CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1931

(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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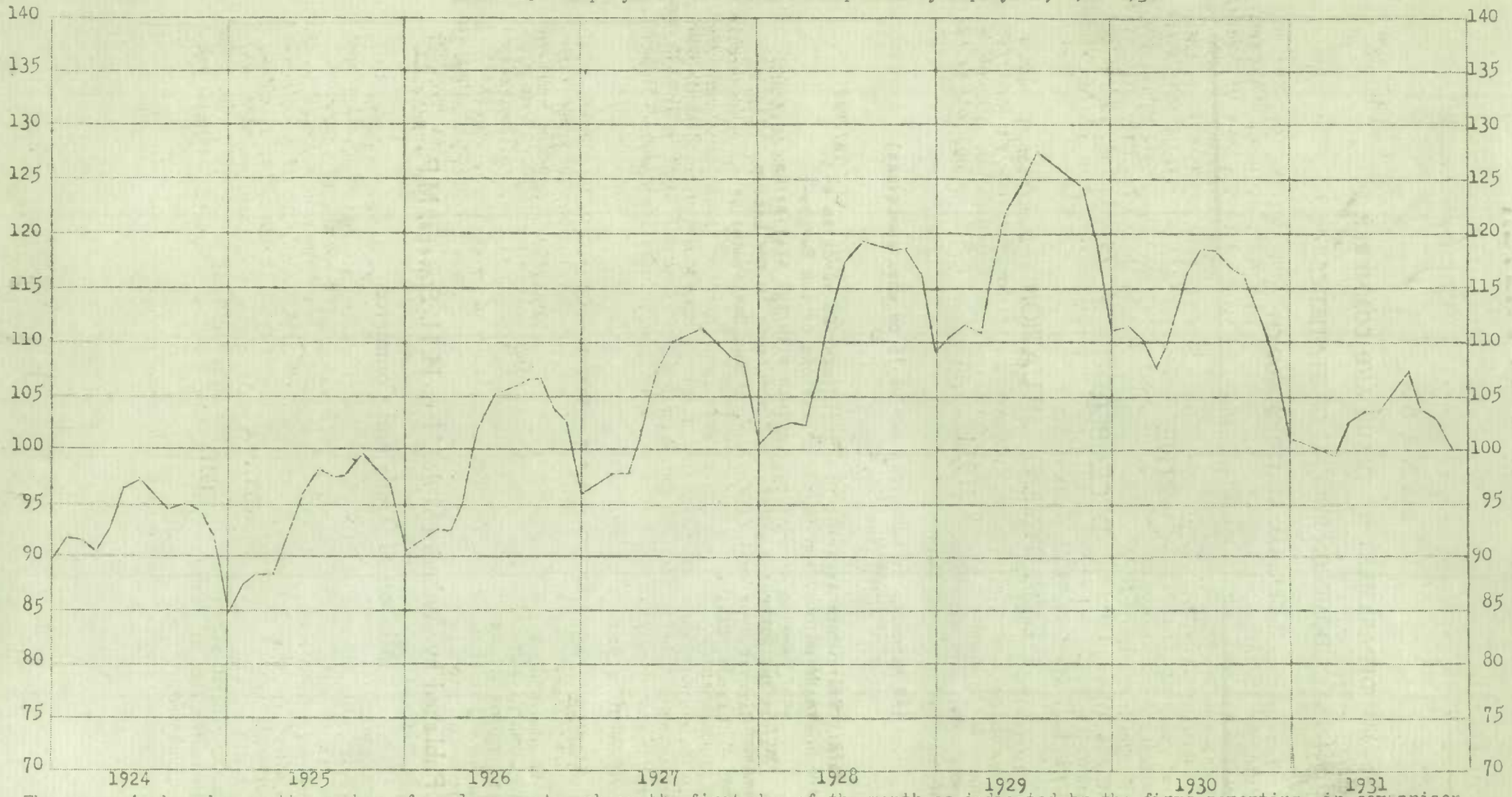
OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931



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. 24 1931.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1931, was on a rather smaller scale than on the the same date of last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last ten years. The 7,813 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 901,854 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 937,494 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of nearly four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.1, compared with 103.0 on Nov. 1, 1931, and 108.5, 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus, employment as reported by employers was not so active as on the same date in the years 1926-1930, but was in greater volume than on Dec. 1 in the five years, 1921-1925.

Especially noteworthy losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in transportation, communications, services and metallic ore mining. On the other hand, considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and manufacturing reported greater activity, mainly due to the resumption of work in large railway car shops.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

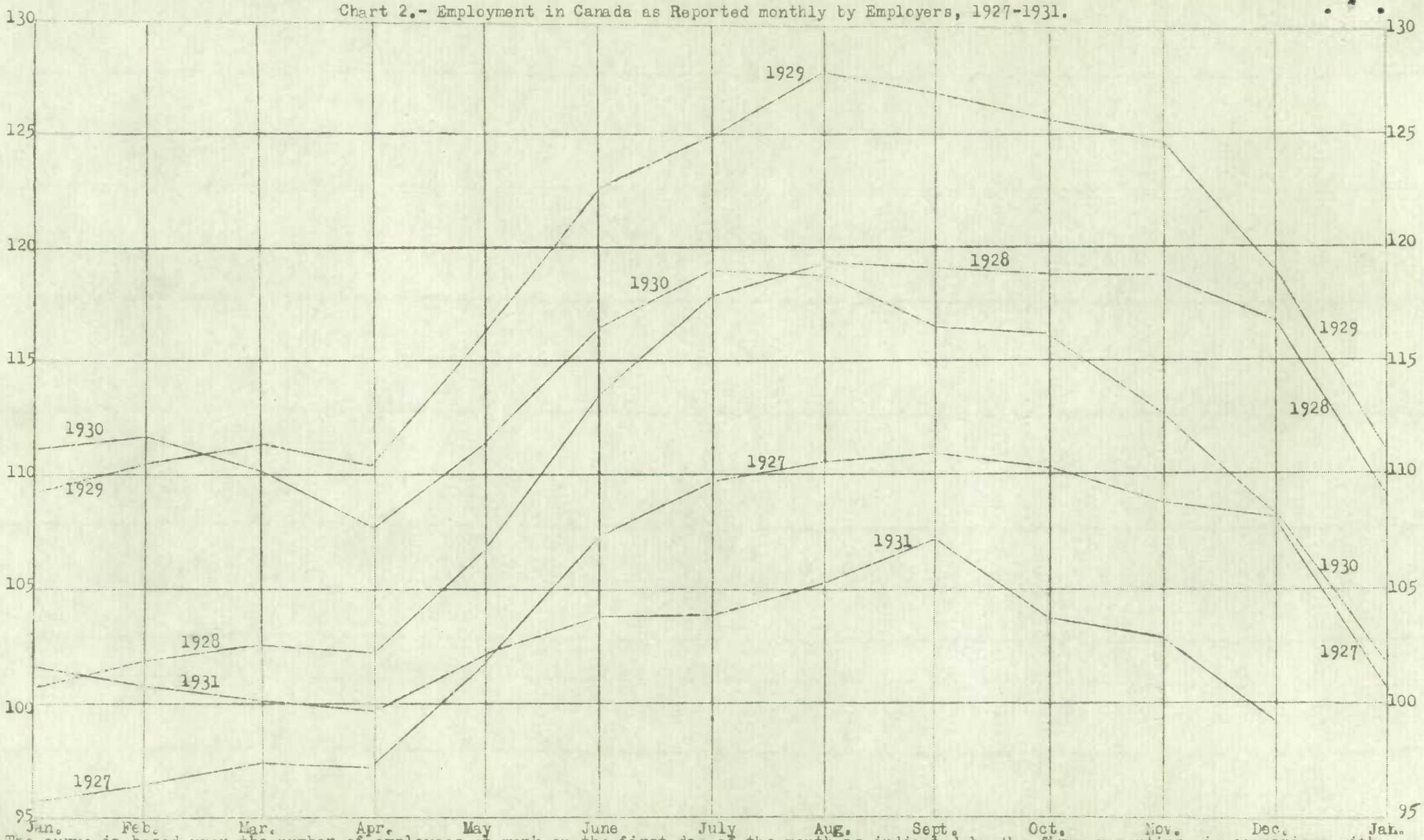
All provinces exdept Ontario registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much greater scale than on Dec. 1, 1930, but the index of employment on the date under review was higher, largely owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work being afforded. Most of the decline this year took place in construction, although mining and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, logging, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products) and trade reported improvement. Data were received from 572 firms employing 77,344 persons, as against 79,788 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.- There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,835 employers of 253,035 persons, or 3,801 less than in the preceding month. Construction work declined, but important improvement was shown in manufacturing, logging, shipping and trade. Most of the gain in factory employment was due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously, but tobacco and musical instrument plants were also more active; on the other hand, there were pronounced losses in leather, lumber and pulp and paper plants. Much larger decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1930, when employment was, however, in decidedly greater volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a moderate increase, 4,460 workers being taken on during November by the 3,516 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 369,987 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone, transportation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month of last year, although the movement had then been downward.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,133 reporting employers had let out 26,999 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,384 on Dec. 1. Retail trade and coal mining were seasonally more active, and large gains were also noted in manufacturing; the reopening of large railway car shops, closed for some weeks, was an important factor in this gain in factory employment, but food, pulp and paper and leather plants also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, communications, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, the losses in highway construction being especially pronounced. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much lower level than on the same date in 1930, when smaller reductions were noted.

British Columbia.- Continued shrinkage involving a greater number of workers than that noted on Dec. 1, 1930, was shown in British Columbia, where the 757 reporting firms had 73,104 employees, as compared with 79,960 in their last statement. Food and lumber factories were slacker, as were construction and transportation; on the other hand, coal mining and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1930.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1928; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

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

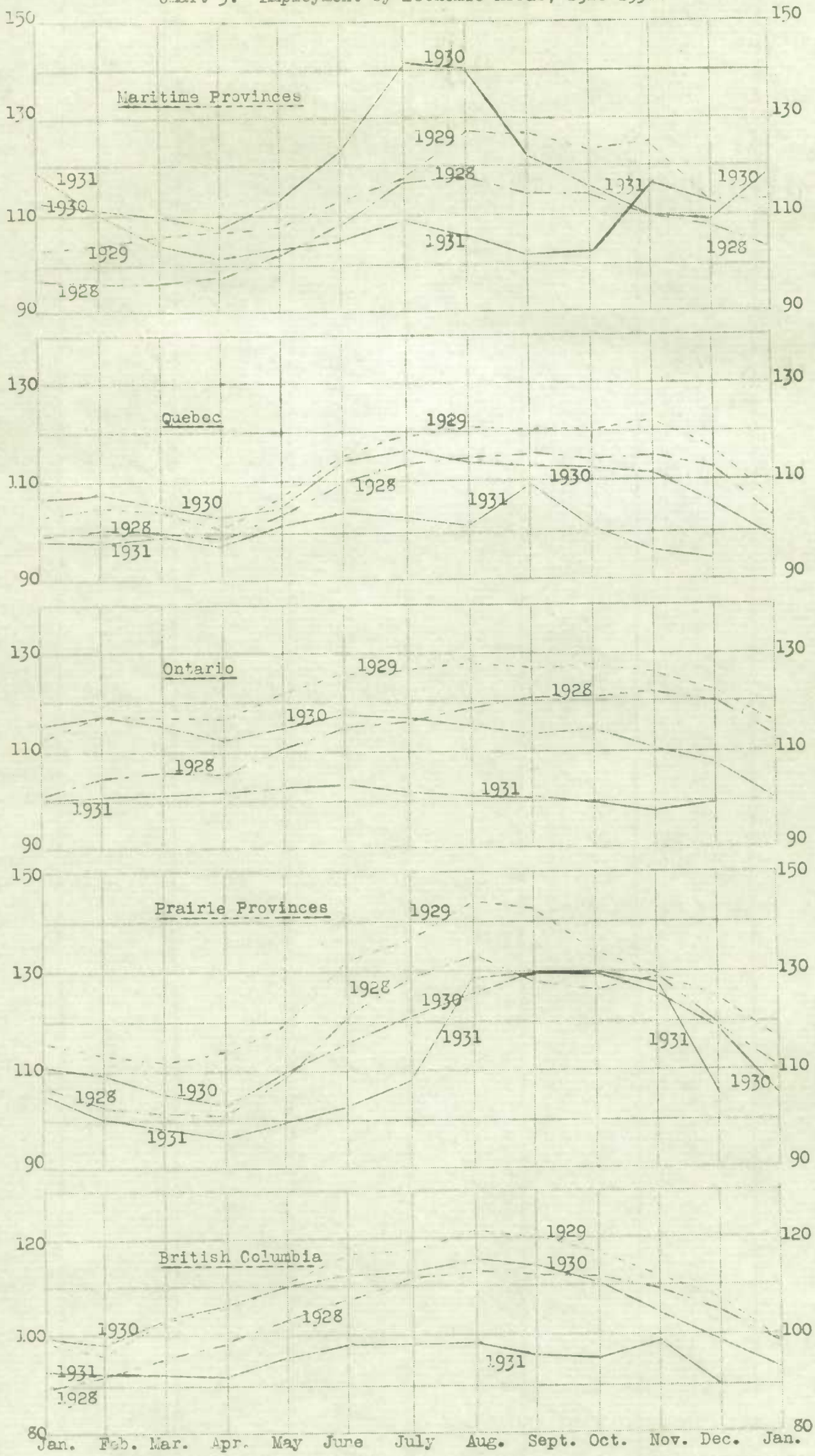
Montreal.- There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,031 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,225 persons to 134,902 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops closed down for some weeks, although tobacco and musical instrument factories also reported improvement; retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses. General reductions were noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was brisker.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 1,306 workers being laid off by the 137 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,675 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction, transportation and manufacturing, while trade showed seasonal improvement. A smaller recession was indicated on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,141 firms who employed 119,476 persons, as compared with 120,392 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and work on the roads and in printing establishments also increased, but textile, lumber and building material plants, transportation and building construction reported reductions. Larger losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa.- Curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 155 employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,455 workers, as against 14,127 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1930, although larger losses had then been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1928-1931.



Hamilton.- A decline was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 29,681 persons was employed by the 236 firms furnishing data, who had 30,365 employees on their Nov. 1 staff. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills; the losses in clay, glass and stone works were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing group, building and highway construction also showed curtailment. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when improvement had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was an increase in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 130 employers with 9,088 workers, or 655 more than in the preceding month. Losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1930, but employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.- Employment decreased slightly in Winnipeg, according to data received from 367 firms employing 32,896 persons. A small reduction was reported in manufacturing, while other groups also showed only slight changes. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when shrinkage had also been noted.

Vancouver.- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 323 employers of 28,752 workers, or 973 fewer than on Nov.1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1930, when the index was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- An increase in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,734 of which employed 441,601 operatives, compared with 437,138 on Nov. 1. This advance compared favourably with the decline ordinarily reported in factory employment at the beginning of December; it was largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been closed down in September. Tobacco, non-ferrous metal, musical instrument and printing and publishing plants, however, also recorded heightened employment. Losses on the whole were reported in other manufacturing establishments, those in lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric current and food factories being most pronounced. Considerable reductions had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 229 companies with 19,849 persons in their employ, or 2,840 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.- The extraction of metallic ores seasonally declined, while a slight gain occurred in coal mining, and other non-metallic mineral mines reported very little general change. Returns were compiled from 219 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 48,387 workers on Nov. 1, to 48,229 at the beginning of December. A larger loss had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Communications.- Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs; 510 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 26,050 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1930, although the losses then indicated had exceeded those recorded on Dec. 1, 1931.

Transportation.- Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 356 employers of 109,146 persons, compared with 111,448 in the preceding month. Curtailment on a larger scale was reported at the beginning of December, 1930, but employment was then in greater volume. Shipping and stevedoring showed heightened activity, while local and steam railway transportation released employees.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 41,633 persons being released from the forces of the 1,094 contractors furnishing data, who had 146,425 employees. This aggregate of workers was rather higher than on Dec. 1, 1930, and 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 last named being most pronounced.

Services.- Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 287 establishments with 20,798 persons on their payrolls, or 359 less than at the beginning of November. Greater losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was above its level on the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded on the whole in this division at the beginning of December, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those noted on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was higher. The 828 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 89,756 persons in their employ, or 2,219 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Within a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on Sept.21, there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout 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 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1931, compared with 22.6 (revised figure) on Sept. 21, 1931, and 18.5 on Oct. 27, 1930. The latest press reports state that 2,572,602 workers were unemployed on Dec. 12, 1931, a decrease of 54,722 on the week, but an increase of 273,010 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased 2.4 p.c. in November, 1931, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 50,200 establishments which had 4,551,410 employees in November. Increased employment was reported in retail trade, but all other groups showed reduced activity. Within the manufacturing division, large losses occurred in food, textile, metal, lumber, leather, chemicalsand allied products, stone, clay and glass products,and vehicle factories, while improvement was shown in agricultural implement, rubber footwear and shipbuilding plants. The index of employment in the manufacturing group,based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.4 in November, compared with 67.3 in October, and 76.5 in November, 1930. In the non-manufacturing industries, declines were recorded in mining, wholesale trade, power, light and water, electric railroad, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, crude petroleum producing and canning and preserving.

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, 1930. The index of factory employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined to 69 in November. The greatest decreases took place in the food, clothing, footwear, rubber and wood industries, while metals and machinery and paper goods showed slight improvement.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 70.7 in October, as compared with 75.0 in September, 1931, and 81.3 in October, 1930. The largest losses took place in the metal, textile, food, wood and leather industries. Apart from manufacturing, there were also important declines in construction, communications, light and power,wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants and laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 7.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov.15, according to reports from 1,410 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labour. Most of the declins occurred in manufacturing establishments; the metal, wood, leather, textile, food, beverage and tobacco groups showed especially large losses.

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
Dec. 1, 1927	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	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1931.						
	100.0	8.6	28.1	41.0	14.2	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
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	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	155.0	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
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	123.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931.	15.0	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.3	1.0	3.6	3.2

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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	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
Dec. 1, 1927	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	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	123.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.3	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1931.									
	100.0	49.0	2.2	5.3	2.9	12.1	16.2	2.3	10.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1931	Nov.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	49.0	89.6	88.8	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.0	101.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4
Fur and products	.2	82.5	84.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6
Leather and products	1.9	84.6	89.0	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1
Lumber and products	3.6	62.3	66.5	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	45.9	51.7	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4
Furniture	.9	97.6	98.0	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2
Other lumber products	1.0	84.9	86.8	96.9	112.0	108.6	103.6	99.3
Musical instruments	.3	74.4	66.7	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2
Plant products - edible	3.4	107.7	109.4	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0
Pulp and paper products	6.3	94.2	94.0	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.1	83.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8
Paper products	.9	100.2	99.4	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	109.9	106.7	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5
Rubber products	1.4	95.3	95.9	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5	103.4
Textile products	8.7	94.3	94.6	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	99.4	94.9	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	79.6	74.1	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8	103.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	103.2	99.1	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3	101.6
Silk and silk goods	.5	277.5	273.8	264.0	176.9	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	108.5	106.6	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	87.0	92.8	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4
Other textile products	.9	78.1	80.8	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	119.4	114.6	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1
Tobacco	1.0	113.8	102.9	113.4	119.7	117.9	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	127.3	132.3	139.9	147.0	137.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	102.9	98.3	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	114.1	112.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.8	96.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7
Electric current	1.7	126.6	129.8	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4
Electrical apparatus	1.6	132.4	132.6	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8
Iron and steel products	10.8	75.3	68.8	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6	100.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	73.3	67.6	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	89.6	84.3	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9
Agricultural implements	.2	27.3	22.9	33.4	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4
Land vehicles	5.1	76.5	61.6	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.8
Automobiles and parts	1.0	62.8	51.2	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.5	71.2	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7
Heating appliances	.4	86.9	100.4	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	85.2	93.4	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	74.1	76.3	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.2	86.8	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	101.7	98.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	120.8	123.2	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	98.2	105.8	107.6	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9
LOGGING	2.2	73.1	63.7	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2
MINING	5.3	107.5	107.9	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0
Coal	2.9	99.3	98.9	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0
Metallic ores	1.7	134.9	137.1	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.1	92.2	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	100.5	102.4	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	100.8	104.3	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6
Telephones	2.3	100.4	102.0	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	93.5	95.4	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.0	120.6	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5
Steam railways	7.6	86.7	89.6	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	96.9	92.0	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.2	128.8	165.4	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3
Building	3.8	86.8	106.4	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4
Highway	9.4	244.2	334.0	197.9	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2
Railway	3.0	68.7	77.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8
SERVICES	2.3	116.1	117.5	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	112.0	113.8	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3
Professional	.3	123.6	123.9	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	119.5	121.3	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3
TRADE	10.0	125.6	122.8	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9
Retail	7.4	133.7	129.1	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3
Wholesale	2.6	107.5	108.6	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.1	103.0	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1	102.3

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 [illegible] INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1931	Nov.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	26.7	81.8	80.6	92.5	101.3	105.9	97.2	98.5
	Lumber products	2.4	47.6	45.8	57.8	65.7	80.1	65.8	70.3
	Pulp and paper	4.3	129.8	132.1	138.0	116.4	117.6	105.9	108.4
	Textile products	3.6	75.9	74.2	75.4	89.5	98.8	102.9	100.1
	Iron and steel	8.3	80.4	75.1	96.4	119.5	118.4	103.2	103.1
	Other manufactures	8.1	88.1	90.5	100.0	101.2	105.9	103.2	105.8
	Logging	5.4	207.7	180.5	144.9	226.1	113.5	220.7	154.3
	Mining	19.9	103.4	105.3	110.6	111.2	111.6	110.0	109.6
	Communications	3.1	115.1	116.6	146.7	130.9	112.3	107.6	100.9
	Transportation	10.7	73.0	75.0	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9	81.4
	Construction	27.0	244.1	279.0	163.7	143.9	128.4	94.7	65.5
	Services	1.2	163.4	165.9	158.3	131.2	134.0	89.2	87.0
	Trade	6.0	118.0	115.3	130.0	133.2	122.1	109.8	107.8
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	112.7	116.6	109.5	113.3	108.1	99.1	95.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.7	92.2	91.3	103.0	113.8	109.9	105.6	101.2
	Lumber products	2.9	71.7	78.4	82.2	99.0	90.3	92.3	89.5
	Pulp and paper	7.6	84.2	87.3	94.9	109.8	107.1	103.5	102.7
	Textile products	14.3	95.5	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9	109.2	100.9
	Iron and steel	10.1	78.7	68.0	97.2	112.4	109.3	101.2	97.7
	Other manufactures	22.8	105.0	106.4	116.5	125.2	117.3	109.3	105.0
	Logging	3.4	106.0	93.4	149.2	250.1	212.9	231.7	130.6
	Mining	1.8	109.1	110.3	128.5	158.5	141.4	127.8	107.0
	Communications	2.5	96.1	96.8	110.2	118.1	116.2	106.2	102.4
	Transportation	13.2	98.9	96.6	102.5	109.4	112.0	115.0	104.9
	Construction	11.9	80.3	100.3	97.2	105.1	90.0	93.2	100.2
	Services	1.9	105.0	105.4	110.1	101.0	105.5	104.2	96.7
	Trade	7.6	136.6	132.6	145.1	138.0	130.4	119.7	109.7
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	94.7	96.2	106.7	118.4	112.6	110.1	102.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	57.9	89.5	89.3	100.0	114.1	115.4	104.4	101.8
	Lumber products	4.1	69.4	73.7	80.8	95.4	98.7	91.6	89.9
	Pulp and paper	7.0	97.3	94.7	103.2	116.2	113.2	110.5	103.4
	Textile products	9.9	93.8	94.7	99.8	108.3	110.0	103.9	101.9
	Iron and steel	13.3	70.6	67.8	91.1	111.8	119.2	100.1	101.1
	Other manufactures	23.6	106.3	107.5	112.0	123.2	119.6	109.8	105.2
	Logging	1.3	52.6	43.4	106.6	267.9	196.2	197.0	159.5
	Mining	3.4	129.4	130.2	131.9	150.1	130.8	116.1	105.7
	Communications	2.8	96.2	97.4	107.3	131.0	113.2	104.9	102.7
	Transportation	8.6	90.7	93.5	102.9	108.8	113.7	105.9	102.4
	Construction	13.4	145.6	137.1	137.1	140.0	132.0	115.0	96.0
	Services	2.4	134.4	136.1	146.0	152.5	125.5	115.3	100.8
	Trade	10.2	134.3	129.4	139.9	137.4	126.2	124.8	106.2
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	99.3	98.1	108.2	123.1	119.7	109.1	103.1
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	27.4	95.9	88.4	107.0	113.7	121.2	109.1	104.3
	Lumber products	1.3	64.3	62.2	85.5	113.7	126.7	102.3	90.7
	Pulp and paper	2.9	101.5	95.0	109.1	113.1	107.5	120.9	107.1
	Textile products	1.7	109.6	106.4	101.2	98.8	137.6	114.1	109.3
	Iron and steel	10.9	87.1	70.7	99.4	99.9	114.9	103.0	102.6
	Other manufactures	10.6	110.5	112.0	121.9	134.7	130.0	114.9	108.3
	Logging	.1	4.8	7.1	35.0	170.7	207.7	224.8	201.7
	Mining	7.4	116.5	114.0	137.1	131.5	136.2	121.6	125.6
	Communications	3.1	104.7	109.9	124.8	134.7	121.9	104.5	102.6
	Transportation	19.7	99.5	104.4	108.1	114.8	124.6	114.2	107.4
	Construction	23.0	129.2	253.9	143.3	108.4	121.3	90.3	83.8
	Services	2.7	100.2	102.8	109.4	121.4	123.4	99.5	93.5
	Trade	16.6	110.3	109.9	123.8	134.3	128.9	123.5	110.8
Prairie Provinces-	All Industries	100.0	106.0	128.2	118.6	119.0	125.3	110.8	104.7
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	35.0	77.2	79.5	93.2	106.7	104.9	98.2	99.0
	Lumber products	8.4	46.9	51.3	62.3	90.8	92.9	90.0	97.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	101.6	101.5	114.5	113.9	102.4	100.5	108.0
	Textile products	1.2	103.2	106.4	106.8	114.3	112.0	100.9	99.3
	Iron and steel	3.6	71.7	73.8	111.5	110.2	108.8	90.0	97.8
	Other manufactures	15.8	103.1	103.8	114.8	121.2	119.0	108.0	97.6
	Logging	3.1	33.8	31.1	58.8	100.3	128.8	111.1	116.4
	Mining	8.4	78.0	77.7	88.8	110.0	103.1	100.0	97.9
	Communications	3.9	111.5	115.6	122.9	124.8	107.6	97.5	100.8
	Transportation	14.1	93.2	98.7	107.3	106.6	105.4	101.9	96.8
	Construction	22.2	153.0	204.6	125.3	103.9	97.8	94.8	86.6
	Services	3.6	98.8	102.4	109.6	110.4	109.8	103.1	99.3
	Trade	9.7	114.3	116.0	126.8	125.5	124.4	114.3	112.2
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	90.5	98.9	100.0	108.3	107.9	101.0	100.0

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 1931	Nov.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.3	91.8	88.8	104.4	113.0	108.3	103.9	101.6
Plant products - edible	4.7	112.5	112.1	120.6	120.8	111.5	101.7	107.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	105.4	104.0	115.0	117.1	109.9	103.8	103.7
Textiles	11.7	82.1	86.0	89.2	92.5	98.9	102.5	97.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	113.6	107.3	118.3	118.5	117.1	109.7	108.5
Iron and steel	13.5	76.2	54.9	93.8	113.5	108.5	101.7	96.0
Other manufactures	22.0	98.9	101.3	112.4	121.2	110.3	105.8	104.5
Communications	3.3	85.5	86.4	95.2	115.5	113.8	106.8	102.2
Transportation	9.5	117.8	109.7	110.4	118.8	122.1	132.4	97.1
Construction	10.3	87.4	96.9	101.2	131.6	125.6	117.1	99.8
Trade	11.9	130.7	128.7	146.4	138.0	130.1	120.1	110.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	96.7	95.4	108.6	117.1	113.0	108.7	101.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.2	108.2	114.4	116.7	122.5	120.9	105.6	104.5
Leather products	20.5	109.0	116.3	101.4	108.3	101.2	109.3	106.4
Other manufactures	43.7	107.9	113.4	123.8	129.9	131.8	103.8	103.6
Transportation	10.2	111.4	129.4	105.8	111.8	106.7	111.7	100.1
Construction	9.2	103.8	164.4	234.9	190.9	89.0	156.9	95.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.7	120.0	128.0	127.1	122.1	119.9	102.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.5	96.3	98.0	105.0	114.5	115.5	107.4	104.3
Plant products - edible	6.1	114.8	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2	113.8	108.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	114.6	110.1	116.7	126.2	123.0	111.6	103.5
Textiles	11.2	87.8	92.1	98.0	106.8	107.3	102.2	100.7
Iron and steel	8.1	70.4	71.0	90.2	109.8	121.5	103.3	104.4
Other manufactures	25.9	102.5	104.3	108.0	114.3	113.5	108.4	105.5
Communications	3.7	86.8	88.7	95.6	114.7	109.3	104.4	103.2
Transportation	5.2	120.2	124.3	134.7	132.8	136.8	101.7	98.9
Construction	5.1	108.4	109.2	138.3	190.8	178.7	145.7	101.0
Trade	21.5	131.5	127.2	134.8	131.8	124.2	117.7	104.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	104.8	105.6	113.8	122.9	120.5	110.5	103.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.8	93.3	99.5	103.5	107.0	112.7	108.2	98.5
Lumber products	4.7	54.1	67.8	60.0	67.5	96.0	79.9	88.2
Pulp and paper	16.7	92.9	91.8	103.9	110.4	110.1	105.4	98.7
Other manufactures	24.4	108.9	119.8	121.5	120.4	122.6	123.7	103.4
Construction	18.3	180.0	201.9	170.5	183.4	138.3	105.2	89.3
Trade	15.6	124.9	119.5	128.0	120.9	116.5	117.3	110.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	112.7	118.6	116.0	121.8	115.1	108.3	99.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	73.5	83.9	85.8	95.2	123.3	117.0	104.6	101.6
Textiles	18.5	86.9	83.4	92.9	98.9	96.8	98.8	98.0
Electrical apparatus	11.3	109.7	112.6	109.5	145.6	133.4	110.0	113.4
Iron and steel	21.7	63.9	63.6	78.6	132.8	114.3	105.1	100.3
Other manufactures	22.0	99.8	109.0	115.8	122.2	117.2	106.8	101.2
Construction	10.0	196.9	217.5	203.0	277.5	184.2	101.6	90.2
Trade	7.6	115.8	112.6	130.0	131.5	119.5	125.3	107.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	94.0	96.3	104.6	128.7	118.0	107.3	101.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.9	68.1	61.8	109.9	114.1	141.3	78.4	96.5
Iron and steel	52.9	58.3	48.5	108.2	107.9	140.8	66.7	93.8
Other manufactures	24.0	108.8	114.5	116.8	138.8	143.3	126.0	107.4
Construction	3.5	40.5	45.2	115.8	182.4	148.4	119.8	119.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	72.3	67.7	113.6	123.5	142.5	84.2	98.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.8	95.5	95.9	107.9	116.1	121.1	109.7	104.7
Animal products - edible	4.2	110.6	104.5	108.2	121.0	120.4	124.9	112.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	106.8	107.8	103.1	108.4	113.1	110.8	106.4
Printing and publishing	6.5	104.5	93.7	115.6	121.5	116.3	111.1	107.1
Textiles	5.6	113.3	109.9	105.6	107.0	131.2	111.8	106.4
Other manufactures	27.1	87.5	87.4	106.6	117.7	122.2	104.0	99.8
Transportation	5.2	86.4	87.5	92.2	95.7	111.8	105.9	100.6
Construction	4.3	54.3	54.9	68.9	54.8	63.9	53.0	106.7
Trade	34.5	97.6	97.9	109.1	123.5	127.8	126.4	113.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.2	93.5	104.3	113.8	116.8	111.5	107.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.5	88.0	90.4	97.7	103.9	94.3	96.7	100.1
Lumber products	6.8	51.6	56.5	58.7	80.0	74.6	88.6	103.1
Other manufactures	28.7	105.6	107.5	118.0	116.4	104.5	101.7	98.6
Communications	8.1	105.6	107.7	122.3	123.1	104.7	98.7	101.0
Transportation	15.7	98.8	103.1	105.6	109.9	102.1	97.5	96.2
Construction	12.8	99.9	110.3	96.1	79.2	83.2	74.7	90.0
Services	6.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4	101.4
Trade	21.5	116.4	117.6	130.8	128.4	125.6	115.0	112.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	98.3	101.9	107.4	109.4	102.8	98.7	101.4

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.