CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER 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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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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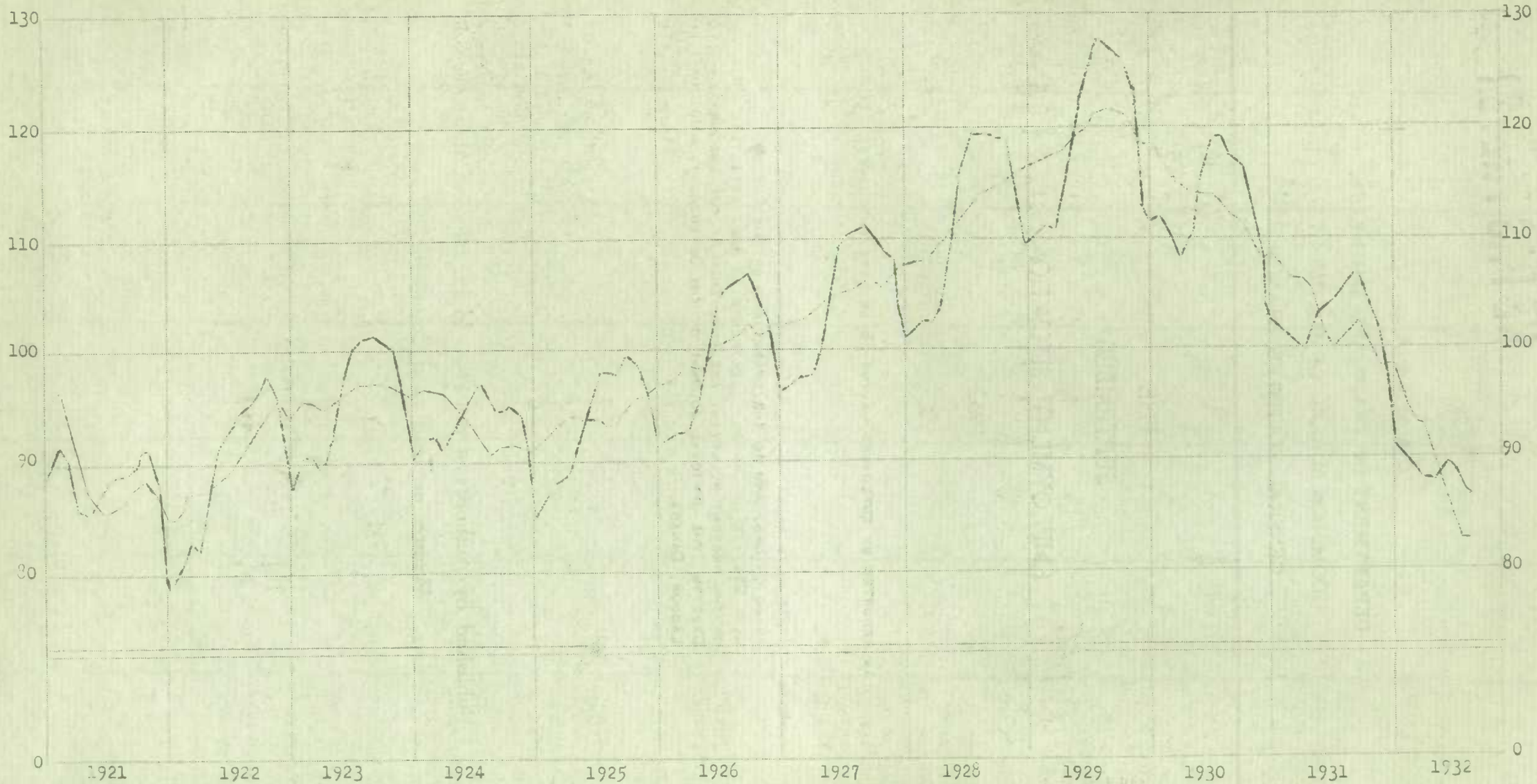
Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



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.

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

Issued September 26th, 1932.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was very little general change in employment at the beginning of September; the working forces of the 8,007 co-operating employers aggregated 789,321 persons, compared with 792,149 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) declined slightly from 86.3 on Aug.1, 1932, to 86.0 on Sept. 1, as compared with 107.1 on the same date in 1931. On Sept. 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity on Sept. 1; the percentage falling-off on the date under review was fractionally less than the average loss reported in the last decade. but the index continued at a low level.

Manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation, railway construction, services and wholesale trade reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the general increases in these industries exceeding those recorded on the same date of last year. On the other hand, activity was curtailed in logging, building and highway construction and retail trade. It is noteworthy that the decline in highway construction alone,(where the activity is now largely in the nature of local relief work), exceeded the total decline reported by all the co-operating employers.

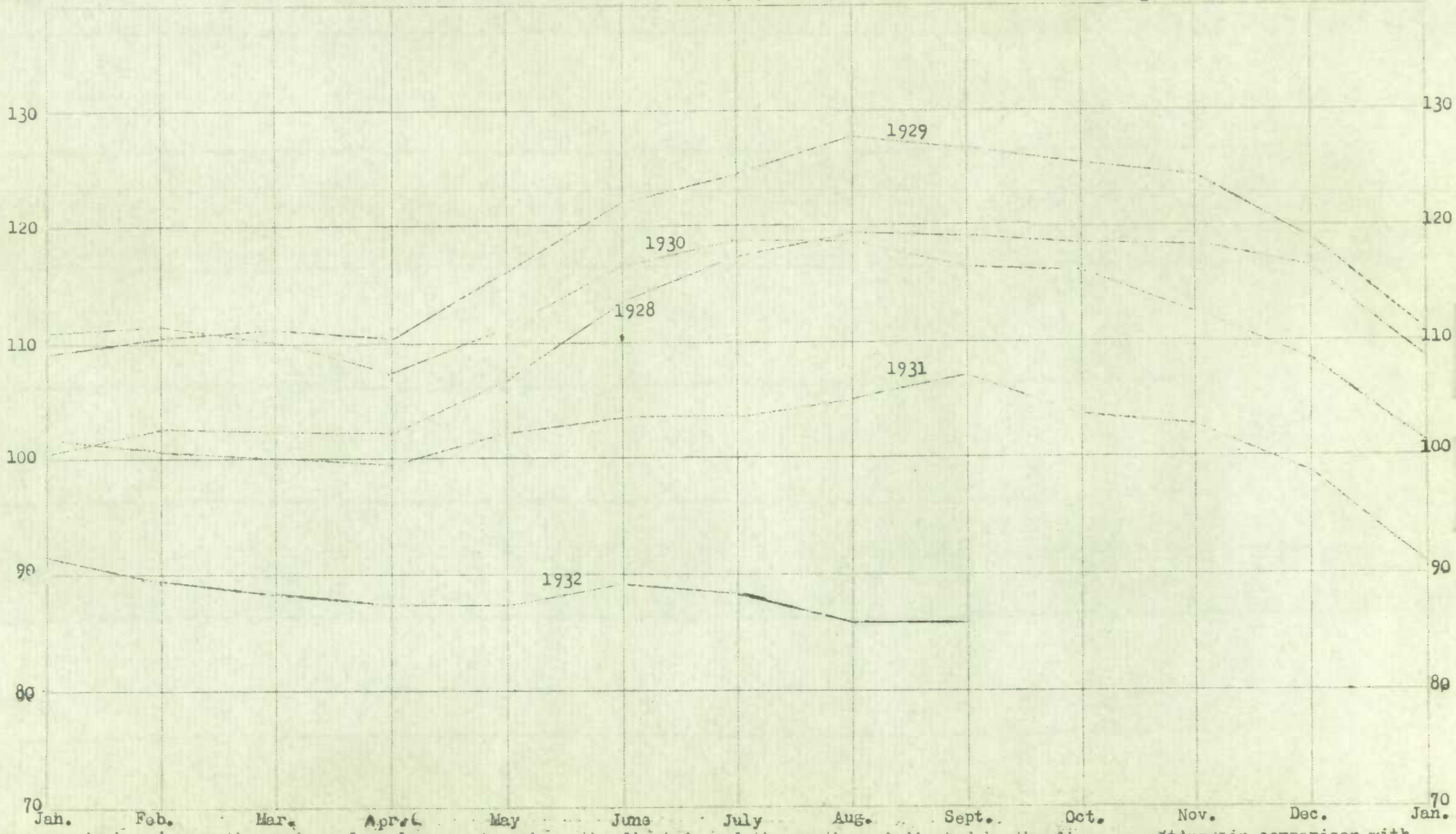
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed gains, but contractions occurred in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario; the improvement in the Western areas, largely resulting from harvest activities, appears likely to be reflected before long in an improved situation in Eastern Canada as well.

Maritime Provinces.- In the Maritime Provinces, there was a decline in employment, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Sept. 1 of last year. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and coal-mining also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing, (chiefly of textile and iron and steel products), logging and railway construction showed improvement. Statistics were received from 583 firms, whose staffs aggregated 60,558 workers, compared with 62,199 in the preceding month. The index was much lower than on the same date in 1931.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, but also in shipping and highway construction; within the first-named, textile, pulp and paper, lumber, leather and musical instrument factories showed most improvement. Reductions were reported, however, in logging camps. The working force of the 1918 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 230,007 persons, as against 227,371 on Aug. 1. A very large increase had been registered at the beginning of September. 1931, (chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works), and the index then was considerably 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.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,556 firms reported further reductions in employment; manufacturing, especially of metal products, showed curtailment, and mining, transportation, trade and construction were also slacker. Within the manufacturing group, however, improvement was reported in canning, (seasonal), pulp and paper and some other factories, and services were also more active. The reported payrolls aggregated 318,632 persons, or 6,845 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment was quieter than in the early autumn of 1931; the employers furnishing data for Sept. 1 of last year had recorded no general change.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase of approximately 2,000 in employment in the Prairie Provinces; the index was lower than on Sept. 1, 1931, when an advance had also been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,152 employers of 112,500 workers, as compared with 110,593 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the iron and steel, building material and lumber divisions, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest activities, proceeding on a large scale , are, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment as indicated by employers in British Columbia showed a gain; this took place chiefly in manufacturing, (notably of non-ferrous metal, food and lumber products), in mining and building and railway construction, while logging, shipping and highway construction showed contractions. The working force of the 798 firms furnishing data increased from 66,509 persons on Aug. 1 to 67,624 at the beginning of September. This improvement compared favourably with the reductions indicated on Sept. 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 1,263 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,086 co-operating firms, who employed 127,042. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported general improvement, and transportation was also rather brisker, but construction and trade showed a falling-off. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when a slight contraction had been recorded.

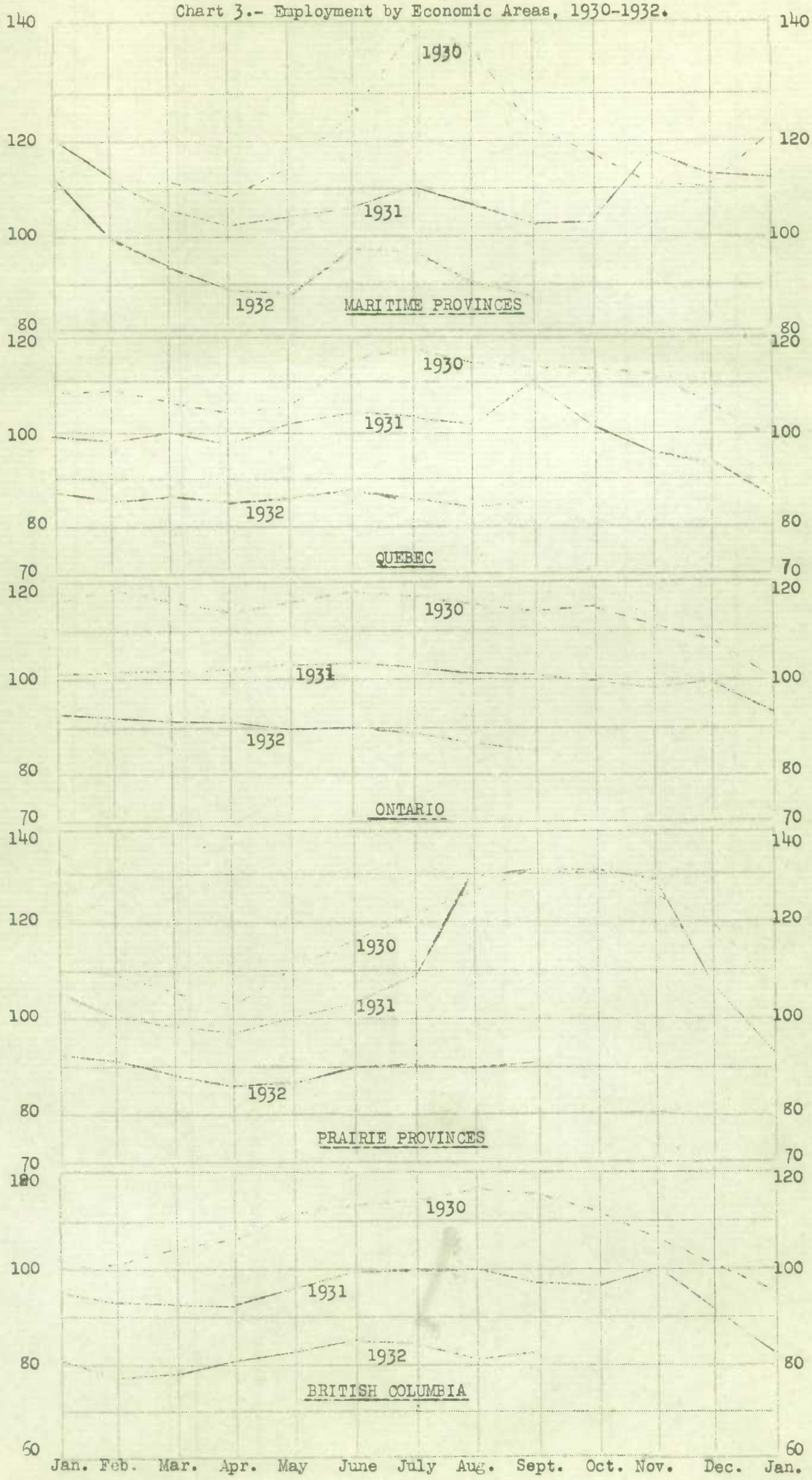
Quebec.- A considerable advance was indicated in Quebec, according to 147 employers of 12,897 persons, as compared with 12,322 in the preceding month. Gains took place in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather and iron and steel plants), and in services and construction. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago, although only a small advance had then been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed a contraction, chiefly in iron and steel, while textiles afforded more employment. Construction and trading establishments also released employees. Statements were received from 1,197 firms with 108,725 workers, or 860 fewer than on Aug. 1. An increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was above its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a slight increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, while construction works released some help. The 156 firms furnishing returns reported 12,481 employees, compared with 12,404 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1931, a general reduction had been noted, but the index then was higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel and textile products), and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton, while other industries on the whole showed little change; 236 employers reported 24,182 persons on their payrolls, as against 25,283 on Aug. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller falling-off had been indicated.

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



Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- A further decline was registered in the Border Cities, where the 135 co-operating firms reported 9,172 workers, as against 10,226 in the preceding month. Automobile plants showed reduced activity, while other industries reported only slight general changes. A gain had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a reduction; manufacturing as a group was rather less active, and work in transportation, construction and trade was also curtailed. An aggregate working force of 35,094 persons was reported by the 383 employers who made returns for Sept. 1, and who had employed 35,458 workers in the preceding month. Little change, on the whole, had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.- There was an increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 342 firms employing 27,479 workers, as against 27,189 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing establishments reported larger payrolls, while other industries showed only slight changes. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of a year ago, although reductions in personnel had then been noted.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone reported contractions, but leather footwear, musical instrument, non-ferrous metal, beverage, pulp and paper, vegetable food, textile and garment factories recorded improvement, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Statements were received from 4,935 manufacturers employing 412,663 operatives, as compared with 410,212 at the beginning of August. Although this increase is not particularly large, it is especially interesting because in the experience of the last eleven years employment in manufacturing has usually been slightly lower on Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August. The favourable tendency this year is illustrated in Chart 4, which shows the curve of factory employment since 1924, together with the same curve corrected for seasonal variation. Employment on Sept. 1, 1931, had remained at the level of the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease at the beginning of September, according to the 215 co-operating firms whose payrolls aggregated 7,105 workers, compared with 7,955 in their last report. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was smaller than in any other year on record.

Mining.- Coal mines reported improvement, while metallic ore extraction showed slight curtailment, and there was also a minor decline in quarries and other non-metallic minerals except coal: the result was a gain of 823 persons in this group, in which the 228 operators furnishing data had 43,684 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

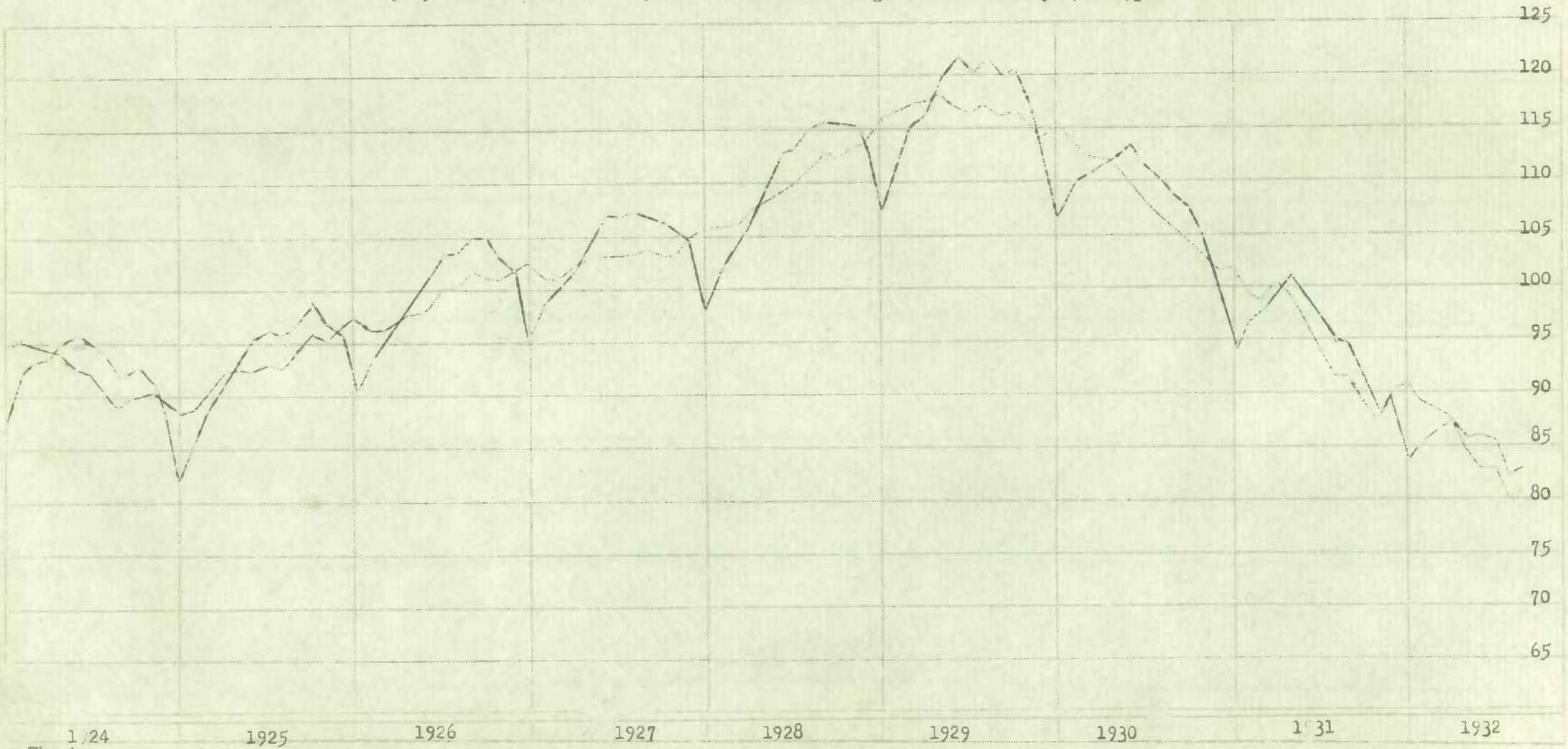
Communications.- A falling-off was noted in the communications group, in which the companies reporting employed 24,281 workers, as compared with 24,451 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1931.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in the three branches of this industry, the gain in local transportation and storage being most decided. A combined working force of 101,111 persons was registered by the 356 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 99,813 on Aug.1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when very little general change had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a further and larger decrease in employment on highways and roads and in building work, but railway construction was more active. The payrolls of the 1,060 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 97,103 employees, or 6,344 fewer than in the preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when pronounced increases had been recorded as a consequence of the unemployment relief works then under way.

Services.- Employment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed a decline, while advances were recorded in hotels and restaurants; 289 employers had 22,335 persons on their payrolls, as against 21,933 on Aug. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated in the service division at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1924-1932.



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

Trade.- There was a decrease in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity. Returns were received from 847 trading establishments employing 81,039 persons, compared with 81,477 on Aug. 1. Employment was at a lower level than at the beginning of September, 1931, when the losses indicated had involved the release of fewer workers.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment on July 25 as compared with June 27, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. The principal industries that contributed to the decline were the coal-mining, iron and steel, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture), the clothing and woodworking industries and building and public works contracting. On the other hand, there was some improvement in marine engineering, in artificial silk yarn and food and drink manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.9 on July 25,1932, as compared with 22.3 on June 27, 1932, and 22.0 on July 27, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,859,828 persons were out of work on Aug. 22, 1932, an increase of 48,046 since July 25, and of 126,046 as compared with August, 1931. The increase was attributed largely to the trouble in the cotton industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States increased by 0.5 p.c. in August, 1932, as compared with July, according to reports made by 64,762 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms reported 4,167,215 persons on their August payrolls. Canning and preserving, anthracite mining, crude petroleum producing, quarrying and non-metallic mining, manufacturing and bituminous mining reported increased employment. On the other hand, there were decreases in metalliferous mining, telephones and telegraphs, wholesale trade, power and light, hotels, laundries, electric railroads, building construction and retail trade. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 56.0, compared with 55.2 in July, and 71.2 in August, 1931. In this division, there were increases in the food, textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, stone, clay and glass and agricultural implement divisions, while curtailment was indicated in the iron and steel, vehicle, rubber, railroad repair, chemical and allied products, printing and paper and some other industries.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 2.9 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor. This gain brought the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 54.0 as compared with 52.4 in July and 71.5 in August, 1931, and was the first improvement in both employment and earnings shown since September of last year. There were further losses in the metal industries, and food and tobacco, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods factories also showed declines. On the other hand, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur and leather, textile and clothing and millinery establishments reported increased employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 62.4 in July, (the same as in June, 1932), as compared with 79.6 in July, 1931. There were increases in July over the preceding month in canneries and other food factories, and in leather plants, while the metal, wood, rubber, textile and printing and publishing industries were slacker.

Illinois.- A report issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows that there was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in the 1,497 reporting establishments during the period July 15 to Aug. 15. Factories showed an advance of 2.3 p.c., while employment in the non-manufacturing industries was curtailed by 0.4 p.c. Within the manufacturing group, there were gains in the stone, clay and glass, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, food and tobacco, leather and clothing industries, while losses were shown in fur, chemicals, oils and paints, printing and paper goods and textile factories. Trade, services and public utilities also afforded less employment, but coal mining and construction were more active.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.7	29.1	40.4	14.2	8.6

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
Sept.1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept.1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept.1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept.1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept.1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept.1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept.1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1932.								
	16.1	1.6	13.8	1.6	3.1	1.2	4.4	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 =100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept.1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept.1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept.1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept.1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept.1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept.1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept.1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept.1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan.1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb.1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar.1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr.1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.3	.9	5.5	3.1	12.8	12.3	2.8	10.3

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.3	83.1	82.6	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9	106.8
Animal products - edible	2.6	112.7	113.3	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9	117.6
Fur and products	.2	79.6	82.0	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3	99.9
Leather and products	2.4	91.4	88.8	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4	103.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	99.4	97.3	100.7	89.6	99.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	59.4	59.8	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5	114.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	50.4	51.8	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8	119.6
Furniture	.7	67.3	62.4	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	81.0	82.2	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9	102.7
Musical instruments	.2	50.1	34.9	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2	97.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	109.2	103.6	124.1	134.3	123.4	112.9	109.4
Pulp and paper products	6.7	88.5	86.6	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8	108.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	76.1	73.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8	112.3
Paper products	.9	98.3	94.0	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0	107.6
Printing and publishing	2.9	101.7	102.2	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4	104.5
Rubber products	1.3	80.7	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4	115.7
Textile products	10.1	93.9	91.8	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0	104.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	102.6	101.2	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9	111.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	75.2	76.0	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6	106.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	103.9	101.5	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7	98.6
Silk and silk goods	.9	366.9	358.0	283.5	214.5	158.1	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	104.7	103.5	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6	97.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	87.4	81.8	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8	98.9
Other textile products	1.0	70.9	75.2	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0	109.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.6	110.4	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5	111.3
Tobacco	1.0	106.3	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	121.1	115.2	133.8	150.9	146.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	84.6	67.1	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8	104.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	106.9	105.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	69.9	71.2	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6	109.5
Electric current	1.8	117.6	116.9	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3	117.2
Electrical apparatus	1.4	101.3	105.7	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1	107.8
Iron and steel products	10.3	62.1	64.3	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6	100.1
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	60.8	54.2	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	71.4	72.5	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.8	112.2
Agricultural implements	.3	22.4	23.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4	94.3
Land vehicles	5.0	64.8	69.1	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9	94.6
Automobiles and parts	1.0	57.3	72.5	57.6	99.9	129.1	171.0	89.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	66.4	69.8	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1	92.0
Heating appliances	.4	78.5	64.3	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4	105.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	53.9	61.6	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	61.5	71.0	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7	96.3
Other iron and steel products	1.5	65.4	67.7	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4	105.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	80.6	78.3	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	122.2	120.6	132.2	140.2	148.8	135.0	106.9
Miscellaneous	.5	96.4	97.2	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6	101.2
LOGGING	.9	26.0	29.1	30.5	54.3	83.6	75.0	78.7
MINING	5.5	96.5	94.8	105.6	116.6	123.8	115.7	109.9
Coal	3.0	87.6	83.5	91.3	101.6	105.9	102.9	104.4
Metallic ores	1.9	130.0	132.3	142.1	141.0	147.2	131.4	118.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	72.6	73.9	98.9	134.0	153.2	138.5	117.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	92.9	93.5	105.8	120.9	128.8	114.8	107.2
Telegraphs	.6	96.0	98.2	108.6	130.4	140.3	125.1	113.0
Telephones	2.5	92.2	92.4	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1	105.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	86.5	85.3	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5	105.9
Street railways and cartage	3.1	118.4	114.0	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7	108.6
Steam railways	7.7	77.3	76.8	90.9	105.1	112.2	110.8	104.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.2	90.0	100.9	112.2	121.2	107.0	108.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.3	84.4	90.0	176.8	169.2	181.3	158.7	150.4
Building	2.7	52.8	57.1	117.5	155.4	174.8	137.7	134.7
Highway	5.9	133.4	146.9	337.0	299.9	293.5	243.7	238.8
Railway	3.7	73.3	72.3	98.3	122.3	137.7	145.6	129.1
SERVICES	2.8	119.4	117.0	134.8	143.4	146.6	132.5	120.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	120.1	114.4	140.5	154.1	158.3	137.5	126.0
Professional	.3	128.9	126.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	121.9	100.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	116.0	118.2	129.6	131.6	133.2	128.3	116.4
TRADE	10.3	113.1	113.8	120.5	127.3	127.8	116.0	108.4
Retail	7.5	117.3	118.9	125.7	129.9	130.1	118.3	108.1
Wholesale	2.8	103.1	102.0	108.9	121.3	122.7	111.0	109.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.0	86.3	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1	111.0

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	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.6	77.3	76.3	83.5	104.1	116.5	108.9	106.3
Lumber products	3.2	47.0	58.7	59.8	101.3	128.8	115.9	128.7
Pulp and paper	5.0	119.2	125.5	138.6	169.1	117.5	122.6	109.5
Textile products	4.6	76.1	70.4	65.0	73.8	85.9	96.0	106.4
Iron and steel	9.7	73.2	63.5	83.8	97.8	133.8	112.4	97.2
Other manufactures	10.1	84.8	85.9	86.2	104.4	104.8	101.4	101.3
Logging	1.2	34.8	29.4	22.3	40.9	52.6	21.5	43.0
Mining	23.9	97.7	98.5	106.2	113.5	112.0	109.5	109.5
Communications	3.3	94.9	96.8	118.2	140.9	127.3	117.0	106.6
Transportation	11.6	64.3	68.3	85.0	87.7	97.9	84.3	81.8
Construction	18.4	124.0	140.3	179.2	254.6	245.2	219.0	196.7
Services	2.1	203.2	198.2	232.6	215.6	200.9	184.0	134.2
Trade	6.9	106.7	108.2	114.8	119.6	117.8	111.6	103.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	87.8	90.1	102.7	122.5	127.3	115.4	112.2
Quebec Manufacturing	60.5	86.8	85.0	97.4	109.2	116.2	115.2	107.8
Lumber products	3.4	74.9	71.2	88.0	106.4	125.3	126.8	120.2
Pulp and paper	8.4	84.5	81.7	83.7	105.2	111.7	114.1	107.3
Textile products	16.2	96.3	92.6	95.8	99.7	103.3	110.2	110.0
Iron and steel	9.2	64.5	64.9	88.3	103.0	118.6	110.3	99.6
Other manufactures	23.3	96.6	95.7	111.4	121.7	123.2	119.8	109.5
Logging	1.2	35.1	45.7	39.4	84.5	84.3	95.8	78.1
Mining	1.7	92.9	94.4	111.7	136.9	154.5	133.7	120.4
Communications	2.5	87.6	89.2	99.3	113.4	124.0	116.1	108.9
Transportation	12.8	88.5	86.7	98.5	109.5	114.4	112.4	110.0
Construction	11.1	67.4	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1	140.0	131.3
Services	2.5	106.2	104.3	114.1	115.5	120.4	119.4	117.7
Trade	7.7	126.0	126.2	130.2	134.3	133.2	122.6	110.4
Quebec All Industries	100.0	85.3	84.4	109.8	113.6	120.5	115.7	110.5
Ontario Manufacturing	60.9	80.7	81.6	94.0	105.9	121.6	118.2	105.5
Lumber products	4.1	61.0	61.0	84.3	101.4	122.6	123.6	114.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	89.3	87.3	96.9	107.8	115.2	115.1	109.6
Textile products	11.5	92.7	93.0	93.2	95.5	106.8	102.6	98.9
Iron and steel	12.5	56.7	61.4	73.5	95.7	124.7	125.2	100.9
Other manufactures	25.3	97.8	97.0	113.7	120.2	127.3	118.8	109.0
Logging	.4	16.3	14.0	21.5	33.9	67.8	63.2	70.2
Mining	3.6	117.5	122.5	137.7	144.0	148.5	139.7	116.1
Communications	3.1	90.5	91.4	99.9	115.2	131.6	110.8	106.8
Transportation	9.4	84.0	85.5	98.1	112.0	119.6	115.6	110.4
Construction	9.6	89.1	99.4	131.6	171.7	180.6	174.1	166.5
Services	2.8	132.9	129.9	150.3	160.0	160.0	128.9	117.3
Trade	10.2	116.3	117.4	125.5	128.0	128.8	116.3	108.2
Ontario All Industries	100.0	85.1	86.9	100.7	113.6	126.9	119.5	110.5
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	29.5	89.3	89.7	97.8	115.2	126.2	123.0	108.9
Lumber products	1.8	72.4	84.5	82.3	120.0	149.0	143.8	123.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.5	86.0	98.8	106.6	108.0	119.7	122.0
Textile products	1.9	101.4	96.8	99.1	110.0	121.0	129.8	109.4
Iron and steel	10.7	75.2	76.4	86.7	103.7	116.0	112.0	100.7
Other manufactures	12.3	109.9	107.6	115.0	132.6	140.6	133.0	113.7
Logging	.2	15.2	17.0	5.5	15.7	26.0	23.4	19.9
Mining	7.1	93.8	80.2	90.8	101.9	119.2	115.4	107.6
Communications	3.4	101.5	99.1	114.4	132.7	131.3	119.4	109.9
Transportation	21.5	92.9	86.0	98.3	116.3	126.7	107.8	107.0
Construction	16.9	82.3	86.5	257.7	186.7	220.1	184.7	145.6
Services	3.6	117.0	115.8	135.8	161.2	169.6	173.8	134.1
Trade	17.8	103.1	103.8	109.6	124.7	126.5	121.2	108.9
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	91.6	90.1	130.0	129.8	143.3	127.8	114.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	39.3	80.1	75.0	91.9	115.9	119.0	117.0	108.3
Lumber products	8.8	45.2	43.4	62.2	83.5	105.3	107.4	103.3
Pulp and paper	5.6	87.9	86.4	103.1	105.3	109.0	98.8	102.4
Textile products	1.2	94.5	84.7	100.5	106.5	122.9	119.0	94.4
Iron and steel	3.5	63.9	64.4	82.3	118.3	112.5	110.2	93.7
Other manufactures	20.2	122.2	110.2	125.1	158.7	141.8	135.9	122.1
Logging	2.8	27.3	31.4	38.9	54.6	118.6	100.1	102.7
Mining	8.6	73.2	70.0	77.8	94.2	105.6	101.2	99.6
Communications	4.1	101.8	102.7	124.4	129.8	128.4	114.2	101.5
Transportation	15.5	95.2	96.1	106.7	116.2	116.8	112.0	104.1
Construction	16.1	100.9	106.3	130.1	162.2	149.8	147.0	129.8
Services	3.7	94.9	91.6	112.2	120.5	125.8	117.0	113.2
Trade	9.9	104.6	104.5	114.7	121.0	121.5	118.7	110.2
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	82.8	81.4	96.6	114.6	121.5	115.5	108.7

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	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.4	83.4	81.6	96.7	109.0	114.2	111.6	103.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.5	104.4	108.2	118.5	111.1	100.1	102.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	100.6	102.5	103.0	114.7	111.7	104.6	101.0
Textiles	13.1	84.1	76.5	86.2	90.1	93.8	105.1	106.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	110.2	108.6	112.0	120.1	105.2	114.0	106.8
Iron and steel	12.3	62.7	63.8	80.7	101.8	123.3	112.5	97.7
Other manufactures	20.7	86.6	85.0	106.7	119.8	122.8	118.4	106.1
Communications	3.6	79.4	80.7	88.4	99.1	120.9	115.1	108.4
Transportation	11.7	95.4	94.1	105.4	115.5	120.5	130.5	116.2
Construction	8.3	67.0	70.1	112.1	129.6	163.7	175.2	131.7
Trade	11.5	120.8	122.1	128.9	133.7	131.4	122.5	111.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	85.5	102.3	113.2	120.2	115.7	107.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.7	104.2	100.2	119.5	121.0	124.9	124.4	105.7
Leather products	22.6	118.2	112.9	124.7	102.9	110.4	104.9	110.4
Other manufactures	40.1	97.7	94.2	116.6	129.6	131.9	135.1	103.3
Transportation	11.7	110.0	107.6	131.4	135.8	133.8	122.3	116.7
Construction	8.9	101.9	87.7	136.9	249.1	209.3	141.0	157.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.8	101.0	123.2	138.5	136.5	132.7	119.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	86.1	86.5	99.5	106.2	117.9	113.0	105.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	100.6	98.5	115.8	119.4	128.6	114.0	112.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	106.5	105.8	112.8	116.9	123.4	113.7	105.1
Textiles	11.8	85.3	81.3	91.7	99.4	104.0	97.1	98.4
Iron and steel	8.4	61.6	65.9	79.8	93.9	127.0	127.5	104.4
Other manufactures	25.4	89.0	90.5	103.7	108.3	116.7	113.6	108.0
Communications	4.2	82.1	82.0	89.6	98.3	123.0	106.1	105.2
Transportation	7.2	100.1	101.2	129.0	139.0	143.5	122.1	106.5
Construction	3.8	73.1	78.3	116.7	179.2	204.7	172.3	192.3
Trade	20.3	112.1	112.8	122.1	122.0	122.3	112.7	107.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.6	92.3	106.6	114.7	125.0	114.3	109.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.6	85.1	81.7	110.6	114.7	118.8	124.5	117.4
Lumber products	4.1	42.7	43.0	108.2	111.6	127.8	138.1	137.7
Pulp and paper	15.6	80.6	75.4	95.5	105.6	109.7	107.7	102.2
Other manufactures	26.9	104.0	101.5	124.9	123.9	123.1	134.4	121.0
Construction	12.4	115.1	128.4	173.1	219.8	244.4	292.4	154.9
Trade	14.6	108.0	108.5	112.3	117.9	107.8	108.5	104.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.6	121.7	125.6	126.9	124.9	117.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.5	72.6	75.4	87.5	98.8	126.6	112.4	102.9
Textiles	18.9	72.2	78.2	85.3	83.0	96.8	92.3	95.7
Electrical apparatus	12.0	94.8	96.9	114.2	115.2	137.9	131.6	104.5
Iron and steel	20.2	48.5	52.5	68.2	91.3	143.0	118.0	101.7
Other manufactures	27.4	99.2	97.5	106.0	117.8	125.4	119.7	111.0
Construction	4.6	69.2	87.2	177.2	199.4	254.7	135.5	101.8
Trade	6.9	100.7	100.9	112.6	129.3	128.3	120.4	101.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.1	80.6	95.8	105.6	131.1	113.7	103.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.7	71.1	81.5	72.5	116.5	134.3	192.0	77.8
Iron and steel	55.0	61.0	74.2	60.5	114.0	131.5	205.0	69.0
Other manufactures	24.7	112.3	111.3	120.6	126.5	145.2	145.4	114.3
Construction	1.2	13.9	19.3	54.6	127.9	217.0	193.0	156.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	71.8	80.0	77.8	121.2	143.4	175.5	86.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.9	87.6	88.1	101.9	118.6	125.3	123.6	112.7
Animal products - edible	3.9	111.5	114.4	108.4	107.2	114.4	118.1	107.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	107.4	104.7	102.8	119.7	117.2	110.8	109.9
Printing and publishing	5.6	95.4	93.7	100.9	110.9	112.6	105.4	112.0
Textiles	5.0	103.9	102.2	103.4	114.3	119.2	124.9	107.5
Other manufactures	29.1	79.8	80.9	100.0	125.8	137.3	135.8	116.9
Transportation	10.6	78.5	81.0	90.7	108.7	111.5	118.8	106.0
Construction	3.2	41.1	46.8	80.5	90.5	78.2	97.9	90.6
Trade	30.1	90.8	92.5	97.5	106.7	113.5	118.7	110.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.1	86.0	98.2	110.7	115.5	115.0	109.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.2	83.6	81.3	94.5	114.8	110.3	112.5	99.9
Lumber products	6.3	46.1	44.3	55.6	72.3	84.9	96.2	87.6
Other manufactures	29.9	101.1	98.4	114.3	136.8	123.8	121.8	106.9
Communications	8.6	100.6	100.6	115.0	128.3	124.0	109.7	100.1
Transportation	21.0	102.2	100.7	106.6	110.0	114.2	111.4	102.3
Construction	7.5	55.7	56.7	107.2	88.7	105.6	113.1	99.6
Services	5.8	87.6	84.6	104.6	112.0	120.6	107.9	108.9
Trade	20.8	105.4	106.5	117.0	121.8	122.0	117.3	111.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	87.9	104.5	114.0	114.7	111.1	102.8

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.