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

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

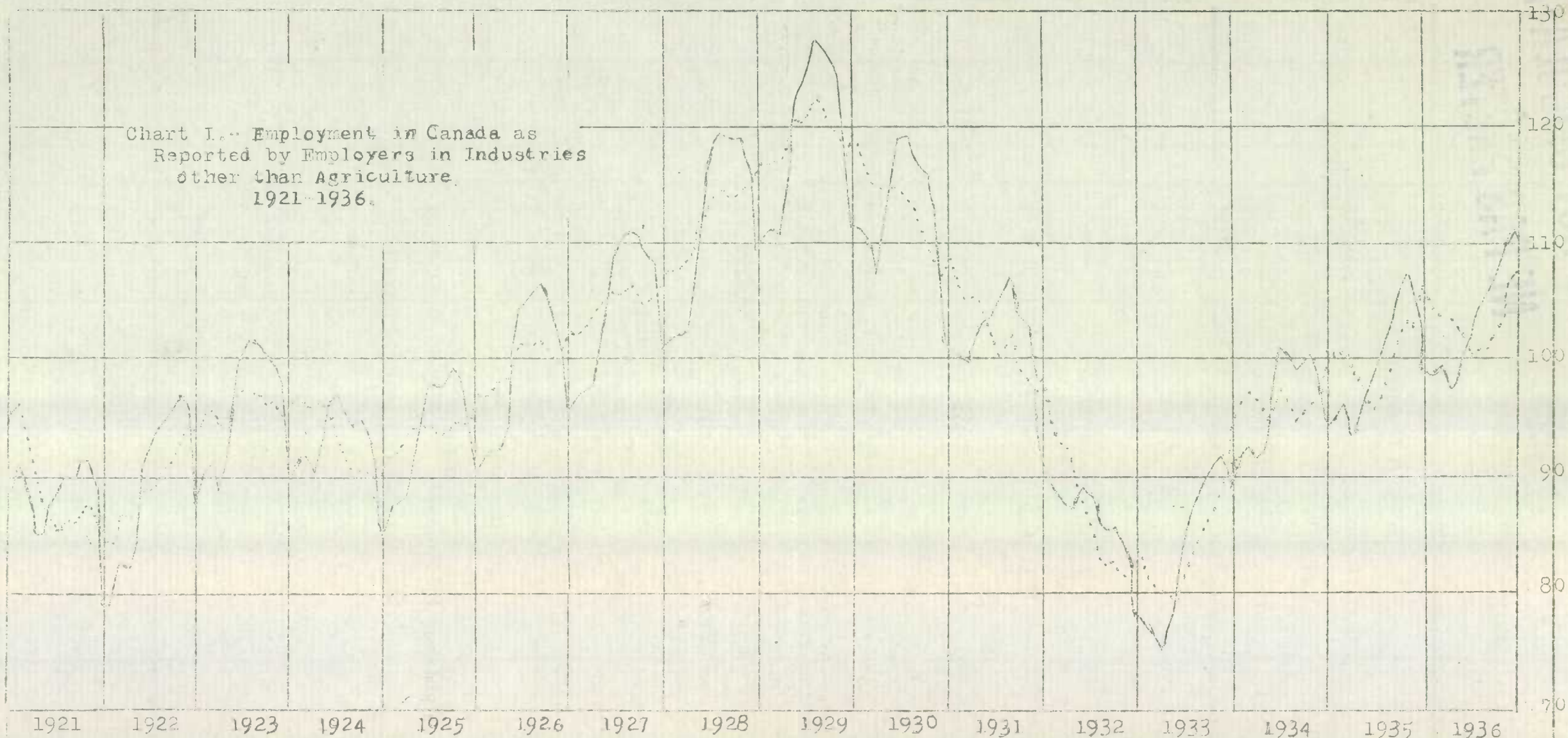
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 at 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 broken 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 Dec. 31, 1936.

THE DECEMBER 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.

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since Apr. 1. The reduction at the latest date was the smallest recorded at Dec. 1 in many years, being considerably less than the average loss between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1935. The situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of the years, 1931-1935.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 10,106 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,053,548 at the beginning of November, to 1,044,969 at Dec. 1, 1936. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 110.1, compared with 111.0 at Nov. 1, 1936, and 104.6 at the same date in 1935. In preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:- 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 103.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. As a result of the less-than-normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally-adjusted index number rose from 106.6 at Nov. 1 to 107.8 at Dec. 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1936. The losses in manufacturing and transportation were decidedly less than average, according to the experience of the last fifteen years; those in construction, on the other hand, exceeded the average losses at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1935, but were smaller than those which took place at the beginning of December of last year. On the other hand, logging and trade reported marked improvement, the gains in employment being greater than the average seasonal advances noted in these industries at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 4.

The staffs of the 9,462 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1935, had aggregated 985,155, a decline of 28,566 from the preceding month; this loss in employment had exceeded the average reduction between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in preceding years of the record. Manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services had shown seasonal curtailment, while improvement of a similar character had occurred in logging and trade.

A brief survey of general conditions at the end of 1936 shows that the index of 110.1 at Dec. 1, was 11.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last fifteen years has approximated eight p.c., the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1936 situation have been the pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, mining and logging, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years, construction being the great exception. Geographically, the recovery on the whole, has also been widespread, although activity in the Prairie Provinces in the last two months was less than in the same period of 1935.

A review of employment during the year 1936, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

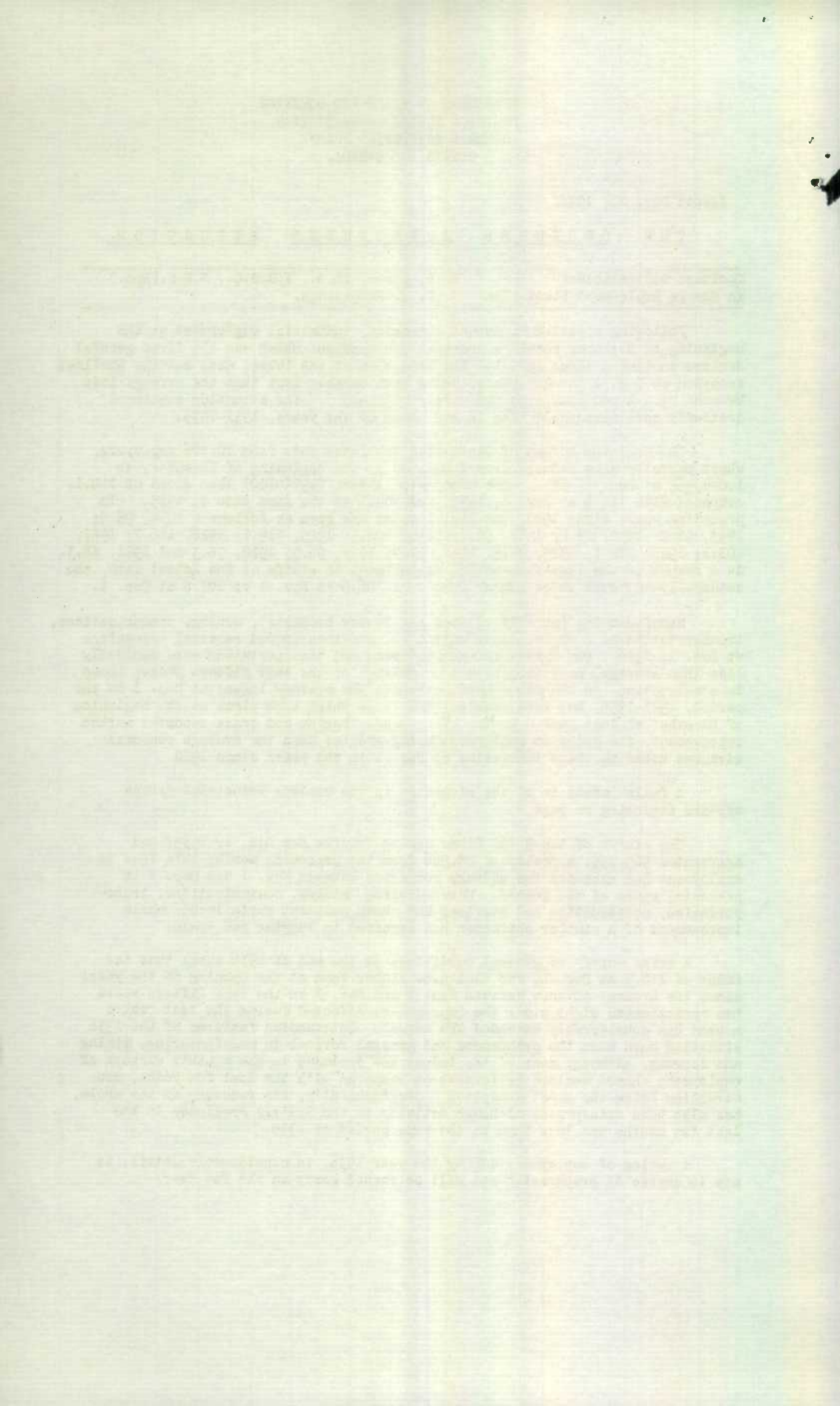
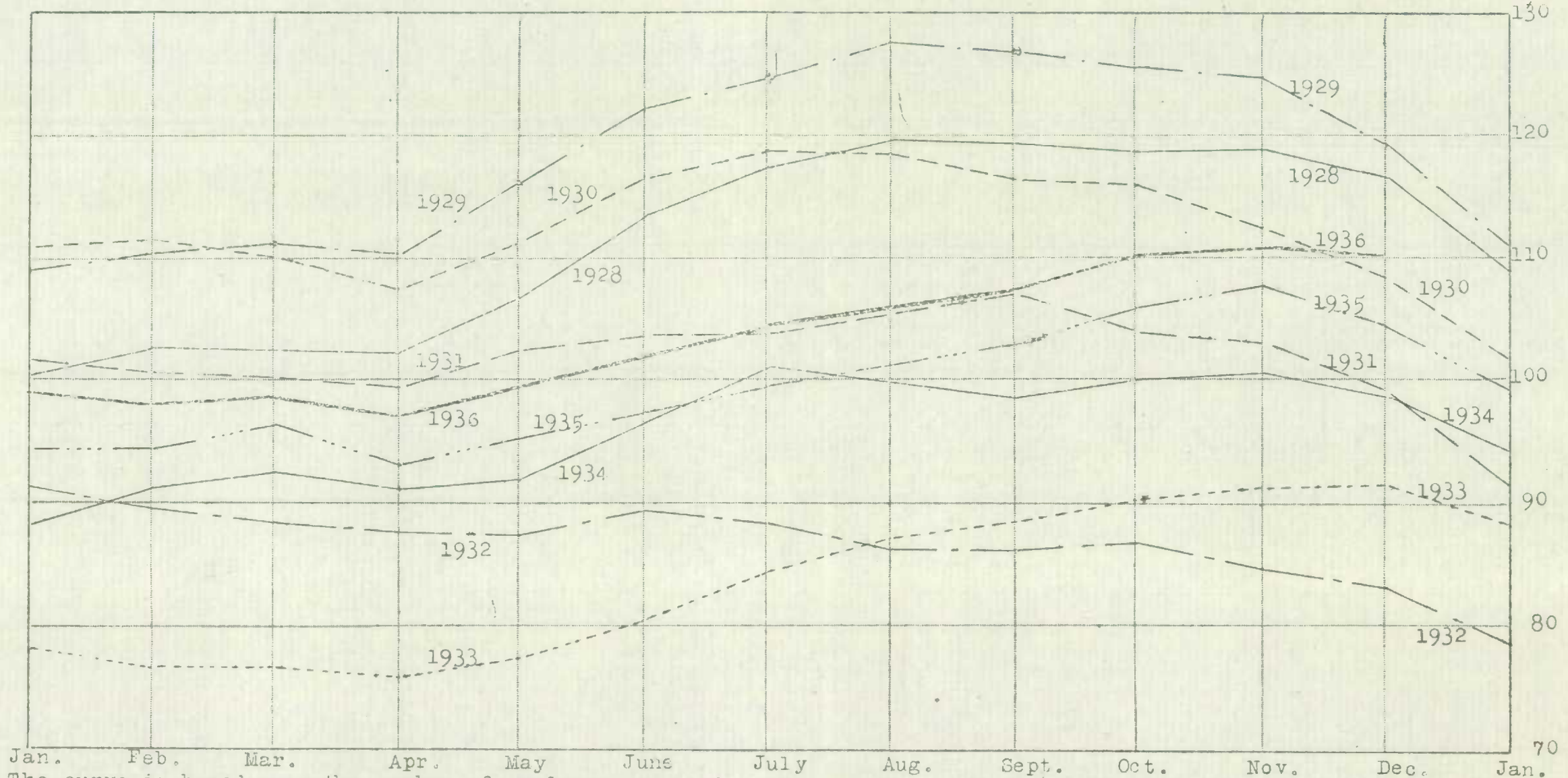
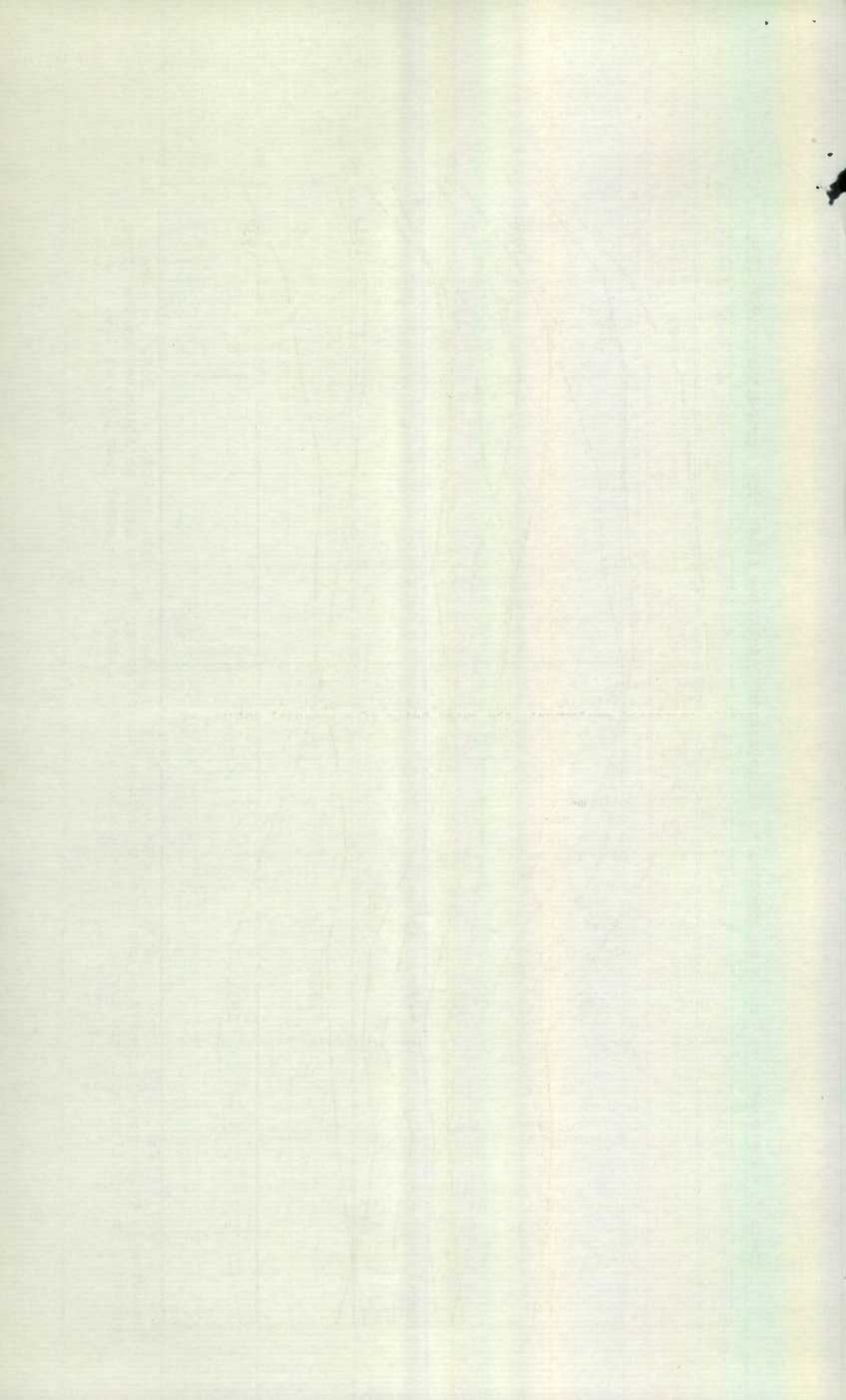


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at 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.

Two of the five economic areas registered heightened activity of a contra-seasonal character at Dec. 1, there being a considerable increase in Quebec, and a slight advance in Ontario. On the other hand, the trend in the Maritime and Western Provinces was downward. Except in the Prairies, employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a seasonal reduction in the Maritime Provinces, according to returns from 706 firms employing 83,093 workers, as against 86,060 at Nov. 1. This decline exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1935, but was smaller than that noted at Dec. 1 in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 115.3, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper, lumber and food products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active.

At Dec. 1, 1935, the 654 reporting establishments had 76,711 employees, as compared with 79,193 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- There was a further improvement in the situation in Quebec, according to statements from 2,395 employers of 312,279 persons, or 6,422 more than at the first of November. Employment has shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding fifteen years for which statistics have been prepared, so that the upward movement indicated at the latest date is particularly interesting. The index rose from 110.3 at Nov. 1 to 112.6 at Dec. 1, 1936, when it was 3.5 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1936; the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the food, leather, lumber, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. Building and railway construction were seasonally slacker, but the opening of certain unemployment relief projects resulted in heightened activity in the highway group. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, the gains being of a seasonal nature, while steam railway transportation was busier. Statistics had been tabulated from 2,239 firms with a combined payroll of 286,467 persons at Dec. 1, 1935, being a decline of over 3,500 from their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a slight contra-seasonal increase at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, logging and retail trade reported considerably heightened activity. Within the first-named, iron and steel, tobacco and beverage factories showed marked improvement. On the other hand, there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions. Mining, transportation and construction were also slacker, the losses in construction being pronounced. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, (4,499 in number) had 438,641 employees, compared with 438,135 at the beginning of November. The index, at 112.9 at Dec. 1, 1936, compared favourably with that of 107.0 at the same date in 1935; the 4,180 employers whose reports were then compiled had reported 410,441 persons on their paylists, compared with 422,383 at Nov. 1, 1935.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1920 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,460 reporting employers had let out 9,320 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 125,321 at Dec. 1. Retail trade and logging increased the numbers at work, the gains being seasonal. On the other hand, transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment; the losses in personnel in the last-named were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a rather lower level than at the same date in 1935, when the decrease had been somewhat smaller, according to data from 1,382 establishments with 128,138 employees, compared with 136,671 at the first of November, 1935.

British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of sixteen years. There were gains in trade, but manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in food factories, and transportation and construction also released employees. A rather smaller decrease had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1935, when the index was slightly lower. The 1,046 firms reporting for the date under

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who built sophisticated societies in the Americas. The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new era of discovery and expansion. The United States was founded in 1776, and its history is characterized by a series of events, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the rise of the industrial revolution. The country has grown from a small, sparsely populated nation to a global superpower, and its history continues to shape the world today.

review had 85,635 employees, as compared with 88,855 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1935, 1,007 employers had reported a staff of 83,398 persons, or 2,100 fewer than at Nov. 1.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in any of the last four years.

Montreal.- There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded by the 1,371 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,516 persons to 147,709 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported rather less employment, mainly in textile, electrical apparatus, leather and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories were more active. Steam railway transportation and trade showed improvement, while there were substantial gains in construction, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works undertaken in the last few weeks. Without these, however, the trend in Montreal was upward. A small increase had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was several points lower than that of 98.3 at the latest date. The 1,298 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1935, had reported 138,249 employees, an increase of 195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 225 workers being laid off by the 174 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,706 employees at Dec. 1; this reduction was smaller than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since Nov. 1, 1936, were in manufacturing and building construction, while trade and transportation showed some improvement. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1935 had been on a somewhat smaller scale, and the index was then a few points higher.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,521 firms who employed 131,398 persons, as compared with 131,784 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement and services were also more active. Manufacturing, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions. On the whole, much larger losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly five points lower than that of 105.7 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1935, 1,406 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 123,162 workers, compared with 124,250 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported moderate curtailment, and construction was also quieter. Two hundred and two employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,811 workers, as against 14,336 in their last report. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1935, although the decline then indicated had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- A further increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,725 persons was employed by the 289 firms furnishing data, who had 32,310 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, due to improvement in the iron and steel and some other branches. In the non-manufacturing division, transportation, construction and trade also showed some gains. The index, at 101.7, was slightly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when the tendency had been downward.

Windsor.- There was another advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 174 employers with 17,653 workers, compared with 17,185 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1935, but the index was then over ten points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a further slight recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 483 firms employing 40,639 persons, as compared with 40,737 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food and textile plants; there was also a decline in communications and construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and transportation was also brisker. The general index, at 94.7, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been noted.

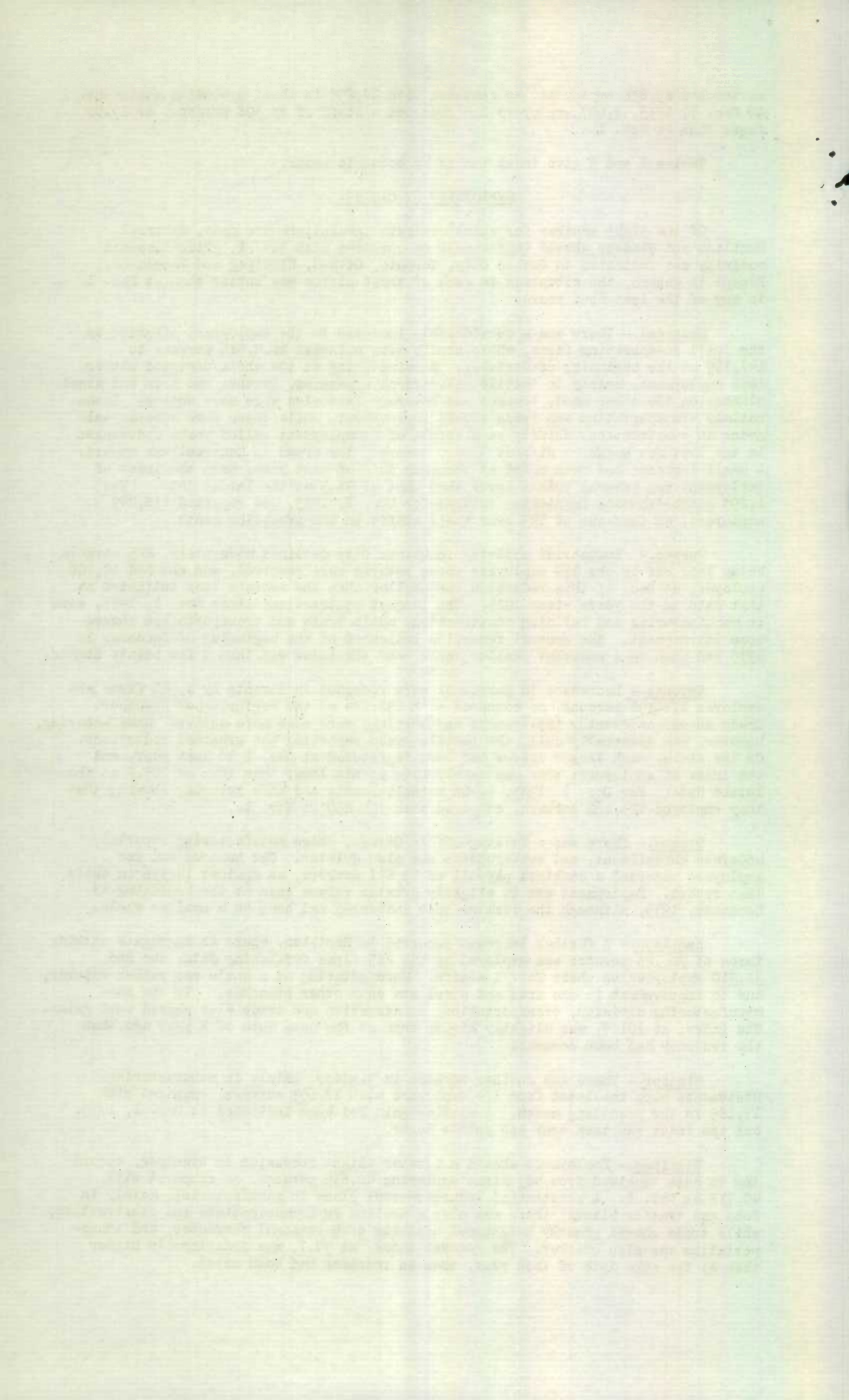
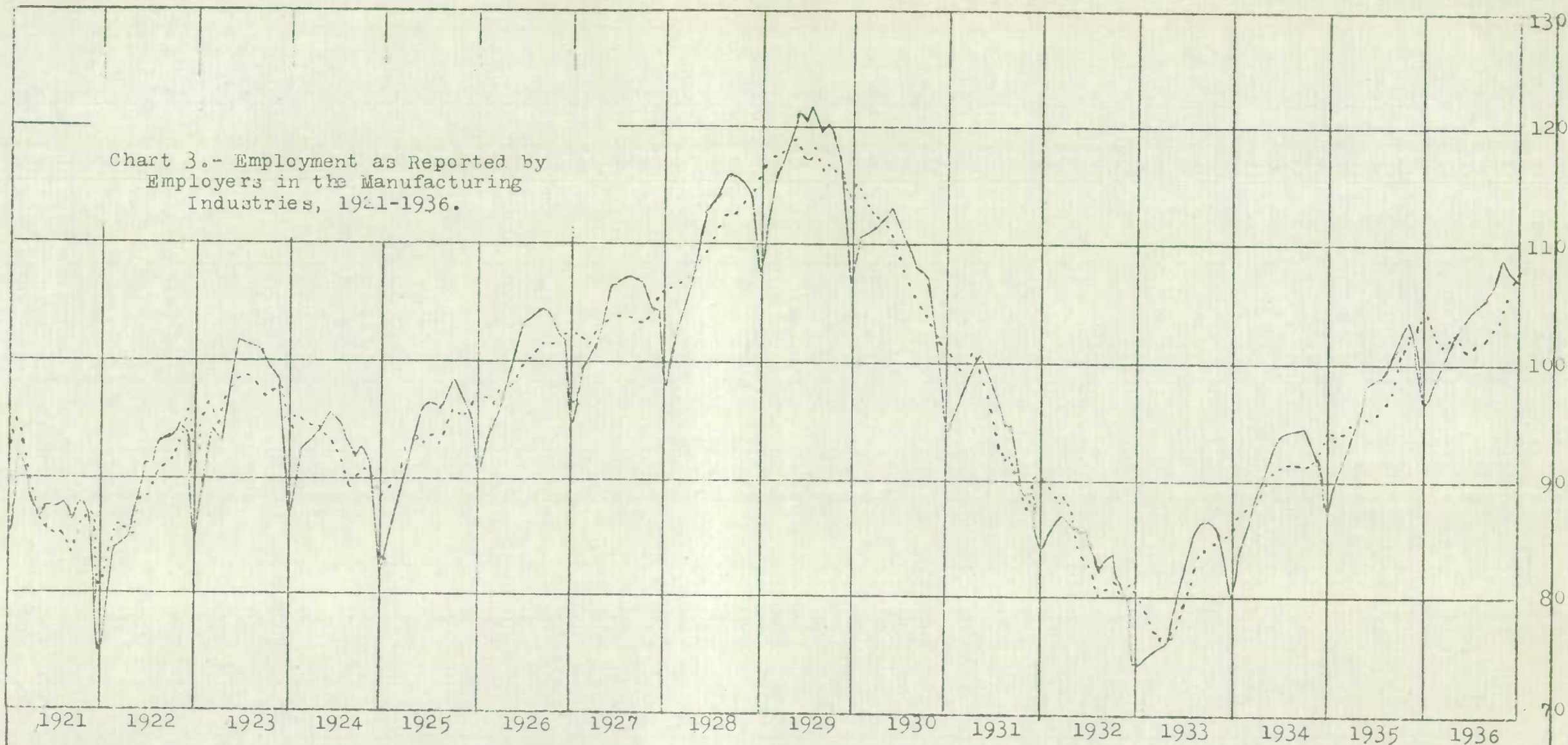
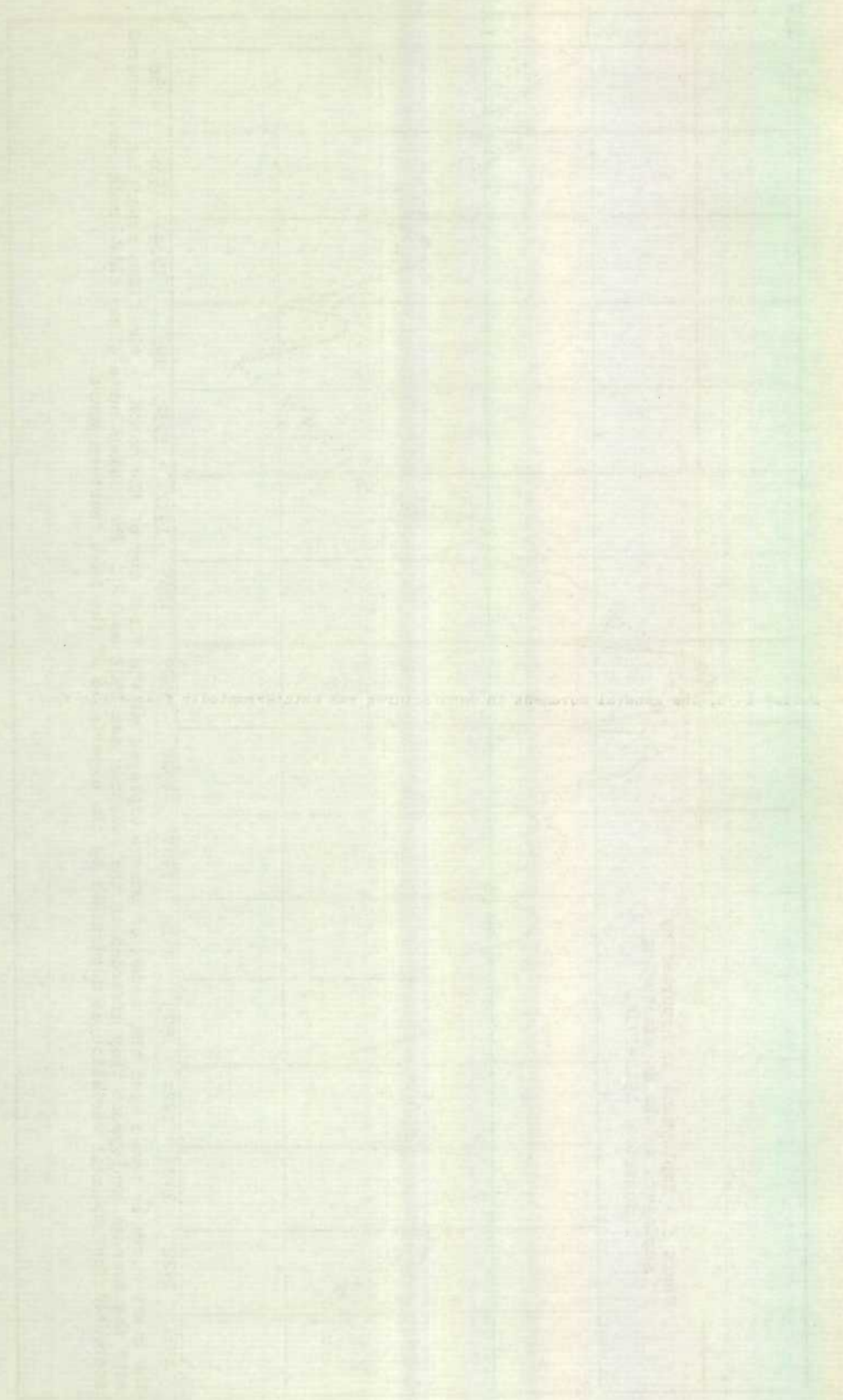


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at 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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 437 employers of 34,130 workers, as compared with 34,406 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was rather slacker, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A larger loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1935; the index then was nearly six points lower than that of 106.0 reported at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,841 of which employed 542,803 operatives, compared with 546,159 at Nov. 1. This decline of 0.6 p.c. was much smaller than the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for seasonal movement, showed an increase over the preceding month, standing at 103.1 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 106.6 for Nov. 1. Fur, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, musical instrument and non-ferrous metal product industries. A larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1935, and the crude index was then between five and six points lower.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9; 1927, 104.3; 1926, 101.5; 1925, 95.3; 1924, 88.7; 1923, 95.5; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 85.8.

For Dec. 1, 1935, returns were received from 5,579 manufacturers having 510,365 operatives, as against 521,318 at the beginning of November a year ago.

The continued improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1936. The Dec. 1 index of 107.0 was 10.5 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1936; this was an increase during the year that exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1936, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but in each case the loss was smaller than is customary at the time of year, as indicated in the experience of the period, 1921-1935. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

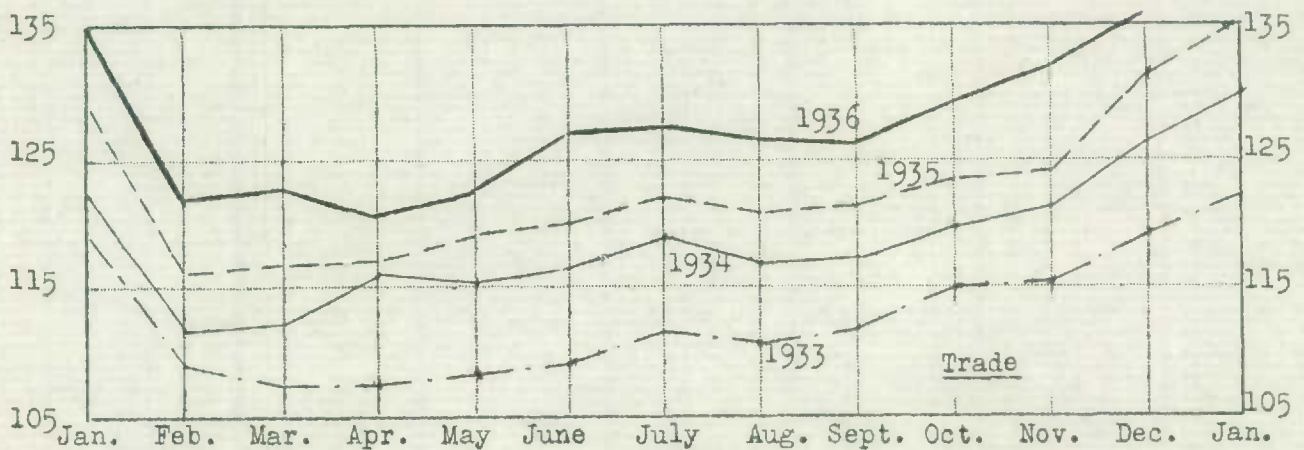
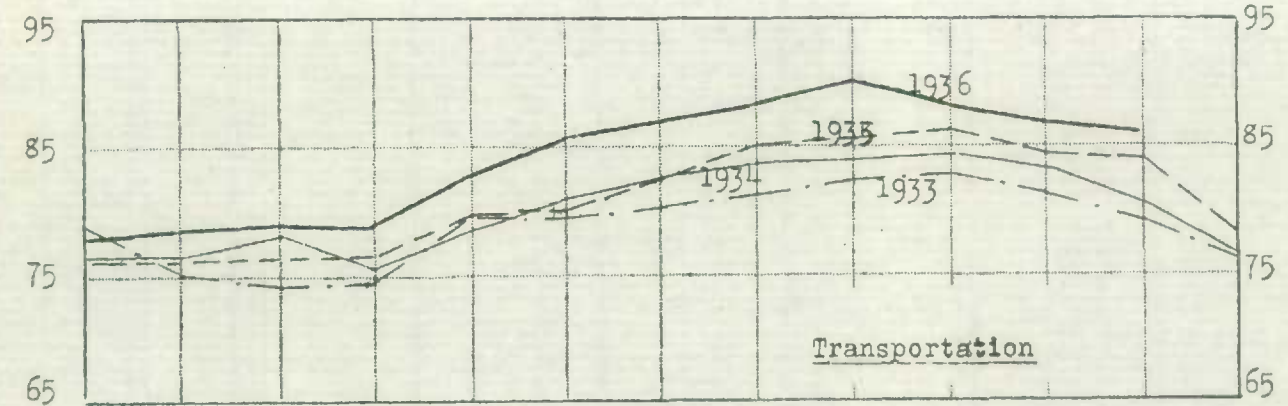
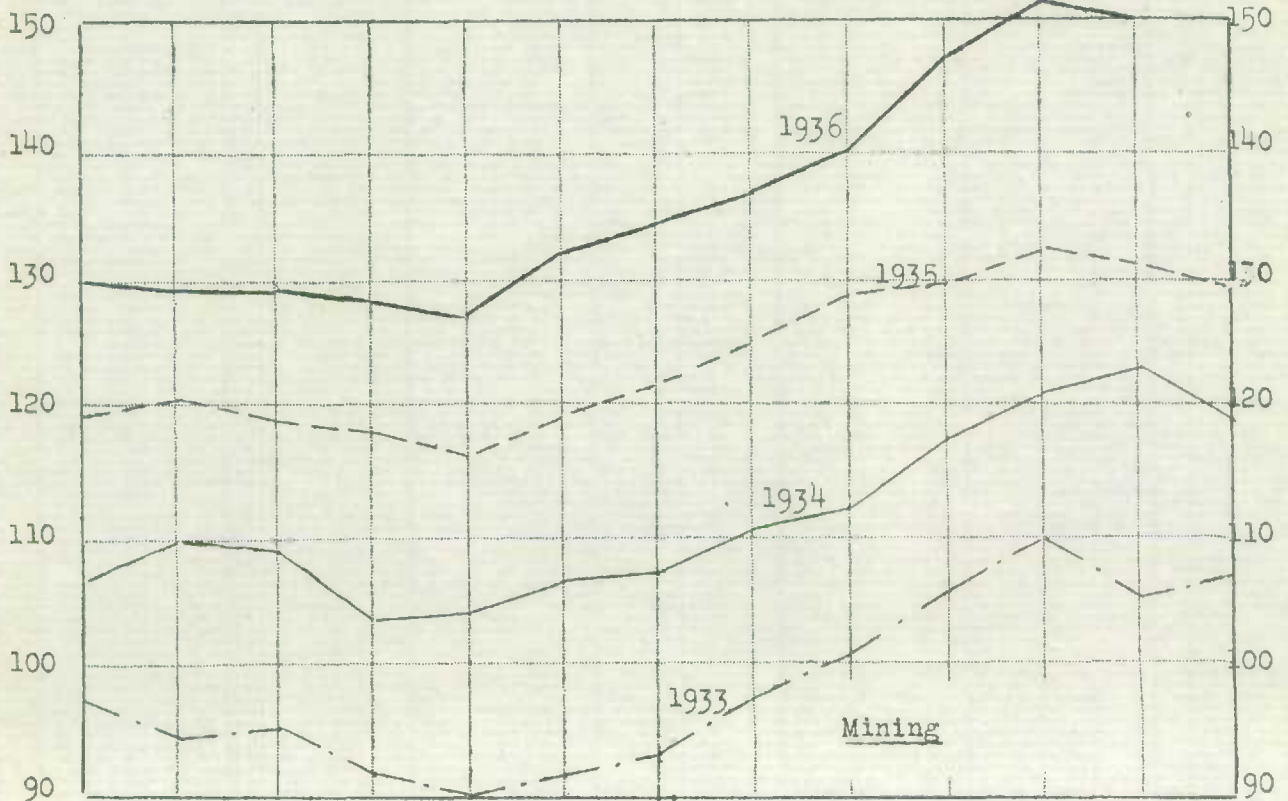
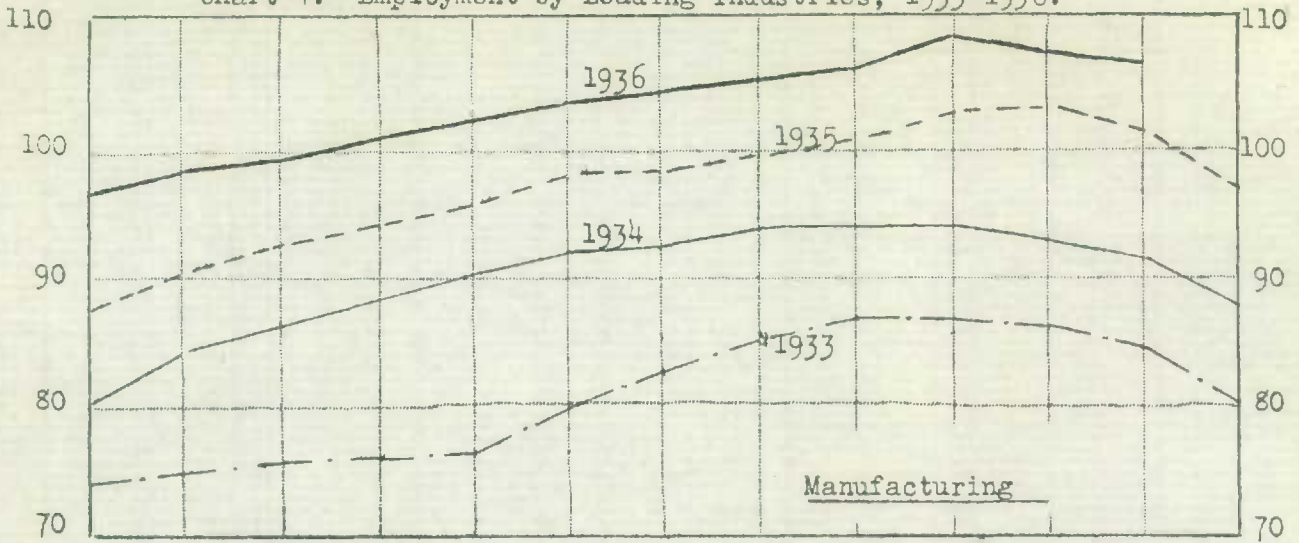
Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 363 companies with 75,664 persons in their employ, or 16,922 more than in the preceding month. This increase was the largest recorded between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, with the result that the index was at its maximum for this record. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps at the date under review, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

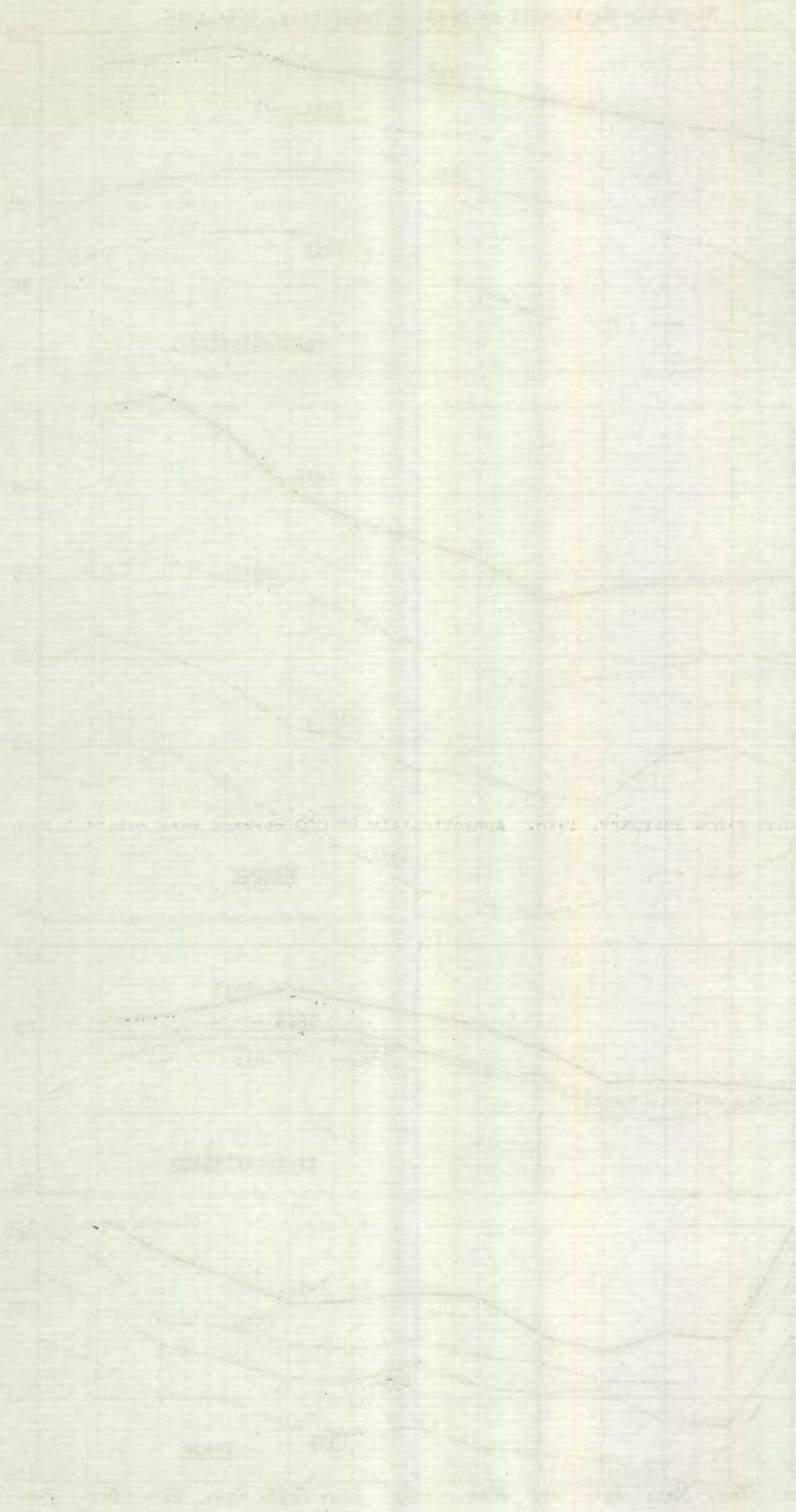
Mining.- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ore showed a decline which resulted in lowered employment in the group as a whole; the general reduction was somewhat larger than the average indicated at Dec. 1 in the last fifteen years. Returns were compiled from 407 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 70,074 workers at Nov. 1, to 69,394 at the date under review. A decrease had also been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was many points lower; at the latest date it was 150.3.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted in telegraphs and telephones, from which 364 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,646 employees at the date under review. The index was fractionally higher than in the early winter of 1935, when a smaller reduction had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 447 employers of 103,788 persons, compared with 104,505 in the preceding month. Steam railway and local transportation reported contractions in employment, but shipping showed slight improvement. General curtailment on a similar scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1935, when the index of employment was 2.5 points lower. The decline at the latest date was considerably below the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1935.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.





Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal reductions that were only three times exceeded in the last fifteen years were registered in construction, losses taking place in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,161 contractors furnishing data aggregated 94,702 employees, as compared with 117,852 at Nov. 1. Employment was in much smaller volume than at Dec. 1, 1935, although the contraction then recorded had been more extensive.

Services.- A further decrease was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 472 establishments with 26,672 persons on their payrolls, or 562 fewer than at the beginning of November. A smaller loss had been shown at Dec. 1, 1935, but the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December; the gains indicated were larger than the average increase at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other December of the record, being fractionally higher than at Dec. 1, 1929. The 1,329 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 110,300 persons in their employ, or 3,328 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing a few employees, as has been their practice at Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

There was a slight improvement in employment at Oct. 26 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.1 at Oct. 26, 1936, as compared with the revised percentages of 12.1 at Sept. 21, 1936, and 14.5 at Oct. 21, 1935. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain numbered approximately 11,103,000 at Oct. 1, an increase of 21,000 over the preceding month and of 599,000 as compared with Oct. 21, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a further expansion in November, the gain continuing the unbroken succession of employment increases which have been shown each month since February, 1936. Approximately 58,000 workers were returned to employment in these combined industries between October and November. Comparison with November, 1935, shows a gain of more than 1,100,000 workers over the year in the industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these industries employing more than one-half of the population at work.

The gains in employment between October and November in several of the industrial groups surveyed raised the November aggregates to the highest level of the recovery. Factory employment in November was above the maximum of any month since March, 1930. The further gain in employment in wholesale trade over the month interval raised the November, 1936, level above that of any month since December, 1930. Similarly, in the important group of retail general merchandising establishments, employment was above all preceding November levels since November, 1929. While factory employment increased only one-tenth of one per cent from October to November, or by approximately 9,000 workers, this slight gain is noteworthy because employment has declined from October to November in 14 of the preceding 17 years for which information is available. Fifty-four of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval. Although the gains were widely distributed among the durable and nondurable goods industries, employment in the durable goods group as a whole rose 1.7 per cent, while the nondurable goods group showed a decline of 1.4 per cent. The combined 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed showed a net gain of more than 49,000 workers from October to November.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reports a contra-seasonal increase of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November, as compared with October.

Illinois.- According to data from 4,904 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the persons employed in November as compared with October, the improvement being contra-seasonal.

Wisconsin.- The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 3.5 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September, the advance being contra-seasonal.

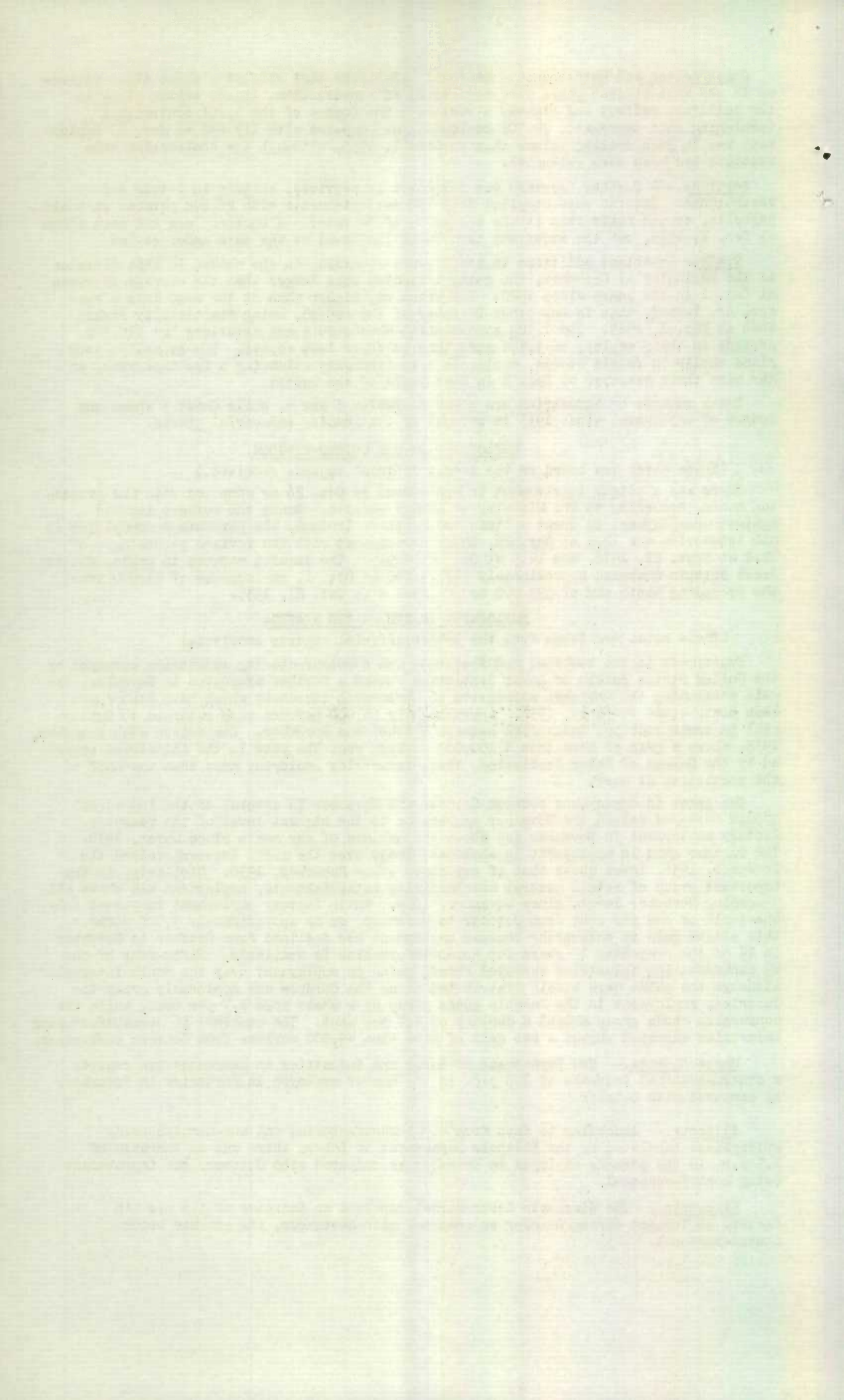


TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.5
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
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
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1936.
100.0 7.9 29.9 42.0 12.0 8.2

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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
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	86.9	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	97.9	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
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0

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

14.1 1.2 12.6 1.4 3.1 1.7 3.9 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	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Const.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	83.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
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	112.5
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
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.5	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1936.

100.0 51.9 7.2 6.6 2.1 9.9 9.1 2.6 10.6

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.

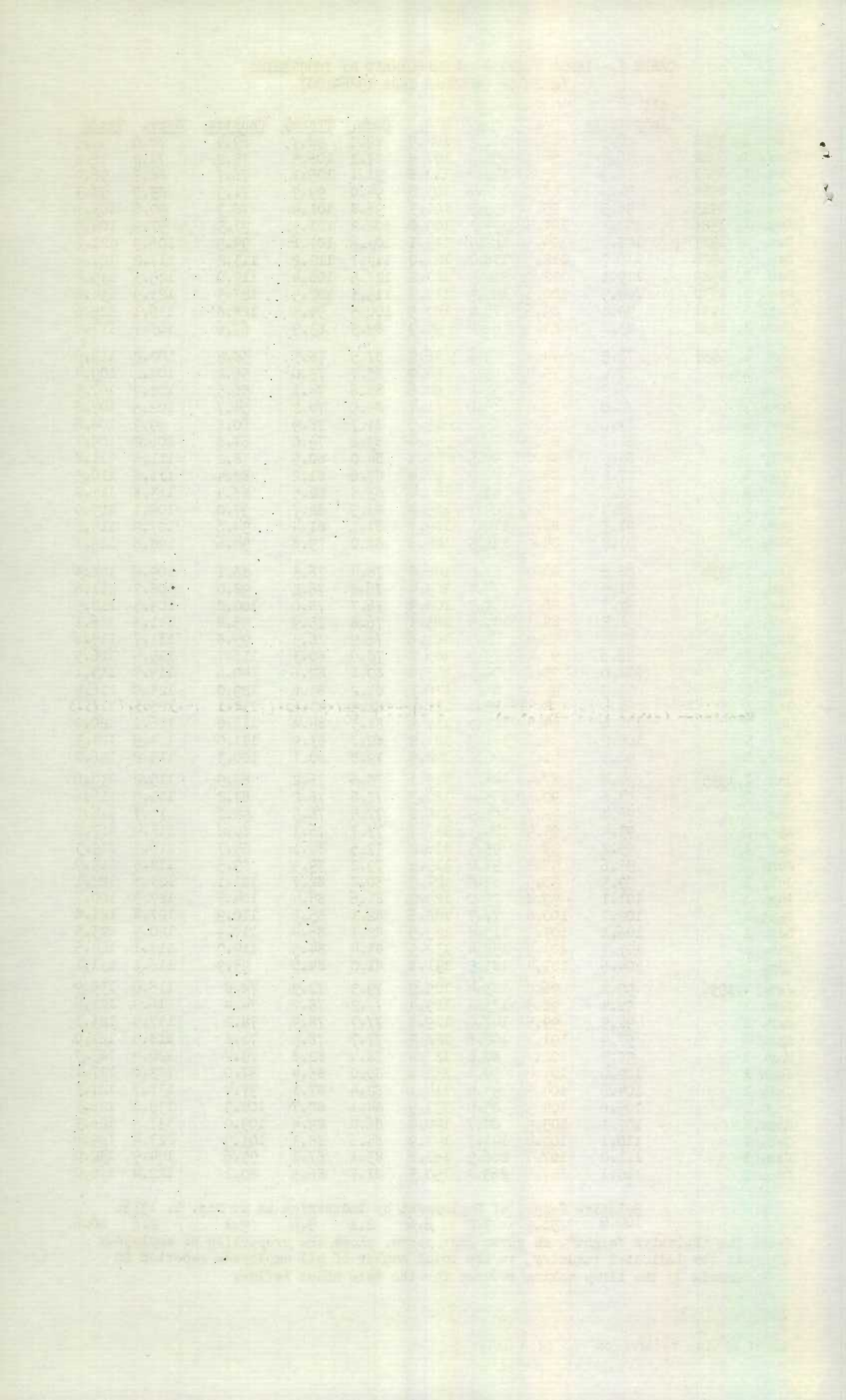


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	51.9	107.0	107.7	101.4	91.3	84.4	80.3	89.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	128.4	132.8	115.4	108.9	101.0	95.0	99.0
Fur and products	.2	95.5	87.6	101.5	89.0	88.7	81.0	82.5
Leather and products	2.1	106.0	109.0	103.8	94.3	86.8	86.7	84.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	103.2	107.6	102.6	92.3	87.7	90.8	87.8
Lumber and products	3.9	77.7	81.4	69.8	64.5	59.0	50.6	62.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	67.2	72.5	57.2	52.5	46.0	36.2	45.9
Furniture	.7	90.3	88.8	85.4	78.1	79.1	73.9	97.6
Other lumber products	1.0	100.8	103.7	96.2	90.7	76.5	76.2	84.9
Musical instruments	.1	50.2	55.9	51.8	52.3	44.4	45.9	74.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	122.5	136.9	114.7	103.7	103.1	102.9	107.7
Pulp and paper products	6.1	105.5	105.8	98.7	94.7	88.1	86.1	94.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.7	98.3	87.4	83.4	74.1	70.2	81.1
Paper products	1.0	127.9	127.1	118.1	109.4	103.7	99.3	100.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	109.5	108.4	106.9	104.5	101.4	102.9	109.9
Rubber products	1.2	101.2	101.5	98.3	92.3	89.2	86.1	95.3
Textile products	10.0	120.8	121.5	117.0	107.1	103.5	96.3	94.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	136.2	132.7	136.9	121.2	116.6	105.4	99.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	97.8	94.7	97.8	86.3	82.3	76.9	79.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	150.0	145.3	142.4	123.9	130.7	112.9	103.2
Silk and silk goods	.9	517.2	512.0	538.7	476.7	427.3	367.2	324.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	128.2	128.0	127.6	117.6	120.2	115.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	109.0	113.5	99.4	94.2	88.8	85.0	87.0
Other textile products	.9	97.7	101.3	94.5	87.7	81.9	73.5	78.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	134.8	114.1	143.8	128.3	118.7	121.7	119.4
Tobacco	.9	119.5	91.9	144.1	122.7	119.9	125.4	113.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	157.2	147.3	141.0	137.1	115.9	115.6	127.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	158.1	138.6	140.0	127.2	128.0	105.2	102.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	143.7	144.2	135.5	122.4	114.8	106.9	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.3	84.0	75.8	68.9	57.7	53.9	88.8
Electric light and power	1.4	117.5	121.1	116.2	113.1	104.9	110.6	126.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	125.0	126.3	124.5	111.3	96.3	101.5	132.4
Iron and steel products	11.5	92.1	89.8	86.8	71.4	63.0	60.1	75.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	120.9	117.8	115.7	92.3	74.3	63.7	73.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	110.4	109.4	93.6	83.3	68.3	67.7	89.6
Agricultural implements	.4	51.8	44.9	52.5	39.1	30.6	24.2	27.3
Land vehicles	5.1	87.1	83.7	83.7	67.8	63.3	62.1	76.5
Automobiles and parts	1.9	140.5	127.4	120.0	69.8	61.3	50.9	62.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	63.7	59.5	52.2	43.2	54.5	64.5
Heating appliances	.5	121.6	126.8	105.3	92.8	84.7	72.0	86.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	85.6	89.5	89.5	61.5	51.3	46.2	85.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.7	102.1	94.8	77.1	64.7	62.8	74.1
Other iron and steel products	1.7	95.3	94.1	87.2	77.4	68.8	65.3	83.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	140.4	141.1	125.8	110.4	93.8	79.8	101.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	142.5	143.3	137.5	132.2	125.9	118.2	120.8
Miscellaneous	.6	133.5	133.6	125.0	119.2	103.6	98.4	98.2
LOGGING	7.2	265.7	206.9	183.5	198.6	166.5	56.2	73.1
MINING	6.6	150.3	151.8	131.1	122.9	105.5	99.9	107.5
Coal	2.5	96.2	95.5	93.7	95.5	88.2	93.4	99.3
Metallic ores	3.3	283.7	286.7	230.3	206.1	159.7	134.0	134.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	126.7	133.9	104.8	87.2	80.1	65.3	92.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.7	83.1	81.0	79.8	81.0	89.3	100.5
Telegraphs	.5	92.0	94.9	91.7	88.6	84.5	84.6	100.8
Telephones	1.6	79.0	80.0	78.1	77.5	80.1	90.5	100.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	86.5	87.1	84.0	80.1	79.8	83.9	93.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	119.8	120.7	115.2	110.2	111.0	116.6	117.0
Steam railways	5.7	75.1	75.8	73.1	71.0	69.9	72.9	86.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	95.2	94.8	93.7	84.2	87.3	94.2	96.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.1	80.1	99.6	95.9	100.3	94.6	67.6	128.8
Building	2.0	51.5	61.0	67.3	55.2	42.5	37.4	86.8
Highway	4.8	133.5	165.1	171.0	198.9	194.6	115.4	244.2
Railway	2.3	59.4	77.9	55.3	54.7	55.4	56.3	68.7
SERVICES	2.6	122.4	124.9	116.3	115.2	108.8	103.7	116.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	115.7	119.1	112.0	113.9	106.2	94.8	112.0
Professional	.2	123.9	127.5	122.4	121.5	121.5	125.3	123.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	132.9	133.8	122.0	115.6	109.9	111.8	119.5
TRADE	10.6	136.0	132.0	131.1	126.0	119.1	117.8	125.6
Retail	7.9	145.3	139.5	140.0	135.6	126.5	124.8	133.7
Wholesale	2.7	114.9	115.0	110.5	103.7	102.1	101.3	107.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.1	111.0	104.6	98.9	91.8	83.2	99.1

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	Dec.1 1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec. 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
Maritime -Manufacturing	34.3	107.4	109.5	99.4	95.9	83.6	76.4	81.8
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.1	79.3	83.0	61.1	72.5	56.0	35.2	47.6
Pulp and paper	4.9	156.3	164.9	150.1	141.7	145.0	130.4	129.8
Textile products	3.8	85.9	84.4	88.8	87.5	81.7	73.2	75.9
Iron and steel	11.1	113.2	111.0	109.9	96.0	78.8	73.3	80.4
Other manufactures	10.4	111.0	116.0	96.7	96.8	83.2	84.1	88.1
Logging	10.4	390.2	290.7	241.0	316.9	358.3	80.3	207.7
Mining	20.0	111.2	110.6	106.7	104.0	88.3	94.4	103.4
Communications	2.3	90.4	95.3	88.1	86.2	81.7	86.6	115.1
Transportation	8.9	64.2	63.7	64.1	74.0	59.8	63.7	73.0
Construction	14.7	133.5	189.5	147.1	133.4	100.2	97.7	244.1
Services	1.5	154.0	156.7	148.2	150.4	134.3	139.3	163.4
Trade	7.9	137.3	127.9	128.9	116.4	116.4	111.0	118.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	115.3	119.4	107.5	106.9	93.4	83.8	112.7
Quebec								
Manufacturing	54.7	104.8	105.9	102.0	92.9	85.6	83.5	92.2
Lumber products	2.8	79.7	83.6	69.5	66.9	65.5	59.0	71.7
Pulp and paper	7.4	99.0	99.6	92.7	87.9	79.5	80.0	84.2
Textile products	16.3	129.4	129.9	124.6	110.9	104.4	95.8	95.5
Iron and steel	8.3	78.4	78.8	77.2	69.0	61.4	59.4	78.7
Other manufactures	19.9	110.2	112.0	110.8	101.4	93.6	95.5	105.0
Logging	12.5	465.9	365.7	281.5	369.7	266.0	106.8	106.0
Mining	3.2	224.6	223.0	163.6	129.1	119.4	92.1	109.1
Communications	1.6	71.4	72.0	72.8	72.3	76.9	84.0	96.1
Transportation	9.4	88.5	88.1	89.0	79.8	87.0	91.4	98.9
Construction	8.7	70.9	73.5	70.6	52.8	71.2	46.0	80.3
Services	2.1	107.9	113.2	99.1	98.3	97.3	94.5	105.0
Trade	7.8	143.6	137.1	137.5	133.1	133.7	132.1	136.6
All Industries	100.0	112.6	110.3	103.8	96.4	92.4	82.9	94.7
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.3	109.3	108.8	102.8	90.7	84.6	80.3	89.5
Lumber products	3.3	66.6	72.0	65.9	59.8	56.5	55.5	69.4
Pulp and paper	6.5	105.7	105.2	98.1	95.7	89.9	88.2	97.3
Textile products	10.5	114.8	115.4	112.4	105.5	104.8	98.6	93.8
Iron and steel	15.9	100.5	96.3	91.6	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6
Other manufactures	25.1	125.3	126.0	118.7	107.8	100.7	85.8	106.3
Logging	4.5	214.4	155.1	172.6	142.0	130.6	28.7	52.6
Mining	5.4	239.0	244.1	197.0	175.4	138.9	119.8	129.4
Communications	1.9	78.0	78.3	76.0	74.7	75.8	86.1	96.2
Transportation	7.0	83.5	84.7	80.0	75.2	74.1	78.2	90.7
Construction	7.0	84.8	101.7	96.1	145.6	122.3	81.3	145.6
Services	2.7	146.3	147.0	143.6	143.9	132.0	122.9	134.4
Trade	10.2	141.7	138.8	138.1	133.3	124.3	122.8	134.3
All Industries	100.0	112.9	112.8	107.0	101.7	93.3	84.1	99.3
Prairie								
Manufacturing	31.4	104.4	107.3	98.2	92.1	86.3	83.9	95.9
Provinces								
Lumber products	2.0	85.9	89.4	77.0	73.8	74.4	64.0	64.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	96.3	96.0	94.0	87.2	85.9	88.7	101.5
Textile products	2.4	134.4	142.7	113.9	108.6	105.9	103.9	109.6
Iron and steel	9.8	76.6	77.1	77.4	73.3	69.3	71.0	87.1
Other manufactures	14.3	140.7	146.0	127.1	118.4	107.0	99.9	110.5
Logging	1.1	91.6	37.5	87.1	118.2	49.2	23.7	4.8
Mining	8.7	125.0	126.7	119.2	122.6	119.0	118.9	116.5
Communications	2.7	89.3	93.6	93.0	92.9	94.0	104.6	104.7
Transportation	20.1	92.7	94.2	89.5	87.5	84.4	88.9	99.5
Construction	12.4	66.7	105.4	102.1	79.6	76.7	61.3	129.2
Services	3.4	104.3	105.8	96.3	92.2	90.6	88.4	100.2
Trade	20.2	121.4	118.2	117.8	111.1	105.1	105.5	110.3
All Industries	100.0	98.6	106.0	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7	106.0
Prairies								
All Industries	100.0	98.6	106.0	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7	106.0
British Columbia								
Manufacturing	41.0	103.9	107.5	93.2	83.7	75.9	64.4	77.2
Lumber products	14.1	92.3	92.9	77.6	65.9	57.4	37.2	46.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	117.3	116.2	107.8	101.6	90.7	77.1	101.6
Textile products	1.3	119.6	126.3	115.3	87.5	89.5	89.1	103.2
Iron and steel	3.4	78.0	75.7	73.0	62.8	58.8	60.3	71.7
Other manufactures	16.2	119.1	129.4	110.2	103.3	96.0	90.1	103.1
Logging	8.1	95.9	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9	32.6	33.8
Mining	9.4	99.8	101.9	90.5	90.3	73.9	69.6	78.0
Communications	3.4	104.7	105.4	98.2	95.1	93.0	96.1	111.5
Transportation	13.1	97.3	98.3	88.9	85.7	87.4	88.6	93.2
Construction	10.4	80.7	96.8	127.9	135.7	119.8	89.7	153.0
Services	3.3	102.4	105.6	97.6	94.6	89.5	84.9	98.8
Trade	11.3	134.9	133.5	125.3	117.2	106.0	106.2	114.3
All Industries	100.0	101.5	105.4	99.3	92.9	85.4	73.8	90.5

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 Decl							
	Weight	1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.2	97.1	98.1	94.9	87.8	81.7	81.2	91.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	116.0	119.4	115.3	108.5	109.5	112.0	112.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	106.3	104.6	101.8	100.6	103.3	105.4
Textiles	14.7	106.5	109.6	98.5	90.7	83.5	79.7	82.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	114.2	105.0	136.2	122.5	113.2	122.3	113.6
Iron and steel	12.7	74.5	75.0	73.9	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2
Other manufactures	20.9	100.5	102.5	94.9	89.9	82.9	83.3	98.9
Communications	2.5	62.6	62.4	62.8	64.2	68.4	76.9	85.5
Transportation	10.1	39.8	98.6	99.5	96.0	97.7	106.7	117.8
Construction	8.5	79.6	45.6	39.4	43.7	56.1	55.7	87.4
Trade	13.2	136.4	129.4	132.0	124.7	126.6	127.4	130.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	98.3	94.6	91.9	86.7	84.5	85.1	96.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.1	96.9	99.2	94.5	89.6	85.8	93.3	108.2
Leather products	119.0	96.5	102.4	99.8	88.5	76.7	91.6	109.0
Other manufactures	42.1	97.1	97.8	92.1	90.1	90.0	94.1	107.9
Transportation	14.3	99.9	92.5	108.1	96.6	140.2	109.0	111.4
Construction	6.2	70.6	81.8	135.3	96.4	86.9	86.0	103.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.2	97.1	99.0	92.4	92.9	95.9	108.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.0	103.0	103.9	97.9	92.5	87.0	85.2	96.3
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.6	118.1	110.3	110.9	102.3	105.0	114.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	125.1	123.1	117.8	112.2	106.4	105.7	114.6
Textiles	11.3	90.6	94.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	85.1	87.8
Iron and steel	9.5	86.5	85.3	77.4	66.9	57.4	57.5	70.4
Other manufactures	27.3	107.2	108.2	103.8	96.9	91.0	88.1	102.5
Communications	2.6	65.3	65.4	64.6	67.2	70.5	78.9	86.8
Transportation	5.7	94.2	95.5	91.5	88.8	88.8	96.4	120.2
Construction	2.6	59.4	66.3	57.4	62.9	61.8	62.6	108.4
Trade	21.4	134.7	130.7	129.1	127.6	120.6	118.8	131.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.7	105.9	100.8	97.1	92.0	91.2	104.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.2	92.8	95.3	88.7	84.4	81.9	84.3	93.3
Lumber products	3.2	37.7	46.7	45.2	39.0	41.7	44.8	54.1
Pulp and paper	16.1	92.1	90.6	85.8	88.6	85.0	84.0	92.9
Other manufactures	26.9	113.1	116.1	106.7	97.9	94.4	99.1	108.9
Construction	12.5	120.6	148.3	162.2	136.3	133.3	87.0	180.0
Trade	19.6	134.1	137.0	127.6	114.9	111.6	110.6	124.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.3	108.8	103.6	96.0	95.4	92.6	112.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	100.0	99.3	99.2	84.0	76.8	72.8	83.9
Textiles	18.1	93.1	92.3	91.7	81.6	87.7	79.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	9.9	104.9	109.5	107.6	92.6	78.0	93.4	109.7
Iron and steel	28.6	92.8	90.1	93.3	71.9	60.2	50.9	63.9
Other manufactures	24.1	114.6	114.7	110.9	100.6	91.0	90.0	99.8
Construction	2.8	56.9	50.7	56.1	38.4	60.5	57.4	196.9
Trade	8.8	134.4	131.5	129.3	125.1	101.2	106.0	115.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.7	100.4	100.4	86.1	80.0	76.6	94.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.0	140.0	134.6	126.2	75.5	80.0	61.0	68.1
Iron and steel	65.4	138.4	133.9	125.5	64.5	68.8	51.0	58.3
Other manufactures	18.6	145.7	137.1	129.0	115.8	115.6	101.9	108.8
Construction	1.5	28.3	33.1	45.5	41.9	17.3	20.3	40.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	129.4	126.1	118.7	77.9	78.2	63.7	72.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	98.3	100.7	95.9	89.9	85.6	81.5	95.5
Animal products - edible	6.1	138.0	146.2	132.6	128.2	116.7	98.7	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.4	99.1	101.2	95.3	94.6	99.9	104.5
Textiles	6.3	143.5	152.7	119.9	113.0	111.5	106.0	113.3
Iron and steel	17.2	75.7	76.1	76.2	69.9	67.2	64.0	82.7
Other manufactures	13.4	109.3	111.9	108.3	102.7	96.0	91.8	99.8
Transportation	10.2	82.4	78.9	72.0	72.9	70.4	74.4	86.4
Construction	2.1	31.4	35.9	65.2	31.4	25.9	25.2	54.3
Trade	31.3	106.3	102.6	104.6	98.9	94.3	93.2	97.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.7	94.9	94.1	87.1	83.3	82.2	93.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	109.3	110.7	101.1	84.5	79.8	76.2	88.0
Lumber products	10.2	89.7	89.1	76.5	52.9	48.0	37.1	51.6
Other manufactures	29.3	118.3	120.6	112.4	99.1	94.4	94.6	105.6
Communications	7.1	103.3	102.9	97.5	93.5	92.0	96.3	105.6
Transportation	18.6	107.5	109.3	98.3	94.7	94.0	99.6	98.8
Construction	5.0	45.2	52.9	59.0	39.4	45.7	59.2	99.9
Services	6.0	103.3	104.6	99.6	96.8	90.3	84.0	97.5
Trade	23.6	139.4	134.3	129.5	120.8	109.3	106.3	116.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	107.0	100.3	89.0	84.9	85.8	98.3

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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