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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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JAN 28 1931

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THE
JANUARY

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 EMPLOY-
MENT 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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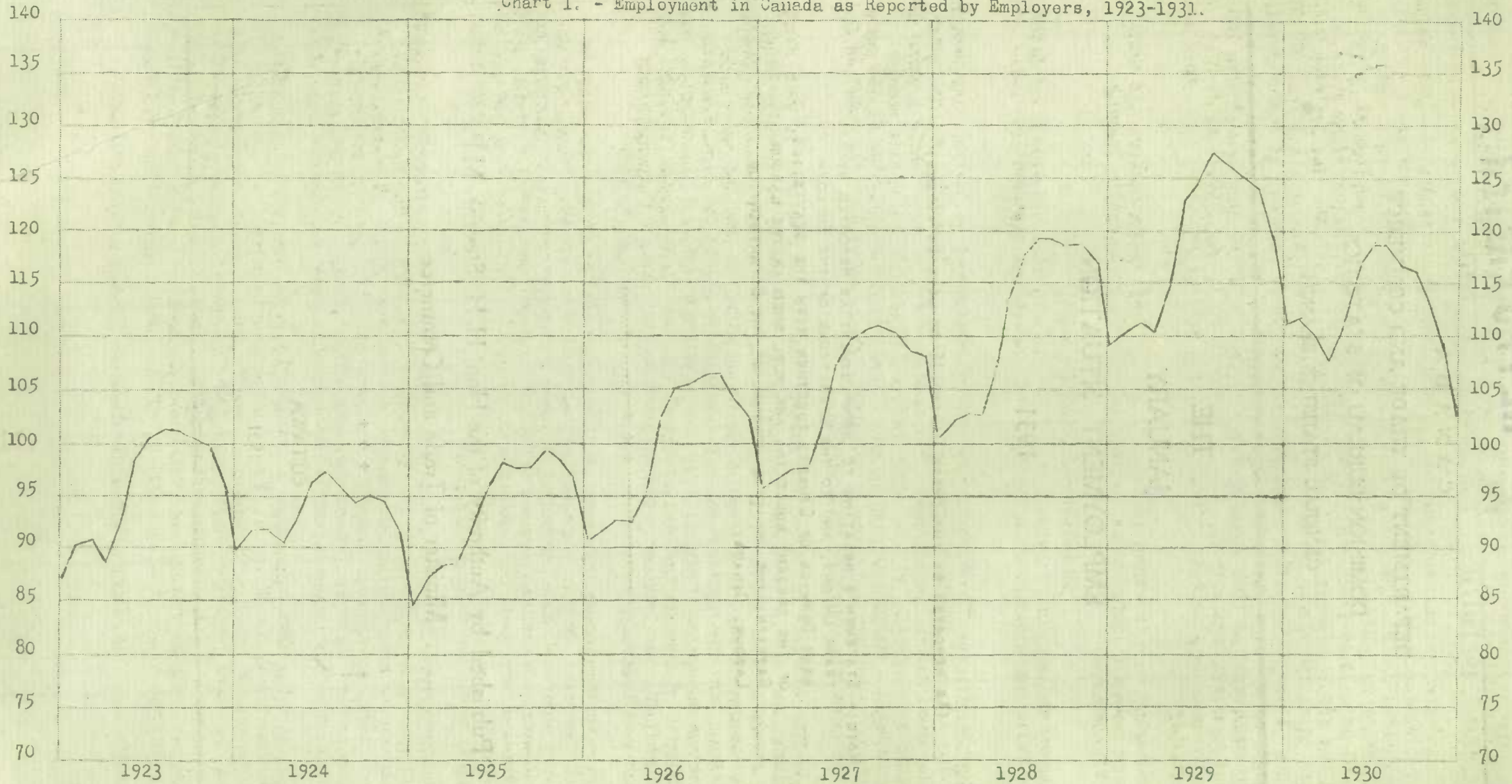
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1931.



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 Jan. 27, 1931.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1931, showed a pronounced curtailment which, however, involved a rather smaller number of workers than that indicated on the same dates of 1930 and 1929. In spite of this smaller falling-off, (which was partly due to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work), employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the two preceding years, although it was higher than on Jan. 1 of any of the years 1921-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,511 firms, whose payrolls declined from 974,918 persons on Dec. 1 to 912,400 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 62,500 persons, or 6.4 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 101.7 on Jan. 1, 1931, as compared with 108.5 in the preceding month, and with 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, communications and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while logging registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, due to the opening of the winter ports, and in construction, as a result of unemployment relief work, while logging was also seasonally more active. On the other hand, manufacturing and mining showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 565 firms employing 81,216 persons, compared with 74,553 at the beginning of December. Small gains had been noted on Jan. 1, 1930, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was smaller than on the same date of last year, but the situation was not so favourable as on Jan. 1, 1930 and 1929. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, leather, building material and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications, while improvement was noted in retail trade and in highway and road construction, the latter as a result of unemployment relief plans. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,730 co-operating employers aggregated 260,675 workers, as against 280,007 on Dec. 1, 1930.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance. A combined payroll of 366,252 persons was employed by the 3,339 firms whose returns were received, and who had 396,622 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved a larger proportion of the reported employees than those indicated on Jan. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a rather smaller percentage of the payrolls than at the beginning of January, 1930, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,123 employers of 128,593 workers, or 14,761 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, transportation, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were not so extensive as on Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was lower than at the beginning of 1930 and 1929, although the employment reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date in any of the eight preceding years. The 754 firms furnishing data reported 75,664 employees, as against 80,382 in the preceding month. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded important curtailment, while there were gains in highway construction as a result of the unemployment relief programme.

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

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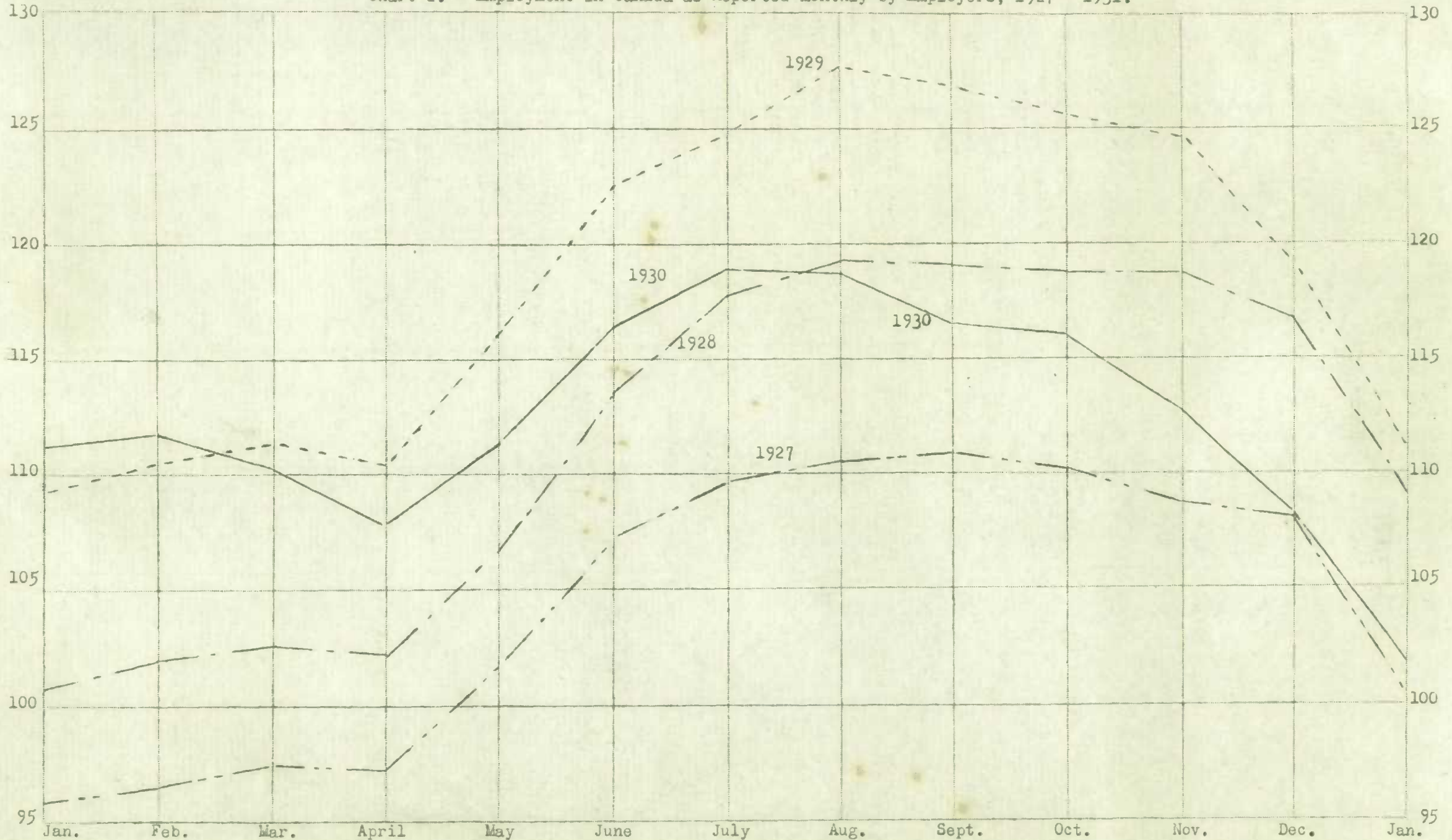
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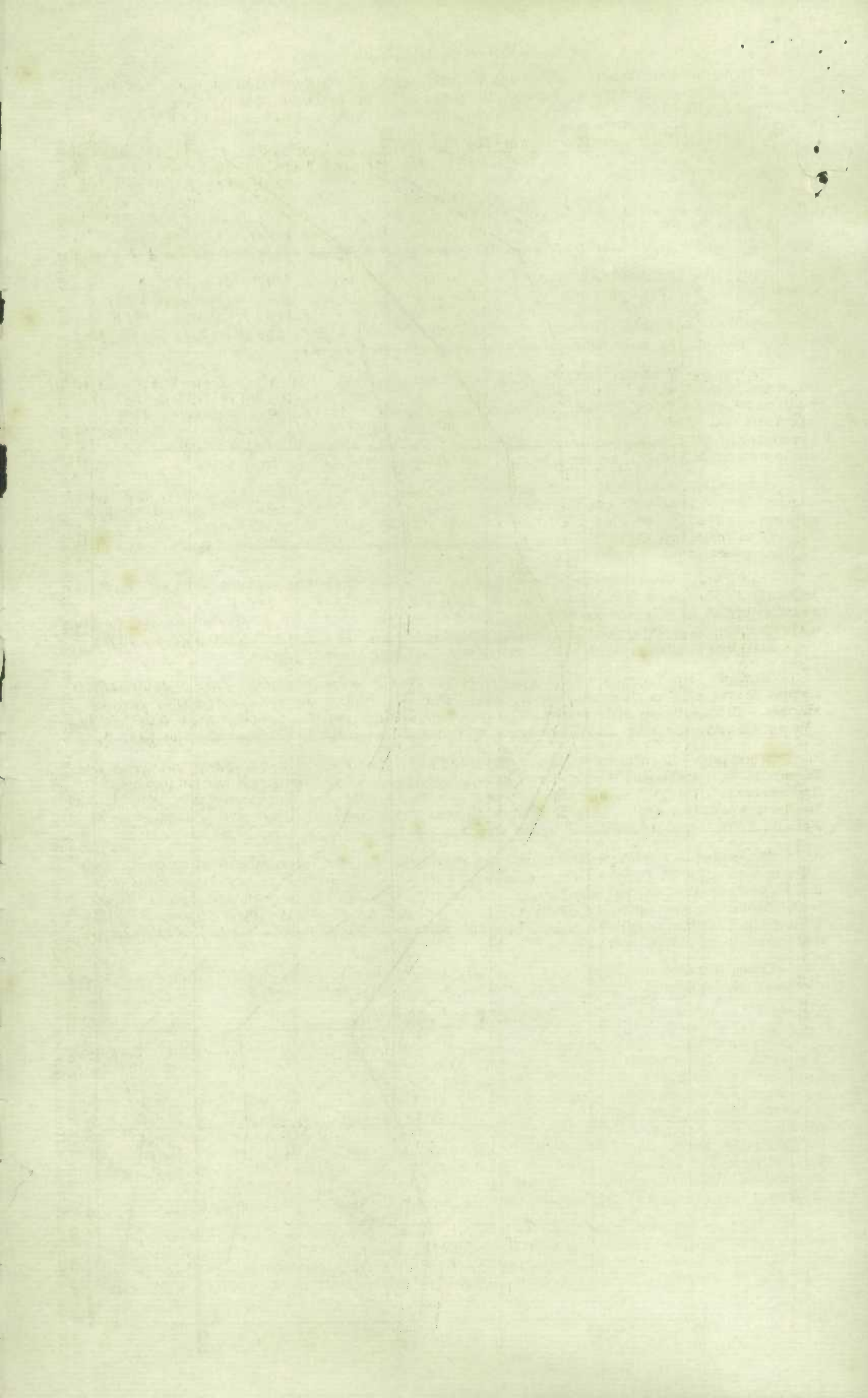
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



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.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1930, but the index on the date under review was lower than at the beginning of last year. Statements were received from 964 establishments with 135,506 employees, as compared with 143,108 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in road construction, as an unemployment relief measure, and retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.- Manufactures reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, while construction afforded more employment; the 121 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 13,154 persons on Dec. 1, to 13,026 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was in much greater volume. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, metals and foods; construction, transportation, services and trade were also slacker, but highway construction absorbed more workers in consequence of the unemployment relief scheme. Returns were tabulated from 1,057 employers with 118,258 workers, compared with 125,416 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 153 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 392 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved about the same number of employees as that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 226 firms in Hamilton employing 32,167 workers, as against 32,534 on Dec. 1. Trade and shipping showed reduced activity, and manufacturing as a whole was slacker, despite gains in iron and steel factories. Highway construction also reported increased employment. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1930, were much more extensive, but the index was then many points higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decidedly larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was in considerably greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 139 establishments with 11,103 persons in their employ, or 3,074 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the most marked declines in Winnipeg, but wholesale trade was also slacker, while communications showed moderate improvement. The 363 co-operating firms reported 29,975 employees, compared with 31,721 in the preceding month. This reduction involved more workers than were released on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was brisker.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 304 employers of 30,431 persons, as compared with 30,624 on Dec. 1. A large decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was lower. There were losses in manufacturing, communications, transportation and trade on Jan. 1, 1931, as compared with the preceding month, while highway construction afforded considerably more work of a relief character.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were larger than on Jan. 1, 1930; they were, in fact, only exceeded in the ten years' record by those noted on Jan. 1, 1923, 1924 and 1925, while the index was lower than at the beginning of any other year since 1926. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, lumber, iron and steel and textile factories, but the pulp and paper, building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and tobacco industries also recorded important curtailment. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,546 manufacturers, employing 455,455 operatives, compared with 489,434 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging, which has been dull this winter, showed a small increase, contrasting with the declines generally indicated on Jan. 1 in the earlier years of the record; but, in spite of this, employment continued in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available; the index stood at 107.6

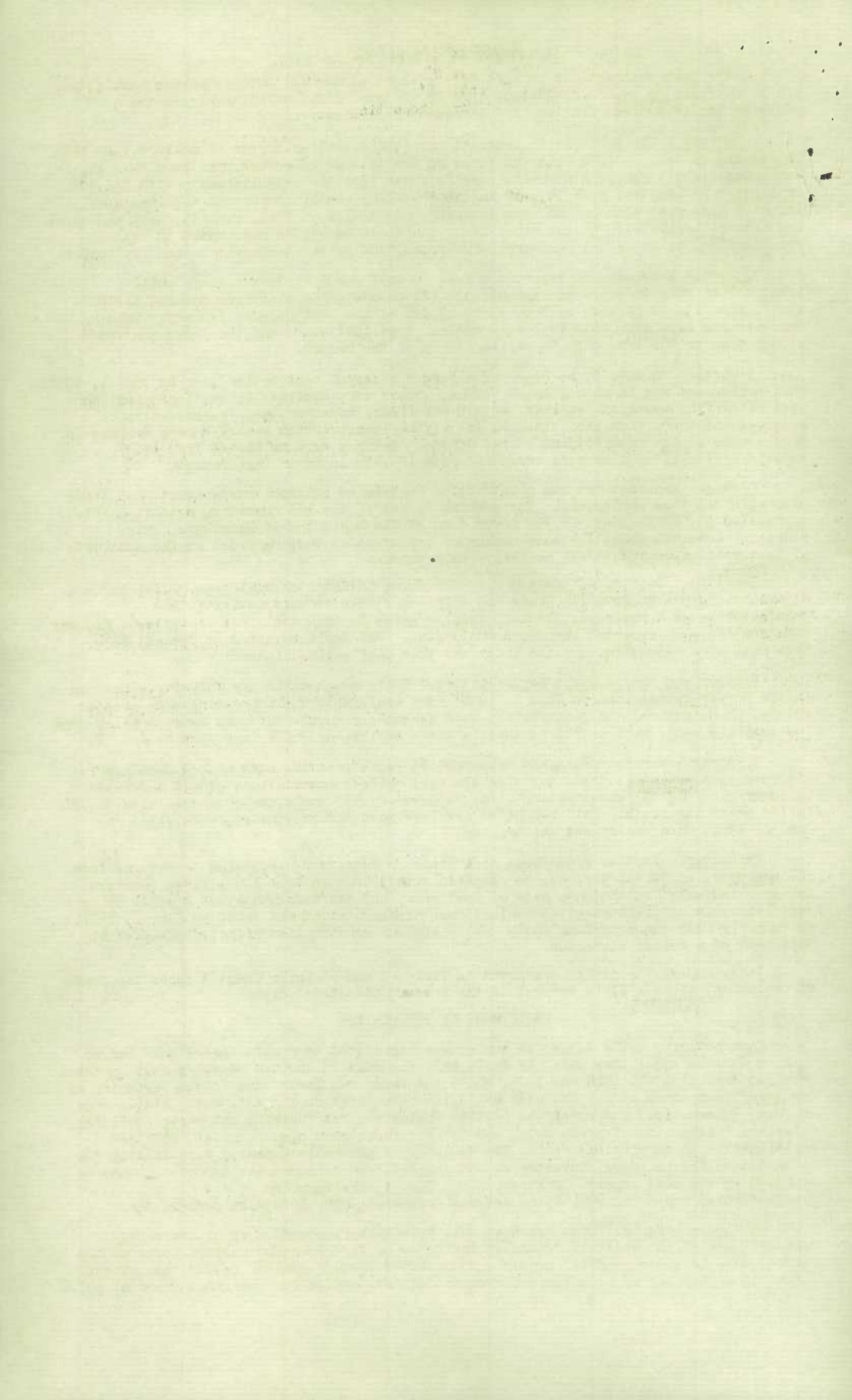
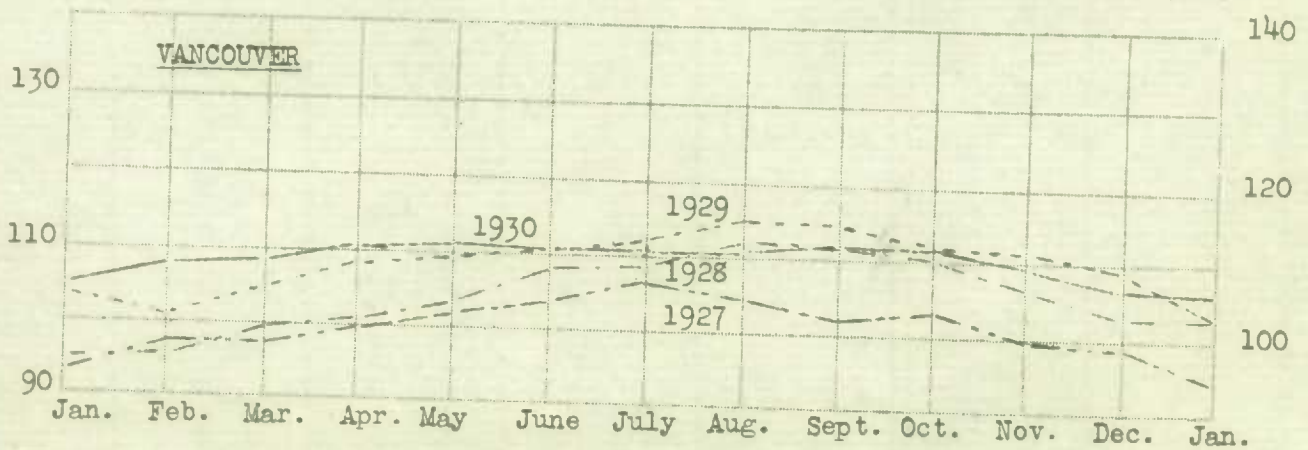
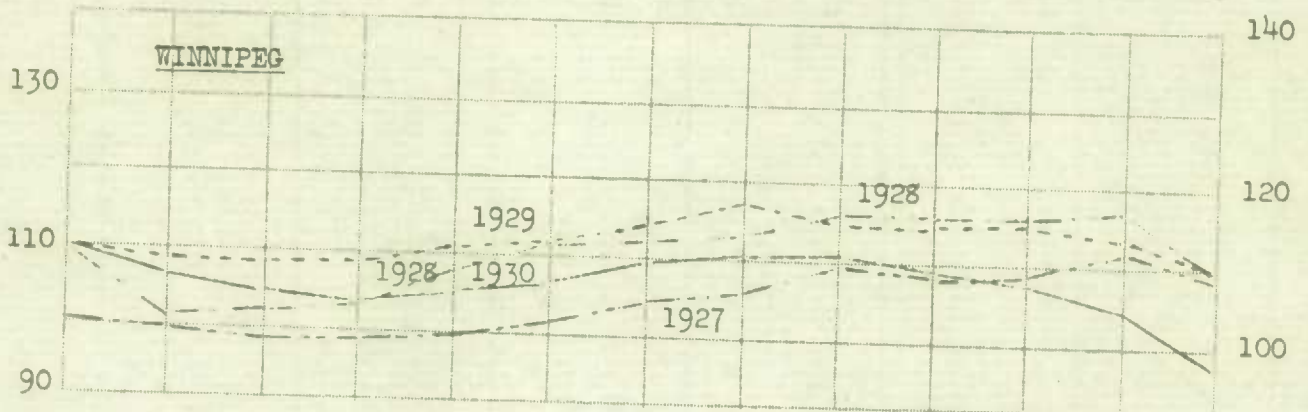
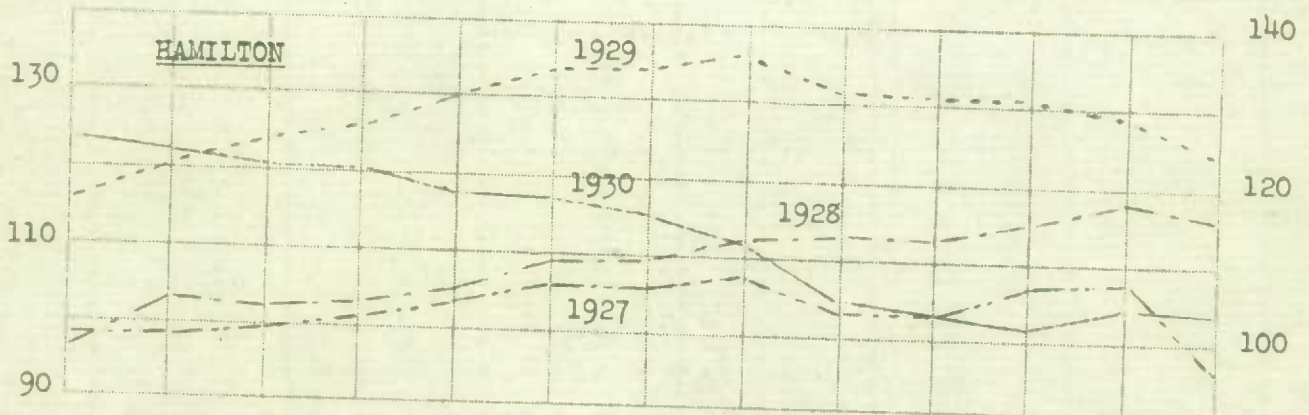
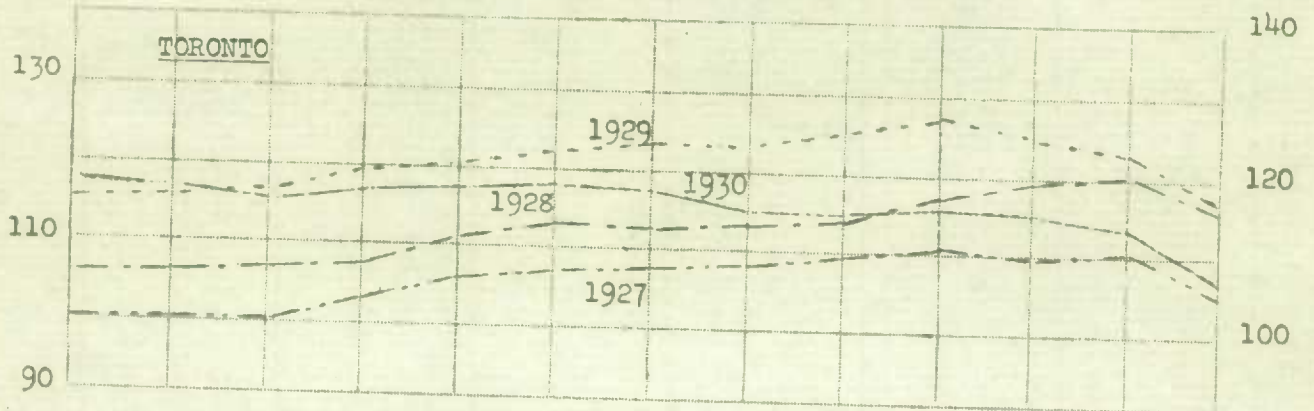
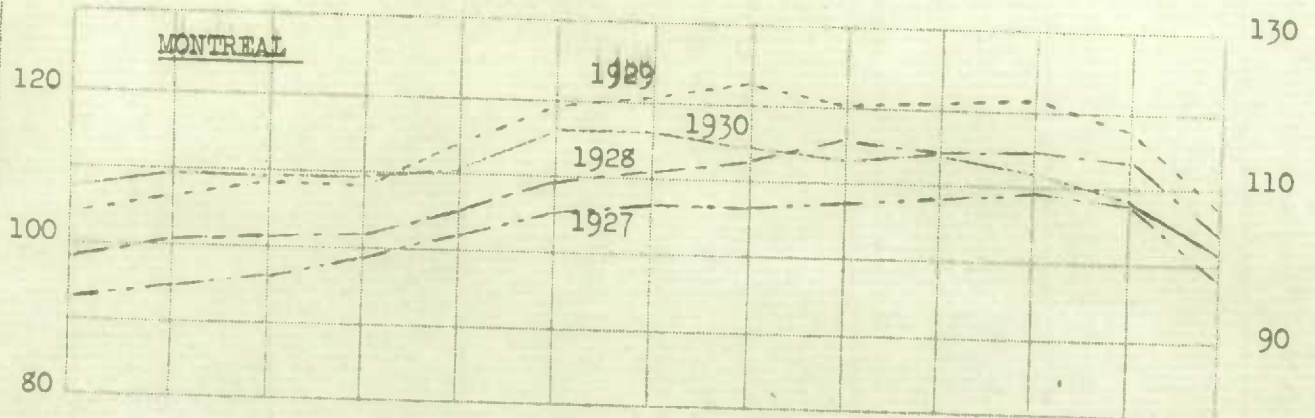
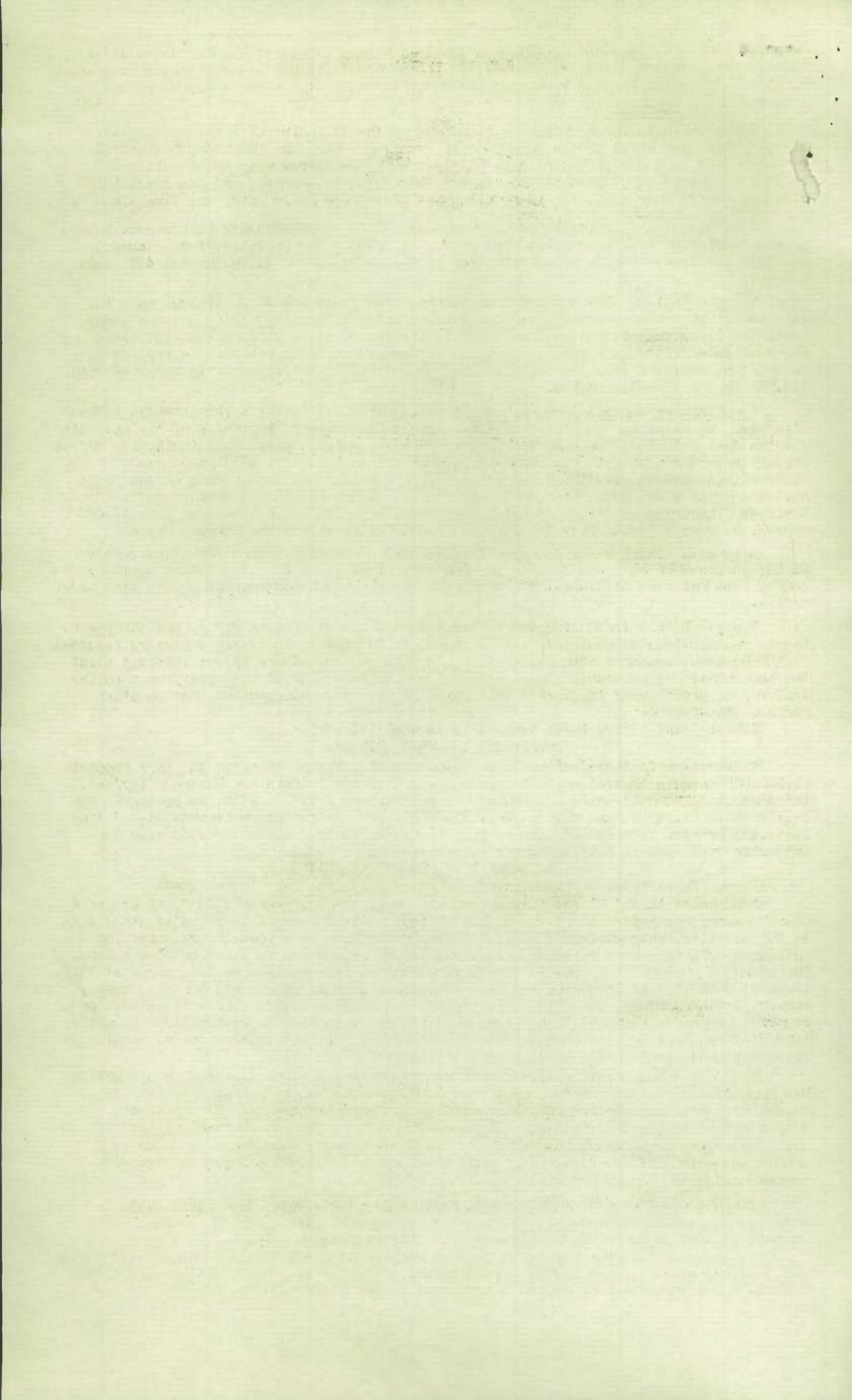


Chart 3 EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1927 - 1930.





compared with 200.2 on Jan. 1, 1930. A combined working force of 29,012 was reported by the 226 co-operating firms, who had 28,674 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January; this was smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was higher. Returns were received from 226 operators with 51,314 workers, compared with 52,834 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals, other than coal, and in metallic ore mines, and coal-mining was also slacker.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1930. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 30,090 on Dec. 1 to 28,852 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved much the same number of workers as that noted at the beginning of January, 1930, but the index continued lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 343 employers, who reported 110,758 workers, as compared with 118,372 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, however, involved a smaller proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1 in most years of the record; this was mainly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. As a result, employment was comparatively active, the index, at 110.7, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,053 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 122,526, a decrease of some 17,000 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building construction showed the largest losses.

Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 249 firms employed 21,155 persons, or 237 less than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1930, a slightly larger loss had been indicated, but the index was then much the same as on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded rather less employment than on Dec. 1, and there were larger contractions in wholesale establishments. The 800 co-operating employers reported 93,328 workers, compared with 94,570 in their last report. These losses involved about the same number of persons as those recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was at practically the same level, while it was in greater volume than in other years of the record.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment during November; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.1 on Nov. 24, 1930, as compared with 18.7 on Oct. 27, 1930, and 10.9 on Nov. 25, 1929. The latest press reports stated that 2,643,127 persons were out of work on Dec. 29, 1930, an increase of 234,756 over the preceding week, and of 1,132,896 over a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased one p.c. in December, 1930, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from 42,041 establishments employing 4,711,937 workers in December. Retail trade and anthracite mining showed seasonal gains, but losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 75.1, compared with 76.5 in November, and 91.9 in December, 1929. The food, textile, metal, lumber, leather, stone, clay and glass, tobacco and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment. Apart from manufacturing, there were contractions in mining, (except of anthracite), in communications, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.- Widespread seasonal declines in employment were recorded in December in New York State factories; according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the losses were as large as those in 1929, which were unusually severe. The greatest declines were in textiles, clothing, food, metal, wood and fur, leather and rubber factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,057 factories show that they employed 173,976 persons in December, compared with 182,133 in November, a decline of 4.5 p.c.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed an increase of 0.6 p.c. in December as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 82.3, compared with 99.3 in December, 1929.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin, standing at 78.5 in Nov., was about twenty points lower than in Nov., 1929, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100.

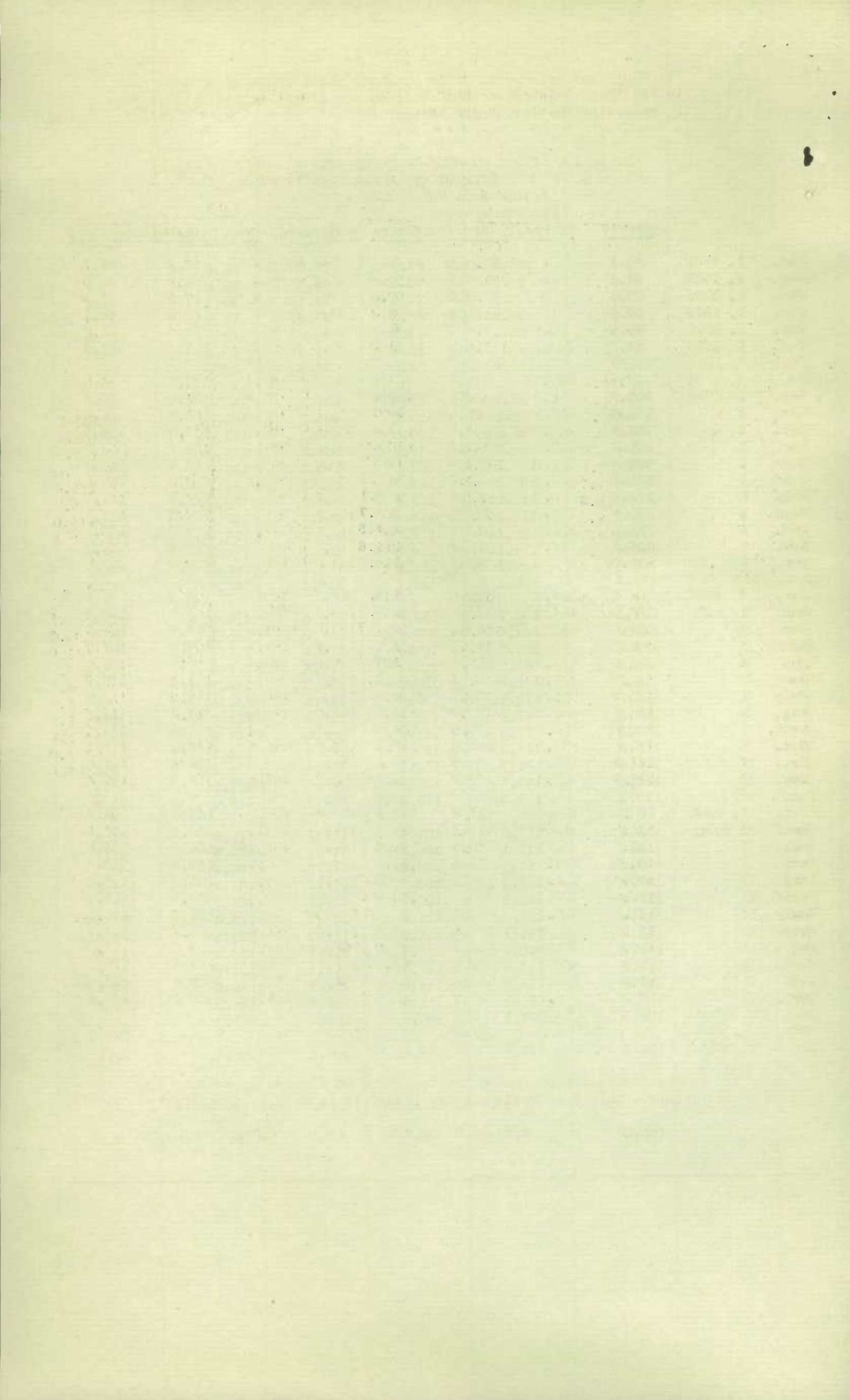
Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Jan.	1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan.	1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan.	1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan.	1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan.	1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
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
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1931.

100.0 8.9 28.6 40.1 14.1 8.3



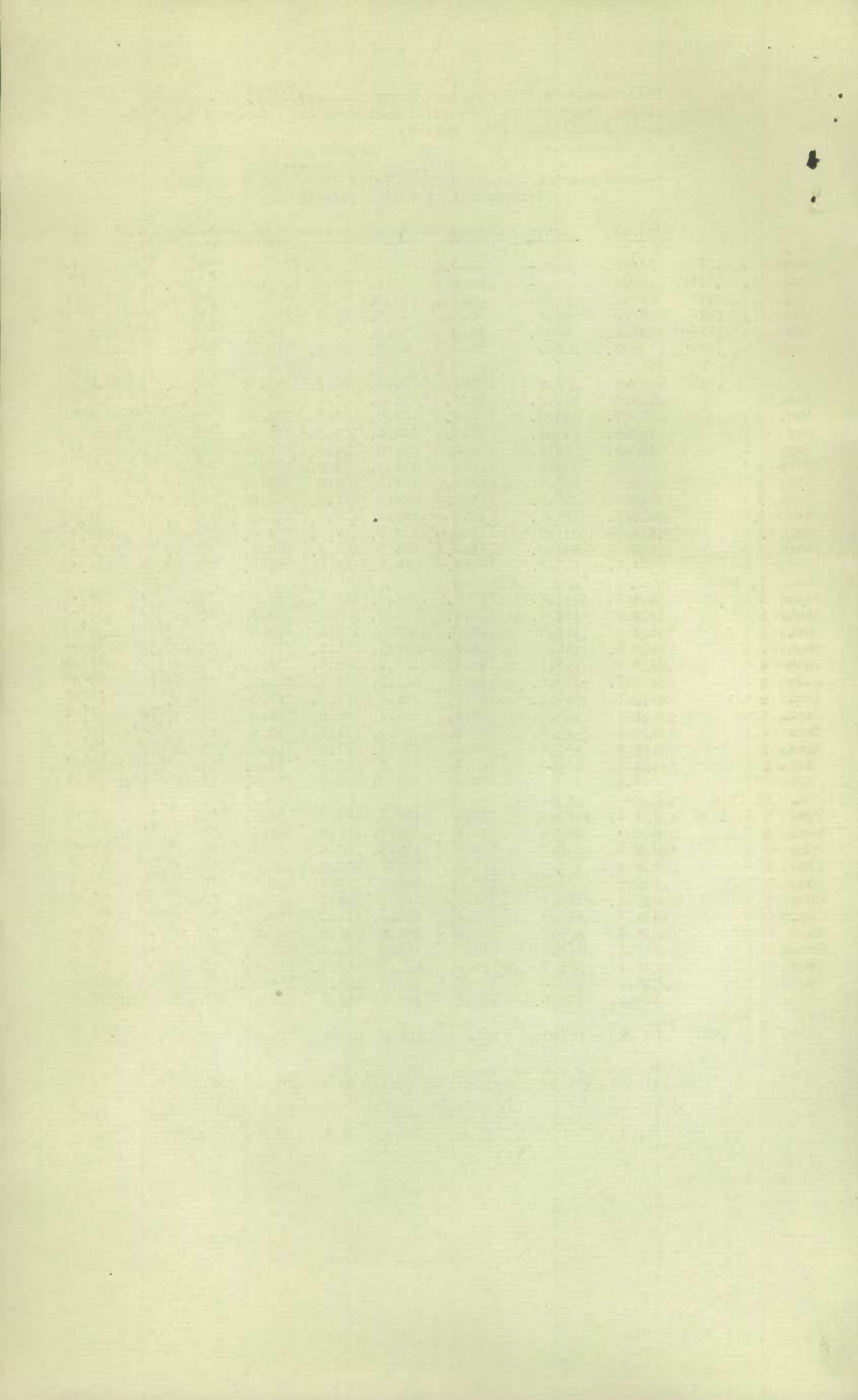
Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.	1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan.	1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan.	1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan.	1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan.	1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan.	1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
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	110.8
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	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1931.

14.9 1.4 13.0 1.4 3.5 1.2 3.3 3.3



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.	Leg.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	96.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
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	83.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	103.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	73.5	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	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.3	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	136.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.6	83.6	123.8	128.3	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	209.3	123.0	120.7	98.2	86.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.3	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	32.1	113.8	119.7	106.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.3	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	107.3	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1931.

100.0 49.9 3.2 5.6 3.2 12.2 13.4 2.3 10.2

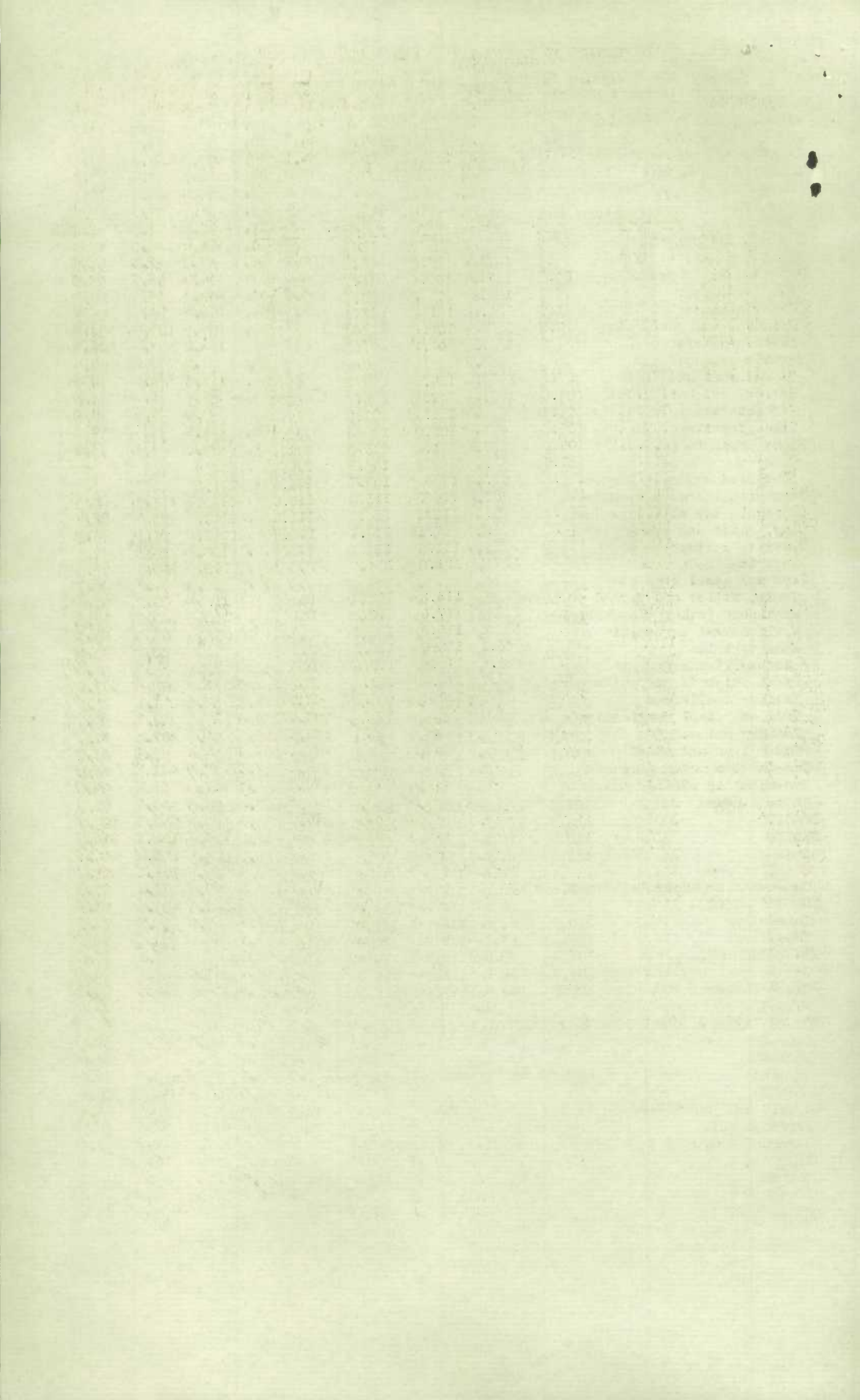


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	49.9	93.7	100.6	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7	90.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	95.5	102.9	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9	91.3
Fur and products	.2	88.2	101.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6	96.9
Leather and products	1.5	73.8	81.5	88.1	85.8	102.6	102.9	93.5
Lumber and products	3.8	66.8	74.9	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4	77.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	50.7	58.5	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6	71.1
Furniture	.9	98.3	110.0	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9	88.2
Other lumber products	1.1	90.1	96.9	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3	88.9
Musical instruments	.2	56.9	81.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1	95.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	95.5	111.6	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0	91.9
Pulp and paper products	6.5	98.7	102.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7	93.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	87.0	92.7	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6	87.5
Paper products	.8	98.0	104.9	106.9	107.2	104.9	98.3	95.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	114.6	115.2	118.7	114.6	107.9	103.3	99.8
Rubber products	1.5	106.3	108.5	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.2	106.6
Textile products	8.2	93.6	98.8	98.5	102.4	99.9	98.2	94.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	99.0	100.5	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9	98.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	99.9	111.2	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	88.3	94.7	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2	90.6
Other textile products	.9	82.5	85.4	95.3	100.2	101.4	97.7	98.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	116.7	123.9	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.6	88.0
Tobacco	.9	101.6	113.4	117.1	96.1	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.9	139.9	139.7	141.0	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	108.9	137.3	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2	102.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	113.8	118.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0	92.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	95.2	111.4	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3	79.9
Electric current	1.7	124.7	131.9	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6	97.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	143.5	149.7	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3	93.5
Iron and steel products	12.6	88.7	94.5	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2	86.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	93.2	97.8	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2	95.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	105.2	109.8	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9	92.3
Agricultural implements	.4	47.6	33.4	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5	85.7
Land vehicles	5.8	88.2	94.3	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7	85.9
Automobiles and parts	1.1	69.7	90.8	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0	52.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	94.4	109.1	109.3	112.8	68.2	100.6	103.9
Heating appliances	.3	70.6	114.8	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1	89.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	126.2	131.3	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7	80.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.7	96.5	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2	87.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	87.5	92.4	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6	88.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	112.7	120.9	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7	88.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	124.9	133.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4	94.0
Miscellaneous	.5	103.2	107.6	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2	91.7
LOGGING	3.2	107.6	106.5	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1	129.2
MINING	5.6	114.4	117.8	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7	100.9
Coal	3.1	106.9	109.4	112.6	111.1	113.5	110.4	106.3
Metallic ores	1.8	136.3	138.8	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7	94.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	105.4	114.1	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1	89.5
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	110.6	115.3	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6	95.6
Telegraphs	.6	108.3	116.0	123.7	117.8	99.0	95.2	91.1
Telephones	2.6	111.1	115.2	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7	96.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.2	95.9	102.5	101.9	102.6	99.4	99.1	95.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.7	122.0	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1	96.6
Steam railways	8.2	95.2	97.4	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0	99.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	73.3	102.9	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6	74.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	110.7	127.3	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1	63.4
Building	4.1	96.0	123.3	121.4	96.6	82.8	86.7	68.3
Highway	6.1	172.4	197.9	59.0	70.4	63.1	40.0	46.0
Railway	3.2	75.1	91.5	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5	66.0
SERVICES	2.3	123.2	123.9	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7	90.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	122.2	123.6	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0	87.6
Professional	.2	121.6	122.1	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0	96.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	125.5	124.9	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2	91.5
TRADE	10.2	132.9	134.8	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9	101.3
Retail	7.5	142.3	143.4	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3	102.8
Wholesale	2.7	112.2	115.8	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8	98.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.7	108.5	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9	90.7

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

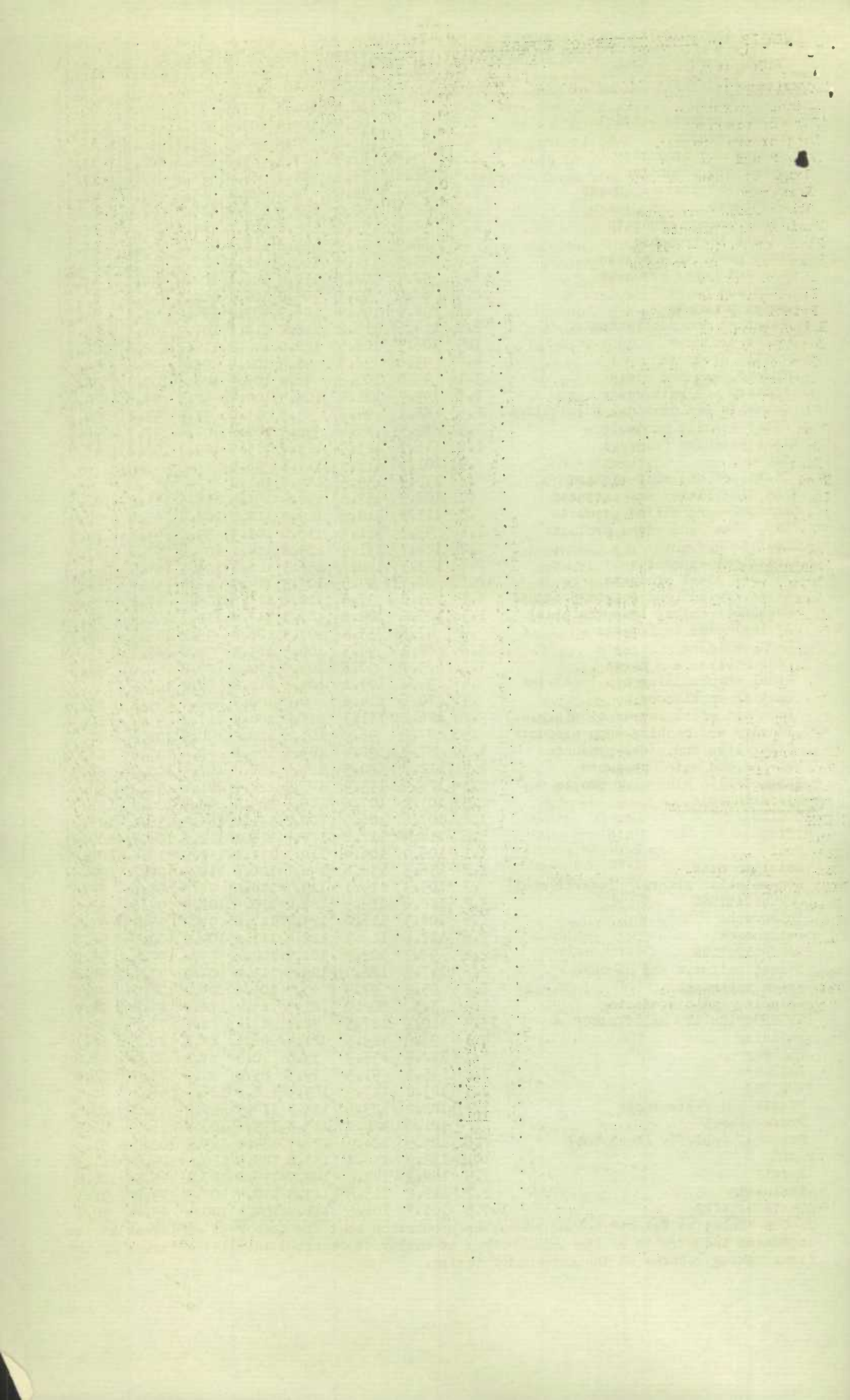


TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1931	1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	25.9	83.7	92.5	96.6	99.6	88.0	90.0	89.7
Lumber products	2.5	50.9	57.8	72.1	67.7	56.5	60.3	69.6
Pulp and paper	4.5	140.2	138.0	122.6	104.5	101.4	97.0	89.0
Textile products	2.8	61.9	75.4	80.8	95.2	89.8	98.5	94.0
Iron and steel	9.3	93.8	96.4	114.1	115.4	100.5	99.1	99.5
Other manufactures	6.8	81.2	100.0	88.5	100.0	86.0	92.6	88.4
Logging	4.1	163.8	144.9	222.9	182.0	306.7	272.7	100.0
Mining	19.9	108.2	110.6	109.8	108.3	107.2	110.2	99.9
Communications	3.7	147.7	146.7	130.0	110.1	109.8	99.5	96.9
Transportation	16.3	116.1	83.9	132.7	103.3	106.3	131.6	118.7
Construction	22.8	228.6	163.7	108.4	80.8	62.3	58.4	58.9
Services	1.1	155.3	158.3	125.2	128.6	79.2	87.9	85.1
Trade	6.2	129.2	130.0	129.5	121.3	105.2	102.7	101.5
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	119.3	109.5	113.6	103.3	97.1	101.8	94.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	57.8	97.5	103.0	107.1	105.4	100.5	95.7	91.5
Lumber products	3.0	74.1	82.2	80.7	79.1	83.5	82.9	78.1
Pulp and paper	8.0	90.3	94.9	104.5	103.0	100.3	97.6	90.8
Textile products	13.4	98.2	99.8	98.4	105.8	108.9	99.2	96.0
Iron and steel	11.8	94.6	97.2	107.6	109.6	94.0	94.0	92.1
Other manufactures	21.6	106.6	116.5	119.0	108.5	102.9	96.5	91.5
Logging	4.6	148.2	149.2	222.8	181.7	187.9	135.4	101.3
Mining	1.9	117.1	128.5	147.3	124.4	115.6	93.0	77.6
Communications	2.6	103.2	110.2	121.4	114.3	103.9	100.5	94.6
Transportation	10.6	83.3	102.5	84.2	94.1	90.2	84.0	81.5
Construction	12.9	89.0	97.2	82.7	67.0	69.9	75.2	52.1
Services	2.1	110.2	110.1	106.6	107.1	102.7	95.9	88.7
Trade	7.5	146.7	145.1	134.1	124.9	120.4	109.2	103.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.3	106.7	107.4	103.3	99.6	93.6	86.5
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	59.7	92.2	100.0	107.7	109.3	98.1	94.8	89.1
Lumber products	4.3	71.6	80.8	84.4	88.5	82.1	77.5	76.3
Pulp and paper	7.1	98.5	103.2	113.9	110.1	107.8	101.1	96.2
Textile products	9.6	92.4	99.8	100.1	99.2	92.5	97.4	93.0
Iron and steel	15.9	83.3	91.1	108.5	117.2	97.3	91.9	82.2
Other manufactures	22.8	103.3	112.0	114.8	112.1	102.5	99.0	94.7
Logging	2.6	109.4	106.6	272.0	203.5	197.3	163.9	185.7
Mining	3.4	129.6	131.9	141.0	126.1	115.7	102.2	93.8
Communications	3.0	102.9	107.3	131.8	112.0	102.8	100.4	96.8
Transportation	8.8	92.6	102.9	102.0	102.2	96.4	98.1	94.7
Construction	10.0	114.5	137.1	114.4	105.6	92.2	77.3	72.3
Services	2.3	143.6	146.0	146.2	127.0	112.3	97.7	91.6
Trade	10.2	138.5	139.9	139.2	134.2	120.7	112.5	104.6
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.1	108.2	116.1	113.8	101.9	96.8	91.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	29.2	102.1	107.0	109.6	118.6	104.2	99.8	94.7
Lumber products	1.7	78.0	85.6	110.2	129.3	104.3	88.6	74.1
Pulp and paper	3.1	108.0	109.1	110.6	108.0	117.8	98.6	95.0
Textile products	1.5	89.3	101.2	97.1	112.6	109.2	98.3	93.6
Iron and steel	11.9	96.8	99.4	99.5	117.6	100.8	101.4	98.0
Other manufactures	11.0	114.4	121.9	124.7	121.9	104.3	100.7	94.4
Logging	4.8	82.9	35.0	105.6	234.9	245.1	249.7	232.2
Mining	8.4	131.7	137.1	128.3	133.2	136.0	116.2	114.9
Communications	3.8	122.4	124.8	134.5	115.7	99.9	96.0	96.2
Transportation	20.9	105.6	108.1	111.2	112.1	111.1	105.2	104.3
Construction	15.8	90.2	143.3	76.7	94.8	77.1	71.8	62.2
Services	2.8	110.1	109.4	118.3	121.5	101.4	92.3	83.8
Trade	18.3	121.5	123.8	132.5	127.0	125.3	109.5	98.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.4	118.6	111.0	116.6	107.5	99.9	94.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	37.1	85.3	93.2	99.6	95.6	86.4	85.5	83.6
Lumber products	9.5	55.4	62.3	82.9	78.1	70.2	76.8	81.1
Pulp and paper	6.3	111.5	114.5	112.0	97.5	98.3	91.7	86.3
Textile products	1.1	102.2	106.8	108.1	112.9	96.9	92.8	91.2
Iron and steel	4.6	93.6	111.5	100.6	105.7	91.6	96.9	90.0
Other manufactures	15.6	106.1	114.8	113.8	112.4	97.9	89.4	83.5
Logging	4.3	46.5	58.8	76.2	103.7	74.9	75.2	83.6
Mining	9.4	88.6	88.8	106.3	99.7	96.8	93.2	109.3
Communications	3.9	114.7	122.9	122.0	107.0	99.3	99.9	91.9
Transportation	14.4	100.6	107.3	102.7	105.6	101.8	95.0	97.5
Construction	17.8	129.4	125.3	81.9	89.1	81.5	68.9	79.2
Services	3.6	110.0	109.6	109.8	111.2	103.9	101.3	96.1
Trade	9.5	116.0	126.8	117.4	121.7	119.5	109.4	93.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	94.1	100.0	99.1	100.4	91.4	87.7	89.2

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.

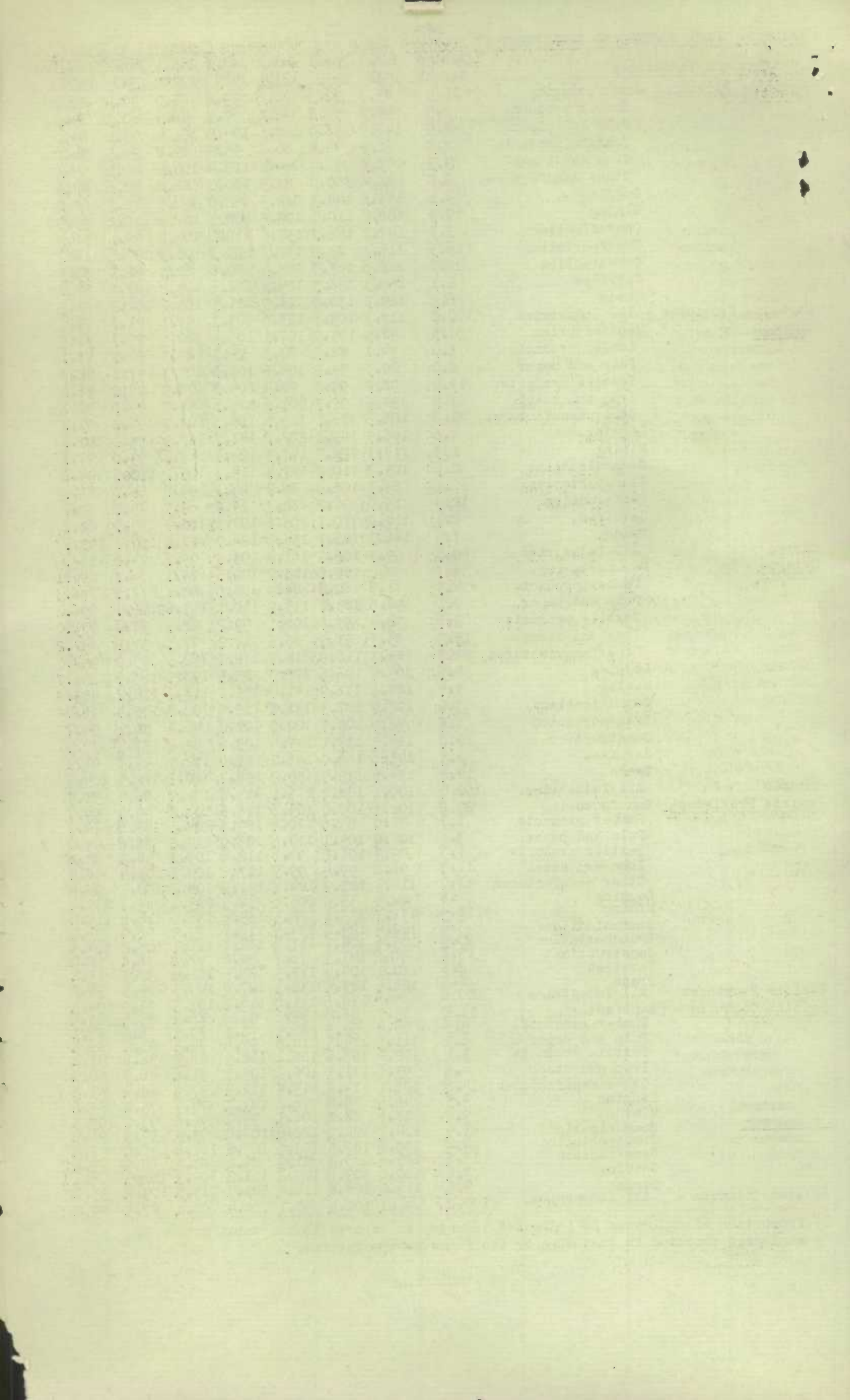


TABLE C--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1931	Dec. 1930	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1926
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	61.4	98.8	104.4	108.0	104.9	99.3	95.6	91.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	107.5	120.6	107.0	99.8	90.9	97.8	92.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	113.8	115.0	114.9	103.7	103.6	103.0	100.1
Textiles	11.1	86.9	89.2	89.3	99.0	104.5	96.7	96.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	108.7	118.3	114.7	100.7	101.5	87.5	83.4
Iron and steel	13.1	89.4	93.8	106.1	111.5	92.9	89.2	86.7
Other manufactures	22.3	105.2	112.4	117.7	104.8	101.4	99.3	93.1
Communications	3.6	93.4	95.2	113.0	112.7	106.0	102.1	96.0
Transportation	5.8	71.9	110.4	71.6	78.1	74.0	65.4	61.1
Construction	12.7	109.7	101.2	104.6	94.3	84.7	77.3	71.0
Trade	13.2	146.8	145.4	133.3	125.9	120.5	109.5	104.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.4	108.6	107.2	104.6	98.6	93.7	89.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	53.7	113.1	116.7	118.8	114.2	109.7	103.3	93.6
Leather products	14.5	95.2	101.4	102.0	94.2	111.0	104.1	98.1
Other manufactures	39.2	121.5	123.8	126.8	124.7	109.3	101.2	91.0
Transportation	9.0	101.1	105.8	99.7	101.9	83.3	81.5	73.9
Construction	21.5	252.1	234.9	183.0	141.0	105.5	115.7	78.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.0	128.0	123.4	114.7	109.3	102.0	90.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	59.1	97.0	105.0	108.0	107.5	101.6	97.8	94.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	104.1	117.8	116.6	103.4	99.8	92.7	100.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	114.7	116.7	123.4	121.3	109.5	103.5	100.1
Textiles	11.2	90.1	98.0	99.3	93.4	93.5	96.3	93.0
Iron and steel	8.5	84.8	90.2	104.4	119.8	99.7	96.9	90.6
Other manufactures	24.8	98.1	108.0	106.8	105.0	103.7	97.7	92.8
Communications	4.1	93.9	95.6	117.6	108.2	100.4	100.1	96.0
Transportation	5.3	121.8	134.7	130.1	121.8	98.7	94.8	100.9
Construction	6.1	131.9	138.3	161.4	154.9	122.4	76.5	57.3
Trade	21.4	133.6	134.8	134.6	134.9	116.1	112.9	104.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.5	113.8	117.6	115.5	105.1	99.7	95.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.6	97.2	103.5	104.0	103.8	104.7	93.1	92.2
Lumber products	5.6	59.1	60.0	67.2	71.8	71.3	66.2	61.2
Pulp and paper	18.9	102.1	103.9	109.7	109.6	105.5	100.8	102.0
Other manufactures	23.1	109.8	121.5	114.8	111.8	119.5	98.0	97.7
Construction	15.7	149.6	170.5	140.3	118.5	102.3	48.4	74.2
Trade	15.3	123.2	128.0	122.5	115.2	115.7	109.9	110.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	112.6	116.0	119.1	107.8	105.1	93.0	93.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	76.1	94.9	95.2	120.0	114.7	94.1	99.3	89.1
Textiles	18.1	92.4	92.9	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1
Electrical apparatus	10.4	110.8	109.5	136.1	130.3	105.1	112.4	87.4
Iron and steel	26.2	84.9	78.6	133.2	122.5	99.1	96.1	81.8
Other manufactures	21.4	105.3	115.8	113.4	112.3	92.2	97.9	92.3
Construction	9.9	208.1	203.0	229.4	189.2	84.9	66.1	102.2
Trade	7.0	117.7	130.0	136.5	118.9	135.2	99.8	100.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.5	104.6	123.8	116.7	96.8	98.0	89.5
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	75.7	82.8	109.9	111.6	137.7	77.9	51.7	50.3
Iron and steel	54.6	75.0	108.2	107.5	137.8	66.7	40.6	41.8
Other manufactures	21.1	113.9	116.8	127.8	137.3	124.4	97.4	102.7
Construction	6.8	91.4	115.8	121.7	115.9	111.0	60.4	97.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.4	113.6	116.5	137.5	83.1	57.5	56.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.3	98.1	107.9	110.9	111.5	101.8	98.4	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.4	104.3	108.2	115.4	118.5	112.2	108.2	101.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	103.4	103.1	93.1	100.2	93.8	95.7	95.0
Printing and publishing	8.1	113.8	115.6	120.4	115.4	105.8	96.1	93.9
Textiles	5.1	90.5	105.6	99.7	105.2	106.5	94.6	94.7
Other manufactures	15.9	91.3	106.6	114.2	113.2	98.1	98.6	87.3
Transportation	6.1	91.7	92.2	95.4	100.1	101.7	101.1	98.5
Construction	3.8	42.5	68.9	34.9	35.5	44.1	71.2	41.7
Trade	41.9	108.4	109.1	121.0	125.5	131.3	111.4	97.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.2	104.3	109.9	109.9	109.2	101.6	91.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	33.7	92.7	97.7	100.3	93.9	86.1	87.5	86.3
Lumber products	6.8	55.4	58.7	77.7	71.1	71.5	81.6	80.6
Other manufactures	26.9	111.6	118.0	112.0	105.8	94.5	91.0	89.2
Communications	8.3	113.2	122.3	121.6	104.8	99.3	101.0	92.1
Transportation	14.8	102.3	105.5	108.7	109.3	100.9	92.2	96.5
Construction	16.5	136.6	95.1	85.0	79.1	46.4	59.1	98.0
Services	6.2	106.3	104.5	106.2	115.5	110.3	105.3	99.2
Trade	20.3	117.6	130.8	118.1	122.1	121.0	110.5	92.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.0	107.4	104.2	102.9	94.2	92.9	91.6

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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