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

THE  
DECEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

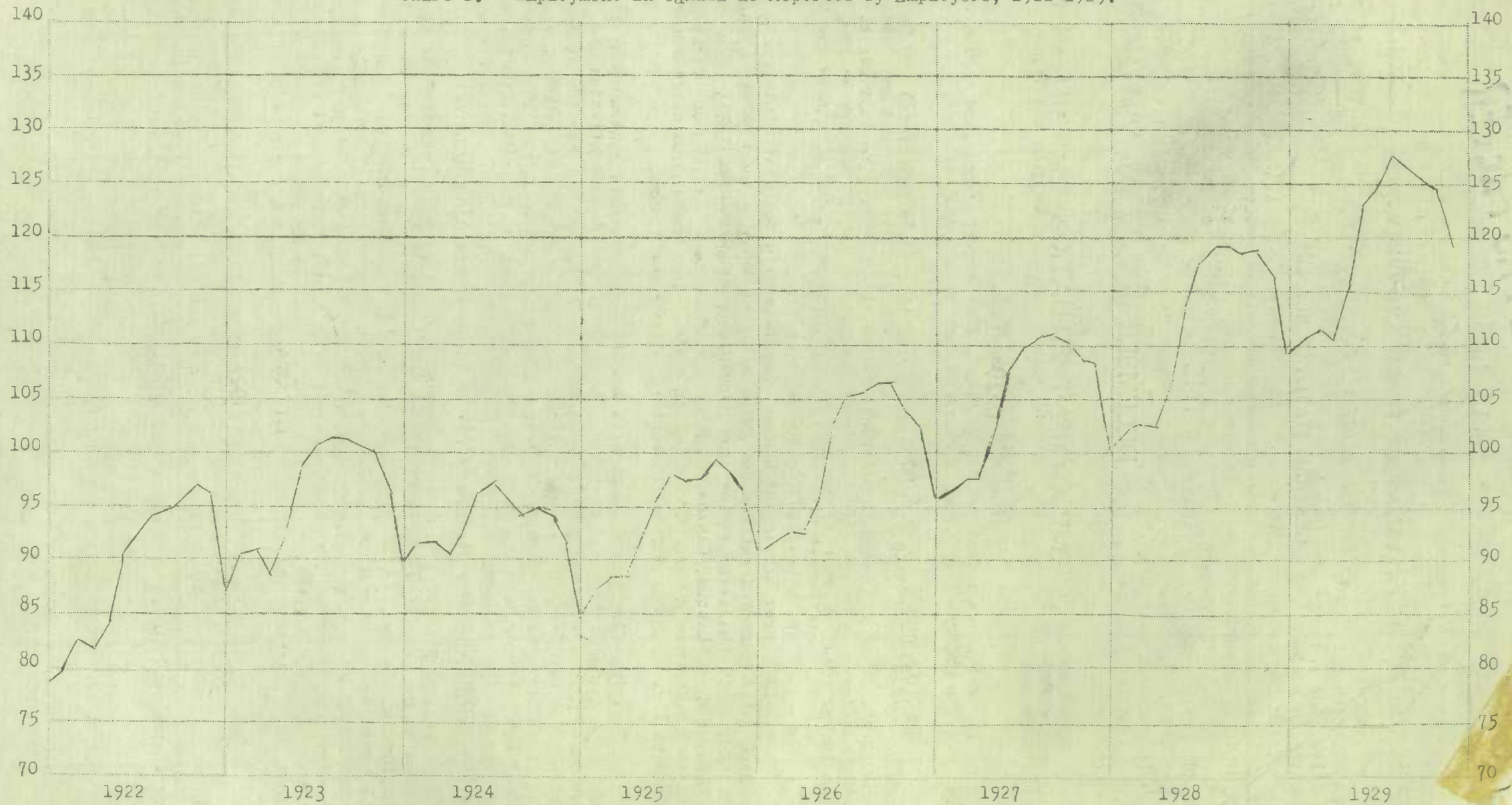
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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 Dec. 27, 1929.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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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.

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The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a larger scale than in most of the last ten years; the small crop, the grain congestion, the shortage of power in British Columbia due to lack of rain, the feeling of caution in business resulting from the stock market depression and the seasonal reaction from the unusually pronounced industrial activity indicated in recent months, combined to produce a rather greater-than-average contraction, but in spite of this, employment was in greater volume than in the early winter of any previous year of the record. The 7,197 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 1,038,880 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 1,086,380 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of over four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 119.1, compared with 124.6 on Nov. 1, 1929, and with 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while very pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, as is customary at the time of year.

Maritime Provinces.- Large seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills and iron and steel plants, while logging, trade and shipping afforded greater employment. The payrolls of 554 co-operating employers totalled 76,649 workers, as against 84,220 workers on Nov. 1. Smaller losses were reported on the same date of last year, but the index was then much lower.

Quebec.- There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,665 employers of 299,196 persons, or 11,087 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade. Less pronounced decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1928, when employment was in smaller volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 11,914 workers were released from the staffs of the 3,230 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 437,678 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the tobacco, telephone and metal mining groups. Transportation, construction and manufacturing, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in quarrying, wholesale trade and services. The index was over three points higher than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces.- Further pronounced declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 12,518 persons were let out by the 1,615 reporting employers, who had 140,846 on their staffs. Logging, coal-mining, telephones and retail trade were much more active, while construction registered particularly pronounced reductions, and transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. The situation in these provinces has been greatly affected by the small harvest and the tie-up in the movement of grain, resulting in a lower level of employment than at the beginning of December, 1928, although activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

British Columbia.- Continued losses involving a larger number of workers than those noted on Dec. 1, 1928, were shown in British Columbia, where 732 firms had 84,511 employees, as compared with 88,921 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction, transportation and logging; on the other hand, trade recorded more activity. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last ten years.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas, in recent months; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

October 10, 1954

PROPERTIES OF POLYMER SOLUTIONS

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I have received your letter of the 8th and am glad to hear that you are interested in the properties of polymer solutions. I am currently working on the problem of the interaction of polymer chains in solution and the effect of this interaction on the properties of the solution. I have been particularly interested in the problem of the interaction of polymer chains in the presence of a solvent and the effect of this interaction on the properties of the solution. I have been particularly interested in the problem of the interaction of polymer chains in the presence of a solvent and the effect of this interaction on the properties of the solution.

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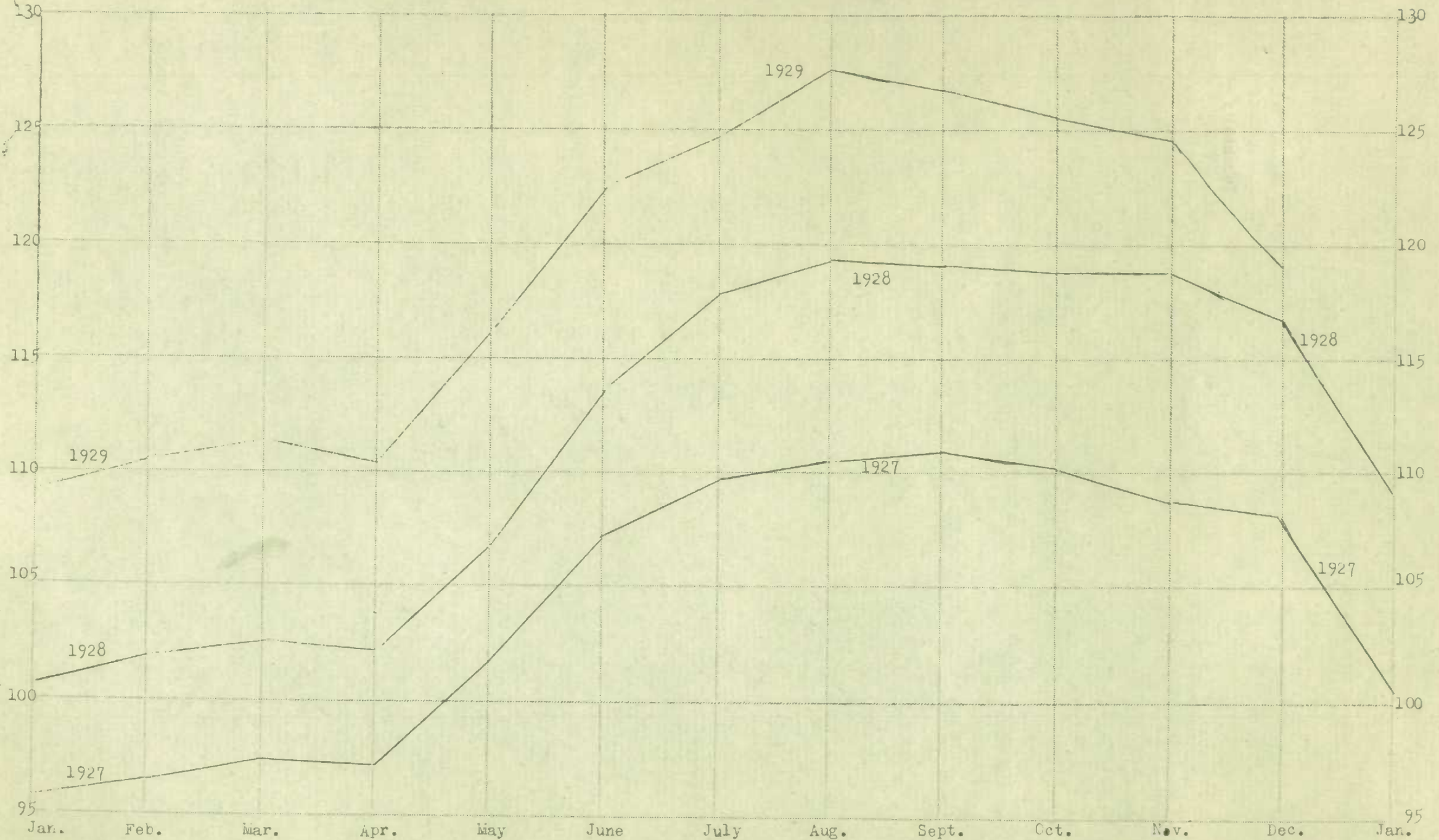
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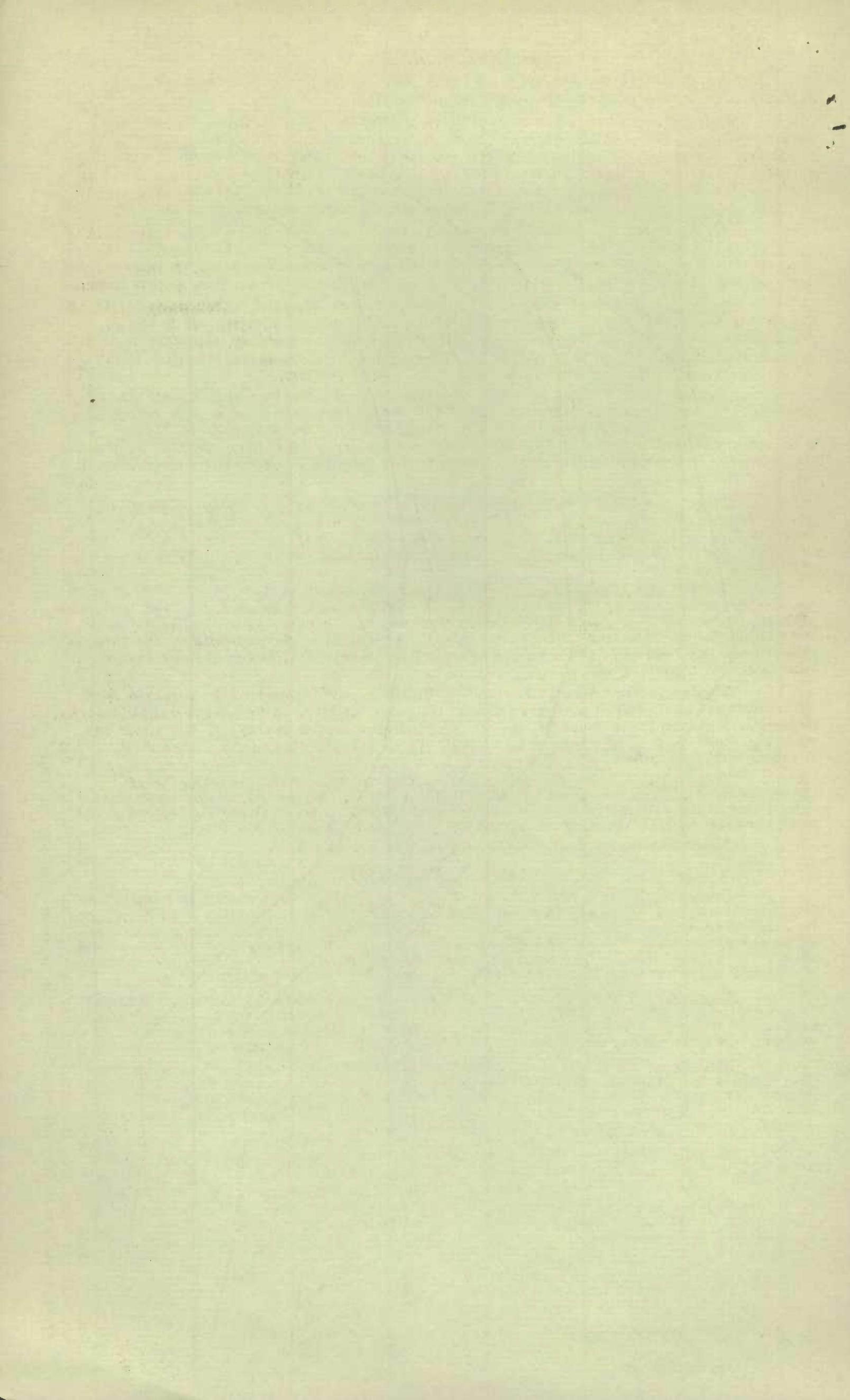
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1929.



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 eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed lessened activity, the losses in Montreal being most noteworthy.

Montreal.- There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 893 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,622 persons to 144,324 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction reported a considerable falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation continued better than in the early winter of 1928, or of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 629 workers being laid off by the 121 employers whose returns were received and who had 12,854 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was five points lower.

Toronto.- Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 953 firms who employed 129,144 persons, as compared with 131,109 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing, construction, services, communications and transportation were slacker. Although gains had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, the volume of employment was then rather smaller.

Ottawa.- Curtailment was shown in this city, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while communications afforded more employment, largely due to a reorganization of divisional headquarters in the Bell Telephone Co.; 145 employers in Ottawa recorded a combined payroll of 13,270 workers, as against 13,505 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1928, when larger losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Declines were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 38,650 persons was employed by the 221 firms furnishing data, who had 39,177 employees on their Nov. 1 forces. Construction was busier, but manufactures were decidedly slacker. The index many points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when improvement was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was another large reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 135 employers with 15,393 workers, or 1,436 less than in the preceding month. Rather greater losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1928, but employment then was at a higher level as the automobile trades had been enjoying a period of very marked activity, which did not continue into the latter part of 1929.

Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 337 firms employing 34,024 persons. Improvement was reported in trade and communications, while manufacturing, construction and transportation released employees. The index was slightly lower than on the same date of last year, when practically no change from November had been noted.

Vancouver.- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 286 employers of 29,524 workers, or 649 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A more extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was lower.

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

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,246 of which employed 541,315 operatives, compared with 562,275 on Nov. 1. This decline exceeded that noted at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review; on Dec. 1 of all other years of record, it was lower. Iron and steel and lumber factories reported the greatest contractions, while smaller losses were noted in food, textiles and other groups.

Logging.- Continued and important advances were shown in logging, according to 249 companies with 56,997 men in their employ, or 11,136 more than in the preceding month. This increase was larger than that reported in the same month of any other year of record and the index, at 212.3 on Dec. 1, 1929, was at the maximum so far reached.

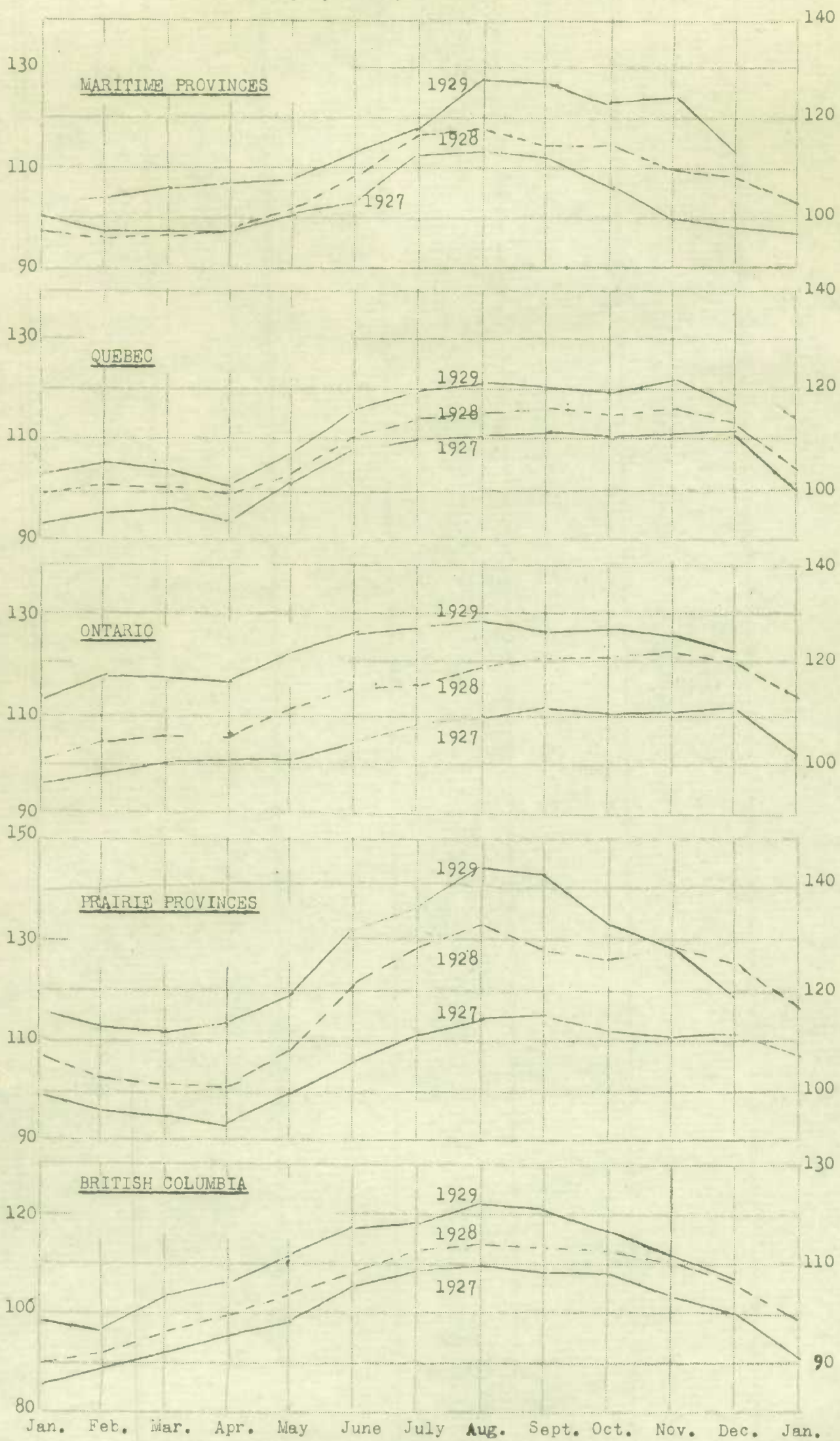
Mining.- Coal mines made seasonal gains and metallic ~~mineral~~ ore mines were also busier, but quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. Returns were compiled from 228 mine operators whose forces declined from 56,985 on Nov. 1 to 56,553 at the beginning of December. A small reduction had also been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was lower.

Communications.- Increases in personnel were noted on telephones, but there was a slight falling-off in the telegraphic division; on the whole, 400 persons were added to the payrolls of the 167 companies and branches in this group whose data were received, and who had 30,632 employees on the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of any other year for which data are available.





Chart 3.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1929.







Transportation.- Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 322 employers of 124,868 persons, compared with 131,102 in the preceding month. Curtailment was also reported at the beginning of December, 1928, but employment was then in larger volume. All branches of transportation shared in the contractions noted on Dec. 1, 1929.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 33,614 persons being released from the forces of the 1,016 contractors furnishing data, who had 114,923 employees. This aggregate of workers was much larger than in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last-named being most pronounced, as is usual at the time of year.

Services.- Reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 230 establishments with 21,170 persons on their payrolls, or 1,058 less than at the beginning of November. Smaller losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1928, when the index was lower by over eight points.

Trade.- Large additions to staffs were reported in this division at the beginning of December, resulting in a higher index than at any other date since this series was instituted in 1920. The 739 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 92,422 persons in their employ, or 3,262 more than in their last report, when activity was also relatively great. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, in which the index of employment stood at 143.2, compared with 133.7 on Dec. 1, 1928. The increase in this index is particularly significant, as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people at the holiday season.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a seasonal decline in employment during October, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.8 on Oct. 21, 1929, compared with 10.0 (revised figure) on Sept. 23, 1929, and 11.7 on Oct. 22, 1928. The latest press reports state that 1,302,900 workers were unemployed on Dec. 2, 1929, an increase of 17,400 on the week, but 47,900 less than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment in the United States decreased 3.1 p.c. in November, 1929, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 34,996 establishments which had 5,045,493 employees in November. The retail trade, bituminous and metalliferous mining groups showed increased employment over October, while manufacturing, public utilities, hotels, quarrying and canning reported losses. The index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 94.8 in November, compared with 98.3 in October, 1929, and 95.4 in November, 1928. Within this group, only paper and tobacco showed increased employment, while especially large losses were noted in the vehicle, leather, lumber, clothing and metal industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed widespread seasonal losses in November as compared with October, but was at a higher level than in November, 1928 or 1927. The greatest declines in November of this year took place in food, clothing, leather and metals.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,111 factories show that they employed 224,518 persons in November, compared with 234,863 in October. The greatest declines were in the boot and shoe, clothing, dyeing, woollen and electrical apparatus industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 101.7 in October, as compared with 99.0 in October, 1928, and 97 in October, 1927.





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
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
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	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	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	118.3	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	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1929.						
	100.0	7.4	28.8	42.1	13.6	8.1





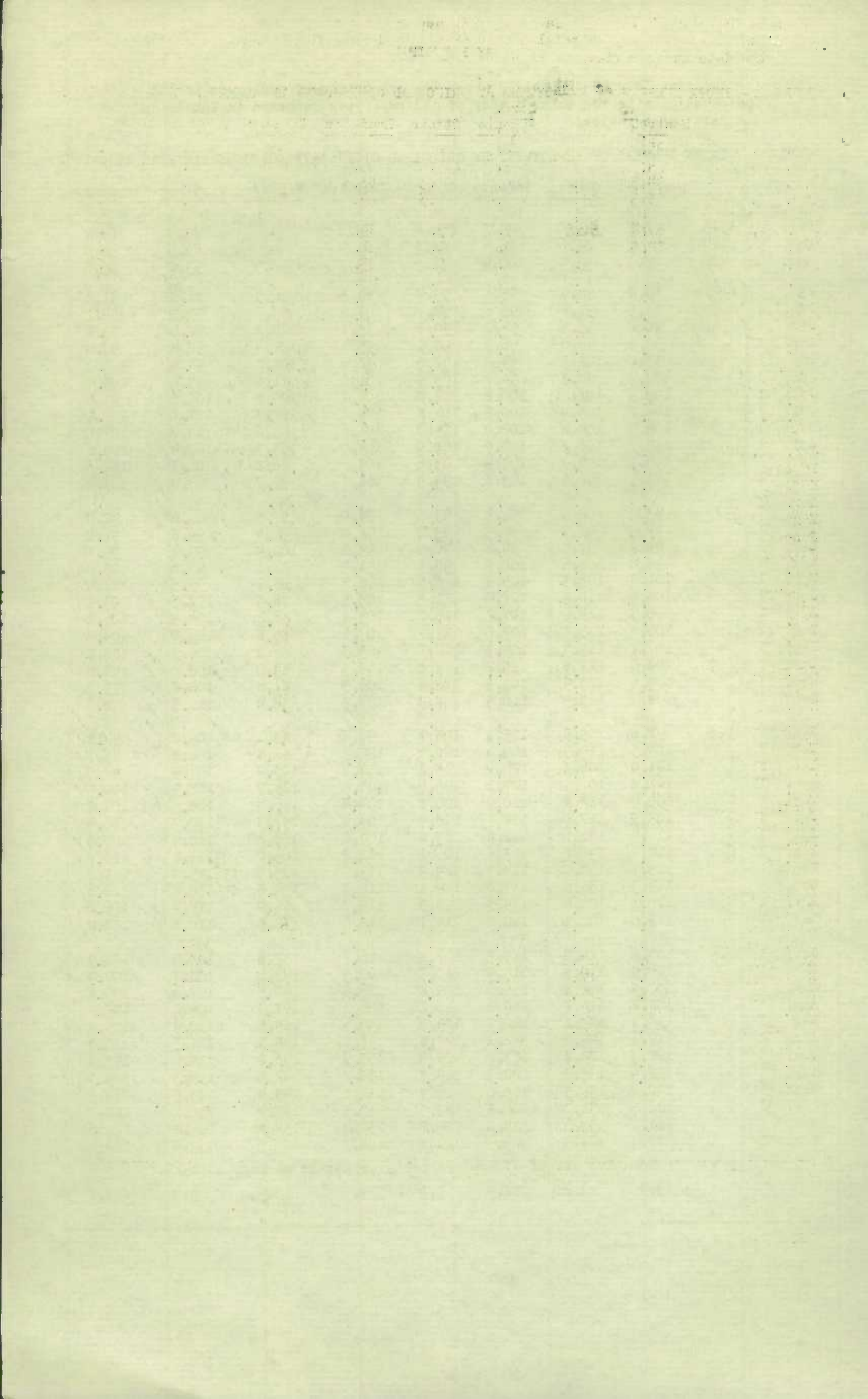
NOTE: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	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	118.9	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
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

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

13.9	1.2	12.4	1.3	3.7	1.5	3.3	2.8
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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
Dec. 1, 1921		86.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922		96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923		96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924		91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925		96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
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	99.5	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	112.9	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	112.7	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929.

100.0 52.1 5.5 5.5 2.9 12.0 11.1 2.0 3.9

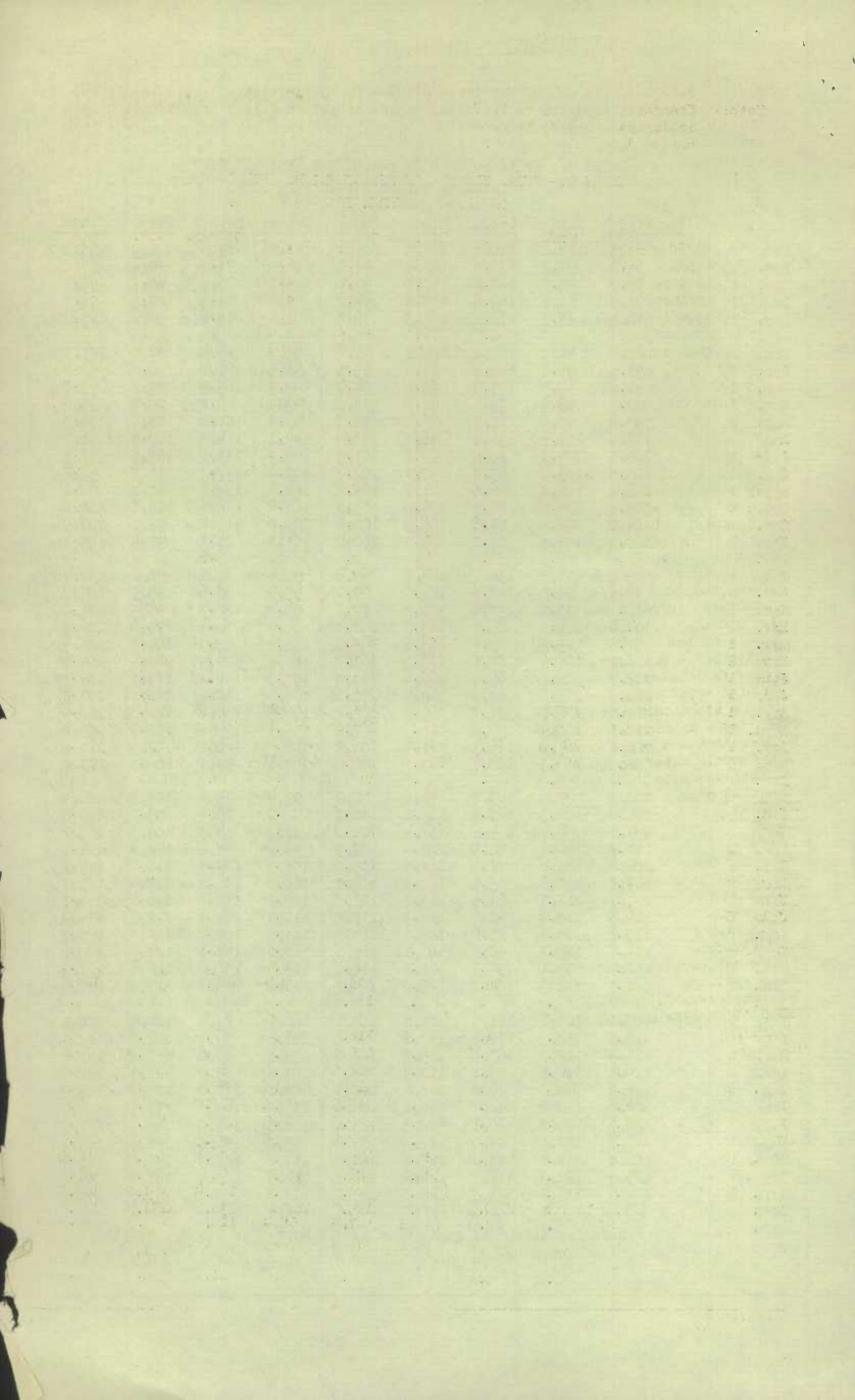




TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	52.1	112.8	117.2	112.9	104.3	101.5	95.3	88.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	110.1	115.2	112.2	109.6	101.4	96.9	94.2
Fur and products	.2	90.2	102.5	90.8	103.2	103.6	113.3	103.3
Leather and products	1.6	94.3	95.5	93.9	105.8	106.1	97.6	96.5
Lumber and products	4.6	93.6	106.1	95.4	89.5	90.0	86.2	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.6	97.1	84.9	79.1	83.4	81.1	77.1
Furniture	1.0	124.3	128.1	121.4	114.0	105.2	100.1	92.5
Other lumber products	1.1	112.0	116.6	108.6	103.6	99.3	92.0	34.6
Musical instruments	.3	100.0	102.8	116.4	108.7	112.2	98.6	94.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	115.8	122.7	111.8	107.5	108.0	104.3	102.1
Pulp and paper products	6.5	113.4	114.1	110.0	107.5	103.9	94.5	90.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	108.4	110.2	106.1	106.3	103.8	89.0	83.7
Paper products	.8	115.3	116.6	115.3	112.5	105.1	102.5	97.8
Printing and publishing	2.6	119.6	118.6	113.7	108.0	103.5	99.8	98.7
Rubber products	1.7	135.0	136.3	145.3	121.5	103.4	107.4	83.3
Textile products	8.0	105.8	107.4	108.8	106.5	101.6	97.7	88.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	104.9	105.5	110.6	113.1	102.6	100.2	86.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	117.2	117.1	113.5	104.5	103.7	95.8	86.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	101.6	104.5	103.9	99.5	98.4	94.3	90.2
Other textile products	.9	101.1	104.6	107.8	108.6	102.9	101.5	97.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	130.3	130.0	125.6	112.5	105.1	106.5	103.8
Tobacco	.9	119.7	118.7	117.9	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	147.0	147.7	137.1	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	189.4	186.3	159.4	129.7	98.0	105.4	121.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	122.6	122.3	114.0	105.8	102.7	96.9	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	129.1	133.8	120.1	105.2	102.7	91.2	82.9
Electric current	1.5	129.7	132.1	123.9	111.4	101.4	99.0	105.0
Electrical apparatus	1.6	161.7	164.1	128.9	112.9	110.8	96.6	99.4
Iron and steel products	13.8	110.9	117.1	116.3	100.6	100.5	92.6	82.3
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.4	118.0	129.0	125.8	112.3	104.3	94.6	72.9
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	131.3	133.2	124.2	112.4	102.9	93.5	86.1
Agricultural implements	.8	96.7	96.8	111.6	94.2	108.4	81.0	52.7
Land vehicles	5.7	98.4	106.2	108.8	93.9	96.8	93.0	87.1
Automobiles and parts	1.3	94.0	115.2	122.7	85.3	97.2	88.8	77.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	124.8	133.7	108.7	100.6	98.7	103.9	82.2
Heating appliances	.5	133.5	139.4	122.9	111.0	104.3	101.2	95.2
Iron & steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	174.3	185.2	154.5	120.3	99.6	80.5	73.6
Foundry & machine shop products	.6	116.0	115.4	121.3	91.7	100.5	94.6	82.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	111.4	114.6	117.5	104.9	104.8	93.7	84.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	132.7	135.7	126.1	114.8	106.3	95.9	78.2
Mineral products	1.4	148.4	149.4	131.5	103.6	100.2	100.1	98.1
Miscellaneous	.4	110.7	113.7	109.1	97.6	103.9	94.1	94.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.5	212.3	173.3	178.1	182.7	139.2	139.2	153.6
<b>MINING</b>	5.5	127.2	128.0	121.0	113.1	109.0	101.3	103.8
Coal	2.9	112.7	112.0	113.4	110.8	109.0	92.4	106.6
Metallic ores	1.7	154.8	152.7	130.2	121.1	104.7	96.6	100.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	136.9	149.7	134.4	108.7	101.6	95.5	88.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	127.5	125.8	114.7	104.6	102.2	96.8	94.0
Telegraphs	.6	129.7	132.5	122.8	106.1	104.6	95.5	88.7
Telephones	2.3	127.0	124.0	112.6	104.3	101.6	97.2	96.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.0	108.4	113.8	112.2	107.1	101.5	101.4	99.9
Street railways and cartage	2.5	127.5	131.7	118.2	106.0	99.5	99.9	101.4
Steam railways	7.8	102.2	108.4	111.0	105.5	103.0	100.2	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	114.4	117.4	111.0	116.7	95.6	109.6	109.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	119.0	153.6	113.2	99.5	91.3	78.7	71.5
Building	5.7	150.8	173.7	125.0	107.4	104.4	81.5	74.7
Highway	2.2	125.7	214.8	111.8	113.9	83.2	84.8	64.0
Railway	3.2	84.3	106.0	102.5	85.5	83.8	75.8	72.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.0	125.3	131.6	117.2	106.9	97.9	90.6	89.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	123.8	132.4	112.9	100.6	93.3	88.8	90.5
Professional	.2	117.1	119.8	116.1	107.6	104.6	96.6	90.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	130.7	134.1	124.2	115.9	102.3	94.2	87.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.9	135.4	130.7	127.4	121.2	108.9	103.1	98.3
Retail	6.5	143.2	134.6	133.7	127.0	112.3	104.6	98.1
Wholesale	2.4	117.7	121.8	113.8	110.0	102.9	100.3	98.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	119.1	124.6	116.7	108.1	102.3	96.5	91.9

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	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	33.3	101.3	111.4	105.9	97.2	98.5	92.8	85.8
Lumber products	3.4	65.7	95.3	80.1	65.8	70.3	68.9	68.0
Pulp and paper	4.0	116.4	120.9	117.6	105.9	108.4	92.6	87.8
Textile products	4.2	89.5	89.6	98.3	102.9	100.1	97.1	101.1
Iron and steel	12.6	119.5	129.4	118.4	103.2	103.1	98.1	77.7
Other manufactures	9.1	101.2	108.1	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.2	97.9
Logging	5.7	226.1	179.4	113.5	220.7	154.3	118.7	126.0
Mining	21.7	111.2	111.9	111.6	110.0	109.6	98.5	105.4
Communications	3.5	130.9	127.9	112.3	107.6	100.9	99.4	103.1
Transportation	13.2	91.0	92.0	86.4	78.9	81.4	82.5	76.1
Construction	15.0	143.9	223.7	128.4	94.7	65.5	93.7	71.6
Services	1.0	131.2	150.2	134.0	89.2	87.0	83.8	82.0
Trade	6.6	133.2	122.6	122.1	109.8	107.8	108.4	107.3
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	113.3	124.6	108.1	99.1	95.5	93.7	89.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	57.9	113.8	117.0	109.9	105.6	101.2	95.1	89.9
Lumber products	3.3	99.0	112.7	90.3	92.3	89.5	82.7	85.0
Pulp and paper	8.4	109.8	111.0	107.1	103.5	102.7	91.4	87.1
Textile products	12.2	104.9	105.1	106.9	109.2	100.9	96.8	88.3
Iron and steel	12.1	112.4	117.6	109.3	101.2	97.7	93.1	84.0
Other manufactures	21.9	125.2	127.7	117.3	109.3	105.0	99.2	96.2
Logging	6.8	250.1	206.9	212.9	231.7	130.6	117.6	126.4
Mining	2.1	158.5	158.8	141.4	127.8	107.0	83.9	71.1
Communications	2.5	118.1	119.1	116.2	106.2	102.4	96.6	98.0
Transportation	12.1	109.4	112.9	112.0	115.0	104.9	106.9	109.1
Construction	10.7	105.1	133.7	90.0	93.2	100.2	63.6	67.4
Services	1.6	101.0	107.3	105.5	104.2	96.7	88.2	90.4
Trade	6.3	138.0	135.9	130.4	119.7	109.7	103.3	93.9
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	118.4	122.8	112.6	110.1	102.7	93.9	90.8
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	61.0	114.1	118.6	116.5	104.4	101.8	96.2	88.5
Lumber products	4.7	95.4	109.2	98.7	91.6	89.9	87.9	86.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	116.2	116.7	113.2	110.5	103.4	97.8	94.5
Textile products	9.2	108.3	110.9	110.0	103.9	101.9	98.7	87.2
Iron and steel	17.7	111.8	117.9	119.2	100.1	201.1	90.3	77.9
Other manufactures	22.3	123.2	125.8	119.6	109.8	105.2	101.8	96.2
Logging	5.3	267.9	208.9	196.2	197.0	159.5	131.6	222.0
Mining	3.3	150.1	151.6	130.8	116.1	105.7	96.1	98.4
Communications	2.7	131.0	128.8	113.2	104.9	102.7	97.3	93.4
Transportation	8.5	108.8	113.2	113.7	105.9	102.4	100.3	102.3
Construction	8.9	140.0	163.4	132.0	115.0	96.0	89.8	85.3
Services	2.1	152.5	157.0	125.5	115.3	100.8	94.1	93.7
Trade	8.2	137.4	132.9	126.2	124.8	106.2	107.3	106.3
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	123.1	126.5	119.7	109.1	103.1	98.6	94.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.2	113.7	118.2	121.2	109.1	104.3	97.3	95.7
Lumber products	2.2	113.7	117.1	126.7	102.3	90.7	85.7	76.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	113.1	112.0	107.5	120.9	107.1	94.8	104.0
Textile products	1.5	98.8	110.2	137.6	114.1	109.3	97.7	85.2
Iron and steel	11.2	99.9	105.9	114.9	103.0	102.6	96.9	95.5
Other manufactures	11.4	134.7	137.9	130.0	114.9	108.3	100.4	98.3
Logging	1.7	170.7	66.0	207.7	224.8	201.7	186.7	186.7
Mining	7.5	131.5	131.7	136.2	121.6	125.6	119.4	113.4
Communications	3.8	134.7	128.8	121.9	104.5	102.6	97.7	94.9
Transportation	21.0	114.8	126.2	124.6	114.2	107.4	105.0	98.8
Construction	16.3	108.4	157.2	121.3	90.3	83.8	70.1	59.1
Services	2.7	121.4	130.8	123.4	99.5	93.5	84.3	81.1
Trade	17.8	134.3	127.9	128.9	123.5	110.8	98.8	90.3
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	119.0	129.5	125.3	110.8	104.7	96.7	91.1
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	40.8	106.7	112.1	104.9	98.2	99.0	90.9	80.1
Lumber products	13.8	90.8	97.0	92.9	90.0	97.4	91.7	77.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	113.9	112.1	102.4	100.5	108.0	91.0	80.8
Textile products	1.2	114.3	118.3	112.0	100.9	99.3	90.9	82.7
Iron and steel	4.8	110.2	117.4	108.8	90.0	97.8	98.7	101.3
Other manufactures	15.3	121.2	128.4	119.0	108.0	97.6	87.3	79.1
Logging	8.0	100.3	108.9	128.8	111.1	116.4	108.2	104.4
Mining	10.4	110.0	111.3	103.1	100.0	97.9	103.9	111.3
Communications	3.8	124.8	125.6	107.6	97.5	100.8	92.3	86.0
Transportation	13.6	106.6	111.6	105.4	101.9	96.8	100.8	95.1
Construction	11.0	103.9	119.4	97.8	94.8	86.6	99.0	70.6
Services	3.3	110.4	116.1	109.8	103.1	99.3	94.6	91.6
Trade	9.1	125.5	122.9	124.4	114.3	112.2	96.9	95.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.3	113.9	107.9	101.0	100.0	96.7	88.7

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	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.8	113.0	116.4	108.3	103.9	101.6	96.3	91.2
Plant Products - edible	4.4	120.8	118.9	111.5	101.7	107.9	101.9	98.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	117.1	116.1	109.9	103.8	103.7	101.6	98.6
Textiles	10.8	92.5	94.5	98.9	102.5	97.4	94.4	91.8
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	118.5	122.1	117.1	109.7	108.5	110.3	109.2
Iron and steel	15.5	113.5	122.3	108.5	101.7	96.0	90.2	79.4
Other manufactures	23.6	121.2	123.2	110.3	105.8	104.5	96.3	90.6
Communications	4.0	115.5	117.0	113.8	106.8	102.2	95.6	99.9
Transportation	9.0	118.8	121.6	122.1	132.4	97.1	113.8	118.6
Construction	8.0	131.6	163.3	125.6	117.1	99.8	95.3	92.5
Trade	11.4	138.0	135.5	130.1	120.1	110.1	103.7	92.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	117.1	121.8	113.0	108.7	101.9	98.3	94.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.8	122.5	124.9	120.9	105.6	104.5	93.7	99.7
Leather products	16.7	108.3	112.1	101.2	109.3	106.4	97.7	111.0
Other manufactures	42.1	129.9	131.0	131.8	103.8	103.6	91.5	93.0
Transportation	10.1	111.8	120.3	106.7	111.7	100.1	94.8	93.4
Construction	15.8	190.7	220.6	89.0	156.9	95.7	87.7	92.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.1	133.6	122.1	119.9	102.3	95.4	99.6
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.8	114.5	117.3	115.5	107.4	104.3	99.9	94.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	124.2	127.3	118.2	113.8	108.1	107.4	101.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	126.2	125.8	123.0	111.6	103.5	101.9	98.6
Textiles	11.6	106.8	112.7	107.3	102.2	100.7	100.9	96.5
Iron and steel	9.6	109.8	112.0	121.5	103.3	104.4	85.4	78.2
Other manufactures	25.4	114.3	116.5	113.5	108.4	105.5	100.1	97.2
Communications	4.2	114.7	120.6	109.3	104.4	103.2	101.1	94.3
Transportation	5.3	132.8	137.2	136.8	101.7	98.9	107.4	107.8
Construction	5.7	190.8	205.2	178.7	145.7	101.0	72.2	75.9
Trade	18.8	131.8	126.9	124.2	117.7	104.4	106.5	106.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	122.9	125.0	120.5	110.5	103.8	100.4	96.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	50.8	107.0	111.9	112.7	108.2	98.5	94.1	94.1
Lumber products	5.8	67.5	80.9	96.0	79.9	88.2	66.6	74.8
Pulp and paper	20.0	110.4	110.9	110.1	105.4	98.7	101.0	101.7
Other manufactures	25.0	120.4	125.8	122.6	123.7	103.4	100.3	95.6
Construction	8.8	183.4	249.7	138.3	105.2	89.3	101.2	95.4
Trade	15.9	120.9	120.9	116.5	117.2	110.3	108.4	107.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	121.8	125.0	115.1	108.3	99.9	96.3	98.3
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.1	123.3	126.0	117.0	104.6	101.6	92.1	80.0
Textiles	16.2	98.9	100.6	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	78.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	145.6	144.6	133.4	110.0	113.4	91.8	104.6
Iron and steel	34.0	132.8	137.4	114.3	105.1	100.3	83.3	66.5
Other manufactures	20.5	122.2	124.7	117.2	166.8	101.2	99.8	90.2
Construction	5.8	277.5	269.6	184.2	101.6	90.2	97.8	46.4
Trade	5.5	131.5	131.6	119.5	125.5	107.2	112.4	108.3
Hamilton -All Industries	100.0	128.7	130.4	118.0	107.3	101.7	93.3	81.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	74.9	114.1	126.4	141.3	78.4	96.5	93.5	-
Iron and steel	56.7	107.7	122.8	140.8	66.7	93.8	91.5	-
Other manufactures	18.2	138.8	140.8	143.3	126.0	107.4	97.2	-
Construction	10.3	182.4	196.0	148.4	119.8	119.0	114.5	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	123.5	134.9	142.5	84.2	98.7	92.9	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.2	116.1	123.2	121.1	109.7	104.7	95.5	92.7
Animal products - edible	4.6	121.0	127.3	120.4	124.9	112.4	107.2	99.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	108.4	113.3	113.1	110.8	106.4	108.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	7.5	121.5	120.0	116.3	111.1	107.1	94.3	109.8
Textiles	5.2	107.0	114.8	131.2	111.8	105.4	98.8	86.4
Other manufactures	17.6	117.7	129.0	122.2	104.0	99.8	87.9	81.6
Transportation	5.5	95.7	108.6	111.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	97.7
Construction	3.8	54.8	69.1	63.9	53.9	106.7	52.3	17.0
Trade	41.9	123.5	118.2	127.8	126.4	113.9	97.9	86.5
Winnipeg -All Industries	100.0	113.8	115.8	116.8	111.5	107.9	93.7	85.5
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.7	103.9	106.9	94.3	96.7	100.1	94.5	92.9
Lumber products	10.2	80.0	83.8	74.6	88.6	103.1	92.2	92.1
Other manufactures	28.5	116.4	119.1	104.5	101.7	98.6	95.7	93.6
Communications	9.2	123.1	123.1	104.7	97.7	101.0	92.0	84.5
Transportation	16.4	109.9	112.0	102.1	97.5	96.2	95.3	93.3
Construction	6.2	79.2	91.3	83.2	74.7	90.0	109.3	60.8
Services	6.7	108.8	113.7	111.2	105.4	101.4	93.7	91.6
Trade	22.6	128.4	123.9	125.6	115.0	112.9	96.3	93.7
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	109.4	111.6	102.8	98.7	101.4	95.8	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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