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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
MARCH

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

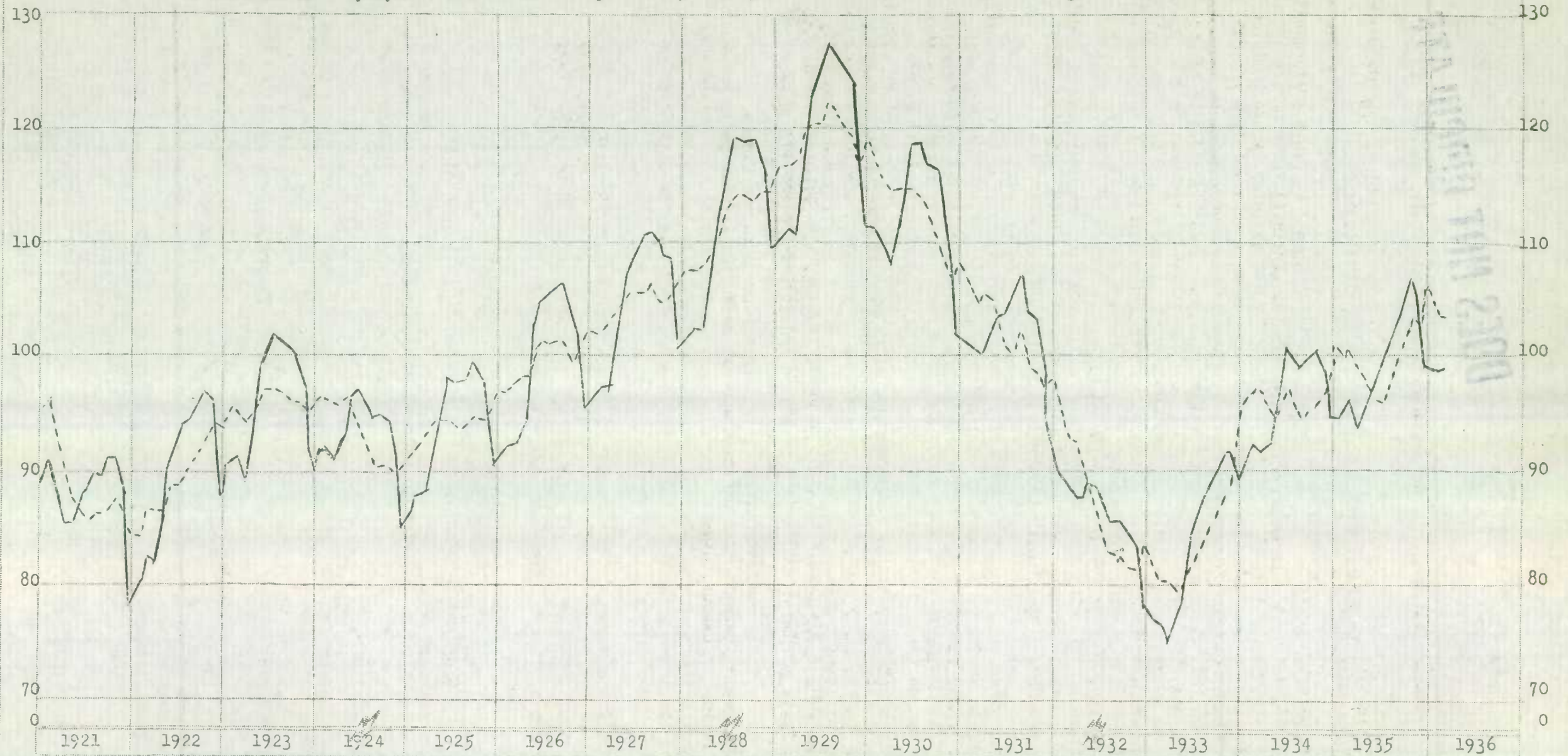
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 March 26, 1936

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed moderate improvement, although the situation in some localities and industries continued to be adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,411 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 926,888 persons at Feb. 1, to 931,959 at Mar. 1, or by 0.5 p.c. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 98.9 at the latest date, compared with 98.4 in the preceding month, and with 96.4 at Mar. 1, 1935. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in nine of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance at the date under review was very slightly below the average, with the result that the index, after adjustment for seasonal trend, declined by 0.2 points from 103.9 at Feb. 1 to 103.7 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index was also lower than at Jan. 1, 1936, but with these exceptions, was higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The greatest improvement at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing; the additions to staffs in leather, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The largest gains were in construction and trade, where they compared favourably with the declines that have usually occurred in these industries in the late winter; the increase in the former was due in the main to snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, logging reported very pronounced seasonal contractions that greatly exceeded the average loss indicated at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920, while the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals also showed curtailment. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning at page 3.

For Mar. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,062 employers with a combined working force of 902,301 persons, compared with 885,961 in the preceding month. Although this increase had been on a larger scale than that noted at the same date of the present year, the index number was then 2.5 points lower than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it stood at 98.9.

The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are now available are as follows:- 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while activity declined in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. The situation in each of the five economic areas was better than at the same date of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a moderate reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 643 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 72,951 at Feb. 1, to 72,582 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in shipping and railway construction, those in the latter being considerable. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter, and there were decreases in steam railway operation and highway construction; little general change occurred in manufacturing. Employment at Mar. 1, 1935, had shown a much larger contraction; the index then was some three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 101.7. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 626 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 70,280 persons, compared with 71,256 in the preceding month.

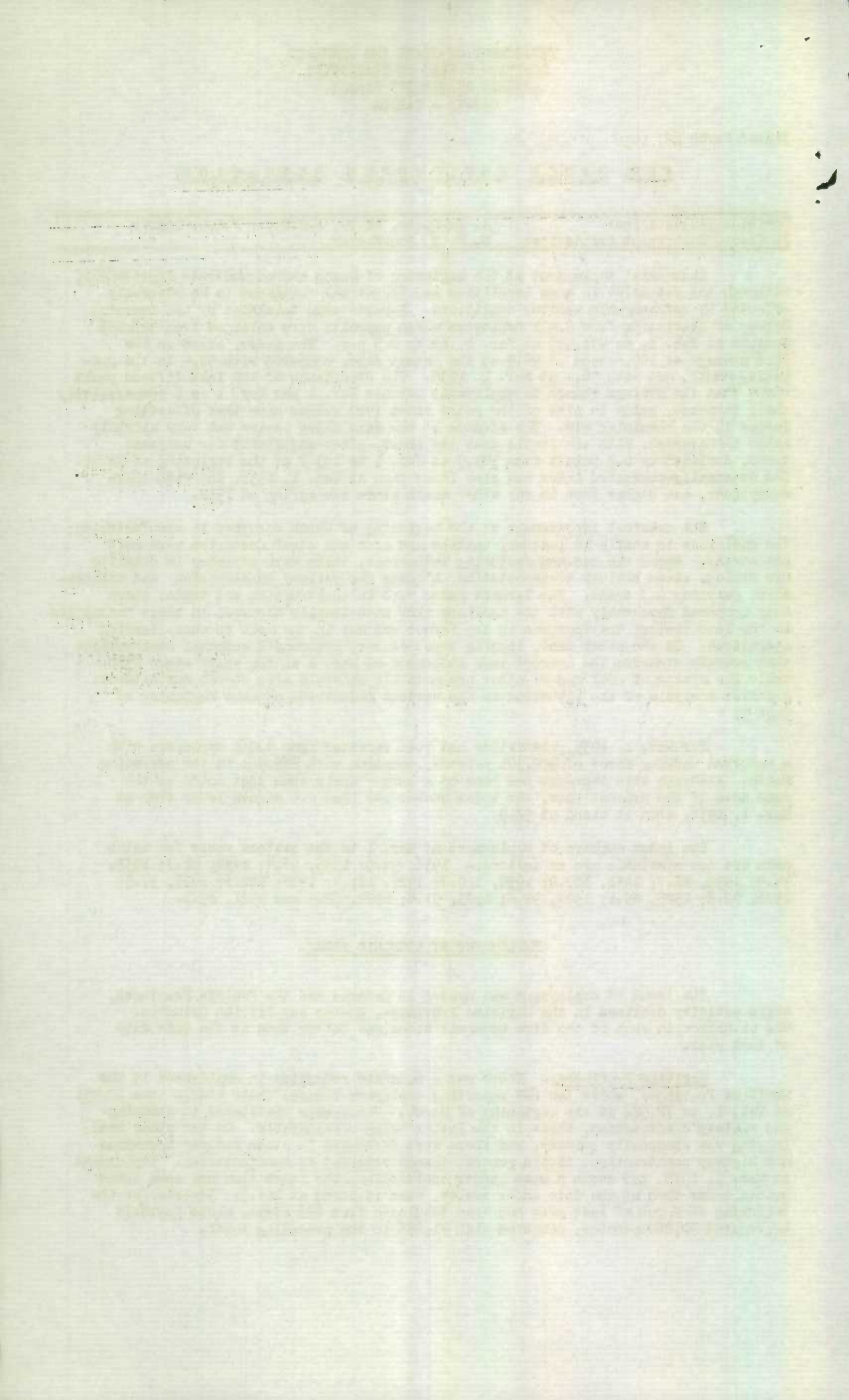
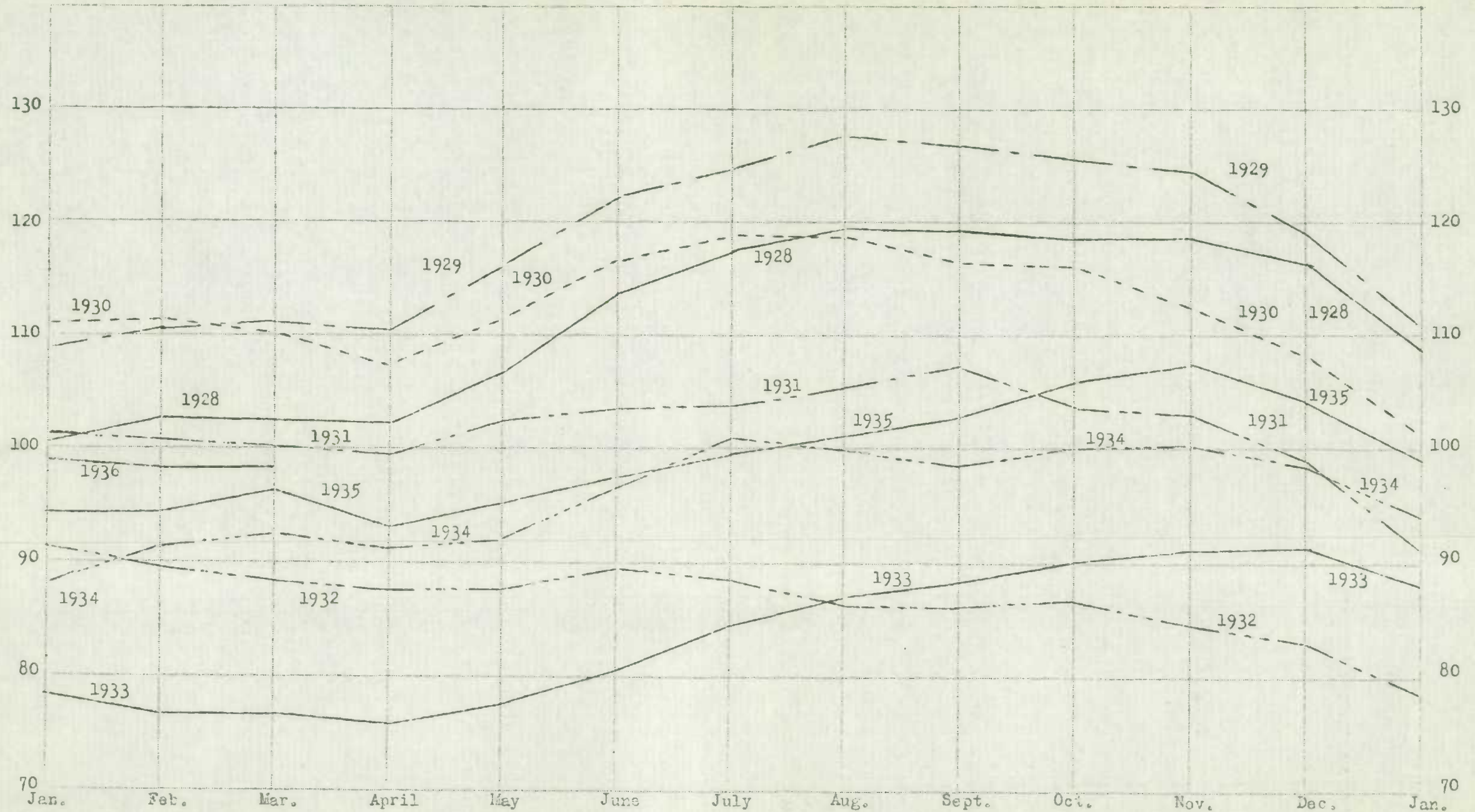
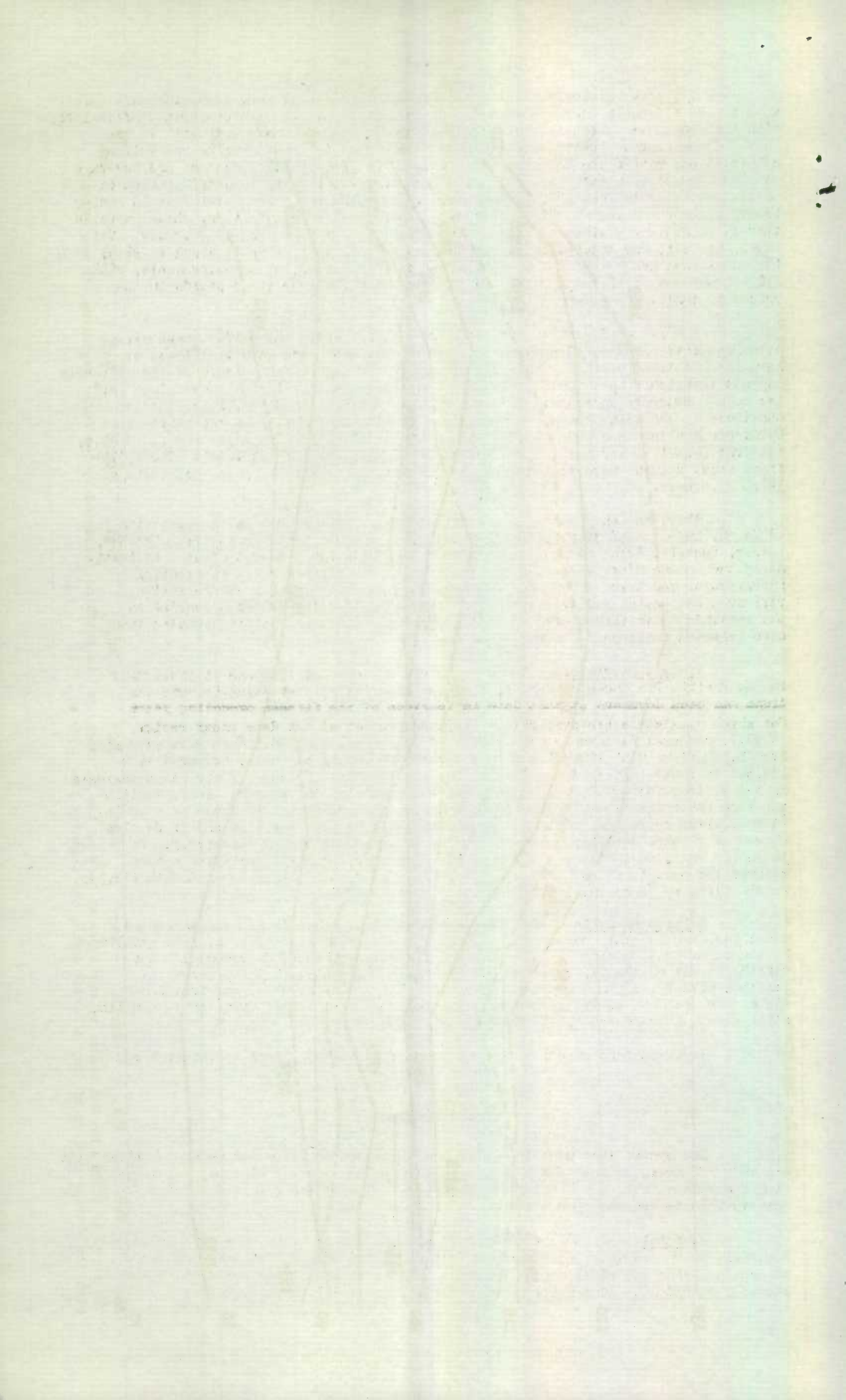


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



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.



Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease, comparing unfavourably with the considerable increase recorded at Mar. 1, 1935, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between February and March in the last fifteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and railway construction; within the former group, leather, lumber, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active. Logging recorded pronounced losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,235 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 262,617 employees, as against 263,193 at the beginning of February. The index, at 95.1, was moderately higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when it stood at 91.3; the index then was computed from statistics furnished by 2,157 establishments, with 250,572 persons on their payrolls, an increase of 5,000 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,176 co-operating establishments added 5,680 persons to their forces, bringing them to 398,449 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1936, though considerably exceeding the average increase indicated at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920, was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index then, at 103.5, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 103.8. The 4,010 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for Mar. 1, 1935, had employed 394,882 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the beginning of March, 1936, manufacturers having added 2,139 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction recorded substantial improvement, and there were gains on a smaller scale in mining, transportation, railway construction and trade. On the other hand, logging showed a decline as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping and building construction also released employees.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a contra-seasonal increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Mar. 1; this was especially interesting because the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The index number at the date under review, at 95.1, compared favourably with that of 87.2 at Mar. 1, 1935. Data were tabulated from 1,380 firms with 120,280 employees at the beginning of March, compared with 118,548 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food factories, but improvement was indicated in vegetable food, textile and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate increase in the group as a whole. Steam railway operation, highway and railway construction, services and trade also showed heightened activity, the gains in trade being especially noteworthy. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker. The 1,331 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 at the first of February, 1935.

British Columbia.- The manufacture of lumber and food products showed a decline, and logging, construction, services and trade also afforded less employment. On the other hand, mining and shipping and stevedoring showed improvement. The working forces of the 971 co-operating employers aggregated 78,031 persons, as compared with 79,427 in the preceding month. The index, at 92.4, was fractionally higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when it had stood at 91.9; the 937 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 76,629 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

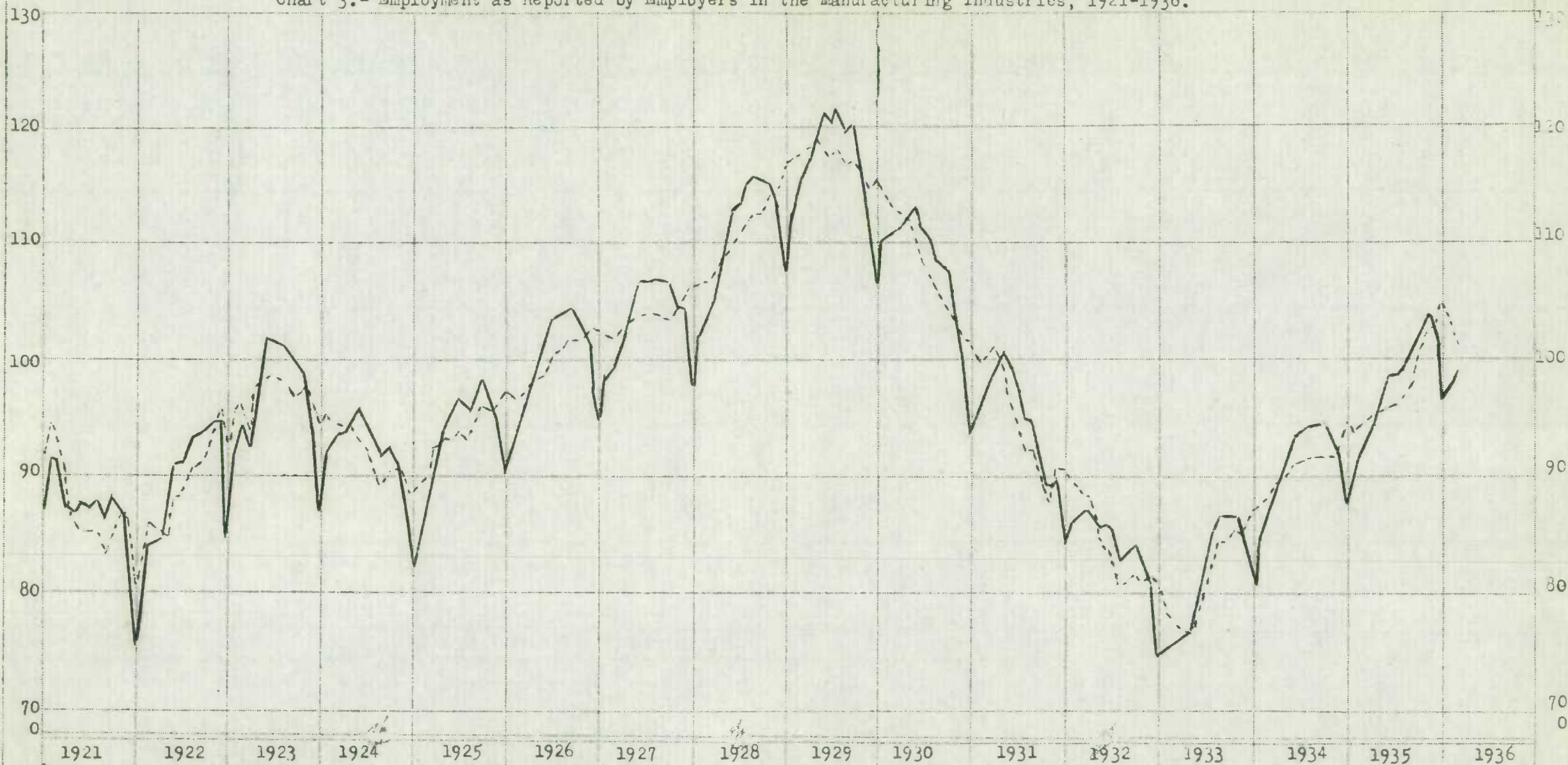
Employment increased in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while in Windsor and Vancouver contractions were indicated. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced.

Montreal.- Further additions to staffs were reported on the whole in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,303 firms employing 133,207

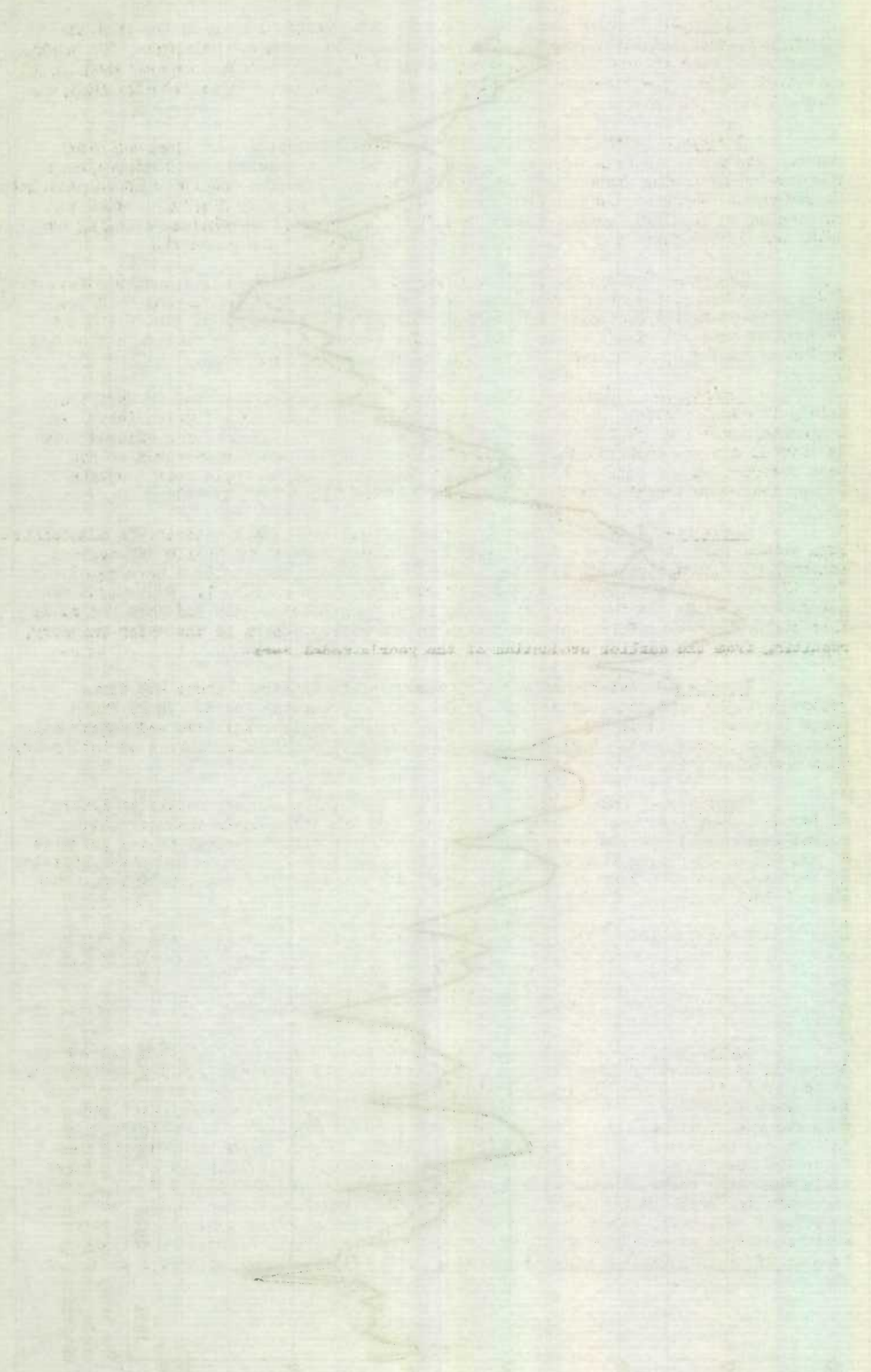




Chart 3.- Employment as reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



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.



workers, as compared with 131,733 in the preceding month. The advance indicated at the beginning of March in 1935 had been decidedly larger, but the index then was lower by over two points than at the date under review, when it stood at 88.5.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, but transportation, construction and other industries were slacker. The working forces of the 168 co-operating employers totalled 12,359 persons, compared with 12,207 at Feb. 1, 1936. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1935, when a larger gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,425 firms, employing 119,562 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 117,772 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 97.8, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when a smaller gain had occurred.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed improvement; construction, manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while trade released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 13,152 at the date under review, as compared with 12,888 at Feb. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of March, 1935, when little general change had been noted.

Hamilton.- A further moderate gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small fluctuations. An aggregate payroll of 31,167 persons was reported by the 277 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 30,968 in their last report. Greater improvement had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 85.8 as compared with 97.1 at Mar. 1, 1936.

Windsor.- A decrease was indicated in Windsor, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which there was a falling-off in activity in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 171 employers with 15,993 workers, or 282 fewer than at Feb. 1. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of March, 1935, when a large gain had been recorded; this difference was mainly due to a change in the active season in the motor industry, resulting from the earlier production of the year's model cars.

Winnipeg.- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 463 firms reported 40,319 employees, as against 39,061 in the preceding month. There was a large increase in trade, while manufacturing, transportation, services and construction also showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a smaller gain had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded a loss in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and trade also was not quite so active. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. On the whole, there was a decrease of 258 persons in the payrolls of the 416 co-operating firms, who had 31,012 employees. An advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 96.9 at the latest date.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,581 manufacturers employing 501,370 operatives, as compared with 495,690 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-ferrous metal industries also showed gains. On the other hand, animal food factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was on a smaller scale than that noted at Mar. 1, 1935, or, in fact, than in most of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. This was largely due to the fact that employment in lumber, textiles and iron and steel at the latest date did not show such pronounced advances as are usual at the time of year; nevertheless, activity in each of these divisions was maintained at a higher level than at Mar. 1 in any of the last five years.

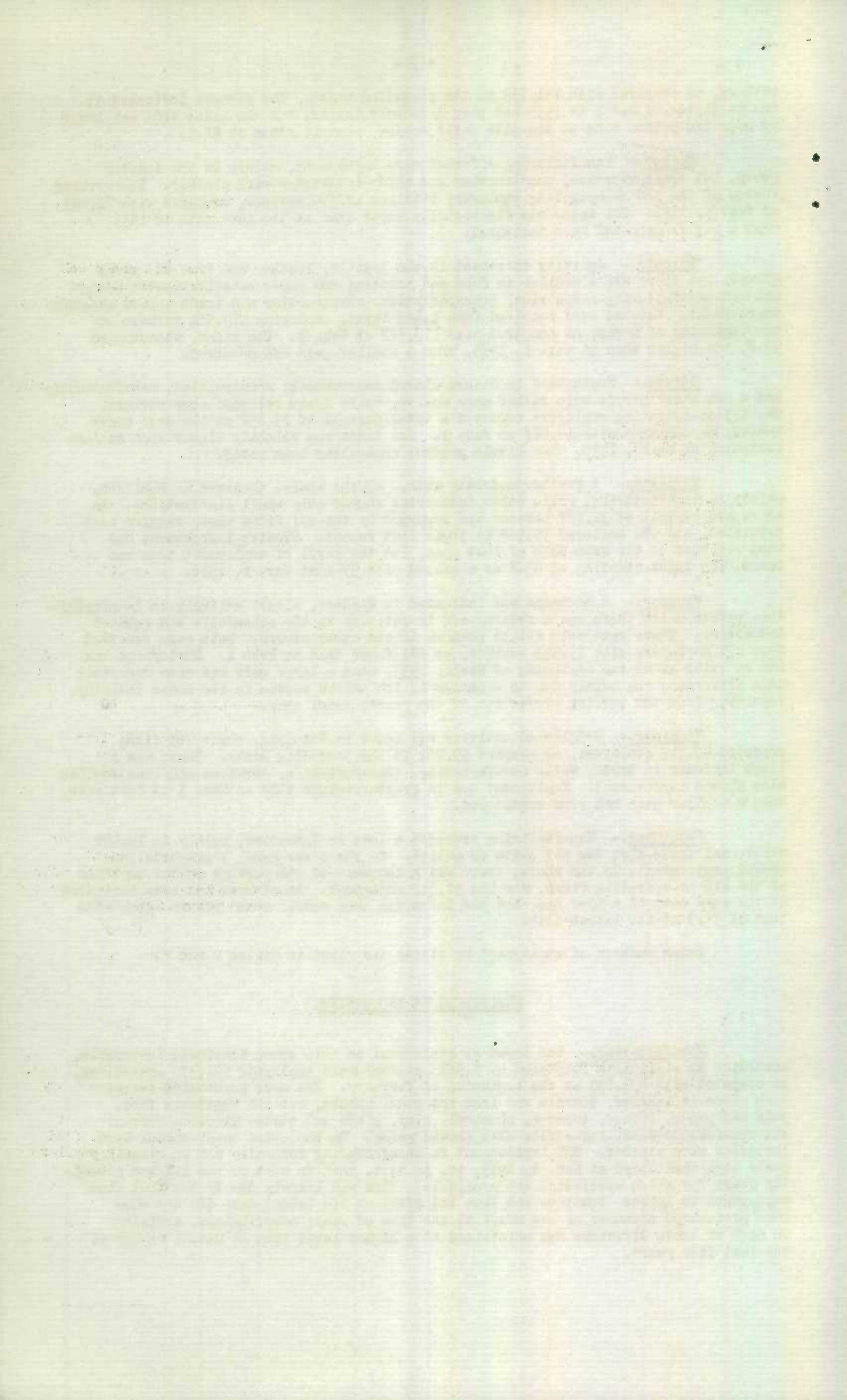
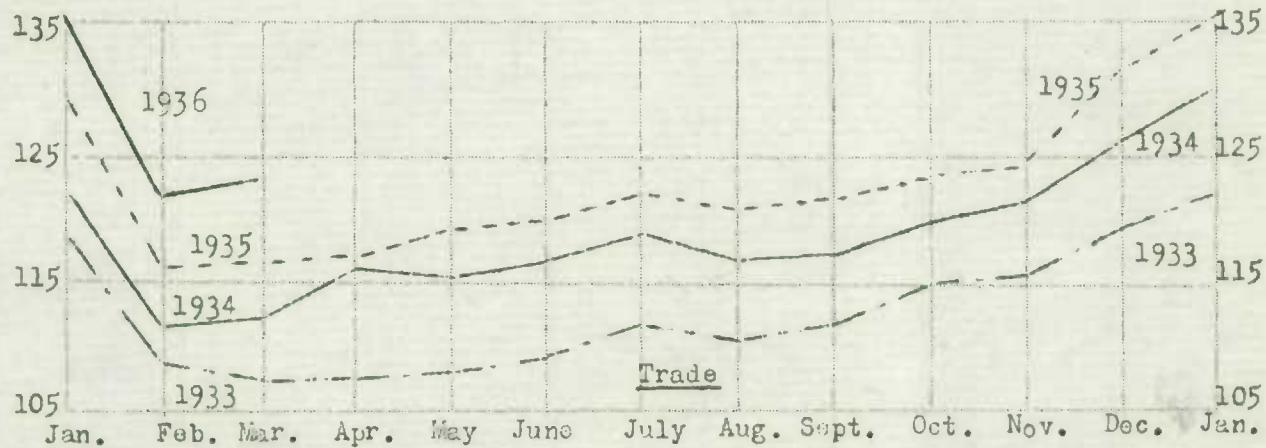
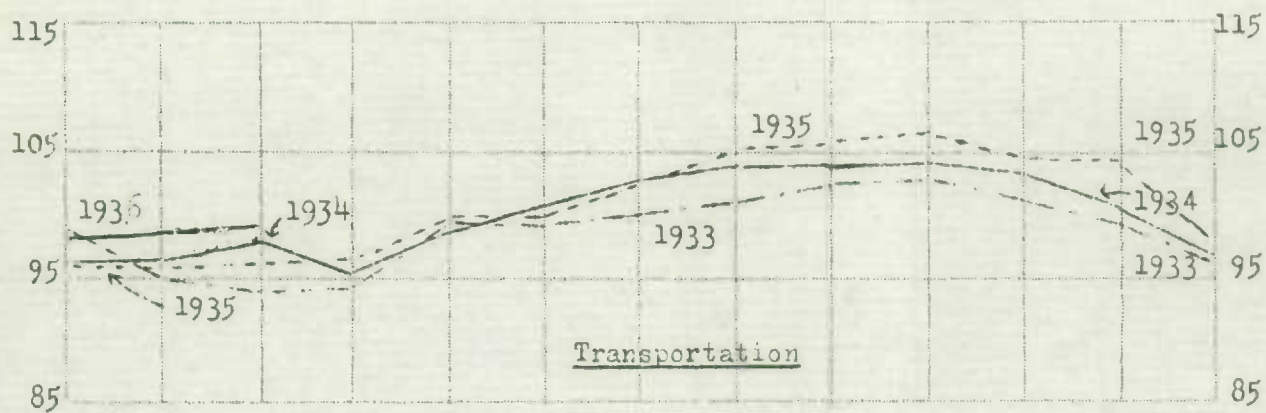
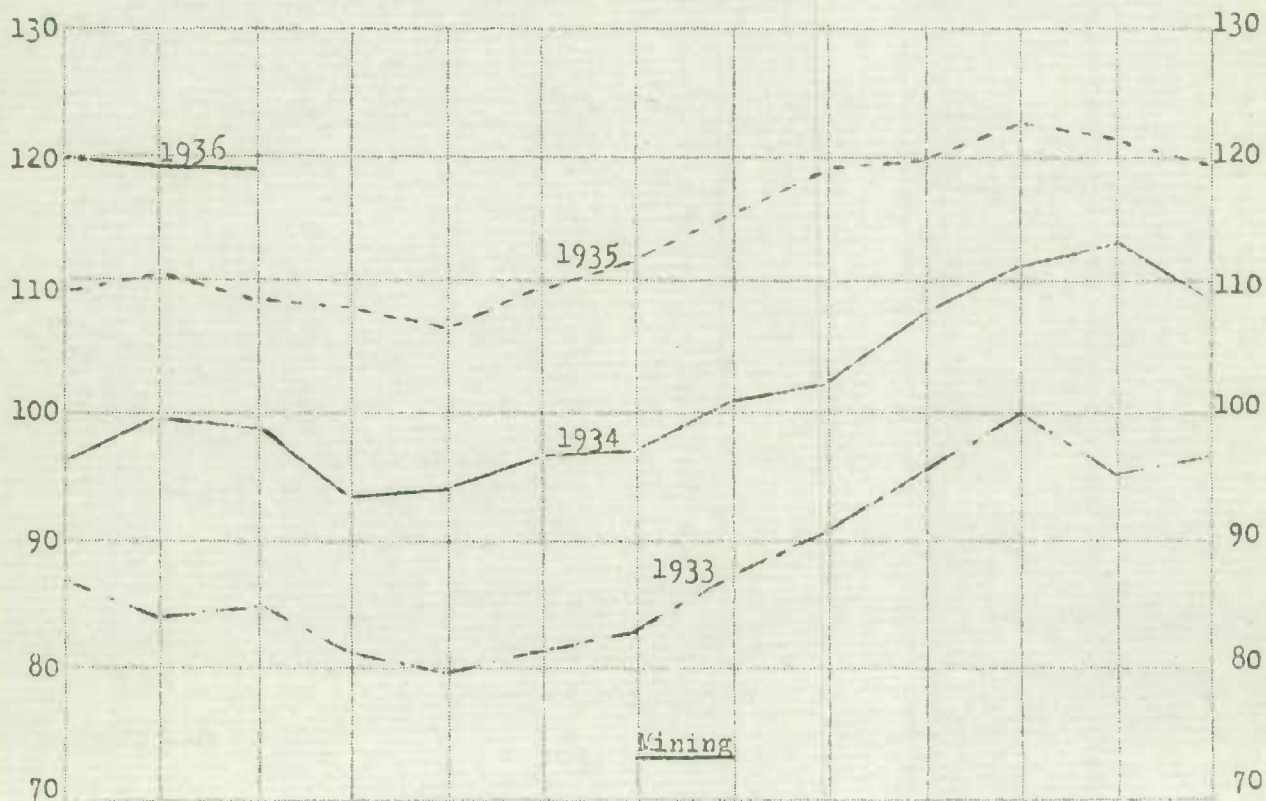
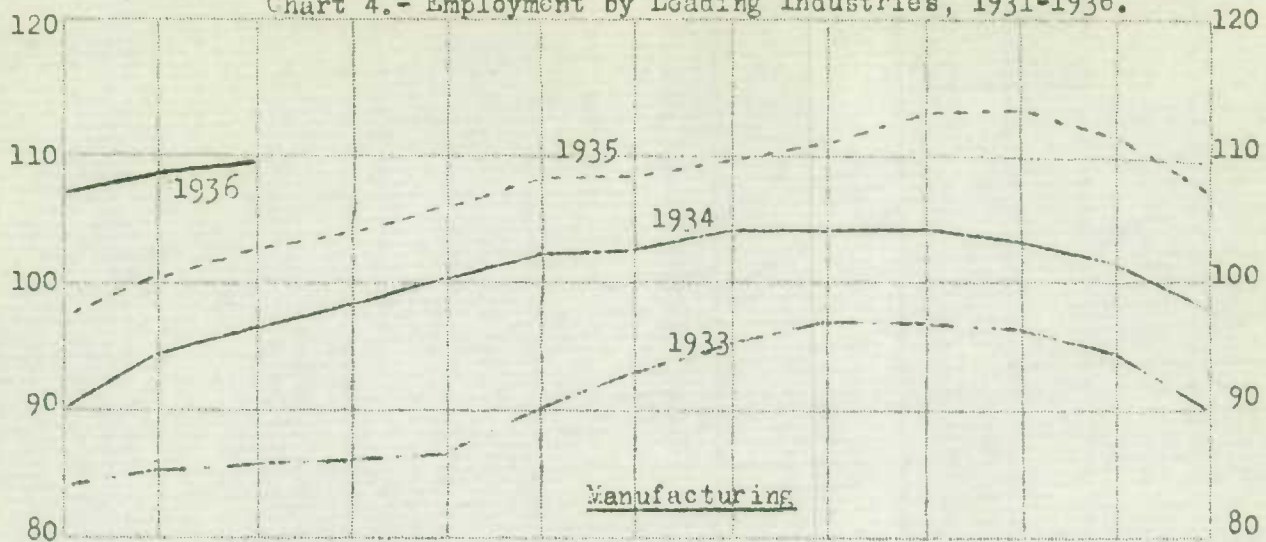
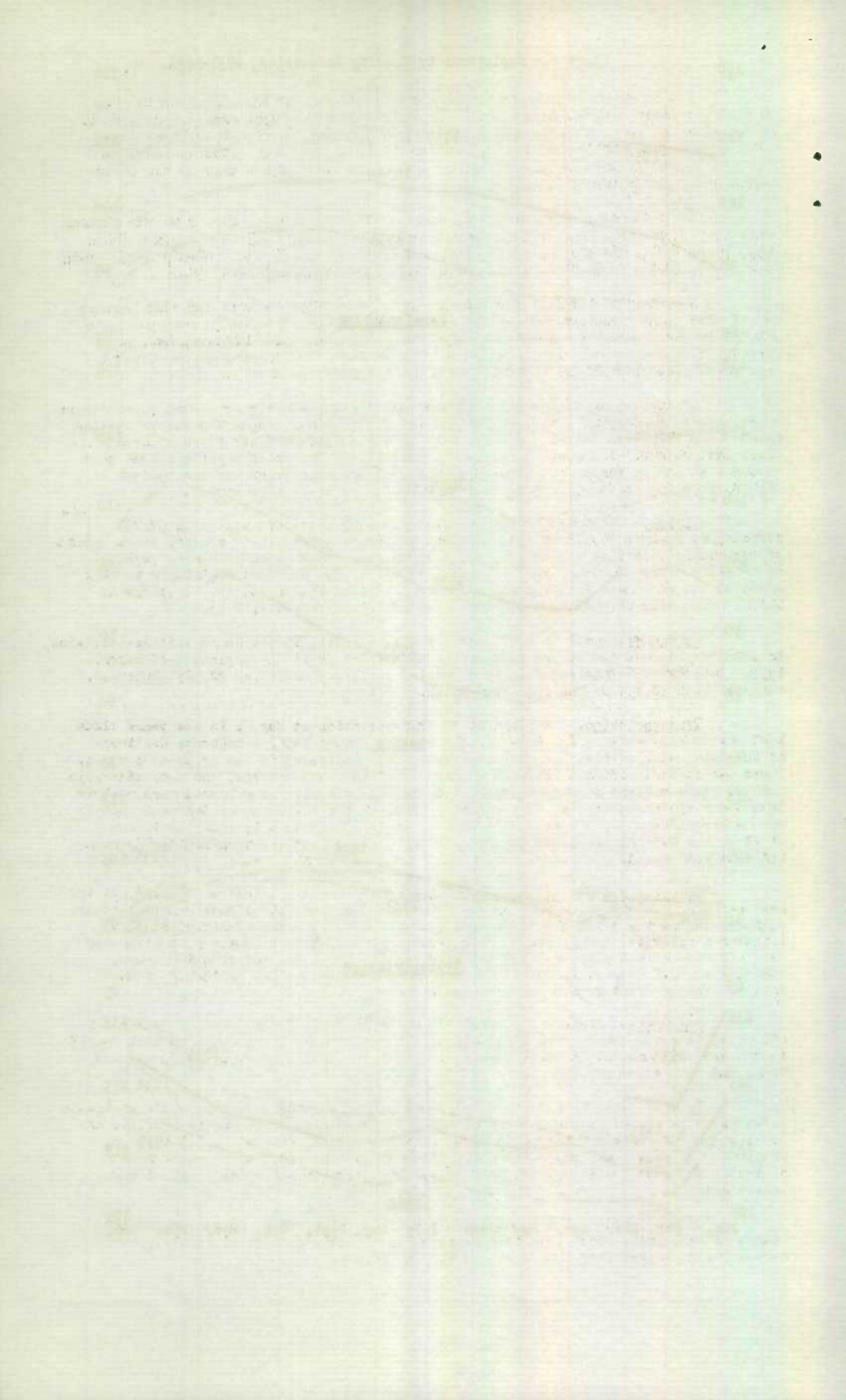


Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1936.





The crude index in manufacturing rose from 98.5 at Feb. 1, 1936, to 99.5 at the date under review, as compared with 92.7 at Mar. 1, 1935, and 86.5 at Mar. 1, 1934. After adjustment for seasonal influences, however, the index declined from 102.3 in the preceding month to 101.3 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last five months have been higher than in any other period since the winter of 1930-1931.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers as at Mar. 1 in the sixteen years for which statistics are now available:- 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7; 1927, 99.8; 1926, 94.9; 1925, 88.6; 1924, 93.1; 1923, 94.7; 1922, 84.5 and 1921, 91.6.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1935, shows that returns had then been received from 5,355 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 464,265, compared with 451,362 in the preceding month. Although the improvement then indicated had, as already stated, exceeded that noted at the latest date, the index then was lower by over seven p.c. than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 322 firms had 41,566 workers in their employ, or 7,362 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was many points higher, standing at 166.9, compared with 147.0 at the date under review.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 349 operators employing 59,239 persons, as against 59,378 at Feb. 1. Coal and other non-metallic mineral mines reported seasonally curtailed employment, while improvement took place in the extraction of metallic ores. A much larger decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1935; employment was then in lesser volume, the index at 118.8, being over ten points lower than that of 129.1 at Mar. 1, 1936.

Communications.- A small advance was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at practically the same level as at the beginning of March, 1935. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 20,573 employees, compared with 20,453 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decline; at the date under review, however, improvement was indicated in the group as a whole. There was an insignificant increase in street railways and cartage, and a considerable gain in steam railway operation, while shipping and stevedoring released some workers from their operating staffs. The working forces of the 424 co-operating employers were enlarged from 93,789 persons at Feb. 1, to 94,602 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 78.9, was 2.5 points higher than at the same date of 1935; a much smaller advance had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry improved, 91,707 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 993 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 87,238. Highway construction showed heightened activity, partly due to street-clearing operations. Railway construction also afforded more employment, but building was slacker. The construction index, standing at 78.2 at Mar. 1, was sixteen points lower than at the beginning of March in 1935, when a greater gain had been indicated.

Services.- There was a slight increase in the service group, in which 452 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 25,324 workers, compared with 25,177 in the preceding month. A small decline had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1935, and the index was then several points lower.

Trade.- Retail trade reported considerably greater activity, while wholesale establishments showed little general change. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,343 in the personnel of the 1,205 firms furnishing data, who had 97,578 workers, compared with 96,235 at Feb. 1. A small advance had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 116.7, or 6.4 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.





EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 20, 1936, showed a sharp seasonal decline as compared with Dec. 16, 1935, but continued more active than in the same month of last year. The effects of the seasonal decline were greatly accentuated at Jan. 20 by the severe weather conditions which adversely affected outdoor employment. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.3 at Jan. 20, 1936, as compared with 14.2 at Dec. 16, 1935, and 17.6 at Jan. 28, 1935. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed at Feb. 24, 1936, was smaller by 134,701 than at Jan. 20, 1936, and by 260,442 than at Feb. 25, 1935. The estimated number of insured persons in employment at Feb. 24, 1936, was 10,475,000; this was an increase of 126,000 as compared with Jan. 20, 1936, and of 378,000 as compared with Feb. 25, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a slight gain of 0.2 p.c. between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,929 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 396,252 persons in February. Six of the eleven major industrial groups showed gains; increases were recorded in the metals and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber goods and clothing and millinery groups. The index stood at 75.3, or 3.1 p.c. higher than in February of last year. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the three years, 1925-27, as 100.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,606 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in February, 1936, as compared with the same period in January. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe and cotton industries.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 4,271 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 3.2 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1936, as compared with December, 1935; this decline exceeded the average loss indicated between December and January in the years, 1923-1935. Manufacturing showed a reduction of one p.c. in employment, while activity in the non-manufacturing industries declined by 7.0 p.c.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.4 p.c. lower in January than in December, when the manufacturing index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.9, compared with 87.2 in the preceding month, and 81.3 in January, 1935. The metal industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while wood, rubber, leather food, paper and some other groups were slacker.



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>
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	82.2	78.7
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

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

100.0      7.8      28.2      42.7      12.9      8.4

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



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>
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	83.9	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	80.5	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	93.5	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
Mar. 1	88.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9

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

14.3      1.3      12.8      1.4      3.3      1.7      4.3      3.3

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



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	92.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.3	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	83.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
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

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

100.0	53.8	4.5	6.3	2.2	10.2	9.9	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.

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1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030



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

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	53.8	99.5	98.5	92.7	86.5	75.8	87.0	97.6
Animal products - edible	2.2	107.2	108.5	101.7	96.0	88.3	91.6	95.0
Fur and Products	.2	81.3	81.3	75.4	71.8	65.0	79.8	89.1
Leather and products	2.4	111.7	104.5	104.0	97.0	84.0	89.5	89.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	116.3	108.1	108.4	105.1	91.1	97.2	97.2
Lumber and products	3.7	65.9	65.9	63.3	59.5	44.5	58.2	70.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	55.3	55.3	51.2	48.0	31.4	42.2	51.8
Furniture	.7	77.6	78.7	72.1	72.9	64.1	84.9	105.5
Other lumber products	1.0	89.7	88.9	93.4	85.1	69.6	86.1	99.3
Musical instruments	.1	42.0	41.9	33.0	33.2	20.5	48.7	49.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	96.7	96.4	90.9	88.0	87.3	93.2	97.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.3	96.2	91.1	88.2	83.9	87.2	95.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	84.8	83.9	78.4	75.6	68.3	71.4	82.7
Paper products	1.0	114.5	112.8	106.4	100.4	96.9	95.6	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.6	105.3	106.8	102.6	100.8	100.3	105.2	111.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.5	94.0	94.1	91.0	76.7	91.1	102.8
Textile products	10.7	116.9	115.2	110.1	106.9	91.1	100.2	102.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.3	134.8	125.7	122.8	97.8	108.6	103.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	93.8	95.6	86.8	88.1	66.6	82.1	83.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	139.7	143.4	133.9	132.2	107.3	114.9	101.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	519.0	529.1	509.3	460.1	376.5	367.7	322.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.0	120.4	114.9	116.1	103.1	109.6	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	105.9	100.8	97.7	91.7	84.2	92.6	106.1
Other textile products	1.1	94.8	92.3	93.8	90.6	75.7	83.2	89.0
Plant products (n. e. s.)	1.9	136.4	135.6	120.2	120.2	117.4	120.9	114.6
Tobacco	1.2	138.8	135.7	118.5	119.9	124.2	121.1	105.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	129.9	133.3	120.9	120.5	106.8	120.0	127.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	146.0	148.2	129.6	141.4	108.6	113.5	122.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	132.5	130.2	123.2	116.1	104.7	109.6	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	67.5	64.4	55.5	55.5	48.2	76.0	95.4
Electric light and power	1.5	111.5	110.7	105.8	104.7	106.7	116.0	118.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	115.9	115.4	105.2	97.5	88.1	123.1	136.2
Iron and steel products	12.8	90.6	89.8	82.9	70.5	59.3	74.9	96.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	110.6	113.9	91.8	83.1	39.6	67.0	106.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.0	95.5	85.5	71.1	63.3	81.8	99.8
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	65.5	56.0	44.1	33.1	32.4	45.8
Land vehicles	5.9	91.3	90.3	88.4	74.6	68.8	80.7	97.0
Automobiles and parts	2.1	135.8	138.2	152.0	96.2	69.3	74.8	94.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	63.5	59.0	65.1	45.4	57.5	65.8	98.5
Heating appliances	.5	99.6	95.1	88.5	82.1	58.6	73.2	87.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n. e. s.	.6	81.8	83.6	63.0	50.6	45.0	83.2	146.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	98.6	92.7	88.4	70.7	56.1	74.2	97.3
Other iron and steel products	1.7	85.9	85.6	77.3	70.2	57.9	76.8	91.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	127.1	123.2	114.2	99.7	77.4	95.9	116.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.2	130.3	126.7	128.3	114.1	116.2	122.6
Miscellaneous	.6	117.7	116.7	114.2	102.8	91.9	100.4	105.7
LOGGING	4.5	147.0	173.1	166.9	153.3	57.1	60.6	82.7
MINING	6.3	129.1	129.4	118.8	108.9	94.6	101.1	109.5
Coal	2.7	92.1	94.6	91.5	94.4	86.6	94.4	99.5
Metallic ores	3.0	234.9	228.7	204.6	163.7	134.2	134.0	138.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	89.8	93.9	77.0	71.0	55.4	69.7	98.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	77.7	77.2	77.5	76.7	85.6	95.2	103.9
Telegraphs	.5	85.6	84.9	85.6	81.9	81.9	95.8	102.0
Telephones	1.7	75.6	75.2	75.4	75.3	86.5	95.1	104.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	78.9	78.2	76.5	78.0	74.1	81.9	93.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	113.6	113.5	108.2	109.5	112.1	110.0	118.6
Steam railways	6.2	72.7	71.6	69.8	70.8	67.6	77.8	90.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	63.3	63.8	66.1	70.8	57.3	68.0	73.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.9	78.2	74.4	94.2	100.8	56.5	83.3	101.1
Building	2.3	52.1	53.6	43.3	36.8	25.3	55.0	90.3
Highway	4.5	112.6	109.0	183.4	202.1	97.0	138.6	138.1
Railway	3.1	72.9	63.4	63.0	72.3	51.8	62.5	81.0
SERVICES	2.7	117.5	116.4	111.7	109.3	102.9	114.7	121.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.6	112.5	108.9	107.3	95.4	110.2	120.5
Professional	.2	129.8	126.9	123.3	120.9	127.1	130.2	125.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.9	120.3	113.6	109.6	108.3	117.4	122.6
TRADE	10.4	123.1	121.6	116.7	112.5	107.3	113.6	122.0
Retail	7.7	130.4	128.0	122.5	118.7	112.2	119.6	128.1
Wholesale	2.7	106.3	106.8	103.1	98.2	96.0	100.0	108.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.9	98.4	96.4	92.7	76.9	88.7	100.2

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 at the date under review. \* Revised index.



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

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1936	Feb.1 1936	Mar.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	34.5	95.3	95.6	89.3	81.6	65.2	76.0	86.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.7	64.5	62.4	70.5	60.4	31.8	53.3	50.6
Pulp and paper	5.2	144.5	143.0	134.0	131.0	120.8	117.6	127.5
Textile products	4.4	87.5	86.6	83.6	82.8	69.5	79.6	70.6
Iron and steel	12.5	111.0	112.7	97.8	84.3	60.0	70.8	102.0
Other manufactures	8.7	82.6	83.9	77.8	72.3	67.2	77.3	81.6
Logging	4.2	145.9	215.9	185.3	242.1	56.0	84.5	113.0
Mining	21.4	104.4	104.6	103.3	109.2	88.4	101.3	105.0
Communications	2.4	81.3	82.0	78.1	78.7	85.2	99.2	115.0
Transportation	15.8	99.0	97.4	97.9	108.7	91.2	106.0	113.9
Construction	13.0	103.6	93.1	95.0	116.7	61.6	102.4	131.6
Services	1.6	148.9	147.0	148.0	144.5	135.8	154.1	156.7
Trade	7.1	112.7	112.0	107.1	105.2	96.7	105.8	116.8
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.7	102.2	98.6	103.2	76.8	93.1	104.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.7	101.4	98.8	93.0	88.6	78.8	90.7	102.3
Lumber products	2.8	68.4	66.1	66.8	64.5	52.5	65.7	78.8
Pulp and paper	7.8	88.7	88.4	83.3	80.6	74.3	78.9	89.0
Textile products	18.6	124.8	122.7	115.5	110.4	90.7	102.1	105.9
Iron and steel	10.4	82.8	80.1	70.5	64.7	60.1	77.5	102.6
Other manufactures	23.1	107.4	103.6	99.6	95.7	88.5	100.3	110.0
Logging	6.6	207.4	262.4	258.6	232.4	119.6	87.9	105.5
Mining	2.6	153.6	158.2	123.5	108.0	87.8	87.0	105.3
Communications	1.8	70.3	68.9	70.1	70.4	81.3	92.9	101.0
Transportation	8.8	69.2	69.5	70.7	72.8	65.4	73.3	85.3
Construction	7.2	49.7	48.2	52.3	58.9	29.6	62.4	86.4
Services	2.3	97.5	98.2	96.6	94.7	91.0	98.8	105.1
Trade	8.0	127.3	128.8	123.3	125.7	120.0	125.7	132.3
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	95.1	95.2	91.3	89.1	74.1	86.5	99.7
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.0	101.3	100.5	95.1	87.4	75.9	86.8	96.8
Lumber products	3.4	61.3	60.4	59.2	54.8	46.6	63.3	78.6
Pulp and paper	6.6	97.4	97.5	93.0	90.3	87.0	89.3	95.2
Textile products	11.1	111.9	110.6	107.5	106.2	93.5	100.2	102.4
Iron and steel	17.0	95.9	95.4	90.4	72.3	56.2	71.2	91.9
Other manufactures	23.9	112.5	111.3	103.1	98.7	88.3	99.2	103.7
Logging	3.7	159.1	172.2	156.9	138.4	32.8	49.8	76.8
Mining	5.0	201.1	195.7	171.4	142.2	117.0	122.5	134.0
Communications	2.0	74.0	73.8	73.8	73.9	84.8	93.6	100.6
Transportation	6.5	72.7	72.2	67.7	68.0	67.9	77.2	89.5
Construction	8.2	91.3	81.9	147.8	158.9	83.2	112.5	118.8
Services	2.8	145.0	143.0	137.6	135.4	125.6	139.0	146.3
Trade	9.8	127.3	125.7	125.2	118.8	112.9	118.0	125.4
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.8	102.4	103.5	97.8	79.8	91.8	101.6
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	29.7	95.0	94.5	88.1	84.6	82.0	93.3	101.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	75.3	74.7	72.3	74.9	66.0	71.1	83.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	90.9	90.1	84.8	84.1	87.8	94.7	100.5
Textile products	2.1	115.2	110.1	108.2	103.5	93.4	100.3	100.1
Iron and steel	10.4	78.1	78.3	72.3	69.5	71.7	87.4	97.7
Other manufactures	12.6	118.2	117.7	109.0	102.7	94.8	103.9	110.3
Logging	1.8	147.6	135.3	195.4	127.8	42.5	65.7	111.5
Mining	8.4	116.0	123.0	110.8	103.3	106.6	107.0	114.5
Communications	2.7	84.0	84.4	86.0	82.4	88.1	97.1	105.1
Transportation	19.6	86.9	85.9	82.3	81.5	81.9	84.2	95.6
Construction	14.3	74.4	73.0	62.2	63.5	51.8	64.5	75.7
Services	3.4	101.4	95.7	89.6	86.1	86.9	97.6	109.4
Trade	20.1	117.6	112.0	102.1	97.0	95.6	102.1	113.4
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	95.1	93.7	87.2	83.8	80.0	88.2	98.6
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	37.0	86.1	87.7	81.9	76.5	62.2	72.0	84.8
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	11.8	70.5	74.3	62.9	59.7	33.8	42.5	53.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	107.2	107.0	100.5	93.0	90.3	92.5	107.5
Textile products	1.2	114.7	114.8	103.5	92.5	88.2	104.6	103.3
Iron and steel	3.3	68.4	68.4	64.4	63.1	55.8	76.0	94.4
Other manufactures	14.7	99.4	99.8	100.4	92.7	84.1	94.5	107.7
Logging	5.7	61.5	65.8	64.7	59.0	19.2	34.1	49.6
Mining	9.0	87.1	85.6	88.7	73.8	69.2	76.1	85.7
Communications	3.5	98.8	97.4	98.1	92.9	95.5	102.4	114.4
Transportation	13.4	86.3	84.3	84.8	85.1	83.5	93.2	101.1
Construction	17.2	122.4	128.5	134.1	124.2	71.4	88.4	128.7
Services	3.5	98.5	102.8	94.3	92.0	81.2	96.0	104.8
Trade	10.7	118.5	121.2	113.4	105.0	96.7	106.9	113.8
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.4	94.1	91.9	85.6	67.7	78.7	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.

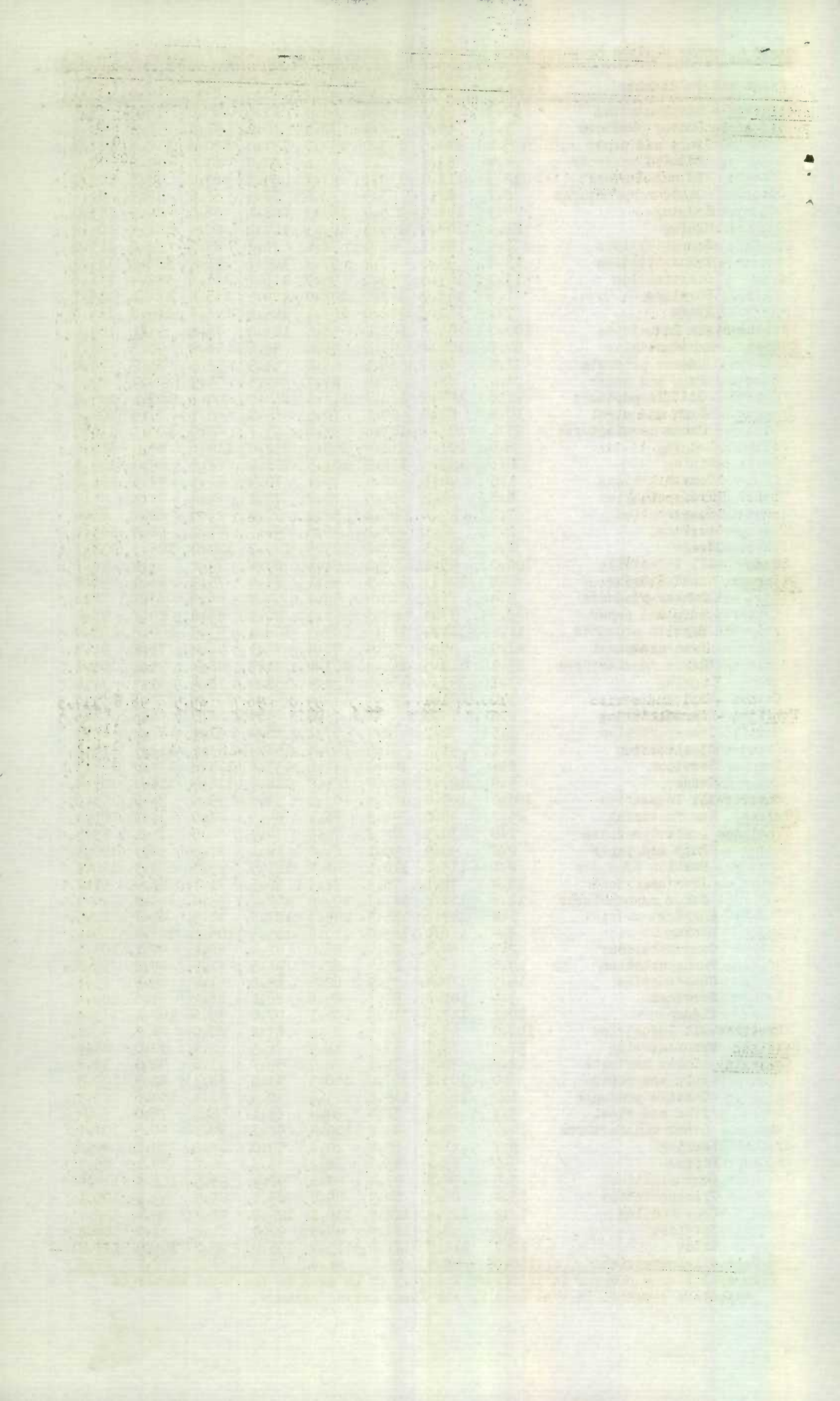


TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, 1936	Mar. 1, 1935	Mar. 1, 1934	Mar. 1, 1933	Mar. 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1931
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	68.6	95.9	92.8	88.1	83.6	77.3	90.2	104.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.2	98.9	100.1	94.1	99.0	96.8	110.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	102.3	103.2	100.0	98.7	98.3	99.6	110.0
Textiles	15.6	101.8	98.0	95.8	91.0	77.7	91.2	99.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.8	131.1	122.6	118.3	116.3	122.7	120.8	102.7
Iron and steel	15.3	80.6	77.8	66.7	62.0	56.5	74.4	101.4
Other manufactures	21.8	94.8	91.8	88.8	84.3	76.1	92.6	108.4
Communications	2.7	62.1	61.4	62.8	63.9	75.1	83.0	91.6
Transportation	8.5	75.2	76.7	84.6	81.8	65.7	73.9	75.7
Construction	4.0	34.1	40.9	56.5	49.4	36.3	79.4	109.9
Trade	12.7	121.0	123.5	115.6	120.2	115.9	121.1	133.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.5	87.6	86.3	82.6	75.8	89.8	105.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	63.3	98.1	92.4	95.3	94.6	92.7	106.0	116.3
Leather products	22.2	109.0	95.9	107.2	107.1	104.4	119.6	120.8
Other manufactures	41.1	93.1	90.8	89.9	88.8	87.1	99.5	113.9
Transportation	12.8	87.9	101.1	92.6	104.7	99.2	99.9	113.4
Construction	7.9	87.0	89.6	89.9	82.9	82.0	68.2	201.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.0	94.0	93.2	92.3	101.9	123.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.1	95.8	94.7	91.3	86.7	79.7	92.4	101.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	103.5	106.3	100.0	99.3	96.5	104.5	113.0
Printing and publishing	9.4	115.7	117.1	109.7	104.5	103.1	107.3	111.2
Textiles	11.9	89.3	85.7	88.9	89.0	82.1	91.8	103.3
Iron and steel	10.2	81.6	79.9	76.3	60.8	53.9	72.4	89.6
Other manufactures	26.2	98.1	97.2	92.2	89.8	80.3	95.0	98.8
Communications	2.8	64.2	64.5	66.0	68.1	77.6	86.0	92.3
Transportation	6.1	90.9	88.6	85.7	86.4	90.8	97.5	118.7
Construction	2.6	54.2	49.8	45.3	67.6	37.3	99.4	119.4
Trade	20.9	121.4	119.2	120.0	116.2	109.8	114.7	122.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	96.4	94.0	91.1	84.4	97.8	107.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.3	89.0	87.9	86.5	80.5	76.7	86.1	99.2
Lumber products	3.7	41.9	39.6	41.0	40.5	34.0	46.0	60.0
Pulp and paper	16.1	87.7	90.1	91.5	84.5	78.9	85.5	106.0
Other manufactures	26.5	107.0	103.7	99.0	92.0	90.8	101.9	110.2
Construction	15.7	149.4	133.3	142.1	148.1	69.2	100.2	194.1
Trade	16.4	117.5	124.7	115.8	109.5	105.8	113.4	114.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.4	99.5	99.0	96.7	85.5	96.6	117.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.8	96.8	96.4	84.6	79.8	67.7	82.4	95.3
Textiles	18.2	88.9	86.9	85.2	88.6	71.3	85.3	87.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	102.6	100.7	89.8	79.6	81.5	101.7	112.4
Iron and steel	30.1	93.3	93.8	71.2	66.4	48.1	62.3	89.3
Other manufactures	23.4	106.5	107.1	101.3	91.4	87.8	101.2	103.5
Construction	2.4	46.0	50.7	44.8	49.6	46.1	172.6	258.5
Trade	8.3	123.2	120.2	115.0	99.8	94.7	104.7	113.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.1	96.8	85.8	81.0	70.8	90.4	105.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.1	126.5	129.5	140.4	104.3	69.0	80.6	93.3
Iron and steel	66.0	126.6	130.9	147.3	99.5	60.5	73.4	88.0
Other manufactures	18.1	126.1	124.6	115.1	121.6	104.0	110.8	114.1
Construction	1.6	29.2	28.2	21.6	20.7	26.8	18.3	74.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	117.7	120.0	127.0	97.7	70.5	80.4	95.5
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	46.3	93.7	93.0	88.4	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2
Animal products - edible	5.3	119.1	123.4	116.4	110.7	92.9	107.0	95.6
Printing and publishing	5.1	95.4	94.5	90.7	92.3	98.8	106.9	104.8
Textiles	5.3	122.5	115.2	111.8	107.9	94.3	102.1	103.4
Iron and steel	17.7	77.4	78.1	70.5	68.0	70.1	87.2	104.5
Other manufactures	12.9	103.8	101.1	102.1	93.7	87.0	94.8	99.0
Transportation	9.1	72.7	71.8	73.4	71.1	72.4	72.7	84.0
Construction	5.0	72.3	64.8	25.9	26.0	25.1	44.9	61.8
Trade	32.1	109.2	102.3	90.8	86.8	83.9	92.3	104.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.1	91.2	83.3	79.7	78.0	88.5	98.0
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.5	95.1	98.2	86.5	82.0	73.1	81.4	95.3
Lumber products	8.0	64.3	73.6	57.3	52.0	39.1	39.5	52.4
Other manufactures	29.5	109.2	109.3	100.0	95.8	88.7	99.9	116.9
Communications	7.5	98.6	97.3	97.6	91.6	95.2	101.0	112.2
Transportation	19.2	100.9	98.0	91.7	94.1	96.7	98.5	107.3
Construction	6.6	54.2	54.1	49.9	35.5	43.0	56.2	137.6
Services	6.3	99.3	99.9	94.5	92.4	80.8	90.8	100.1
Trade	22.8	123.8	125.5	117.5	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	96.9	97.8	90.0	84.1	80.5	87.8	108.2

\* 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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