CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST 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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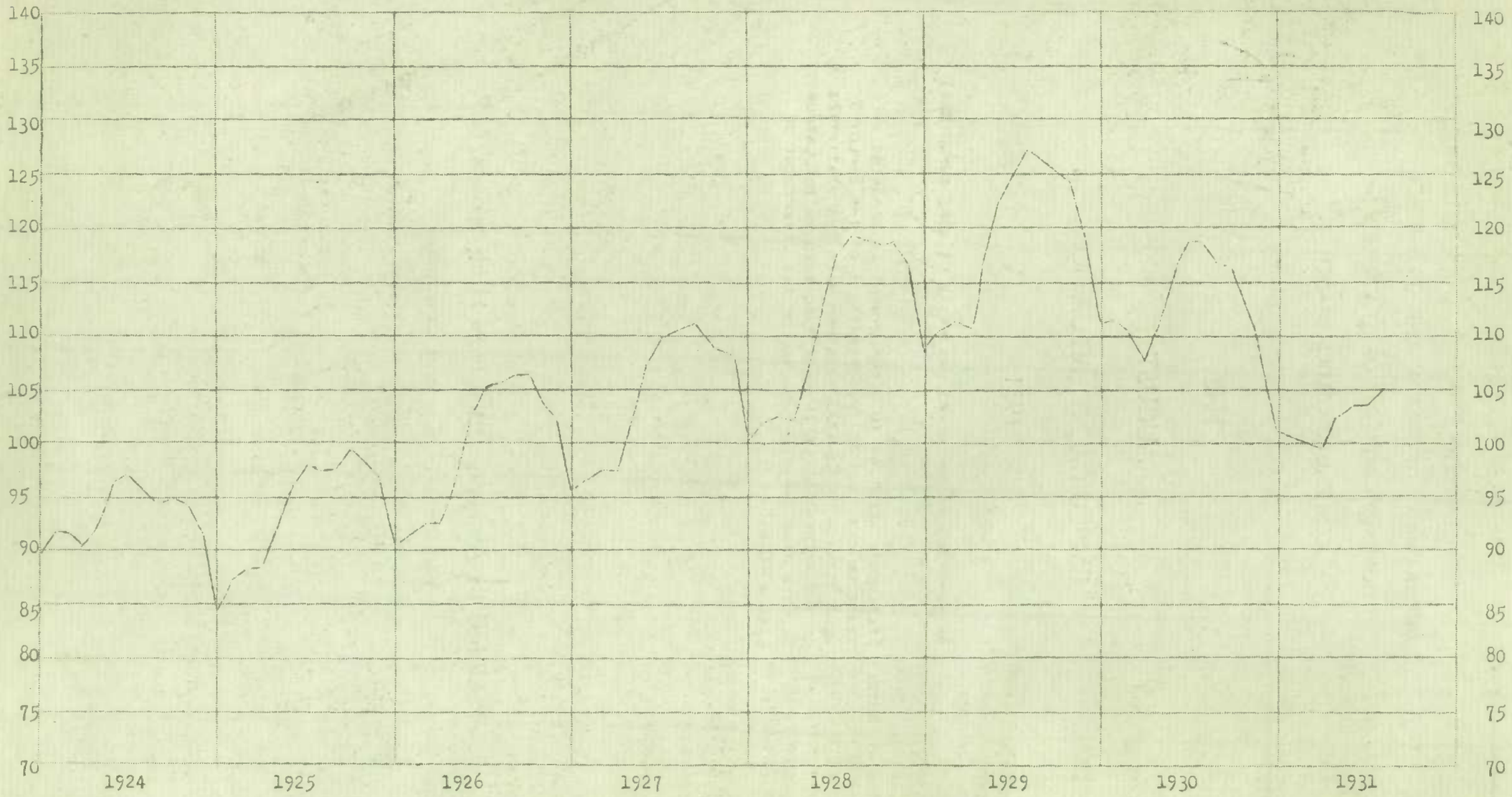
OTTAWA

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
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OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Aug. 27, 1931.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 956,238 persons, as compared with 943,419 on July 1. The index number stood at 105.2, compared with 103.8 on July 1, 1931, and 118.8, 127.8, 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0 on Aug. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The employers making returns therefore reported smaller payrolls than at the beginning of August in the preceding four years, but the index of employment was practically the same as in 1926, and was higher than in the five years, 1921-1925.

Construction reported a very large gain, chiefly due to important works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan; the tendency was also favourable in mining, communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in manufacturing and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Greater activity was shown in the Prairie Provinces; employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while very little general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 603 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 73,411 persons, compared with 74,938 in the preceding month. Practically no change had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1930, but the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Building construction showed gains at the beginning of August, and transportation, services and communications were also busier; on the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, iron and steel and lumber works, highway and railway construction, trade and mining.

Quebec.- Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,813 employers with 272,818 workers, as against 274,987 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging and trade reported smaller payrolls, while construction indicated considerable improvement, and mining and transportation were also more active. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, although the contraction then had involved a larger number of workers.

Ontario.- There was a further contraction in employment in this province on Aug.1, when the 3,521 co-operating firms reported 374,182 employees, a reduction of 7,906 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco and pulp and paper factories, in shipping, building and highway construction and services, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, chemical and some other factories, logging, transportation, railway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on Aug. 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Prairie Provinces.- A very pronounced increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,162 employers reported 156,504 workers, or 24,561 more than at the beginning of July; this increase, which was the largest ever reported in the Prairie Provinces, was almost entirely due to road work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan. Services and telephones also showed moderate improvement, but manufacturing, transportation and building construction were slacker. Smaller gains had been reported on Aug. 1, 1930, and the index then was rather lower than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- Practically no general change was registered in British Columbia, where food canning and electric current plants, transportation, communications and building construction showed improvement, which, however, was offset by losses in logging, highway construction, shipping and metal works. Returns were compiled from 787 firms employing 79,323 persons, or almost the same number as in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

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.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Ottawa; in Quebec City and Vancouver practically no general change was noted, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- As on Aug. 1, 1930, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment last year, however, was more active than at the beginning of August of this year. A combined payroll of 138,482 employees, or 3,421 less than on July 1, was reported by the 1,004 co-operating firms. Transportation registered improvement, while manufacturing, construction and trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in the iron and steel, tobacco and textile divisions.

Quebec.- Very little general change was reported in Quebec City; services showed improvement, but manufacturing as a whole was dull. Statements were received from 136 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,225 workers, compared with 13,215 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,128 firms employing 118,724 persons, of 3,230 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on Aug. 1, 1930. Manufacturing, (especially of iron and steel and textile products), and trade were slacker than on July 1, but building recorded improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed an advance, 202 persons being added to the forces of the 166 co-operating employers, who had 14,448 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in manufacturing, while construction released employees. Employment at the beginning of August, 1930, had also increased, but the index then was several points higher.

Hamilton.- There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 231 establishments reporting 30,571 persons on their paylists, as against 30,820 in their last return. Manufacturing registered slight but general curtailment, (except in vegetable food factories, which were seasonally active), while construction was also quieter. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date of last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 139 firms employing 9,285 workers, or 2,337 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely reduced their working forces, while other groups showed little general change. Smaller declines had been recorded on Aug. 1, 1930, and employment then was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 369 firms who had 29,999 employees, as compared with 30,575 at the beginning of July. There were increases in telephonic communications, but manufacturing, road construction and trade showed curtailment. An improvement was evidenced on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing showed little general change; building reported heightened activity, while trade and highway construction showed curtailment. Returns were compiled from 322 employers with 30,624 persons on their staffs, as compared with 30,693 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1930, when the level of employment was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,752 of which reported 466,000 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 478,323 on July 1. In some cases, the contractions were due to shutdowns for holidays, and it was expected that work would be resumed early in the month. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, woollen, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, non-ferrous metal, chemical and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries. A decrease had also been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was many points higher.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces. Statements were tabulated from 227 firms employing 7,805 persons, or 2,751 less than in the preceding month. Much larger losses were reported on Aug.1, 1930, but employment then was in greater volume.

Mining.- A decline was indicated in coal mining, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. An aggregate working force of 46,909 persons was employed by the 227 reporting operators, who had 46,740 employees on July 1. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1930, when a larger gain had been recorded.

Communications.- There was an advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 27,391 workers in their employ, as against 27,122 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year.

Transportation.- Employment in local and railway transportation showed a slight falling-off, while water transportation was more active. Returns were tabulated from 349 employers whose payrolls aggregated 113,558 persons, compared with 113,434 at the beginning of July. Larger increases were noted on the same date in 1930, when the index was considerably higher.

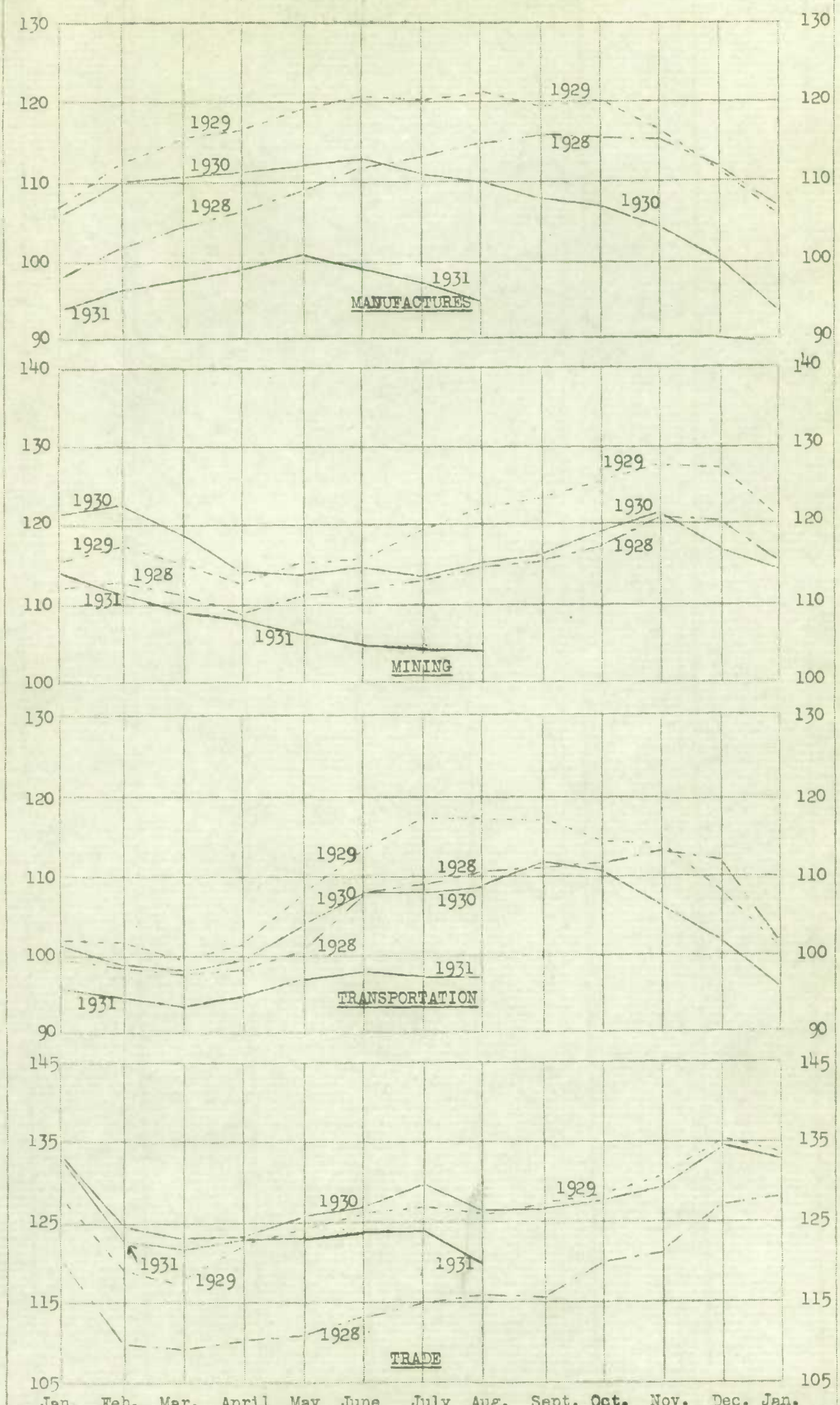
Construction and Maintenance.- Continued improvement was registered in this group, chiefly in highway work in Saskatchewan, where it was an unemployment relief measure; building was also more active, while railroad construction showed no general change. A combined working force of 183,763 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1931, by the 1,161 contractors furnishing data, who had 154,811 in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1930.

Services.- Hotels made further additions to their staffs, while very little change was noted in other branches of this group, in which 275 firms employed 24,490 persons, or 557 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug.1 of last year, when small losses had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale establishments decreased slightly, and there was a considerable falling-off in retail stores, according to 829 employers who had 86,322 workers on their staffs, as compared with 88,500 in the preceding month. A decline was also recorded at the beginning of August of last year, when the index was a few points higher than on the date under review.

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, based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

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



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further decline, on the whole, during June. Amongst the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.8 on June 22, 1931, as compared with 20.8 on May 18, 1931, and 15.4 on June 23, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further seasonal decline of 2.0 p.c. in July as compared with June, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 46,058 establishments having in July 4,491,521 employees. Inventory-taking and repairs in many manufacturing plants over an extended Fourth of July holiday closing, together with a curtailment in retail trade and coal mining operations at this season of the year, regularly cause a seasonal decrease in employment in July. Increased employment was shown in crude petroleum production, electric railroad operation, hotels, canning and preserving and laundries, while decreased employment was indicated in manufacturing, mining, telephones and telegraphs, power, light and water, wholesale and retail trade and dyeing and cleaning. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 70.4 in July, compared with 72.2 in June, 1931, and 81.6 in July, 1930. Improvement was noted in the sugar, radio, leather and leather footwear, flour, woolen and worsted, beverage, ice cream and men's clothing groups, while there were losses in agricultural implement, aircraft, women's clothing, stove, confectionery, glass, pottery, automobile, iron and steel, cotton and some other factories.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a further decline of about two p.c. in factory employment during July as compared with June; the situation was not so favourable as in July of other years since 1914. Metals, textiles, stone, clay and glass, wood products, clothing and millinery and some other industries showed reductions, while improvement was indicated in food, fur and leather, silk, cotton and men's clothing factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 2.5 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 74.7 in July, compared with 76.7 in June and 87.3 in July, 1930. The largest losses as compared with the preceding month took place in metal, machinery and conveyance, stone-clay-glass, wood, knitting and confectionery factories, and in trade, services, public utilities and construction, with the exception of road construction.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 76.7 in June, compared with 78.1 in May, 1931, and 89.0 in June, 1930. Logging, manufacturing and trade showed declines, while gains were noted in stone crushing and quarrying, construction, hotels and restaurants and communication. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest declines took place in the metal, wood and food divisions.

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
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1931.						
	100.0	7.7	28.5	39.1	16.4	8.3

1/8/31.EB.

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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1931.	14.5	1.4	12.4	1.5	3.2	1.0	3.1	3.2

5/8/31.EB.

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
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
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
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1931.									
	100.0	48.7	.8	4.9	2.9	11.9	19.2	2.6	9.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1931	July 1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	48.7	94.7	97.2	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0	103.6
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.2	112.6	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6	108.3
Fur and products	.2	94.0	98.9	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1	94.5
Leather and products	1.9	90.6	89.4	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7	97.3
Lumber and products	4.5	81.2	83.7	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4	118.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.4	74.5	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6	129.2
Furniture	.8	91.2	96.1	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8	99.4
Other lumber products	1.1	93.9	102.3	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9	100.1
Musical instruments	.2	56.2	58.9	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	108.9	106.8	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0	107.9
Pulp and paper products	6.1	97.4	97.5	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4	102.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.3	87.4	111.1	113.2	117.7	112.8	104.9
Paper products	.8	100.1	99.3	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	110.0	110.3	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1	100.0
Rubber products	1.3	95.8	97.0	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4	99.8
Textile products	7.9	92.3	96.4	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	93.9	97.6	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3	98.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	77.0	81.5	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9	98.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	103.1	92.5	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4	99.5
Silk and silk goods	.4	226.6	278.4	207.4	158.9	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	100.7	105.4	103.1	107.2	102.7	100.0	100.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	90.0	94.6	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9	102.7
Other textile products	.8	80.9	83.8	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5	94.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	115.7	116.2	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4	103.1
Tobacco	.9	102.0	103.2	115.9	115.4	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	135.2	136.0	142.2	148.0	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	97.6	105.9	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.6	89.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	110.3	115.9	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.3	99.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.1	112.9	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7	112.1
Electric current	1.7	131.4	127.7	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5	106.4
Electrical apparatus	1.5	131.3	133.3	155.5	146.1	118.8	101.3	96.3
Iron and steel products	10.9	80.7	85.8	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7	101.2
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.1	87.9	88.3	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2	95.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	95.1	98.5	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3	101.3
Agricultural implements	.3	34.7	39.9	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1	104.3
Land vehicles	4.8	76.6	85.2	100.9	117.6	120.7	96.7	102.5
Automobiles and parts	.8	52.9	75.3	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5	97.3
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	80.5	81.9	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6	107.4
Heating appliances	.4	96.1	96.4	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.8	115.3	111.6	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2	100.8
Foundry & Machine shop products	.4	80.2	85.8	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7	94.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	86.6	90.3	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2	100.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	111.2	114.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5	102.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	129.2	127.7	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8	101.2
Miscellaneous	.5	108.1	107.2	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1	96.1
LOGGING	.8	28.8	38.5	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6	63.2
MINING	4.9	104.5	104.1	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4	99.8
Coal	2.5	89.8	90.5	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9	95.0
Metallic ores	1.7	143.8	141.4	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6	104.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	94.4	92.5	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6	112.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	105.9	104.8	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6	102.7
Telegraphs	.6	109.3	107.6	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4	108.9
Telephones	2.3	105.1	104.1	119.1	123.9	108.5	105.2	101.0
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	97.8	97.7	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0	103.0
Street railways and cartage	2.6	121.6	122.1	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4	103.5
Steam railways	7.5	91.5	91.8	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6	101.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	98.4	96.1	111.8	120.8	100.0	110.1	112.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	19.2	162.8	137.1	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2	137.1
Building	5.0	119.4	117.3	154.9	170.2	131.9	129.6	121.4
Highway	10.0	285.2	201.8	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4	193.5
Railway	4.2	101.8	101.9	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4	129.8
SERVICES	2.6	133.0	130.8	142.4	146.6	132.8	115.8	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	138.9	133.7	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8	120.1
Professional	.2	123.5	125.8	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	126.8	128.0	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1	103.7
TRADE	9.0	120.9	124.0	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3	98.2
Retail	6.5	126.4	130.7	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8	96.0
Wholesale	2.5	108.6	109.1	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5	102.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.2	103.8	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5	105.5

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.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1931	July 1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	30.0	86.1	92.3	110.7	116.8	107.7	106.0	105.5
Lumber products	3.6	65.5	73.1	113.1	124.0	118.3	128.7	143.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	144.3	138.3	191.8	119.4	123.1	106.1	101.8
Textile products	3.4	67.2	70.2	79.9	88.8	96.9	104.2	98.4
Iron and steel	9.0	82.6	86.9	101.8	134.0	106.5	98.0	95.0
Other manufactures	8.8	90.0	103.7	105.2	106.2	100.9	99.8	99.6
Logging	.4	14.8	11.7	42.8	67.8	36.4	39.7	33.7
Mining	21.7	107.0	108.2	111.4	112.6	109.5	112.3	101.9
Communications	3.4	122.1	114.2	330.7	126.1	112.7	106.3	103.1
Transportation	12.8	82.6	80.8	90.4	95.1	84.1	83.9	81.6
Construction	23.5	207.1	210.2	392.3	247.7	232.7	200.2	165.7
Services	2.0	247.0	232.8	207.4	201.3	148.3	138.7	137.5
Trade	6.2	116.7	123.5	121.3	116.3	112.2	101.7	101.8
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	106.8	109.4	140.9	127.5	117.0	113.2	106.1
Quebec Manufacturing	56.2	97.5	100.9	110.9	119.0	114.3	107.8	103.9
Lumber products	3.5	91.0	98.2	109.7	132.8	124.8	123.8	123.0
Pulp and paper	7.4	88.1	90.3	106.2	114.2	116.1	108.1	102.9
Textile products	12.4	92.3	98.5	98.1	105.4	108.1	109.0	98.6
Iron and steel	10.5	89.1	93.6	108.6	122.5	111.9	102.3	105.2
Other manufactures	22.4	111.1	111.9	123.1	126.0	117.0	107.5	103.3
Logging	1.0	35.1	51.2	37.1	79.4	91.7	77.0	77.0
Mining	1.6	104.9	95.8	140.6	150.5	128.5	117.7	112.1
Communications	2.4	99.9	99.3	115.5	123.9	112.5	107.1	104.4
Transportation	12.1	99.1	93.5	108.4	116.9	111.8	109.8	112.9
Construction	17.9	128.7	117.6	134.9	139.5	135.8	127.1	136.4
Services	2.1	111.8	110.2	116.2	118.6	117.6	109.7	108.1
Trade	6.7	129.6	132.7	134.4	132.7	124.0	110.2	99.8
Quebec All Industries	100.0	102.4	103.2	114.7	121.3	114.1	109.8	108.2
Ontario Manufacturing	59.6	93.2	95.4	108.0	123.1	118.2	105.7	102.5
Lumber products	5.1	87.4	88.6	109.2	125.6	126.4	115.6	119.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	99.2	97.6	111.3	116.6	114.9	109.5	102.0
Textile products	9.8	94.5	97.0	96.1	106.4	102.2	98.6	100.3
Iron and steel	13.9	74.6	81.0	101.6	130.1	127.1	103.0	100.5
Other manufactures	23.7	108.0	108.1	117.7	126.1	116.6	107.7	100.9
Logging	.5	21.1	28.2	46.1	43.5	43.9	43.0	39.1
Mining	3.6	138.8	139.6	143.1	147.7	140.5	114.8	103.8
Communications	2.9	100.2	101.0	116.3	137.7	108.4	108.0	99.2
Transportation	9.3	99.3	99.8	112.6	120.0	115.1	109.8	104.2
Construction	12.2	136.8	137.0	174.7	192.7	174.4	163.7	131.3
Services	2.6	146.5	146.0	158.4	160.6	128.7	107.7	105.0
Trade	9.3	126.2	130.9	128.6	126.0	118.4	104.4	97.5
Ontario All Industries	100.0	100.7	102.7	115.7	128.0	118.9	109.2	103.0
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	23.2	99.0	100.9	118.0	128.1	121.9	107.4	103.2
Lumber products	1.7	94.0	93.7	134.1	157.8	144.5	138.1	120.6
Pulp and paper	2.2	98.7	100.9	111.1	113.7	127.8	112.2	99.2
Textile products	1.2	93.2	96.0	96.5	120.1	112.0	104.3	101.5
Iron and steel	9.0	89.2	91.0	109.2	117.4	111.7	99.2	100.2
Other manufactures	9.1	113.5	115.9	131.5	141.0	131.1	111.7	105.2
Logging	.1	8.6	14.2	22.2	23.1	30.8	28.0	16.8
Mining	4.5	86.1	86.6	100.3	111.5	111.1	104.1	86.0
Communications	2.7	111.2	109.0	131.3	128.0	116.9	105.1	106.9
Transportation	15.8	97.6	98.6	110.4	124.9	108.1	102.7	99.6
Construction	36.9	253.0	141.0	173.4	232.1	222.3	152.3	137.0
Services	3.0	136.8	133.7	159.0	170.5	170.5	141.2	130.0
Trade	13.8	110.4	111.1	121.1	124.9	119.9	110.7	96.6
Prairie Provinces All Industries	100.0	129.1	108.9	126.2	144.8	132.5	114.0	105.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	39.4	94.4	91.5	114.6	119.2	116.1	111.9	110.2
Lumber products	10.8	64.9	65.1	86.9	109.0	106.2	107.9	106.7
Pulp and paper	5.8	105.8	107.1	112.6	108.6	104.3	103.2	106.2
Textile products	1.1	99.9	99.8	104.0	123.8	108.8	100.1	98.2
Iron and steel	3.8	82.2	86.0	121.0	111.6	110.3	91.6	98.1
Other manufactures	17.9	128.7	117.8	146.6	138.1	133.8	126.5	121.1
Logging	3.4	39.5	49.8	62.6	116.0	96.8	99.1	87.9
Mining	7.7	76.9	76.1	92.9	105.2	101.0	98.5	97.2
Communications	4.1	125.7	121.2	131.3	122.1	108.3	102.3	103.9
Transportation	14.5	104.9	103.9	115.0	114.9	109.7	105.3	102.2
Construction	18.3	136.8	141.7	175.3	166.7	163.8	131.0	132.7
Services	3.7	109.4	107.5	119.9	126.3	119.7	113.0	108.8
Trade	8.9	113.6	114.1	118.3	121.4	114.4	109.6	100.4
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.9	115.8	122.7	116.4	110.0	107.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1931	July 1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.6	97.1	100.3	111.1	116.9	110.2	103.7	103.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	109.9	111.8	113.9	109.1	101.3	102.6	101.4
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.6	105.7	106.9	114.1	113.6	105.0	98.0	98.4
Textiles	11.1	84.6	87.3	88.3	95.9	100.6	104.3	98.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.1	103.1	111.7	123.6	121.4	111.5	106.8	103.3
Iron and steel	12.1	85.0	89.6	110.2	127.4	116.1	104.2	109.2
Other manufactures	23.3	107.3	109.3	121.2	122.9	114.4	104.0	104.5
Communications	3.4	88.2	88.4	100.4	119.7	112.0	107.5	101.7
Transportation	8.5	108.8	105.8	114.0	128.0	121.4	112.8	121.4
Construction	12.7	111.1	114.9	127.9	161.7	159.7	117.2	125.8
Trade	11.4	128.1	131.2	134.1	130.8	121.7	110.8	99.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.5	105.1	114.5	122.4	112.1	106.2	106.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.1	118.4	120.0	118.2	123.5	123.2	104.3	101.3
Leather products	22.2	123.9	122.3	102.8	108.1	106.4	108.9	96.0
Other manufactures	37.9	115.4	118.7	125.4	131.0	132.6	102.1	104.4
Transportation	11.5	130.5	129.3	137.9	131.6	129.8	126.3	119.4
Construction	11.3	134.9	134.6	260.0	219.5	118.2	132.8	121.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.0	122.2	138.2	135.8	130.2	116.7	105.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.1	98.0	100.3	106.4	115.5	112.2	104.8	100.2
Plant products - edible	5.7	107.3	110.2	117.9	127.4	112.6	110.4	101.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	115.1	112.6	120.5	125.6	114.8	106.9	101.9
Textiles	11.4	90.4	95.1	97.8	98.4	96.4	98.1	101.7
Iron and steel	7.9	78.3	84.8	97.7	125.7	129.4	108.5	99.7
Other manufactures	25.9	102.2	103.1	107.1	113.5	111.3	104.9	98.8
Communications	3.9	89.5	91.2	98.1	119.1	102.9	105.2	96.4
Transportation	5.7	130.8	132.3	140.1	144.6	124.5	106.2	103.1
Construction	6.2	126.3	125.8	191.5	210.0	176.6	193.2	128.6
Trade	20.0	123.2	129.1	122.9	119.8	114.2	104.3	97.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.3	109.0	115.4	122.9	113.6	107.8	100.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	49.9	112.3	105.8	120.9	122.5	124.5	115.9	104.3
Lumber products	8.7	105.8	69.1	123.3	131.8	137.9	137.0	132.1
Pulp and paper	16.6	98.8	101.3	106.2	110.1	108.6	100.3	95.7
Other manufactures	24.6	126.7	129.9	132.6	129.9	133.5	121.7	99.8
Construction	17.5	179.8	191.5	266.9	229.6	261.1	159.6	142.5
Trade	12.9	110.6	112.7	116.0	109.6	104.5	108.4	94.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	122.8	121.0	131.8	128.3	126.1	117.7	105.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.5	89.3	89.6	105.7	132.2	110.1	104.6	103.7
Textiles	17.8	85.6	87.0	86.6	103.1	92.0	95.9	100.9
Electrical apparatus	11.4	113.7	110.7	119.7	134.2	122.7	101.0	98.0
Iron and steel	23.0	71.2	71.8	104.5	153.9	115.5	108.7	107.2
Other manufactures	23.3	108.6	108.9	119.2	126.8	119.3	108.4	103.5
Construction	8.8	181.4	185.7	226.4	254.0	141.8	176.3	114.9
Trade	7.2	114.2	116.2	132.6	127.2	122.3	102.0	100.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.4	112.6	135.8	111.8	107.1	104.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	75.3	69.1	92.7	113.9	132.7	183.1	77.7	106.5
Iron and steel	48.5	55.7	85.6	108.7	130.5	195.5	68.7	108.5
Other manufactures	26.8	122.8	121.3	135.3	141.8	140.2	114.0	98.1
Construction	5.2	61.5	58.9	146.5	231.9	144.3	160.5	119.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	75.1	94.2	120.8	142.0	165.0	85.8	107.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.7	101.6	103.0	120.5	128.4	121.9	105.9	103.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	106.7	106.6	112.7	114.9	106.7	101.3	99.5
Plant products - edible	4.7	102.7	100.4	110.9	110.7	105.9	100.2	102.4
Printing and publishing	7.4	104.9	104.5	118.8	123.2	116.2	101.5	99.0
Textiles	5.4	96.5	97.7	105.4	116.6	112.4	102.1	97.5
Other manufactures	17.7	100.4	103.8	130.6	142.0	134.5	112.1	109.4
Transportation	5.5	85.4	83.6	110.1	110.8	111.3	104.4	98.1
Construction	7.6	86.2	92.7	79.4	81.7	86.7	90.1	122.4
Trade	37.6	97.3	100.0	106.1	114.3	118.1	109.1	94.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.1	99.9	110.3	117.3	111.2	106.0	101.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.4	97.8	96.9	108.0	109.5	113.2	103.1	112.5
Lumber products	7.4	61.9	57.3	64.2	89.5	100.1	94.9	103.1
Other manufactures	28.0	115.9	116.9	130.5	120.0	121.0	108.1	117.9
Communications	8.4	115.8	113.7	130.6	118.3	105.8	101.0	104.2
Transportation	15.9	106.8	106.5	114.7	113.6	107.6	103.4	101.6
Construction	13.8	113.7	114.5	87.3	108.0	119.4	105.4	116.2
Services	6.4	98.9	100.6	111.4	120.3	114.4	108.2	103.8
Trade	20.0	115.7	117.0	120.6	122.7	115.0	111.1	100.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7	104.6	107.2

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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