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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1933

(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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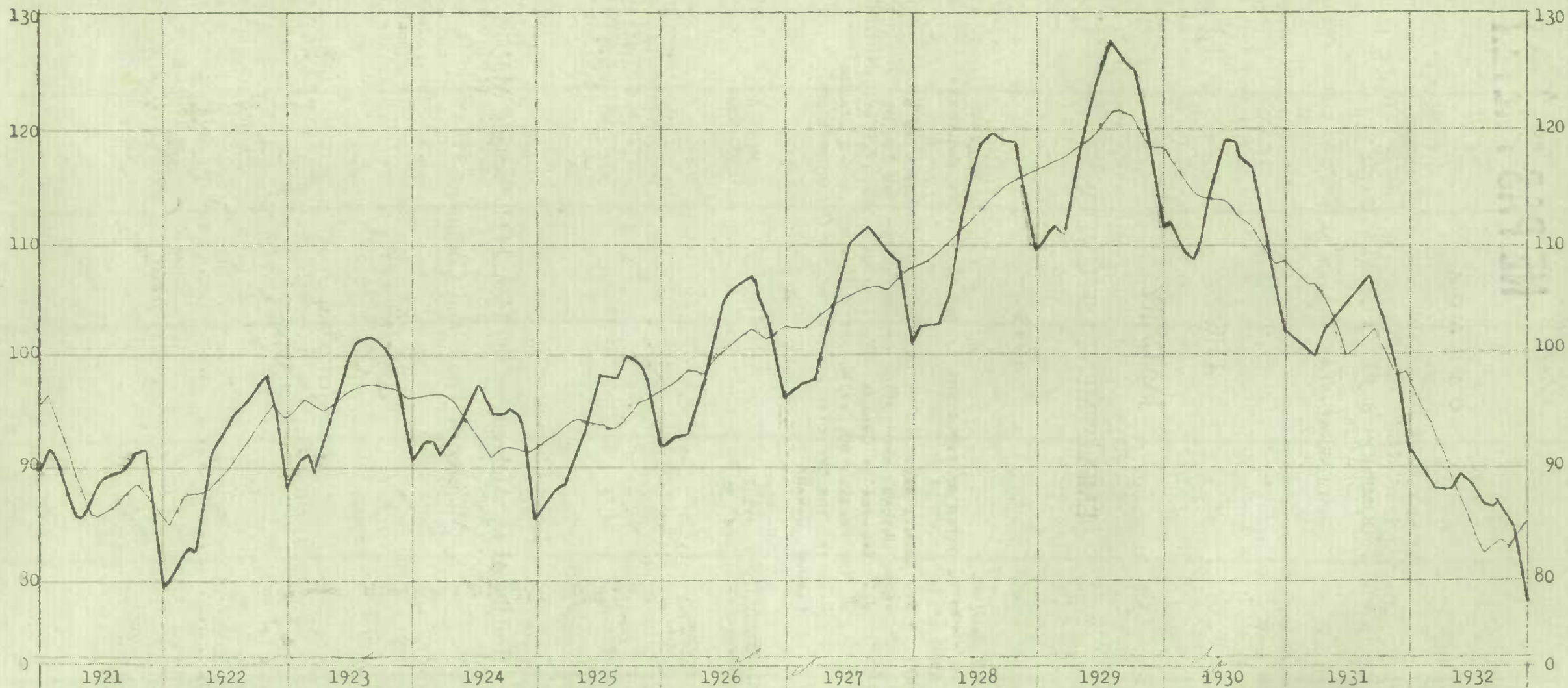
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



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 Jan. 30, 1933.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of January showed curtailment less than normal for the season, and the decline was on a decidedly smaller scale than that noted on Jan. 1, 1932; the decline during December was also considerably less than the average loss recorded at the opening of preceding years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,947 firms whose payrolls declined from 763,561 persons on December 1 to 721,308 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 42,253 persons, or 5½ p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based on the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933, as compared with 83.2 in the preceding month and 91.6 on Jan. 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:— 1931, 191.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in mining and communications; trade, in which the tendency on Jan. 1 has very frequently been downward, showed an increase as compared with Dec. 1. Logging also reported a considerably larger number of employees on the date under review. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for inventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 579 firms employing 55,834 persons, compared with 58,387 at the beginning of December. Losses had also been noted on Jan. 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

Quebec.— The reduction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and building material plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, while improvement took place in logging and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,954 co-operating employers aggregated 210,166 workers, as against 223,940 on Dec. 1, 1932.

Ontario.— Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, mining and construction, and smaller declines in services and communications. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 295,022 persons was employed by the 3,531 firms whose returns were received and who had 314,694 on their staffs on Dec. 1. This contraction involved the release of approximately the same number of persons as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

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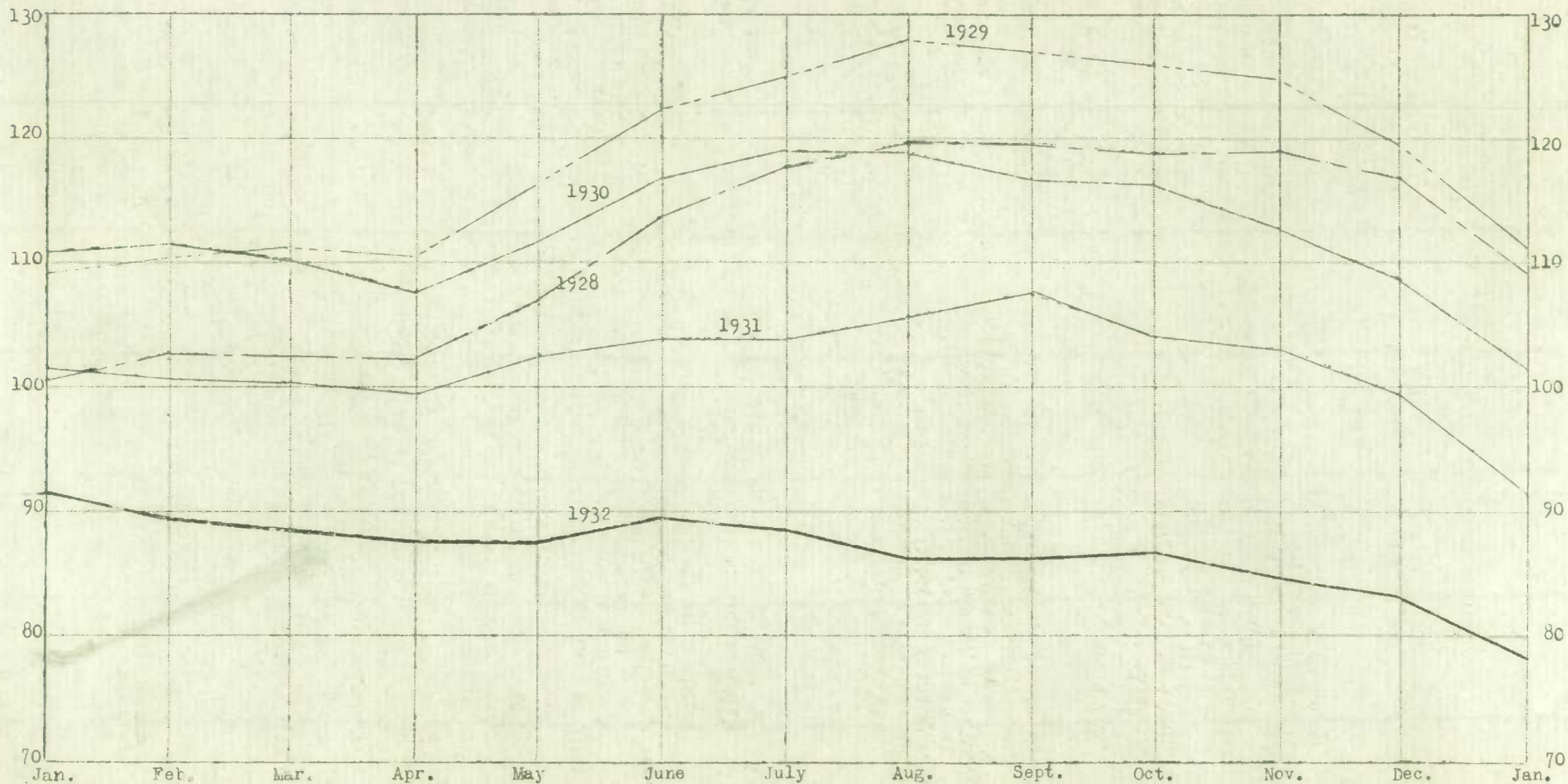
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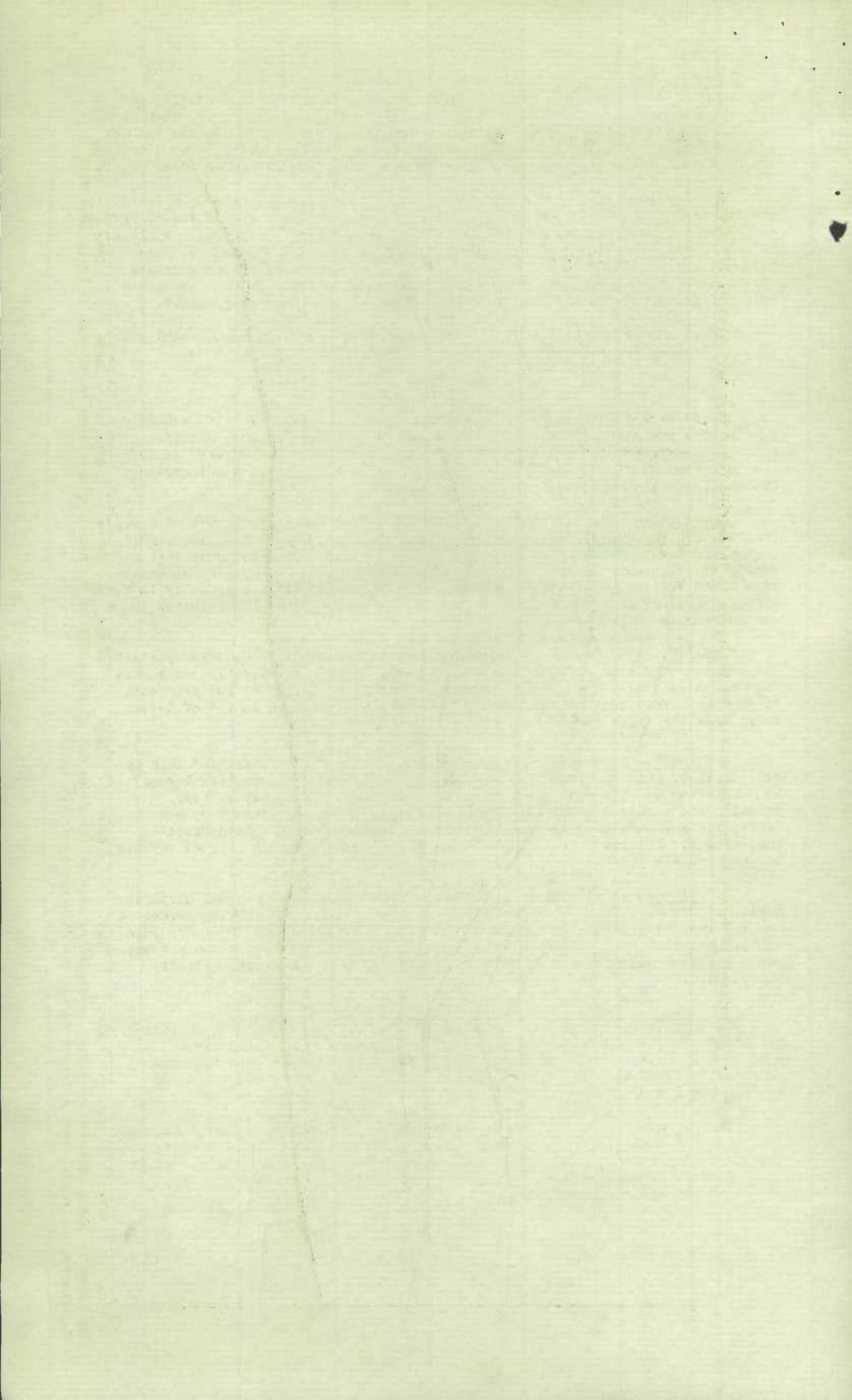
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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.- Declines on a rather smaller scale than at the beginning of January, 1932, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,108 employers of 103,553 workers, or 2,903 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, communications and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on Jan. 1 of last year; the then index, however, was higher. The 776 firms furnishing data reported 56,733 employees, as against 60,084 in the preceding month. Lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories, iron and steel products, logging, trade and construction recorded curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, pulp and paper, transportation and coal mining showed slight improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, where manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, showed improvement.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on Jan. 1, 1932, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,108 establishments with 113,958 employees, as compared with 125,289 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.- Manufactures reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; the 152 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 11,992 persons on Dec. 1 to 11,569 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

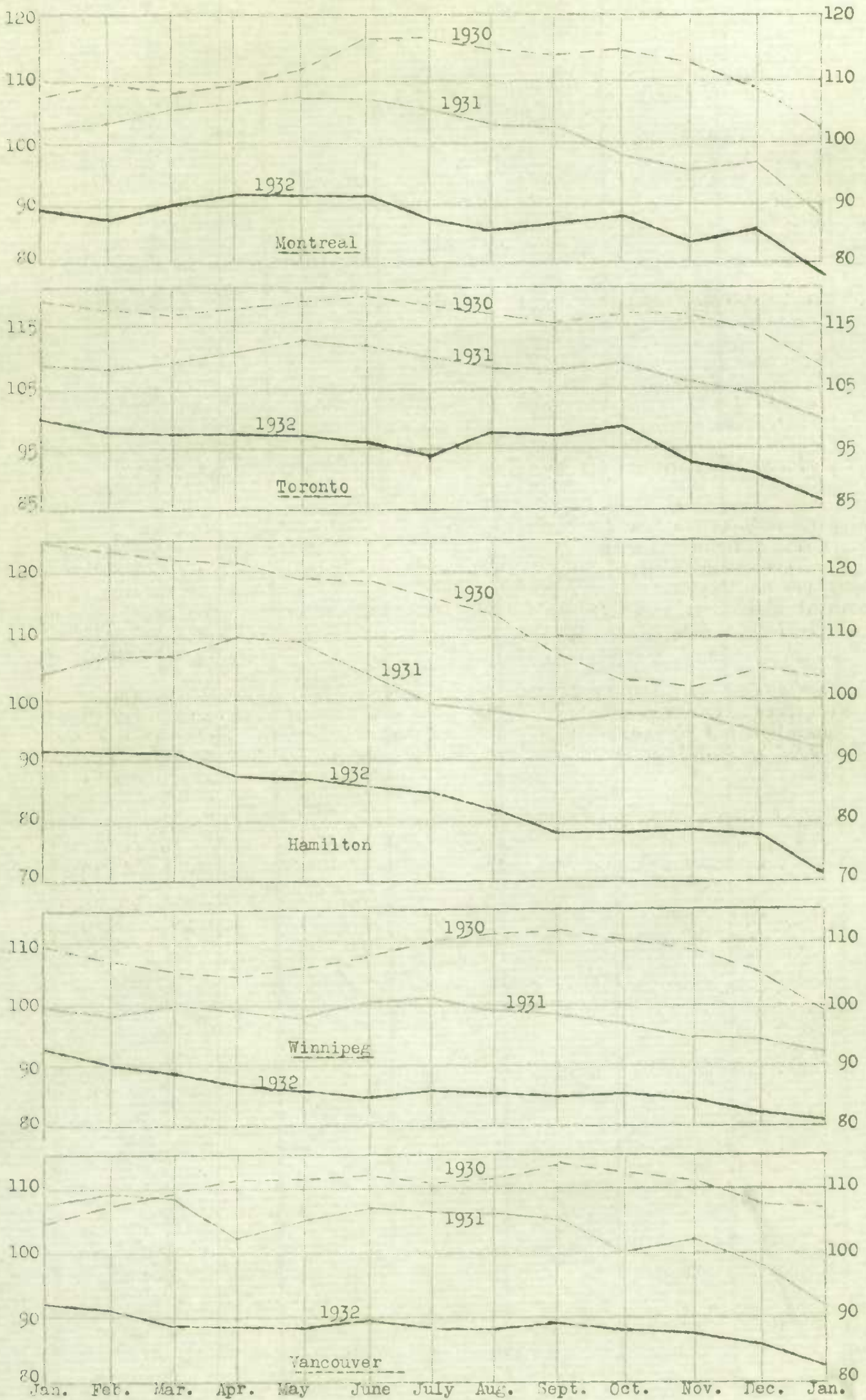
Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1932, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,196 employers with 103,626 workers, compared with 109,024 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and transportation also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 157 reporting establishments aggregated 10,936 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 235 firms in Hamilton employing 22,198 workers, as against 24,096 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1932, were larger and the index was then higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a slight increase in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1933, manufacturing showing an improvement. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 8,148 persons in their employ. Activity was less than on Jan. 1, 1932, when a considerable increase had been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1933.



Winnipeg.- Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed a slight improvement. The 353 co-operating firms reported 33,624 employees, compared with 34,350 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on Jan. 1, 1932, but employment was then more active.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 341 employers of 25,385 persons, as compared with 26,488 on Dec. 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

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.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the twelve years of the record, except 1925 and 1927, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, animal products, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,924 manufacturers, employing 368,548 operatives, compared with 397,705 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations, which, on the whole, have been extremely dull this winter, showed a moderate increase in November and have continued to indicate improvement. Employment, however, was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of other years except 1931 and 1932, for which data are available; the index stood at 74.5, compared with 68.7 on Jan. 1, 1932. A combined working force of 30,452 was reported by the 224 co-operating firms, who had 12,388 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement elsewhere was downward.

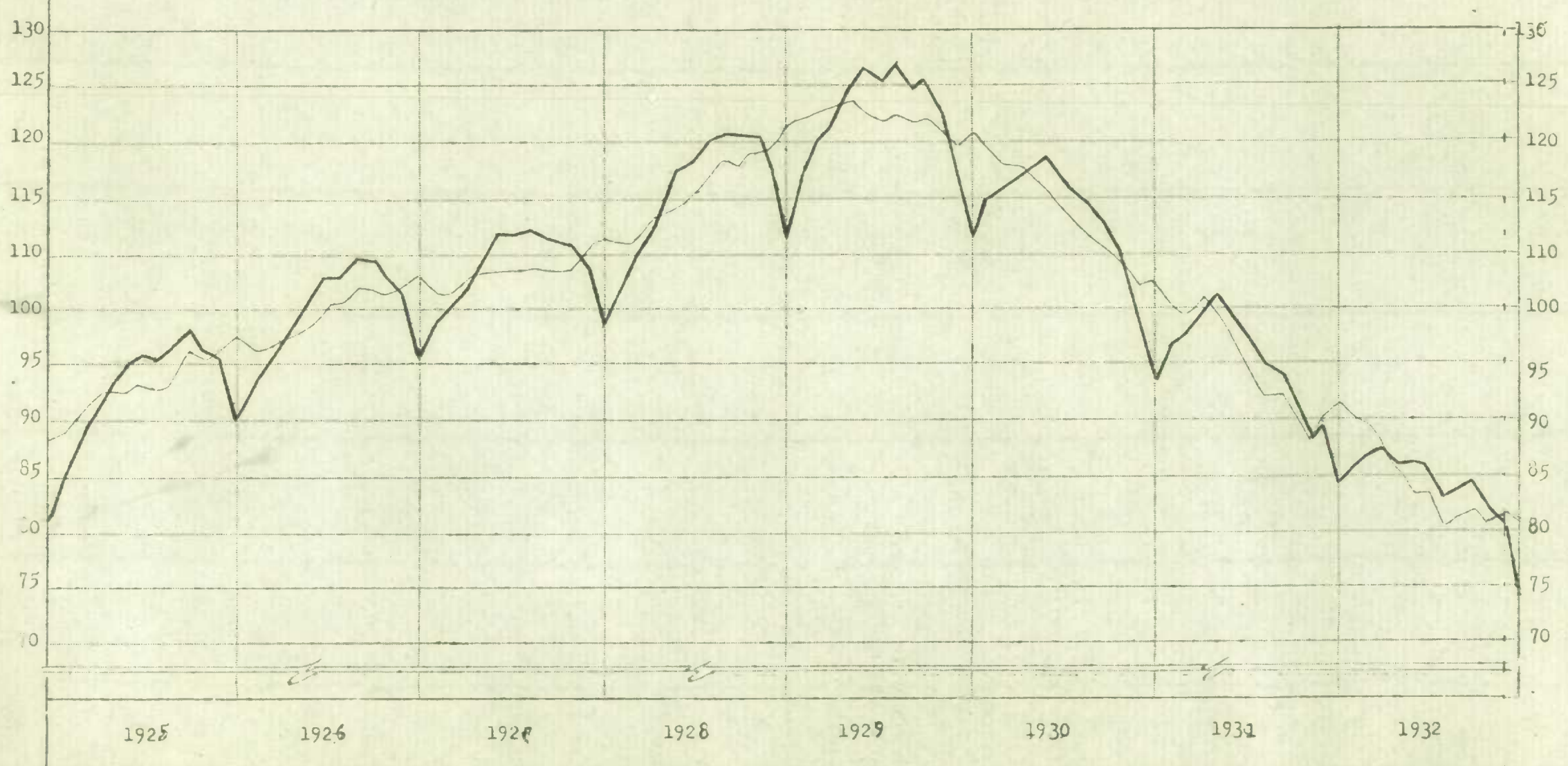
Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January; this was larger than that noted on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. Returns were received from 230 operators with 43,795 workers, compared with 45,151 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries, coal and other non-metallic minerals.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1932. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 23,490 on Dec. 1 to 23,014 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved a smaller number of workers than that noted at the beginning of January, 1932, while the index was lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 363 employers, who reported 92,482 workers, as compared with 99,093 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced losses were again indicated in construction; the seasonal declines involved a larger proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1, 1932, although the percentage reduction was less than in most years of the record. Employment was less active than at the beginning of any other January since 1926. Statements were tabulated from 977 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 67,114, a decrease of some 10,603 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed the largest losses.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1925-1933.



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.

Services.- There was a decline in the service group, in which 314 firms employed 20,028 persons, or 222 fewer than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1 of last year, rather smaller shrinkage had been indicated, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were corresponding contractions in wholesale establishments, though a fair increase was shown in the group as a whole; the 832 co-operating employers had 85,506 persons on their staffs, compared with 84,406 in their last report. Curtailment is ordinarily indicated in this division on Jan. 1: on that date in 1932. However, little general change had been indicated, but the index ~~was~~ was higher than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was, on the whole, a further improvement in employment during November, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932, as compared with 21.9 on Oct. 24, 1932, and 21.4 on Nov. 21, 1931. There were 2,799,806 persons out of work on the date under review, an increase of 152,800 compared with the preceding month, and of 184,691 as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased 0.4 p.c. in December, 1932, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 68,229 establishments employing 4,476,531 workers in December. Retail trade reported the usual seasonal increases in employment resulting from the Christmas business, while bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining and crude petroleum production also showed slight improvement. On the other hand, losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 58.3, compared with 59.4 in November, and 66.7 in December, 1931. The textile, metal, lumber, chemical, stone, clay and glass, tobacco, boot and shoe and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment, while automobile, rubber boots and shoes, air craft and woollen and worsted factories were slightly more active. In the non-manufacturing groups there were contractions in anthracite and metalliferous mining, hotels, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.- Sharp seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The December losses lowered the New York State factory employment index, based on the 1925-1927 average as 100, to 57.1 (preliminary), a loss of 15.7 p.c. from the corresponding period of the previous year. The payroll index, also with the 1925-1927 base, receded to 42.6 (preliminary) where it was 26.3 p.c. below the level of December, 1931. The movement was general, with but two major industrial groups, food products and water, light and power, going against the downward tendency. In New York City, the drop was somewhat less than in the State as a whole, factory employment in that city dropping 2.6 p.c. and payrolls decreasing 3.6 p.c.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,101 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 152,032 persons in December, compared with 158,028 in November, a decline of 3.8 p.c. There were increases in paper boxes, chemical and allied products and rubber footwear, but boots and shoes, cotton goods, knit goods, radio apparatus and paper and wood pulp recorded reduced employment.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in December, 1932, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 57.1, compared with 68.7 in December, 1931. Activity declined, on the whole, in most of the industrial groups. Within the manufacturing division there were gains as compared with the preceding month in leather, thread and twine and miscellaneous textiles. Coal mining also advanced, but the construction, public utilities and service groups showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 56.3 on Nov. 15, 1932, as compared with 60.5 in October, and 68.2 in November, 1931, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The wood, leather, food and printing and publishing, construction and communications groups showed reduced employment, while metal, knitting mills and logging camps reported increased 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 I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.3	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1933.

100.0	7.7	29.1	40.9	14.4	7.9
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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
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1933.

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
15.8	1.6	14.4	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.6	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
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.1	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
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	115.3	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	102.1	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
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1933.

100.0	51.1	2.8	6.0	3.2	12.9	9.3	2.8	11.9
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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	51.1	74.4	80.3	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.6
Animal products -edible	2.3	92.0	95.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1
Fur and products	.2	77.8	81.0	78.1	88.2	80.4	80.5	93.7
Leather and products	2.2	77.6	86.7	73.7	73.8	88.1	85.8	102.6
Boots and shoes	1.4	80.8	90.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	-	-
Lumber and products	3.1	43.2	50.6	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.4	30.0	36.2	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5
Furniture	.7	64.1	73.9	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3
Other lumber products	1.0	67.0	76.2	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9
Musical instruments	.1	22.9	43.9	58.0	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	88.4	102.9	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7
Pulp and paper products	6.8	82.2	86.1	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	67.1	70.2	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3
Paper products	1.0	89.4	99.3	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2	104.9
Printing and publishing	3.0	100.5	102.9	107.7	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	75.6	86.1	82.2	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2
Textile products	10.4	88.1	96.3	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	100.6	105.4	97.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	73.6	76.9	77.4	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	105.7	112.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	364.9	367.2	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	103.0	115.1	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	75.3	85.0	81.4	88.3	95.5	93.0	93.9
Other textile products	.9	65.9	73.5	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.2	120.6	121.7	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7
Tobacco	1.4	124.8	125.4	115.5	101.6	117.1	96.1	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	113.0	115.6	123.7	139.9	139.7	141.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.9	105.2	99.5	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	101.8	106.9	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	50.1	53.9	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8
Electric current	1.9	108.3	110.6	118.4	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8
Electrical apparatus	1.4	96.4	101.5	126.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5
Iron and steel products	10.2	56.3	60.1	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	47.6	63.7	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	63.1	67.7	86.9	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7
Agricultural implements	.3	22.9	24.2	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1
Land vehicles	5.3	64.2	62.1	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0
Automobiles and parts	1.1	57.9	50.9	56.9	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	53.2	54.5	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2
Heating appliances	.3	54.3	72.0	61.8	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	43.4	46.2	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	57.0	62.8	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3
Other iron and steel products	1.4	53.2	65.3	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	74.7	79.8	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	115.4	118.2	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6
Miscellaneous	.5	93.5	98.4	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5
LOGGING	2.8	74.5	56.2	68.7	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2
MINING	6.0	96.9	99.9	105.1	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6
Coal	3.4	91.6	93.4	99.1	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5
Metallic ores	2.1	129.8	134.0	134.8	196.3	146.6	126.6	119.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.5	59.3	65.3	76.5	105.4	119.7	118.0	97.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	87.5	89.3	98.1	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9
Telegraphs	.6	83.9	84.6	98.7	103.3	123.7	117.8	99.0
Telephones	2.6	88.4	90.5	98.0	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0
TRANSPORTATION	12.9	78.3	83.9	85.6	95.9	101.9	102.6	99.4
Street railways and cartage	3.4	114.2	116.6	112.4	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0
Steam railways	7.9	71.6	72.9	82.5	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	64.7	94.2	68.0	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	32.4	67.6	104.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	78.6
Building	1.6	29.7	37.4	64.3	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8
Highway	4.7	97.1	115.4	197.1	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1
Railway	3.0	53.7	56.3	63.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0
SERVICES	2.8	102.2	103.7	114.4	123.2	123.5	118.0	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	95.2	94.8	107.7	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0
Professional	.3	116.6	125.3	128.2	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	109.2	111.8	120.6	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9
TRADE	11.9	119.6	117.8	125.7	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4
Retail	9.0	128.4	124.8	135.4	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1
Wholesale	2.9	98.9	101.3	103.9	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	78.5	83.2	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7

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.

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

	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1931	Dec. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.9	67.5	76.4	73.2	83.7	96.6	99.6	88.0
Lumber products	2.1	29.5	35.2	47.4	50.9	72.1	67.7	56.5
Pulp and paper	5.5	121.1	130.4	120.7	140.2	122.6	104.5	101.4
Textile products	4.6	70.9	73.2	75.1	61.9	80.8	95.2	89.8
Iron and steel	9.0	61.6	73.3	68.4	93.8	114.2	115.4	100.5
Other manufactures	9.7	74.3	84.1	77.4	81.2	88.5	100.0	86.0
Logging	2.7	72.4	80.3	176.8	163.3	222.9	182.0	306.7
Mining	24.0	90.4	94.4	103.3	108.2	109.8	103.3	107.2
Communications	3.2	84.4	86.6	113.2	147.7	130.0	110.1	109.8
Transportation	19.1	92.3	63.7	105.7	116.1	132.7	103.3	106.3
Construction	11.0	68.7	97.7	220.9	223.6	108.4	80.8	62.3
Services	1.6	130.1	139.3	155.4	155.3	125.2	128.6	79.2
Trade	7.5	106.0	111.0	115.0	129.2	129.5	121.3	105.2
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	80.1	83.8	111.1	119.3	113.6	103.3	97.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.7	78.4	83.5	87.1	97.5	107.1	105.4	100.5
Lumber products	2.6	52.2	59.0	65.2	74.1	80.7	79.1	83.5
Pulp and paper	8.0	74.0	80.0	78.9	90.3	104.5	103.0	100.3
Textile products	16.7	90.7	95.8	93.5	98.2	98.4	105.8	108.9
Iron and steel	8.9	57.0	59.4	74.4	94.6	107.6	109.6	94.0
Other manufactures	23.5	89.4	95.5	98.0	106.6	119.0	108.5	102.9
Logging	6.6	172.0	106.8	102.2	148.2	222.3	181.7	187.9
Mining	1.7	87.2	92.1	93.6	117.1	147.3	124.4	115.6
Communications	2.7	83.6	84.0	94.6	103.2	121.4	114.3	103.9
Transportation	11.1	70.1	91.4	75.7	83.3	84.2	94.1	90.2
Construction	6.4	35.2	46.0	64.8	89.0	82.7	67.0	69.9
Services	2.5	96.4	94.5	103.3	110.2	106.6	107.1	102.7
Trade	9.3	136.1	132.1	139.0	146.7	134.1	124.9	120.4
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	77.8	82.9	86.3	99.3	107.4	103.3	99.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	59.6	73.3	80.3	83.2	92.2	107.7	110.3	98.1
Lumber products	3.3	45.7	55.5	60.5	71.6	84.4	88.5	82.1
Pulp and paper	7.4	83.7	88.2	93.9	98.5	113.9	110.1	107.8
Textile products	11.8	88.1	98.6	88.4	92.4	100.1	99.2	92.5
Iron and steel	12.4	52.0	56.4	65.5	83.3	108.5	117.2	97.3
Other manufactures	24.7	88.3	85.8	98.4	103.3	114.8	112.1	102.5
Logging	1.0	31.9	28.7	49.1	109.4	272.0	203.5	197.3
Mining	3.8	115.4	119.8	125.4	129.6	141.0	126.1	115.7
Communications	3.1	84.2	86.1	93.6	102.9	131.8	112.0	102.8
Transportation	8.8	72.6	78.2	82.5	92.6	102.0	102.2	96.4
Construction	8.8	76.1	81.3	141.7	114.5	114.4	105.6	92.2
Services	2.9	118.0	122.9	133.9	143.6	146.2	127.0	112.3
Trade	12.0	126.4	122.8	134.6	138.5	139.2	134.2	120.7
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	78.8	84.1	93.8	100.1	116.1	113.8	101.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.2	81.4	83.9	92.8	102.1	109.6	118.6	104.2
Lumber products	1.5	58.5	64.0	63.2	78.0	110.2	129.3	104.3
Pulp and paper	3.2	88.7	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6	108.0	117.8
Textile products	1.6	78.4	103.9	93.5	89.3	97.1	112.6	109.2
Iron and steel	11.0	71.5	71.0	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6	100.8
Other manufactures	11.9	97.2	99.9	104.7	114.4	124.7	121.9	104.3
Logging	.4	28.7	23.7	36.8	82.9	195.6	234.9	245.1
Mining	9.6	117.7	118.9	114.7	131.7	123.3	133.2	136.0
Communications	3.7	98.1	104.6	101.5	122.4	134.5	115.7	99.9
Transportation	22.1	85.8	88.9	90.1	105.6	111.2	112.1	111.1
Construction	12.8	58.0	61.3	74.7	90.2	76.7	94.8	77.1
Services	3.0	88.3	88.4	98.3	110.1	118.3	121.5	101.4
Trade	19.2	105.9	105.5	109.8	121.5	132.5	127.0	125.3
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	84.4	86.7	92.8	106.4	111.0	116.6	107.5
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	35.0	60.3	64.4	71.6	85.3	99.6	95.6	86.4
Lumber products	7.4	32.8	37.2	40.6	55.4	82.9	78.1	70.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	88.0	77.1	98.1	111.5	112.0	97.5	98.3
Textile products	1.0	69.3	89.1	95.0	102.2	108.1	112.9	96.9
Iron and steel	3.6	54.8	60.3	71.0	93.6	100.6	105.7	91.6
Other manufactures	16.3	82.5	90.1	96.0	105.1	113.8	112.4	97.9
Logging	3.3	26.7	32.6	28.4	46.5	76.2	103.7	74.9
Mining	9.7	69.4	69.6	79.7	88.6	106.3	99.7	96.8
Communications	4.8	97.2	96.1	108.8	114.7	122.0	107.0	99.3
Transportation	17.1	88.1	88.6	94.0	100.6	102.7	105.6	101.8
Construction	14.9	78.6	89.7	98.3	129.4	81.9	89.1	81.5
Services	3.8	81.9	84.9	99.7	110.0	109.8	111.2	103.9
Trade	11.4	101.8	106.2	111.9	116.0	117.4	121.7	119.5
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	69.7	73.8	80.6	94.1	99.1	100.4	91.4

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

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

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.0	75.7	81.2	86.9	98.8	103.0	104.9	99.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	88.5	112.0	102.4	107.5	107.0	99.8	90.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	98.1	103.3	103.5	113.8	114.9	108.7	103.6
Textiles	12.8	73.5	79.7	79.9	86.9	89.3	99.0	104.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.5	125.5	122.3	116.1	108.7	114.7	100.7	101.5
Iron and steel	11.9	53.6	56.6	70.6	89.4	106.1	111.5	92.9
Other manufactures	19.9	76.0	83.3	91.3	105.2	117.7	104.8	101.4
Communications	3.9	76.6	76.9	84.5	93.4	113.0	112.7	106.0
Transportation	10.0	73.5	106.7	71.7	71.9	71.6	78.1	74.0
Construction	6.6	47.2	55.7	67.7	109.8	104.6	94.8	84.7
Trade	13.9	130.8	127.4	134.1	146.8	133.3	125.9	120.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	77.5	85.1	88.0	102.4	107.2	104.6	96.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	91.5	93.3	102.5	113.1	118.8	114.2	109.7
Leather products	20.5	94.9	91.6	103.2	95.2	102.0	94.2	111.0
Other manufactures	41.2	89.9	94.1	102.2	121.5	126.8	124.7	109.3
Transportation	11.4	95.6	109.0	92.2	101.1	99.7	101.9	83.3
Construction	6.7	71.6	86.0	77.0	252.1	183.0	141.0	107.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.6	95.9	100.8	127.0	123.4	114.7	109.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	58.0	78.0	85.2	89.6	97.0	108.0	107.5	101.6
Plant products - edible	5.5	89.8	105.0	106.6	104.1	116.6	103.4	99.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	102.4	105.7	109.1	114.7	123.4	121.3	109.5
Textiles	11.4	75.1	85.1	81.6	90.1	99.3	93.4	93.5
Iron and steel	7.5	52.2	57.5	65.6	84.8	104.4	119.8	99.7
Other manufactures	24.0	82.5	88.1	97.4	98.1	106.8	105.0	103.7
Communications	4.2	78.5	78.9	85.4	93.9	117.6	108.2	100.4
Transportation	7.1	92.6	96.4	114.1	121.8	130.1	121.8	98.7
Construction	2.6	46.9	62.6	93.3	131.9	161.4	154.9	122.4
Trade	24.0	125.0	113.8	133.5	133.6	134.6	134.9	116.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.5	91.2	99.6	107.5	117.6	115.5	105.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.0	75.8	84.3	89.0	97.2	104.0	103.8	104.7
Lumber products	3.9	36.3	44.8	49.2	59.1	67.2	71.8	71.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	73.2	84.0	88.6	102.1	109.7	109.6	105.5
Other manufactures	26.9	92.4	99.1	104.8	109.8	114.8	111.8	119.5
Construction	8.4	67.0	87.0	175.4	149.6	140.3	118.5	102.3
Trade	17.4	110.9	110.6	121.3	123.2	122.5	115.2	115.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.8	92.6	108.9	112.6	119.1	107.8	105.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	77.9	66.2	72.8	81.6	94.9	120.0	114.7	94.1
Textiles	21.6	75.7	79.8	81.1	92.4	98.9	96.8	81.9
Electrical apparatus	12.0	87.7	93.4	109.1	110.8	136.1	130.3	105.1
Iron and steel	17.8	39.3	50.9	63.9	84.9	133.2	122.5	99.1
Other manufactures	26.5	87.7	90.0	96.6	105.3	113.4	112.3	92.2
Construction	4.2	58.2	57.4	191.1	208.1	229.4	189.2	84.9
Trade	8.1	107.4	106.0	112.9	117.7	136.5	118.9	133.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.7	76.6	91.3	103.5	123.8	116.7	96.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.9	61.4	61.0	60.0	82.8	111.6	137.7	77.9
Iron and steel	53.3	52.3	51.0	48.8	75.0	107.5	137.8	66.7
Other manufactures	24.6	98.3	101.9	105.8	113.9	127.8	137.3	124.4
Construction	1.7	19.4	20.3	331.3	91.4	121.7	115.9	111.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	63.9	63.7	83.5	89.4	116.5	137.5	83.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	79.8	81.5	92.6	98.1	110.9	111.5	101.8
Animal products - edible	5.2	99.1	98.7	104.2	104.3	115.4	118.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	97.1	103.7	103.9	103.4	93.1	100.2	93.8
Printing and publishing	6.2	98.3	99.9	101.0	113.8	120.4	115.4	105.8
Textiles	4.4	84.7	106.0	94.2	90.5	99.7	105.2	106.5
Other manufactures	27.7	71.7	70.5	87.6	91.3	114.2	113.2	98.1
Transportation	10.6	73.8	74.4	83.8	91.7	95.4	100.1	101.7
Construction	2.1	25.8	25.2	62.4	42.5	34.9	35.5	44.1
Trade	30.7	92.2	93.2	97.4	108.4	121.0	125.5	131.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	80.8	82.2	92.5	98.2	109.9	109.9	109.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	33.1	70.9	76.2	81.3	92.7	100.3	93.9	86.1
Lumber products	5.8	38.6	37.1	37.9	55.4	77.7	71.1	71.5
Other manufactures	27.3	86.0	94.6	102.4	111.6	112.0	105.8	94.5
Communications	9.1	97.2	96.3	104.1	113.2	121.6	104.8	99.3
Transportation	22.1	99.5	99.6	97.2	102.3	108.7	109.3	100.9
Construction	8.0	55.3	59.2	71.4	136.6	65.0	79.1	46.4
Services	5.9	81.1	84.0	95.5	106.3	106.2	115.5	110.3
Trade	21.8	103.0	106.3	113.5	117.6	118.1	122.1	121.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	82.5	85.8	91.1	107.0	104.2	102.9	94.2

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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