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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FEB 28 1936

THE

FEBRUARY

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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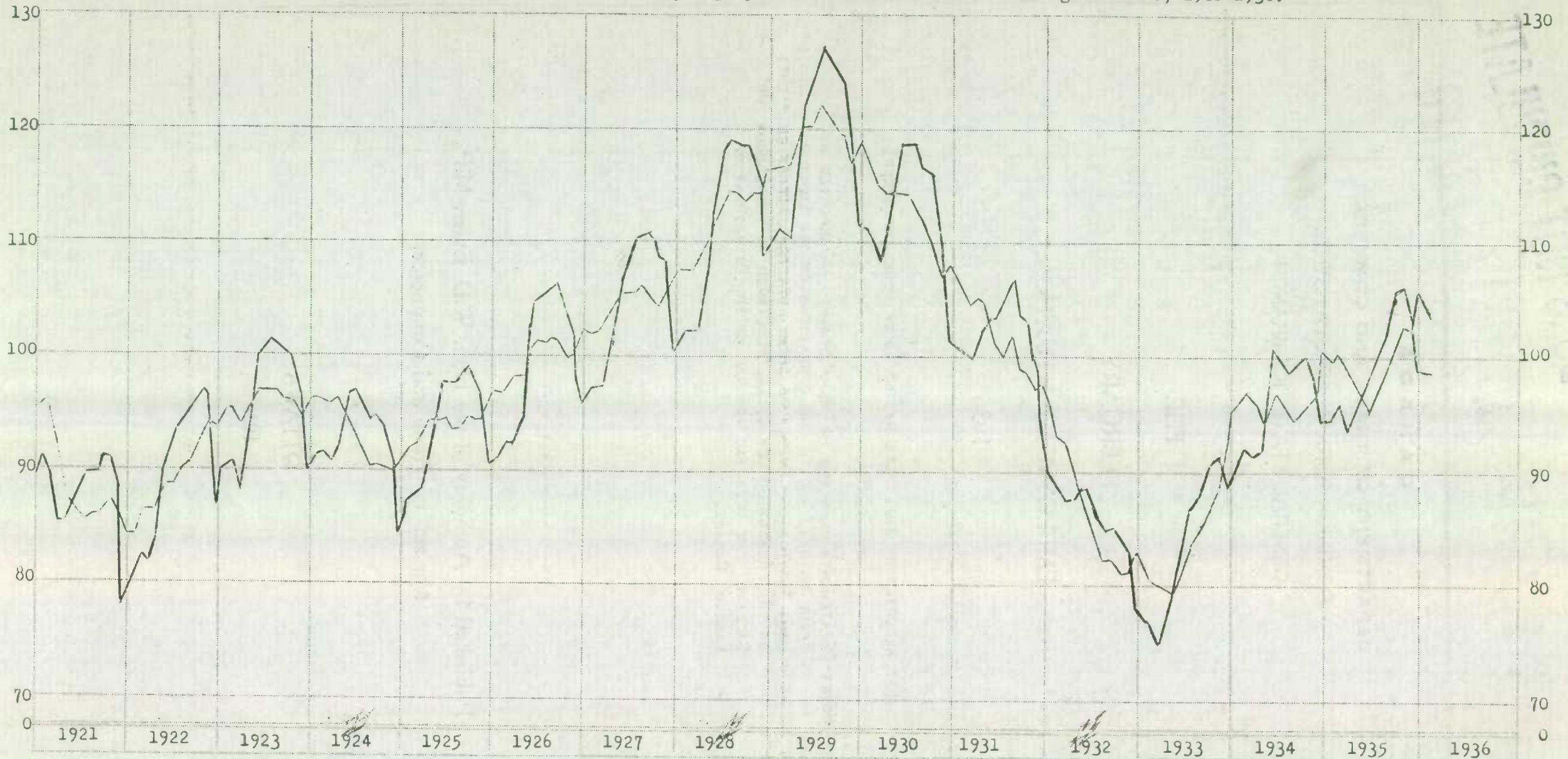
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1936

Chart 1.- 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 Feb. 27, 1936.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at Feb. 1, 1936, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,394 firms whose payrolls aggregated 927,006 persons, compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. This reduction of nearly 6,300 workers since Jan. 1 compared unfavourably with the average gain indicated at Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over two points, from 106.1 at Jan. 1 to 103.9 at the beginning of February. However, it continues higher than in any month of 1935, and is also higher than at any earlier date since the spring of 1931.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of nearly 9,000 workers, or 1.8 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1936; this improvement, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was below the average indicated at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, metallic ore mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; logging, communications, building and highway construction and services reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, in reaction from the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments at Feb. 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1935, shows that the 8,992 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 885,556, an increase of rather better than 2,000 as compared with the preceding month. The index then, however, was 3.8 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1936, when it stood at 98.4.

The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) declined from 99.1 at Jan. 1, 1936, to 98.4 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at Feb. 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in British Columbia, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The reduction in the Maritimes was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, being also generally at a higher level than at Feb. 1, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being between one and two p.c. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 4,135 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 73,057 workers; this was a reduction of

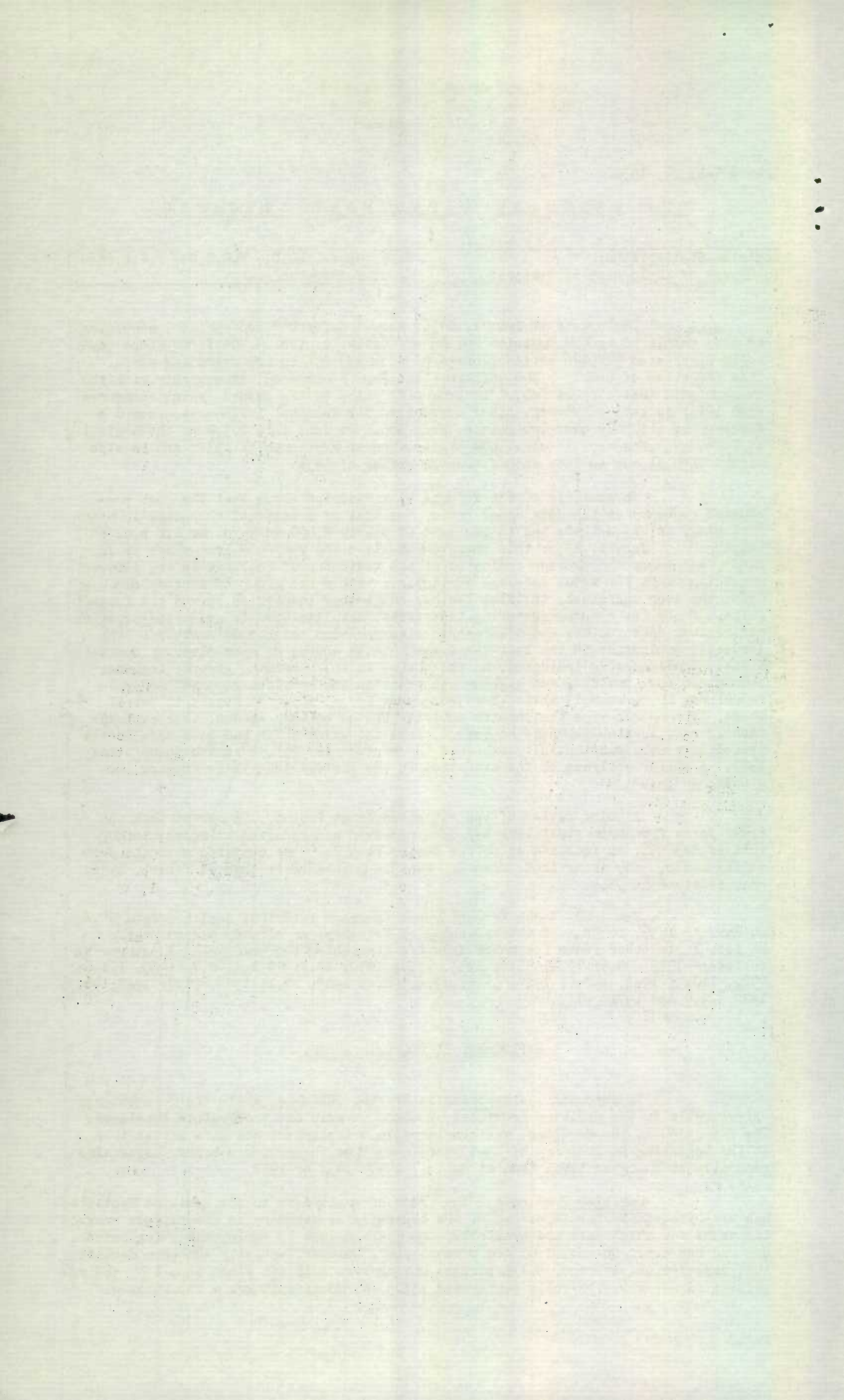
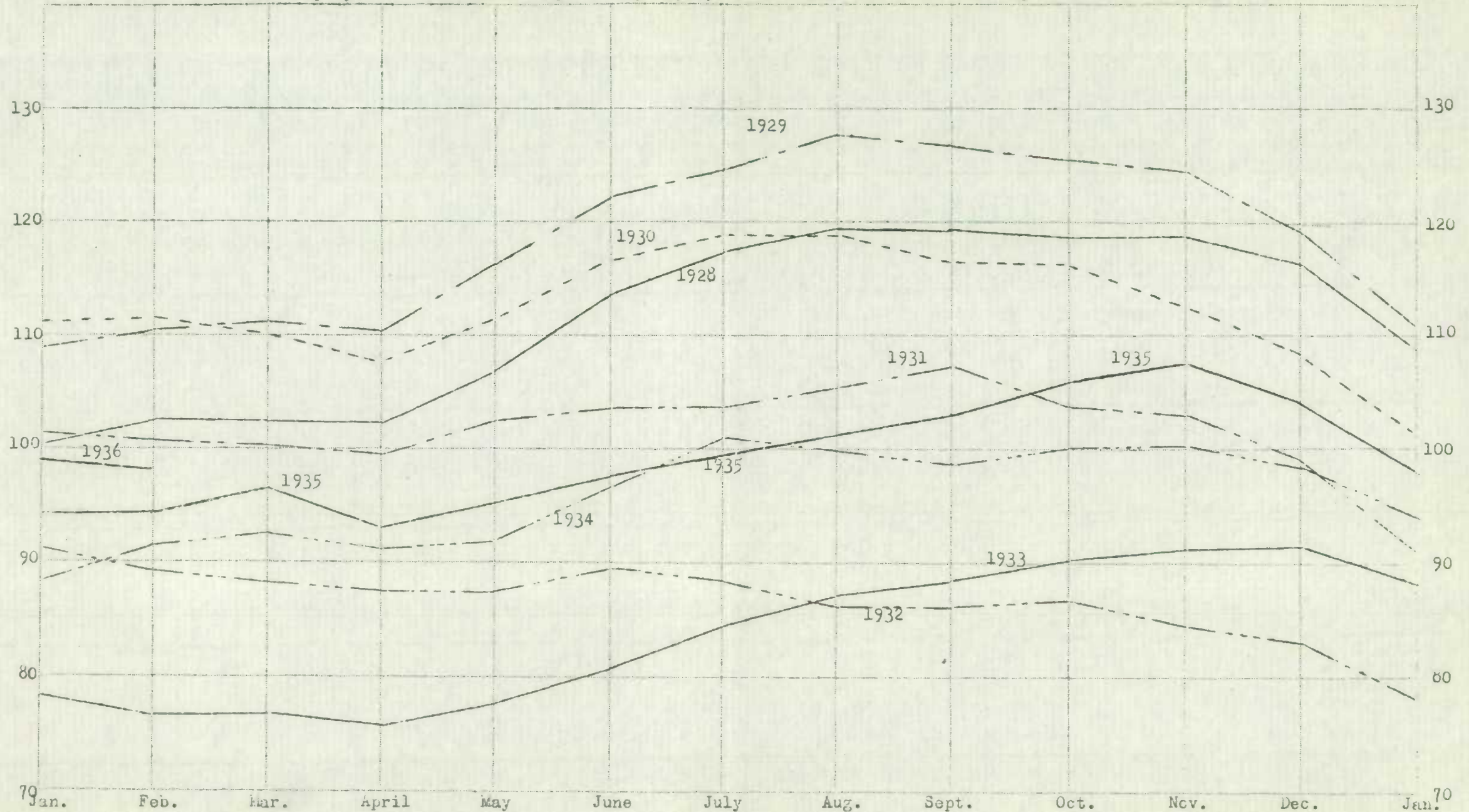
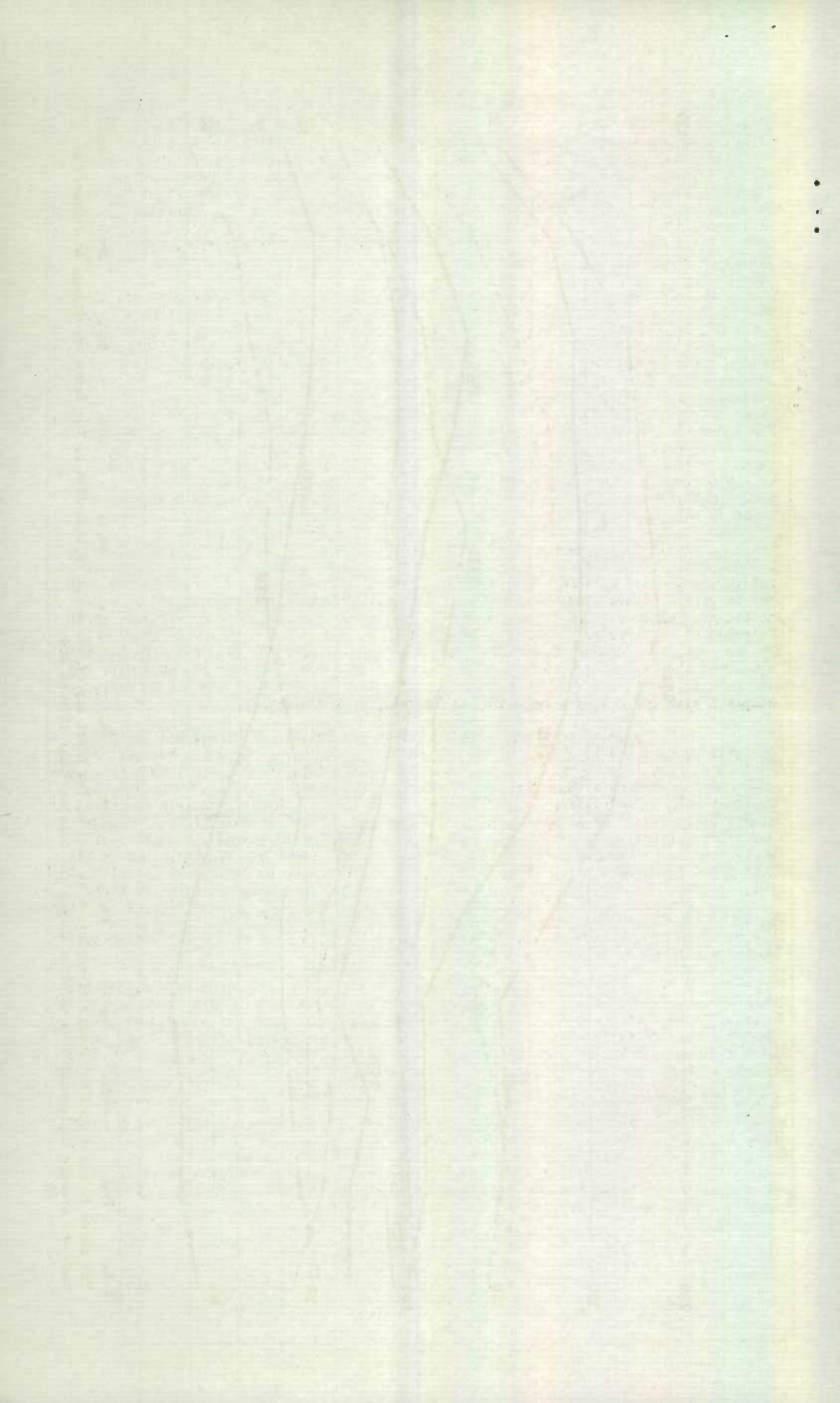


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



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.



over five p.c. in the month. Logging, communications, retail trade and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation, manufacturing and railway construction and maintenance. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works reported largely increased staffs, and there were smaller gains in animal food and some other factories. An advance that was contrary to the usual seasonal movement had been recorded at Feb. 1 of last year, when 628 firms had reported 71,236 employees, or 758 more than at Jan. 1, 1935. The index then, however, was lower than at the date under review, standing at 100.1, as compared with 102.2 at Feb. 1, 1936.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a contra-seasonal decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,225 co-operating employers aggregated 263,046, as against 263,960 at Jan. 1, 1936. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories were slacker. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment was indicated in services, trade and logging, reducing employment on the whole in the province. The index at Feb. 1, 1936, stood at 95.2, as compared with that of 89.5 at the same date last year, when a considerable decline had occurred; the 2,142 firms making returns for the beginning of February, 1935, had reported a staff of 245,493 persons, or 4,976 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at Feb. 1, improvement having been noted in eleven of the fifteen years.

Ontario.- A moderate decline on the whole was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories was more than offset by reductions of a seasonal character in retail trade. Data were received from 4,162 firms employing 392,758 persons at the date under review, as compared with 393,745 at the beginning of January. This decrease of 987 workers compared unfavourably with the gain that has been shown, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 3,970 reporting employers had shown an aggregate staff of 382,083. The index stood at 102.4 at the latest date, as compared with 100.2 at the beginning of February last winter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the fifteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,374 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 1,604 persons, to 118,550 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in lumber and iron and steel plants being offset by losses in vegetable food and mineral product works. Logging and railway construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, highway construction and maintenance and retail trade showed curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1936, was smaller than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also considerably less than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1935; the 1,329 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their staffs to 112,234 from 114,988 at Jan. 1, 1935. The index stood at 93.7 at the date under review, compared with 89.2 at Feb. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- There was an increase in employment at Feb. 1; this took place mainly in logging, construction and manufacturing, (notably in lumber mills), while transportation, trade, metallic ore mining and some other industries were slacker. The additions to staffs considerably exceeded the average increase indicated in the last fifteen years. The working forces of the 980 reporting firms aggregated 79,595, a gain of 1,352 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Less pronounced improvement had been noted between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in 1935, when the forces of the 923 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 654 persons to 74,510 at the latter date. The index, at 89.6, was then several points lower than at Feb. 1 of the present year, when it was 94.1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Table 1.

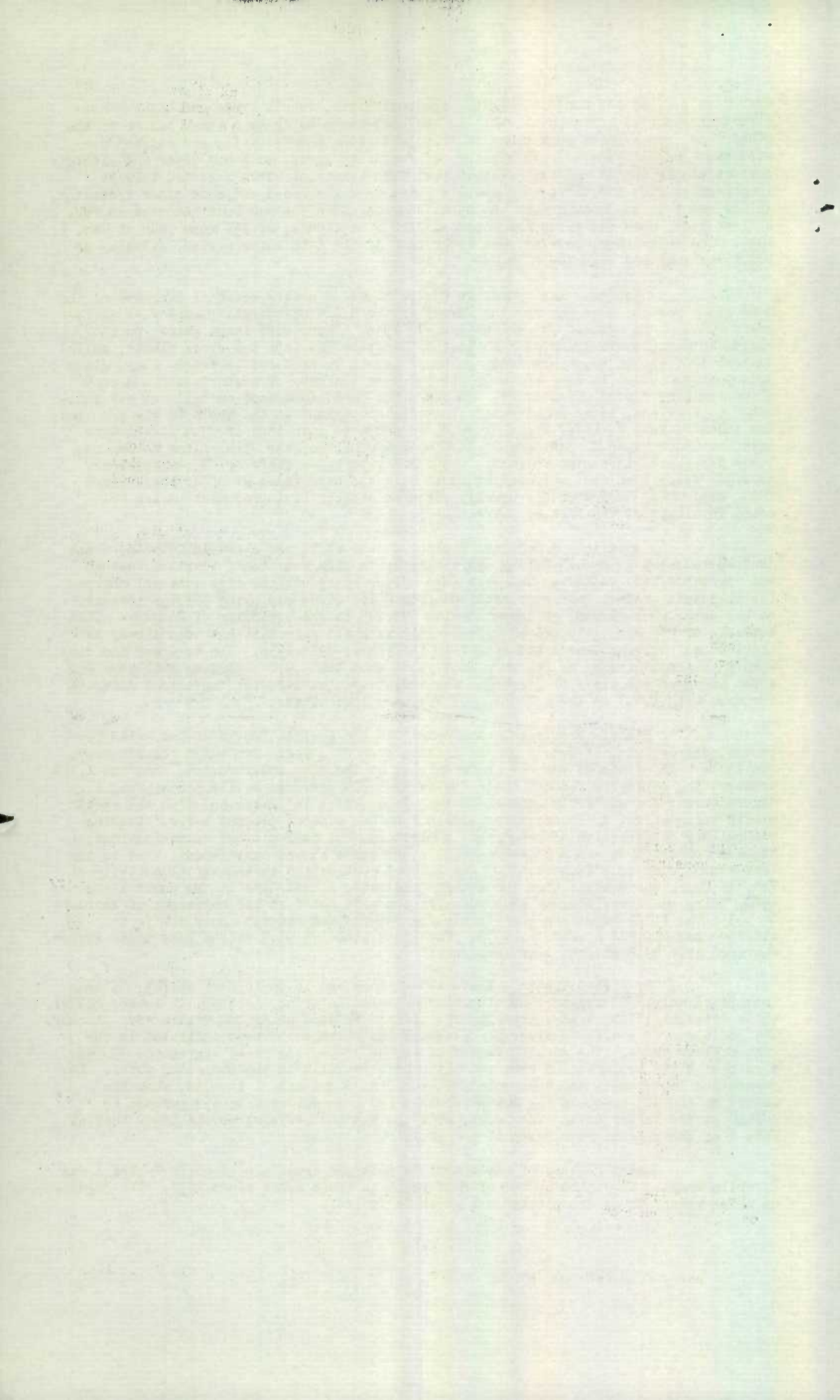
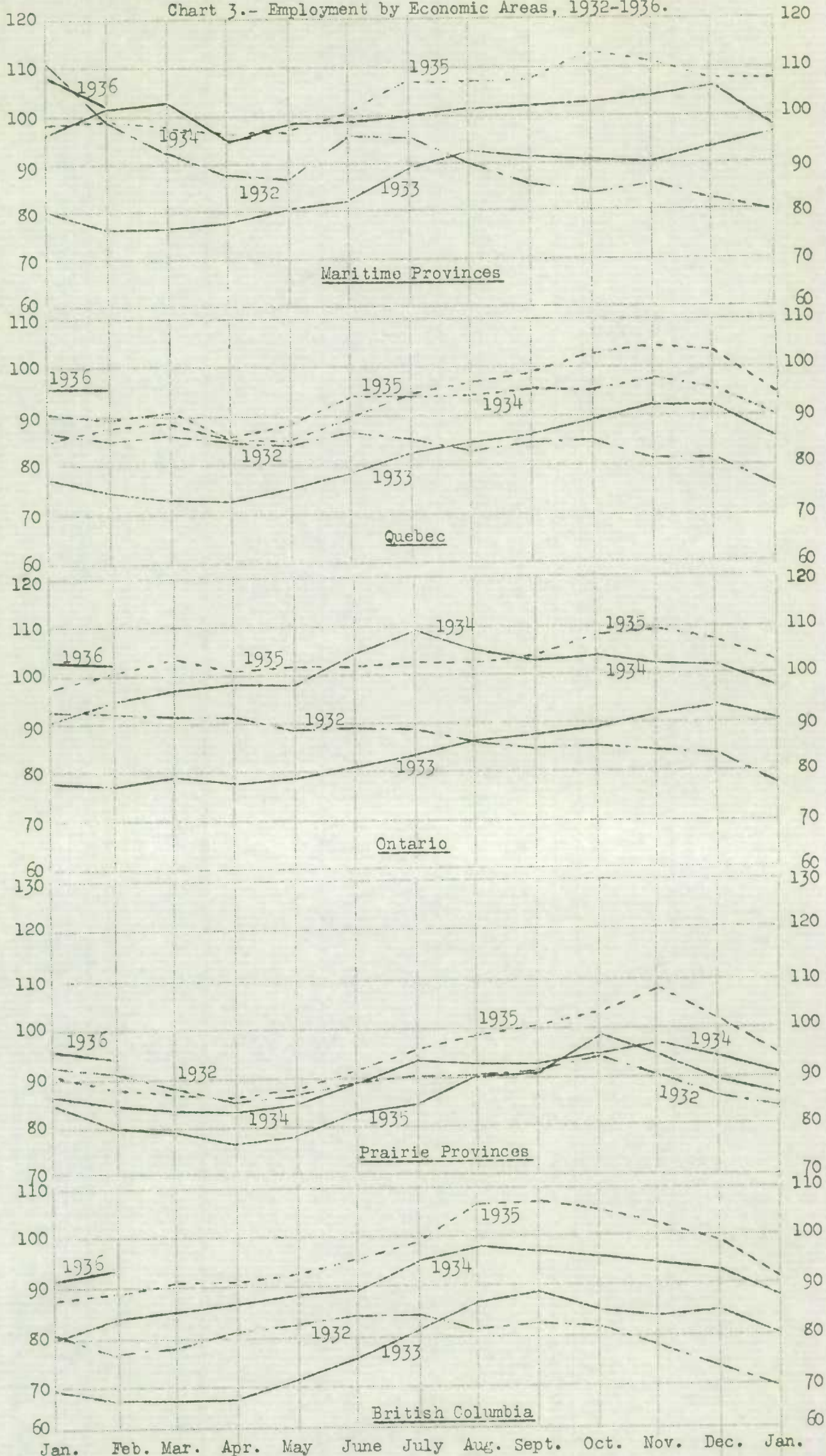
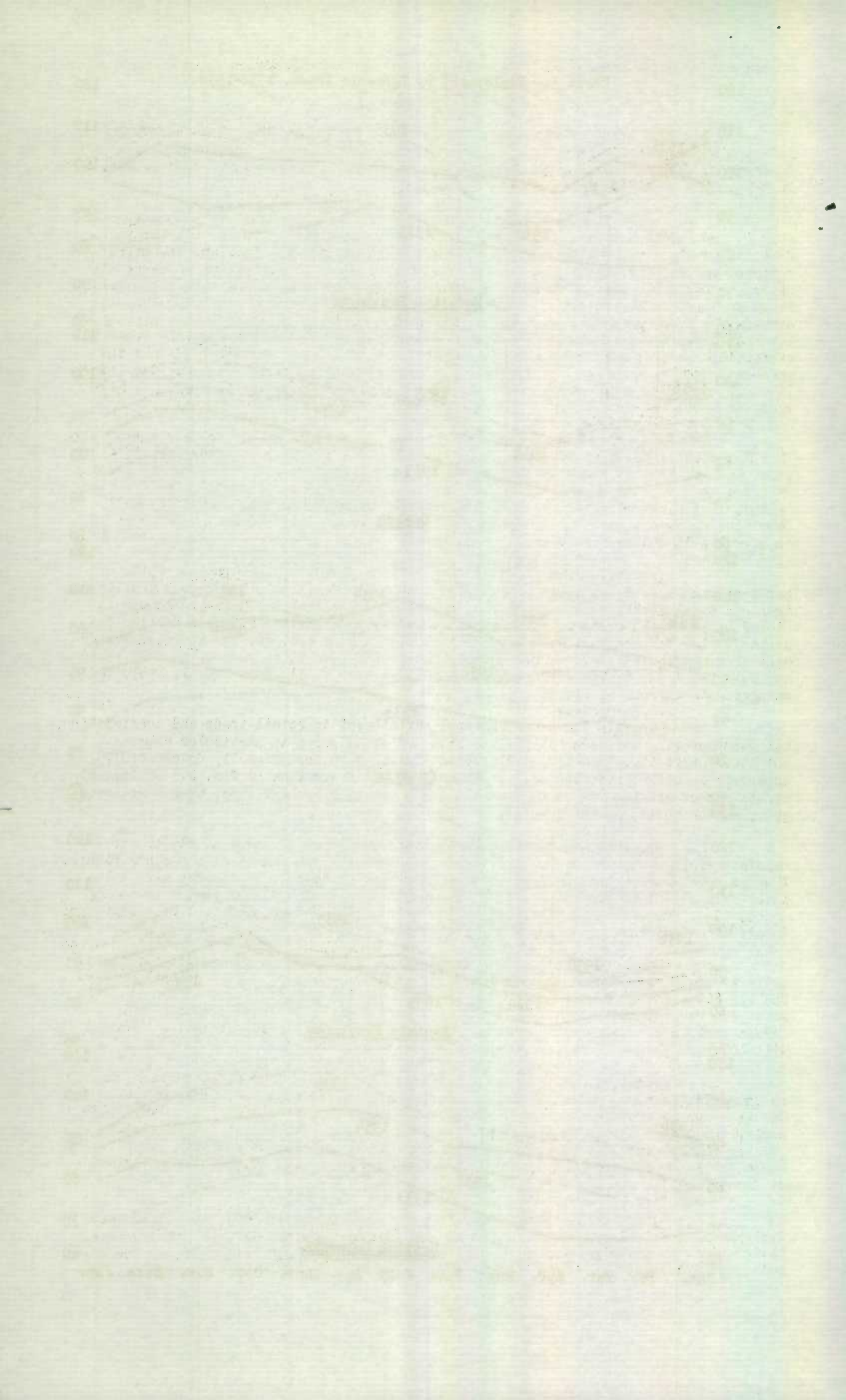




Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver the tendency was favourable. Employment in each of these centres was at a higher level than at Feb. 1 in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food, clay, glass and stone, musical instrument and electrical appliance factories reported reduced activity. Transportation and road construction and maintenance also afforded more employment, but building construction and trade were slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,298 firms employing 131,723 workers, or 1,709 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at Feb. 1 in the years, 1923-1935. The index at the latest date stood at 87.6, or six points higher than at the beginning of February in 1935.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 165 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,404 at Jan. 1 to 12,191 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 93.5 at the former to 92.0 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was two points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a general gain had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,075 in the number employed by the 1,415 co-operating firms, who had 117,547 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated at Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than at the date under review, when it stood at 96.4. The 1,326 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1, 1935, had an aggregate payroll of 112,589.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufacturing was more active, the iron and steel group in particular showing heightened activity. However, the movement in the city was generally downward; 175 employers in Ottawa reported 12,888 workers, or 466 fewer than at Jan. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1935, when a moderate gain, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was shown by iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 274 firms employing 30,978 persons, compared with 30,690 in the preceding month. The index, at 96.8, was over twelve points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago, despite the fact that a more marked gain had then occurred.

Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while trade was seasonally slacker and other industries showed little general change. The 172 co-operating firms employed 16,245 workers, as against 15,789 at Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1935, when advances on a larger scale had been made. The index at Feb. 1, 1935, had stood at 109.1, compared with 120.0 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in communications and retail trade, while iron and steel factories, transportation and construction reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 459 firms with 39,033 employees, compared with 39,315 in the preceding month. Employment was decidedly brisker than at Feb. 1 of last year, when pronounced curtailment had been indicated by 439 establishments employing 35,213 persons, as compared with 36,504 at the beginning of January, 1935.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while animal food factories were slacker; construction and some other industries also released employees. The 424 reporting firms employed 31,320 persons, as against



31,186 at Jan. 1. The index at 97.8, was nearly ten points higher than at the same date in 1935, when 390 employers had reported 27,767 employees, a decline of 181 from their payrolls in the preceding month.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1936, when 5,568 co-operating manufacturers reported 496,150 operatives, compared with 487,172 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 9,000 persons raised the index from 96.8 at Jan. 1, to 98.5 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-adjusted curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1, while it is practically the same as at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1935; with these exceptions, it is higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930. The seasonally-corrected index was 102.3 at Feb. 1, 1936, compared with 104.9 in the preceding month.

The 5,319 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 451,195 employees, as compared with 437,446 at the opening of 1935. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at Feb. 1, 1936, was 8.4 points, or 9.3 p.c., higher than at the beginning of February, 1935.

The Feb. 1, 1936, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 98.5, compared with 96.8 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fifteen years it was as follows:-1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1936, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,460 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded year-end losses that were also decidedly less than average. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at Feb. 1 than in any month of 1935, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also important gains in leather, lumber and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the rubber, chemical and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, fur, musical instrument, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

Logging.- A contra-seasonal decrease was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a lower level than at Feb. 1, 1935. The 314 co-operating firms employed a staff of 42,687 men at Feb. 1, 1936, as compared with 51,500 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in all but the Western Provinces.

Mining.- In accordance with the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there was a falling-off in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed an improvement, while the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals was slacker. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 129.4 as compared with 120.3 at the same date in 1935. Statements for Feb. 1, 1936, were received from 334 operators with 59,376 employees, or 171 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,453 persons, compared with 20,990 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, when the recorded loss had been much less pronounced.

Transportation.- Heightened activity was indicated in transportation; steam railways showed reduced employment, but street railways and cartage and shipping and longshore work were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in the group as a whole; this was of particular interest in that it is contrary to the downward movement which has characterized employment in transportation at Feb. 1 in every other year of the record. The 422 co-operating employers had 93,769 workers, as compared with 93,469 in the preceding month. The index of employment in transportation stood at 78.2 at Feb. 1, 1936, compared with 76.2 at the beginning of February of last year.

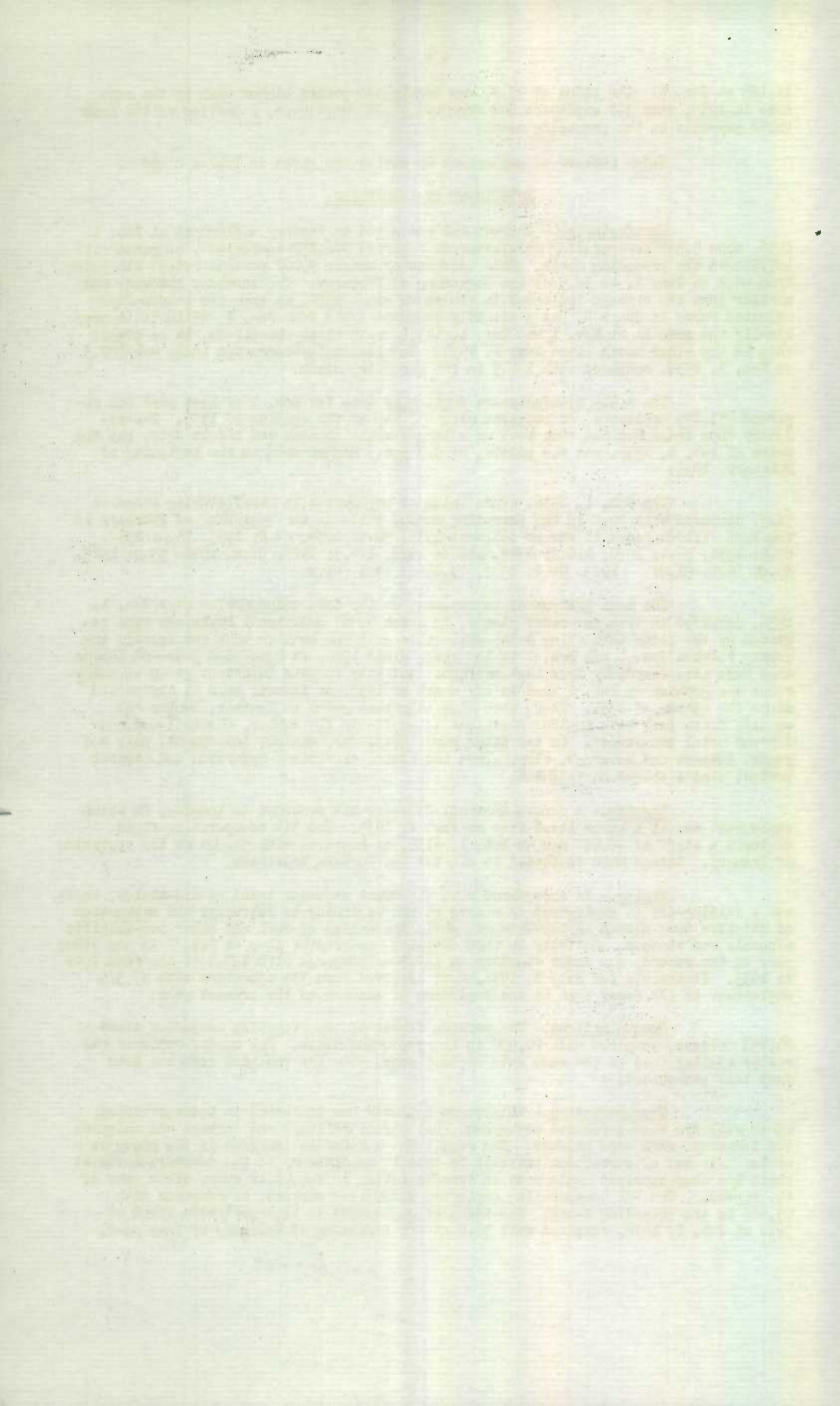
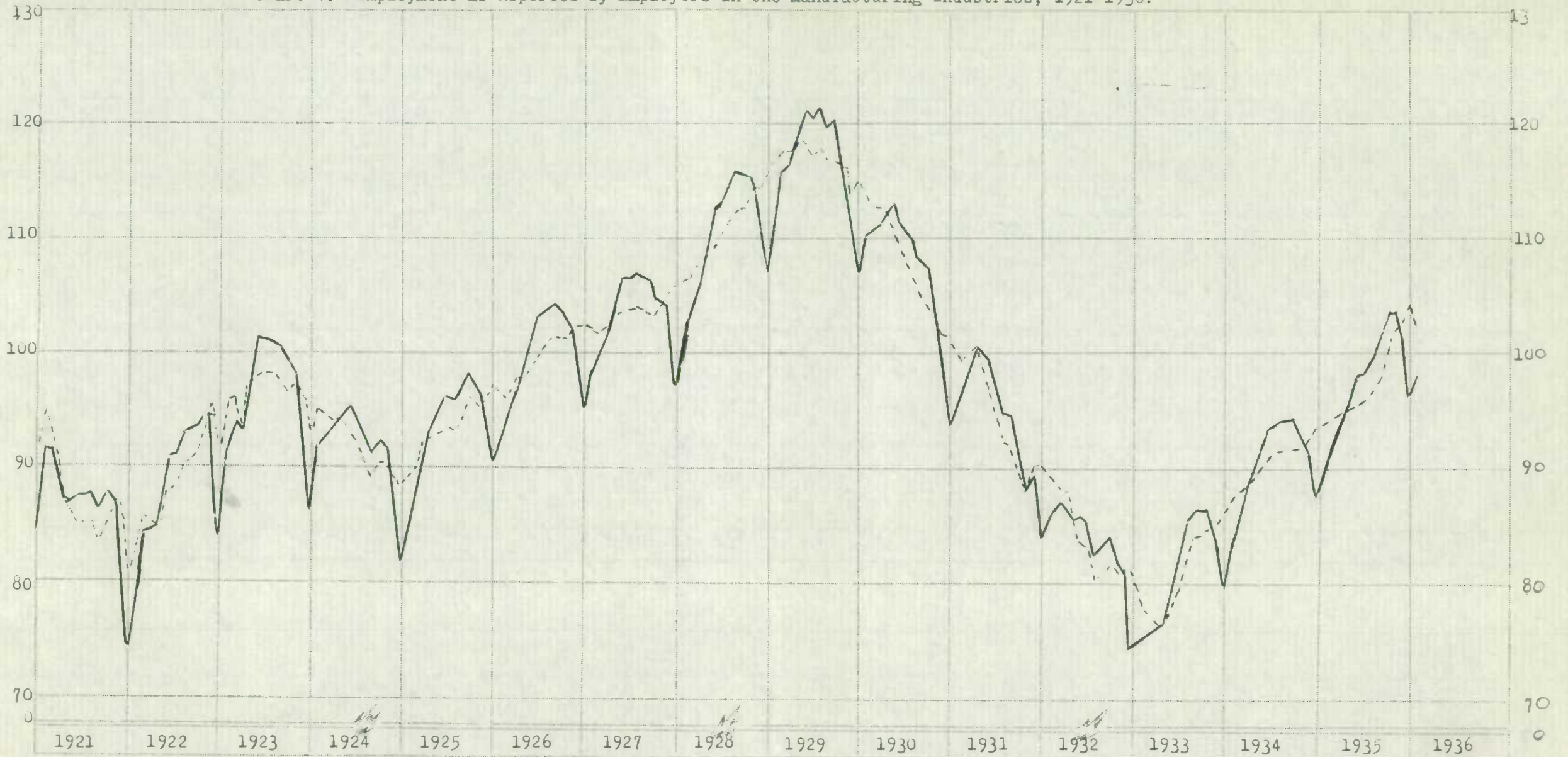


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.





Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, which was chiefly due to snow-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 497 in the number employed by the 1,028 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 87,287 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A larger decline had been indicated at the same date in 1935, but employment in the construction group was then more active, the index standing at 87.2, as compared with 74.4 at the latest date. The falling-off during the year has been in work on the highways, mainly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments; the indexes in building and railway construction were higher at Feb. 1, 1936, than at the same date in 1935.

Services.- Employment<sup>in</sup> services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 452 establishments reported 25,098 employees, or 364 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 116.4, was between four and five points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when a more pronounced loss had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 11,184 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,191 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 96,186 at the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported at the same date of 1935 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also decidedly above the average. The index, at 121.6 at Feb. 1, 1936, was five points higher than at the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 116.6.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December showed a substantial improvement as compared with November, 1935, 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 14.2 at Dec. 16, 1935, as compared with 14.6 at Nov. 25, 1935, and 16.0 at Dec. 17, 1934.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a seasonal decline in factory employment between December, 1935, and January, 1936, which was largely due to inventory-taking and repairs. Retail trade also showed seasonal losses, while building construction and quarrying reported decreased activity due to weather conditions. On the other hand, mining and some other groups reported improvement. The preliminary index of factory employment for January was 83.1, based on the average for the three years, 1923-1925 as 100. This was 5.5 p.c. above the index for the corresponding month in 1935.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 1.4 p.c. as compared with December, 1935. The index stood at 75.2 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1925-27, which is used as the base; this was 6.5 p.c. higher than in January, 1935. There were reductions as compared with December in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco, metals and machinery, textiles and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe and pulp and paper divisions.

Illinois.- Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,444 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December, as compared with November. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) stood at 77.2 in December, 1935, as compared with 72.6 in December, 1934.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 87.2 in December, 1935, as compared with 88.2 in November, 1935, and 80.6 in December, 1934. The food, wood, rubber, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, paper and some other industries.



TABLE 1.-- 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>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
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

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

100.0      77.8      28.4      42.5      12.8      8.5

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).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
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	86.9	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	97.7	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
Feb. 1,	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8

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

14.2	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.3	1.8	5.3	3.4
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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
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
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
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6

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

100.0	53.5	5.3	6.4	2.2	10.1	9.4	2.7	10.4
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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	Feb. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1936	Feb. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934	Feb. 1 1933	Feb. 1 1932	Feb. 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	53.5	98.5	96.8	90.1	84.2	75.0	85.9	96.1
Animal products - edible	2.2	108.5	110.0	102.9	95.3	88.1	92.1	94.2
Fur and products	.2	81.3	94.5	78.4	74.1	65.8	76.9	86.5
Leather and products	2.3	104.5	96.1	98.7	89.2	82.2	86.2	77.7
Boots and shoes	1.6	108.1	95.8	103.0	92.9	88.9	93.1	79.6
Lumber and products	3.7	65.9	63.3	58.4	57.0	44.4	57.8	70.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	55.3	51.2	45.9	45.5	31.2	41.8	52.8
Furniture	.7	78.7	79.8	71.3	73.0	64.1	91.0	104.8
Other lumber products	1.0	88.9	88.0	86.9	80.4	69.3	80.4	96.8
Musical instruments	.1	41.9	51.6	31.1	32.5	22.3	59.7	51.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	96.4	97.6	94.0	89.1	89.8	91.1	95.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.2	96.7	92.4	87.1	83.3	88.8	97.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	83.9	85.3	79.5	74.3	67.7	73.4	85.0
Paper products	1.0	112.8	110.5	105.6	98.2	94.5	93.4	96.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.8	106.9	104.8	100.4	100.4	107.9	114.4
Rubber products	1.3	94.0	92.0	90.7	86.6	72.3	90.9	104.3
Textile products	10.7	115.2	113.3	105.0	102.4	89.2	96.3	99.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	134.8	135.5	121.0	119.4	99.3	103.8	102.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	95.6	97.0	82.2	84.5	69.4	79.4	83.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	143.4	138.8	128.1	131.2	108.7	107.8	97.4
Silk and silk goods	1.1	529.1	540.6	502.4	455.2	375.0	344.5	316.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	120.4	123.3	111.1	113.9	102.4	106.1	104.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	100.8	93.9	92.8	85.4	77.9	88.8	98.3
Other textile products	10.7	92.3	89.6	85.5	84.2	72.0	80.6	87.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	135.6	139.2	122.4	119.2	114.5	119.2	117.2
Tobacco	1.2	135.7	137.0	123.1	116.5	116.6	120.9	104.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.3	140.6	120.5	122.6	110.6	115.5	137.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.2	127.0	130.8	142.2	112.5	97.9	120.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	133.3	131.1	121.7	113.2	103.6	110.3	114.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.4	67.6	59.7	55.4	48.6	76.7	91.6
Electric light and power	1.5	110.7	111.5	106.2	103.6	106.7	115.7	121.1
Electrical apparatus	1.4	115.4	120.4	104.5	97.6	90.2	124.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	12.8	89.8	84.9	77.9	68.2	58.2	73.4	93.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	113.9	108.0	91.1	81.9	46.4	67.4	102.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	95.5	93.4	82.6	69.5	62.3	81.8	105.0
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	62.2	52.5	41.8	30.3	29.7	43.9
Land vehicles	5.9	90.3	83.9	82.1	72.5	66.9	77.9	94.1
Automobiles and parts	2.1	138.2	119.9	126.6	87.3	64.4	70.3	87.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	59.0	47.7	55.7	47.0	52.5	68.0	97.8
Heating appliances	.5	95.1	86.2	81.0	68.3	51.7	68.9	79.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	83.6	82.9	58.8	51.5	44.5	84.9	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.7	92.1	79.6	68.8	52.9	77.0	89.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	85.6	83.2	74.1	66.9	57.0	75.3	89.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	123.2	122.1	111.5	97.5	76.8	93.7	115.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.3	134.6	125.6	127.1	116.0	115.0	121.5
Miscellaneous	.5	116.7	116.8	115.2	102.5	92.4	104.0	104.3
LOGGING	5.3	173.1	183.4	183.4	174.0	67.3	68.5	102.2
MINING	6.4	129.4	129.9	120.3	109.4	94.0	102.4	111.6
Coal	2.8	94.6	94.7	94.7	96.6	85.8	97.8	104.1
Metallic ores	2.9	228.7	226.6	204.4	160.3	132.8	133.9	136.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	93.9	99.4	75.7	71.2	57.3	65.4	98.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	77.2	79.3	77.8	76.8	85.7	97.3	106.6
Telegraphs	.5	84.9	87.9	86.7	82.2	82.3	97.5	102.8
Telephones	1.7	75.2	77.0	75.5	75.5	86.6	97.3	107.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.1	78.2	77.9	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4	94.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	113.5	111.9	108.1	108.8	112.4	110.9	118.6
Steam railways	6.2	71.6	71.7	70.1	69.9	68.5	79.7	91.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.8	63.0	63.2	62.9	58.6	67.8	75.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	74.4	74.8	87.2	98.0	56.2	90.4	104.5
Building	2.3	53.6	56.0	43.3	34.7	28.7	59.1	91.0
Highway	4.4	109.0	119.4	161.4	201.1	92.8	160.0	149.8
Railway	2.7	63.4	52.4	62.6	67.6	51.0	60.2	80.9
SERVICES	2.7	116.4	118.0	111.9	108.7	104.2	112.1	122.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	112.5	114.6	109.7	105.9	97.7	105.4	121.4
Professional	.2	126.9	122.7	127.1	122.9	125.1	128.4	128.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.3	122.5	111.7	109.8	108.9	117.3	121.5
TRADE	10.4	121.6	135.9	116.6	111.6	109.4	117.2	123.1
Retail	7.6	128.0	147.9	122.7	117.2	114.9	123.7	128.7
Wholesale	2.8	106.8	107.8	102.2	99.2	96.5	102.5	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.4	99.1	94.6	91.4	77.0	89.7	100.7

\* 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.

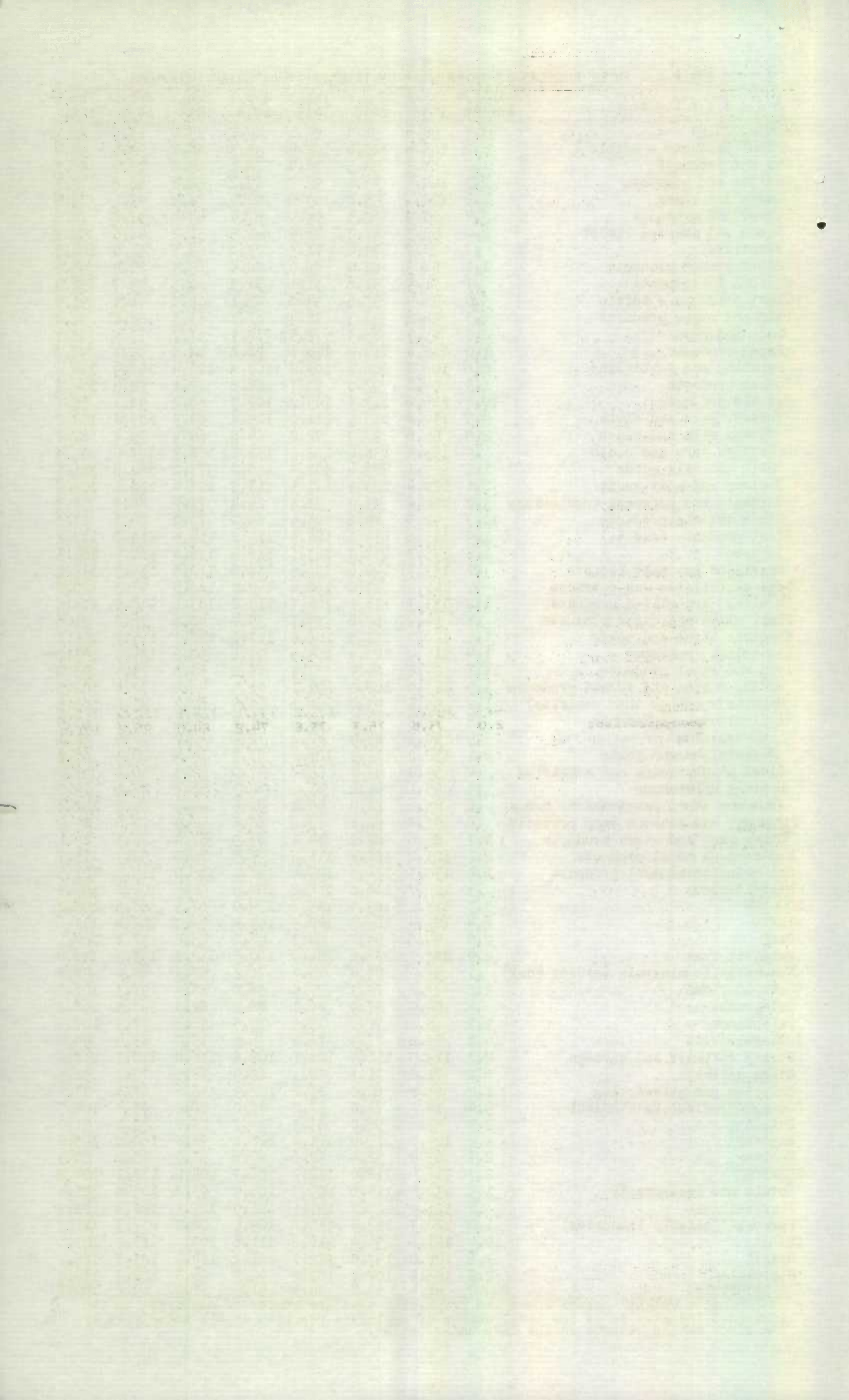


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1936	Jan.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing	34.4	95.6	95.0	86.6	81.8	63.9	74.6	87.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.6	62.4	61.3	61.3	56.6	27.4	51.0	52.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	143.0	151.8	132.6	140.5	116.2	118.9	136.8
Textile products	4.3	86.6	87.4	73.8	82.2	70.3	71.9	76.4
Iron and steel	12.6	112.7	107.2	93.3	82.7	58.6	71.5	100.2
Other manufactures	8.8	83.9	84.8	83.6	73.9	67.7	76.6	80.4
Logging	6.2	215.9	242.5	256.8	312.1	81.1	120.6	121.8
Mining	21.3	104.6	104.0	100.6	107.7	81.4	101.1	106.8
Communications	2.4	82.0	86.5	78.7	74.2	84.0	102.9	138.5
Transportation	15.4	97.4	95.9	97.1	97.9	95.4	107.5	116.7
Construction	11.6	93.1	130.7	103.0	104.9	63.8	149.3	162.2
Services	1.6	147.0	142.3	146.8	138.0	132.3	165.6	164.0
Trade	7.1	112.0	124.3	107.3	102.8	97.9	108.1	118.7
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	102.2	108.1	100.1	101.3	76.5	99.9	110.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.1	98.8	98.1	90.7	85.7	78.3	89.2	99.4
Lumber products	2.7	66.1	65.9	65.4	61.4	54.0	65.3	77.9
Pulp and paper	7.8	88.4	89.5	84.3	79.0	74.7	80.7	87.9
Textile products	18.4	122.7	121.2	110.5	105.9	89.6	97.3	103.4
Iron and steel	10.1	80.1	74.3	68.8	64.3	58.6	76.2	100.2
Other manufactures	22.1	103.6	105.6	97.4	91.8	88.2	99.5	105.5
Logging	8.3	262.4	295.1	317.0	287.1	147.5	113.4	138.2
Mining	2.7	158.2	164.7	121.1	110.8	85.7	83.7	103.8
Communications	1.8	68.9	68.6	69.8	71.2	82.1	93.9	102.1
Transportation	8.8	69.5	68.5	67.7	71.1	65.9	74.3	85.0
Construction	7.0	48.2	41.6	39.7	57.8	34.3	57.6	84.9
Services	2.3	98.2	102.9	94.0	95.0	94.3	98.7	108.3
Trade	8.0	128.8	140.2	122.7	125.4	124.8	128.6	132.6
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.5	89.5	88.5	75.7	85.9	98.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.4	100.6	97.9	91.6	84.5	74.8	85.8	95.4
Lumber products	3.4	60.4	59.1	54.7	53.2	46.8	63.6	77.5
Pulp and paper	6.6	97.5	96.7	94.4	88.4	85.9	90.3	97.9
Textile products	11.2	110.6	108.3	102.7	101.4	91.0	97.6	98.8
Iron and steel	17.2	95.4	90.0	82.2	68.0	54.8	69.3	87.8
Other manufactures	24.0	111.6	110.0	103.1	97.0	87.8	97.5	104.2
Logging	4.0	172.2	172.1	157.7	145.3	34.7	50.7	107.5
Mining	4.9	195.7	194.2	171.2	139.6	118.2	122.0	131.5
Communications	2.0	73.8	75.3	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2	101.5
Transportation	6.6	72.2	72.1	67.9	67.5	67.9	79.1	89.5
Construction	7.5	81.9	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5	125.4	123.2
Services	2.8	143.0	144.1	139.7	134.3	126.4	132.9	144.6
Trade	9.8	125.7	151.2	125.3	117.4	114.0	121.6	126.2
<u>Ontario-</u> All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.7	100.2	95.3	78.9	92.7	101.7
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	30.0	94.5	94.9	89.2	85.4	82.0	92.7	101.5
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	74.7	72.4	69.7	70.8	64.7	62.5	80.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	90.1	90.8	89.5	86.9	87.8	100.2	107.5
Textile products	2.0	110.1	107.4	103.7	97.9	81.2	96.1	89.2
Iron and steel	10.5	78.3	75.7	71.9	71.4	72.4	86.2	96.7
Other manufactures	12.8	117.7	121.4	112.7	103.6	95.9	105.0	112.4
Logging	1.7	135.3	123.8	201.6	99.2	37.2	53.8	109.4
Mining	9.0	123.0	123.9	122.5	109.4	114.5	114.5	123.9
Communications	2.7	84.4	90.4	87.2	82.7	90.2	99.1	107.2
Transportation	19.7	85.9	86.2	84.4	81.2	83.0	85.2	98.6
Construction	14.3	73.0	74.2	63.6	67.0	48.0	74.6	79.4
Services	3.2	95.7	97.0	91.1	87.8	86.3	97.2	108.6
Trade	19.4	112.0	117.1	101.9	96.7	97.1	106.4	115.7
<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries	100.0	93.7	95.1	89.2	84.7	80.4	91.3	101.0
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	37.1	87.7	85.8	79.6	75.3	61.8	71.3	85.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	12.2	74.3	67.0	55.6	57.1	33.4	42.8	56.4
Pulp and paper	5.9	107.0	106.8	101.1	90.6	89.5	94.7	113.2
Textile products	1.2	114.8	106.7	100.0	87.9	84.6	101.4	108.1
Iron and steel	3.2	68.4	67.1	68.4	64.0	55.6	73.3	97.5
Other manufactures	14.6	99.8	103.6	100.4	93.3	84.3	92.5	104.4
Logging	5.9	65.8	61.1	38.5	54.7	18.4	26.4	46.0
Mining	8.7	85.6	86.7	91.4	74.6	70.0	78.2	88.5
Communications	3.4	97.4	100.1	99.2	94.4	95.1	103.7	113.6
Transportation	12.9	84.3	85.1	85.9	84.2	84.0	95.9	100.8
Construction	17.7	128.5	122.2	137.3	120.0	72.3	79.9	126.7
Services	3.6	102.8	101.4	93.5	89.8	81.8	93.9	104.8
Trade	10.7	121.2	121.4	113.2	104.7	96.5	110.9	114.9
<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	94.1	92.4	89.6	84.1	68.0	77.5	93.8

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

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

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.1	92.8	91.0	85.6	80.7	76.2	88.8	101.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	98.9	103.1	98.4	93.2	99.5	95.9	103.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	103.2	102.9	100.1	97.1	97.4	102.3	110.0
Textiles	15.3	98.0	92.8	91.3	86.1	73.2	86.2	93.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.4	122.6	133.8	112.4	110.4	122.7	119.6	109.9
Iron and steel	14.9	77.8	70.6	65.2	62.5	55.5	74.3	98.6
Other manufactures	21.3	91.8	92.3	87.5	79.9	76.5	91.4	103.7
Communications	2.7	61.4	60.7	62.7	64.8	75.4	83.8	92.1
Transportation	8.8	76.7	72.2	74.0	82.6	65.7	72.6	75.4
Construction	4.9	40.9	35.5	37.8	52.5	48.1	64.5	107.1
Trade	13.0	123.5	133.8	114.7	119.5	119.7	123.9	134.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.6	86.4	81.6	81.1	76.1	87.4	102.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.5	92.4	90.8	90.4	90.0	89.9	104.5	110.5
Leather products	19.7	95.2	88.9	94.7	98.0	99.2	111.5	102.3
Other manufactures	40.8	90.8	91.7	88.4	86.3	85.5	101.3	114.2
Transportation	14.8	101.1	86.0	91.7	100.1	95.3	94.5	110.3
Construction	8.3	89.6	111.3	84.0	79.2	66.5	76.5	202.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.0	93.5	90.0	89.6	88.9	100.9	120.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.2	94.7	94.1	89.7	84.7	79.1	91.7	100.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	106.3	101.5	104.3	95.7	100.4	101.3	110.1
Printing and publishing	9.5	117.1	114.2	112.6	105.2	103.2	110.4	116.7
Textiles	11.6	85.7	84.4	84.7	82.0	79.5	90.5	97.5
Iron and steel	10.2	79.9	78.2	70.1	59.7	51.3	71.9	88.2
Other manufactures	26.3	97.2	98.9	91.6	89.2	80.3	94.1	98.8
Communications	2.9	64.5	64.7	66.6	68.6	77.9	87.2	92.8
Transportation	6.0	88.6	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7
Construction	2.4	49.8	49.1	46.9	67.0	43.2	94.9	123.3
Trade	20.9	119.2	146.1	120.4	115.0	111.4	118.3	123.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.4	100.6	93.0	89.7	84.7	97.8	107.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.7	87.9	85.3	84.6	79.4	76.9	87.6	99.4
Lumber products	3.6	39.6	35.6	35.7	40.0	33.6	50.4	62.0
Pulp and paper	16.9	90.1	90.3	90.8	82.8	78.4	83.9	103.2
Other manufactures	26.2	103.7	99.4	97.9	91.5	91.8	104.4	112.3
Construction	14.3	133.3	160.8	149.2	170.0	71.2	166.1	155.9
Trade	17.5	124.7	138.1	115.3	108.1	104.3	114.8	116.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.5	103.2	98.2	98.4	85.7	104.5	113.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.8	96.4	94.5	82.9	79.4	66.9	81.7	95.5
Textiles	17.9	86.9	86.5	82.0	90.9	72.3	84.5	91.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	100.7	100.6	85.4	75.6	83.3	106.6	118.3
Iron and steel	30.5	93.8	91.6	71.0	65.8	46.7	62.9	85.6
Other manufactures	23.4	107.1	103.2	100.3	90.6	85.2	96.1	103.7
Construction	2.6	50.7	55.3	47.4	51.1	51.7	164.3	257.4
Trade	8.1	120.2	128.1	115.2	98.5	95.8	106.3	115.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.8	95.7	84.6	80.7	70.4	90.2	106.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.7	129.5	124.0	116.7	95.7	65.1	71.6	94.4
Iron and steel	67.2	130.9	124.9	117.3	88.3	57.0	63.7	89.4
Other manufactures	17.5	124.5	120.9	114.5	122.9	97.3	104.1	114.0
Construction	1.5	28.2	29.1	34.0	15.7	25.4	151.5	76.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	120.0	116.4	109.1	90.9	67.2	81.4	96.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	93.0	92.7	88.2	84.3	80.3	92.3	99.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	123.4	124.5	116.3	109.8	95.4	106.9	99.8
Printing and publishing	5.2	94.5	96.8	99.7	97.3	98.9	105.5	114.6
Textiles	5.2	115.2	116.5	107.2	101.6	89.9	99.3	92.1
Iron and steel	18.5	78.1	75.8	69.3	68.6	67.5	84.9	93.7
Other manufactures	12.9	101.1	102.4	101.6	93.0	87.7	94.7	98.0
Transportation	9.3	71.8	70.6	70.9	72.2	74.2	70.7	87.8
Construction	4.6	64.8	60.1	23.5	24.6	25.8	60.1	43.0
Trade	31.0	102.3	105.1	89.8	85.8	83.9	97.9	106.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.2	91.9	82.6	79.5	77.8	89.6	96.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.3	98.2	95.4	83.4	80.5	72.7	81.0	94.7
Lumber products	9.1	73.6	69.9	52.1	51.8	37.7	43.9	57.7
Other manufactures	29.2	109.3	107.1	97.8	94.0	89.0	97.2	113.6
Communications	7.3	97.3	99.5	96.7	92.7	96.0	100.6	112.6
Transportation	18.5	98.0	97.7	96.5	92.4	96.1	100.6	106.9
Construction	6.6	54.1	57.9	36.8	41.4	49.1	66.3	139.2
Services	6.3	99.9	101.6	95.2	91.0	82.5	89.6	101.7
Trade	23.0	125.5	126.3	117.0	105.7	99.4	111.8	117.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.2	88.0	83.9	81.2	90.1	108.4

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

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