

72-000

C.1

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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(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.

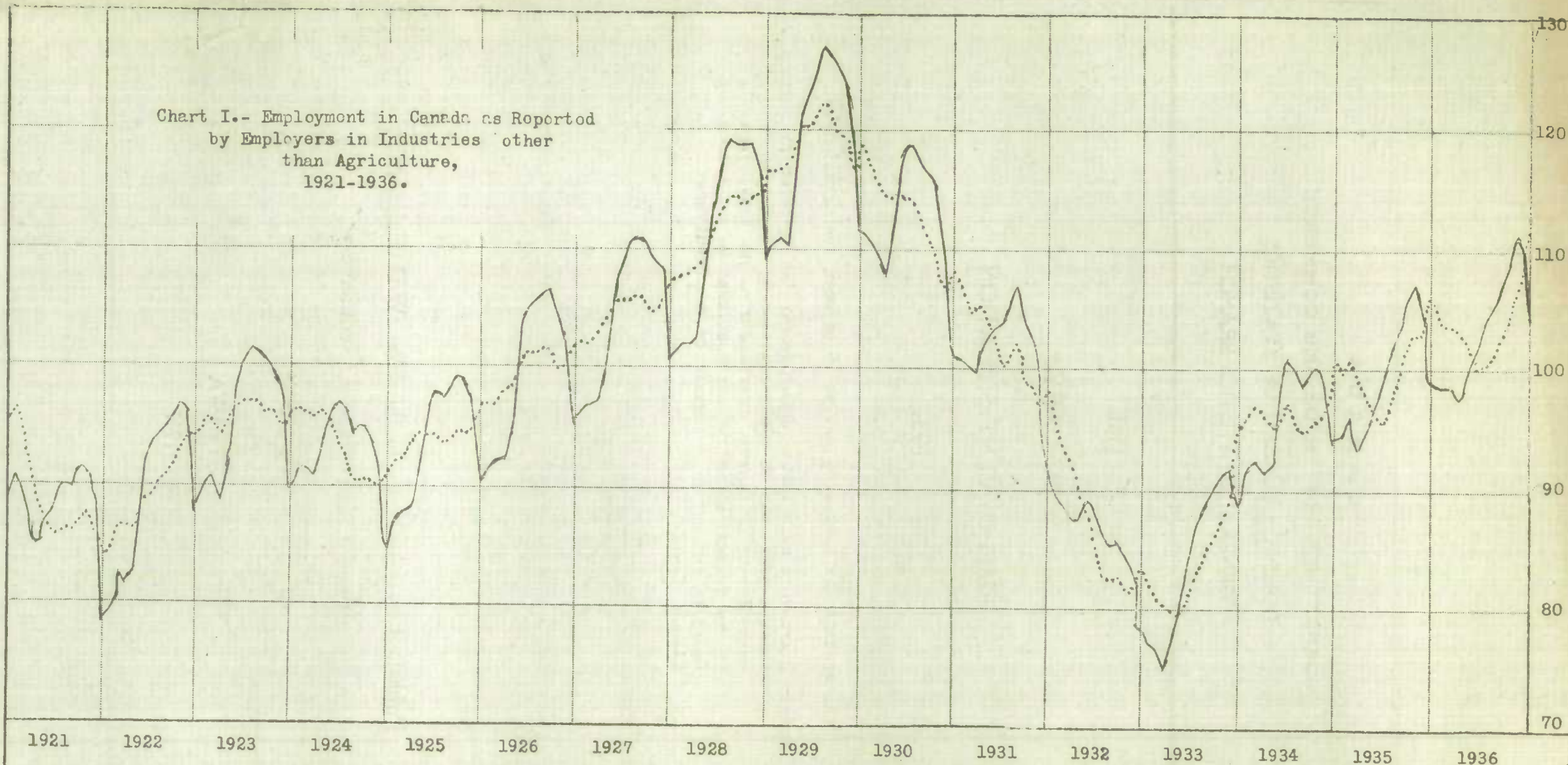
-----+ + +-----

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

+ + +

OTTAWA
1937

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



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

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

Issued Jan. 29, 1937.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, there being in the years 1921-1936, an average decrease of about seven p.c. in the staffs reported as compared with a month earlier. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but, on the whole, this involved a smaller-than-average proportion of the workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment. The persons released from the staffs of the 10,034 firms co-operating at Jan. 1, 1937, numbered 59,333, the reported payrolls being reduced from 1,044,411 at Dec. 1, 1936, to 985,078 at the date under review, or by 5.7 p.c.

The crude index for Jan. 1, 1937, (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 103.8, as compared with 110.1 in the preceding month, and 99.1 at the same date in 1936; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 111.1 at Jan. 1, 1937, compared with 107.8 at the beginning of December, 1936. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available: 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

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

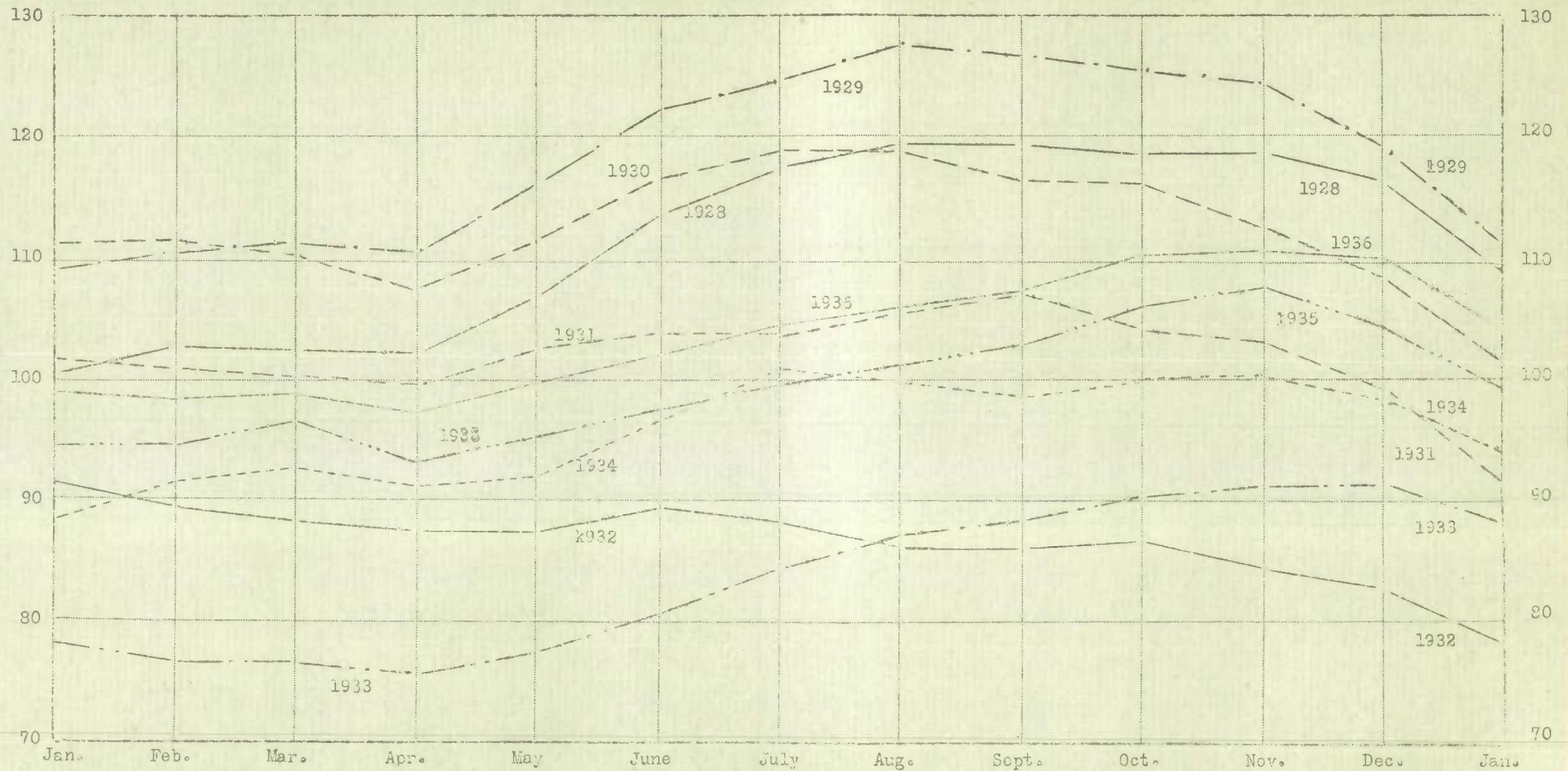
The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 22,300 persons, was unusually large, having been exceeded only four times at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,200 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average decrease in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date constituted just over 39 p.c. of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 57.8 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and leather factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, wholesale trade and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

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

For Jan. 1, 1936, 9,409 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 933,107 men and women, compared with 985,481 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

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



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

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than at the beginning of January last year; only in the Prairie Provinces was the index slightly lower than at the same date in 1936.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Logging, mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed heightened activity, owing to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 695 firms employing 78,972 persons, compared with 83,053 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review is seasonal, although it exceeds the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920.

A total of 654 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1936, showing payrolls aggregating 77,185 workers, a contra-seasonal increase of 423 over their staffs in the preceding month. The index then, however, had been slightly lower, standing at 108.1, as compared with 109.5 at the date under review.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec was rather larger than that which took place at Jan. 1 of last year, and was also greater than the average decline at the same date in the years since 1920. The index, at 104.0 at the latest date, was eight and one-half points higher than at the beginning of 1936. Manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,378 co-operating employers aggregated 288,330 workers, as against 312,069 at Dec. 1, 1936.

For Jan. 1, 1936, 2,231 firms had reported a staff of 263,589 men and women, compared with 286,477 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 95.5.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 417,462 persons was employed by the 4,466 firms whose returns were received, and who had 438,319 employees at Dec. 1. The contraction was much larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, but was smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the years since 1920; the index, at 107.5, was nearly five points higher than at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in any of the preceding five years. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1 of 1936 had numbered 4,169, and their employees, 393,917; in the preceding month, they had employed 410,402 men and women.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a much smaller scale than at the opening of 1936, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,453 employers of 119,737 workers, or 5,570 fewer than at Dec. 1. This decline was also less than the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at Jan. 1, 1937, stood at 94.2, as compared with 95.1 at the same date in 1936. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but transportation also showed considerable curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. For Jan. 1, 1936, 1,374 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 120,252, which was smaller by 7,837 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia did not involve so many workers as that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 92.4, was lower than that of 95.4 at the date under review. The 1,042 establishments furnishing data reported 80,577 employees at Jan. 1, 1937, as against 85,663 in the preceding month. Lumber, pulp and paper, food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most

pronounced. Services, however, showed moderate improvement. The 951 establishments co-operating at Jan. 1 of last year had employed 73,164 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a considerable increase in Windsor.

Montreal.-- The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also greater than the average decline at that date in the years since 1920. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,367 establishments with 135,765 employees, as compared with 147,722 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in construction, shipping and stevedoring and manufacturing; within the last-named, the losses in food, textile, leather and musical instrument plants were greatest. Trade was also slacker. The index, at 90.4, was four points higher than at the beginning of January in 1936, when 1,293 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 129,755 persons, compared with 138,142 in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and building construction also afforded less employment, while services, road construction and maintenance and trade showed some improvement; the 175 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,711 persons at Dec. 1, to 12,277 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was then slightly higher.

Toronto.-- Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1936, but this was smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 103.4, compared favourably with that of 100.6 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, pulp and paper and leather groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,517 employers with 128,362 workers, compared with 131,179 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,416 firms had employed 122,795 men and women, a decline of 402 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.-- Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment; trade, on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a moderate decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 201 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,619 persons, as compared with 13,822 in the preceding month. A reduction had also been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

Hamilton.-- Data were received from 290 firms in Hamilton employing 31,878 workers, as against 32,713 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed reduced activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at Jan. 1, 1936, involved the release of a much larger number of workers, and the index was a few points lower.

Windsor.-- There was an important increase in the number employed in Windsor at Jan. 1, 1937, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing (notably in the automobile and related industries), while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 173 establishments with 18,719 persons in their employ, as compared with 17,647 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1936, when a reduction had been reported.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in manufacturing, building and trade declined in Winnipeg, while road work was more active, and other groups showed only slight changes. The 483 co-operating firms reported 39,703 employees, compared with 40,653 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a rather smaller number of workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, but was similar in size to the loss recorded at the same date in 1936. The index then was fractionally lower. Returns for Jan. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 454 employers of 39,284 persons.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 438 employers of 33,899 persons, as compared with 34,155 at Dec. 1. A larger decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower. There were losses at Jan. 1, 1937, in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, transportation and services showed improvement.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, 23,202 operatives having been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 33,500 in the period, 1921-1936. The general reduction in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1937, was one of the smallest on record, only those at Jan. 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the sixteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to some 51 p.c. of the recession noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1937, numbered 5,828, and their payrolls aggregated 519,136, compared with 542,338 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 107.0 in the preceding month to 102.4 at the date under review, but as compared with 96.8 at Jan. 1, 1936, showed an improvement of 5.8 p.c. on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 110.9, or 2.8 points higher than at Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage works showed improvement, unusual at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at Jan. 1, 1936.

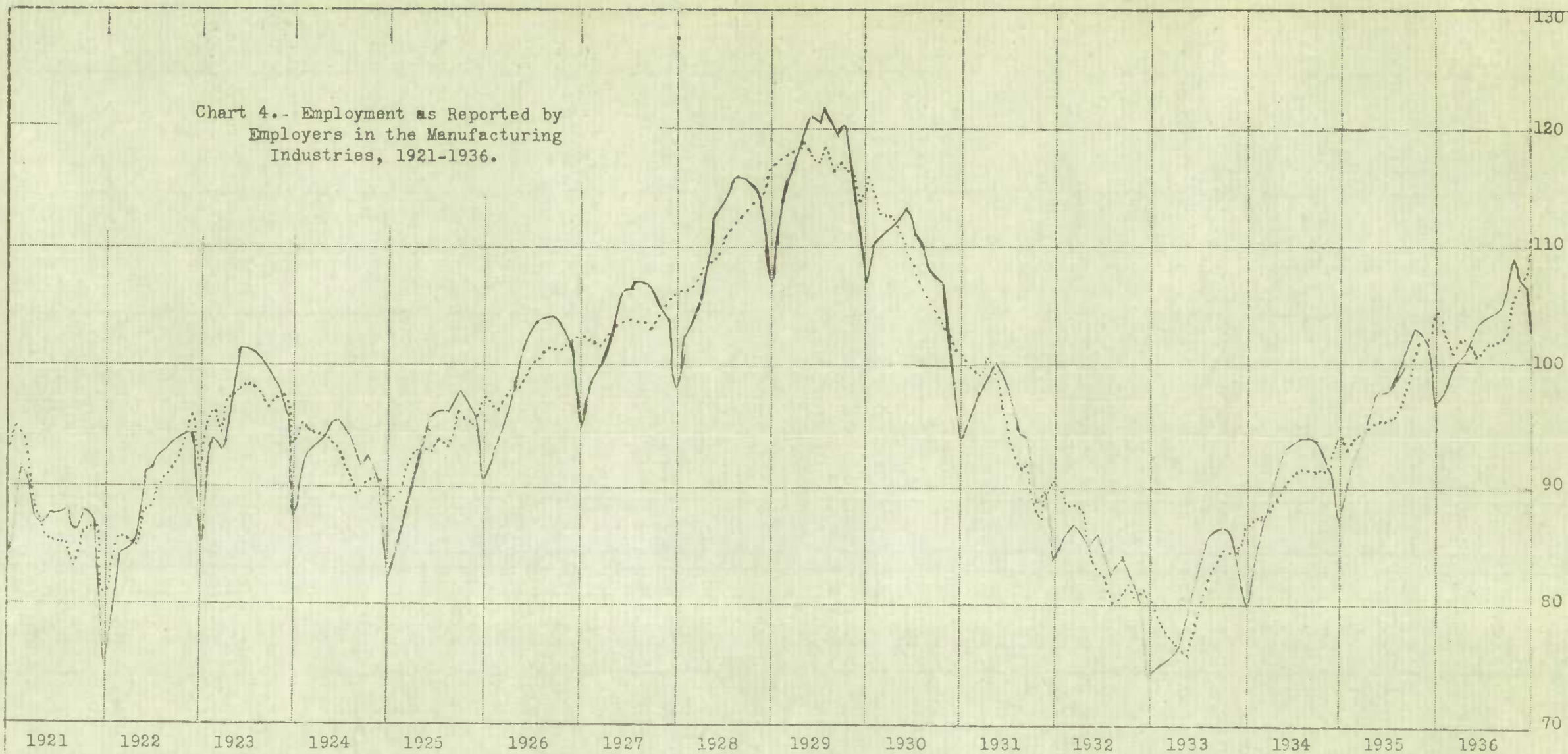
The index numbers of factory employment at Jan. 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; 1928, 97.9; 1927, 94.7; 1926, 90.0; 1925, 81.7; 1924, 86.7; 1923, 84.5; 1922, 74.4 and 1921, 84.8.

The 5,551 manufacturers making returns for the beginning of January, 1936, had employed 487,147 men and women, a decline of 23,330 or 4.6 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable falling-off at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was more active than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 242.1, compared with 265.7 at Dec. 1, 1936, and 183.4 at Jan. 1, 1936. A combined working force of 69,091 was reported by the 362 co-operating firms, who had 75,655 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere large declines were noted.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, except coal, the mining of which afforded greater employment. Returns were received from 405 operators with 67,207 workers, compared with 69,372 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1936, but employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 145.6 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

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



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

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,646 at Dec. 1 to 21,363 at the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also rather less than the average decline at that date in the sixteen years of the record. The index, at 81.4, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January, 1936, when it stood at 77.9. There were reductions at the date under review in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 447 employers, who reported 97,687 workers, as compared with 103,803 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the losses in construction were decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920, having been exceeded only four times at Jan. 1 in these sixteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 37.6 p.c. of the total, as compared with the average proportion of 27.8 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 61.2, was many points lower than at the beginning of January, 1936. Statements were tabulated from 1,106 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 72,330, a decrease of 22,334 workers, as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly pronounced losses, but those in building and railway construction and maintenance were also large.

Services.- Contrary to the usual seasonal change in the service group at midwinter, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1937, when 471 firms reported 27,191 persons, as compared with 26,636 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of January of last year; the index was then nearly seven points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 124.8.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greater than the average experienced at the beginning of January in the years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were recorded in retail stores. The 1,329 co-operating employers had 111,073 persons on their staffs, compared with 110,297 at Dec. 1. The index stood at 136.9, as compared with 136.0 in the preceding month, and 135.9 at Jan. 1, 1936.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 50 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in November showed little change, on the whole, as compared with a month earlier, but was much better than in November, 1935, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the workers insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.2 at Nov. 23, 1936, as compared with 12.1 at Oct. 26, 1936, and 14.5 at Nov. 25, 1935. The latest press reports show that the average number of insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64, excluding agricultural workers, employed in the United Kingdom last year was 10,896,000, which was not only an increase of 519,000 over 1935, but the highest ever recorded.

During the last six months of 1936 the total of 11,000,000 was exceeded, the number of employed reaching 11,132,000. Unemployed in the United Kingdom in 1936 made up 13.2 per cent of insured persons, compared with 15.5 per cent in 1935. These figures also exclude agricultural workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,694 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 303,475 persons in December, an increase of 7,251 or 2.4 p.c., as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and some other factories.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 96.9 at November 15, 1936, as compared with 96.8 in October, 1936, and 88.2 in November, 1935, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather and food groups showed reduced employment, while the metal, wood, textile and other trades were more active.

*Manufact Average Jan 1 1921-1936 = 93.2
 1921-1937 = 93.8*

*All Industries Average Jan 1 1921-1936 = 100.0
 1921-1937 = 100.0*

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1937.

100.0	8.0	29.3	42.4	12.1	8.2
-------	-----	------	------	------	-----

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	103.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
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	95.3	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	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1937.

13.8 1.3 13.0 1.4 3.2 1.9 4.0 3.4

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).

*Average Jan 1 1921-1936 = 93.2
1921-1937 = 93.8*

All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	95.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
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	93.0	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	95.8	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	81.9	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	183.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1937.

100.0	52.7	7.0	6.8	2.2	9.9	7.3	2.8	11.3
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932
MANUFACTURING	52.7	102.4	107.0	96.8	87.4	80.0	74.4	83.9
Animal products - edible	2.4	121.5	128.4	110.0	105.1	94.7	92.0	95.1
Fur and products	.2	82.6	95.5	94.5	83.0	76.3	77.8	78.1
Leather and products	2.0	97.8	106.0	96.1	86.8	79.1	77.6	78.7
Boots and shoes	1.3	96.8	103.2	95.8	84.7	78.6	80.8	83.4
Lumber and products	3.8	70.7	77.7	63.3	57.1	52.9	43.2	55.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	59.8	67.2	51.2	45.0	40.7	30.0	41.1
Furniture	.7	81.8	90.3	79.8	69.9	69.3	64.1	85.2
Other lumber products	1.1	96.1	100.8	88.0	84.4	77.9	67.0	77.2
Musical instruments	.1	34.7	50.2	51.6	26.1	39.4	22.9	58.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.4	122.5	97.6	92.4	85.6	88.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products	6.3	101.9	105.5	96.7	92.3	85.6	82.2	89.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.4	96.7	85.3	81.0	71.6	67.1	76.1
Paper products	1.0	120.7	127.9	110.5	100.7	96.2	89.4	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	107.8	109.5	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5	107.7
Rubber products	1.2	95.8	101.2	92.0	89.8	85.2	75.6	82.2
Textile products	10.0	114.6	120.8	113.3	102.5	97.5	88.1	90.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	134.9	136.2	135.5	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	98.7	97.8	97.0	86.9	82.7	73.6	77.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	144.6	150.0	138.8	118.8	120.6	105.7	101.2
Silk and silk goods	1.0	508.0	517.2	540.6	493.8	432.6	364.9	278.7
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	118.5	128.2	123.3	109.9	112.3	103.0	103.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	100.4	109.0	93.9	87.0	81.4	75.3	81.4
Other textile products	.9	89.7	97.7	89.6	82.2	73.0	65.9	74.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	139.3	134.8	139.2	127.7	125.6	120.6	119.3
Tobacco	1.1	127.0	119.5	137.0	121.4	126.7	124.8	115.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	158.0	157.2	140.6	137.4	122.3	113.0	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.9	158.1	127.0	126.0	133.7	108.9	99.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	141.7	143.7	131.1	118.9	112.1	101.8	110.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	75.5	82.3	67.6	60.9	53.4	50.1	77.1
Electric light and power	1.5	113.5	117.5	111.5	110.0	104.8	108.3	118.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	122.3	125.0	120.4	105.0	95.5	96.4	126.4
Iron and steel products	12.2	92.3	92.1	84.9	71.1	60.9	56.3	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	121.0	120.9	108.0	81.2	64.4	47.6	59.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	110.3	110.4	93.4	83.1	66.4	63.1	86.9
Agricultural implements	.5	59.3	51.8	62.2	45.9	35.6	22.9	25.0
Land vehicles	5.4	83.4	87.1	83.9	72.7	65.0	64.2	75.6
Automobiles and parts	2.2	149.0	140.5	119.9	92.9	67.6	57.9	56.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.3	61.0	47.7	47.1	43.8	53.2	60.9
Heating appliances	.5	100.7	121.6	86.2	73.9	58.8	54.3	61.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	88.1	85.6	82.9	58.3	49.3	43.4	82.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	103.8	104.7	92.1	76.0	62.3	57.0	71.8
Other iron and steel products	1.8	94.6	95.3	83.2	70.2	61.4	53.2	74.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	142.6	140.4	122.1	106.4	90.5	74.7	93.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.2	142.5	134.6	132.3	127.4	115.4	117.3
Miscellaneous	.6	123.2	133.5	116.8	113.4	97.8	93.5	98.4
LOGGING	7.0	242.1	265.7	183.4	181.3	168.8	74.5	68.7
MINING	6.8	145.6	150.3	129.9	119.1	106.8	96.9	105.1
Coal	2.7	97.1	96.2	94.7	93.4	92.6	91.6	99.1
Metallic ores	3.3	270.5	283.7	226.6	200.8	158.5	129.8	134.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	114.8	126.7	99.4	78.7	73.0	59.3	76.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.7	81.7	79.3	78.6	78.4	87.5	98.1
Telegraphs	.5	89.5	92.0	87.9	88.1	83.0	83.9	98.7
Telephones	1.7	78.3	79.0	77.0	76.2	77.3	88.4	98.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	81.4	86.5	77.9	76.2	76.3	78.3	85.6
Street railways and cartage	2.6	116.4	119.8	111.9	109.9	109.8	114.2	112.4
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	75.1	71.7	69.6	69.8	71.6	82.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	74.5	95.2	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.7	68.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.3	61.2	80.1	74.8	87.9	88.1	58.5	104.8
Building	1.6	39.6	51.5	56.0	45.5	33.9	29.7	64.3
Highway	3.5	93.4	133.5	119.4	165.4	179.1	97.1	197.1
Railway	2.2	53.2	59.4	52.4	59.3	59.4	53.7	63.7
SERVICES	2.8	124.8	122.4	118.0	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	119.8	115.7	114.6	115.3	107.8	95.2	107.7
Professional	.3	121.6	123.9	122.7	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	133.6	132.9	122.5	113.7	108.8	109.2	120.6
TRADE	11.3	136.9	136.0	135.9	130.6	122.3	119.6	125.7
Retail	8.5	148.1	145.3	147.9	142.5	133.2	128.4	135.4
Wholesale	2.8	111.2	114.9	107.8	102.7	97.4	98.9	103.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.8	110.1	99.1	94.4	88.6	78.5	91.6

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1937	1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Maritime- Manufacturing	33.4	99.4	107.4	95.0	87.7	76.9	67.5	73.9
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.5	64.0	79.3	61.3	60.0	55.0	29.5	47.4
Pulp and paper	5.1	154.7	156.3	151.8	141.8	124.9	121.1	120.7
Textile products	3.9	84.3	85.9	87.4	78.8	86.2	70.9	75.1
Iron and steel	11.0	106.2	113.2	107.2	85.9	74.3	61.6	68.4
Other manufactures	9.9	100.6	111.0	84.8	90.4	70.3	74.3	77.4
Logging	10.2	363.4	390.2	242.5	298.8	353.9	72.4	176.8
Mining	20.7	109.3	111.2	104.0	100.2	93.4	90.4	103.3
Communications	2.4	86.9	90.4	86.5	82.4	78.8	84.4	113.2
Transportation	14.1	96.0	64.2	95.9	91.5	98.4	92.3	105.7
Construction	9.5	82.1	133.5	130.7	83.9	92.9	68.7	220.9
Services	1.6	156.3	154.0	142.3	146.5	140.9	130.1	155.4
Trade	8.1	134.7	137.3	124.3	117.9	109.0	106.0	115.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	109.5	115.3	108.1	99.0	97.0	80.1	111.1
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.1	101.2	104.8	98.1	88.8	82.6	78.4	87.1
Lumber products	2.7	70.4	79.7	65.9	61.6	59.8	52.2	65.2
Pulp and paper	7.7	96.2	99.0	89.5	85.3	77.2	74.0	78.9
Textile products	17.0	124.8	129.4	121.2	107.0	101.5	90.7	93.5
Iron and steel	9.0	78.5	78.4	74.3	65.3	57.9	57.0	74.4
Other manufactures	20.7	105.9	110.2	105.6	96.6	90.7	89.4	98.0
Logging	11.9	406.9	465.9	295.1	308.0	290.1	172.0	102.2
Mining	3.4	219.4	224.6	164.7	123.7	110.7	87.2	93.6
Communications	1.7	69.6	71.4	68.6	70.0	72.8	83.6	94.6
Transportation	8.3	72.1	88.5	68.5	70.3	69.9	70.1	75.7
Construction	7.0	52.4	70.9	41.6	53.0	50.3	35.2	64.8
Services	2.4	112.0	107.9	102.9	98.4	98.8	96.4	103.3
Trade	8.2	141.1	143.6	140.2	138.1	135.0	136.1	139.0
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	104.0	112.6	95.5	91.3	86.3	77.8	86.3
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.8	104.8	109.3	97.9	87.3	79.8	73.3	83.2
Lumber products	3.2	61.0	66.6	59.1	53.0	49.0	45.7	60.5
Pulp and paper	6.5	101.0	105.7	96.7	93.1	88.2	83.7	93.9
Textile products	10.2	106.8	114.8	108.3	100.0	95.5	88.1	88.4
Iron and steel	17.0	102.4	100.5	90.0	72.5	59.2	52.0	65.5
Other manufactures	24.9	117.9	125.3	110.0	100.8	95.1	88.3	98.4
Logging	4.9	223.1	214.4	172.1	145.2	133.3	31.9	49.1
Mining	5.2	220.1	239.0	194.2	168.6	138.3	115.4	125.4
Communications	2.0	77.6	78.0	75.3	73.8	75.0	84.2	93.6
Transportation	6.5	74.8	83.5	72.1	68.1	67.8	72.6	82.5
Construction	5.7	65.0	84.8	81.9	127.8	131.4	76.1	141.7
Services	2.8	145.9	146.3	144.1	142.9	131.3	118.0	133.9
Trade	11.1	146.3	141.7	151.2	144.4	132.2	126.4	134.6
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	107.5	112.9	102.7	98.0	91.2	78.8	93.8
Prairie								
Provinces								
Manufacturing	30.8	97.9	104.4	94.9	89.5	83.4	81.4	92.8
Lumber products	2.0	81.1	85.9	72.4	70.1	69.2	58.5	63.2
Pulp and paper	3.0	94.7	96.3	90.8	88.0	86.3	88.7	99.1
Textile products	2.3	122.4	134.4	107.4	107.7	87.7	72.4	93.5
Iron and steel	9.6	72.2	76.6	76.7	70.9	69.0	71.5	87.1
Other manufactures	13.9	130.8	140.7	121.4	114.4	103.2	97.2	104.7
Logging	1.6	130.0	91.6	123.8	176.6	77.3	28.7	36.8
Mining	9.2	126.1	125.0	123.9	121.0	122.1	117.7	114.7
Communications	2.8	87.9	89.3	90.4	90.9	86.5	98.1	101.5
Transportation	20.1	88.4	92.7	86.2	83.9	81.7	85.8	90.1
Construction	10.8	55.4	66.7	74.2	67.8	65.0	58.0	74.7
Services	3.5	104.9	104.3	97.0	92.4	90.9	88.8	98.3
Trade	21.2	121.3	121.4	117.1	111.6	107.3	105.9	109.8
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	94.2	98.6	95.1	91.2	86.4	84.4	92.8
British								
Columbia								
Manufacturing	41.2	98.0	103.9	85.8	78.8	68.2	60.3	71.6
Lumber products	14.2	86.9	92.3	67.0	56.6	49.6	32.8	40.6
Pulp and paper	6.1	111.7	117.3	106.8	98.1	90.4	88.0	98.1
Textile products	1.3	119.7	119.6	106.7	95.7	84.3	69.3	95.0
Iron and steel	3.7	79.0	78.0	67.1	63.5	54.4	54.8	71.0
Other manufactures	15.9	109.8	119.1	103.6	100.2	84.3	82.5	96.0
Logging	5.5	61.1	95.9	61.1	50.0	37.5	26.7	28.4
Mining	10.0	100.3	99.8	86.7	88.7	74.0	69.4	79.7
Communications	3.6	104.9	104.7	100.1	99.1	94.2	97.2	108.8
Transportation	14.0	97.7	97.3	85.1	84.8	85.7	88.1	94.0
Construction	10.1	74.0	80.7	122.2	126.0	124.5	78.6	98.3
Services	3.9	111.5	102.4	101.4	98.8	93.9	81.9	99.7
Trade	11.7	131.6	134.9	121.4	116.9	103.3	101.8	111.9
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	95.4	101.5	92.4	88.8	80.4	69.7	80.6

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1937	1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal-Manufacturing	65.0	93.3	97.1	91.0	83.2	77.6	75.7	86.9
Plant products -edible	4.2	102.8	116.0	103.1	98.3	89.9	88.5	102.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.1	106.9	102.9	100.2	98.2	98.1	103.5
Textiles	15.1	100.4	106.5	92.8	84.3	79.2	73.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.2	111.3	114.2	133.8	124.7	122.3	125.5	116.1
Iron and steel	13.8	74.3	74.5	70.6	61.3	55.2	53.6	70.6
Other manufactures	21.8	96.4	100.5	92.3	85.1	78.9	76.0	91.3
Communications	2.7	61.6	62.6	60.7	63.1	66.6	76.6	84.5
Transportation	8.8	80.0	99.8	72.2	85.3	75.3	73.5	71.7
Construction	5.8	50.5	79.6	35.5	58.7	41.4	47.2	67.7
Trade	14.0	132.8	136.4	133.8	129.7	127.6	130.8	134.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	90.4	98.3	86.4	84.8	78.0	77.5	88.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	94.4	96.9	90.8	86.2	83.3	91.5	102.5
Leather products	20.1	98.3	96.5	88.9	84.4	83.0	94.9	103.2
Other manufactures	41.5	92.6	97.1	91.7	87.0	83.4	89.9	102.2
Transportation	10.9	73.8	99.9	86.0	84.8	93.7	95.6	92.2
Construction	6.4	70.2	70.6	111.3	87.4	80.8	71.6	77.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.0	95.2	93.5	88.9	86.5	92.6	100.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.6	98.8	103.0	94.1	87.8	82.3	78.0	89.6
Plant products - edible	5.2	105.4	116.6	101.5	102.1	92.6	89.8	106.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	121.2	125.1	114.2	109.1	104.8	102.4	109.1
Textiles	10.6	84.6	90.6	84.4	82.5	80.6	75.1	81.6
Iron and steel	9.9	88.3	86.5	78.2	64.4	54.6	52.2	65.6
Other manufactures	26.7	102.4	107.2	98.9	92.2	87.4	82.5	97.4
Communications	2.7	65.5	65.3	84.7	67.1	69.0	78.5	85.4
Transportation	5.8	93.3	94.2	88.6	86.4	86.5	92.6	114.1
Construction	2.4	52.5	59.4	49.1	51.9	53.3	46.9	93.3
Trade	22.7	139.2	134.7	146.1	142.5	131.3	125.0	133.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	103.4	105.7	100.6	95.8	90.0	86.5	99.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.0	91.1	92.8	85.3	83.4	78.6	75.8	89.0
Lumber products	3.3	38.0	37.7	35.6	38.3	39.5	36.3	49.2
Pulp and paper	16.4	92.4	92.1	90.3	89.6	79.5	73.2	88.6
Other manufactures	26.3	109.3	113.1	99.4	95.2	92.0	92.4	104.8
Construction	11.0	104.7	120.6	160.8	144.8	141.6	67.0	175.4
Trade	21.1	142.2	134.1	138.1	118.8	119.9	110.9	121.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.8	104.3	103.2	97.5	95.8	85.8	103.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.4	98.3	100.0	94.5	80.6	73.9	66.2	81.6
Textiles	17.7	88.6	93.1	86.5	83.0	84.2	75.7	81.1
Electrical apparatus	10.3	106.9	104.9	100.6	88.9	78.1	87.7	109.1
Iron and steel	29.9	94.7	92.8	91.6	66.7	56.2	39.3	63.9
Other manufactures	23.5	108.5	114.6	103.2	95.3	88.9	87.7	96.6
Construction	2.7	52.7	56.9	55.3	44.4	66.7	58.2	191.1
Trade	8.6	128.2	134.4	128.1	122.6	100.8	107.4	112.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.0	101.7	95.7	83.0	77.1	70.7	91.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.1	150.3	140.0	124.0	91.0	77.3	61.4	60.0
Iron and steel	68.2	153.0	138.4	124.9	85.6	64.6	52.3	48.8
Other manufactures	16.9	140.4	145.7	120.9	111.1	125.0	98.3	105.8
Construction	1.3	26.1	28.3	29.1	20.6	16.0	19.4	331.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	137.1	129.4	116.4	88.4	76.5	63.9	83.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	94.4	98.3	92.7	88.4	82.6	79.8	92.6
Animal products - edible	6.1	133.1	138.0	124.5	119.3	111.1	99.1	104.2
Printing and publishing	5.3	97.7	99.4	96.8	97.1	94.3	98.3	101.0
Textiles	5.6	125.7	143.5	116.5	112.2	95.7	84.7	94.2
Iron and steel	17.5	75.2	75.7	75.8	68.9	96.7	67.7	84.4
Other manufactures	13.0	103.1	109.3	102.4	101.4	73.3	86.1	96.7
Transportation	10.4	82.5	82.4	70.6	69.3	70.8	73.8	83.8
Construction	2.1	30.4	31.4	60.1	25.8	21.3	25.8	62.4
Trade	31.8	105.4	106.3	105.1	98.2	94.7	92.2	97.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.4	94.7	91.9	85.6	81.1	80.8	92.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.0	107.2	109.3	95.4	82.9	73.8	70.9	81.3
Lumber products	10.1	88.5	89.7	69.9	49.8	43.1	38.6	31.9
Other manufactures	28.9	115.7	118.3	107.1	98.3	88.1	86.0	102.4
Communications	7.3	105.3	103.3	99.5	98.2	92.5	97.2	104.1
Transportation	19.6	112.9	107.5	97.7	95.9	94.7	99.5	97.2
Construction	4.2	37.7	45.2	57.9	38.1	44.6	55.3	71.4
Services	6.7	113.4	103.3	101.6	97.6	92.7	81.1	95.5
Trade	23.1	135.1	139.4	124.0	120.2	105.8	103.0	113.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.3	106.0	97.2	88.7	82.2	82.5	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515190