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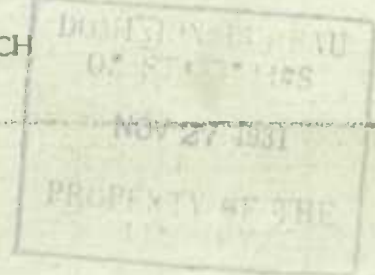
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE

NOVEMBER

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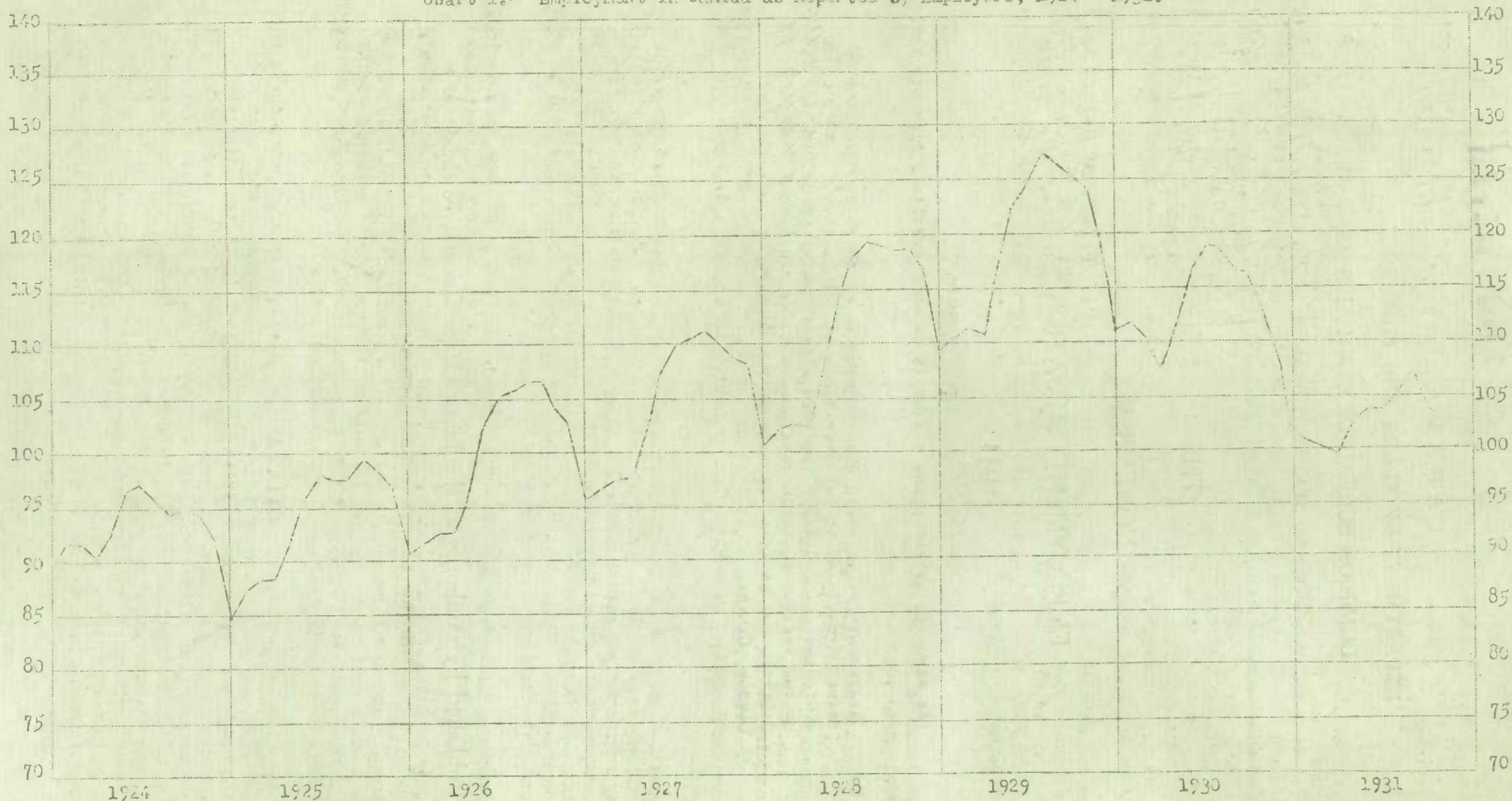
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 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 Nov. 26, 1931.

THE NOVEMBER 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.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,880 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 938,524 workers, compared with 946,700 on Oct. 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 103.9 in the preceding month to 103.0 on the date under review, as compared with 112.9, 124.6, 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on Nov. 1, 1931, was lower than on the same date in the preceding five years, but was higher than at the beginning of November in the period, 1921-25. The recession on the date under review was smaller than that reported on Nov. 1 of last year, and was also slightly less than the average decrease indicated during the last ten years.

Pronounced curtailment took place in manufacturing (notably of lumber, iron and steel and food products), and there were also losses in communications and services. On the other hand, logging and trade reported considerable improvement of a seasonal character, and highway construction absorbed many additional workers, as the unemployment relief programmes advanced in a number of provinces.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1931; most of the gain took place in construction (due to unemployment relief undertakings), and in logging, which was seasonally active. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel and lumber products) was slacker, and mining and transportation also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 575 employers, with 80,103 workers on their payrolls, or 9,695 more than at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1930, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- There was a further large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,851 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 14,668 employees, bringing them to 257,430. Logging, shipping, pulp and paper and rubber factories reported improvement, while construction and manufacturing registered pronounced curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and leather divisions showed most contractions. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the reported decreases were not so extensive.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, but the losses were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was nevertheless higher. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in building and railway construction, steam railway transportation, canning, pulp and paper, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while tobacco factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier, and many additional men were engaged on road work under the unemployment relief scheme. A combined working force of 365,237 persons was reported by the 3,518 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 370,245 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

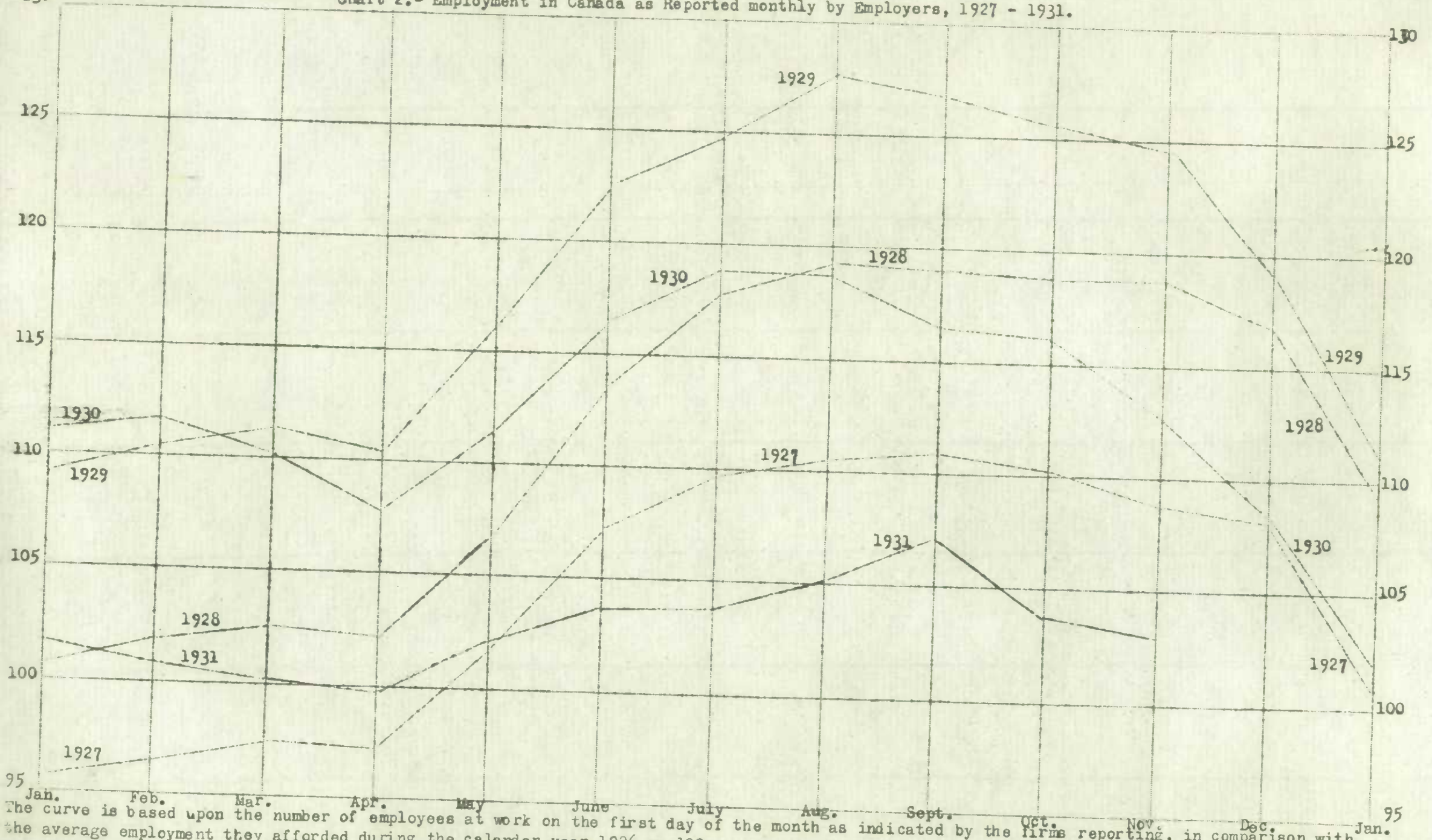
Prairie Provinces.- As is usually the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1931. The decline involved a much smaller number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1930; the index at the beginning of November of the current year was a few points higher, largely owing to the unemployment relief programme being carried out on the highways. Returns were compiled from 1,154 firms having 155,544 employees as against 156,599 on Oct. 1, 1931. Coal mining, railway transportation, highway construction and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building and railway construction and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants reported the largest

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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.

losses, while improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories.

British Columbia.- Increased employment was recorded by the 782 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 80,210 workers, compared with 77,550 in the preceding month. The gain occurred very largely in highway construction work in connection with the unemployment relief measures, but transportation and trade were also busier. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and metal products), logging and railway construction showed curtailment. Employment was in smaller volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, although the movement was then unfavourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, and Winnipeg there were reductions.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 2,652 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,051 co-operating firms, who employed 130,321. Manufactures, construction and services reported reduced activity, while there were gains in shipping; within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, building material, electrical apparatus and other plants. Decreases had also been noted on Nov. 1, 1930, but the index was then several points higher.

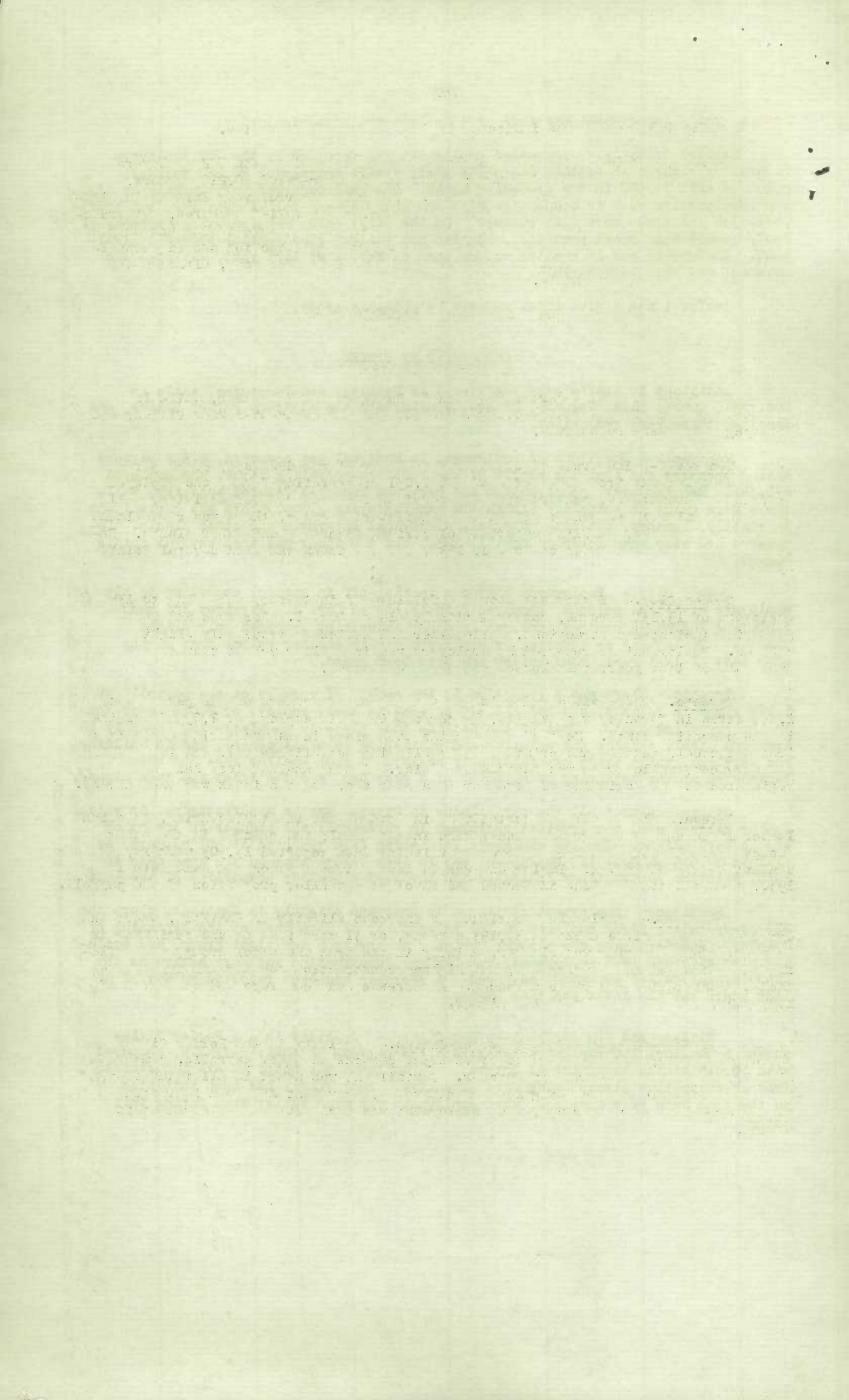
Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 135 employers of 13,131 persons, compared with 13,614 on Oct. 1. Services and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, when losses had also been noted.

Toronto.- There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,135 firms in Toronto, who had 118,675 persons in their employ, or 2,055 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing establishments), and in building and services, while trade was seasonally busier. A much smaller loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

Ottawa.- Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, in which lumber mills showed the greatest shrinkage in personnel; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 154 employers furnishing data reported 13,903 workers, as against 14,565 on Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the contractions indicated had involved a smaller proportion of the payroll.

Hamilton.- Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 233 co-operating firms employed 30,193 persons, or 31 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and building also afforded less employment, but highway construction was more active as the unemployment relief programme advanced. A decrease had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a decline; 140 employers reported 8,368 persons on their payrolls, compared with 10,014 at the beginning of October. Curtailment was noted in all industries, that in automobile plants being most extensive. Improvement had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was much better than during this autumn.



Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 376 firms employing 28,704 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 29,633 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manufacturing and construction released help. Reductions had also been recorded on Nov. 1, 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in Vancouver, where 326 employers had 29,523 persons on their staffs, or 683 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a slight reduction, while trade, transportation and highway construction were more active. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, although losses had then been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper, textile, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, beverage factories registered considerable advances, and there were also gains in rubber works. The 4,778 co-operating manufacturers reported 438,353 operatives, as against 453,338 at the beginning of October. This decline involved rather fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were received from 223 firms employing 17,293 men, or 5,887 more than in the preceding month. This advance was somewhat greater than that recorded on Nov. 1, 1930; but employment was then more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than on Nov. 1 in any other year on record. The greatest increases at the beginning of November occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

Mining.- There was a small increase in coal mining, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 224 operators furnishing returns totalled 43,404 persons, compared with 48,557 on Oct. 1. A larger gain had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1930, and the index was then higher.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a decrease in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 26,560 workers in their employ, or 452 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1930.

Transportation.- There was an increase of 279 persons in the staffs of the 351 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 110,956 employees. Steam railway transportation reported losses; local transportation was practically unchanged, while shipping showed improvement. A general decrease had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in building and railway construction, but employment on highways increased as additional men were placed on relief work. Statements were received from 1,119 employers who reported 187,480 workers, compared with 186,050 at the beginning of October. Contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in previous years of the record, in all of which employment was lower than on the date under review.

1950

Dear Sirs, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

Very truly yours,

W. H. R. [Signature]

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

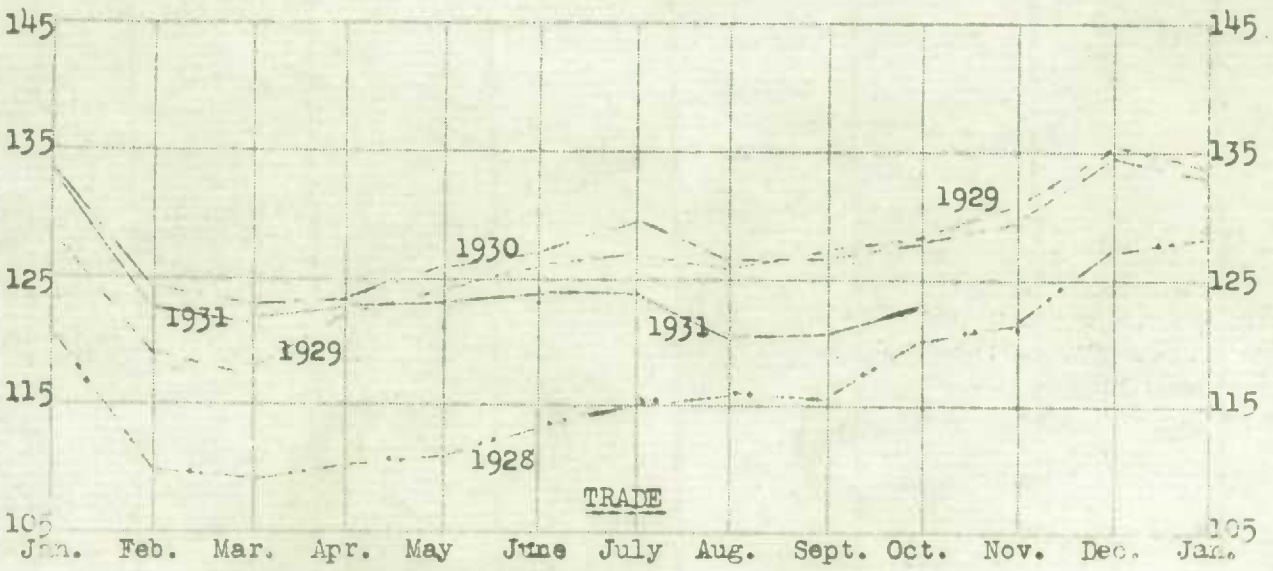
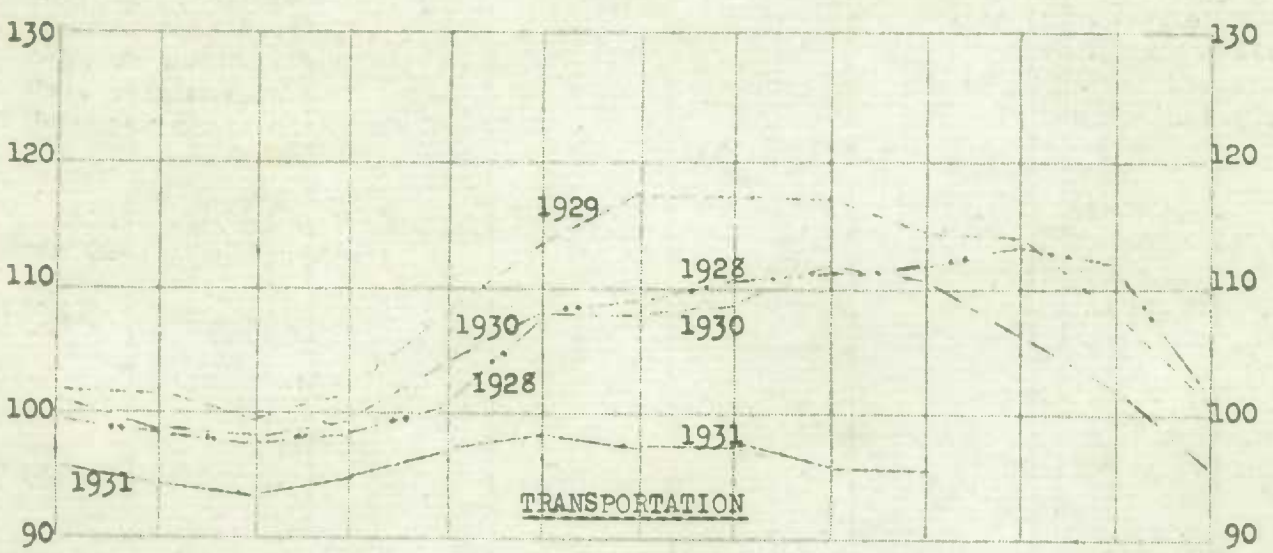
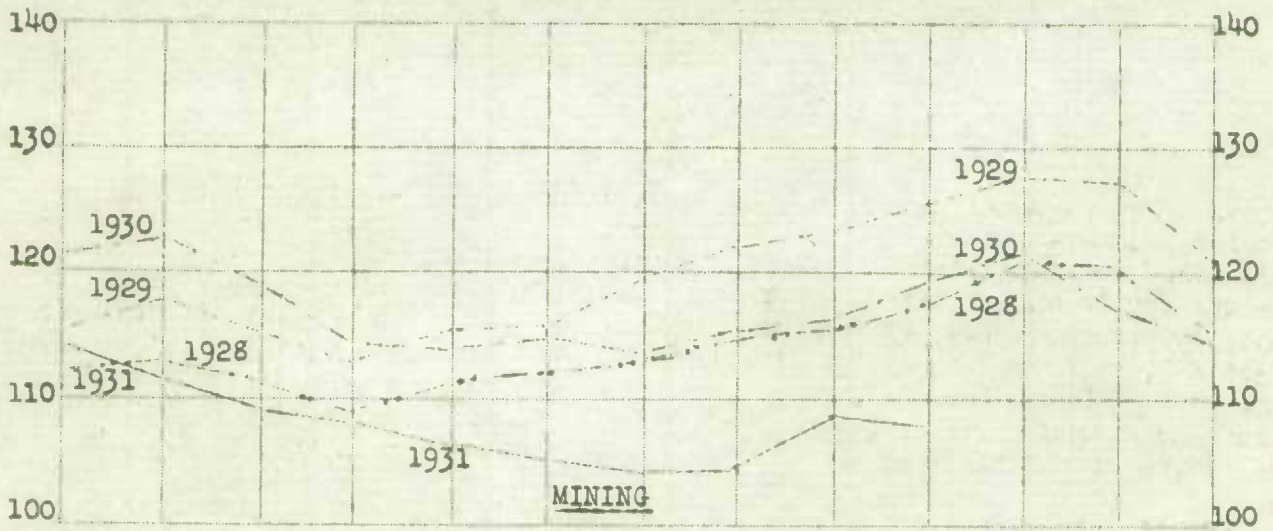
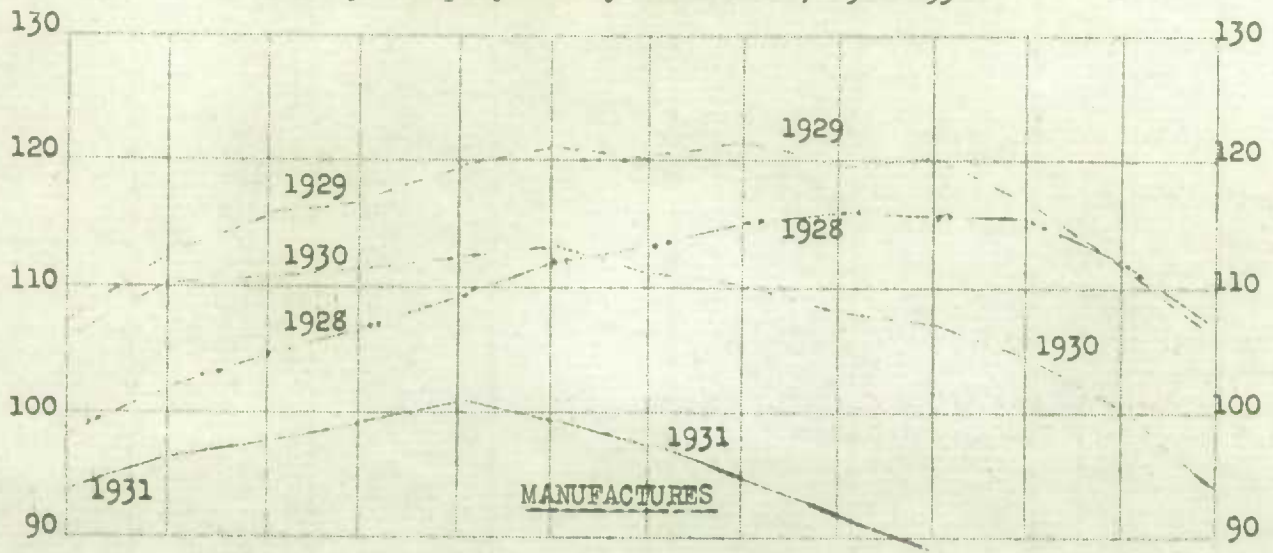
I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand my position.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.



Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed, while activity in laundries and dry cleaning establishments also declined; 283 firms in the service division employed 21,782 persons, as against 23,275 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on Nov. 1, 1930, although the losses then indicated had involved a larger number of workers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,311 workers being added to the forces of the 836 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 87,696. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry, though lower than in 1930 and 1929, was higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record; further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed, on the whole, a further decline in September, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.2 on Sept. 21, 1931, as compared with 22.7 on Aug. 24, 1931, and 17.6 on Sept. 22, 1930. The latest press reports state that 2,648,429 workers were unemployed on Nov. 16, 1931, a decrease of 35,495 on the week, but an increase of 362,442 on the year. This was the seventh consecutive week in which a reduction in unemployment had been shown, the decline since Sept. 28 in the number out of work aggregating 177,343.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States decreased 2.7 p.c. in October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 48,434 establishments employing 4,603,617 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 67.3 in October, 1931, as compared with 69.6 in September, 1931, and 78.6 in October, 1930. There were small increases in the tobacco and paper and printing groups, and also in coal mining and retail trade, while losses were noted in textile, iron and steel and other metals, automobile and other vehicle, lumber, stone, clay and glass and leather factories and in public utilities, hotels, metalliferous mining, quarrying, canning, wholesale trade and crude petroleum refining.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,058 factories show that they employed 161,356 persons in October as compared with 175,506 in September. The boot and shoe, cotton and woollen industries reported the most pronounced decreases; the declines in the textile group were partly due to industrial disputes.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported a decrease of over three p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This was the largest reduction so far recorded in any month of 1931. There were losses in all industries except pulp and paper and paper goods, those in the metals, machinery, fur, leather, textile, clothing, millinery, food and tobacco groups being especially pronounced.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed a loss of 2.6 p.c. during October as compared with September, while the index, at 70.4, was very much lower than in October, 1930, when it had stood at 83.4. The average for 1925-6-7 is the base equal to 100 used in calculating these indexes. Most of the decline in October of the current year occurred in the manufacturing industries, in which metal, machinery and conveyance, boot and shoe, textile and clothing and food factories reported the greatest losses in employment.

Wisconsin.- The factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 1.7 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 75.0 in September, compared with 75.6 in August, 1931, and 83.1 in September, 1930. The metal, wood, leather, paper and food industries showed large declines, while among the non-manufacturing industries, construction, light and power, hotels and restaurant and laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments also reported curtailment.

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 I. - 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>
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
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

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

100.0 8.5 27.4 38.9 16.6 8.6

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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1931.
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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
Nov. 1, 1921		91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922		97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923		100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924		94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925		98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926		104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927		108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
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	75.6	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	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	123.2	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
Nov. 1		103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8

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

100.0 46.7 1.8 5.2 2.8 11.8 20.0 2.3 9.4

-8-

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1931	Oct.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	46.7	88.8	91.8	104.6	117.2	115.1	104.9	102.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	101.0	102.8	107.9	115.2	116.1	112.0	101.5
Fur and products	.2	84.5	91.2	105.8	102.5	94.4	100.8	112.2
Leather and products	1.9	89.0	93.0	82.1	95.5	97.1	104.6	104.6
Lumber and products	3.7	66.5	72.9	84.7	106.1	109.2	97.9	105.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	51.7	60.6	72.0	97.1	105.2	92.4	107.8
Furniture	.9	98.0	98.2	111.7	128.1	120.6	112.1	102.6
Other lumber products	1.0	86.8	90.6	101.9	116.6	100.0	103.5	97.9
Musical instruments	.2	66.7	66.4	83.1	102.8	121.7	109.6	109.3
Plant products - edible	3.3	109.4	116.5	118.7	122.7	116.2	109.7	107.8
Pulp and paper products	6.0	94.0	96.9	106.1	114.1	110.5	107.3	102.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	83.1	86.6	99.4	110.2	108.1	103.4	104.4
Paper products	.8	99.4	99.5	107.8	116.6	112.5	110.0	103.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.7	109.7	114.5	118.6	112.2	105.5	100.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.9	94.4	105.8	136.3	145.6	120.8	97.4
Textile products	8.4	94.6	96.2	101.7	107.4	107.9	106.8	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	94.9	95.3	99.2	105.5	109.0	112.0	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	74.1	75.1	85.1	96.2	104.2	106.6	100.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	99.1	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0	99.7	103.2
Silk and silk goods	.5	273.8	281.4	249.2	167.8	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	106.6	105.7	111.3	117.1	108.5	103.4	101.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	92.8	95.4	104.2	104.5	107.8	103.9	103.8
Other textile products	.9	80.8	86.8	87.3	104.6	105.2	105.4	99.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	114.6	111.6	127.1	130.0	120.1	111.6	103.8
Tobacco	.9	102.9	102.7	116.8	118.7	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	132.3	124.4	143.0	147.7	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	98.3	97.7	144.4	186.3	161.5	117.4	105.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	112.8	113.9	118.8	122.3	111.6	105.8	102.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	96.8	106.0	122.9	133.8	118.4	108.1	103.9
Electric current	1.7	129.8	132.4	130.6	132.1	128.1	113.7	103.5
Electrical apparatus	1.6	132.6	134.5	155.6	164.1	130.0	112.0	110.8
Iron and steel products	9.5	68.3	71.6	97.0	117.1	115.5	99.3	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	67.6	77.8	100.4	129.0	126.7	103.3	102.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	84.3	93.1	114.1	133.2	125.2	110.9	101.2
Agricultural implements	.2	22.9	23.9	36.0	96.8	103.4	96.1	101.6
Land vehicles	3.9	61.6	62.8	98.3	106.2	109.1	93.1	96.7
Automobiles and parts	.8	51.2	59.6	89.1	115.2	132.3	87.4	98.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	71.2	66.9	109.7	133.7	103.0	88.7	96.8
Heating appliances	.5	100.4	105.2	123.4	139.4	124.9	110.7	106.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	93.4	99.6	142.3	185.2	150.2	121.1	102.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	76.3	78.2	100.4	115.4	120.4	92.6	99.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	86.8	87.8	98.2	114.6	117.6	104.8	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	98.7	101.8	130.6	135.7	123.6	110.2	106.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	123.2	124.6	135.6	149.4	133.7	105.0	100.9
Miscellaneous	.5	105.8	103.2	113.2	113.7	111.9	100.1	104.6
LOGGING	1.8	63.7	42.2	90.9	173.3	139.3	136.3	99.6
MINING	5.2	107.9	108.2	121.9	128.0	121.2	111.4	106.5
Coal	2.8	98.9	98.1	110.5	112.0	110.6	105.8	106.5
Metallic ores	1.7	137.1	138.3	148.5	152.7	135.0	121.5	106.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.2	95.5	120.8	149.7	138.8	118.1	106.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	102.4	104.2	119.9	125.8	114.1	106.2	102.2
Telegraphs	.5	104.3	107.5	130.7	132.5	124.5	108.5	105.0
Telephones	2.3	102.0	103.4	117.2	124.0	111.4	105.5	101.5
TRANSPORTATION	11.8	95.4	95.2	106.0	113.8	113.4	106.5	105.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	120.6	120.4	126.0	131.7	121.5	106.5	101.8
Steam railways	7.5	89.6	90.3	99.9	103.4	112.6	105.3	104.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	92.0	87.6	110.2	117.4	106.9	113.1	115.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	20.0	165.4	164.5	143.8	153.6	137.4	122.1	111.2
Building	4.5	106.4	112.2	145.3	173.7	136.0	117.7	111.7
Highway	12.2	334.0	314.8	242.3	214.8	166.2	193.4	131.0
Railway	3.3	77.7	87.7	109.2	106.0	127.4	101.2	103.9
SERVICES	2.3	117.5	125.5	126.9	131.6	120.8	107.9	99.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	113.8	125.9	126.2	132.4	114.9	102.6	95.5
Professional	.2	123.9	125.8	121.4	119.8	121.5	114.3	101.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	121.3	125.0	129.8	134.1	129.5	113.6	103.4
TRADE	9.4	122.8	120.8	129.2	130.7	121.3	111.9	103.9
Retail	6.8	129.1	126.1	133.5	134.6	124.8	113.0	104.0
Wholesale	2.6	108.6	108.8	119.3	121.8	113.8	109.9	103.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.0	103.9	112.9	124.6	118.9	103.8	104.0

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)

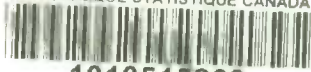
Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	25.4	80.6	83.6	95.0	111.4	102.7	98.4	102.6
Lumber products	2.3	45.8	54.3	60.5	95.3	108.3	81.4	109.1
Pulp and paper	4.3	132.1	138.9	153.7	120.9	116.6	108.7	104.2
Textile products	3.4	74.2	72.7	75.0	89.6	94.9	104.0	101.5
Iron and steel	7.4	75.1	82.4	98.2	129.4	115.9	100.4	96.9
Other manufactures	8.0	90.5	86.5	100.1	108.1	106.1	99.6	104.3
Logging	4.6	180.5	27.7	18.2	179.4	67.7	114.0	48.3
Mining	19.5	105.3	106.6	110.7	111.9	110.4	107.2	107.3
Communications	3.1	116.6	117.1	150.1	127.9	112.4	106.3	102.3
Transportation	10.7	75.0	77.7	83.9	92.0	87.5	76.5	78.9
Construction	29.8	279.0	190.5	194.8	223.7	147.7	125.4	91.8
Services	1.3	165.9	182.2	159.1	150.2	93.4	88.5	88.7
Trade	5.6	115.3	115.1	123.5	122.6	112.6	100.4	100.3
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	116.6	102.6	110.1	124.6	109.5	100.1	97.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	56.3	91.3	94.0	106.8	117.0	110.9	106.5	102.0
Lumber products	3.2	78.4	88.3	91.9	112.7	99.2	101.5	110.8
Pulp and paper	7.8	87.3	87.0	97.9	111.0	109.4	105.6	103.0
Textile products	14.1	95.5	98.6	103.7	105.1	106.7	110.8	101.1
Iron and steel	8.5	68.0	68.9	100.7	117.6	107.5	99.1	94.3
Other manufactures	22.7	106.4	109.7	119.4	127.7	118.7	109.9	105.1
Logging	2.9	93.4	70.5	149.0	206.9	164.0	142.8	80.9
Mining	1.8	110.3	110.9	133.5	158.8	141.7	128.3	111.4
Communications	2.5	96.8	97.6	112.8	119.1	113.6	107.1	103.3
Transportation	12.5	96.6	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5	113.3	115.6
Construction	14.7	100.3	131.8	120.9	133.7	117.6	114.6	116.6
Services	2.1	105.4	110.0	111.7	107.3	108.4	105.7	101.9
Trade	7.2	132.6	132.3	138.7	135.9	127.5	113.6	107.8
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	96.2	101.6	111.9	122.8	114.8	110.2	105.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	58.6	89.3	92.4	103.6	118.6	116.8	104.5	102.9
Lumber products	4.5	73.7	78.0	92.7	109.2	117.7	99.9	104.3
Pulp and paper	6.9	94.7	99.8	107.1	116.7	111.9	108.6	102.1
Textile products	10.1	94.7	95.4	101.8	119.9	109.1	103.2	101.6
Iron and steel	12.9	67.8	72.1	93.1	117.9	119.1	98.8	101.4
Other manufactures	24.2	107.5	109.5	115.3	125.8	119.2	110.2	104.6
Logging	1.0	43.4	25.6	90.0	208.9	149.0	170.7	111.6
Mining	3.5	130.2	131.8	140.8	151.6	134.6	118.8	107.3
Communications	2.9	97.4	98.6	111.1	128.8	112.7	107.0	101.3
Transportation	9.0	93.5	95.0	106.1	113.2	116.6	107.7	102.5
Construction	12.6	137.1	133.5	157.4	163.4	151.3	134.9	113.7
Services	2.5	136.1	142.0	151.5	157.0	129.7	116.0	100.1
Trade	9.9	129.4	126.1	129.9	132.9	119.8	113.4	101.7
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	98.1	99.3	111.6	126.5	121.1	109.8	103.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	20.9	88.4	89.4	109.8	118.2	121.3	107.0	104.2
Lumber products	1.1	62.2	73.3	99.0	117.1	123.8	111.5	97.8
Pulp and paper	2.2	95.0	101.7	108.1	112.0	106.8	114.6	96.2
Textile products	1.4	106.4	103.1	108.4	110.2	137.0	111.6	111.6
Iron and steel	7.3	70.7	67.8	99.8	105.9	115.1	101.3	104.5
Other manufactures	8.9	112.0	114.7	125.5	137.9	130.9	110.9	106.1
Logging	.1	7.1	7.2	23.9	66.0	114.5	62.9	88.1
Mining	6.0	114.0	110.5	143.0	131.7	133.9	112.1	108.6
Communications	2.7	109.9	112.6	133.1	128.8	121.1	107.4	103.3
Transportation	17.1	104.4	100.8	115.1	126.2	126.2	112.4	110.0
Construction	37.2	253.9	261.0	167.6	157.2	153.6	118.0	112.4
Services	2.3	102.8	122.5	114.4	130.8	129.3	99.4	91.8
Trade	13.7	109.9	107.2	123.7	127.9	123.1	112.6	105.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	128.2	129.1	125.8	129.5	128.6	110.7	106.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	32.8	79.5	86.5	103.8	112.1	111.6	102.3	103.2
Lumber products	8.4	51.3	57.6	70.2	97.0	100.4	95.0	102.5
Pulp and paper	5.5	101.5	102.3	113.0	112.1	101.9	102.9	109.1
Textile products	1.1	106.4	108.0	112.2	118.3	111.7	102.0	109.8
Iron and steel	3.4	73.8	79.6	123.7	117.4	106.2	91.6	98.1
Other manufactures	14.4	103.8	114.9	132.8	128.4	131.6	112.8	102.9
Logging	2.7	31.1	41.4	56.1	108.9	125.8	110.5	111.6
Mining	7.7	77.7	78.6	92.5	111.3	104.0	101.3	99.4
Communications	3.7	115.6	121.2	130.7	125.6	109.4	98.2	101.1
Transportation	13.5	98.7	96.9	110.8	111.6	108.2	102.1	100.6
Construction	27.2	204.5	151.5	131.6	119.4	110.2	109.9	101.4
Services	3.4	102.4	105.9	107.8	116.1	110.0	104.4	100.1
Trade	9.0	116.0	116.5	124.9	122.9	121.3	110.8	104.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.9	95.9	105.4	113.9	112.1	104.2	102.9

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	Nov. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	59.9	88.8	91.4	108.7	116.4	109.1	104.8	100.9
Plant products -edible	4.7	112.1	109.4	122.9	118.9	110.3	103.1	107.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.0	104.2	114.1	116.1	109.4	102.6	100.7
Textiles	12.8	86.0	91.1	94.1	94.5	102.6	108.2	101.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	107.3	108.9	125.4	122.1	106.9	109.4	106.8
Iron and steel	8.4	54.9	55.6	98.4	122.3	107.3	98.7	91.2
Other manufactures	23.5	101.3	105.2	116.9	123.2	114.1	107.2	105.1
Communications	3.5	86.4	87.2	97.4	117.0	110.6	107.0	102.6
Transportation	9.1	109.7	104.4	116.6	121.6	130.5	129.1	129.5
Construction	11.9	96.9	100.6	119.0	163.3	140.6	130.7	109.5
Trade	12.2	128.7	128.6	138.8	135.5	127.5	114.5	108.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	95.4	97.3	112.6	121.8	115.1	109.4	104.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.8	114.4	119.4	120.6	124.9	123.4	106.9	103.5
Leather products	21.5	116.3	128.3	103.6	112.1	106.1	108.3	108.0
Other manufactures	38.3	113.4	114.6	128.9	131.0	133.0	106.4	101.4
Transportation	11.5	129.4	130.2	127.3	120.3	107.9	121.1	106.8
Construction	14.1	164.4	162.6	256.2	220.6	114.6	172.8	110.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.0	124.2	135.3	133.6	126.6	123.9	104.3
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	60.7	98.0	100.4	108.4	117.3	115.3	107.1	104.1
Plant products - edible	6.1	114.8	116.5	121.4	127.3	119.3	113.9	109.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	110.1	114.4	117.8	125.8	120.4	108.1	100.7
Textiles	11.9	92.1	94.5	106.1	112.7	108.8	103.0	104.1
Iron and steel	7.1	71.0	78.6	94.5	112.0	118.8	105.2	103.4
Other manufactures	26.7	104.3	104.1	109.4	116.5	114.1	107.9	105.0
Communications	3.8	88.7	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4	108.2	102.6
Transportation	5.4	124.3	126.3	136.4	137.2	138.3	103.8	99.4
Construction	5.3	109.2	122.0	163.8	205.2	188.2	157.9	116.8
Trade	21.0	127.2	122.6	124.4	126.9	116.7	108.5	99.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	107.3	115.5	125.0	119.3	109.5	103.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	45.5	99.5	110.4	114.6	111.9	120.5	110.8	106.0
Lumber products	5.8	67.8	109.0	114.9	80.9	138.6	97.7	132.1
Pulp and paper	15.8	91.8	94.4	104.8	110.9	109.1	104.9	99.2
Other manufactures	23.9	119.8	125.0	123.1	125.8	123.0	122.4	100.2
Construction	20.2	201.9	202.7	203.2	249.7	170.5	145.4	102.8
Trade	14.5	119.5	114.6	122.9	120.9	113.9	113.8	101.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	118.6	124.5	124.6	125.0	118.9	113.1	103.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	73.4	85.8	86.6	96.3	126.0	114.4	103.8	101.9
Textiles	17.6	83.4	84.1	89.8	100.6	95.1	98.5	95.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	112.6	113.7	112.1	144.6	131.3	110.3	113.4
Iron and steel	20.8	63.6	65.7	82.3	137.4	121.0	104.4	100.6
Other manufactures	23.6	109.0	107.7	116.2	124.7	113.4	104.8	105.0
Construction	10.7	217.5	199.5	170.1	269.6	186.4	105.4	128.9
Trade	7.4	112.6	111.6	124.7	131.6	106.4	128.0	114.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.3	96.1	102.0	130.4	115.7	106.3	103.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	74.6	61.8	75.5	110.7	126.4	154.5	74.0	92.6
Iron and steel	46.8	48.5	64.0	108.3	122.8	156.7	63.4	89.7
Other manufactures	27.8	114.5	121.6	120.8	140.8	146.0	119.0	104.6
Construction	4.4	45.2	69.4	148.7	196.0	161.6	119.4	134.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	67.7	80.9	116.5	134.9	155.9	81.4	96.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.4	95.9	100.7	113.4	123.2	123.5	109.5	105.5
Animal products - edible	4.6	104.5	106.0	110.6	127.3	124.1	114.3	107.6
Plant products - edible	5.2	107.8	104.2	107.7	113.3	114.2	107.4	106.1
Printing and publishing	6.9	93.7	104.6	113.6	120.0	113.5	104.3	98.3
Textiles	6.4	109.9	107.2	114.1	114.8	134.6	110.3	108.4
Other manufactures	16.3	87.4	94.6	115.2	129.0	126.5	110.8	107.1
Transportation	6.1	87.5	93.1	97.1	108.6	115.6	96.2	100.4
Construction	5.0	54.9	76.5	92.7	69.1	69.6	80.8	123.2
Trade	39.8	97.9	94.7	107.8	118.2	121.8	114.3	105.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.5	96.4	108.6	115.8	115.4	108.2	106.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	34.5	90.4	91.4	105.1	106.9	101.1	99.2	103.5
Lumber products	7.2	56.5	55.8	65.5	83.8	78.6	85.8	106.8
Other manufactures	27.3	107.5	109.4	125.6	119.1	112.8	107.0	101.9
Communications	8.1	107.7	110.5	128.5	123.1	105.4	97.0	101.0
Transportation	15.9	103.1	100.8	105.6	112.0	106.2	97.9	98.0
Construction	13.8	110.3	93.8	94.3	91.3	89.3	84.9	95.3
Services	6.4	99.4	101.4	104.5	113.7	110.1	104.0	101.7
Trade	21.1	117.6	115.5	126.4	123.9	120.3	111.0	104.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	99.7	110.4	111.6	106.6	99.7	101.6

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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