.9	100.5	96.3	108.9	121.4	127.3	112.7	104.8
Construction	7.1	116.2	177.6	185.7	200.1	236.8	135.2	162.1
Trade	6.9	107.1	106.1	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5	102.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.9	98.4	115.0	133.9	109.0	105.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.1	92.4	94.2	92.7	129.5	150.9	165.0	74.3
Iron and steel	63.2	87.1	89.8	85.6	128.3	152.5	172.6	64.3
Other manufactures	19.9	114.6	112.6	121.3	134.6	144.8	139.4	116.5
Construction	1.0	14.7	14.5	58.9	163.6	215.2	143.8	142.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.6	91.0	94.2	134.9	156.0	150.2	82.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.3	88.7	87.6	103.0	121.1	125.6	117.1	104.6
Animal products - edible	4.0	114.0	106.8	106.6	112.9	114.1	104.0	98.9
Plant products - edible	4.1	106.5	106.6	100.4	108.7	109.2	104.6	102.6
Printing and publishing	5.8	97.7	100.0	104.5	119.2	118.7	112.3	107.3
Textiles	4.7	98.2	104.4	97.7	104.0	115.0	114.7	98.9
Other manufactures	28.7	81.4	79.4	103.8	132.8	138.5	131.2	107.6
Transportation	10.4	78.1	78.4	83.6	90.9	109.6	113.4	107.9
Construction	4.3	56.0	42.2	92.7	69.1	64.0	77.7	79.3
Trade	30.2	92.9	91.3	100.0	108.6	112.1	116.5	107.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.0	85.2	99.9	109.6	114.0	110.9	104.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	82.7	82.0	96.9	104.0	107.0	107.3	106.0
Lumber products	6.3	46.8	48.7	57.3	64.1	92.7	94.5	96.2
Other manufactures	30.5	98.5	96.6	116.9	124.3	114.5	114.8	111.7
Communications	8.6	101.0	101.5	113.7	131.0	118.3	105.6	100.7
Transportation	20.1	98.9	101.4	106.5	110.4	111.3	102.2	110.7
Construction	8.0	60.1	62.8	114.5	86.4	111.8	116.3	100.0
Services	5.8	89.6	89.5	100.6	115.5	115.3	114.7	107.7
Trade	20.5	105.5	106.2	117.0	122.7	123.6	114.7	109.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.7	89.4	106.0	110.2	112.8	107.6	106.1

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.