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

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

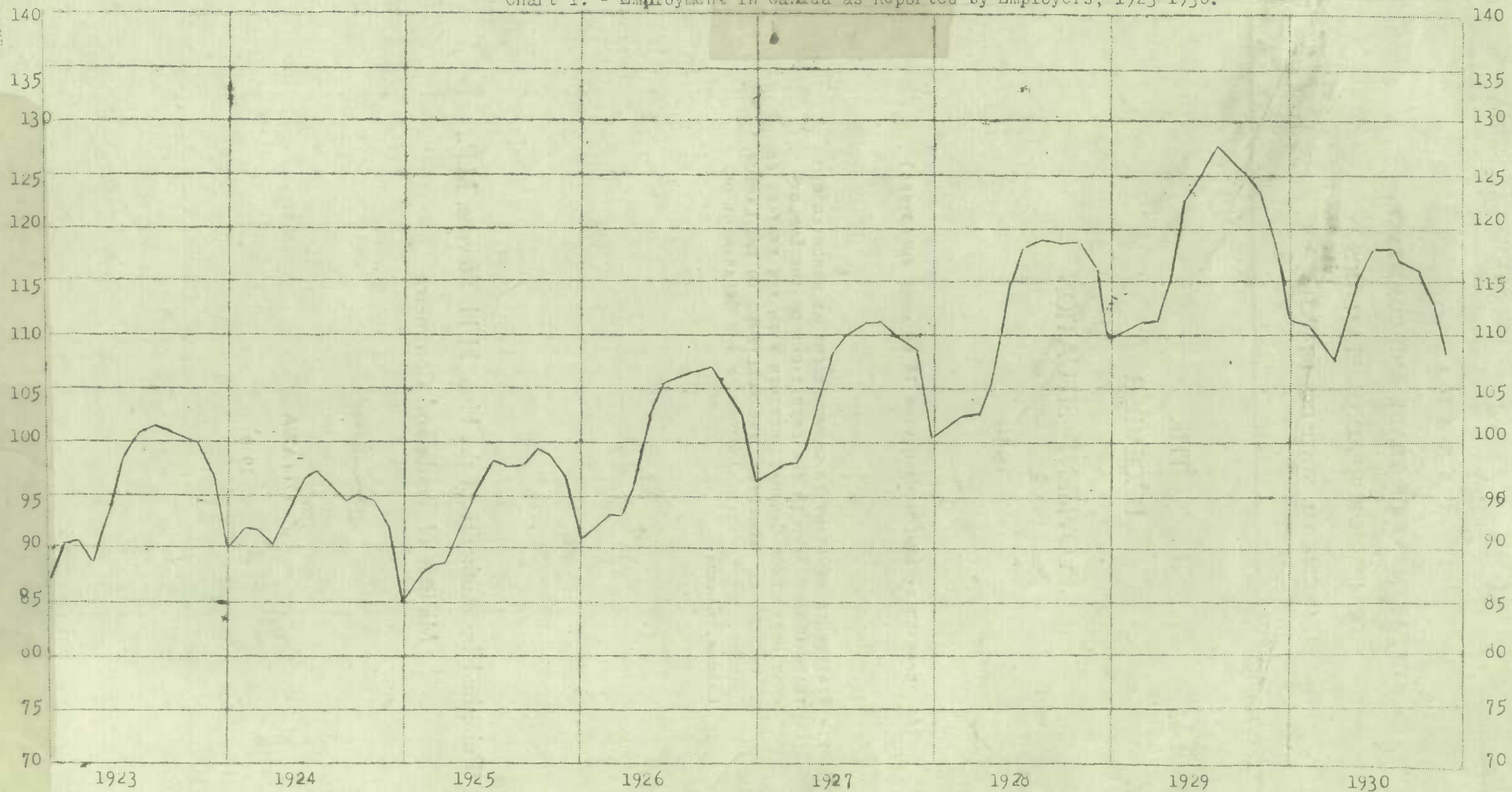
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



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. 23 1930.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1930, was on a smaller scale than on the same date of last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded during the last ten years. The 7,514 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 962,763 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 1,002,388 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of about four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 108.5, compared with 112.9 on Nov. 1, 1930, and 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers therefore continued rather more active than on the same date in other years of the record except 1929 and 1928.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade. An important feature of the situation was the large increase in work on public undertakings for the relief of unemployment: this exercised a stabilizing influence upon employment in construction, in which the seasonal declines involved a much smaller number of persons than those recorded on Dec. 1, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces. - The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much smaller scale than on Dec. 1, 1929, but the level of employment then was higher. Most of the decline this year took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, trade and shipping afforded greater employment. The payrolls of 561 co-operating employers totalled 74,430 workers, as against 74,969 on Nov. 1.

Quebec. - There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,722 employers of 272,589 persons, or 13,213 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction, despite unemployment relief work, being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, important improvement was shown in trade, and railway transportation was also busier. Smaller decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume.

Ontario. - Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 12,265 workers had been released during November from the staffs of the 3,338 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 392,458 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, but transportation, construction and manufacturing reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, communications and services. The index was many points lower than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces. - Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,141 reporting employers had let out 8,903 workers, reducing their staffs to 143,053 on Dec. 1. Retail trade was seasonally more active, while construction registered especially pronounced reductions, and transportation, manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker; the general losses in construction would have been much larger had it not been for increases due to unemployment relief work. Employment at the beginning of December was at a very slightly lower level than on the same date in 1929, and was also less than in 1928, but activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

British Columbia. - Continued losses involving about the same number of workers as those noted on Dec. 1, 1929, were shown in British Columbia, where 751 firms had 80,233 employees, as compared with 84,938 in their last report. Food and metal factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were ^{general} construction, transportation and mining; on the other hand, trade, public construction work and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1929.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

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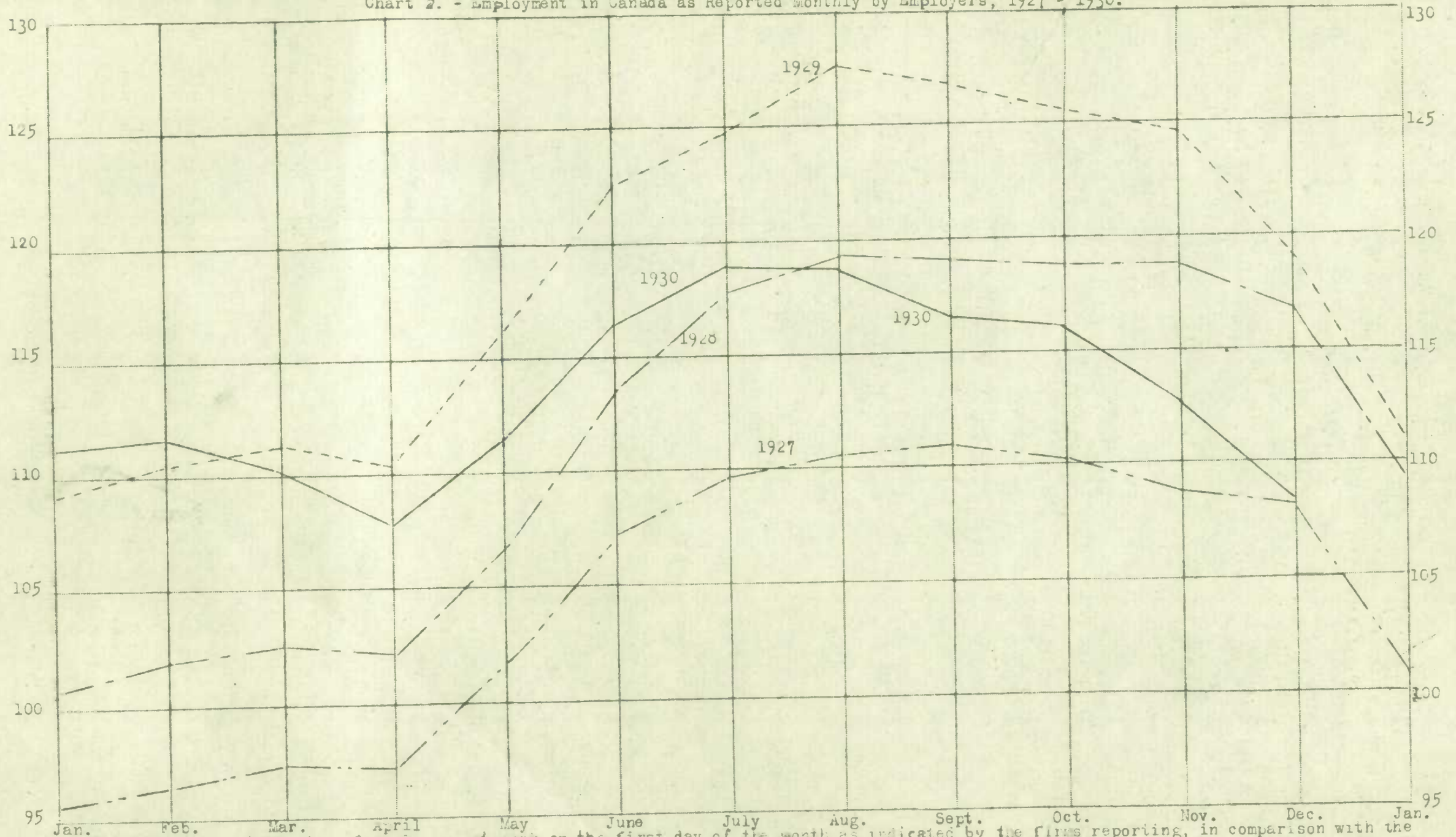
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1930.



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.

- 2 -
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, only Hamilton showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the losses in Montreal were most noteworthy.

Montreal. - There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 954 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,101 persons to 135,701 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, construction and transportation reported a considerable falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Rather more extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation then was better.

Quebec. - Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 780 workers being laid off by the 124 employers whose returns were received and who had 13,184 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction, transportation and manufacturing. Smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1929, when the index was very slightly lower.

Toronto. - Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,032 firms who employed 122,591 persons, as compared with 124,165 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. Larger losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa. - Curtailment was shown, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 148 employers in Ottawa recorded a combined payroll of 12,545 workers, as against 13,416 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1929, when smaller losses had been indicated.

Hamilton. - Chiefly owing to public unemployment relief work, an increase was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,319 persons was employed by the 224 firms furnishing data, who had 31,508 employees on their Nov. 1 staff. Municipal construction work, as already mentioned, was busier, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when curtailment was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - There was a moderate reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 137 employers with 14,147 workers, or 337 less than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1929, but employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg. - Employment again decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 361 firms employing 31,676 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and building construction released employees. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when losses had also been noted.

Vancouver. - There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 298 employers of 30,555 workers, or 862 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and communications showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was two points higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. -

A substantial seasonal reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,521 of which employed 488,533 operatives, compared with 507,387 on Nov. 1. This decline was smaller than that noted at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was, however, many points higher than on the date under review. The largest losses this year were in lumber and iron and steel, but these declines involved fewer workers than those noted on the same date in 1929. Important reductions were also recorded in clothing, food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, improvement was shown in rubber and electric current plants.

Logging. - Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 221 companies with 28,633^{persons} in their employ, or 4,198 more than in the preceding month. This increase was much less extensive than that reported in the same month of last year, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

Mining. - All branches of mining were slacker, the largest losses being shown in the extraction of metallic ores. Returns were compiled from 230 mine operators whose forces declined from 54,622 on Nov. 1, to 52,792 at the beginning of December. A smaller

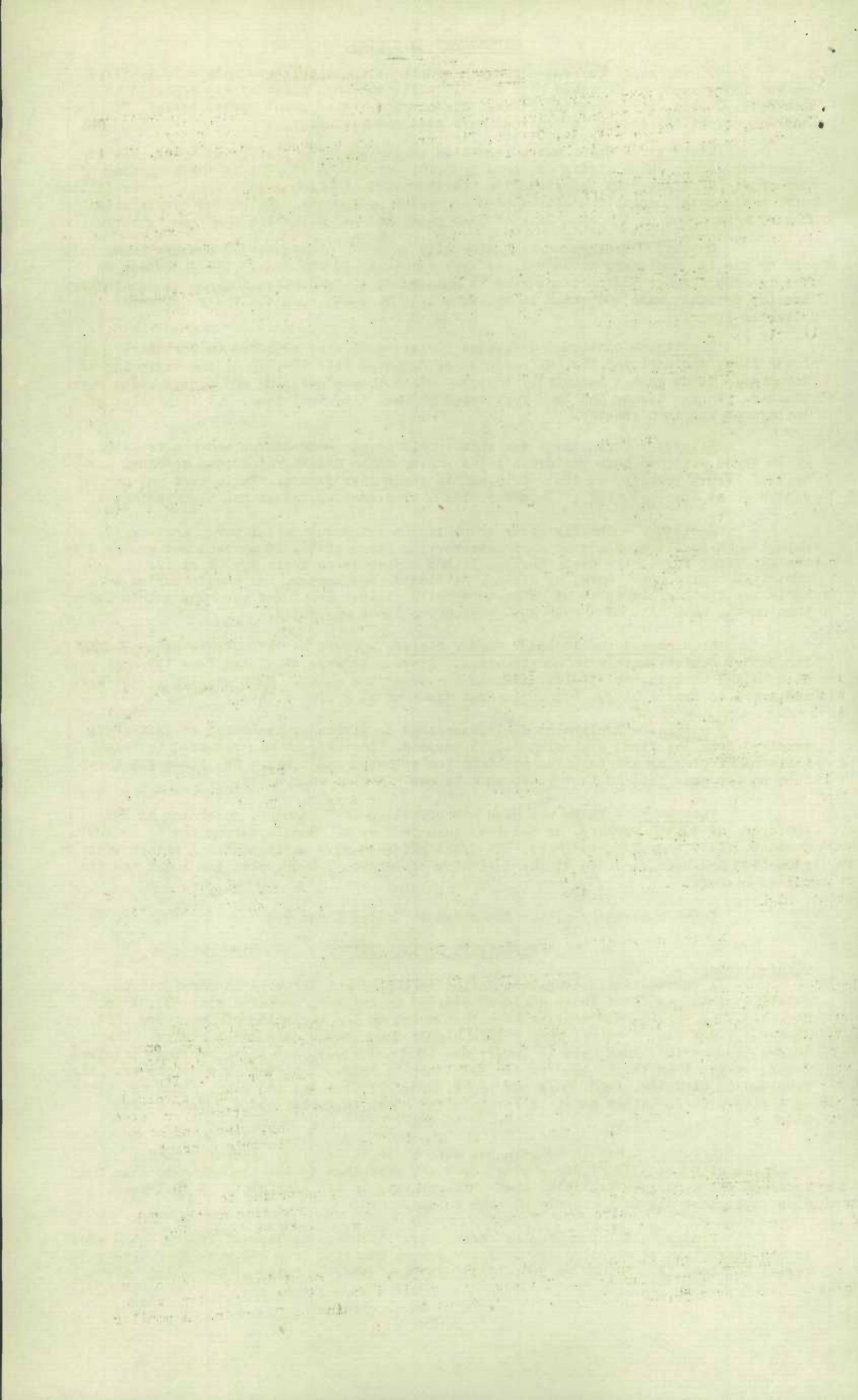
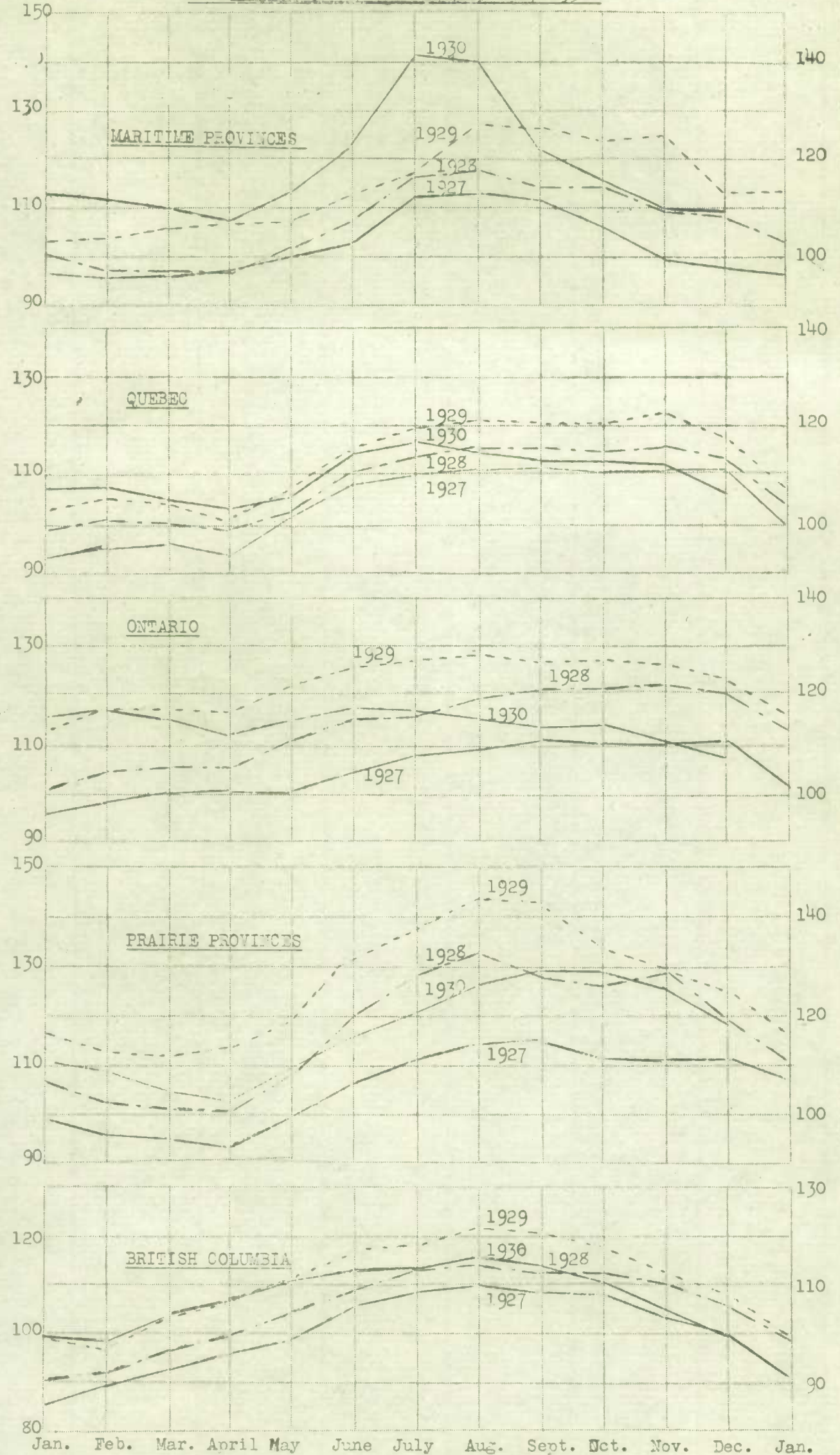


Chart 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1927-1930.





reduction had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Communications. - Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs; 1,182 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, who had 30,072 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1929, although it was higher than in any other year for which data are available.

Transportation. - Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 338 employers of 118,359 persons, compared with 122,340 in the preceding month. Curtailment on a larger scale was reported at the beginning of December, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume. All branches of transportation shared in the contractions noted on Dec. 1, 1930, that in steam railway operation being most pronounced.

Construction and Maintenance. - Continued seasonal declines on a larger scale were registered in this group, 21,711 persons being released from the forces of the 1,088 contractors furnishing data, who had 128,591 employees. This aggregate of workers greatly exceeded that reported in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted; the high level of employment this year was chiefly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the first named being most pronounced.

Services. - Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 245 establishments with 21,369 persons on their payrolls, or 463 less than at the beginning of November. Much greater losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1929, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Trade. - Large additions to staffs were reported in this division at the beginning of December, the index being practically the same as on Dec. 1, 1929, and considerably higher than on that date in earlier years of the record. The 804 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 94,414 persons in their employ, or 4,198 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 143.4, compared with 143.2 on Dec. 1, 1929. 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.

Employment continued to decline 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 18.7 on Oct. 27, 1930, compared with 17.6 (revised figure) on Sept. 22, 1930, and 10.3 on Oct. 21, 1929. The latest press reports state that 2,286,460 workers were unemployed on Nov. 24, 1930, an increase of 473 on the week and of 1,001,002 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

Employment in the United States decreased 2.5 p.c. in November, 1930, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 41,525 establishments which had 4,712,082 employees in November. Retail trade and bituminous mining showed increased employment over October, while manufacturing, public utilities, hotels, quarrying, anthracite and metalliferous mining, canning and some other groups reported losses. The index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 76.5 in November, compared with 78.6 in October, 1930, and 94.8 in November, 1929. Within this group, the largest losses were noted in the vehicle, leather, lumber, textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous industries.

New York. - According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed large seasonal losses in November as compared with October, and was at a much lower level than in November, 1929. The greatest declines in November of this year took place in food, clothing, footwear, rubber, metals and pulp and paper.

Massachusetts. - Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,064 factories show that they employed 182,309 persons in November, compared with 187,834 in October. The greatest declines were in the boot and shoe, clothing and woollen industries.

Wisconsin. - The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 81.3 in October, as compared with 83.1 in September, 1930, and 101.7 in October, 1929.

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
Dec. 1, 1926	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	97.4	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	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	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1930.

100.0 7.7 28.3 40.8 14.9 8.3

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 1925=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
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.5	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	118.5	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
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	113.3	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1930.

14.1 1.4 12.7 1.3 3.4 1.5 3.3 3.2

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.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	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
Dec. 1, 1926	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	75.8	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	107.3	171.0	116.2	102.6	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	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1930.

100.0	50.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	12.3	13.4	2.2	9.8
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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	50.7	100.6	104.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5	95.3
Animal products -edible	1.8	102.9	107.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4	96.9
Fur and products	.2	101.2	105.8	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6	113.3
Leather and products	1.5	81.5	82.1	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1	97.6
Lumber and products	4.1	74.9	84.7	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0	86.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	58.5	72.0	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4	81.1
Furniture	1.0	110.0	111.7	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2	100.1
Other lumber products	1.1	96.9	101.9	112.0	108.6	103.6	99.3	92.0
Musical instruments	.2	81.9	83.1	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2	98.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	111.6	118.7	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0	104.3
Pulp and paper products	6.4	102.7	106.1	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9	94.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	92.7	99.4	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8	89.0
Paper products	.8	104.9	107.8	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1	102.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	115.2	114.5	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5	99.8
Rubber products	1.4	108.5	105.8	135.0	145.3	121.5	103.4	107.4
Textile products	8.2	98.8	101.7	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6	97.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	100.5	99.2	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6	100.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	111.2	111.3	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7	95.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	94.7	104.2	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4	94.3
Other textile products	.9	85.4	87.3	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9	101.5
Plant products, (n.e.s.)	1.6	123.9	127.1	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1	106.5
Tobacco	.9	113.4	116.8	119.7	117.9	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.9	143.0	147.0	137.1	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	137.3	144.4	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	118.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7	96.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	111.4	122.9	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7	91.2
Electric current	1.7	131.9	130.6	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4	99.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	149.7	155.6	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8	96.6
Iron and steel products	12.7	94.5	97.0	110.3	116.3	100.6	100.5	92.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	97.8	100.4	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3	94.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	109.8	114.1	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9	93.5
Agricultural implements	.3	33.4	36.0	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4	81.0
Land vehicles	5.9	94.3	93.8	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.3	93.0
Automobiles and parts	1.3	90.8	89.1	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2	88.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	109.1	109.7	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7	103.9
Heating appliances	.5	114.8	123.4	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3	101.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	131.3	142.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6	80.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.5	100.4	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5	94.6
Other iron and steel products	1.8	92.4	98.2	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8	93.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	120.9	130.6	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3	95.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	133.9	135.6	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2	100.1
Miscellaneous	.5	107.6	113.2	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9	94.1
LOGGING	3.0	106.5	90.9	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2	139.2
MINING	5.5	117.8	121.9	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0	101.3
Coal	3.0	109.4	110.5	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0	92.4
Metallic ores	1.7	138.8	148.5	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7	96.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	114.1	120.8	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6	95.5
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	115.3	119.9	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2	96.8
Telegraphs	.6	116.0	130.7	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6	95.5
Telephones	2.5	115.2	117.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6	97.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	102.5	106.0	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5	101.4
Street Railways and cartage	2.6	122.0	126.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5	99.9
Steam railways	7.9	97.4	99.9	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	102.9	110.2	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6	109.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	127.3	148.8	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3	78.7
Building	5.1	123.3	145.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4	81.5
Highway	4.6	197.9	242.3	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2	84.8
Railway	3.7	91.5	109.2	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8	75.8
SERVICES	2.2	123.9	126.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9	90.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	123.6	126.2	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3	88.8
Professional	.2	122.1	121.4	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6	96.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	124.9	129.8	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3	91.2
TRADE	9.8	134.8	129.2	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9	103.1
Retail	7.2	143.4	133.5	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3	104.6
Wholesale	2.6	115.8	119.3	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9	100.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	108.5	112.9	119.1	116.7	103.1	102.3	96.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1925=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
	Weight	1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> Manufacturing	31.1	92.5	95.0	101.3	105.9	97.2	98.5	92.8
Lumber products	3.1	57.8	60.5	65.7	80.1	65.8	70.3	68.9
Pulp and paper	4.8	138.0	153.7	116.4	117.6	105.9	108.4	92.6
Textile products	3.7	75.4	75.0	89.5	98.8	102.9	100.1	97.1
Iron and steel	10.4	96.4	98.2	119.5	118.4	103.2	103.1	98.1
Other manufactures	9.1	100.0	100.1	101.2	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.2
Logging	3.9	144.9	18.2	226.1	113.5	220.7	154.3	118.7
Mining	22.1	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.6	110.0	109.6	98.5
Communications	4.0	146.7	150.1	130.9	112.3	107.6	100.9	99.4
Transportation	12.9	83.9	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9	81.4	82.5
Construction	17.9	163.7	194.8	143.9	128.4	94.7	65.5	93.7
Services	1.2	158.3	159.1	131.2	134.0	89.2	87.0	83.8
Trade	6.9	130.0	123.5	133.2	122.1	109.8	107.8	108.4
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> All Industries	100.0	109.5	110.1	113.3	108.1	99.1	95.5	93.7
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	58.3	103.0	106.8	113.8	109.9	105.6	101.2	95.1
Lumber products	3.2	82.2	91.9	99.0	90.3	92.3	89.5	82.7
Pulp and paper	8.0	94.9	97.9	109.8	107.1	103.5	102.7	91.4
Textile products	13.1	99.8	103.7	104.9	106.9	109.2	100.9	96.8
Iron and steel	11.5	97.2	100.7	112.4	109.3	101.2	97.7	93.1
Other manufactures	22.5	116.5	119.4	125.2	117.3	109.3	105.0	99.2
Logging	4.4	149.2	149.0	250.1	212.9	231.7	130.6	117.6
Mining	2.0	128.5	133.5	158.5	141.4	127.8	107.0	83.9
Communications	2.7	110.2	112.8	118.1	116.2	106.2	102.4	96.6
Transportation	12.4	102.5	104.7	109.4	112.0	115.0	104.9	106.9
Construction	10.9	97.2	120.9	105.1	90.0	93.2	100.2	63.6
Services	1.9	110.1	111.7	101.0	105.5	104.2	96.7	88.2
Trade	7.4	145.1	138.7	138.0	130.4	119.7	109.7	103.3
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	105.7	111.9	118.4	112.6	110.1	102.7	93.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	60.3	100.0	103.6	114.1	115.4	104.4	101.8	96.2
Lumber products	4.5	80.8	92.7	95.4	98.7	91.6	89.9	87.9
Pulp and paper	7.0	103.2	107.1	116.2	113.2	110.5	103.4	97.8
Textile products	9.6	99.8	101.8	108.3	110.0	103.9	101.9	98.7
Iron and steel	16.2	91.1	93.1	111.8	119.2	100.1	101.1	90.3
Other manufactures	23.0	112.0	115.3	123.2	119.6	109.8	105.2	101.8
Logging	2.4	106.6	90.0	267.9	196.2	197.0	159.5	181.6
Mining	3.2	131.9	140.8	150.1	130.8	116.1	105.7	96.1
Communications	3.0	107.3	111.1	131.0	113.2	104.9	102.7	97.3
Transportation	9.1	102.9	106.1	108.8	113.7	105.9	102.4	100.3
Construction	10.3	137.1	157.4	140.0	132.0	115.0	96.0	89.8
Services	2.2	146.0	151.5	152.5	125.5	115.3	100.8	94.1
Trade	9.5	139.9	129.9	137.4	126.2	124.8	106.2	107.3
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	108.2	111.6	123.1	119.7	109.1	103.1	98.6
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> Manufacturing	27.5	107.0	109.8	113.7	121.2	109.1	104.3	97.3
Lumber products	1.7	85.6	99.0	113.7	126.7	102.3	90.7	85.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	109.1	108.1	113.1	107.5	120.9	107.1	94.8
Textile products	1.5	101.2	108.4	98.8	137.6	114.1	109.3	97.7
Iron and steel	11.0	99.4	99.8	99.9	114.9	103.0	102.6	96.9
Other manufactures	10.5	121.9	125.5	134.7	130.0	114.9	108.3	100.4
Logging	.3	35.0	23.9	170.7	207.7	224.8	201.7	186.7
Mining	7.9	137.1	143.0	131.5	136.2	121.6	125.6	119.4
Communications	3.5	124.8	133.1	134.7	121.9	104.5	102.6	97.7
Transportation	19.2	108.1	115.1	114.8	124.6	114.2	107.4	105.0
Construction	22.5	143.3	167.6	108.4	121.3	90.3	83.8	70.1
Services	2.5	109.4	114.4	121.4	123.4	99.5	93.5	84.3
Trade	16.6	123.8	123.7	134.3	128.9	123.5	110.8	98.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> All Industries	100.0	118.6	125.8	119.0	125.3	110.8	104.7	96.7
<u>British Columbia -</u> Manufacturing	38.0	93.2	103.8	106.7	104.9	98.2	99.0	90.9
Lumber products	10.1	62.3	70.2	90.8	92.9	90.0	97.4	91.7
Pulp and paper	6.1	114.5	113.0	113.9	102.4	100.5	108.0	91.0
Textile products	1.1	106.8	112.2	114.3	112.0	100.9	99.3	90.9
Iron and steel	5.0	111.5	123.7	110.2	108.8	90.0	97.8	98.7
Other manufactures	15.7	114.8	132.8	121.2	119.0	108.0	97.6	87.3
Logging	5.1	58.8	56.1	100.3	128.8	111.1	116.4	108.2
Mining	8.8	88.8	92.5	110.0	103.1	100.0	97.9	103.9
Communications	4.0	122.9	130.7	124.8	107.6	97.5	100.8	92.3
Transportation	14.5	107.3	110.8	106.6	105.4	101.9	96.8	100.8
Construction	16.3	125.3	131.6	103.9	97.8	94.8	85.6	99.0
Services	3.5	109.6	107.8	110.4	109.8	103.1	99.3	94.6
Trade	6.8	126.8	124.9	125.5	124.4	114.3	112.2	95.0
<u>British Columbia-</u> All Industries	100.0	100.0	105.4	108.3	107.9	101.0	100.0	96.7

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.

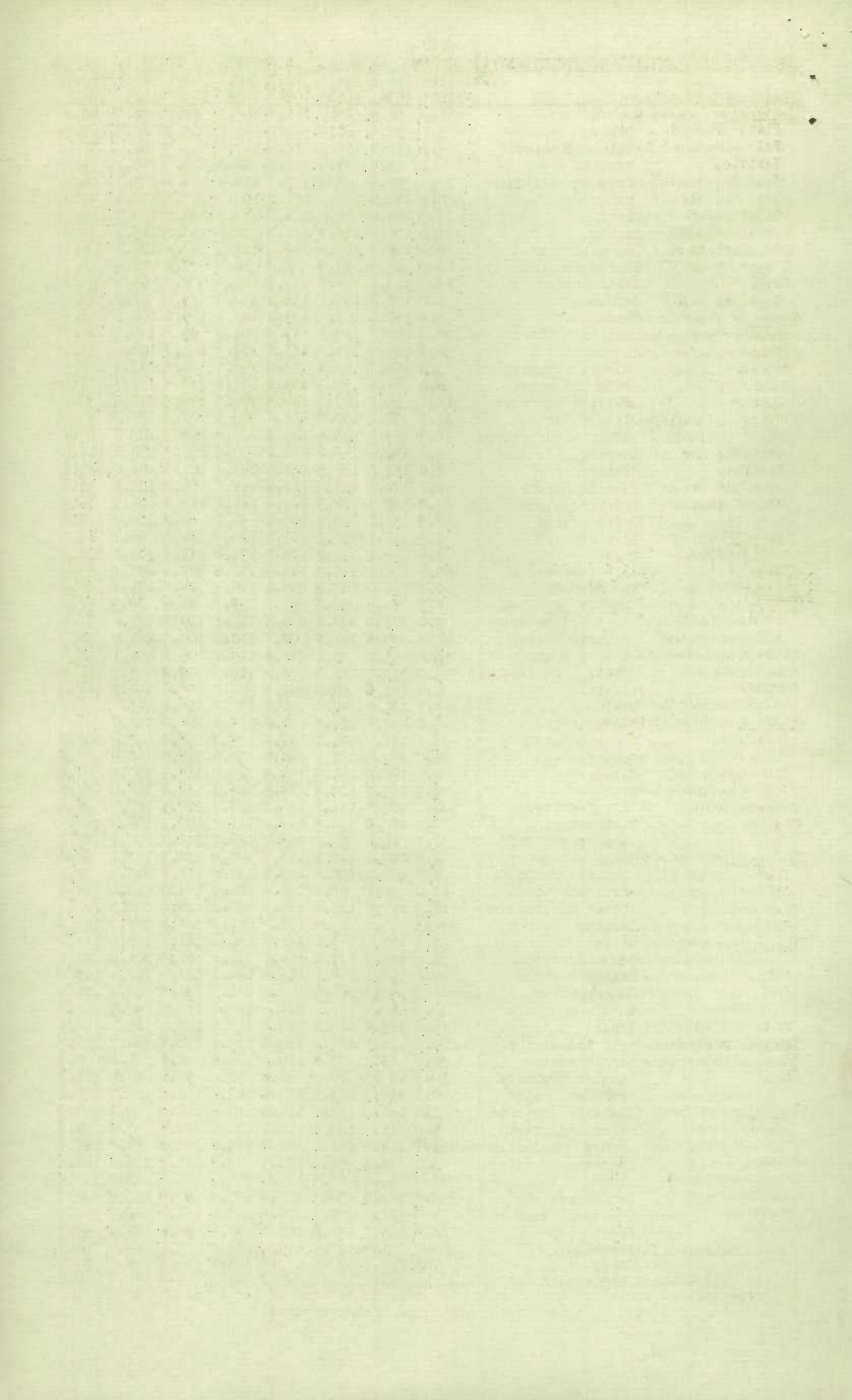


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.7	104.4	108.7	113.0	108.3	103.9	101.6	96.3
Plant products - edible	4.9	120.6	122.9	120.8	111.5	101.7	107.9	101.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	115.0	114.1	117.1	109.9	103.3	103.7	101.6
Textiles	11.4	89.2	94.1	92.5	98.9	102.5	97.4	94.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	118.3	125.4	118.5	117.1	109.7	108.5	110.3
Iron and steel	13.7	93.8	98.4	113.5	108.5	101.7	96.0	90.2
Other manufactures	23.7	112.4	116.9	121.2	110.3	105.8	104.5	96.3
Communications	3.7	95.2	97.4	115.5	113.8	106.8	102.2	95.6
Transportation	8.8	110.4	115.6	118.8	122.1	132.4	97.1	113.8
Construction	6.5	101.2	119.0	131.6	125.6	111.1	99.8	95.3
Trade	12.9	146.4	138.8	138.0	130.1	120.1	110.1	103.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.6	112.6	117.1	113.0	108.7	101.9	98.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	55.0	116.7	120.6	122.5	120.9	105.6	104.5	93.7
Leather products	15.2	101.4	103.6	108.3	101.2	109.3	106.4	97.7
Other manufactures	39.8	123.8	128.9	129.9	131.8	103.8	103.6	91.5
Transportation	9.4	105.8	127.3	111.8	106.7	111.7	100.1	94.8
Construction	10.7	234.9	256.2	190.9	89.0	156.9	95.7	87.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	128.0	135.3	127.1	122.1	119.9	102.3	95.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	105.0	108.4	114.5	115.5	107.4	104.3	99.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	117.8	121.4	124.2	118.2	113.8	108.1	107.4
Printing and publishing	9.0	116.7	117.8	126.2	123.0	111.6	103.5	101.9
Textiles	11.7	98.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	102.2	100.7	100.9
Iron and steel	8.6	90.2	94.5	109.8	121.5	103.3	104.4	85.4
Other manufactures	25.9	108.0	109.4	114.3	113.5	108.4	105.5	100.1
Communications	4.0	95.6	95.7	114.7	109.3	104.4	103.2	101.1
Transportation	5.7	134.7	136.4	132.8	136.8	101.7	98.9	107.4
Construction	4.5	138.3	163.8	190.8	178.7	145.7	101.0	72.2
Trade	20.8	134.8	124.4	131.8	124.2	117.7	104.4	106.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	113.8	115.5	122.9	120.5	110.5	103.8	100.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	52.2	103.5	114.6	107.0	112.7	108.2	98.5	94.1
Lumber products	5.5	60.0	114.9	67.5	96.0	79.9	88.2	66.6
Pulp and paper	19.9	103.9	104.8	110.4	110.1	105.4	98.7	101.0
Other manufactures	26.8	121.5	123.1	120.4	122.6	123.7	103.4	100.3
Construction	8.6	170.5	203.2	183.4	138.3	105.2	89.3	101.2
Trade	16.8	128.0	122.9	120.9	111.5	117.3	110.3	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	116.0	124.6	121.8	115.1	108.3	99.9	96.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	75.9	95.2	96.3	123.3	117.0	104.6	101.6	92.1
Textiles	18.1	92.9	89.8	98.9	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8
Electrical apparatus	10.3	109.5	112.1	145.6	133.4	110.0	113.4	91.8
Iron and steel	24.0	78.6	82.3	132.8	114.3	105.1	100.3	83.3
Other manufactures	23.5	115.8	116.2	122.2	117.2	106.8	101.2	99.8
Construction	9.5	203.0	170.1	277.5	184.2	101.6	90.2	97.8
Trade	7.0	130.0	124.7	131.5	119.5	125.3	107.2	112.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.6	102.0	128.7	118.0	107.3	101.7	93.3
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	79.1	109.9	110.7	114.1	141.3	78.4	96.5	93.5
Iron and steel	62.1	108.2	108.3	107.9	140.8	66.7	93.8	91.5
Other manufactures	17.0	116.8	120.8	138.8	143.3	126.0	107.4	97.2
Construction	6.7	115.8	148.7	182.4	148.4	119.8	119.0	114.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.6	116.5	123.5	142.5	84.2	98.7	92.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.6	107.9	113.4	116.1	121.1	109.7	104.7	95.5
Animal products - edible	4.3	108.2	110.6	121.0	120.4	124.9	112.4	107.2
Plant products - edible	4.6	103.1	107.7	108.4	113.1	110.8	106.4	108.9
Printing and publishing	7.9	115.6	113.6	121.5	116.3	111.1	107.1	94.3
Textiles	5.5	105.6	114.1	107.0	131.2	111.8	106.4	98.8
Other manufactures	17.3	106.6	115.2	117.7	122.2	104.0	99.8	87.9
Transportation	5.6	92.2	97.1	95.7	111.8	105.3	100.6	100.7
Construction	5.8	68.9	92.7	54.8	63.9	53.0	106.7	52.3
Trade	40.1	109.1	107.8	123.5	127.8	126.4	113.9	97.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	104.3	108.6	113.8	116.8	111.5	107.9	93.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	35.2	97.7	105.1	103.9	94.3	96.7	100.1	94.5
Lumber products	7.2	58.7	65.5	80.0	74.6	88.6	103.1	92.2
Other manufactures	28.0	118.0	125.6	116.4	104.5	101.7	98.6	95.7
Communications	8.9	122.3	128.5	123.1	104.7	97.7	101.0	92.0
Transportation	15.2	105.6	105.6	103.9	102.1	97.5	96.2	95.3
Construction	11.6	95.1	94.3	79.2	83.2	74.7	90.0	109.3
Services	6.3	104.5	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4	101.4	93.7
Trade	22.6	130.8	126.4	128.4	125.6	115.0	112.9	96.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.4	110.4	109.4	102.8	98.7	101.4	95.8

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

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