

72 002

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS CIRCULER



C.1

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

THE
OCTOBER
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.

-----+ + +-----

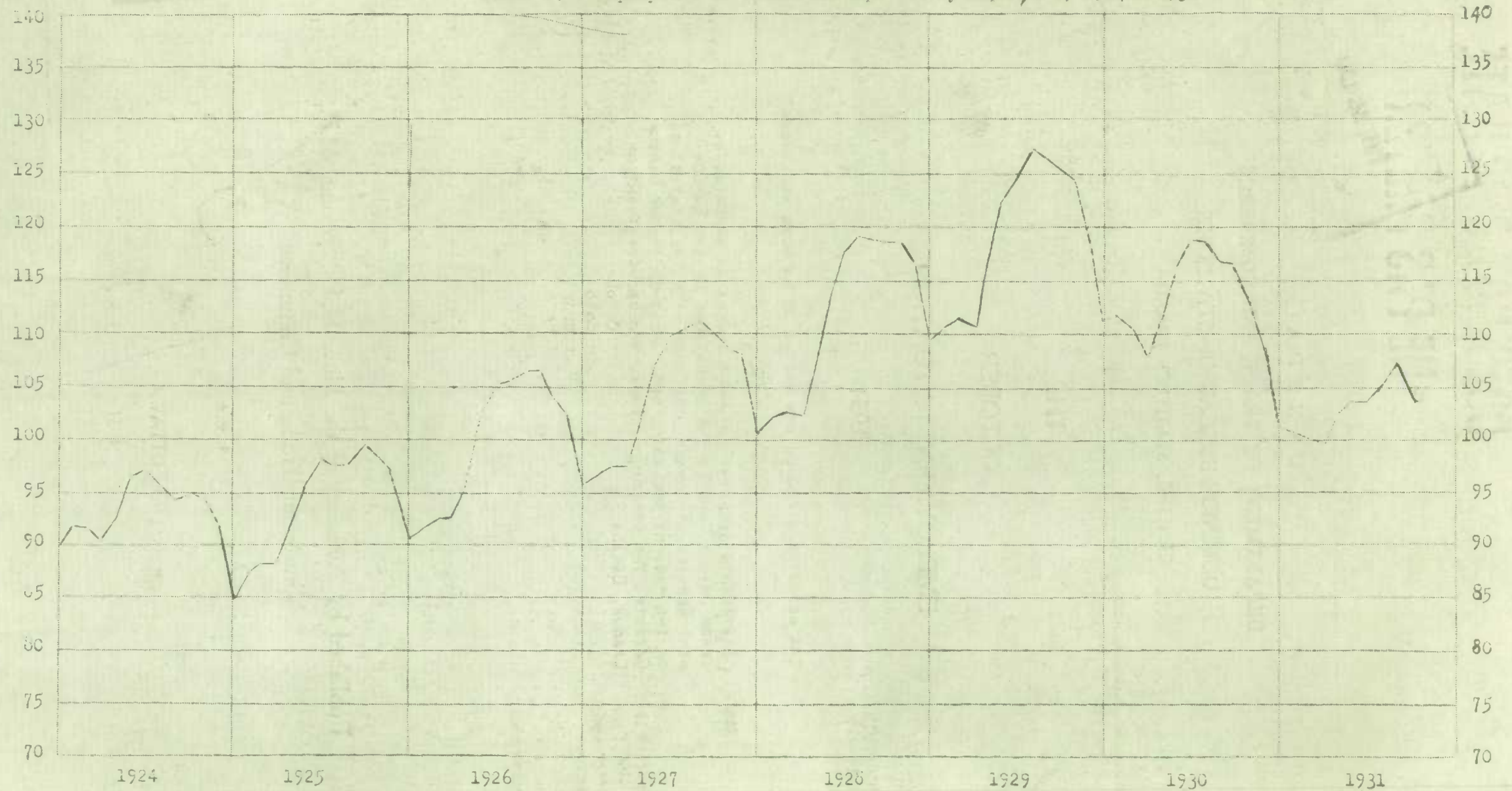
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

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 Oct. 27, 1931.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

There was a decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,862 firms, whose staffs aggregated 945,842 persons, as compared with 974,331 in the preceding month. Employment customarily shows a falling-off in the autumn, but the decrease this year involved the release of a larger number of persons than usual. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 103.9 on Oct. 1, 1931, compared with 107.1 on Sept. 1, 1931, and with 116.2, 125.6, 113.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by the firms making returns was thus lower at the beginning of October than on the same date in any of the years since 1926, but was higher than on Oct. 1 in any of the preceding five years.

The most pronounced contractions since September 1 were in manufacturing, in which the closing of large railway car shops was an important factor; construction also recorded very extensive curtailment, while losses on a smaller scale took place in communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and trade were seasonally more active, while, within the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in all provinces showed decreases, that in Quebec being greatest.

Maritime Provinces. - A small decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 565 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,358 persons on Sept. 1, to 70,230 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved many fewer workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was, however, higher than on Oct. 1, 1931. Transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, but there were important gains in building and highway construction, (largely as a result of the unemployment relief programme), and logging was seasonally more active. Manufacturing showed no general change.

Quebec. - There was a reduction in Quebec; this took place chiefly in construction, owing to the completion of special highway work undertaken during the preceding month. Manufacturing also released a large number of workers, and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, logging and trade showed improvement. Within the manufacturing group, heightened activity was indicated in pulp and paper and textile factories, while practically all the decline occurred in the iron and steel division as a result of the closing of important railway car shops. Statistics were compiled from 1,866 firms with 272,655 workers, compared with 294,761 at the beginning of September. Smaller losses had been noted on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Ontario. - Curtailment was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,510 employers of 369,297 persons, or 4,708 less than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, and employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of lumber and canned products), transportation, mining and services reported contractions, while employment increased in highway construction, logging and trade. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was noted in textiles, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and other plants.

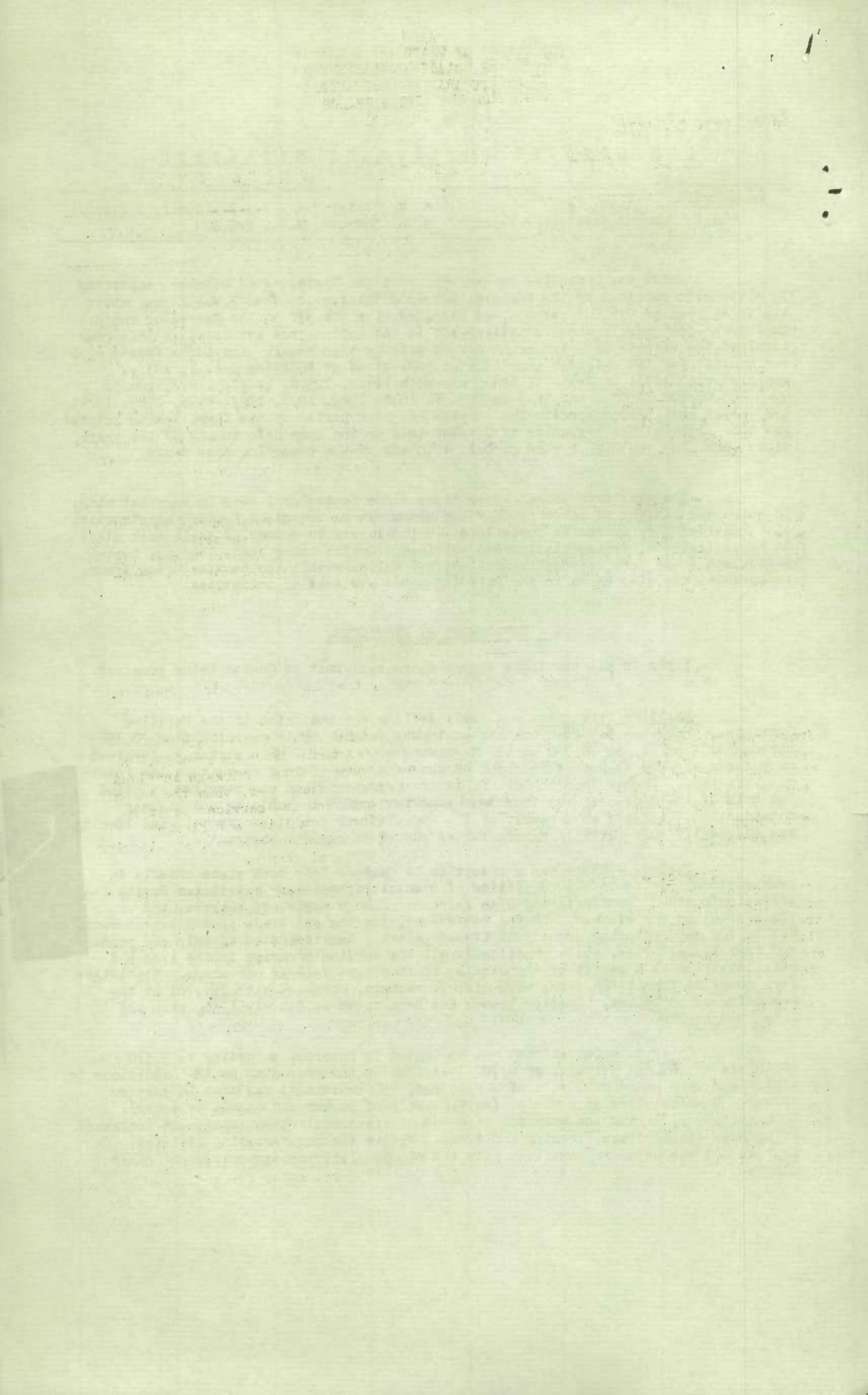
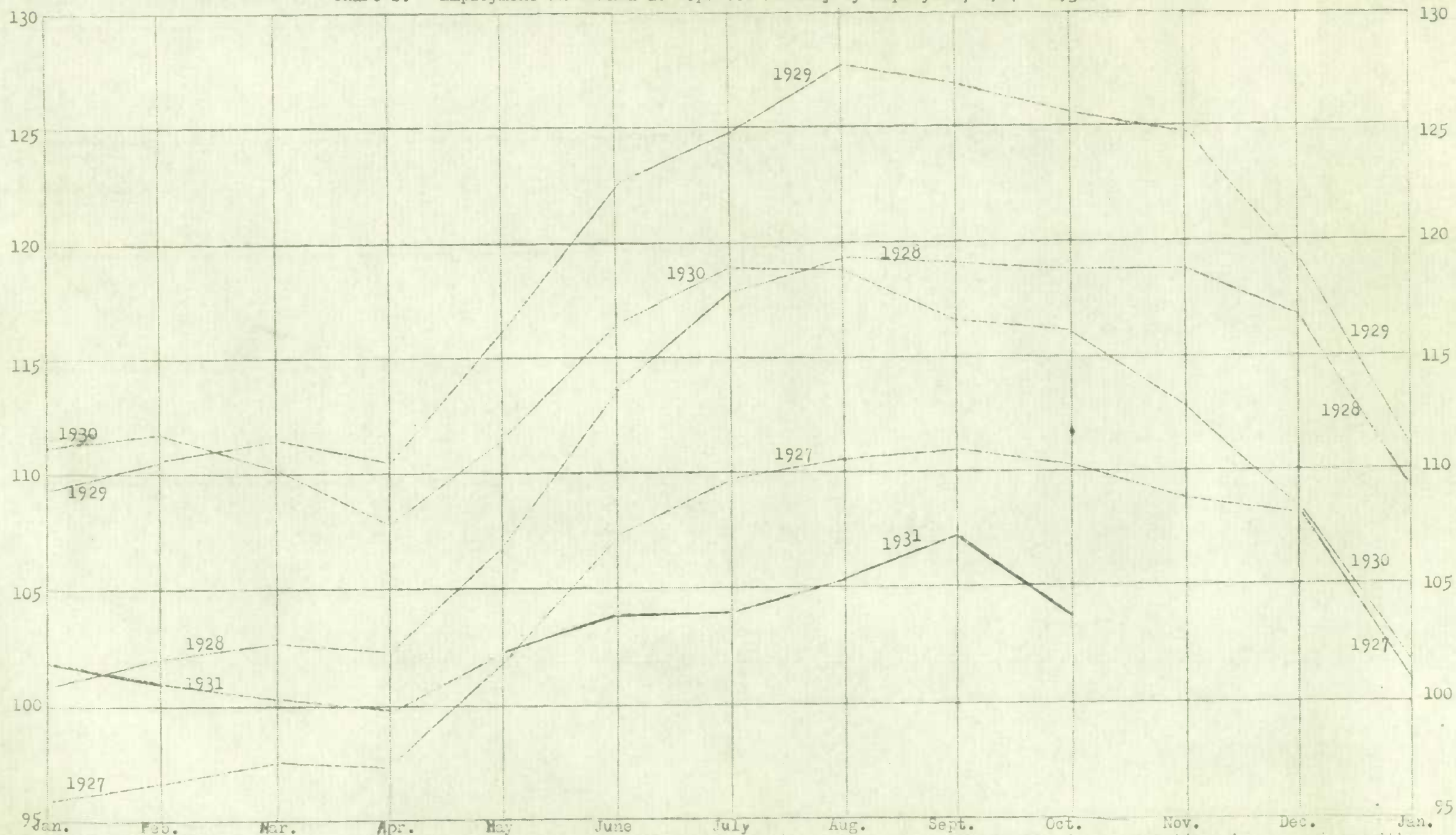
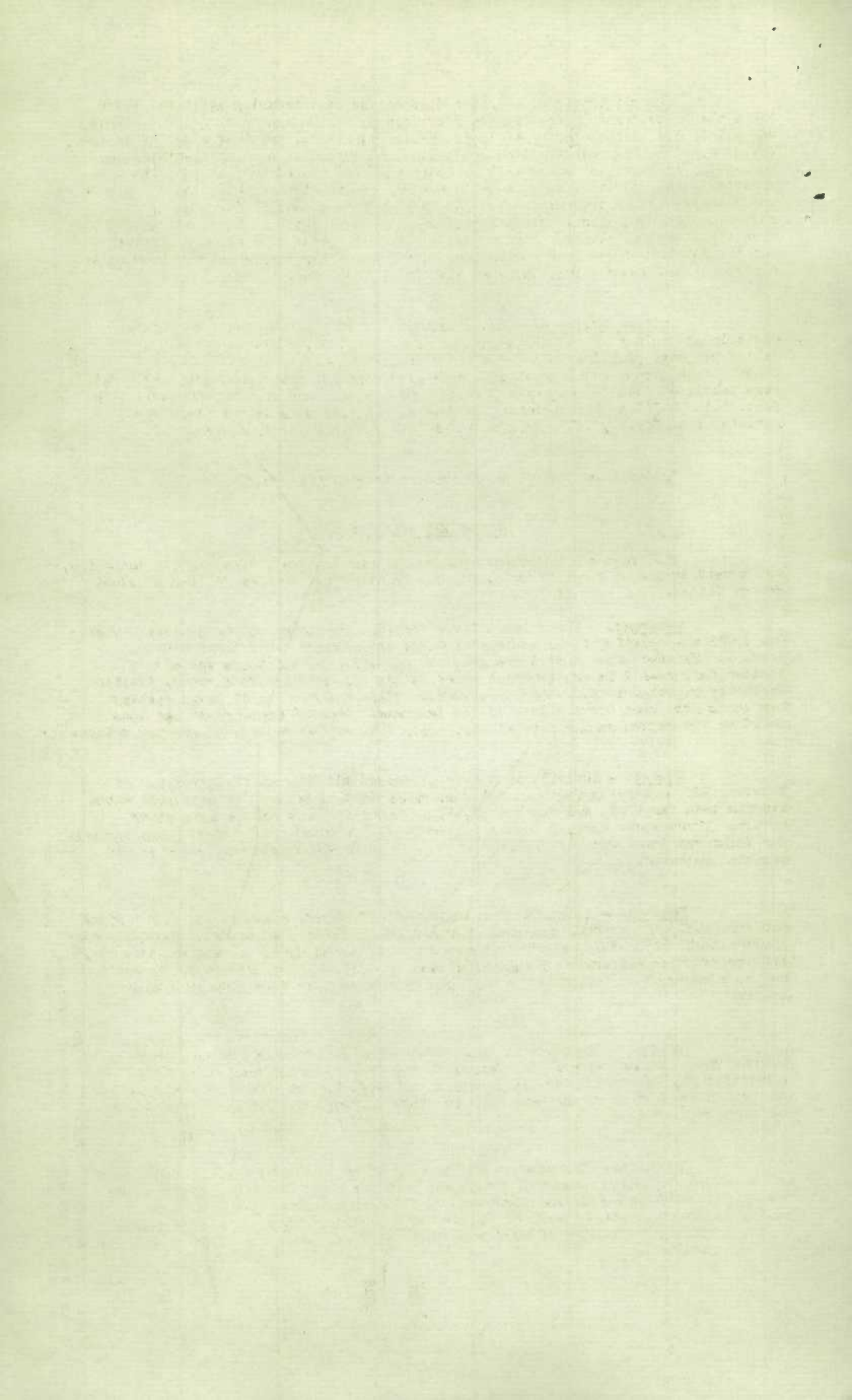


Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



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. - After five months of increasing activity, there was a slight decrease in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This was mainly due to the closing of large railway car shops, together with losses in building and railway construction and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and steam railway operation also showed improvement; the greatest gains, however, were those in highway construction work as the unemployment relief programme advanced. Employment has declined on Oct. 1 in most years of the record, but an increase had been reported on that date in 1930, when the index was slightly higher than in October of the present year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,135 firms with an aggregate working force of 155,959 employees, compared with 156,907 on Sept. 1.

British Columbia. - Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing and transportation, while unemployment relief projects provided work for a large number of persons in the highway construction group, and logging and trade also reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 786 employers, whose payrolls declined from 78,300 persons on Sept. 1 to 77,701 at the beginning of October. Losses on a larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1930, but the index then was many points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

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

Montreal. - There was a large decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 1,051 co-operating firms employed 132,738 persons, or 5,637 fewer than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment, but there was also a decided falling-off in construction work; within the manufacturing group, textile factories reported considerable improvement, while the closing of large railway car shops accounted for the bulk of the decrease. General improvement had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec. - Activity in Quebec increased slightly at the beginning of October, 128 workers having been taken on since Sept. 1 by the 135 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,503 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, but construction showed improvement. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1930, although a reduction was then reported.

Toronto. - Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,133 firms employing 120,462 persons, compared with 119,437 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and paper products) was much busier, and construction and trade also absorbed more workers. Larger additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1. of a year ago, and conditions then were generally better.

Ottawa. - Construction was more active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 162 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,598 workers, or 329 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was rather lower than on the same date in 1930, although the gains then indicated had been smaller.

Hamilton. - Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, in which iron and steel plants showed the most pronounced loss; on the other hand, construction was considerably more active. Statements were tabulated from 233 firms with 30,236 employees, compared with 30,129 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.

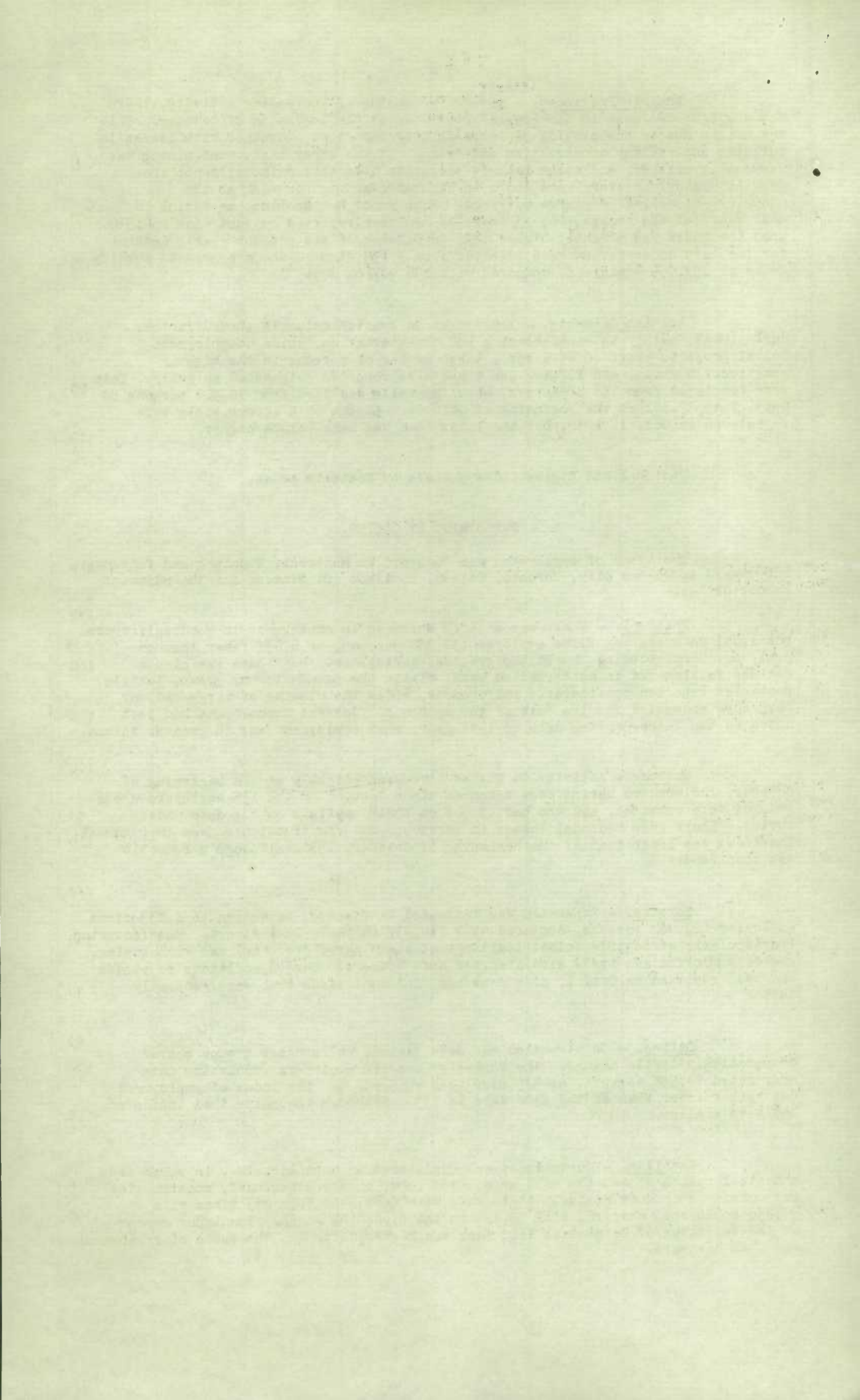
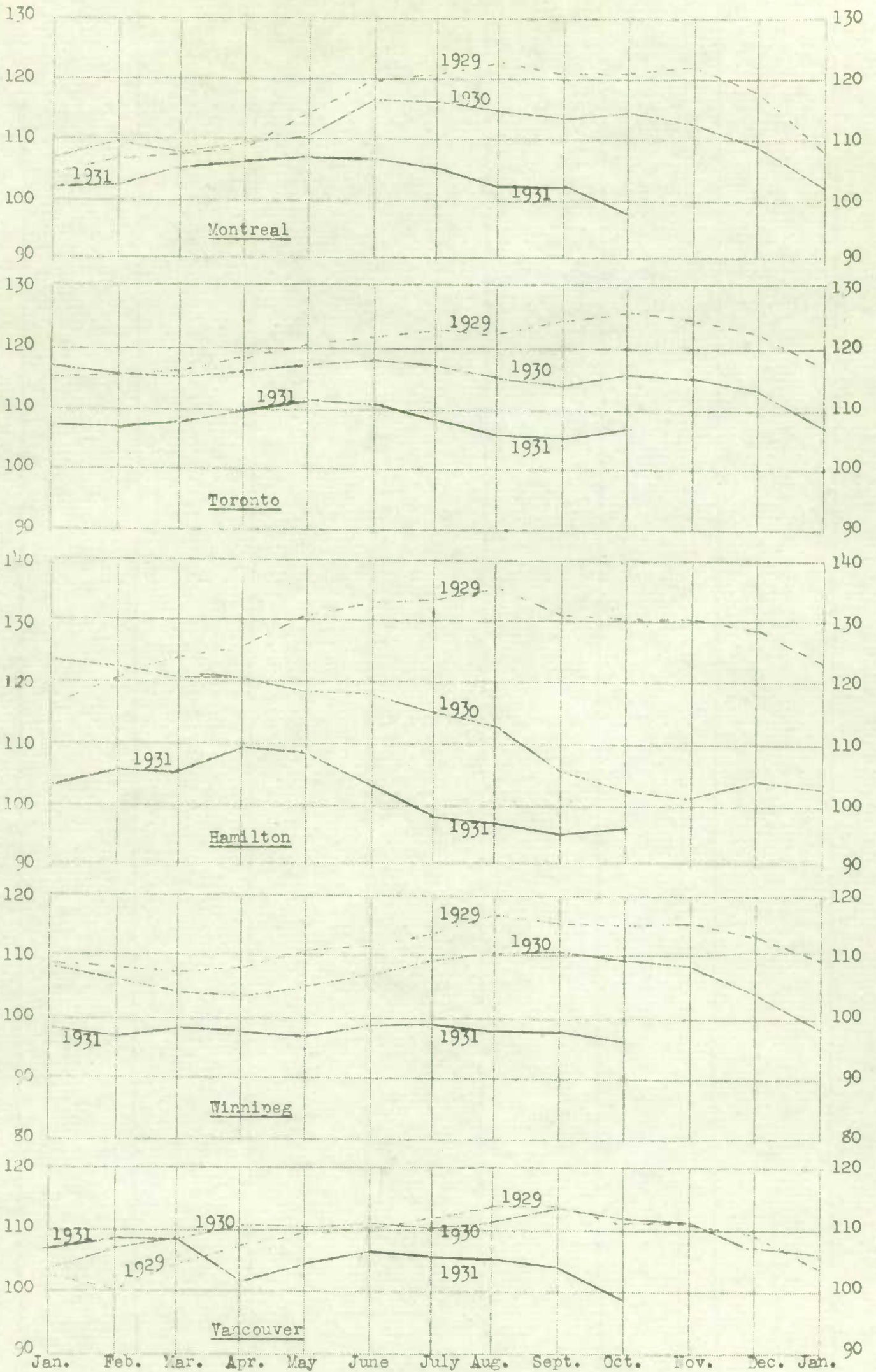


Chart 3. - Employment by Principal Cities, 1929 - 1931.



Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in the automobile trades and construction. One hundred and thirty-six establishments recorded 9,985 employees, as against 9,577 on Sept. 1. Contractions had been reported on Oct. 1, 1930, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg. - Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when the forces of the 363 co-operating firms aggregated 29,311 workers, or 482 fewer than in the preceding month. There were decreases in trade and building construction, while road work reported improvement and other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver. - There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 324 employers with 28,897 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,283 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, especially metal and canning factories, reported decreases, and there was also a falling-off in transportation and construction. A much smaller reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index stood at 112.1, as compared with 99.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - There was a decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,768 of which reported 453,370 operatives, compared with 467,697 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and pulp and paper factories, and improvement was also shown in leather, musical instrument, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, very important declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of activity in railway car shops, and lumber, food, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral, rubber and building material factories reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A smaller decrease in employment had been noted on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Logging. - Statements were tabulated from 220 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 3,139 workers to 11,443 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining. - Continued and greater improvement was recorded in the Western coal-fields, but there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. The working force of the 219 reporting mine operators aggregated 48,468 persons, compared with 47,328 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in less volume than on Oct. 1, 1930, although the gain then indicated had involved a rather smaller number of workers.

Communications. - There was a decline in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 27,034 employees, compared with 27,458 on Sept. 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1930, when the losses indicated were not so large.

Transportation. - All three branches of this group--street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring--afforded less employment; statistics were received from 347 employers in the transportation group with 110,646 persons on their staffs, as against 113,602 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1930, when the general reduction reported was much smaller.

Construction and Maintenance. - In spite of the unemployment relief works being widely carried on throughout the Dominion, there was a considerable loss in employment in construction at the beginning of October. The number employed, however, was greater than in any other autumn of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines on the date under review, but there was also a decrease in building; practically all the shrinkage in highways took place in Quebec as a result of the completion of special works reported in the preceding month. A combined force of 185,439 workers was employed by the 1,124 co-operating contractors, who had 199,109 on their payrolls at the beginning of September.

Services. - The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, accounted for a decrease of 1,579 persons in the staffs of the 287 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,328 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll, and the index was then higher.

Trade. - There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 830 trading establishments reported 86,114 employees, compared with 85,926 in the preceding month. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded on Oct. 1, 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment during August showed a further decline in a number of important industries, but this was offset to a large extent by an improvement in coal-mining. The net decline in industry as a whole was therefore small. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.7 on Aug. 24, 1931, as compared with 22.6 on July 27, 1931, and 17.1 on Aug. 25, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,766,745 persons were out of work on Oct. 12, 1931, a decrease of 24,774 on the week, but an increase of 578,047 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased 0.8 p.c. in September, 1931, as compared with August, but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 47,521 establishments which employed 4,707,018 persons during September. Increased employment was shown in coal-mining, retail trade, food canning and dyeing and cleaning, while manufacturing, metalliferous mining, telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad operation, wholesale trade and laundries reported slight curtailment, and there were larger losses in quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, power, light and water and hotels. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 69.6 in September, 1931, compared with 70.0 in August, and 79.7 in September, 1930. Within this division, there were increases in the food, textile, tobacco, rubber footwear, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous industries, but the iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, stone, clay and glass, vehicle, agricultural implement and some other groups recorded reduced activity.

NEW YORK. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of almost three p.c. in the factory employment afforded in New York State in September as compared with August. This was the first gain noted since the spring seasonal advances, and was larger than that ordinarily reported at the time of year, but employment was nevertheless lower than any other September on record. Increased activity was shown in clothing, cotton, chemical, food and tobacco, stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, printing and paper factories, while wood, pulp and paper and woollen, carpet and felt mills were slacker.

ILLINOIS. - Employment in Illinois declined 2.0 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a decrease of 2.6 p.c. in manufacturing, and of 0.9 p.c. in the non-manufacturing group. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 72.3 in September, 1931, compared with 85.4 in September, 1930. Within the manufacturing group, the metal, machinery and conveyance, fur and leather, printing and paper, textile, ~~clothing~~, clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups showed reductions, while there was improvement in wood products, chemicals, oils and paints, food, beverages and tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures. Coal-mining was also more active.

WISCONSIN. - According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.6 in August, 1931, as compared with 79.6 in July, and 85.2 in August, 1930. Declines were indicated in the metal, wood, paper and food groups, while rubber, leather, textile and printing and publishing factories showed improvement.

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

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
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
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

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

100.0 7.4 28.8 39.1 16.5 8.2

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.5	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
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	113.4	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
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

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

14.0 1.4 12.7 1.5 3.2 1.1 3.1 3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921		91.3	88.0	85.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922		95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923		100.7	99.4	93.0	102.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924		95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925		99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926		106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927		110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
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	98.3	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		106.3	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	111.3	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	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
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	103.9	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

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

100.0 47.9 1.2 5.1 2.9 11.7 19.6 2.5 9.1

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	47.9	91.8	94.7	107.3	120.2	115.7	106.4	104.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	102.8	109.3	111.7	117.1	119.6	114.0	106.4
Fur and products	.2	91.2	92.3	107.5	103.1	99.5	104.8	103.6
Leather and products	2.0	93.0	91.3	86.7	97.7	96.4	104.1	103.7
Lumber and products	4.0	72.9	77.5	92.4	116.6	117.6	109.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	60.6	67.5	83.4	114.7	116.3	110.6	124.5
Furniture	.9	98.2	95.7	110.1	125.4	120.0	109.5	101.7
Other lumber products	1.0	90.6	93.7	106.2	115.3	118.7	103.6	102.2
Musical instruments	.2	66.4	61.9	73.3	101.8	112.6	104.4	110.0
Plant products - edible	3.5	116.5	124.1	143.1	134.8	121.5	120.9	115.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	96.9	94.3	108.6	114.2	109.0	108.5	103.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.6	82.8	104.4	111.9	112.6	111.9	105.8
Paper products	.8	99.5	99.1	109.8	116.8	120.8	108.1	103.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	109.7	107.9	113.9	116.3	110.8	104.6	99.3
Rubber products	1.3	94.4	95.7	107.9	137.2	135.2	112.6	99.7
Textile products	8.5	96.2	93.3	99.3	106.9	105.2	104.7	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	95.3	95.9	92.8	102.2	109.4	111.2	99.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	75.1	76.9	84.3	96.5	101.9	105.8	97.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	99.1	96.9	86.3	98.5	106.7	99.0	105.4
Silk and silk goods	.5	281.4	283.5	239.3	169.6	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	105.7	100.1	104.9	115.4	105.2	97.8	102.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	95.4	92.4	106.9	107.6	106.5	101.7	104.2
Other textile products	.9	86.8	76.9	89.4	105.1	110.5	108.4	101.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	111.6	118.7	128.0	128.2	121.5	109.6	101.8
Tobacco	.8	102.7	108.0	114.9	115.5	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.4	133.8	148.3	148.2	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	97.7	86.8	131.7	177.3	150.2	115.0	95.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	113.9	112.0	116.7	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.0	107.9	127.1	136.7	123.3	106.2	109.0
Electric current	1.7	132.4	133.0	133.6	138.9	127.9	113.2	104.0
Electrical apparatus	1.6	134.5	133.1	158.7	158.2	127.4	110.2	106.1
Iron and steel products	9.8	71.6	79.7	98.2	120.9	116.4	99.5	100.2
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	77.8	81.9	102.6	132.6	125.0	103.1	103.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.1	92.3	115.5	132.5	127.6	113.2	101.5
Agricultural implements	.2	23.9	25.7	40.3	103.0	93.4	94.6	91.2
Land vehicles	4.0	62.8	77.0	95.3	112.8	115.0	94.8	99.2
Automobiles and parts	.9	59.6	57.6	89.4	126.8	153.6	92.7	105.4
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	66.9	100.8	106.3	146.2	101.9	39.7	92.9
Heating appliances	.5	105.2	103.2	122.4	138.0	123.1	103.8	105.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	99.6	109.3	144.3	175.3	144.6	116.0	104.1
Foundry & machine shop products	.4	78.2	79.2	99.8	123.0	119.5	91.1	101.1
Other iron and steel products	1.7	87.8	85.2	98.8	113.7	114.5	104.1	104.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	101.8	107.5	132.5	132.9	122.3	110.2	105.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	124.6	132.2	138.2	149.1	135.4	104.7	103.0
Miscellaneous	.4	103.2	106.5	115.1	116.6	109.6	98.2	101.4
LOGGING	1.2	42.2	30.5	70.8	117.1	98.5	96.8	82.9
MINING	5.1	108.2	105.6	118.9	125.6	117.1	111.5	105.0
Coal	2.7	98.1	91.3	107.1	110.0	103.1	105.9	104.0
Metallic ores	1.7	138.3	142.1	143.0	149.7	134.2	120.5	105.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	95.5	98.9	123.3	151.6	141.8	119.6	109.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	104.2	105.8	119.5	128.1	115.1	107.2	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	107.5	108.6	129.7	135.7	126.4	111.1	108.5
Telephones	2.3	103.4	105.1	117.0	126.0	112.1	106.2	102.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.7	95.2	97.8	110.1	114.3	111.8	106.5	107.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	120.4	121.6	128.8	132.9	118.3	107.9	102.3
Steam railways	7.5	90.3	90.9	104.4	109.6	111.5	104.8	107.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	87.6	100.9	114.2	113.8	104.5	114.0	117.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	19.6	164.5	176.8	163.0	162.4	147.3	139.8	126.9
Building	4.7	112.2	117.5	156.9	169.7	138.2	133.7	122.4
Highway	11.3	314.8	337.0	277.7	240.7	212.7	215.4	169.5
Railway	3.6	87.7	98.3	115.9	119.7	130.5	115.7	115.6
SERVICES	2.5	125.5	134.8	136.7	141.0	127.7	115.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.9	140.5	141.5	149.4	125.8	114.9	107.4
Professional	.3	125.8	123.7	124.8	113.4	119.5	113.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	125.0	129.6	132.6	133.9	133.2	116.0	104.1
TRADE	9.1	120.8	120.5	127.9	128.2	120.1	109.4	101.0
Retail	6.6	126.1	125.7	130.8	130.6	122.4	109.5	99.7
Wholesale	2.5	103.8	108.9	121.4	122.9	115.1	109.4	103.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.9	107.1	116.2	125.6	118.8	110.3	106.5

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.

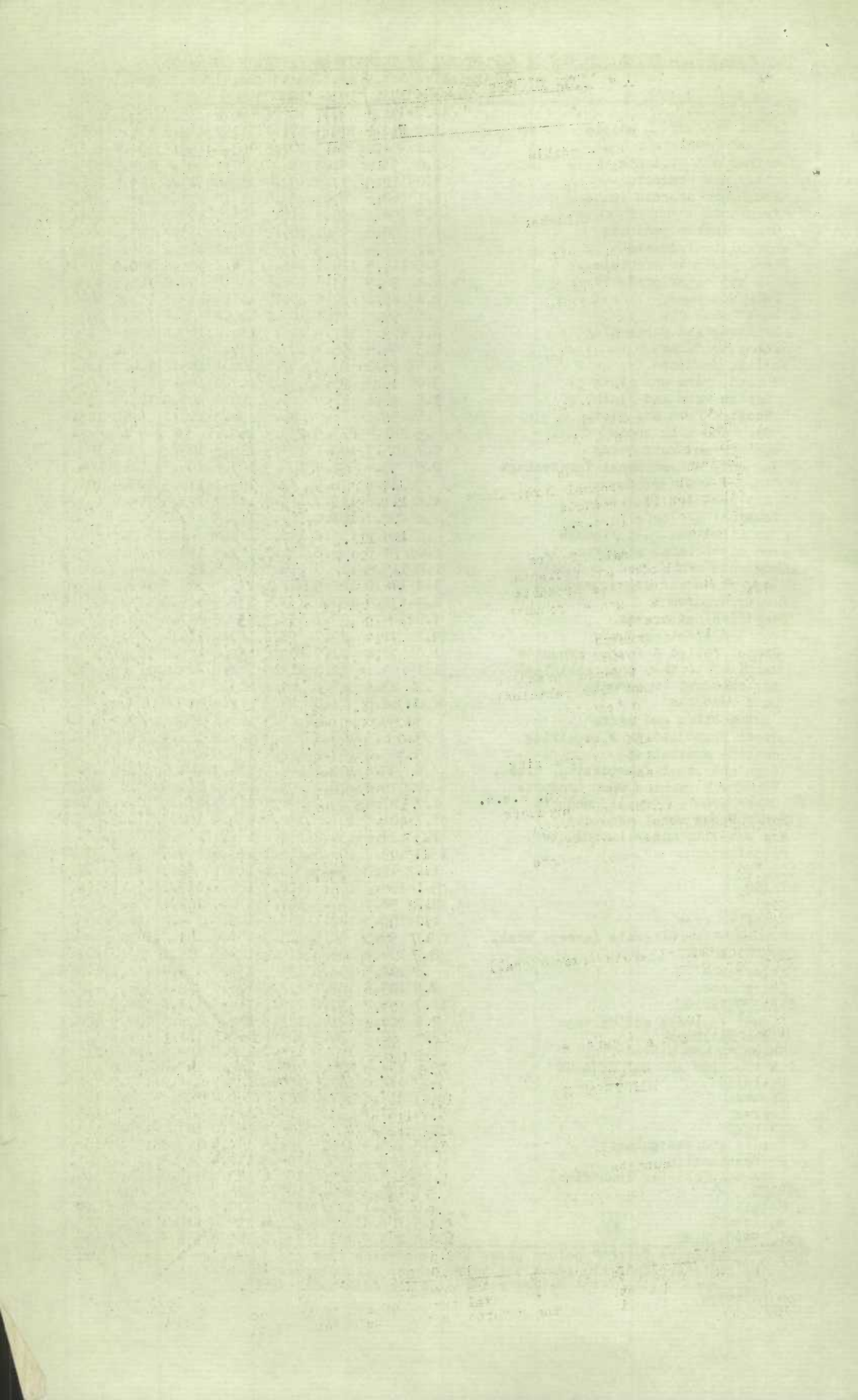


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.1	83.6	83.5	99.1	115.9	110.0	105.4	108.6
Lumber products	3.1	54.3	59.8	78.3	118.3	109.7	118.3	141.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	138.9	138.6	162.8	118.8	112.8	112.9	100.6
Textile products	3.8	72.7	65.0	73.8	87.3	98.7	104.5	100.2
Iron and steel	9.3	82.4	83.8	96.9	130.2	116.8	97.3	99.3
Other manufactures	8.7	86.5	86.2	104.4	111.5	105.7	103.2	106.0
Logging	.8	27.7	22.3	35.5	76.6	28.9	22.7	82.3
Mining	22.5	106.6	106.2	111.9	112.2	110.8	108.7	106.3
Communications	3.5	117.1	118.2	141.8	128.3	116.6	107.7	104.7
Transportation	12.6	77.7	85.0	86.4	89.9	84.0	78.7	78.7
Construction	22.5	190.5	179.2	223.5	224.0	204.8	175.4	147.1
Services	1.6	182.2	232.6	167.2	150.2	97.3	95.3	94.4
Trade	6.4	115.1	114.8	122.9	124.7	110.6	100.6	98.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.6	102.7	116.2	123.7	114.9	108.1	105.8
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	54.9	94.0	97.4	108.4	117.6	113.5	106.3	102.8
Lumber products	3.4	88.3	88.0	93.7	122.9	120.7	111.0	119.8
Pulp and paper	7.3	87.0	83.7	101.5	111.9	112.8	107.0	105.3
Textile products	13.8	98.6	95.8	100.7	104.6	110.0	110.3	99.4
Iron and steel	8.2	68.9	83.3	102.6	119.2	107.7	99.5	95.2
Other manufactures	22.2	109.7	111.4	122.2	126.7	118.4	107.1	105.0
Logging	2.1	70.5	39.4	113.6	116.0	129.1	101.8	76.6
Mining	1.7	110.9	111.7	135.9	158.2	135.1	127.7	110.9
Communications	2.4	97.6	99.3	112.3	121.7	113.7	107.0	103.3
Transportation	11.8	96.6	98.5	108.2	110.5	112.3	114.0	116.5
Construction	18.2	131.8	180.4	128.3	134.6	128.4	123.3	133.9
Services	2.1	110.0	114.1	112.9	115.6	109.0	112.8	106.8
Trade	6.8	132.3	130.2	135.2	133.5	124.8	110.6	103.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	101.6	109.8	113.0	120.2	114.3	110.0	107.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	59.9	92.4	94.0	106.9	122.4	118.6	106.0	104.8
Lumber products	4.6	78.0	84.3	100.0	120.3	123.3	108.1	115.4
Pulp and paper	7.2	99.8	96.9	108.8	116.0	113.7	109.8	101.4
Textile products	10.1	95.4	93.2	99.7	110.6	104.8	99.7	103.4
Iron and steel	13.6	72.1	73.5	94.1	122.5	122.6	99.5	102.2
Other manufactures	24.4	109.5	113.7	122.7	130.5	121.8	113.1	106.3
Logging	.6	25.6	21.5	55.2	137.0	94.5	107.3	78.4
Mining	3.4	131.8	137.7	142.1	148.7	141.9	120.3	106.8
Communications	2.9	98.6	99.9	112.7	130.8	111.9	107.8	102.2
Transportation	9.1	95.0	98.1	111.2	116.0	114.0	109.1	105.8
Construction	12.1	133.5	131.6	170.8	175.1	167.4	157.2	120.5
Services	2.5	142.0	150.3	158.0	161.8	127.2	118.0	103.1
Trade	9.5	126.1	125.5	129.4	130.3	120.9	110.0	99.0
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	99.3	100.7	114.6	128.4	120.4	111.1	105.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	21.0	89.4	97.8	114.1	123.3	124.6	107.1	104.3
Lumber products	1.3	73.3	82.3	108.4	137.8	140.3	121.0	108.9
Pulp and paper	2.4	101.7	98.8	110.0	111.2	124.1	112.9	99.1
Textile products	1.4	103.1	99.1	109.0	109.8	135.5	117.9	106.3
Iron and steel	6.9	67.8	86.7	102.8	113.9	115.4	100.2	102.9
Other manufactures	9.0	114.7	115.0	132.3	137.9	131.8	109.9	106.3
Logging	.1	7.2	5.5	24.9	29.5	28.3	18.5	23.4
Mining	5.8	110.5	90.8	120.4	130.7	116.2	111.1	104.2
Communications	2.7	112.6	114.4	133.1	131.9	121.9	109.9	106.1
Transportation	16.4	100.8	98.3	119.4	128.2	122.3	107.6	114.2
Construction	38.0	261.0	257.7	182.7	173.9	165.2	132.2	123.6
Services	2.7	122.5	135.8	146.7	157.0	155.2	125.1	114.7
Trade	13.3	107.2	109.6	122.3	123.9	123.7	110.3	102.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	129.1	130.0	130.0	134.2	126.4	111.7	109.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	36.8	86.5	91.9	111.3	115.9	113.9	108.5	108.9
Lumber products	9.7	57.6	62.2	75.6	100.6	104.2	104.6	109.5
Pulp and paper	5.7	102.3	103.1	110.9	114.4	99.4	103.3	107.4
Textile products	1.1	108.0	100.5	111.5	117.8	130.9	96.3	105.4
Iron and steel	3.8	79.6	82.3	123.1	116.4	111.2	98.5	97.8
Other manufactures	16.5	114.9	125.1	149.3	134.6	128.8	118.6	112.7
Logging	3.6	41.4	38.9	57.2	120.1	113.7	105.5	102.1
Mining	8.0	78.6	77.8	93.6	108.1	100.7	98.3	98.5
Communications	4.0	121.2	124.4	128.1	128.1	113.7	100.5	103.0
Transportation	13.7	96.9	106.7	115.6	113.6	109.3	105.5	101.3
Construction	20.7	151.5	130.1	155.8	133.9	134.2	120.5	113.8
Services	3.7	105.9	112.2	113.6	117.9	109.5	105.6	103.2
Trade	9.5	116.5	114.7	125.8	122.8	122.7	110.5	101.6
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.9	96.6	112.1	118.2	114.0	107.8	105.8

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	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	60.4	91.4	96.7	109.3	115.9	110.7	105.8	100.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	109.4	108.2	122.8	110.5	102.3	102.5	103.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.2	103.0	113.3	114.2	105.8	102.0	100.9
Textiles	13.3	91.1	86.2	92.7	93.9	102.3	103.6	99.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	108.9	112.0	127.0	120.8	113.9	106.6	104.1
Iron and steel	8.3	55.6	80.7	101.9	123.3	103.9	98.7	91.8
Other manufactures	23.9	105.2	106.7	118.3	123.9	119.4	105.4	106.1
Communications	3.4	87.2	83.4	98.4	118.3	112.6	107.1	99.9
Transportation	8.5	104.4	105.4	117.8	116.5	128.4	125.3	133.3
Construction	12.1	100.6	112.1	131.2	154.3	167.8	133.0	130.8
Trade	12.0	128.6	128.9	135.1	134.0	125.6	111.1	103.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	97.3	102.3	114.1	120.5	114.3	108.6	105.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.7	119.4	119.5	123.1	126.7	123.4	106.6	105.7
Leather products	22.8	128.3	124.7	106.6	114.5	106.7	110.2	108.9
Other manufactures	36.9	114.6	116.6	131.0	132.5	132.8	104.9	104.0
Transportation	11.0	130.2	131.4	133.7	125.2	106.1	113.9	111.0
Construction	13.6	162.6	136.9	251.5	174.6	133.5	162.7	109.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.2	123.2	138.3	131.7	131.0	121.8	106.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.2	100.4	99.5	108.0	119.0	114.7	106.6	103.3
Plant products - edible	6.1	116.5	115.8	121.0	130.3	119.9	114.8	120.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	114.4	112.8	117.2	124.7	115.0	107.0	100.0
Textiles	12.2	94.5	91.7	104.5	110.0	103.2	101.4	106.4
Iron and steel	7.7	78.6	79.8	95.5	125.4	121.6	104.9	99.2
Other manufactures	26.1	104.1	103.7	109.1	116.2	116.0	107.9	103.1
Communications	3.8	88.7	89.6	96.2	122.1	108.5	108.4	102.4
Transportation	5.4	126.3	129.0	141.3	142.2	123.3	105.8	101.8
Construction	5.8	122.0	116.7	181.3	214.9	182.0	181.1	118.4
Trade	19.7	122.6	122.1	124.1	123.5	116.3	109.8	98.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.3	106.6	116.2	126.3	117.0	110.2	102.9
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	48.3	110.4	110.6	117.0	120.6	123.6	118.0	106.7
Lumber products	8.9	109.0	108.2	119.4	126.1	137.2	135.7	133.0
Pulp and paper	15.7	94.4	95.5	105.8	107.6	109.7	104.1	98.9
Other manufactures	23.7	125.0	124.9	126.0	129.0	131.8	123.6	101.8
Construction	19.4	202.7	173.1	215.8	242.9	217.6	148.7	116.7
Trade	13.1	114.6	112.3	122.3	111.3	112.2	108.3	100.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	124.5	121.7	127.5	127.9	119.8	117.8	106.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	73.9	86.6	87.5	97.6	125.7	110.4	102.9	103.3
Textiles	17.6	84.1	85.3	84.5	102.0	91.7	95.7	100.2
Electrical apparatus	11.5	113.7	114.2	115.4	140.3	129.1	106.9	114.9
Iron and steel	21.5	65.7	68.2	87.8	135.1	114.0	102.5	101.2
Other manufactures	23.3	107.7	106.0	116.9	127.7	119.5	108.3	104.4
Construction	9.9	199.5	177.2	173.9	269.4	184.2	110.8	150.2
Trade	7.2	111.6	112.6	130.1	129.5	120.9	106.3	100.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.1	95.8	103.7	130.5	112.7	103.5	104.9
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	76.5	75.5	72.5	107.1	130.6	190.4	76.0	100.0
Iron and steel	51.8	64.0	60.5	103.4	127.1	202.1	66.8	99.3
Other manufactures	24.7	121.6	120.6	122.4	144.6	149.4	114.6	102.5
Construction	5.5	69.4	54.6	142.3	206.8	176.0	147.9	144.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.9	77.8	113.9	138.4	174.8	83.0	103.3
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.9	100.7	101.9	118.2	124.5	123.5	110.5	105.7
Animal products - edible	4.6	106.0	108.4	107.3	115.5	115.4	106.5	109.6
Plant products - edible	4.9	104.2	102.8	115.9	112.4	113.4	108.0	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.5	104.6	100.9	117.2	118.4	110.1	103.3	97.6
Textiles	6.3	107.2	103.4	116.7	117.4	131.9	114.9	108.9
Other manufactures	16.6	94.6	100.0	122.4	134.9	130.2	114.2	107.0
Transportation	6.2	93.1	90.7	104.2	123.0	119.9	104.0	103.0
Construction	6.8	76.5	80.5	80.0	69.4	91.3	87.2	135.6
Trade	37.4	94.7	97.5	107.0	112.3	122.3	111.3	104.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.4	98.2	109.5	115.1	115.8	108.7	107.4
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	35.6	91.4	94.5	108.9	108.8	110.6	100.3	105.3
Lumber products	7.3	55.8	55.6	68.7	83.9	95.1	91.2	108.2
Other manufactures	28.3	109.4	114.3	129.3	121.8	120.3	105.3	103.5
Communications	8.5	110.5	115.0	126.5	123.7	108.9	99.3	103.4
Transportation	16.0	100.8	106.6	110.2	111.3	102.5	104.9	100.6
Construction	11.9	93.8	107.2	93.4	102.8	103.9	99.8	111.2
Services	6.7	101.4	104.6	107.8	100.9	105.3	102.3	102.3
Trade	21.2	115.5	117.0	124.1	119.9	121.2	111.8	100.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	99.7	104.5	112.1	111.7	110.6	103.0	103.6

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.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515261