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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

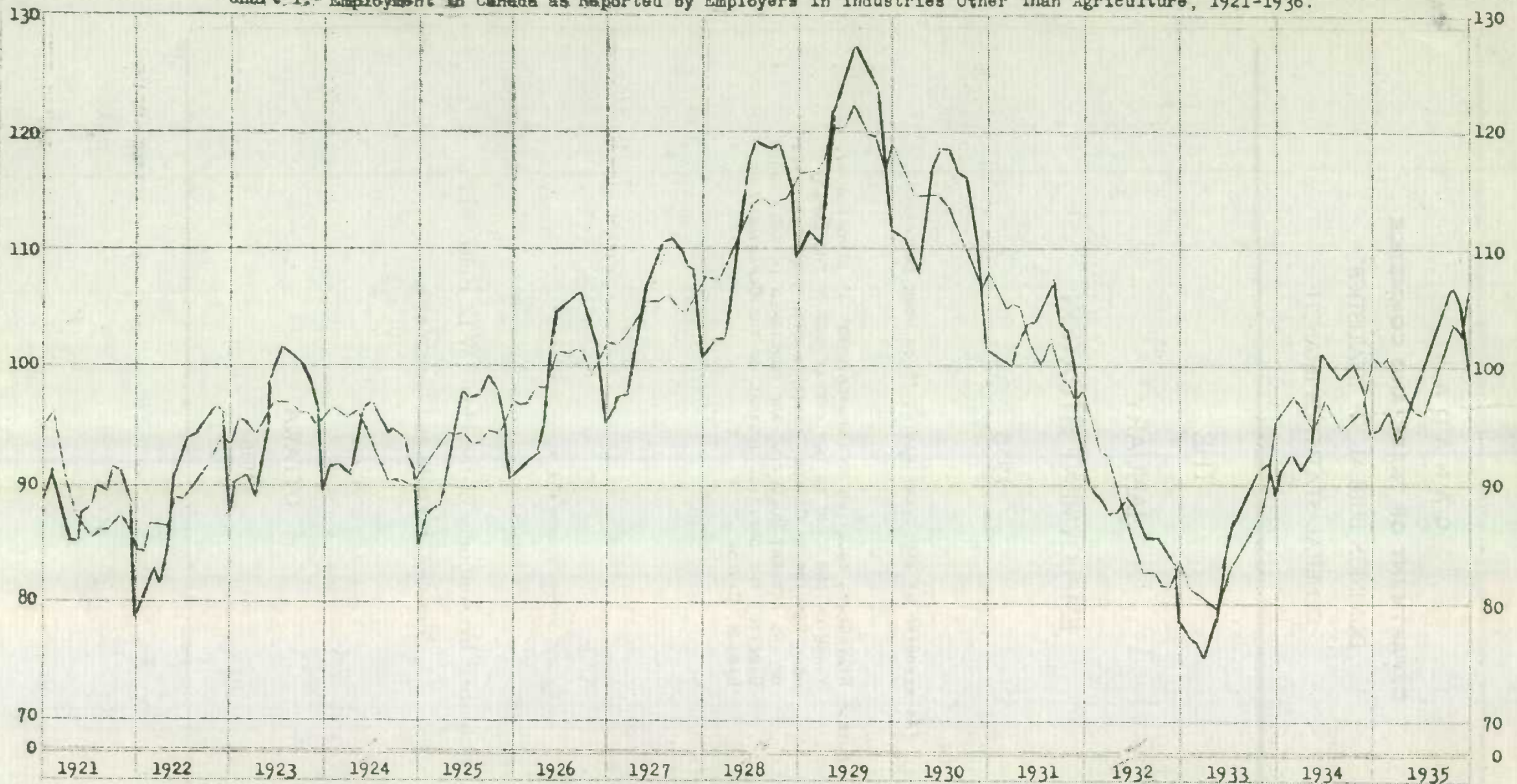
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1936

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

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

Issued Jan. 29, 1936.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity in the last fifteen years has invariably declined at the first of January, there being an average decrease of about seven points in the crude index of employment from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but on the whole this involved a smaller-than-average number of workers. The persons released from the staffs of the 9,409 firms co-operating at Jan. 1, 1936, numbered 52,374, or about 90 p.c. of the average for the years since 1920; the reported payrolls were reduced from 985,481 at Dec. 1, 1935, to 933,107 at the date under review, or by 5.3 p.c. This decline, however, exceeded that recorded at Jan. 1 of last year, when there had been a falling-off of 4.4 p.c. from the preceding month.

The crude index for Jan. 1, 1936, (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 99.1, as compared with 104.6 in the preceding month, and 94.4 at the same date in 1935; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 106.1, a gain of nearly four points over the similarly adjusted figure of 102.4 for Dec. 1, 1935. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available:— 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably) there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The loss in the former, involving nearly 25,000 persons, was unusually large, having only twice been exceeded at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., at the opening of 1930 and 1932. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,300 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average reduction in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920; however, this shrinkage was greater than that noted at Jan. 1, 1935, which was the smallest on record. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date, constituted 44.5 p.c. of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 58.6 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were reductions on a smaller scale in mining, communications, wholesale trade and transportation. Logging showed practically no general change, Hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement; the increase in retail stores was greater than at the beginning of January in any other year for which statistics are available except 1935.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter.

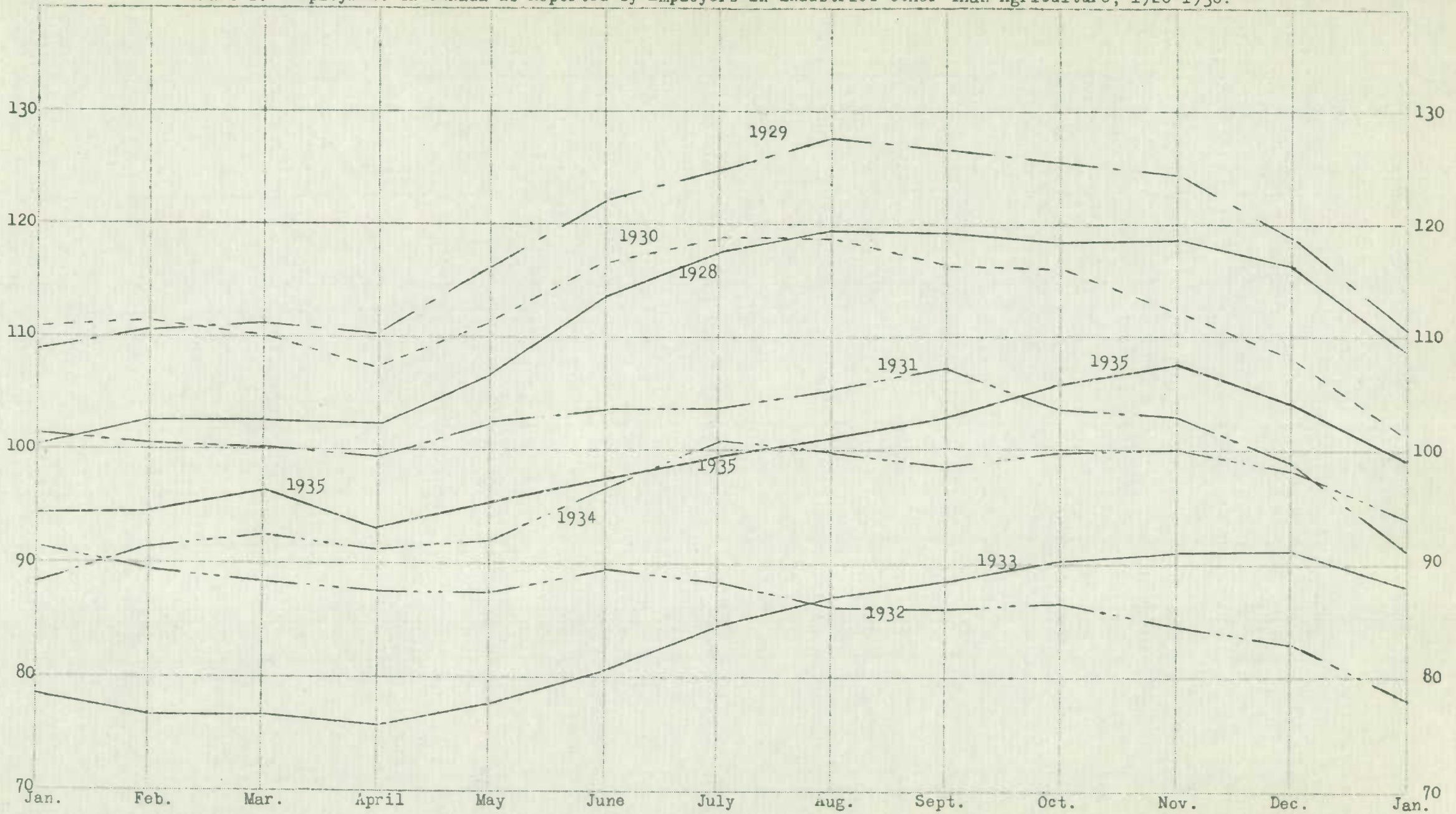
The same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
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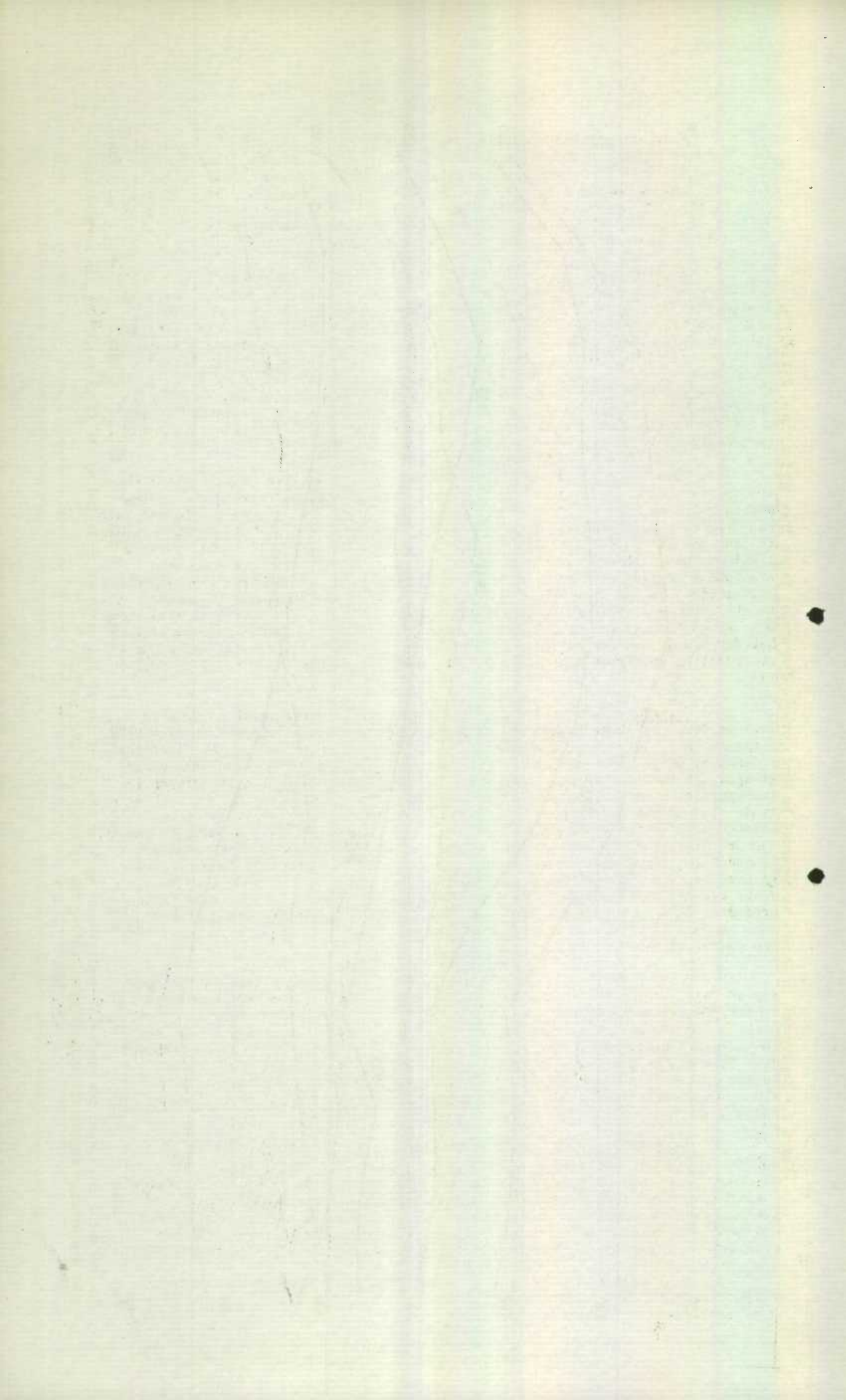
Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity, only the Maritime Provinces showing improvement. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in each of the five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year, being also more favourable in all but the Maritimes than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, construction and trade showed curtailment; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 654 firms employing 77,185 persons, compared with 76,762 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted at Jan. 1, 1935, when the index was over nine points lower. The advance at the date under review is contra-seasonal, employment having declined at the beginning of January in ten of the fifteen preceding years, so that the average change in the years, 1921-1935, is a decrease of nearly two points.

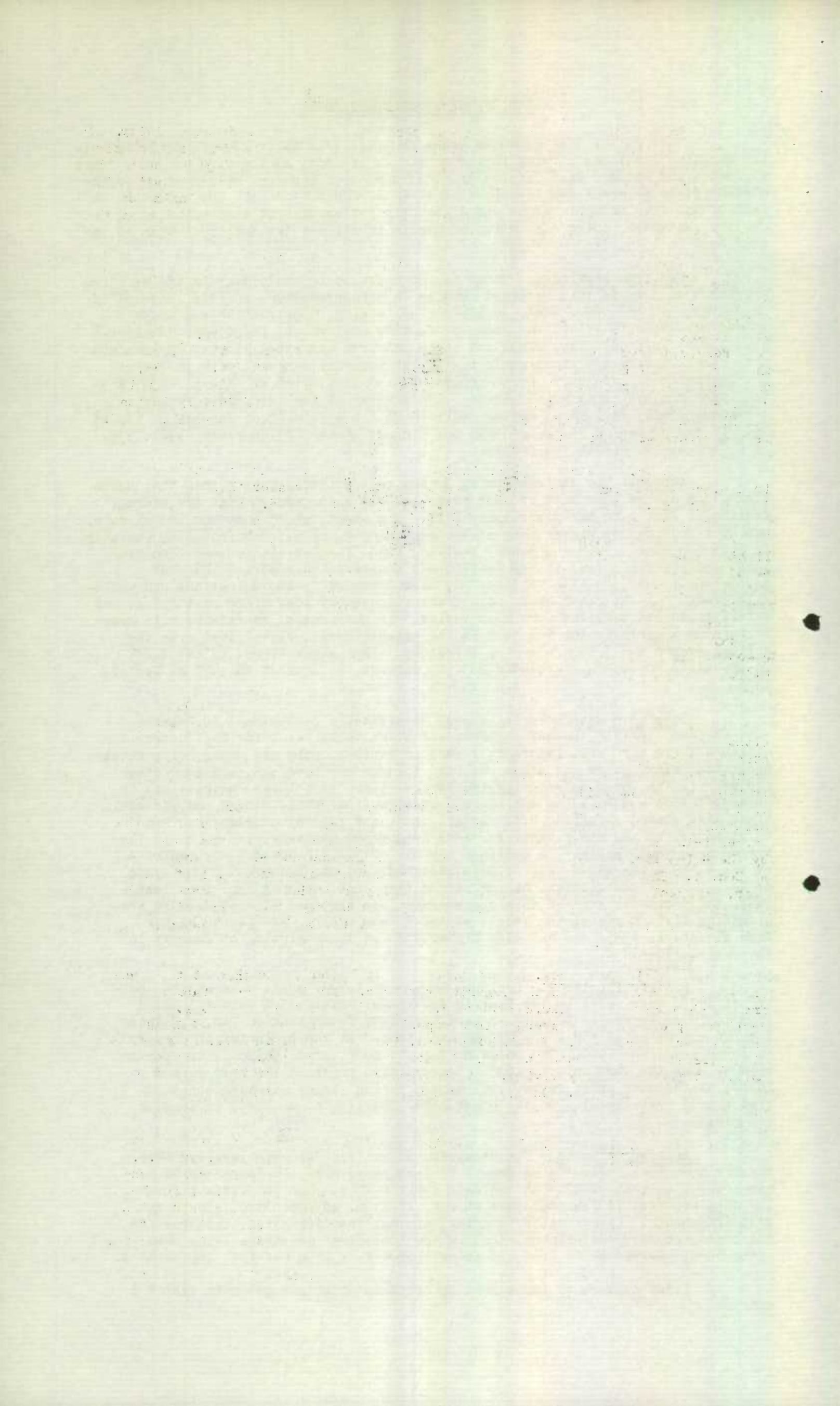
Quebec.- The contraction in Quebec was decidedly larger than that which took place at the same date of last year, and was also greater than the average decline at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 95.5 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at the beginning of 1935. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and electric light and power plants), transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in communications and wholesale trade. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in logging, and retail trade and services were also busier. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,231 co-operating employers aggregated 263,589 workers, as against 286,477 at Dec. 1, 1935.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber and iron and steel factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber, tobacco and beverage, and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and building and highway construction, while mining and wholesale trade also showed a falling-off. Retail trade and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity, the gains in the former being substantial. A combined payroll of 393,917 persons was employed by the 4,169 firms whose returns were received, and who had 410,402 employees at Dec. 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the preceding fifteen years; the index, at 102.7, was nearly five points higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in the years, 1934-1931.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a much larger scale than at the opening of 1935, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,374 employers of 120,252 workers, or 7,837 fewer than on Dec. 1. This decline approximated the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at Jan. 1, 1936, stood at 95.1, as compared with 91.2 at the same date in 1935. Construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but manufacturing, transportation and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and mining.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 88.8, was lower than that of 92.4 at the date under review. The 981 firms furnishing data reported 78,164 employees on Jan. 1, 1936, as against 83,751 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Services and communications, however, showed moderate improvement.

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



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment. The situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1935, but was less than the average decline in the years since 1920; the index, at 86.4, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January in 1935. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,293 establishments with 129,755 employees, as compared with 138,142 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, retail trade was busier.

Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 167 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 13,145 persons at Dec. 1, to 12,383 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that noted at January 1 of last year, but the index was then between four and five points lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than at Jan. 1 in 1935, or in fact, than at the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 100.6, compared favourably with that of 95.8 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,416 employers with 122,795 workers, compared with 123,197 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered moderate seasonal curtailment; trade on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a small decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 175 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,338 persons, as compared with 13,405 in the preceding month. An advance had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 275 firms in Hamilton employing 30,701 workers, as against 32,251 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at Jan. 1, 1935, involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index was then between twelve and thirteen points lower.

Windsor.- There was a decrease in the number employed in Windsor at Jan. 1, 1936, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing and construction, while trade showed improvement. Returns were compiled from 172 establishments with 15,777 persons in their employ, as compared with 16,058 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1935, although a gain on the whole had then been reported.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes. The 454 co-operating firms reported 39,284 employees, compared with 40,212 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather fewer workers than have been laid off on the average at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, though it exceeded the loss at the same date in 1935. Employment then, however, was in smaller volume than at the opening of the present year.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 417 employers of 31,125 persons, as compared with 32,086 at Dec. 1. A small decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. There were losses at Jan. 1, 1936 in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and lumber products, and trade was also slacker than in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves in this chart are based on the index numbers given in Table 1.

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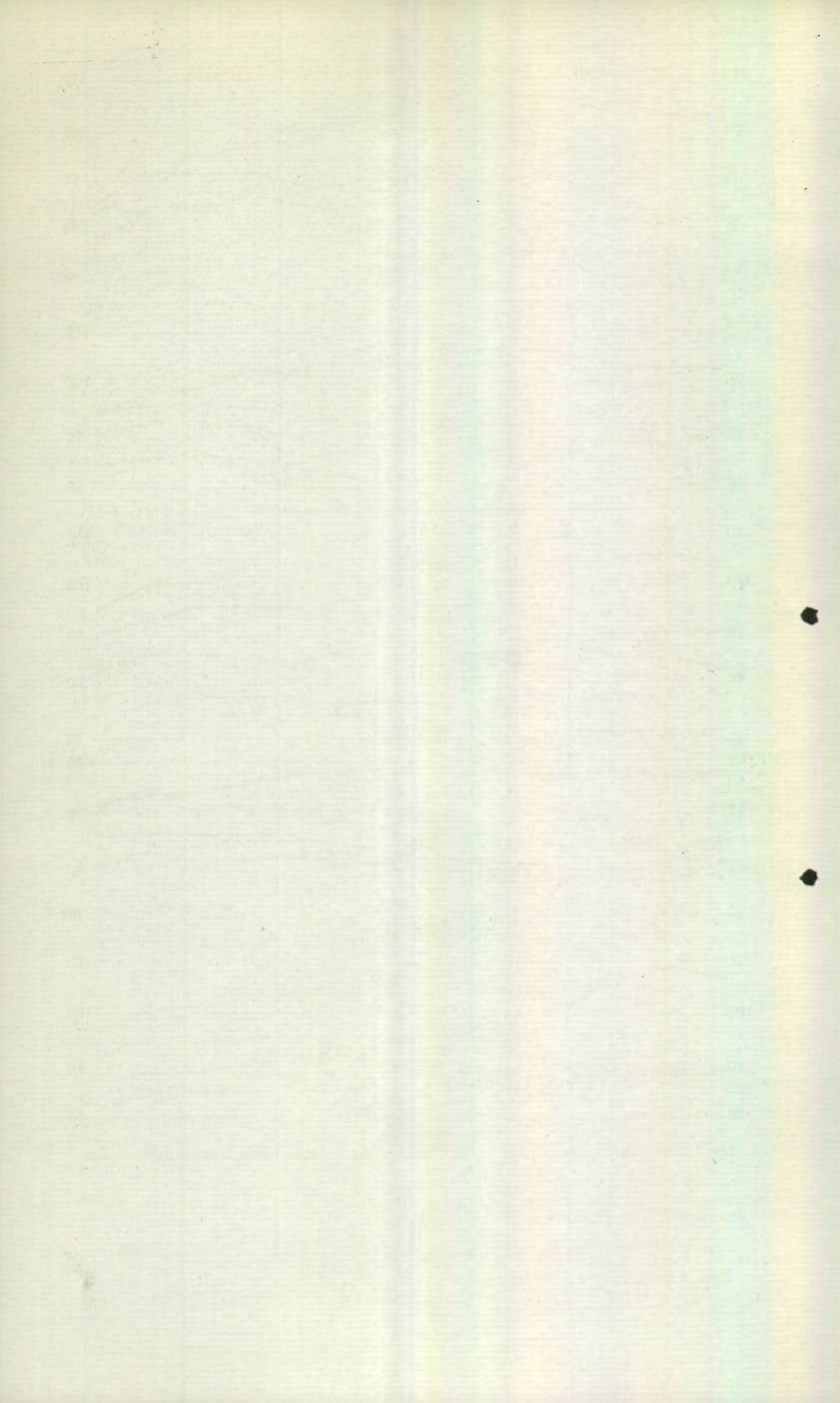
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EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, 23,330 operatives having been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 34,200 in the period, 1921-1935. The general reduction in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1936, was one of the smallest on record, only those at Jan. 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fifteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to between 51 and 52 p.c. of the decline noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1936, numbered 5,551, and their payrolls aggregated 487,147, compared with 510,477 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 101.4 in the preceding month to 96.8 at the date under review, but as compared with 87.4 at Jan. 1, 1935, showed an improvement of 9.4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 104.9, or 2.5 points higher than at Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In the iron and steel and textile divisions, the declines were smaller than usual at the time of year according to the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on Jan. 1, 1935.

The index numbers at Jan. 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; 1928, 97.9; 1927, 94.7; 1926, 90.0; 1925, 81.7; 1924, 86.7; 1923, 84.5; 1922, 74.4 and 1921, 84.8.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed little change at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was not so pronounced as usual, only British Columbia reporting a large decline; this was offset by advances in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930; the index stood at 183.4, compared with 183.5 at Dec. 1, 1935, and 181.3 at Jan. 1, 1935. A combined working force of 51,334 was reported by the 316 co-operating firms, who had 51,398 in the preceding month.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, the mining of which afforded greater employment. Returns were received from 337 operators with 59,590 workers, compared with 60,058 at Dec. 1. A much larger decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1935, and employment was then in smaller volume; in fact, the index, at 129.9 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at practically the same level as at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,445 at Dec. 1 to 20,990 at the date under review.

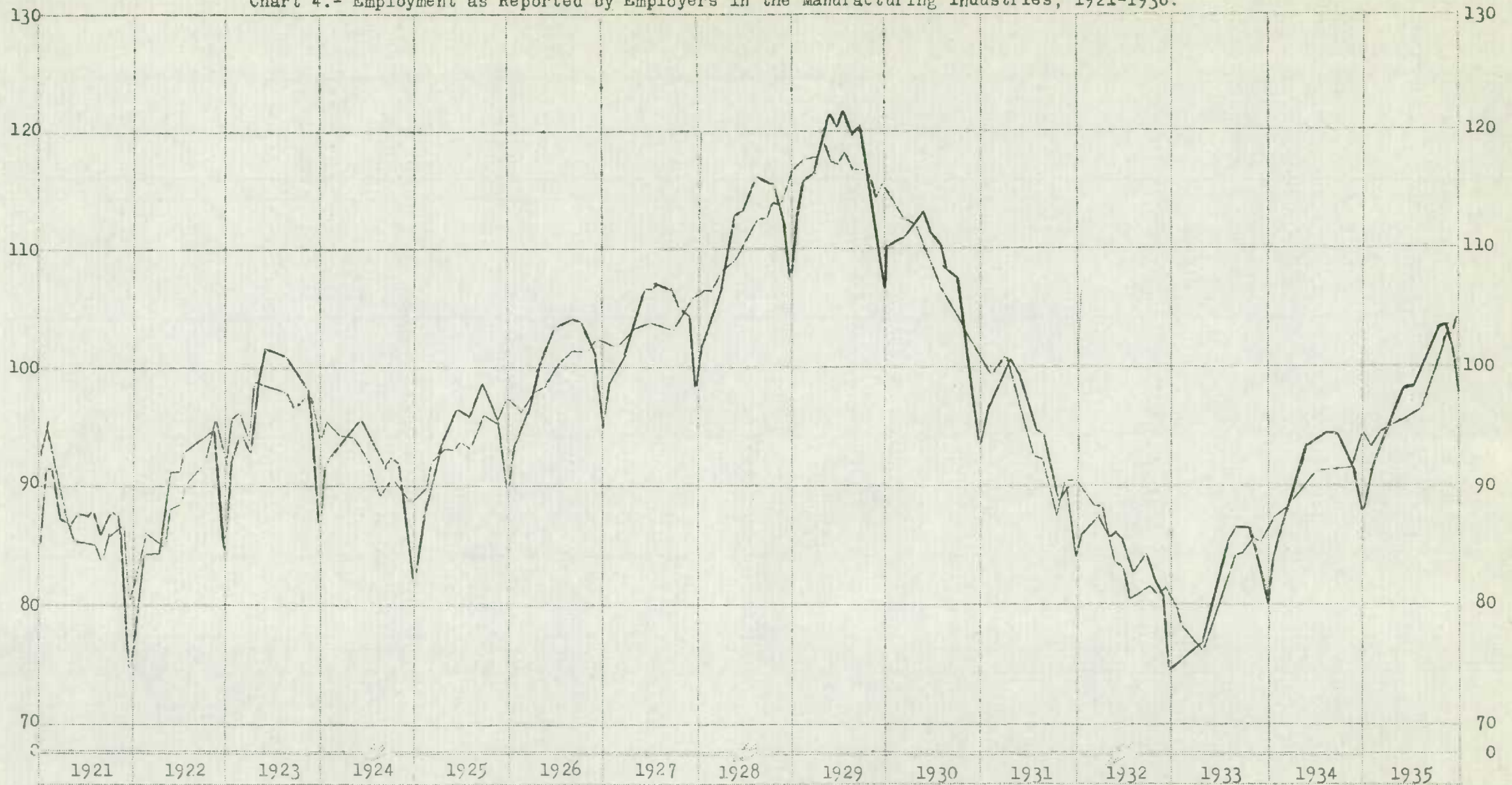
Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a larger scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1935, and also rather exceeded the average decline at that date in the fifteen years of the record. The index at 77.9, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January, 1935. There were reductions at the date under review in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 419 employers, who reported 93,421 workers, as compared with 100,789 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the losses in construction were decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920, having been only twice exceeded at Jan. 1 in these fifteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 47.5 p.c. of the total, as

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Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

compared with the average proportion of 26.6 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 74.8, was several points lower than at the beginning of January in 1935. Statements were tabulated from 1,061 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 87,799, a decrease of 24,894 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly pronounced losses, but those in building and railway construction and maintenance were also large.

Services.- Contrary to the usual seasonal change in the service group at mid-winter, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1936, when 453 firms reported 25,440 persons, as compared with 25,070 in the preceding month. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of January of last year; the index was then nearly three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 118.0.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being much greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available, except 1935. There were moderate, seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,187 co-operating employers had 107,336 persons on their staffs, compared with 103,551 at Dec. 1. The index stood at 135.9, as compared with 131.1 in the preceding month, and 130.6 at Jan. 1, 1935.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Nov. 25, 1935, showed little change on the whole as compared with a month earlier, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.6 at Nov. 25, 1935, the same percentage as at Oct. 21, 1935, as compared with 16.3 p.c. at Nov. 26, 1934. The latest press reports show that there were 1,869,000 persons registered as unemployed at Dec. 16, 1935, the lowest figure since 1930. The number of persons in employment at Dec. 16, 1935, was estimated at 10,599,000, the highest total ever recorded; the December figure showed an increase of 62,000 as compared with Nov. 25, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Factory employment in the United States decreased 0.5 p.c. in November, 1935, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,446 establishments employing 4,015,746 workers in November; these reports cover more than 55 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 84.8 on Nov. 15, as compared with the revised October index of 85.2, and with that of 76.9 in November, 1934. The iron and steel and their products division, non-ferrous metal and some other groups reported heightened activity, but there were losses in the lumber, textile, clothing, leather, food, tobacco and some other industries.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were increases in retail and wholesale trading establishments, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, power and light, and brokerage.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately 0.5 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the decline was less than usual at that time of year. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), stood at 76.5 in December, when employment was 7.6 p.c. greater than in December, 1934. There were losses in the stone, clay and glass, wood, textile, metal and machinery and food and tobacco industries, while the shoe, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing, and water, light and power divisions showed improvement over November.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,549 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 255,860 persons in December, an increase of 223, or 0.1 p.c., as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe plants, while cotton and some other factories were slacker.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 88.2 at Nov. 15, 1935, as compared with 89.1 in October, 1935, and 79.5 in November, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather, wood, textile and food groups showed reduced employment, while the metal trades were more active.

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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>
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1936.

100.0 8.3 28.2 42.2 12.9 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.3	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1936.

13.9 1.3 13.2 1.4 3.3 1.7 4.2 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for 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
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries asat Jan. 1, 1936.
100.0 52.2 5.5 6.4 2.3 10.0 9.4 2.7 11.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	52.2	96.8	101.4	87.4	80.0	74.4	83.9	93.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	110.0	115.4	105.1	94.7	92.0	95.1	95.5
Fur and products	.2	94.5	101.5	83.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	88.2
Leather and products	2.1	96.1	103.8	86.8	79.1	77.6	78.7	73.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	95.8	102.6	84.7	78.6	80.8	83.4	72.9
Lumber and products	3.6	63.3	69.8	57.1	52.9	43.2	55.6	66.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	51.2	57.2	45.0	40.7	30.0	41.1	50.7
Furniture	.8	79.8	85.4	69.9	69.3	64.1	85.2	98.3
Other lumber products	1.0	88.0	96.2	84.4	77.9	67.0	77.2	90.1
Musical instruments	.1	51.6	51.8	26.1	39.4	22.9	58.0	56.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.6	114.7	92.4	85.6	88.4	94.7	95.5
Pulp and paper products	5.3	96.7	98.7	92.3	85.6	82.2	89.9	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.3	87.4	81.0	71.6	67.1	76.1	87.0
Paper products	.9	110.5	118.1	100.7	96.2	89.4	91.7	98.0
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.9	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5	107.7	114.6
Rubber products	1.2	92.0	98.3	89.8	85.2	75.6	82.2	106.3
Textile products	10.4	113.3	117.0	102.5	97.5	88.1	90.3	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	135.5	136.9	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4	99.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	97.0	97.8	86.9	82.7	73.6	77.4	85.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	138.8	142.4	118.8	120.6	105.7	101.2	89.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	540.6	538.7	493.8	432.6	364.9	278.7	274.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.3	127.6	109.9	112.3	103.0	103.3	99.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	93.9	99.4	87.0	81.4	75.3	81.4	88.3
Other textile products	1.0	89.6	94.5	82.2	73.0	65.9	74.4	82.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	139.2	143.8	127.7	125.6	120.6	119.3	116.7
Tobacco	1.2	137.0	144.1	121.4	126.7	124.8	115.5	101.6
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	140.6	141.0	137.4	122.3	113.0	123.7	133.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	127.0	140.0	126.0	133.7	108.9	99.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	131.1	135.5	118.9	112.1	101.8	110.6	113.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	67.6	75.8	60.9	53.4	50.1	77.1	95.2
Electric light and power	1.5	111.5	116.2	110.0	104.8	108.3	118.4	124.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	120.4	124.5	105.0	95.5	96.4	126.4	143.5
Iron and steel products	12.0	84.9	86.8	71.1	60.9	56.3	70.7	88.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	108.0	115.7	81.2	64.4	47.6	59.2	93.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.4	93.6	83.1	66.4	63.1	86.9	105.2
Agricultural implements	.6	62.2	52.5	45.9	35.6	22.9	25.0	47.6
Land vehicles	5.4	83.9	83.7	72.7	65.0	64.2	75.6	88.2
Automobiles and parts	1.8	119.9	120.0	92.9	67.6	57.9	56.9	69.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.7	59.5	47.1	43.8	53.2	60.9	94.4
Heating appliances	.4	86.2	105.3	73.9	58.8	54.3	61.8	70.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	82.9	89.5	58.3	49.3	43.4	82.4	126.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.1	94.8	76.0	62.3	57.0	71.8	87.7
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.2	87.2	70.2	61.4	53.2	74.3	87.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	122.1	125.8	106.4	90.5	74.7	93.6	112.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.6	137.5	132.3	127.4	115.4	117.3	124.9
Miscellaneous	.5	116.8	125.0	113.4	97.8	93.5	98.4	103.2
LOGGING	5.5	183.4	183.5	181.3	168.8	74.5	68.7	107.6
MINING	6.4	129.9	131.1	119.1	106.8	96.9	105.1	114.4
Coal	2.8	94.7	93.7	93.4	92.6	91.6	99.1	106.9
Metallic ores	2.9	226.6	230.3	200.8	158.5	129.8	134.8	196.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	99.4	104.8	78.7	73.0	59.3	76.5	105.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.3	81.0	78.6	78.4	87.5	98.1	110.6
Telegraphs	.5	87.9	91.7	88.1	83.0	83.9	98.7	108.3
Telephones	1.8	77.0	78.1	76.2	77.3	88.4	98.0	111.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	77.9	84.0	76.2	76.3	78.3	85.6	95.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	111.9	115.2	109.9	109.8	114.2	112.4	117.7
Steam railways	6.1	71.7	73.1	69.6	69.8	71.6	82.5	95.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.0	93.7	63.4	63.7	64.7	68.0	72.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	74.8	95.9	87.9	88.1	58.5	104.8	110.7
Building	2.4	56.0	67.3	45.4	33.9	29.7	64.3	96.0
Highway	4.7	119.4	171.0	165.4	179.1	97.1	197.1	172.4
Railway	2.3	52.4	55.3	59.3	59.4	53.7	63.7	75.1
SERVICES -	2.7	118.0	116.3	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4	123.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	114.6	112.0	115.3	107.8	95.2	107.7	122.2
Professional	.2	122.7	122.4	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2	121.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	122.5	122.0	113.7	108.8	109.2	120.6	125.5
TRADE	11.5	135.9	131.1	130.6	122.3	119.6	125.7	132.9
Retail	8.8	147.9	140.0	142.5	133.2	128.4	135.4	142.3
Wholesale	2.7	107.8	110.5	102.7	97.4	98.9	103.9	112.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.1	104.6	94.4	88.6	78.5	91.6	101.7

† 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.

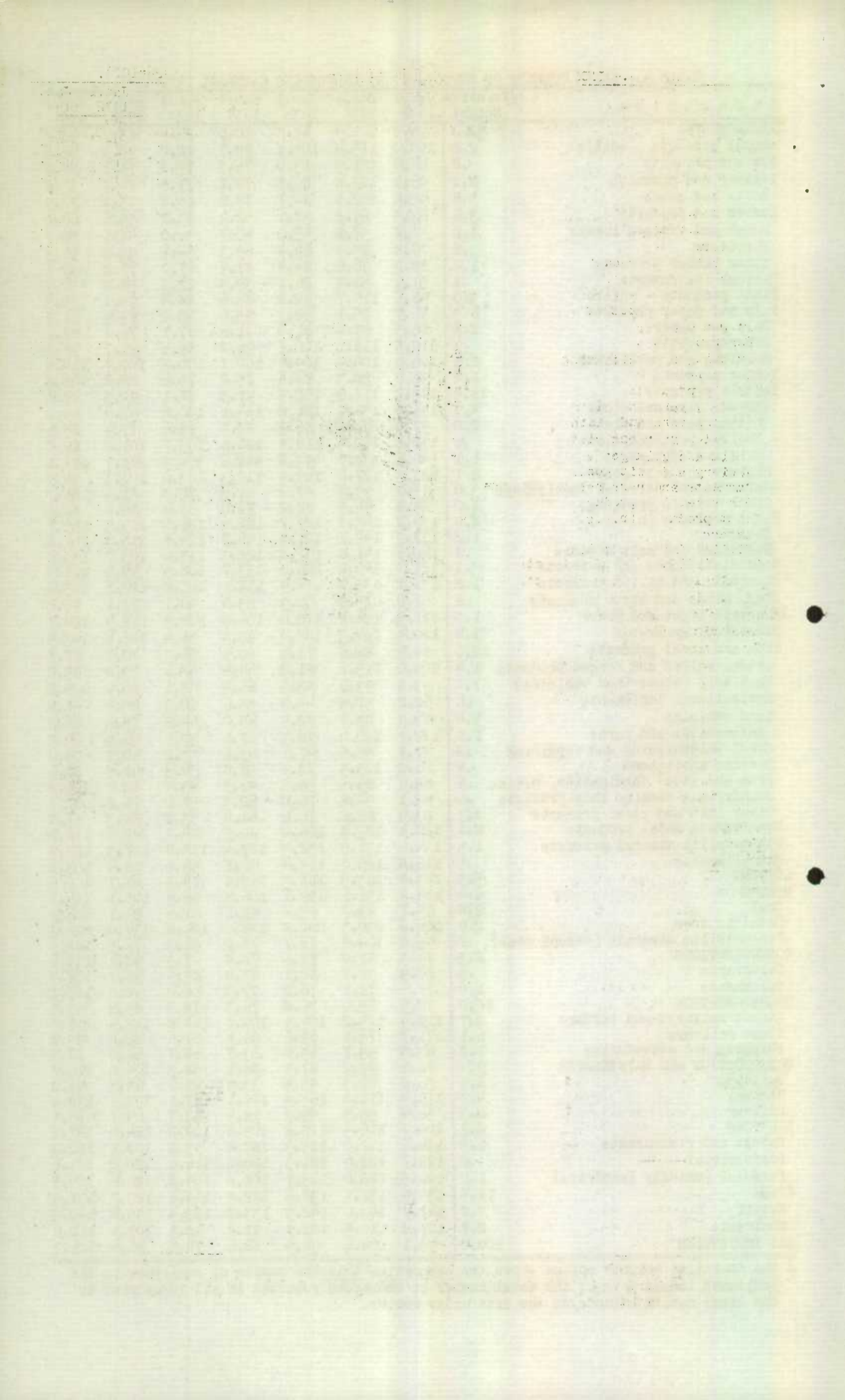
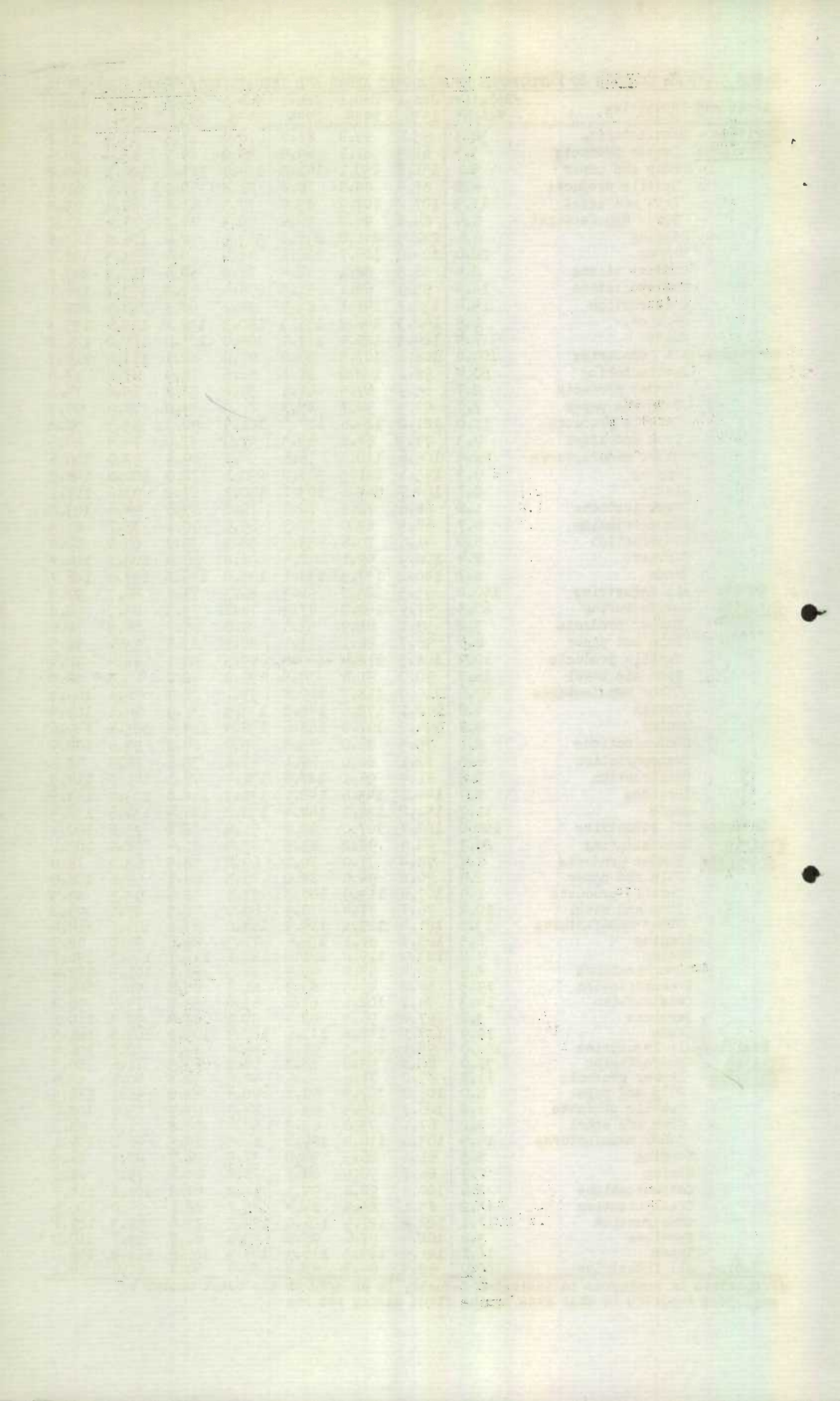


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.3	95.0	99.4	87.7	76.9	67.5	73.9	83.7
Lumber products	3.3	61.3	61.1	60.0	55.0	29.5	47.4	50.9
Pulp and paper	5.1	151.8	150.1	141.8	124.9	121.1	120.7	140.2
Textile products	4.2	87.4	88.8	78.8	86.2	70.9	75.1	61.9
Iron and steel	11.3	107.2	109.9	85.9	74.3	61.6	68.4	93.8
Other manufactures	8.4	84.8	96.7	90.4	70.3	74.3	77.4	81.2
Logging	6.6	242.5	241.0	293.8	353.9	72.4	176.8	163.8
Mining	20.0	104.0	106.7	100.2	93.4	90.4	103.3	108.2
Communications	2.4	86.5	88.1	82.4	78.8	84.4	113.2	147.7
Transportation	14.4	95.9	64.1	91.5	98.4	92.3	105.7	116.1
Construction	15.4	130.7	147.1	83.9	92.9	63.7	220.9	228.6
Services	1.5	142.3	148.2	146.5	140.9	130.1	155.4	155.3
Trade	7.4	124.3	128.9	117.9	109.0	106.0	115.0	129.2
<u>Maritimes-Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.1	107.5	99.0	97.0	80.1	111.1	119.3
Manufacturing	60.4	98.1	102.0	88.8	82.6	78.4	87.1	97.5
Lumber products	2.7	65.9	69.5	61.6	59.8	52.2	65.2	74.1
Pulp and paper	7.9	89.5	92.7	85.3	77.2	74.0	78.9	90.3
Textile products	18.0	121.2	124.6	107.0	101.3	90.7	93.5	98.2
Iron and steel	9.3	74.3	77.2	65.3	57.9	57.0	74.4	94.6
Other manufactures	22.5	105.6	110.8	96.6	90.7	89.4	98.0	106.6
Logging	9.3	295.1	281.5	303.0	290.1	172.0	102.2	148.2
Mining	2.7	164.7	163.6	123.7	110.7	87.2	93.6	117.1
Communications	1.8	68.6	72.8	70.0	72.8	83.6	94.6	103.2
Transportation	8.7	68.5	89.0	70.3	69.9	70.1	75.7	83.3
Construction	6.0	41.6	70.6	53.0	50.3	35.2	64.8	89.0
Services	2.4	102.9	99.1	98.4	98.8	96.4	103.3	110.2
Trade	8.7	140.2	137.5	138.1	135.0	136.1	139.0	146.7
<u>Quebec - Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.5	103.8	91.3	86.3	77.8	86.3	99.3
Manufacturing	60.5	97.9	102.8	87.3	79.8	73.3	83.2	92.2
Lumber products	3.2	59.1	65.9	53.0	49.0	45.7	60.5	71.6
Pulp and paper	6.6	96.7	98.1	93.1	88.2	83.7	93.9	98.5
Textile products	10.9	108.3	112.4	100.0	95.5	88.1	88.4	92.4
Iron and steel	16.2	90.0	91.6	72.5	59.2	52.0	65.5	83.3
Other manufactures	23.6	110.0	118.7	100.8	95.1	88.3	98.4	103.3
Logging	4.0	172.1	172.6	145.2	133.3	31.9	49.1	109.4
Mining	4.8	194.2	197.0	168.6	138.3	115.4	125.4	129.6
Communications	2.1	75.3	76.0	73.8	75.0	84.2	93.6	102.9
Transportation	6.5	72.1	80.0	68.1	67.8	72.6	82.5	92.6
Construction	7.5	81.9	96.1	127.8	131.4	76.1	141.7	114.5
Services	2.9	144.1	143.6	142.9	131.3	118.0	133.9	143.6
Trade	11.7	151.2	138.1	144.4	132.2	126.4	134.6	138.5
<u>Ontario-Prarie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.7	107.0	98.0	91.2	78.8	93.8	100.1
Manufacturing	29.7	94.9	98.2	89.5	83.4	81.4	92.8	102.1
Lumber products	1.7	72.4	77.0	70.1	69.2	58.5	63.2	78.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	90.8	94.0	88.0	86.3	88.7	99.1	108.0
Textile products	1.9	107.4	113.9	107.7	87.7	78.4	93.5	89.3
Iron and steel	10.2	76.7	77.4	70.9	69.0	71.5	87.1	96.8
Other manufactures	13.0	121.4	127.1	114.4	103.2	97.2	104.7	114.4
Logging	1.5	123.8	87.1	176.6	77.3	28.7	36.8	82.9
Mining	9.0	123.9	119.2	121.0	122.1	117.7	114.7	131.7
Communications	2.9	90.4	93.0	90.9	86.5	98.1	101.5	122.4
Transportation	19.5	86.2	89.5	83.9	81.7	85.8	90.2	105.6
Construction	14.3	74.2	102.1	67.8	65.0	58.0	74.7	90.2
Services	3.2	97.0	96.3	92.4	90.9	88.8	98.3	110.1
Trade	19.9	117.1	117.8	111.6	107.3	105.9	109.8	121.5
<u>Prairies-British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.1	101.3	91.2	86.4	84.4	92.8	106.4
Manufacturing	37.0	85.8	93.2	78.8	68.2	60.3	71.6	85.3
Lumber products	11.2	67.0	77.6	56.6	49.6	32.8	40.6	55.4
Pulp and paper	6.0	106.8	107.8	98.1	90.4	88.0	98.1	111.5
Textile products	1.2	106.7	115.3	95.7	84.3	69.3	95.0	102.2
Iron and steel	3.2	67.1	73.0	63.5	54.4	54.8	71.0	93.6
Other manufactures	15.4	103.6	110.2	100.2	84.3	82.5	96.0	106.1
Logging	5.5	61.1	86.5	50.0	37.5	26.7	28.4	46.5
Mining	8.9	86.7	90.5	88.7	74.0	69.4	79.7	88.6
Communications	3.6	100.1	98.2	99.1	94.2	97.2	108.8	114.7
Transportation	13.2	85.1	88.9	84.4	85.7	88.1	94.0	100.6
Construction	17.1	122.2	127.9	126.0	124.5	78.6	98.3	129.4
Services	3.6	101.4	97.6	98.8	93.9	81.9	99.7	110.0
Trade	11.1	121.4	125.3	116.9	103.3	101.8	111.9	116.0
<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	92.4	99.3	88.8	80.4	69.7	80.6	94.1

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



NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industry	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	66.5	91.0	94.9	83.2	77.6	75.7	86.9	98.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	103.1	115.3	98.3	89.9	88.5	102.4	107.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	102.9	104.6	100.2	98.2	98.1	103.5	113.8
Textiles	14.4	92.8	98.5	84.3	79.2	73.5	79.9	86.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	7.1	133.8	136.2	124.7	122.3	125.5	116.1	108.7
Iron and steel	13.8	70.6	73.9	61.3	55.2	53.6	70.6	89.4
Other manufactures	21.7	92.3	94.9	85.1	78.9	76.0	91.3	105.2
Communications	2.8	60.7	62.8	63.1	66.6	76.6	84.5	93.4
Transportation	8.4	72.2	99.5	85.3	75.3	73.5	71.7	71.9
Construction	4.3	35.5	39.4	58.7	41.4	47.2	67.7	109.8
Trade	14.4	133.8	132.0	129.7	127.6	130.8	134.1	146.8
<u>Montreal - All Industries</u>	100.0	86.4	91.9	84.8	78.0	77.5	88.0	102.4
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.4	90.8	94.5	86.2	83.3	91.5	102.5	113.1
Leather products	17.9	88.9	99.8	84.4	83.0	94.9	103.2	95.2
Other manufactures	40.5	91.7	92.1	87.0	83.4	89.9	102.2	121.5
Transportation	12.6	86.0	108.1	84.8	93.7	95.6	92.2	101.1
Construction	10.0	111.3	135.5	87.4	80.8	71.6	77.0	252.1
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	93.5	99.0	88.9	86.5	92.6	100.8	127.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	94.1	97.9	87.8	82.3	78.0	89.6	97.0
Plant products - edible	5.2	101.5	110.3	102.1	92.6	89.8	106.6	104.1
Printing and publishing	9.0	114.2	117.8	109.1	104.8	102.4	109.1	114.7
Textiles	10.9	84.4	88.6	82.5	80.6	75.1	81.6	90.1
Iron and steel	9.5	78.2	77.4	64.4	54.6	52.2	65.6	84.8
Other manufactures	25.7	98.9	103.8	92.2	87.4	82.5	97.4	98.1
Communications	2.8	64.7	64.6	67.1	69.0	78.5	85.4	93.9
Transportation	5.7	88.6	91.5	86.4	86.5	92.6	114.1	121.8
Construction	2.3	49.1	57.4	51.9	53.3	46.9	93.3	131.9
Trade	24.4	146.1	129.1	142.5	131.3	125.0	133.5	133.6
<u>Toronto - All Industries</u>	100.0	100.6	100.8	95.8	90.0	86.5	99.6	107.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	43.5	85.3	88.7	83.4	78.6	75.8	89.0	97.2
Lumber products	3.1	35.6	45.2	38.3	39.5	36.3	49.2	59.1
Pulp and paper	16.4	90.3	85.8	89.6	79.5	73.2	88.6	102.1
Other manufactures	24.0	99.4	106.7	95.2	92.0	92.4	104.8	109.8
Construction	16.8	160.8	162.2	144.8	141.6	67.0	175.4	149.6
Trade	18.9	138.1	127.6	118.8	119.9	110.9	121.3	123.2
<u>Ottawa - All Industries</u>	100.0	103.2	103.6	97.5	95.8	85.8	108.9	112.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.1	94.5	99.2	80.6	73.9	66.2	81.6	94.9
Textiles	18.0	86.5	91.7	83.0	84.2	75.7	81.1	92.4
Electrical apparatus	10.1	100.6	107.6	88.9	78.1	87.7	109.1	110.8
Iron and steel	30.0	91.6	93.3	66.7	56.2	39.3	63.9	84.9
Other manufactures	23.0	103.2	110.9	95.3	88.9	87.7	96.6	105.3
Construction	2.9	55.3	56.1	44.4	66.7	58.2	191.1	208.1
Trade	8.7	128.1	129.3	122.6	100.8	107.4	112.9	117.7
<u>Hamilton - All Industries</u>	100.0	95.7	100.4	83.0	77.1	70.7	91.3	103.5
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	83.5	124.0	126.2	91.0	77.3	61.4	60.0	82.8
Iron and steel	66.0	124.9	125.5	85.6	64.6	52.3	48.8	75.0
Other manufactures	17.5	120.9	129.0	111.1	125.0	98.3	105.8	113.9
Construction	1.6	29.1	45.5	20.6	16.0	19.4	331.3	91.4
<u>Windsor - All Industries</u>	100.0	116.4	118.7	88.4	76.5	63.9	83.5	89.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	47.0	92.7	95.9	88.4	82.6	79.8	92.6	98.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	124.5	132.6	119.3	111.1	99.1	104.2	104.3
Printing and publishing	5.3	96.8	101.2	97.1	94.3	98.3	101.0	113.8
Textiles	5.0	116.5	119.9	112.2	95.7	84.7	94.2	90.5
Iron and steel	17.9	75.8	76.2	68.9	96.7	67.7	84.4	88.6
Other manufactures	13.1	102.4	108.3	101.4	73.3	86.1	96.7	95.7
Transportation	9.1	70.6	72.0	69.3	70.3	73.8	83.8	91.7
Construction	4.3	60.1	65.2	25.8	21.3	25.8	62.4	42.5
Trade	31.5	105.1	104.6	98.2	94.7	92.2	97.4	108.4
<u>Winnipeg - All Industries</u>	100.0	91.9	94.1	85.6	81.1	80.8	92.5	98.2
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.5	95.4	101.1	82.9	73.8	70.9	81.3	92.7
Lumber products	8.7	69.9	76.5	49.8	43.1	38.6	37.9	55.4
Other manufactures	28.8	107.1	112.4	98.3	88.1	86.0	102.4	111.6
Communications	7.6	99.5	97.5	98.2	92.5	97.2	104.1	113.2
Transportation	18.4	97.7	98.3	95.9	94.7	99.5	97.2	102.3
Construction	7.0	57.9	59.0	38.1	44.6	55.3	71.4	136.6
Services	6.4	101.6	99.6	97.6	92.7	81.1	95.5	106.3
Trade	23.1	126.3	129.5	120.2	105.8	103.0	113.5	117.6
<u>Vancouver - All Industries</u>	100.0	97.2	100.3	88.7	82.2	82.5	91.1	107.0

† 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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