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THE
AUGUST

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1932

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

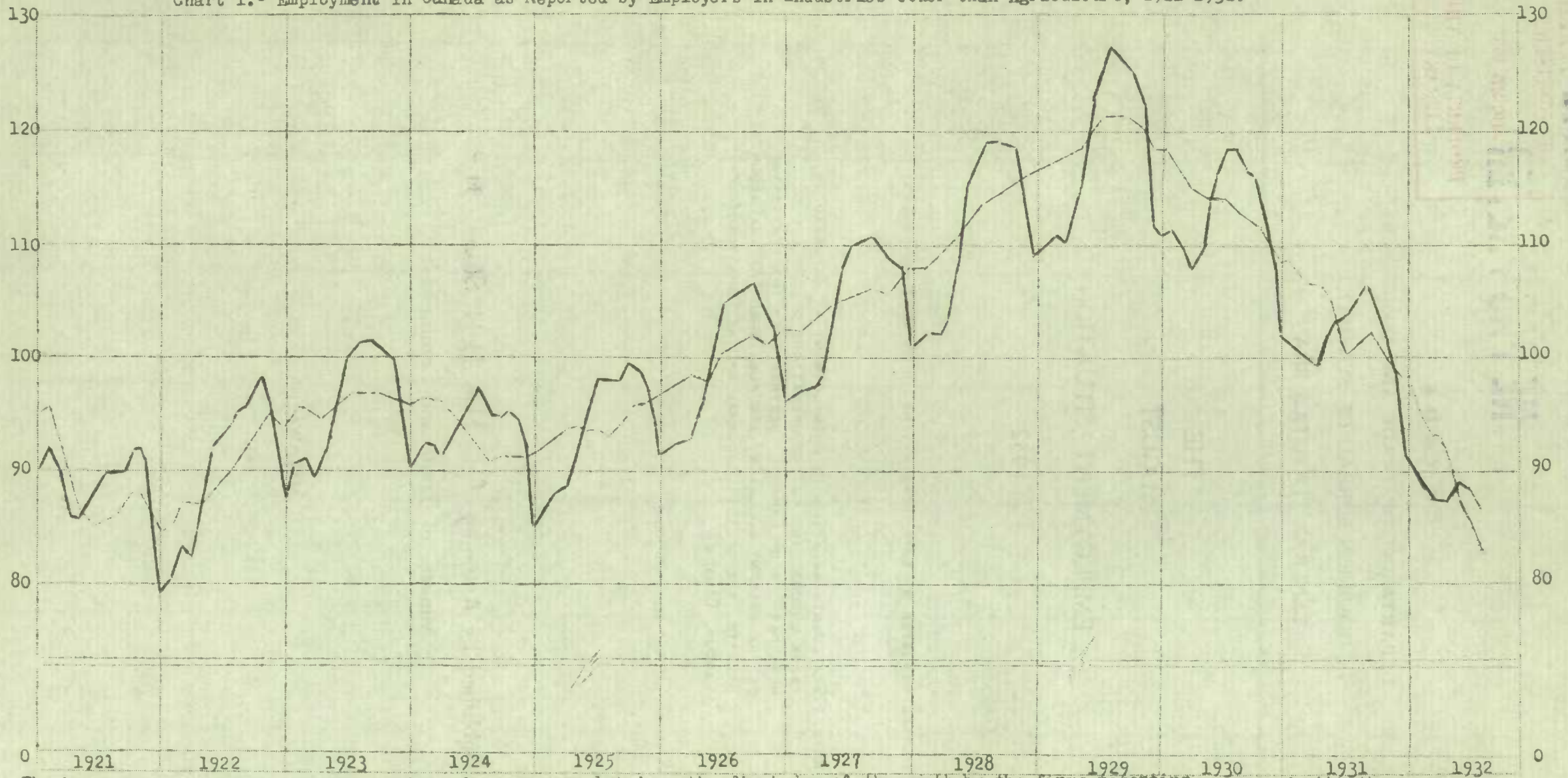
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

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



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

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

Issued August 25, 1932.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed a downward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 791,622 persons, as compared with 812,871 on July 1. The index number, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 86.3, compared with 88.7 on July 1, 1932, and 105.2 on the same date in 1931. On Aug. 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

Manufacturing reported a large reduction; this was partly due to the usual midsummer shutdowns for holidays, the importance of which for this record was intensified this year by the fact that the close of the month fell at the weekend. The largest losses were those of a seasonal character in iron and steel and textile mills. The tendency was also downward in construction, logging, retail trade, transportation and services. On the other hand, vegetable food and leather footwear factories, telegraphs and wholesale trade showed improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment declined in all provinces, firms in Ontario releasing the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 616 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 62,161 persons, compared with 66,550 in the preceding month. A smaller loss had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1931, and the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Coal mining and building construction showed moderate gains at the beginning of August, 1932, but the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, textile, iron and steel, electric current and lumber works, and in highway and railway construction, transportation and logging.

Quebec.- Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,917 employers with 227,401 workers, as against 233,585 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging, construction, retail trade and services reported smaller payrolls, while transportation indicated improvement, and metallic ore mining and wholesale trade were also rather more active. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses took place in the textile and iron and steel groups, although lumber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, rubber and some other factories also showed reductions. On the other hand, the food and musical instrument industries reported increased activity. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago; the contractions then indicated had involved fewer workers.

Ontario.- There was a further shrinkage in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 3,553 co-operating firms reported 325,316 employees, a decrease of 8,535 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco, leather and animal food factories, and in wholesale trade and railway construction, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and some other plants, logging, mining, transportation, services and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on Aug. 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

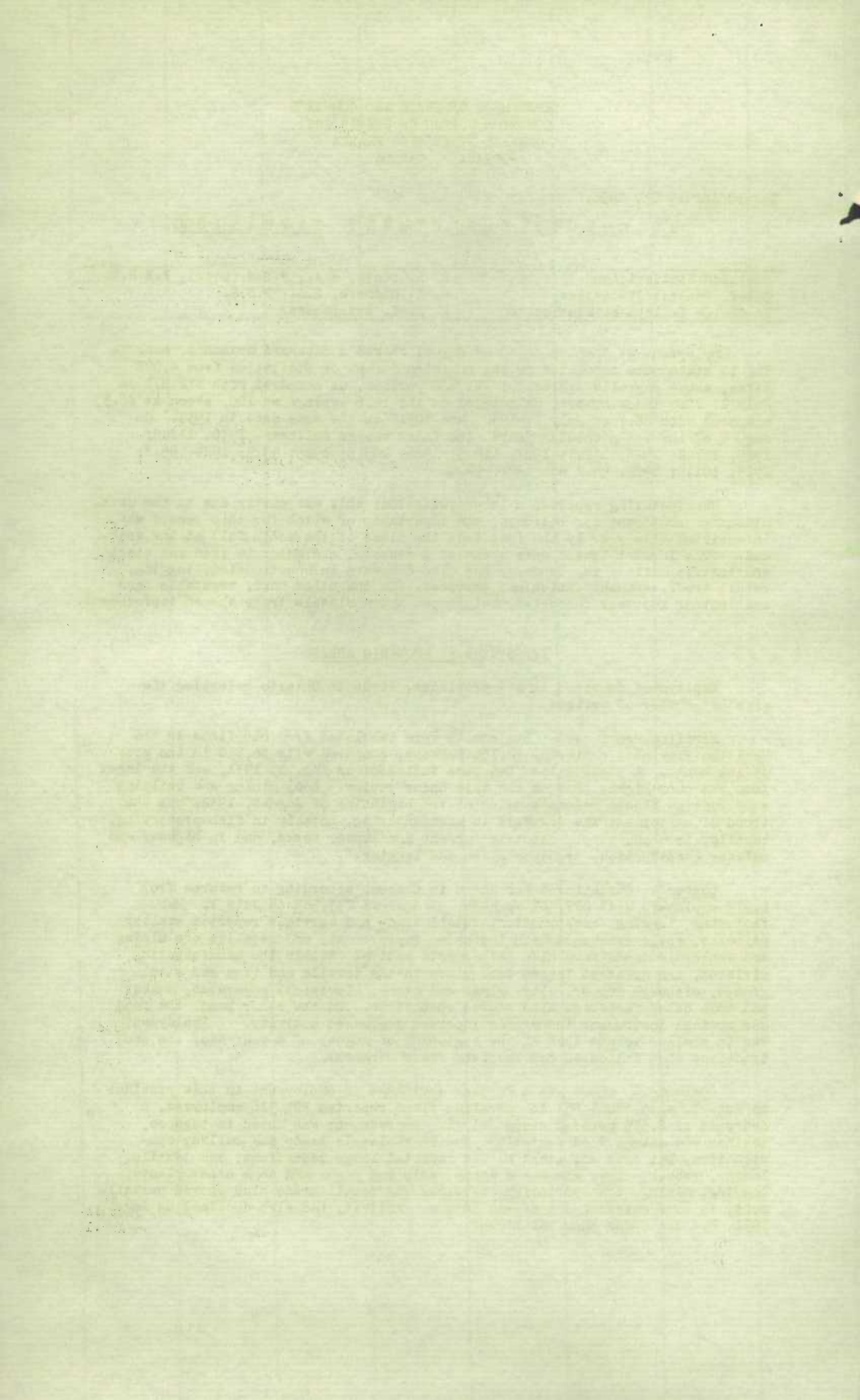
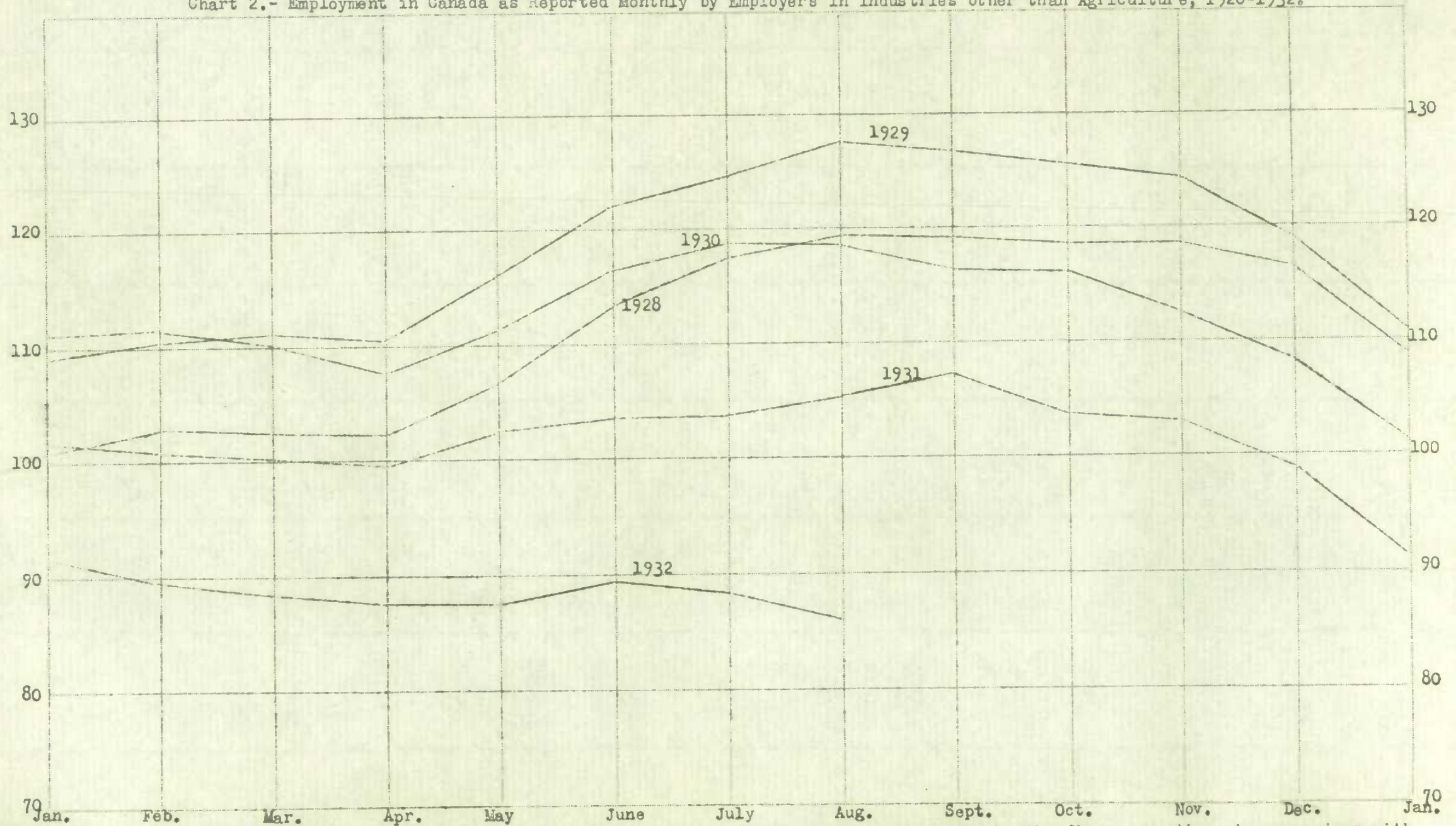


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



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.- A falling-off in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,153 employers reported 110,409 workers, or 459 fewer than at the beginning of July; this decrease took place mainly in railway construction, while building, services and manufacturing as a whole were also slacker. On the other hand, highway construction showed an important increase, and transportation also recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, lumber and iron and steel plants employed larger working forces. Very pronounced advances had been noted at the beginning of August, 1931, chiefly due to an important programme of unemployment relief work; the level of employment was then much higher.

British Columbia.- A reduction was registered in British Columbia, mainly in construction and lumber mills; logging, mining and services, however, also showed lowered activity, but food factories and shipping reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 789 firms employing 66,335 persons, or 1,682 fewer than in the preceding month. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, the losses in Montreal and Toronto being greatest.

Montreal.- As on Aug. 1 of the last two years, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment in both 1931 and 1930, however, was more active than at the beginning of August of the present year. A combined payroll of 125,512 employees, or 4,464 fewer than on July 1, was reported by the 1,074 co-operating firms. Road construction and vegetable food and musical instrument factories registered improvement, while manufacturing as a whole, transportation and retail trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in textiles, but iron and steel, electrical apparatus and building material works were also slacker.

Quebec.- Further reductions were reported in Quebec City; building showed rather greater activity, but manufacturing (chiefly of iron and steel and textiles), and services recorded curtailment. Statements were received from 144 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,264 workers, compared with 12,719 in the preceding month. Very little change had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,185 firms employing 109,709 persons, or 2,848 fewer than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on Aug. 1, 1931. Manufacturing, (especially of iron and steel and textile products), retail trade, services and construction were slacker than on July 1, but wholesale trade recorded moderate improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off, 237 persons being released from the forces of the 156 co-operating employers, who had 12,320 workers on Aug. 1. There were losses in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber and pulp and paper products, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1931, had advanced, and the index then was many points higher.

Hamilton.- There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 235 establishments reporting 25,267 persons on their paylists, as against 26,460 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general curtailment, with the largest losses in iron and steel, while construction was also slacker. Employment was quieter than on the same date of last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 136 firms employing 10,243 workers, or 1,258 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works considerably reduced their working forces, and transportation was also slacker, while other groups showed little general change. Larger declines had been recorded on Aug. 1, 1931, and employment was then in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 388 firms who had 35,440 employees, as compared with 35,741 at the beginning of July. There were increases in transportation, but construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. An unfavourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed contractions, but transportation was rather more active, while other industries fluctuated only slightly. Returns were compiled from 336 employers with 27,146 persons on their staffs, as compared with 27,535 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-

Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,944 of which reported 409,927 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 423,706 on July 1. As already stated, the contractions were in some cases due to the usual shutdowns for midsummer holidays, the importance of which for these statistics was emphasized this year by the fact that the end of the month coincided with the week-end. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, musical instrument and woollen plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, cotton, knitting, chemical and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. A general decrease had also been registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in much greater volume.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in all except the Prairie Provinces, where there was a minor gain in this industry. Statements were tabulated from 212 firms employing 7,944 persons, or 1,168 fewer than in the preceding month. Larger losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1931, when the index stood at 28.8, as compared with 29.1 on the date under review.

Mining.- Slight increases were indicated in coal and metallic ore mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines showed contractions. An aggregate working force of 42,953 persons was employed by the 236 reporting operators, who had 43,047 employees on July 1. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1931, when a small general gain had been recorded.

Communications.- There was a slight advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 24,239 workers in their employ, as against 24,150 in the preceding month. Telegraphs were more active, but telephones released a few employees. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year.

Transportation.- Employment in local transportation, on the whole, was unchanged, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring work showed a falling-off. Returns were tabulated from 353 employers whose payrolls aggregated 99,773 persons, compared with 100,527 at the beginning of July. Small increases were noted on the same date in 1931, and the index then was considerably higher.

Construction.- Curtailment was registered in all branches of this group; but the largest losses took place in railway work in the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 103,020 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1932, by the 1,058 contractors furnishing data, who had 106,832 in their last report. Employment in this group was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1931, when important increases had been indicated, largely resulting from the unemployment relief works then under way.

Services.- Hotels reported reductions in staffs, and other divisions of the service group also recorded decreased activity; 289 firms employed 21,870 persons, or 570 fewer than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when improvement had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a considerable falling-off in retail stores, according to 861 trading establishments which had 81,896 workers on their staffs, as compared with 83,057 in the preceding month. A much larger decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a slight decline, on the whole, on June 27 as compared with May 23. There was an improvement in a number of industries, but this was offset mainly by a substantial increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.3 on June 27, 1932, as compared with 22.1 on May 23, 1932, and 21.2 on June 22, 1931. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 25 was 2,811,782; this was 64,439 more than on June 27, and 98,432 more than in the same month of 1931. The recent increase was partly due to a dispute in the cotton textile industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further seasonal decline of 3.0 p.c. in July as compared with June, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 63,417 establishments having in July 4,100,425 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving, building construction, crude petroleum producing and hotels. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in the mining, trade, laundry, public utilities and manufacturing divisions. The index of employment in factories, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 55.2 in July, compared with 57.5 in June, 1932, and 71.7 in July of last year. Within this classification, there were large decreases in the textile (notably cotton, knitting and women's clothing), iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, rubber and machinery groups. Leather factories and a few other divisions, however, reported improvement over June.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,088 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 128,693 persons in July, compared with 137,594 in June. There was an important increase in woollen and worsted mills and in leather plants, but boot and shoe, cotton, textile dyeing and finishing, rubber footwear and other industries showed reduced activity.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 7.6 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a loss of 2.3 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 56.6 in July, 1932, compared with 60.0 in June and 74.7 in July, 1931. The largest losses as compared with the preceding month took place in metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, knitting and women's clothing factories, and in trade, services, coal mining and construction.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 62.4 in June, compared with 63.9 in May, 1932, and 76.7 in June, 1931. There were declines in the metal, wood, leather, paper, textile, chemical and printing and publishing divisions, while the stone and allied industries and food groups showed improvement. In the non-manufacturing division, gains were noted in logging, stone crushing and quarrying, construction, hotels and restaurants and communications.

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
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
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	83.6
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

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

100.0	7.9	28.7	41.1	13.9	8.4
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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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
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

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

15.9 1.5 13.9 1.6 3.2 1.3 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
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8

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

100.0 51.7 1.0 5.4 3.1 12.6 13.0 2.8 10.4

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1932	July 1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	51.7	82.6	85.4	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.6	113.3	114.7	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6
Fur and products	.2	82.0	84.6	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1
Leather and products	2.3	88.8	86.5	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7
Boots and shoes	1.7	97.3	93.6	99.7	87.8	97.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	59.8	64.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	51.8	54.7	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6
Furniture	.7	62.4	71.2	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.2	91.0	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9
Musical instruments	.1	34.9	29.4	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	103.6	100.5	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0
Pulp and paper products	6.6	86.6	87.9	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.1	73.7	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7	112.8
Paper products	.9	94.0	96.7	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6
Printing and publishing	2.9	102.2	104.0	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1
Rubber products	1.3	80.7	86.2	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4
Textile products	9.8	91.8	96.2	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	101.2	103.6	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	76.0	79.3	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	101.5	99.4	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4
Silk and silk goods	.9	358.0	363.1	319.3	274.9	224.3	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	103.5	107.7	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7	100.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	81.8	89.1	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9
Other Textile products	1.0	75.2	77.6	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	110.4	112.0	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4
Tobacco	1.1	106.3	106.7	102.0	115.9	115.4	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.2	118.5	135.2	142.2	148.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	67.1	82.7	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	105.9	109.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	71.2	78.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7
Electric current	1.8	116.9	117.4	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5
Electrical apparatus	1.5	105.7	109.0	131.3	155.5	146.1	118.8	101.3
Iron and steel products	10.6	64.3	68.2	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7
Crude, rolled & forged products	.8	54.2	61.7	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	72.5	77.6	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3
Agricultural implements	.2	23.4	28.1	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1
Land vehicles	5.3	69.1	72.7	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7	96.7
Automobiles and parts	1.3	72.5	87.8	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	69.8	62.4	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6
Heating appliances	.4	64.3	72.6	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	61.6	63.8	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2
Foundry & Machine shop products	.5	71.0	69.9	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.7	72.5	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.3	78.2	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	120.6	123.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8
Miscellaneous	.5	97.2	99.8	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1
LOGGING	1.0	29.1	34.2	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6
MINING	5.4	94.8	95.0	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4
Coal	2.8	83.5	83.2	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9
Metallic ores	2.0	132.3	132.2	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.9	76.1	94.4	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	93.5	93.1	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs	.6	98.2	95.3	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4
Telephones	2.5	92.4	92.7	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5	105.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.6	85.3	85.9	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0
Street railways and cartage	2.9	114.0	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4
Steam railways	7.7	76.8	77.7	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.0	90.4	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0	110.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	90.0	93.3	162.8	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2
Building	2.8	57.1	59.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9	129.6
Highway	6.5	146.9	149.7	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4
Railway	3.7	72.3	77.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4
SERVICES	2.8	117.0	119.9	133.0	142.4	146.6	132.8	115.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	114.4	118.2	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8
Professional	.3	126.9	130.7	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	118.2	119.5	126.8	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1
TRADE	10.4	113.8	115.4	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3
Retail	7.6	118.9	121.8	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8
Wholesale	2.8	102.0	100.8	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.3	88.7	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5

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.

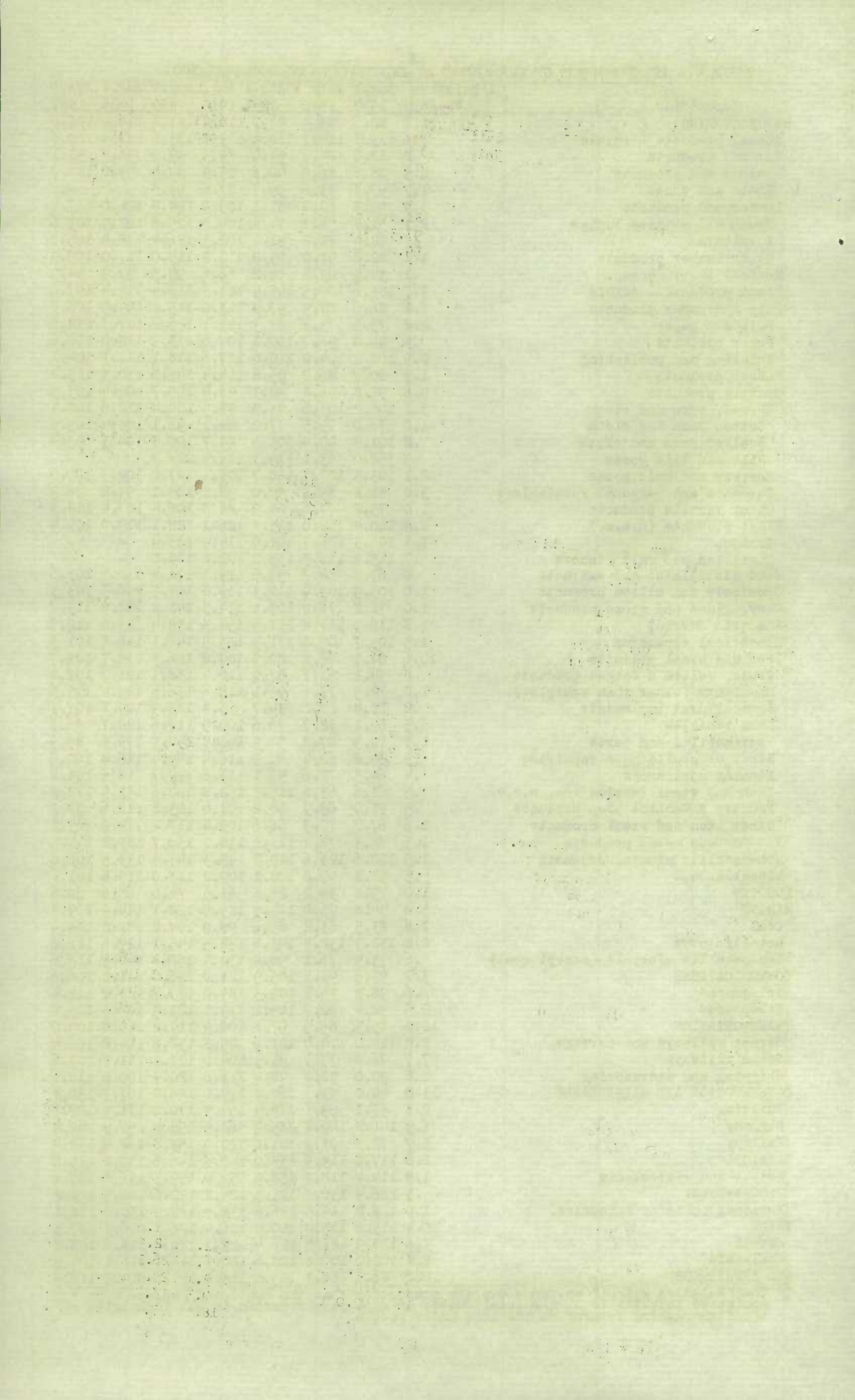


TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
	Weight	1932	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	31.4	76.5	83.7	86.1	110.7	116.8	107.7	106.0
Lumber products	3.8	58.7	64.6	65.5	113.1	124.0	118.3	123.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	125.5	127.7	144.3	191.8	119.4	123.1	106.1
Textile products	4.1	70.4	77.0	67.2	79.9	88.8	96.9	104.2
Iron and steel	8.3	63.5	65.5	82.5	101.8	134.0	106.5	98.0
Other manufactures	10.0	85.9	102.7	90.0	105.2	106.2	100.9	99.8
Logging	.9	29.4	41.9	14.8	42.8	67.8	36.4	39.7
Mining	23.5	98.5	97.1	107.0	111.4	112.6	109.5	112.3
Communications	3.3	96.8	94.7	122.1	130.7	126.1	112.7	106.8
Transportation	12.1	68.3	80.1	82.6	90.4	95.1	84.1	83.9
Construction	19.9	140.3	153.3	207.1	392.3	247.7	232.7	200.2
Services	2.0	198.2	196.4	247.0	207.4	201.3	148.3	138.7
Trade	6.9	108.2	108.0	116.7	121.3	116.3	112.2	101.7
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	90.1	96.4	106.8	140.9	127.5	117.0	113.2
<u>Quebec</u> -Manufacturing	59.9	85.0	87.8	97.5	110.9	119.0	114.3	107.8
Lumber products	3.3	71.2	74.8	91.0	109.7	132.8	124.8	123.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	81.7	82.3	88.1	106.2	114.2	116.1	108.1
Textile products	15.6	92.6	93.8	92.3	98.1	105.4	108.1	109.0
Iron and steel	9.4	64.9	67.9	89.1	108.6	122.5	111.9	102.3
Other manufactures	23.3	95.7	96.8	111.1	123.1	126.0	117.0	107.5
Logging	1.6	45.7	52.2	35.1	87.1	79.4	91.7	77.0
Mining	1.8	94.4	93.7	104.9	140.6	150.5	128.5	117.7
Communications	2.6	89.2	90.6	99.9	115.5	123.9	112.5	107.1
Transportation	12.7	86.7	86.2	99.1	108.4	116.9	111.8	109.8
Construction	11.2	67.4	69.3	128.7	134.9	139.5	135.8	127.1
Services	2.4	104.3	106.8	111.8	116.2	118.6	117.6	109.7
Trade	7.8	126.2	128.8	129.6	134.4	132.7	124.0	110.2
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.4	86.6	102.4	114.7	121.3	114.1	109.8
<u>Ontario</u> -Manufacturing	60.3	81.6	84.5	93.2	108.0	123.1	118.2	105.7
Lumber products	4.1	61.0	66.2	87.4	109.2	125.6	126.4	115.6
Pulp and paper	7.2	87.3	88.4	99.2	111.3	116.6	114.9	109.5
Textile products	11.2	93.0	95.3	94.5	96.1	106.4	102.2	98.6
Iron and steel	13.2	61.4	67.3	74.6	101.6	130.1	127.1	103.0
Other manufactures	24.6	97.0	97.5	108.0	117.7	126.1	116.6	107.7
Logging	.4	14.0	18.9	21.1	46.1	43.5	43.9	43.0
Mining	3.7	122.5	123.8	138.8	143.1	147.7	140.5	114.8
Communications	3.0	91.4	90.7	100.2	116.3	137.7	108.4	108.0
Transportation	9.3	85.5	86.1	99.3	112.6	120.0	115.1	109.8
Construction	10.4	99.4	99.3	136.8	174.7	192.7	174.4	163.7
Services	2.7	129.9	132.4	146.5	158.4	160.6	128.7	107.7
Trade	10.2	117.4	120.7	126.2	128.6	126.0	118.4	104.4
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	86.9	89.2	100.7	115.7	123.0	118.9	109.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.1	89.7	90.5	99.0	118.0	128.1	121.9	107.4
Lumber products	2.1	84.5	79.3	94.0	134.1	157.8	144.5	138.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.0	88.5	98.7	111.1	113.7	127.8	112.2
Textile products	1.9	96.8	97.8	93.2	96.5	120.1	112.0	104.3
Iron and steel	11.1	76.4	75.2	89.2	109.2	117.4	111.7	99.2
Other manufactures	12.2	107.6	112.0	113.5	131.5	141.0	131.1	111.7
Logging	.2	17.0	13.7	8.6	22.2	23.1	30.8	28.0
Mining	6.2	80.2	80.4	86.1	100.3	111.5	111.1	104.1
Communications	3.4	99.1	96.9	111.2	131.3	128.0	116.9	105.1
Transportation	20.3	86.0	85.2	97.6	110.4	124.9	108.1	102.7
Construction	18.0	86.5	88.9	253.0	173.4	232.1	222.3	152.3
Services	3.6	115.8	117.9	136.8	159.0	170.5	170.5	141.2
Trade	18.2	103.8	103.6	110.4	121.1	124.9	119.9	110.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	90.1	90.5	129.1	126.2	144.8	132.5	114.0
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	37.5	75.0	75.9	94.4	114.6	119.2	116.1	111.9
Lumber products	8.6	43.4	51.5	64.9	86.9	109.0	106.2	107.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	86.4	90.6	105.8	112.6	108.6	104.3	103.2
Textile products	1.1	84.7	100.5	99.9	104.0	123.8	108.8	100.1
Iron and steel	3.6	64.4	65.1	82.2	121.0	111.6	110.3	91.6
Other manufactures	18.6	110.2	100.1	128.7	146.6	138.1	133.8	126.5
Logging	3.3	31.4	34.6	39.5	62.6	116.0	96.8	99.1
Mining	8.4	70.0	72.0	76.9	92.9	105.2	101.0	98.5
Communications	4.0	102.7	103.2	125.7	131.3	122.1	108.3	102.3
Transportation	16.0	96.1	92.2	104.9	115.0	114.9	109.7	105.3
Construction	17.2	106.3	119.6	136.8	175.3	186.7	163.8	131.0
Services	3.7	91.6	98.2	109.4	119.9	126.3	119.7	113.0
Trade	9.9	104.5	103.4	113.6	113.3	121.4	114.4	105.6
<u>British Columbia</u> -All Industries	100.0	83.4	83.7	92.0	115.8	122.7	116.4	110.0

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	Aug. 1 1932	July 1 1932	Aug. 1 1931	Aug. 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	60.7	81.6	85.3	97.1	111.1	116.9	110.2	103.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	104.4	100.3	109.9	113.9	109.1	101.3	102.6
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	102.5	104.8	105.7	114.1	113.6	105.0	98.0
Textiles	11.9	76.5	86.9	84.6	88.3	95.9	100.6	104.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt/liquors	5.9	103.6	111.3	103.1	123.6	121.4	111.5	106.8
Iron and steel	12.7	63.8	66.6	85.0	110.2	127.4	116.1	104.2
Other manufactures	20.6	85.0	87.2	107.3	121.2	122.9	114.4	104.0
Communications	3.7	80.7	82.1	88.2	100.4	119.7	112.0	107.5
Transportation	11.6	94.1	99.8	108.8	114.0	128.0	121.4	112.8
Construction	8.8	70.1	68.7	111.1	127.9	161.7	159.7	117.2
Trade	11.8	122.1	123.7	128.1	134.1	130.8	121.7	110.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	85.5	88.6	102.5	114.5	122.4	112.1	106.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	63.4	100.2	104.2	118.4	118.2	123.5	123.2	104.3
Leather products	22.7	112.9	110.5	123.9	102.8	108.1	106.4	103.9
Other manufactures	40.7	94.2	101.2	115.4	125.4	131.0	132.6	102.1
Transportation	12.1	107.6	110.5	130.5	137.9	131.6	129.8	126.3
Construction	7.8	87.7	80.2	134.9	260.0	219.5	118.2	132.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.0	104.8	122.0	138.2	135.8	130.2	116.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	60.5	86.5	88.4	98.0	106.4	115.5	112.2	104.8
Plant products - edible	5.6	98.5	102.2	107.3	117.9	127.4	112.6	110.4
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.8	107.0	115.1	120.5	125.6	114.8	106.9
Textiles	11.4	81.3	84.1	90.4	97.8	98.4	96.4	98.1
Iron and steel	8.9	65.9	68.4	78.3	97.7	125.7	129.4	108.5
Other manufactures	25.2	90.5	91.5	102.2	107.1	113.5	111.3	104.9
Communications	4.2	82.0	83.0	83.5	98.1	119.1	102.9	105.2
Transportation	7.2	101.2	100.7	130.8	140.1	144.6	124.5	106.2
Construction	4.0	78.3	81.9	126.3	191.5	210.0	176.6	193.2
Trade	20.3	112.8	117.1	123.2	122.9	119.8	114.2	104.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.3	94.6	105.3	115.4	122.9	113.6	107.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	44.2	81.7	86.7	112.3	120.9	122.5	124.5	115.9
Lumber products	4.1	43.0	50.0	105.8	123.3	131.8	137.9	137.0
Pulp and paper	14.8	75.4	82.7	98.8	106.2	110.1	108.6	100.3
Other manufactures	25.3	101.5	103.3	126.7	132.6	129.9	133.5	121.7
Construction	14.4	128.4	125.3	179.8	266.9	229.6	261.1	159.6
Trade	15.1	108.5	109.7	110.6	126.0	109.6	104.5	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.6	99.3	122.8	131.8	128.3	126.1	117.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	78.0	75.4	77.9	89.3	105.7	132.2	110.1	104.6
Textiles	19.6	78.2	79.1	85.6	86.6	103.1	92.0	95.9
Electrical apparatus	11.8	96.9	98.3	113.7	119.7	134.2	122.7	101.0
Iron and steel	20.9	52.5	56.2	71.2	104.5	153.9	115.5	108.7
Other manufactures	25.7	97.5	100.5	108.6	119.2	126.8	119.3	108.4
Construction	5.5	87.2	116.2	181.4	226.4	254.0	141.8	176.3
Trade	6.6	100.9	107.1	114.2	132.6	127.2	122.3	102.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.6	84.4	97.6	112.6	135.8	111.8	107.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.1	81.5	92.4	69.1	113.9	132.7	183.1	77.7
Iron and steel	60.1	74.2	87.1	55.7	108.7	130.5	195.5	68.7
Other manufactures	22.0	111.3	114.6	122.8	135.3	141.8	140.2	114.0
Construction	1.5	19.3	14.7	61.5	146.5	231.9	144.3	160.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.0	89.6	75.1	120.8	142.0	165.0	85.3
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.6	88.1	88.7	101.6	120.5	128.4	121.9	105.9
Animal products - edible	4.0	114.4	114.0	106.7	112.7	114.9	106.7	101.3
Plant products - edible	4.0	104.7	106.5	102.7	110.9	110.7	105.9	100.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.7	97.7	104.9	118.8	123.2	116.2	101.5
Textiles	5.0	102.2	98.2	96.5	105.4	116.6	112.4	102.1
Other manufactures	29.1	80.9	81.4	100.4	130.6	142.0	134.5	112.1
Transportation	10.8	81.0	78.1	85.4	110.1	110.8	111.3	104.4
Construction	3.6	46.8	56.0	86.2	79.4	81.7	86.7	90.1
Trade	30.3	92.5	92.9	97.3	106.1	114.3	118.1	109.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.0	87.0	98.1	110.3	117.3	111.2	106.0
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	35.8	81.3	82.7	97.8	108.0	109.5	113.2	103.1
Lumber products	6.2	44.3	46.8	61.9	64.2	89.5	100.1	94.9
Other manufactures	29.6	98.4	98.5	115.9	130.5	120.0	121.0	103.1
Communications	8.7	100.6	101.0	115.8	130.6	118.3	105.8	101.0
Transportation	20.9	100.7	98.9	106.8	114.7	113.6	107.6	103.4
Construction	7.7	56.7	60.1	113.7	87.3	108.0	119.4	105.4
Services	5.8	84.6	89.6	98.9	111.4	120.3	114.4	108.2
Trade	21.0	106.5	105.5	115.7	120.6	122.7	115.0	111.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.9	88.7	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7	104.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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