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THE  
JULY  
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  
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

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.

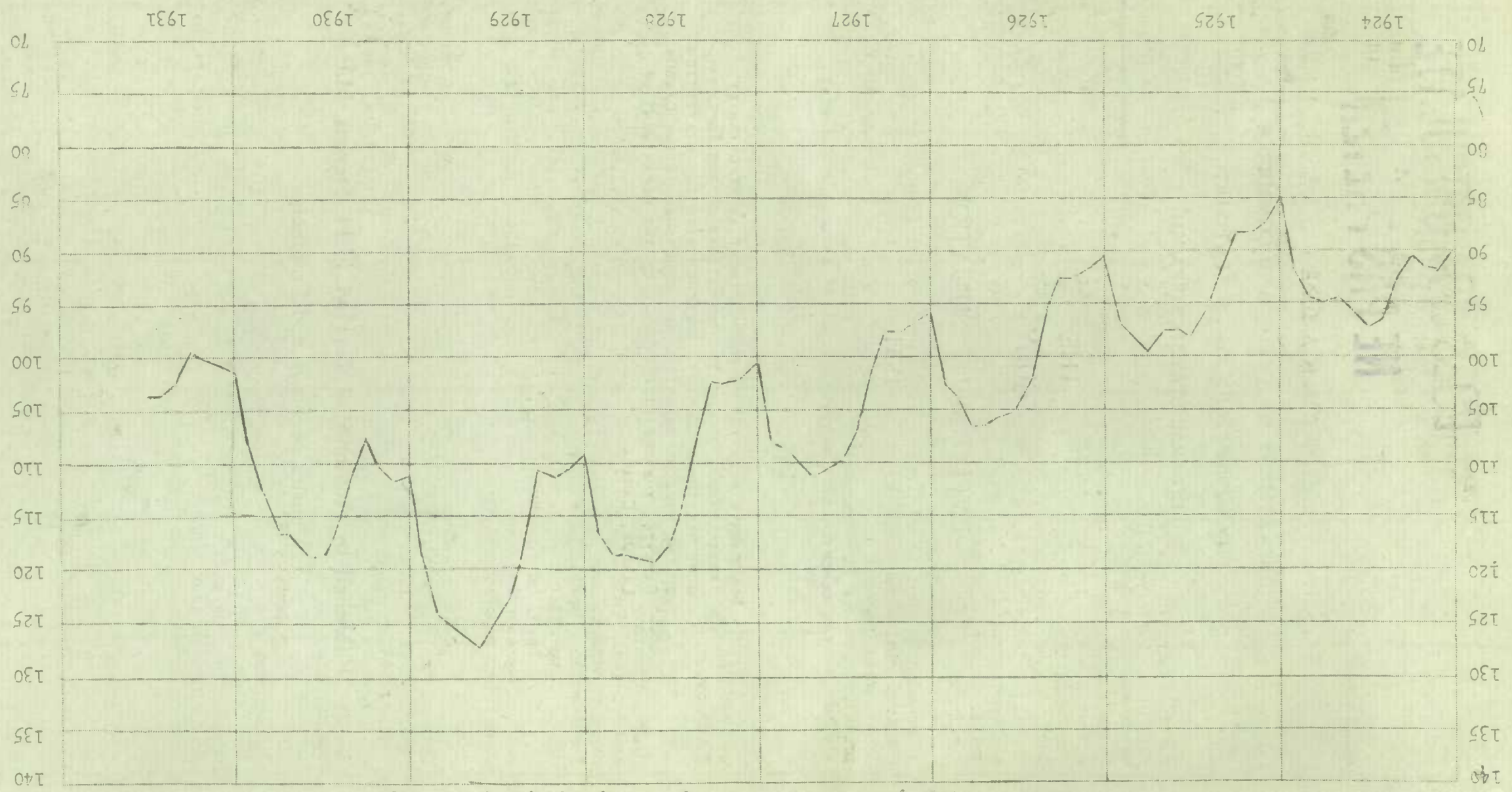


Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



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

Issued July 27, 1931.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly upward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,803 firms employing 940,222 workers, or 1,794 more than on June 1. This increase, which was smaller than that reported on July 1 in previous years of the record, brought the index number to 103.8, as compared with 103.6 in the preceding month, and with 118.9, 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively; the 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level on July 1, 1931, than at the beginning of July in the preceding five years, although the index was higher than on the same date in the five years, 1921-1925.

The largest gains were reported in construction, but services also afforded heightened employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging, mining and transportation showed contractions. In some cases, the losses were seasonal in character, while the extremely hot weather generally prevailing at the beginning of July resulted in some instances in a temporary slackening of activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces; Quebec and Ontario reported curtailment, while no general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces. - Statements were tabulated from 606 firms employing 74,911 workers, as against 72,004 in the preceding month. This increase was much smaller than that noted on July 1, 1930, when an exceptionally large programme of road construction was underway, and the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded the greatest improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in mining and services; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and fish-preserving industries, and logging and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

Quebec. - Construction reported additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving operations, and manufacturing also released employees; within the latter, iron and steel, clothing, leather and pulp and paper showed the largest declines. The forces of the 1,797 co-operating employers aggregated 274,437 persons, compared with 277,557 on June 1. An increase had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was higher.

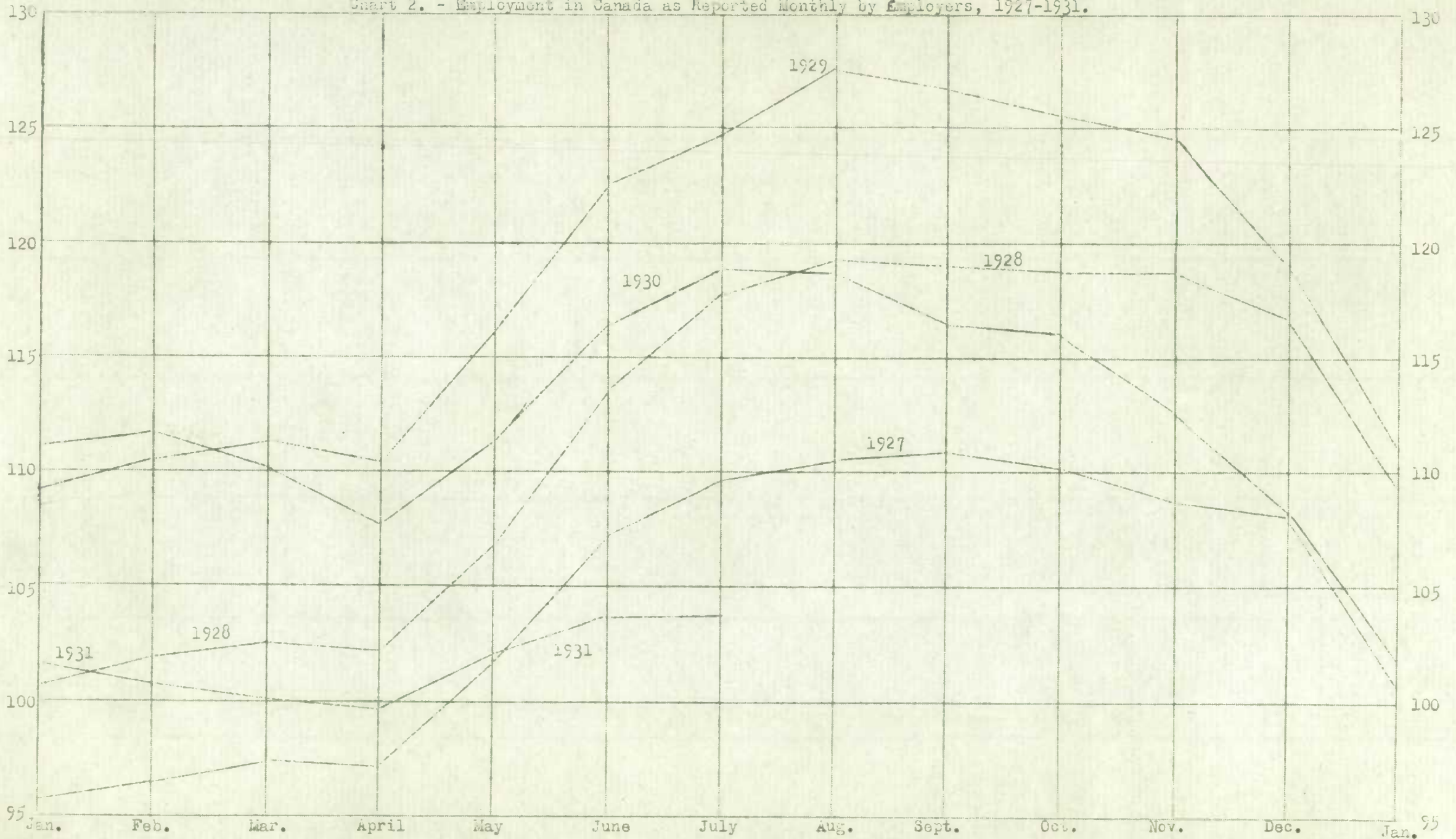
Ontario. - There was a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,464 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 379,804 employees, or 4,838 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, and trade and mining were also busier, but manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in logging and transportation. Decreases had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces. - The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining, transportation, trade and manufacturing recorded reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,156 employers with an aggregate staff of 131,715 workers, as against 124,970 in their last report. This increase of 6,745 workers was greater than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher than on July 1, 1931.





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.





British Columbia. - Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 97.9 as compared with 113.5 on July 1, 1930, when a slight gain was also indicated. A total working force of 79,355 persons was employed on the date under review by the 784 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was busier, as were highway construction, communications and transportation, but logging and building and railroad construction recorded declines.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Montreal. - Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, while transportation also released employees; on the other hand, construction reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 141,270 persons was indicated by the 991 co-operating employers, who had 144,082 on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Quebec. - A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 138 firms with 13,272 employees, compared with 13,787 in the preceding month. Transportation and services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1930, when a large gain had been shown.

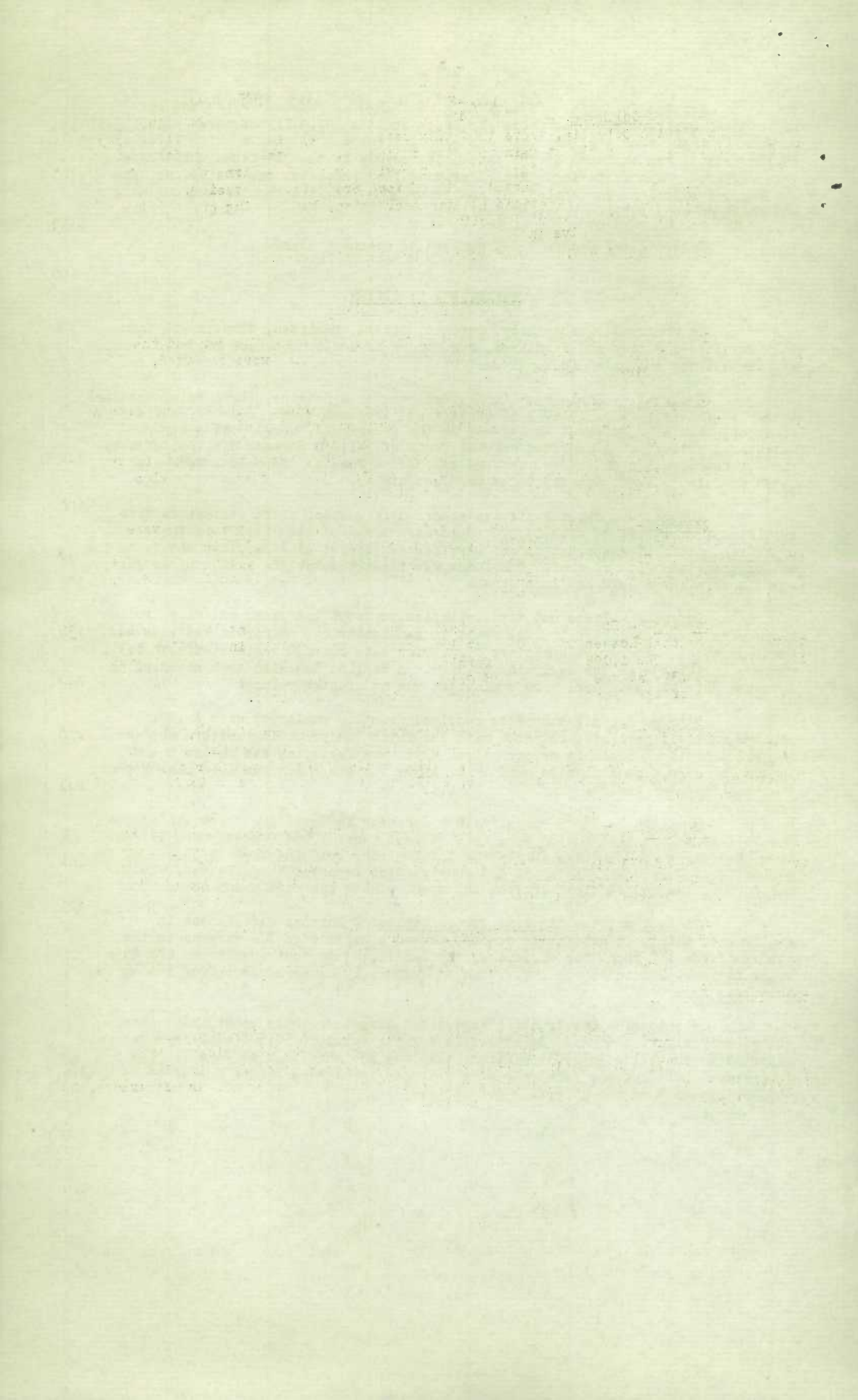
Toronto. - Trade and transportation reported increased activity, while there were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. The 1,098 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 1,351 workers to 121,394 at the beginning of July. A decline had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 162 employers with 14,201 persons on their paylists, compared with 14,426 in the preceding month. Most of the reduction took place in construction, while manufacturing was rather busier. Losses had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton. - There was a further decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 1,682 workers were let out from the forces of 233 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,644 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing and construction reported large losses; within the former, the contraction in iron and steel plants was most pronounced.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 704 persons in the staffs of the 140 reporting employers, who had 11,647 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1930, although larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg. - Construction registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 30,501 employees was reported by the 371 co-operating firms; this was 356 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.











Vancouver. - The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 320 establishments employing 30,628 workers, as against 30,900 in the preceding month. There were losses in construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1930, but the index then was slightly higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - Food canning, electric current, musical instrument, building material and beverage factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical and allied product plants recorded contractions in employment. The 4,692 co-operating manufacturers employed 476,663 operatives, as against 487,747 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Logging. - The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 3,867 persons being released from the staffs of the 231 reporting firms who employed 10,517 on July 1. This decline involved a larger number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Mining. - Returns were tabulated from 222 mine operators with 46,626 employees, as compared with 47,201 in their last report. Losses were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, but the extraction of metallic ores afforded rather more employment. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1930, although decreases had then also been recorded.

Transportation. - There was a falling-off in employment in this group, small gains in local transportation being offset by decreases in shipping and steam railway transportation; 349 employers reported a combined working force of 112,982 persons, as against 114,056 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1930, when no general change had been noted.

Communications. - A very slight increase in staffs was registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 27,086 persons on their payrolls. Small gains had also been recorded on July 1, 1930, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Construction and Maintenance. - Further pronounced increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was not so active as in the same month of 1930, when an important programme of highway improvement had resulted in the employment of an exceptionally large number of persons in the Maritime Provinces. Data were received from 1,152 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 154,821 employees, or 17,449 more than at the beginning of June, 1931. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in building and railway work.

Services. - Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 281 employers with 23,905 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,023 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1930, when activity was somewhat greater.

Trade. - Practically no general change was registered in trade, wholesale establishments reporting increased activity, while retail stores released some employees. Statements were tabulated from 810 firms having 87,622 employees, or about the same number as at the beginning of June. Employment was in smaller volume than in the summer of 1930.

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





EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change in employment during the first three weeks of May; some improvement occurred immediately before Whitsuntide, but in many establishments in the Midlands and North of England, the holiday stoppages extended throughout the last week of the month. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.8 on May 18, 1931, as compared with 20.9 on April 27, 1931, and 15.0 on May 26, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,664,889 persons were out of work on June 29, 1931, an increase of 37,503 on the week, and 774,314 more than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 2.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 45,911 establishments having in June 4,664,057 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments, while curtailment was recorded in manufacturing, mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale and retail trade and hotels. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 72.2, compared with 74.1 in May, 1931, and 85.5 in June, 1930. The textile, iron and steel, paper and printing, chemical and allied product, vehicle, agricultural implement, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and some other groups showed pronounced declines, while slight improvement was noted in the food, knitting, woollen and worsted and rubber industries.

New York. - According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of three per cent in New York factories from May to June, for which month the index of employment stood at 73.4, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, pulp and paper, chemicals, oils and paints reported curtailment, while improvement was shown in the food and tobacco groups.

Massachusetts. - Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,075 establishments showed that they employed 175,445 persons in June, as compared with 179,994 in May, a decrease of 2.5 p.c. Boot and shoe factories reported important declines, and cotton, textile dyeing and finishing, paper and wood pulp also showed curtailment, while rubber footwear and woollen factories were busier.

Illinois. - According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 3.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, while in the non-manufacturing groups, there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 76.7 in June, compared with 77.7 in May and 90.7 in June, 1930. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, chemical, oil and paint and printing and paper industries reported a falling-off since May, but improvement was noted in textile, clothing and food factories. Increased activity was also shown in construction, mining, public utilities and hotels and restaurants.

Wisconsin. - According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 78.1 in May, compared with 77.9 in April, 1931, and 92.7 in May, 1930. The metal, wood and paper groups showed curtailment, but rubber, leather, textile and food factories reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, communications, hotels and restaurants and retail trade also recorded heightened activity.





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
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
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	141.2	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

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

100.0                      7.9                      29.2                      40.4                      14.0                      8.5





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
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	95.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	105.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Jan. 1, 1928	98.5	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	106.5
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	116.5	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	115.0	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	115.5	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	105.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1931.								
	15.0	1.4	12.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	3.2	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								
		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921		88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922		92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923		100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924		97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925		98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926		105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927		109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
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	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

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

100.0      50.7      1.1      5.0      2.9      12.0      16.5      2.5      9.3





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1931	June 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	50.7	97.2	99.4	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8	103.1
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.6	112.3	119.9	122.3	121.6	121.4	110.5
Fur and products	.2	98.9	102.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8	103.8
Leather and products	1.9	89.4	91.2	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8	97.3
Lumber and products	4.7	83.7	84.0	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8	117.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.5	72.1	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5	125.9
Furniture	.9	96.1	101.8	105.2	123.4	117.0	106.1	100.5
Other lumber products	1.2	102.3	106.8	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0	103.9
Musical instruments	.2	58.9	53.4	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2	96.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	106.8	102.2	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4	97.5
Pulp and paper products	6.2	97.5	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8	101.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	87.4	86.9	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5	103.8
Paper products	.8	99.3	100.5	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.6	110.3	110.4	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5	99.2
Rubber products	1.3	97.0	96.8	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9	97.3
Textile products	8.4	96.4	101.3	99.2	105.2	101.2	103.6	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	97.6	102.8	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3	98.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	105.4	107.6	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1	101.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	94.6	100.0	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1	99.2
Other textile products	.9	83.8	90.5	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5	99.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	116.2	115.1	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0	99.3
Tobacco	.9	103.2	105.7	114.3	111.8	"	"	"
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	136.0	128.9	143.4	147.0	"	"	"
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	105.9	107.0	118.9	185.8	126.2	110.1	101.1
Chemicals and allied products	.9	115.9	119.0	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6	99.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	112.9	111.3	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2	108.7
Electric current	1.7	127.7	124.2	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5	104.7
Electrical apparatus	1.6	133.3	134.7	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5	96.5
Iron and steel products	11.8	85.8	92.2	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	88.3	97.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1	101.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.5	98.1	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.8	100.9
Agricultural implements	.4	39.9	36.4	70.2	127.8	100.9	106.8	109.9
Land vehicles	5.4	85.2	94.3	107.2	119.9	116.5	98.7	104.6
Automobiles and parts	1.1	75.3	99.7	119.4	145.3	160.3	96.3	104.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	81.9	87.5	116.4	142.7	124.1	107.4	100.0
Heating appliances	.4	96.4	103.5	105.0	133.6	115.4	102.7	100.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	111.6	125.4	156.2	178.4	143.5	113.9	103.7
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	85.8	90.6	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.8	90.3	92.1	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4	101.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	114.2	116.6	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4	99.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	127.7	127.0	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7	103.0
Miscellaneous	.5	107.2	108.6	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4	97.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.1	38.5	53.3	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9	30.0
<b>MINING</b>	5.0	104.1	105.3	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6	99.8
Coal	2.6	90.5	92.2	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1	96.9
Metallic ores	1.8	141.4	139.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	92.5	97.7	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6	107.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	104.8	104.7	119.7	123.8	108.7	106.0	101.5
Telegraphs	.6	107.6	106.2	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8	105.6
Telephones	2.3	104.1	104.3	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8	100.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.0	97.7	98.6	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0	102.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.1	121.0	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4	104.0
Steam railways	7.7	91.8	92.2	104.1	113.1	110.0	103.3	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	96.1	101.7	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7	116.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	16.5	137.1	121.8	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2	133.0
Building	5.0	117.3	113.8	150.9	148.6	120.5	120.6	115.0
Highway	7.2	201.8	159.7	319.7	213.3	222.3	221.1	156.0
Railway	4.3	101.9	97.7	120.6	160.4	159.8	137.7	138.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	130.8	125.9	142.7	145.4	130.8	113.1	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	133.7	125.5	150.8	154.8	133.5	116.1	109.1
Professional	.2	125.8	125.2	128.9	126.6	119.2	107.4	96.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	128.0	126.6	133.6	135.1	129.5	110.3	102.0
<b>TRADE</b>	9.3	124.0	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3	106.0	97.6
Retail	6.8	130.7	130.9	133.5	132.8	117.0	107.5	95.9
Wholesale	2.5	109.1	108.5	120.3	116.8	110.8	102.8	101.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	103.8	103.6	118.9	124.7	117.7	109.7	105.0

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	July	June	July	July	July	July	July
		1, 1931	1, 1931	1, 1930	1, 1929	1, 1928	1, 1927	1, 1926
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	31.5	92.3	99.2	109.9	114.8	109.2	109.6	107.8
Lumber products	4.0	73.1	70.7	112.7	122.5	115.7	130.2	143.9
Pulp and paper	4.9	138.3	137.9	164.6	118.6	119.1	106.9	104.3
Textile products	3.4	70.2	84.3	86.3	93.9	96.3	106.8	97.2
Iron and steel	9.3	86.9	98.2	103.0	122.2	108.6	99.2	92.2
Other manufactures	9.9	103.7	109.8	108.3	111.2	107.9	109.8	111.0
Logging	.3	11.7	58.0	125.2	84.9	98.7	82.0	89.7
Mining	21.6	108.2	107.3	111.6	113.2	106.2	109.9	102.5
Communications	3.1	114.2	115.1	128.3	118.4	110.5	105.4	102.7
Transportation	12.4	80.8	83.1	88.0	99.2	90.0	82.7	77.7
Construction	22.7	210.2	144.5	382.1	164.4	205.3	185.4	124.5
Services	1.9	232.8	187.2	200.8	187.2	135.0	133.3	119.6
Trade	6.5	123.5	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1	101.8	98.4
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	109.4	105.2	141.1	117.9	116.2	112.8	102.2
<b>Quebec</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	57.7	100.9	103.0	112.7	116.6	112.9	107.3	103.6
Lumber products	3.7	98.2	95.8	110.0	127.0	119.6	122.0	119.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	90.3	91.7	106.1	112.1	115.5	108.2	103.0
Textile products	13.1	98.5	102.8	102.1	104.1	106.1	108.0	98.9
Iron and steel	11.0	93.6	97.0	114.6	121.7	114.2	103.8	106.6
Other manufactures	22.4	111.9	112.7	122.1	121.4	114.2	105.8	102.0
Logging	1.5	51.2	73.4	106.2	90.5	87.8	81.1	100.5
Mining	1.5	95.8	101.3	139.6	151.6	124.4	115.9	105.9
Communications	2.4	99.3	100.3	115.0	124.1	109.3	108.1	100.5
Transportation	11.9	98.5	98.2	108.7	118.9	108.8	114.8	114.3
Construction	16.2	117.6	111.9	136.9	131.1	121.7	124.0	127.9
Services	2.1	110.2	109.1	114.1	113.9	115.5	105.7	107.7
Trade	6.7	132.7	132.8	139.4	133.5	124.7	108.2	99.0
<b>Quebec All Industries</b>	100.0	103.2	104.3	116.8	119.4	113.6	109.6	107.5
<b>Ontario</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	59.9	95.4	98.2	109.8	123.5	115.2	105.6	102.6
Lumber products	5.2	88.6	89.7	109.0	128.2	123.3	115.1	117.5
Pulp and paper	6.9	97.6	96.8	109.2	114.6	113.5	107.2	100.9
Textile products	9.8	97.0	101.4	97.8	108.0	101.7	99.7	99.9
Iron and steel	14.8	81.0	89.8	107.7	132.7	122.7	104.2	104.3
Other manufactures	23.2	108.1	106.6	117.8	124.3	112.9	106.6	98.9
Logging	.7	28.2	36.7	57.1	50.1	47.9	44.1	47.7
Mining	3.5	139.6	137.6	142.1	141.2	137.0	114.4	101.8
Communications	2.9	101.0	101.1	116.6	124.7	105.9	107.0	100.8
Transportation	9.1	99.8	101.5	111.0	118.7	112.8	108.6	105.1
Construction	12.0	137.0	129.7	169.2	178.1	164.5	163.0	131.1
Services	2.5	146.0	145.4	161.8	162.0	122.0	108.0	102.5
Trade	9.4	130.9	130.6	132.1	130.4	116.6	103.6	97.3
<b>Ontario All Industries</b>	100.0	102.7	104.2	116.9	127.2	117.7	108.9	103.3
<b>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing</b>	28.2	100.9	101.0	117.8	125.9	118.7	105.9	101.5
Lumber products	2.0	93.7	96.2	134.2	160.2	143.7	132.0	115.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	100.9	101.9	112.9	110.9	124.7	116.9	99.3
Textile products	1.5	96.0	98.9	92.5	118.6	119.4	102.9	95.5
Iron and steel	11.0	91.0	91.3	108.5	116.8	108.0	98.5	100.6
Other manufactures	10.9	115.9	115.0	131.9	136.3	126.4	108.1	101.5
Logging	.1	14.2	8.5	33.6	41.8	24.5	23.8	37.4
Mining	5.4	86.6	93.8	92.3	104.9	103.9	96.2	100.9
Communications	3.1	109.0	109.2	123.9	125.4	113.1	103.9	104.7
Transportation	19.1	98.6	100.4	110.3	124.8	115.5	66.0	97.4
Construction	24.5	141.0	108.3	144.0	198.8	198.6	136.9	148.7
Services	3.5	133.7	119.6	159.4	175.2	167.0	138.2	105.4
Trade	16.1	111.1	111.7	122.9	123.9	116.7	107.8	96.8
<b>Prairie Provinces- All Industries</b>	100.0	108.9	103.3	120.4	136.7	129.8	110.7	106.5
<b>British Columbia - Manufacturing</b>	38.1	91.5	89.7	109.6	113.0	110.0	111.7	103.1
Lumber products	10.8	65.1	66.1	87.2	102.9	101.0	104.5	107.8
Pulp and paper	5.8	107.1	104.2	106.7	105.5	99.9	106.1	98.2
Textile products	1.1	99.8	107.2	113.2	105.0	104.5	96.9	99.7
Iron and steel	4.0	86.0	86.9	116.9	111.3	108.6	98.0	98.1
Other manufactures	16.4	117.8	111.2	134.7	129.6	124.0	127.6	100.9
Logging	4.3	49.8	58.7	82.3	111.5	95.6	95.7	100.0
Mining	7.6	76.1	76.8	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0	98.3
Communications	3.9	121.2	116.2	131.4	121.7	105.1	101.5	101.9
Transportation	14.4	103.9	103.0	111.4	112.1	106.3	107.1	103.5
Construction	19.1	141.7	143.9	161.1	160.5	163.5	128.5	129.5
Services	3.6	107.5	106.1	121.2	119.6	115.9	107.1	102.6
Trade	9.0	114.1	114.0	119.7	121.2	113.3	109.1	97.8
<b>British Columbia - All Industries</b>	100.0	97.9	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0	109.1	104.8

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	July	June	July	July	July	July	July
		1, 1931	1, 1931	1, 1930	1, 1929	1, 1928	1, 1927	1, 1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	100.3	103.7	113.9	115.0	108.8	103.9	103.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	111.8	113.8	110.1	107.2	96.6	94.1	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	108.2	113.5	111.9	105.6	99.4	98.2
Textiles	11.2	87.3	94.6	92.9	94.6	98.3	105.7	98.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	111.7	112.6	124.3	118.9	110.4	102.0	100.0
Iron and steel	12.5	89.6	95.4	119.6	126.9	120.0	108.8	111.1
Other manufactures	22.9	109.3	109.8	120.9	119.7	110.0	104.2	103.2
Communications	3.3	88.4	89.5	100.4	120.5	109.0	108.5	100.0
Transportation	8.1	105.8	107.1	112.0	134.6	121.0	125.0	129.8
Construction	12.9	114.9	111.9	118.6	146.0	145.9	104.8	116.9
Trade	11.4	131.2	131.3	138.9	130.6	122.2	108.4	98.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.1	107.1	116.0	120.3	110.4	106.3	105.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.9	120.0	122.0	119.2	122.6	125.9	103.6	98.6
Leather products	21.9	122.3	129.8	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8	92.7
Other manufactures	39.0	118.7	117.7	128.4	130.9	133.4	103.3	102.2
Transportation	11.3	129.3	117.6	130.8	126.5	128.9	114.3	124.6
Construction	11.2	134.6	185.4	196.4	171.9	112.3	131.7	114.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.2	126.7	130.1	128.8	131.6	114.0	102.7
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.1	100.3	102.8	109.2	116.9	111.4	105.1	99.8
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.2	112.7	120.7	122.7	113.8	106.0	100.6
Printing and publishing	8.9	112.6	114.1	118.5	121.6	112.5	104.0	99.3
Textiles	11.7	95.1	99.8	102.3	104.4	97.0	99.2	98.9
Iron and steel	8.3	84.8	91.0	107.4	132.0	124.4	108.3	101.0
Other manufactures	25.5	103.1	103.2	107.8	113.7	111.8	107.4	99.9
Communications	3.8	91.2	91.3	99.4	115.6	99.3	105.5	100.3
Transportation	5.6	132.3	130.8	139.0	142.7	120.8	101.3	102.7
Construction	6.0	125.8	124.1	179.1	172.8	163.8	186.0	121.4
Trade	20.4	129.1	128.4	127.2	126.4	111.7	104.0	97.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.0	110.3	117.8	123.7	112.8	107.7	100.2
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.6	105.8	104.2	119.7	122.5	123.4	113.2	105.6
Lumber products	5.7	69.1	65.4	126.2	130.1	139.4	128.1	134.9
Pulp and paper	17.3	101.3	103.1	104.6	109.8	112.4	101.2	96.2
Other manufactures	24.6	129.9	122.2	129.9	130.6	131.5	117.8	101.1
Construction	18.5	191.5	215.8	232.4	222.3	254.4	155.1	156.8
Trade	13.6	112.7	112.8	118.8	112.3	111.5	105.5	96.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	121.0	123.4	129.4	128.4	123.0	115.2	107.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	75.4	89.5	94.2	109.5	130.8	106.4	102.6	103.1
Textiles	17.9	87.0	88.5	88.4	102.2	91.5	93.3	100.4
Electrical apparatus	11.1	110.7	108.8	121.3	131.4	118.0	98.7	96.0
Iron and steel	23.1	71.8	85.4	111.6	151.1	111.8	107.9	109.8
Other manufactures	23.3	108.9	106.1	121.4	127.3	112.7	104.8	98.5
Construction	9.1	185.7	227.2	200.1	236.8	135.2	162.1	100.1
Trade	7.5	116.2	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5	102.5	97.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.4	103.9	115.0	133.9	109.0	105.1	102.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	80.3	92.7	98.1	129.5	150.9	165.0	74.3	109.8
Iron and steel	59.4	85.6	92.6	128.3	152.5	172.6	64.3	113.5
Other manufactures	20.9	121.3	120.4	134.6	144.8	139.4	116.5	95.9
Construction	4.1	58.9	68.5	163.6	215.2	143.8	142.5	114.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	94.2	99.5	134.9	156.0	150.2	82.7	109.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.3	103.0	102.9	121.1	125.6	117.1	104.6	99.4
Animal products - edible	4.4	106.6	107.9	112.9	114.1	104.0	98.9	97.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	100.4	100.5	108.7	109.2	104.6	102.6	99.8
Printing and publishing	7.2	104.5	106.1	119.2	118.7	112.3	107.3	96.7
Textiles	5.1	97.7	100.5	104.0	115.0	114.7	98.9	95.2
Other manufactures	18.0	103.8	101.8	132.8	138.5	131.2	107.6	102.4
Transportation	5.4	83.6	86.0	90.9	109.6	113.4	107.9	99.1
Construction	8.2	92.7	75.9	69.1	64.0	77.7	79.3	133.2
Trade	37.8	100.0	100.2	108.6	112.1	116.5	107.8	95.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.9	98.8	109.6	114.0	110.9	104.4	100.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	35.2	96.9	98.0	104.0	107.0	107.3	106.0	97.8
Lumber products	7.0	57.3	55.7	64.1	92.7	94.5	96.2	104.5
Other manufactures	28.2	116.9	118.5	124.3	114.5	114.8	111.7	93.7
Communications	8.3	113.7	112.7	131.0	118.3	105.6	100.7	102.0
Transportation	15.9	106.5	105.7	110.4	111.3	102.2	110.7	103.0
Construction	13.9	114.5	120.8	86.4	111.8	116.3	100.0	108.2
Services	6.3	100.6	99.8	115.5	115.3	114.7	107.7	99.6
Trade	20.3	117.0	117.3	122.7	123.6	114.7	109.7	97.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	106.9	110.2	112.8	107.6	106.1	99.8

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

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