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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

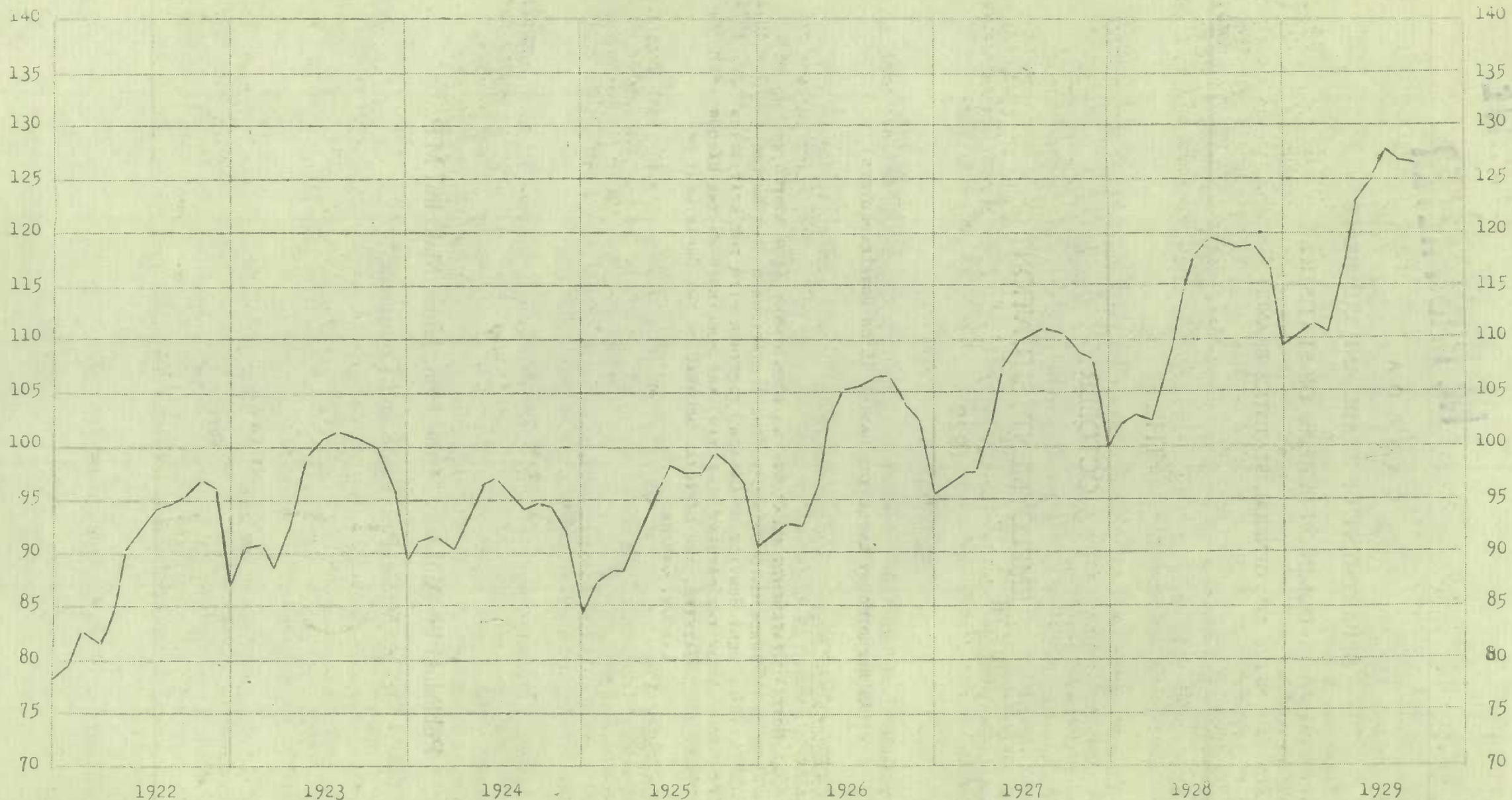
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦
OTTAWA
1929

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



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.

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

Issued Oct. 25, 1929.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was a further decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,089,583 persons, as compared with 1,098,653 in the preceding month. Activity on the same date of last year had also slackened, but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 125.6, compared with 126.8 on Sept. 1, 1929, and with 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on Oct. 1, 1929, was for this time of year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the same period in any other year since the record was commenced. Transportation released employees, chiefly as a result of the grain congestion, and the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced, as is usual at this season. On the other hand, there was an increase in manufacturing, contrasting with the decline recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, and logging, mining and trade also showed improvement, that in logging being more extensive than in the early autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their payrolls from 85,929 persons on Sept. 1, to 83,364 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, but was somewhat smaller than on Sept. 1, 1927, while the index continued higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1928. Construction, transportation and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in logging and trade.

Quebec.- There was a very slight decrease in Quebec, compared with that of over one p.c. noted on Oct. 1, 1928, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,600 firms with 302,678 workers, compared with 302,758 at the beginning of September. Transportation and construction registered most of the reduction, while manufacturing, logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.- Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,165 employers of 454,332 persons, or 6,161 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food and textile products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were losses in construction and transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- As on the same date in 1927 and 1928, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing, trade and services. On the other hand, transportation and mining were more active. Returns were received from 995 firms with an aggregate working force of 157,228 employees, compared with 167,224 on Sept. 1. The index was about eight points higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while mining, logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 729 employers, whose payrolls declined from 94,571 persons on Sept. 1 to 91,981 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather smaller scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

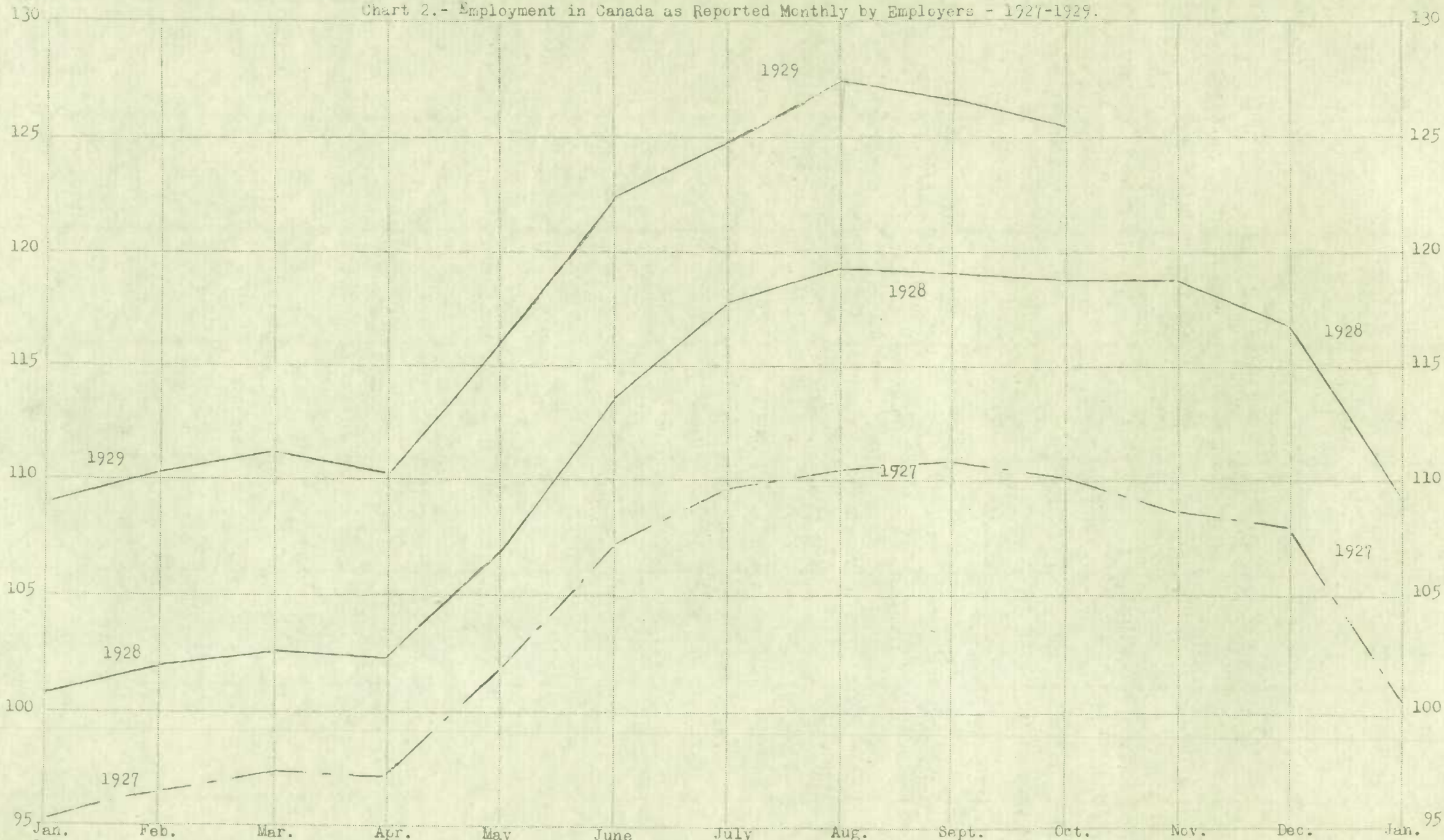
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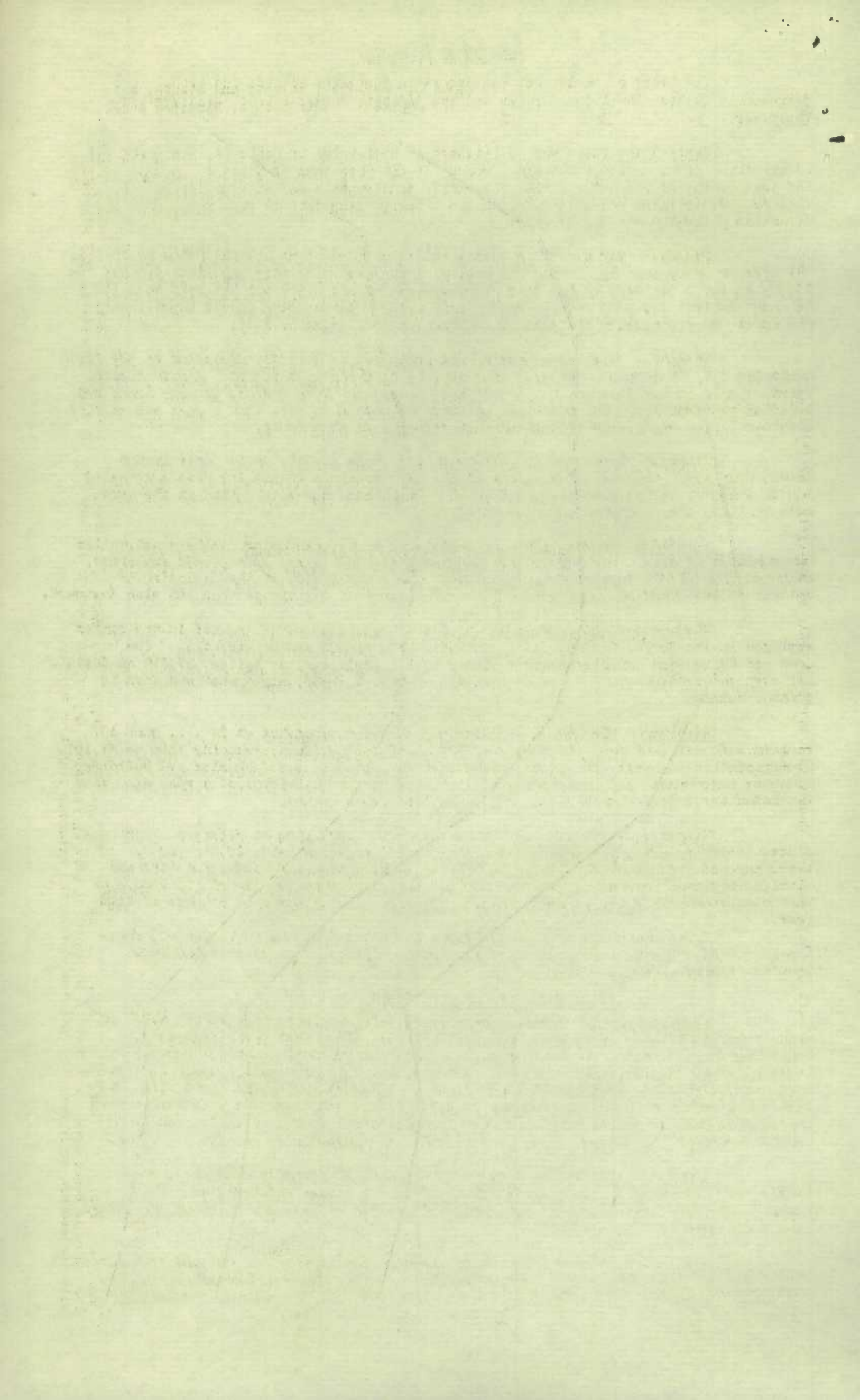
RECOMMENDATION

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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1929.



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.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 848 co-operating firms employed 148,082 persons, or 662 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while construction and transportation were slacker. Curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the situation generally was not so good.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 441 workers being laid off by the 118 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,309 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in construction, services and transportation, while manufacturing showed improvement. The index was practically the same at the beginning of October, 1928.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 924 firms employing 131,086 persons, compared with 129,543 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles and electrical appliances) was much busier, as were trade and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago were on a rather larger scale, but conditions then were not so favourable.

Ottawa.- Trade and manufacturing were more active, while other groups showed only small changes. The forces of the 142 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,772 workers, or 155 more than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the same date in 1928, when declines had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, while construction was somewhat brisker. Statements were tabulated from 221 firms with 39,232 employees, compared with 39,475 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower; the trend of employment then was also downward.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-one establishments recorded 17,171 employees, as against 17,719 on Sept. 1. Although contractions had also been reported on Oct. 1, 1928, employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when 137 workers were released from the forces of 323 co-operating firms, reducing them to 34,167. Transportation was more active, but there were decreases in manufacturing and building. Moderate improvement had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Vancouver.- For the first time since the beginning of February, there was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 279 employers with 29,896 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,620 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and services reported decreases. A reduction had also been recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, when the index stood at 110.6, as compared with 111.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

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

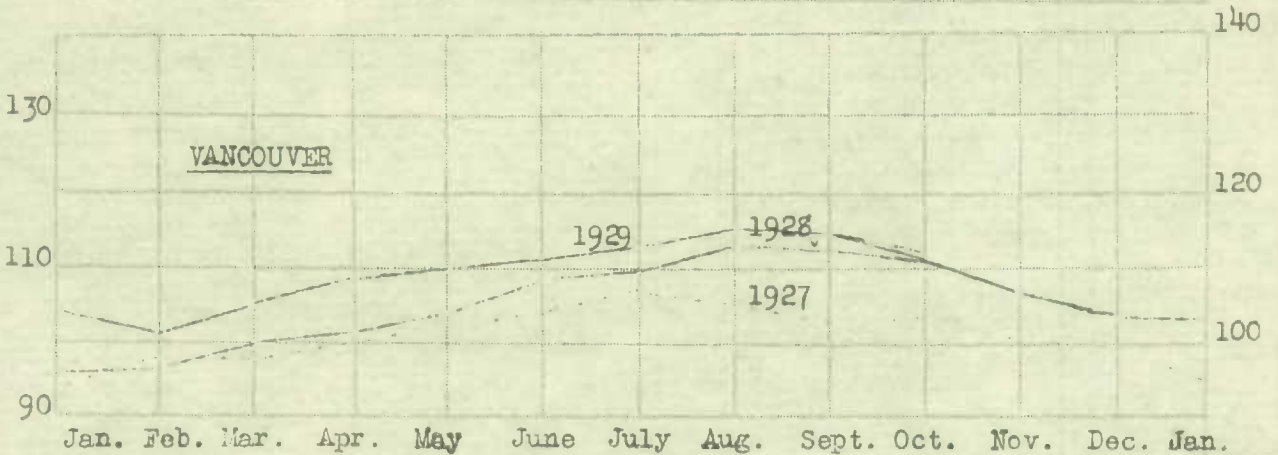
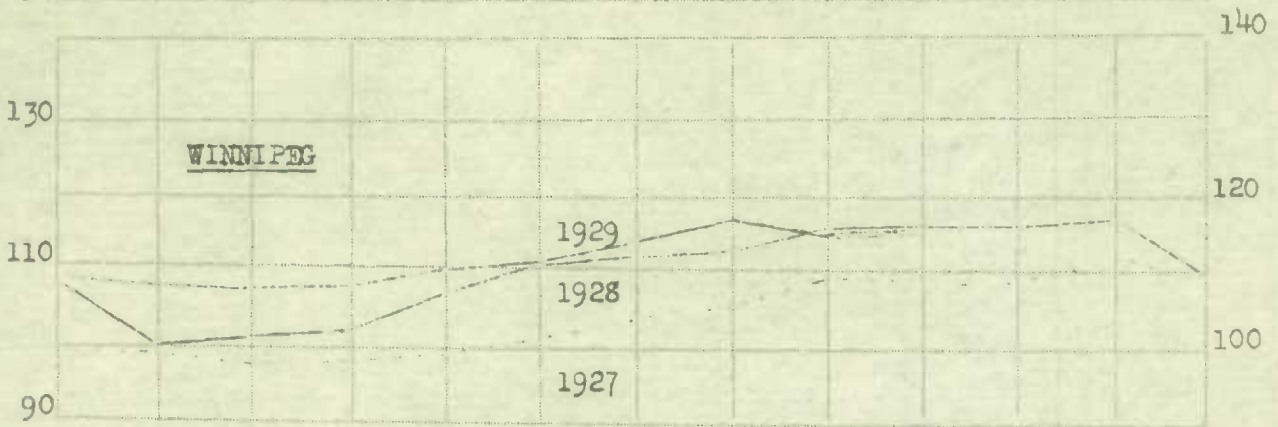
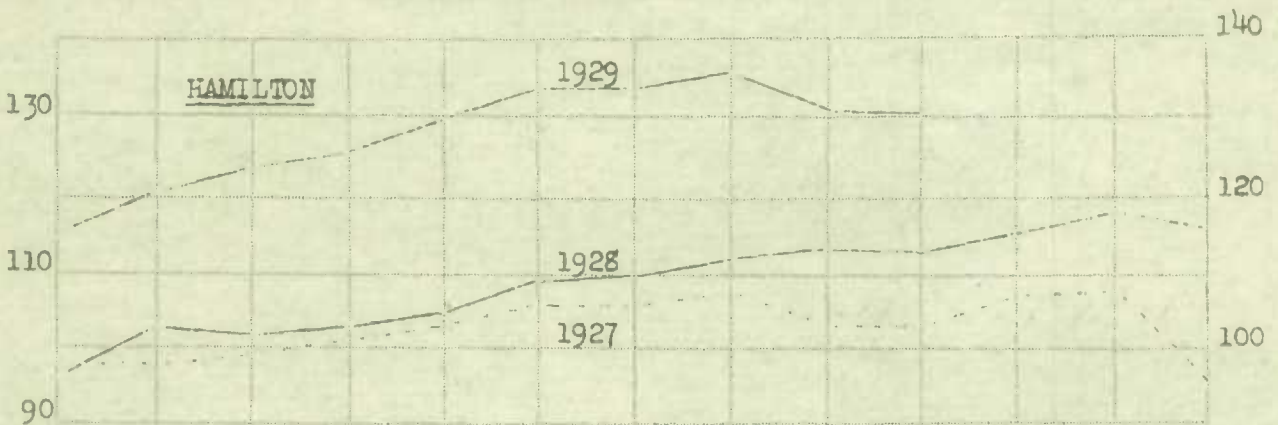
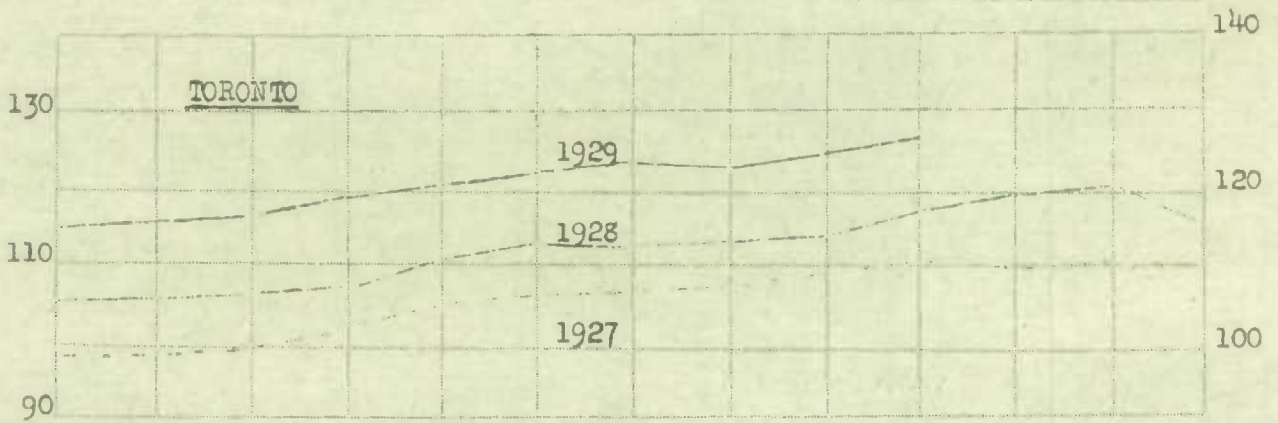
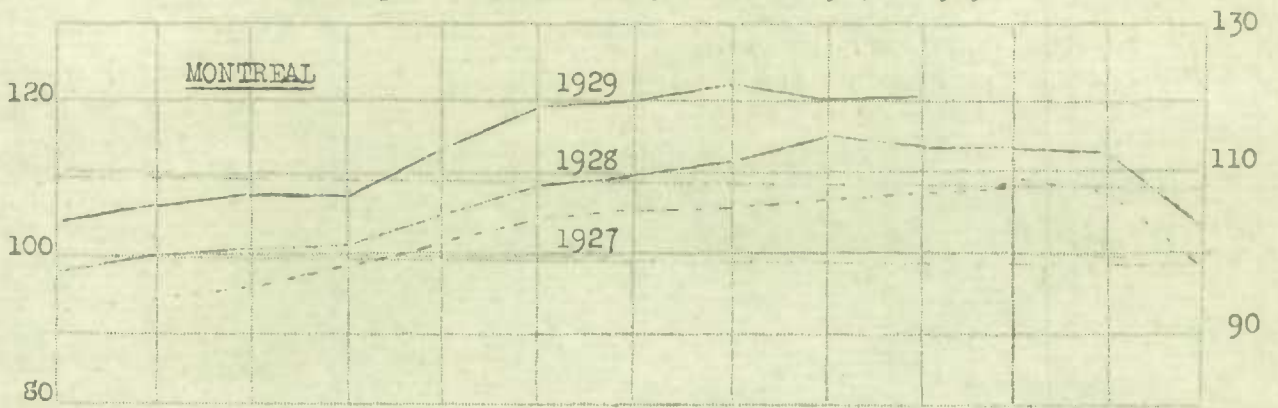
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was an increase in manufacturing plants, 4,207 of which reported 575,664 operatives, compared with 573,309 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement and there were also large gains in textile, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, electrical appliance, electric current and leather plants. Fish-preserving and sawmilling establishments, on the other hand, recorded seasonal losses and there was a falling-off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works. A small reduction had been reported in this group on Oct. 1, 1928, when employment was not so active.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 212 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 8,651 workers to 29,849 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in metallic ore and coal mines, while there was a slight loss in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. The working force of the 219 co-operating firms aggregated 55,356 persons, compared with

Chart 3. - Employment by Cities, 1927 = 1929.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

54,063 in the preceding month. Employment in the mining group was in greater volume than in any other month since this record was instituted.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, in which 171 companies and branches furnished data showing that they had 30,790 employees. The index continued higher than in the autumn of previous years for which data are available.

Transportation.- Chiefly owing to the delay in the movement of grain, the employment afforded in transportation was reduced at the beginning of October, but in spite of this, the situation in this group continued better than in the autumn of other years since the record was instituted. Statistics were received from 315 employers with 131,623 persons on their staffs, as against 134,865 in their last report. Practically all the loss took place in railway operation and in shipping.

Construction and Maintenance.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the contractions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as activity has been at an exceptionally high level during 1929, the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines, but there was also a recession in building. A combined force of 156,216 workers was reported by 974 co-operating contractors, who had 173,967 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 950 persons in the staffs of the 223 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,531 persons on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a larger number of workers, and the index then was much lower.

Trade.- There was a large increase in trade, particularly in retail stores; 706 establishments reported 86,554 employees, compared with 85,804 in the preceding month. This advance was less pronounced than that recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, but employment continued at its maximum for the autumns in the years since 1920.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little general change in employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations during the holiday period, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.1 on Aug. 26, 1929, as compared with 9.9 on July 22, 1929, and 11.6 on Aug. 20, 1928. Recent press reports state 1,215,000 persons were out of work on Oct. 14, 1929, an increase of 7,764 on the week, but 106,154 less than a year ago.

UNITED STATES.

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment increased 0.8 p.c. in September, 1929, as compared with August, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month since March, 1927. Returns were furnished by 34,320 establishments which employed 5,237,555 persons during September. Within the manufacturing group, the most outstanding gains took place in the food and textile industries, but improvement was also shown in the iron and steel, leather, paper, chemical and tobacco divisions. On the other hand, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, vehicle, agricultural implement and rubber tire plants recorded curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, coal mining, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and canneries registered greater employment, while losses were shown in metalliferous and non-metallic mining and quarrying and in public utilities.

NEW YORK.- According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was an increase of nearly two p.c. in the employment afforded in New York State factories in September as compared with August. The situation was better than in any other month since the spring of 1927. Seasonal activity was reported in clothing, chemical, furniture and canning factories and also in some branches of the metal trades, in which there was, however, no general gain during September.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,095 factories showed that they employed 233,122 persons in September, as compared with 227,170 in August.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois factories gained 2.0 p.c. during August as compared with July, according to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	129.7	125.3	107.9
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	107.3	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	113.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1929.

100.0 7.7 27.8 41.7 14.4 8.4

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	50.8	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
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	111.5	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

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1929.

13.6 1.2 12.0 1.3 3.6 1.6 3.1 2.7

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
Oct.	1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct.	1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct.	1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct.	1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct.	1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr.	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.8	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1929.										
		100.0	52.8	2.7	5.1	2.8	12.1	14.3	2.2	8.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924
MANUFACTURING	52.8	120.2	119.8	115.7	106.4	104.6	98.8	92.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	117.1	121.0	119.6	114.0	106.4	103.5	99.9
Fur and products	.2	103.1	104.3	99.5	104.8	108.6	106.6	103.7
Leather and products	1.6	97.7	96.4	96.4	104.1	103.7	95.9	95.0
Lumber and products	5.5	116.6	120.7	117.6	109.4	116.6	112.9	107.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	114.7	122.0	116.3	110.6	124.5	121.5	117.7
Furniture	1.0	125.4	121.7	120.0	109.5	101.7	94.8	87.8
Other lumber products	1.1	115.8	115.6	118.7	103.6	102.2	98.0	50.3
Musical instruments	.3	101.8	99.4	112.6	104.4	110.0	94.3	90.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	134.8	123.4	121.5	120.9	115.9	115.6	108.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	114.2	113.1	109.0	108.5	103.0	94.8	93.3
Pulp and paper	3.1	111.9	110.9	112.6	111.9	105.8	92.2	88.0
Paper products	.8	116.8	115.3	120.8	108.1	103.5	99.6	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.3	115.3	110.8	104.6	99.3	97.3	98.8
Rubber products	1.6	137.2	140.6	135.2	112.6	99.7	105.4	76.1
Textile products	7.6	106.9	104.8	105.2	104.9	101.7	96.4	92.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	102.2	100.6	109.4	111.2	99.5	96.2	85.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	115.4	113.1	105.2	97.8	102.2	91.8	84.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.6	105.7	106.5	101.7	104.2	100.4	103.3
Other textile products	.9	105.1	100.9	110.5	108.4	101.5	95.0	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	128.2	120.0	121.5	109.6	101.8	105.5	103.4
Tobacco	.8	115.5	103.3	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	148.2	146.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	177.3	160.8	150.2	115.0	95.0	81.6	111.9
Chemicals and allied products	.7	120.6	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8	95.5	98.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	136.7	139.9	123.3	106.2	109.0	91.9	88.8
Electric Current	1.5	138.9	136.8	127.9	113.2	104.0	106.6	104.3
Electrical apparatus	1.5	158.2	154.7	127.4	110.2	106.1	94.8	90.5
Iron and steel products	14.3	120.9	122.3	118.4	99.5	100.2	92.3	82.5
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.5	132.6	133.3	125.0	103.1	103.1	100.7	77.8
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	132.5	131.9	127.6	113.2	101.5	96.7	87.7
Agricultural implements	.8	103.0	108.3	98.4	94.6	91.2	72.7	43.0
Land vehicles	6.2	112.8	114.6	115.0	94.8	99.2	93.8	85.5
Automobiles and parts	1.7	126.8	129.1	158.6	92.7	105.4	97.5	87.8
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	146.2	142.1	101.9	89.7	92.9	91.6	97.5
Heating appliances	.5	138.0	130.8	123.1	103.8	105.5	99.8	95.4
Iron & steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	175.3	181.3	144.6	116.0	104.1	80.7	80.3
Foundry & Machine shop products	.6	123.0	128.3	119.5	91.1	101.1	89.0	80.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	113.7	114.2	114.5	104.1	104.2	92.5	87.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	132.9	133.6	122.3	110.2	105.4	89.0	80.0
Mineral products	1.3	149.1	148.8	135.4	104.7	103.0	104.5	103.2
Miscellaneous	.4	116.6	118.4	109.6	98.2	101.4	95.4	93.4
LOGGING	2.7	117.1	83.6	98.5	96.8	82.9	89.4	96.4
MINING	5.1	126.6	123.8	117.1	111.5	105.0	100.6	103.6
Coal	2.6	110.0	105.9	103.1	105.9	104.0	96.6	102.8
Metallic ores	1.6	149.7	147.2	134.2	120.5	105.5	99.3	102.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	151.6	153.2	141.8	119.6	109.6	107.6	97.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	128.1	128.8	115.1	107.2	103.4	98.1	95.5
Telegraphs	.6	135.7	140.3	126.4	111.1	108.5	98.4	92.6
Telephones	2.2	126.0	125.7	112.1	106.2	102.1	98.0	96.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	114.3	117.2	111.8	106.5	107.4	102.8	100.7
Street railways and cartage	2.5	132.9	134.3	118.3	107.9	102.3	105.3	103.3
Steam railways	7.9	109.6	112.2	111.5	104.8	107.0	101.1	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	113.8	121.2	104.5	114.0	117.9	108.0	106.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.3	162.4	181.3	147.3	139.8	126.9	104.1	96.6
Building	6.1	169.7	174.8	138.2	133.7	122.4	93.0	84.7
Highway	3.9	240.7	293.5	212.7	215.4	169.5	143.4	118.9
Railway	4.3	119.7	137.7	130.5	115.7	115.6	101.1	99.2
SERVICES	2.2	141.0	146.6	127.7	115.3	105.8	100.6	96.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	149.4	158.3	125.8	114.9	107.4	105.8	99.0
Professional	.2	118.4	124.5	119.5	113.1	103.3	97.9	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	133.9	133.2	133.2	116.0	104.1	93.4	91.2
TRADE	8.0	128.2	127.8	120.1	109.4	101.0	95.9	92.4
Retail	5.6	130.6	130.1	122.4	109.5	99.7	93.7	89.5
Wholesale	2.4	122.9	122.7	115.1	109.4	103.6	100.3	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.6	126.8	118.8	110.3	106.5	99.5	95.0

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 1926-10)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	35.1	115.9	116.5	110.0	105.4	108.6	105.6	102.2
Lumber products	5.8	118.3	128.8	109.7	118.3	141.5	131.1	134.2
Pulp and paper	3.7	118.8	117.5	112.8	112.9	100.6	94.5	85.3
Textile products	3.8	87.3	85.9	98.7	104.5	100.2	96.8	101.8
Iron and steel	12.6	130.2	133.8	116.8	97.3	99.3	97.2	187.0
Other manufactures	9.2	111.5	104.8	105.7	103.2	106.0	107.1	103.9
Logging	1.4	76.6	52.6	28.9	22.7	82.3	82.3	92.3
Mining	20.1	112.2	112.0	110.8	108.7	106.3	97.4	101.3
Communications	3.1	128.3	127.3	116.6	107.7	104.7	100.9	107.1
Transportation	12.3	89.9	97.9	84.0	78.7	78.7	78.9	77.7
Construction	21.6	224.0	245.2	204.8	175.4	147.1	110.4	104.9
Services	.8	150.2	200.9	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.5	82.0
Trade	5.6	124.7	117.8	110.6	100.6	98.0	100.7	100.2
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	123.7	127.3	114.9	108.1	105.8	98.9	93.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.2	117.6	116.2	113.5	106.3	102.8	97.3	93.4
Lumber products	4.1	122.9	125.3	120.7	111.0	119.8	111.7	117.8
Pulp and paper	8.4	111.9	111.7	112.8	107.0	105.3	93.7	92.6
Textile products	11.9	104.6	103.3	110.0	110.3	99.4	98.1	90.3
Iron and steel	12.7	119.2	118.6	107.7	99.5	95.2	90.9	86.9
Other manufactures	22.1	126.7	123.2	118.4	107.1	105.0	100.1	95.3
Logging	2.9	116.0	84.3	129.1	101.8	76.6	85.8	74.3
Mining	2.0	158.2	154.5	135.1	127.7	110.9	86.9	74.7
Communications	2.6	121.7	124.0	113.7	107.0	103.3	96.5	96.2
Transportation	12.1	110.5	114.4	112.3	114.0	116.5	112.2	110.2
Construction	13.5	134.6	147.1	128.4	123.3	133.9	87.6	78.2
Services	1.8	115.6	120.4	109.0	112.8	106.8	102.5	101.2
Trade	5.9	133.5	133.2	124.8	110.6	103.4	97.6	89.1
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	120.2	120.5	114.3	110.0	107.8	97.9	93.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.8	122.4	121.6	118.6	106.0	104.3	98.7	92.1
Lumber products	5.6	120.3	122.6	123.3	108.1	115.4	112.5	111.7
Pulp and paper	6.8	116.0	115.2	113.7	109.8	101.4	97.1	95.9
Textile products	8.9	110.6	106.8	104.8	99.7	103.4	95.2	92.9
Iron and steel	18.7	122.5	124.7	122.6	99.5	102.2	91.2	79.2
Other manufactures	22.8	130.5	127.3	121.8	113.1	106.3	103.7	96.4
Logging	2.5	137.0	67.8	94.5	107.3	78.4	96.1	126.1
Mining	3.1	148.7	148.5	141.9	120.3	106.8	99.0	103.4
Communications	2.6	130.8	131.6	111.9	107.8	102.2	97.2	95.2
Transportation	8.8	116.0	119.6	114.0	109.1	105.8	102.2	104.9
Construction	10.7	175.1	180.6	167.4	157.2	120.5	118.6	125.6
Services	2.1	161.8	160.0	127.2	118.0	103.1	99.7	96.3
Trade	7.4	130.3	128.8	120.9	110.0	99.0	97.7	98.7
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	128.4	126.9	120.4	111.1	105.1	100.4	97.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> Manufacturing	28.4	123.3	126.2	124.6	107.1	104.3	97.8	91.5
Lumber products	2.4	137.8	149.0	140.3	121.0	108.9	107.4	93.5
Pulp and paper	2.6	111.2	108.0	124.1	112.9	99.1	93.3	112.3
Textile products	1.3	109.8	121.0	135.5	117.9	106.3	100.7	85.0
Iron and steel	11.5	113.9	116.0	115.4	100.2	102.9	96.9	83.3
Other manufactures	10.6	137.9	140.6	131.8	109.9	106.3	97.8	100.3
Logging	.2	29.5	26.0	28.3	18.5	23.4	26.6	26.3
Mining	6.1	130.7	119.2	116.2	111.1	104.2	97.5	104.1
Communications	3.3	131.9	131.3	121.9	109.9	106.1	103.4	96.4
Transportation	20.9	128.2	126.7	122.3	107.6	114.2	104.3	95.2
Construction	23.4	173.9	220.1	165.2	132.2	123.6	102.6	83.0
Services	3.2	157.0	169.6	155.2	125.1	114.7	104.2	91.3
Trade	14.5	123.9	126.5	123.7	110.3	102.9	92.6	87.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	134.2	143.3	126.4	111.7	109.2	99.1	90.4
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	40.9	115.9	119.0	113.9	108.5	108.9	101.8	88.0
Lumber products	14.2	100.6	105.3	104.2	104.6	109.5	108.2	34.7
Pulp and paper	5.3	114.4	109.0	99.4	103.3	107.4	88.5	84.6
Textile products	1.1	117.8	122.9	130.9	96.3	105.4	90.2	77.1
Iron and steel	4.6	116.4	112.5	111.2	98.5	97.8	97.0	94.4
Other manufactures	15.7	134.6	141.8	128.8	118.6	112.7	108.2	101.8
Logging	8.8	120.1	118.6	113.7	105.5	102.1	93.1	92.8
Mining	9.4	108.1	105.6	100.7	98.3	98.5	113.8	117.2
Communications	3.6	128.1	128.4	113.7	100.5	103.0	94.6	85.7
Transportation	13.2	113.6	116.8	109.3	105.5	101.3	99.5	97.4
Construction	12.9	133.9	149.8	134.2	120.5	113.8	110.9	32.9
Services	3.2	117.9	125.8	109.5	105.6	103.2	97.3	91.4
Trade	8.0	122.8	121.5	122.7	110.5	101.6	93.4	88.4
<u>British Columbia</u> -All Industries	100.0	118.2	121.5	114.0	107.8	105.8	101.9	91.5

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	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1929	Sept.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.7	115.9	114.2	110.7	103.8	100.8	96.4	93.9
Plant Products - edible	4.3	110.6	111.1	102.3	102.5	103.9	100.8	100.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	114.2	111.7	105.8	102.0	100.9	100.0	98.1
Textiles	10.4	93.9	93.8	102.3	108.6	99.8	99.6	96.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	120.8	105.2	113.9	106.6	104.1	109.5	110.0
Iron and steel	16.5	123.3	123.3	108.9	98.7	91.8	84.4	84.7
Other manufactures	23.3	123.9	122.8	119.4	105.4	106.1	97.0	93.1
Communications	4.1	118.8	120.9	112.6	107.1	99.9	96.1	95.8
Transportation	8.6	116.5	120.5	128.4	125.3	133.3	117.5	111.3
Construction	8.9	154.3	163.7	167.8	133.0	130.8	131.7	88.0
Trade	10.7	134.0	131.4	125.6	111.1	103.4	97.6	87.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	120.5	120.2	114.3	108.6	105.7	100.7	94.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.1	126.7	124.9	123.4	106.6	105.7	100.1	102.8
Leather products	17.0	114.5	110.4	106.7	110.2	108.9	110.0	109.0
Other manufactures	41.1	132.5	131.9	132.8	104.9	104.0	94.7	99.5
Transportation	10.9	125.2	133.8	106.1	113.9	111.0	123.6	76.6
Construction	14.4	174.6	209.3	133.5	162.7	109.9	71.5	115.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	131.7	136.5	131.0	121.8	106.3	101.4	99.9
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.4	119.0	117.9	114.7	106.6	103.3	99.2	94.4
Plant products - edible	6.1	130.3	128.6	119.9	114.8	110.2	107.5	104.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	124.7	123.4	115.0	107.0	100.0	97.9	98.3
Textiles	11.1	110.0	104.0	103.2	101.4	106.4	100.8	103.1
Iron and steel	10.8	125.4	127.0	121.6	104.9	99.2	90.0	74.9
Other manufactures	25.3	116.2	116.7	116.0	107.9	103.1	100.6	94.2
Communications	4.4	122.1	123.0	108.5	108.4	102.4	98.6	96.1
Transportation	5.5	142.2	143.5	123.3	105.8	101.8	109.9	110.6
Construction	6.2	214.9	204.7	182.0	181.1	118.4	95.4	82.6
Trade	17.2	123.5	122.3	116.3	109.8	98.6	97.2	97.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	126.3	125.0	117.0	110.2	102.9	99.2	95.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	55.0	120.6	118.8	123.6	118.0	106.7	102.9	101.2
Lumber products	10.4	128.1	127.8	137.2	135.7	133.0	124.3	123.1
Pulp and paper	18.9	107.6	109.7	109.7	104.1	98.9	96.7	99.0
Other manufactures	25.7	129.0	123.1	131.8	123.6	101.8	98.9	93.0
Construction	10.9	242.9	244.4	217.6	148.7	116.7	180.5	145.5
Trade	14.1	111.3	107.8	112.2	108.3	100.7	99.4	103.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	127.9	126.9	119.8	117.8	106.0	103.4	107.3
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.5	125.7	126.6	110.4	102.9	103.3	90.1	82.4
Textiles	16.5	102.0	96.8	91.7	95.7	100.2	93.6	86.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	140.3	137.9	129.1	106.9	114.9	86.7	95.2
Iron and steel	34.1	135.1	143.0	114.0	102.5	101.8	82.0	66.6
Other manufactures	21.1	127.7	125.4	119.5	108.3	104.4	101.0	97.2
Construction	5.5	269.4	254.7	184.2	110.8	150.2	160.1	94.0
Trade	5.5	129.5	128.3	120.9	106.3	100.5	102.1	100.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	130.5	131.1	112.7	103.5	104.9	92.9	84.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	77.0	130.6	134.3	190.4	76.0	100.0	94.0	-
Iron and steel	59.8	127.1	131.5	202.1	66.8	99.3	93.6	-
Other manufactures	17.2	144.6	145.2	149.4	114.6	102.5	96.9	-
Construction	10.5	206.8	217.0	176.0	147.9	144.9	100.5	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	138.4	143.4	174.8	83.0	103.3	94.4	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	41.4	124.5	125.3	123.5	110.5	105.7	96.2	95.0
Animal products - edible	4.4	115.5	114.4	115.4	106.5	109.6	96.5	100.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	112.4	117.2	113.4	108.0	106.4	105.7	104.7
Printing and publishing	7.2	118.4	112.6	110.1	103.3	97.6	93.6	107.4
Textiles	5.4	117.4	119.2	131.9	114.9	108.9	101.1	87.5
Other manufactures	19.9	134.9	137.3	130.2	114.2	107.0	93.2	88.3
Transportation	6.8	123.0	111.5	119.9	104.0	103.0	98.3	106.4
Construction	4.8	69.4	78.2	91.3	87.2	135.6	53.4	37.5
Trade	37.9	112.3	113.5	122.3	111.3	104.2	91.0	85.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	115.1	115.5	115.8	108.7	107.4	91.5	88.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.9	108.8	110.3	110.6	100.3	105.3	107.8	93.0
Lumber products	10.6	83.9	84.9	93.1	91.2	108.2	112.3	92.3
Other manufactures	29.3	121.8	123.8	120.8	105.8	103.5	104.6	93.3
Communications	9.2	123.7	124.0	108.9	99.3	103.4	94.0	85.4
Transportation	16.1	111.8	114.2	108.5	104.9	100.6	97.4	95.8
Construction	7.9	102.8	105.6	103.9	99.8	111.2	80.4	78.5
Services	5.9	100.9	120.6	105.5	102.8	102.3	92.4	85.2
Trade	20.7	119.9	122.0	121.2	111.8	100.8	92.4	86.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.7	114.7	110.6	103.0	103.6	98.6	90.0

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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