



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

DECEMBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

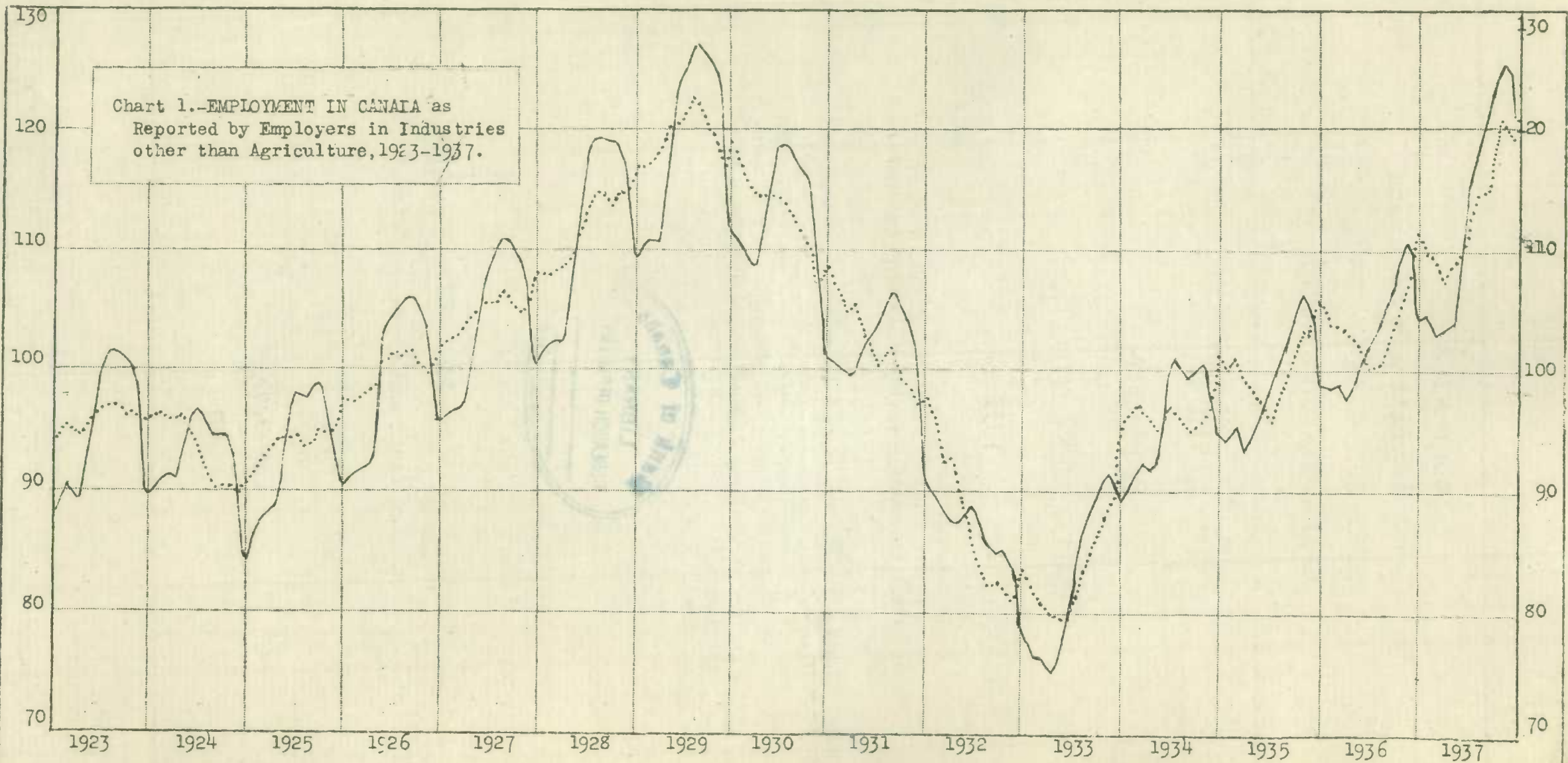
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OTTAWA

1937



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

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

Issued Dec. 28, 1937.

T H E D E C E M B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

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

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a large seasonal contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,459 employers, whose staffs declined from 1,194,171 in the preceding month to 1,159,727 at Dec. 1. This reduction of 34,444 persons exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than at that date in certain of these years, notably 1929 and 1930. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 125.2 at Nov. 1 to 121.6 at Dec. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 120.3 at the former to 119.1 at the latter date; this corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1929, with the exception of Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1937. Despite the curtailment at the beginning of December, industrial activity therefore continues at a high level.

In the years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:-
1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1;
1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924,
91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1937, those in construction and maintenance being especially pronounced. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and retail trade reported substantial improvement, also of a seasonal character.

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

The staffs of the 10,106 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had aggregated 1,044,969; a decline of 8,579 from the preceding month; the loss in employment then recorded had been exceptionally small for the time of year.

A brief survey of the situation at the end of 1937 shows that the general index of 121.6 at Dec. 1, was 17.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years has been just over eight p.c., the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1937 situation have been the continued activity in manufacturing, mining and logging, together with further advances in communications, services and trade. Construction was also decidedly brisker than in 1936, while transportation showed little general change. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia continued at a high level, while in the Prairie area no general change from 1936 was recorded.

A review of employment during the year 1937, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario laid off the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage loss was in the Prairies. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, largely in coal-mining, but curtailment in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resulted in a decline in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were furnished by 718 firms employing 88,478 workers, as against 91,909 at Nov. 1. This loss exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and

women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 122.5, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper and lumber products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining and retail trade were seasonally active.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last seven months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)						
		Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	55.4	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	42.9	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

At Dec. 1, 1936, the 706 reporting establishments had 83,093 employees, as compared with 86,060 in the preceding month.

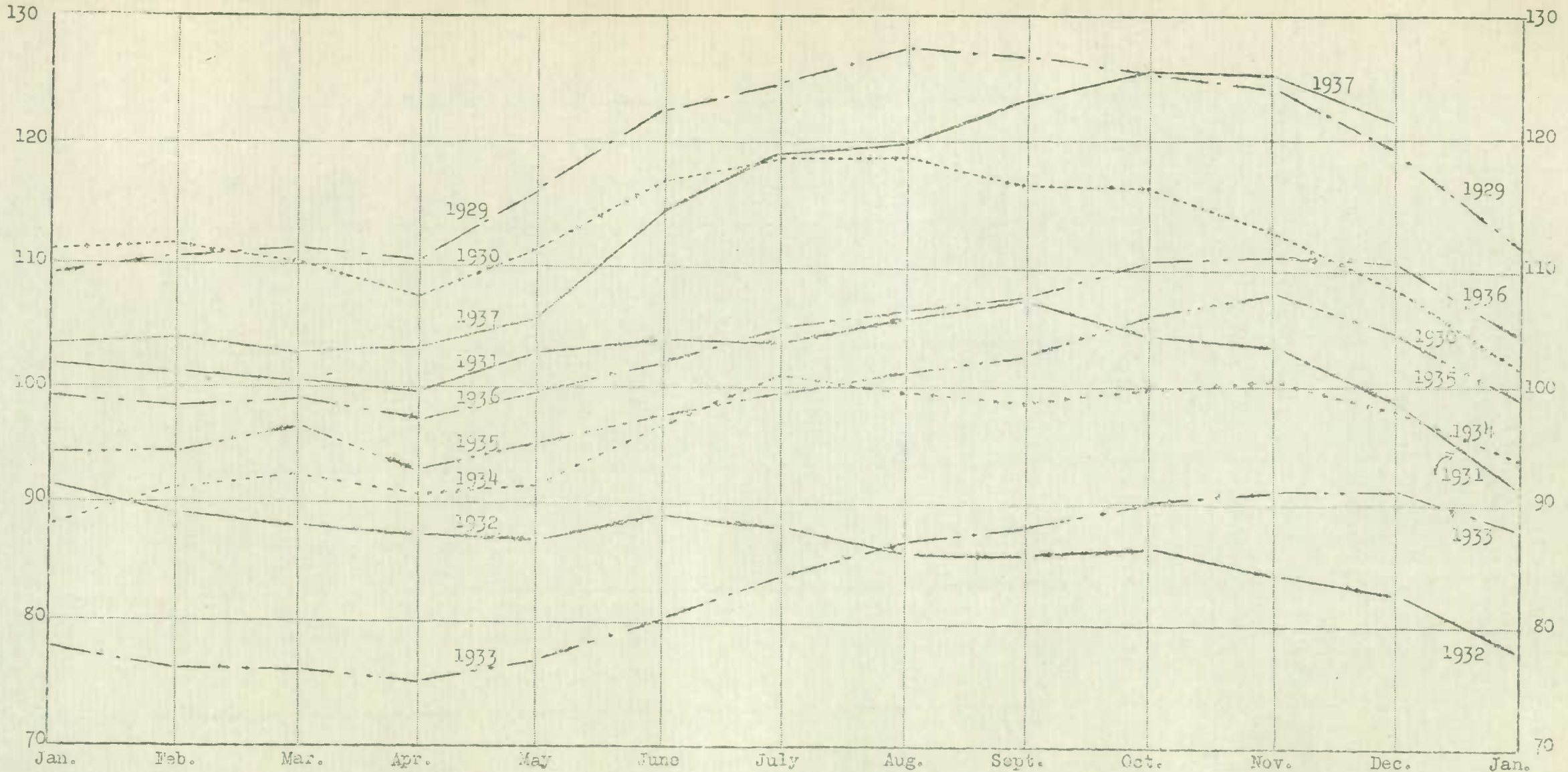
Quebec.- There was a falling-off in Quebec, according to statements from 2,513 employers of 361,048 persons, or 2,587 fewer than at the first of November. Employment has decreased at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding sixteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the reduction at the latest date was smaller than the average in the experience of these years. The index declined from 130.5 at Nov. 1 to 129.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, when it was 15.1 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1937; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were busier. Transportation and building and highway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, heightened activity was noted in construction and maintenance work on the railways. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, as is usual at the time of year. Statistics for Dec. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 2,395 firms with a combined payroll of 312,279 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 6,422 over their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a substantial seasonal contraction at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and construction reported reductions, those in the last-named being especially marked. Within the group of factory employment, tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral product factories showed marked improvement, but there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions, together with smaller declines in leather, rubber, textiles, electrical apparatus and some other classes. On the other hand, logging and retail trade recorded seasonal improvement on a large scale. The 4,632 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had 490,413 employees, compared with 508,193 at the beginning of November. This decrease exceeded the usual seasonal loss experienced in Ontario in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 125.8 at Dec. 1, 1937, compared favourably with that of 112.9 at the same date in 1936; the 4,499 employers whose reports were then compiled had 438,641 persons on their paylists.

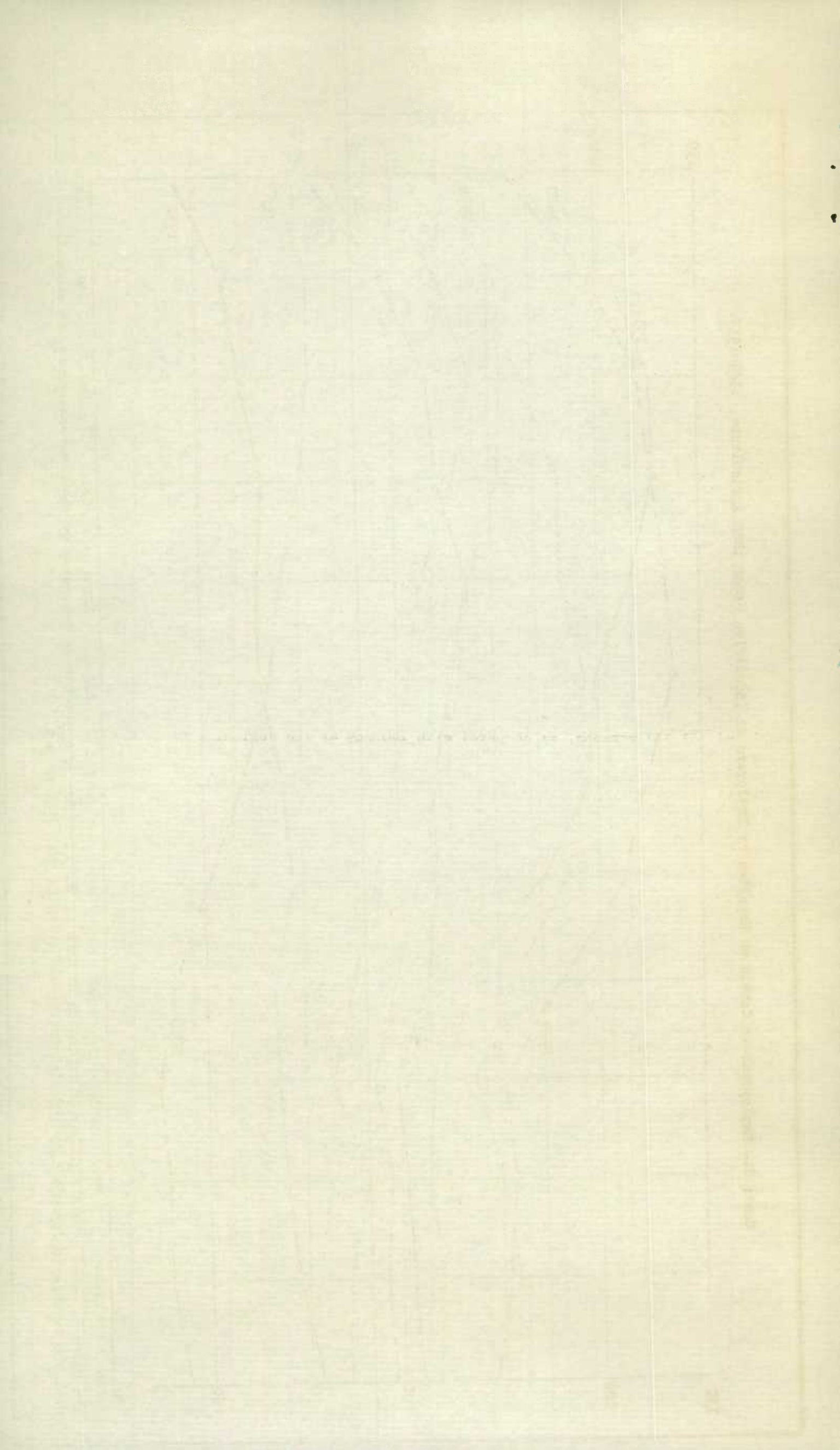
Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,499 co-operating firms reported they had released 7,234 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,315 at Dec. 1; while this decline was smaller than at the same date in either 1935 or 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. Retail trade, coal-mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, but transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the last-named being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1936; data were then received from 1,460 establishments with 125,321 employees, compared with 134,641 at the first of November, 1936. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in the last seven months:- (1926=100).

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)						
		Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	45.9	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	20.5	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	113.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	33.6	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



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.



British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of seventeen years. There were gains in logging, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories, and mining, transportation and construction also released employees. A similar decrease had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was several points lower. The 1,097 firms reporting for the date under review had 91,473 employees, as compared with 94,885 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1936, 1,046 employers had reported a staff of 85,635 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed reduced employment. The situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in 1936 or any of the last few years.

Montreal.- There was a considerable decline in the employment afforded by the 1,418 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 3,112 persons to 156,790 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported less employment, mainly in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Transportation and road construction also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in building construction and in retail trade. A large increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then several points lower than that of 104.3 at the latest date. The 1,371 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had reported 147,709 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 623 workers being laid off by the 177 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,248 employees at Dec. 1; this reduction was rather larger than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since Nov. 1, 1937, were in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1936 had been on a smaller scale, but the index was then slightly lower; statements for Dec. 1, 1936, had been received from 174 firms with 12,706 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,562 firms who employed 139,312 persons, as compared with 140,269 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing, as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions, and construction released a considerable number of persons. Smaller losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was over six points lower than that of 111.9 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1936, 1,521 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 131,398 workers, compared with 131,784 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and construction reported curtailment. Two hundred and four concerns recorded a combined payroll of 13,961 workers, as against 14,813 in their last report. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1936, although the decline then indicated by 202 employers of 13,811 persons had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 37,466 persons was employed by the 294 firms furnishing data, who had 38,485 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Little general change was reported in the non-manufacturing industries. The index, at 116.2, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, although the tendency had then been upward, according to the 289 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 32,725 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a slight falling-off in Windsor, mainly in construction, while manufacturing showed moderate improvement. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers with 20,886 workers, compared with 21,019 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, when statements had been received from 174 firms with 17,653 employees. The index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 489 firms employing 41,096 persons, as compared with 42,174 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel plants; there was also a decline in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal

character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 95.4, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 483 concerns furnishing data, whose working force had aggregated 40,639.

Vancouver.— Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 462 employers of 35,478 workers, as compared with 37,254 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and lumber products, was slacker, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; on the other hand, retail trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A smaller loss on the whole had been reported at the beginning of December, 1936, when 437 establishments had employed 34,130 men and women; the index then was a few points lower than that of 109.5 reported at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,003 of which employed 590,919 operatives, compared with 604,942 at Nov. 1. This decline of 2.3 p.c. rather exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement, showed a slight falling-off from the preceding month, standing at 117.5 at Dec. 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 117.8 at Nov. 1.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was moderate improvement in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber and other industries. Although a smaller decline had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, the crude index then was over nine points lower.

Marked improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1937. The Dec. 1 index of 116.3 was 13.6 p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year; this was an increase in the twelve months that considerably exceeded the average advance (8.5 p.c.) indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1937, the general movement in manufactures was almost uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but factory employment continues at an unusually high level. The gains during the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

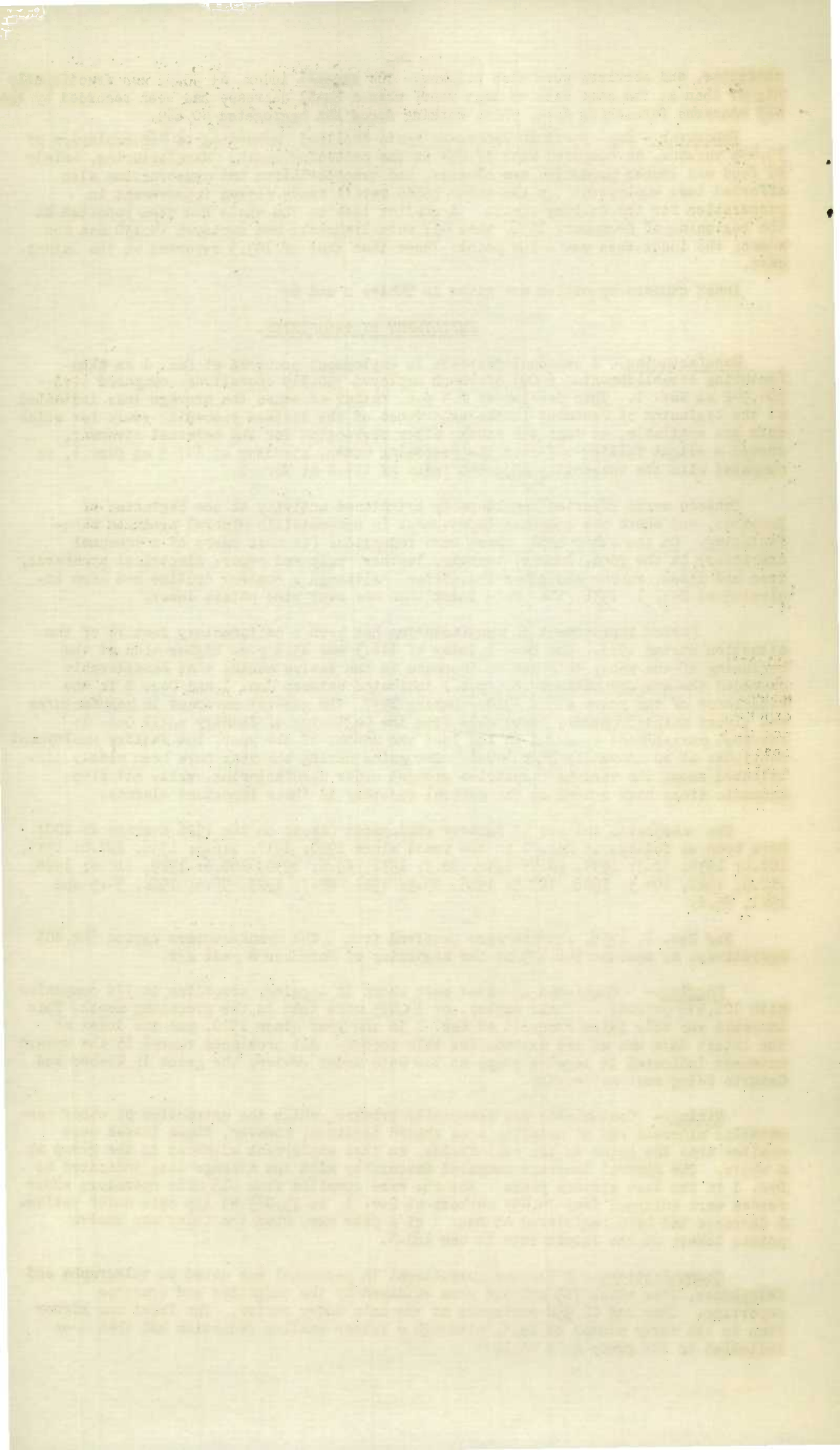
The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9; 1927, 104.3; 1926, 101.5; 1925, 95.3; 1924, 88.7; 1923, 95.5; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 85.8.

For Dec. 1, 1936, returns were received from 5,841 manufacturers having 542,803 operatives, as against 546,159 at the beginning of November a year ago.

Logging.— Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 378 companies with 101,946 persons in their employ, or 14,075 more than in the preceding month. This increase was only twice exceeded at Dec. 1 in the year since 1920, and the index at the latest date was at its maximum for this record. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps at the date under review, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.— Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed declines; however, these losses were smaller than the gains in the coal-fields, so that employment advanced in the group as a whole. The general increase compared favourably with the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years. Returns were compiled from 415 mine operators whose forces were enlarged from 74,493 workers at Nov. 1, to 75,063 at the date under review. A decrease had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was twelve points lower; at the latest date it was 162.3.

Communications.— A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 789 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,950 employees at the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of 1936, although a rather smaller reduction had then been indicated in the group as a whole.



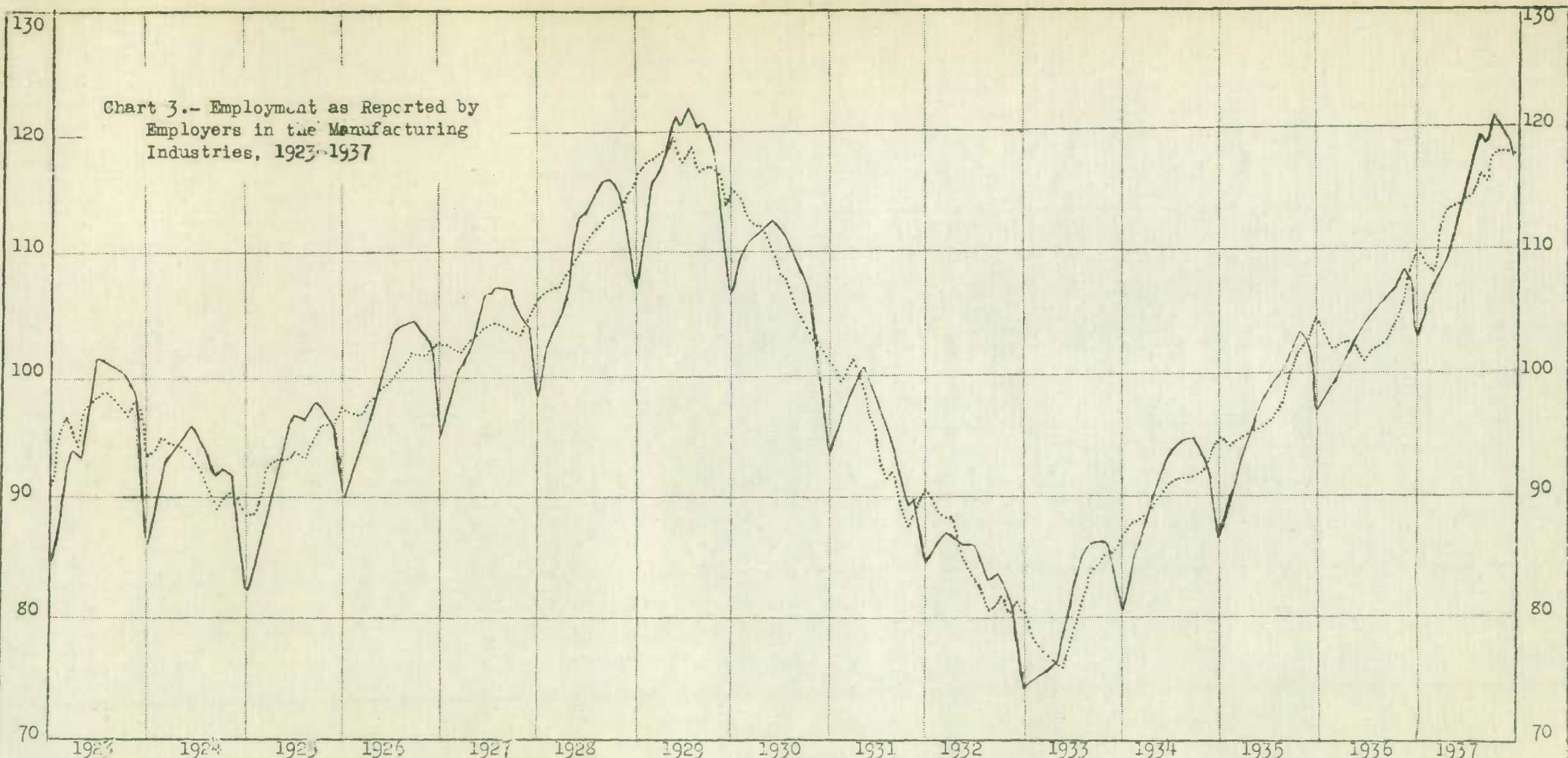
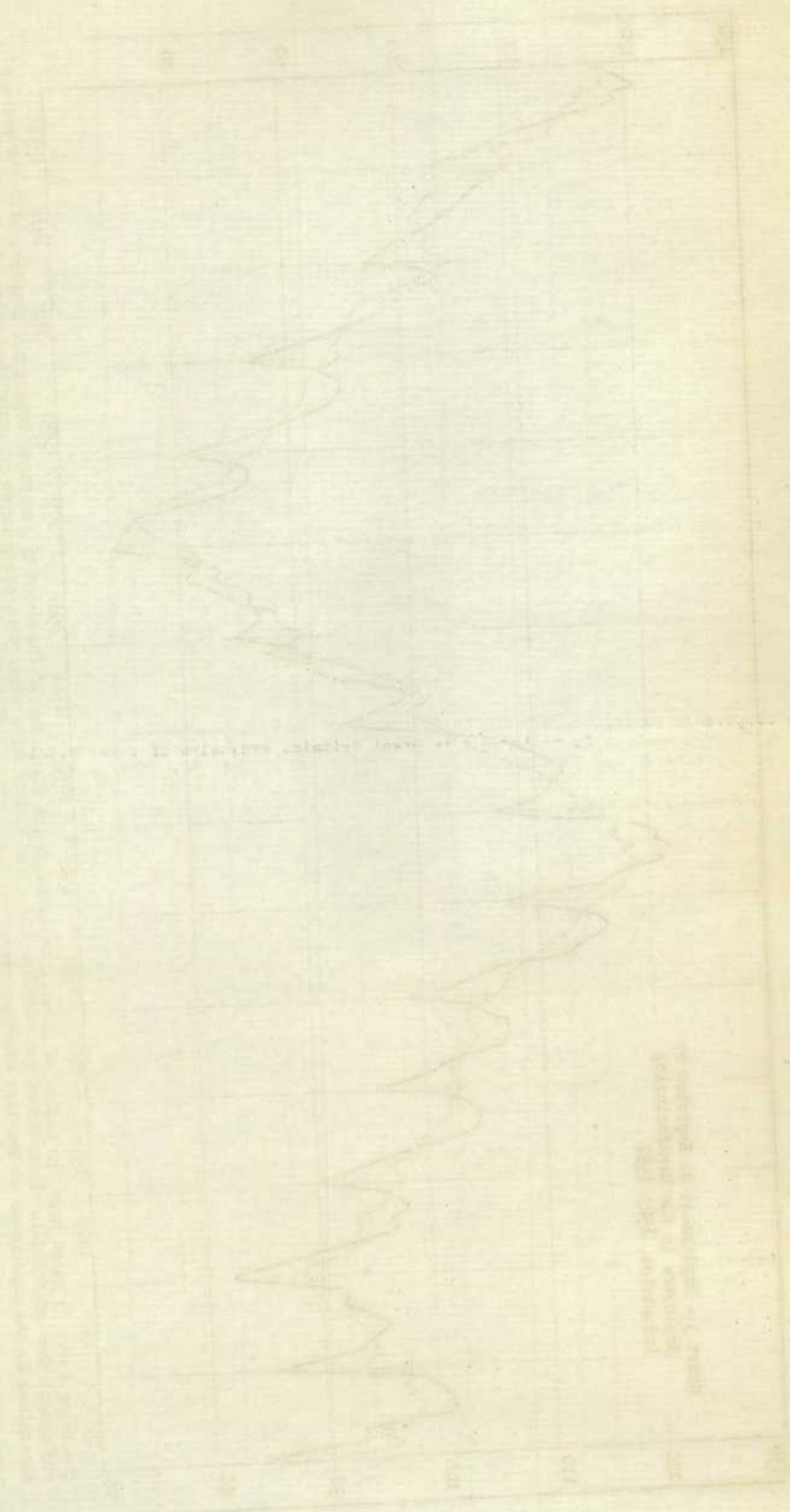


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1923-1937

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.



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Vertical axis label: DEPTH

Horizontal axis label: DISTANCE

Vertical axis markings: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500

Horizontal axis markings: 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 460 employers of 101,235 persons, compared with 104,884 in the preceding month. Steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping reported contractions in employment. Curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1936, and the index of employment was then 2.4 points higher. The decline at the latest date was considerably larger than the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1936.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal reductions on an exceptionally large scale took place in construction, there being losses in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,263 contractors furnishing data aggregated 124,130 employees, as compared with 156,777 at Nov. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1936, although the contraction then recorded had involved the release of fewer workers.

Services.- There was a slight decrease in services, chiefly in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 483 establishments with 28,726 persons on their payrolls, or 78 fewer than at the beginning of November. A larger loss had been shown at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was smaller than that indicated, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. This was probably partly due to the fact that there had been unusually pronounced increases recorded in the preceding report, when the date of the enquiry had fallen upon a Saturday, with the result that the improvement then reported had been decidedly above the average. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other December of the record, being slightly higher than at Dec. 1, 1929. The 1,374 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 114,758 persons in their employ, or 2,097 more than in their last report.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment at Oct. 18 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; this was mainly due to seasonal influences. Among the workers, (other than agricultural workers) insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.2 at Oct. 18, 1937, as compared with the revised percentage of 9.7 at Sept. 13, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, numbered approximately 11,659,000 at Oct. 18. This was a decrease of 47,000 as compared with Sept. 13, 1937, but, on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 464,000 as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The latest press reports state that between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15, there was an increase of 108,954 in unemployed workers, who numbered 1,499,203 at the latter date; the increase was partly a result of the war in China, and was also partly due to unfavourable weather and to the accumulation of excessive stocks in the textile industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics decreased 80,000 in October as compared with September. A decline of approximately 145,000 workers in the manufacturing industries of the country, was partially offset by substantial seasonal gains in coal-mining and retail trade. A comparison of employment in the combined industries surveyed in October, 1937, with October, 1936, shows a gain of over 600,000 workers, and a similar comparison of aggregate weekly payrolls shows an increase of nearly \$43,400,000 over the year interval.

The decrease of 1.7 p.c. in factory employment indicates a decline of approximately 145,000 workers over the month interval. The October, 1937, index of factory employment, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 100.4, and was below the levels shown in the preceding seven months. It is at the level of November, 1929.

New York.- The number employed in New York State factories decreased 5.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to preliminary data prepared by the State Department of Labor.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reports a reduction of 8.6 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November as compared with October.

Illinois.- According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.8 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September.

Wisconsin.- The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 1.6 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September.

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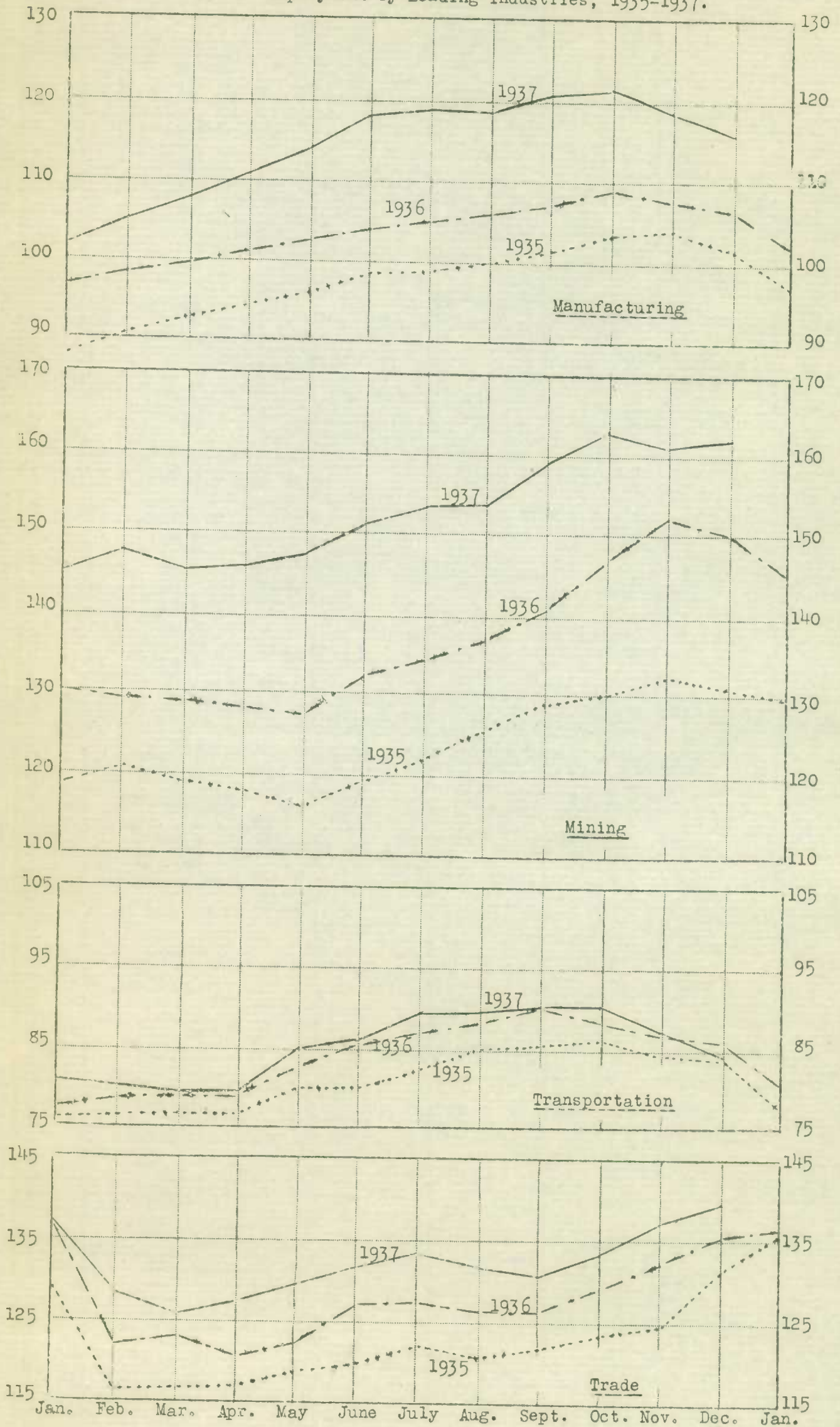
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Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.



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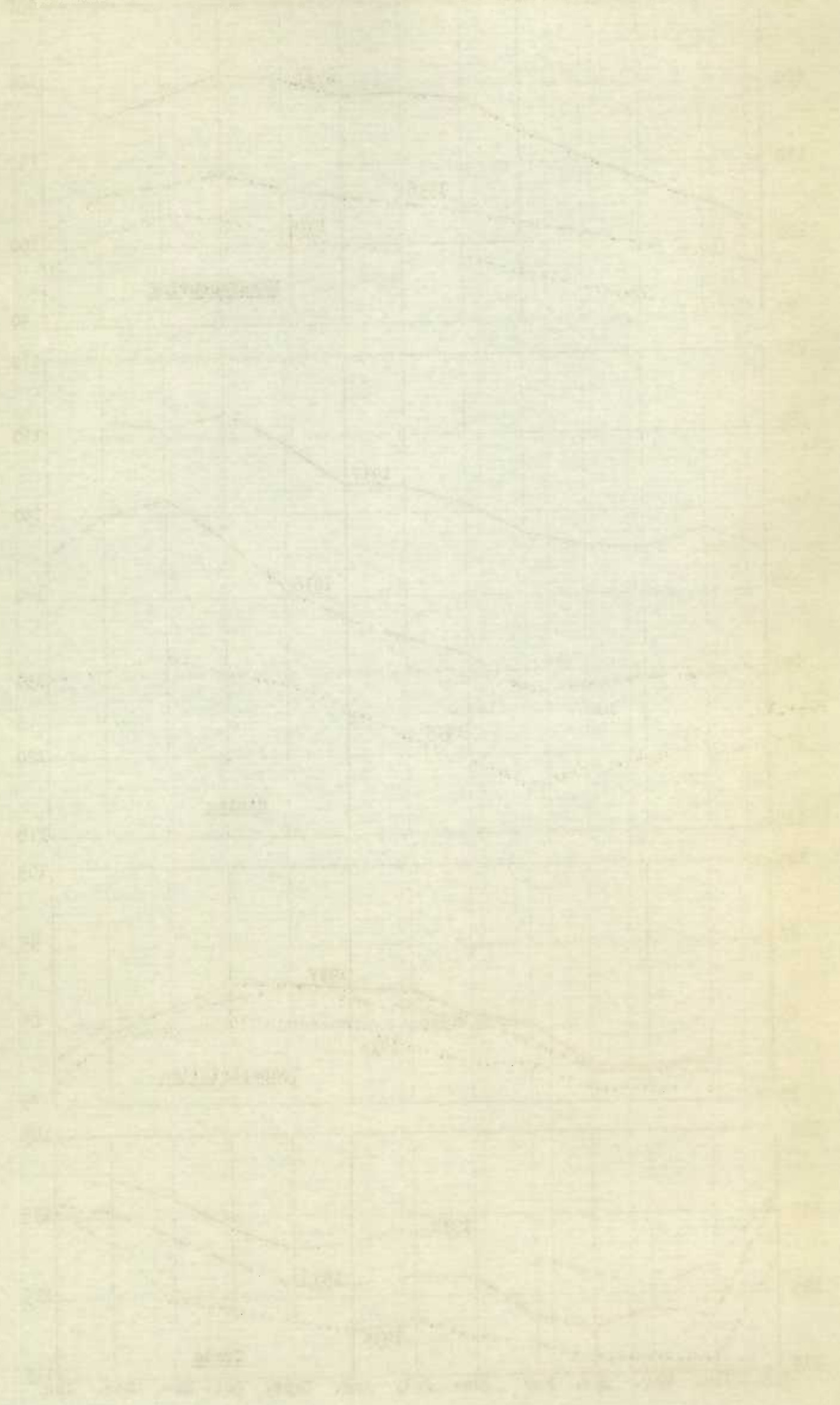


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	93.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	87.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	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	93.7	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	103.9	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	104.3	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	94.3	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	105.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	93.3	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	103.3	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	103.3	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	102.0
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	110.3	115.3	112.6	112.9	93.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.3	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.3	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5

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

100.0 7.6 31.1 42.3 11.1 7.9

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 on the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	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	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	131.2	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
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5

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

13.5 1.1 12.0 1.2 3.2 1.8 3.5 3.1

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 at the date under review.

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

	All									
	Industries	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5	
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2	
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0	
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3	
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1	
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9	
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.2	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2	
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	168.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	103.8	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	86.9	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	80.3	103.6	76.9	73.5	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	184.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.3	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	
Apr. 1	93.4	91.9	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	94.7	116.4	119.3	
June 1	97.6	95.4	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	
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5	
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4	
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4	
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0	
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6	

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1937.
100.0 50.9 8.8 6.5 2.0 8.7 10.7 2.5 9.9

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 at the date under review.

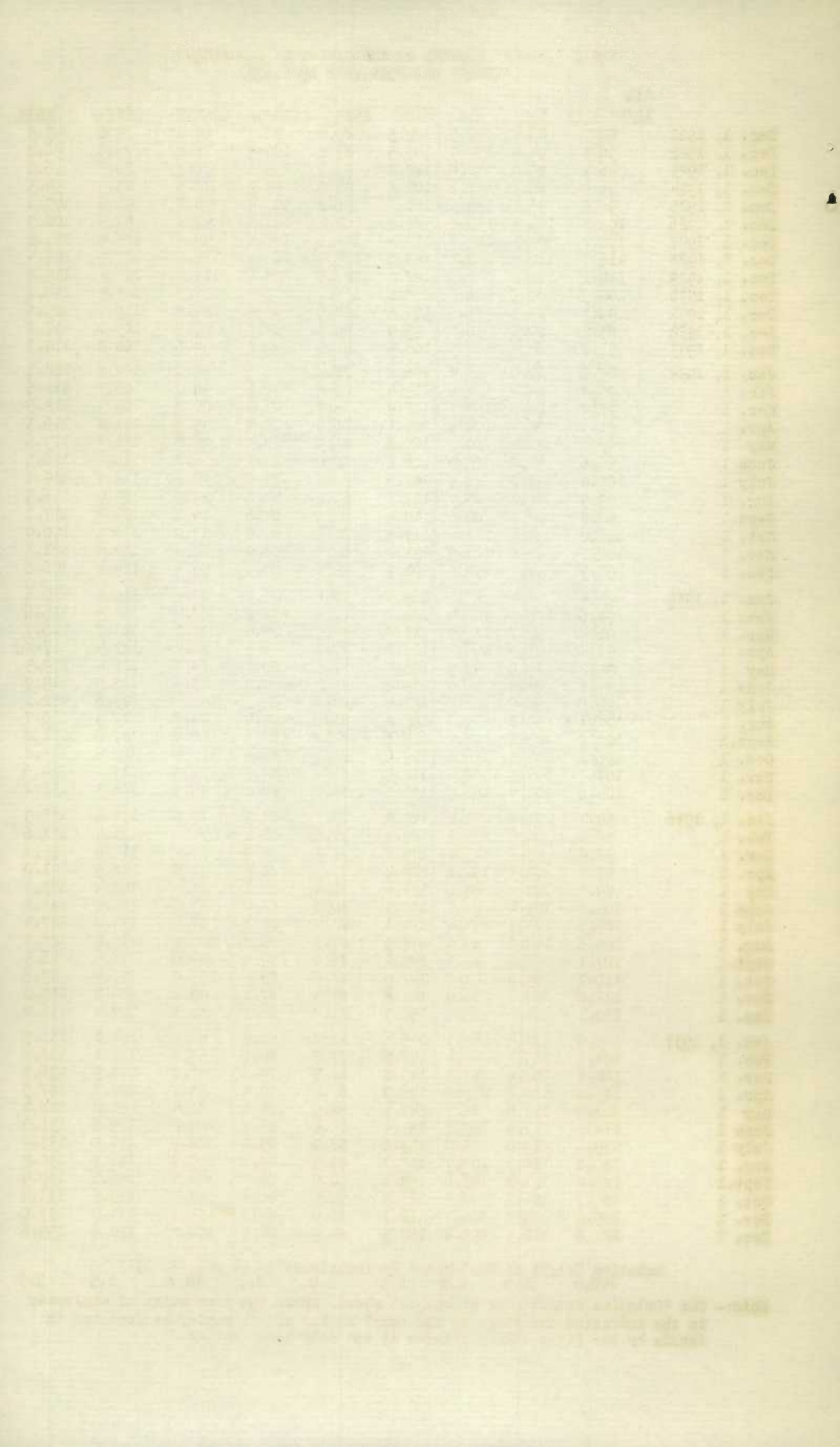


TABLE 4. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	50.9	116.3	119.0	107.0	101.4	91.3	84.4	80.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	136.8	138.2	128.4	115.4	103.9	101.0	95.0
Fur and products	.2	97.4	99.5	95.5	101.5	89.0	83.7	81.0
Leather and products	1.8	102.8	109.2	106.0	103.3	94.3	86.8	86.7
Boots and shoes	1.2	101.5	109.1	103.2	102.6	92.7	87.7	90.8
Lumber and products	3.7	79.9	89.0	77.7	69.8	64.5	59.0	50.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	65.8	77.4	67.2	57.2	52.5	46.0	36.2
Furniture	.7	92.0	91.5	90.7	85.4	78.1	79.1	73.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.3	121.4	109.8	95.2	90.7	76.5	76.2
Musical instruments	.1	52.2	56.8	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9
Plant products - edible	3.1	122.3	138.0	128.5	114.7	103.7	103.1	102.9
Pulp and paper products	5.9	111.8	113.9	105.5	98.7	94.7	83.1	86.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	107.8	109.0	96.7	87.4	83.4	74.1	70.2
Paper products	1.0	138.8	139.0	127.9	118.1	109.4	103.7	99.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	113.0	111.7	109.5	106.9	104.5	101.4	102.9
Rubber products	1.2	111.6	115.1	101.2	93.3	92.3	89.2	86.1
Textile products	9.4	126.6	128.9	120.8	117.0	107.1	103.5	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	143.2	140.9	136.2	136.9	121.2	116.6	105.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	105.5	104.1	97.8	97.8	86.3	82.3	76.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	150.2	144.9	150.0	142.4	123.9	150.7	112.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	535.2	530.4	517.2	538.7	476.7	427.2	367.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	128.7	129.2	128.2	127.6	117.6	120.2	115.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	116.9	123.3	109.0	99.4	94.2	83.8	85.0
Other textile products	.9	102.0	103.3	97.7	94.5	87.7	81.9	73.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	150.4	125.2	134.8	143.8	128.3	118.7	121.7
Tobacco	1.0	141.5	100.3	119.5	144.1	122.7	119.9	125.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	161.6	161.3	157.2	141.0	137.1	115.9	115.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	162.9	153.7	158.1	140.0	127.2	123.0	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	157.4	159.9	143.7	135.5	122.4	114.8	106.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	92.9	94.4	82.3	75.8	68.9	57.7	55.9
Electric light and power	1.4	123.4	129.6	117.5	116.2	113.1	104.9	110.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	152.9	153.6	125.0	124.5	111.3	96.3	101.5
Iron and steel products	12.2	108.7	109.3	92.1	86.8	73.4	63.0	60.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	139.2	144.3	120.9	115.7	92.3	74.3	63.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	133.3	134.9	110.4	93.6	83.3	63.3	67.7
Agricultural implements	.5	74.4	80.2	51.8	52.5	39.1	30.6	24.2
Land vehicles	5.2	100.0	93.0	87.1	83.7	67.3	63.3	62.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	159.1	151.3	140.5	120.0	69.3	61.3	50.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	79.9	68.2	61.0	59.5	52.2	43.2	54.5
Heating appliances	.5	126.8	135.0	121.6	105.3	92.8	84.7	72.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	123.4	130.4	85.6	89.5	61.5	51.3	46.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	120.0	120.6	104.7	94.8	77.1	64.7	62.8
Other iron and steel products	1.8	112.3	113.5	95.3	87.2	77.4	68.8	65.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	158.3	159.7	140.4	125.8	110.4	93.8	79.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	151.4	149.5	142.5	137.5	132.2	125.9	118.2
Miscellaneous	.5	133.2	139.8	133.5	125.0	119.2	103.6	98.4
LOGGING	8.8	355.4	306.3	265.7	183.5	198.6	166.5	56.2
MINING	6.5	162.3	161.1	150.3	131.1	122.9	105.5	99.9
Coal	2.3	98.3	91.2	96.2	93.7	95.5	83.2	93.4
Metallic ores	3.3	316.7	320.4	283.7	230.3	206.1	159.7	134.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	140.2	145.4	126.7	104.8	87.2	80.1	65.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	85.9	83.9	81.7	81.0	73.8	81.0	89.3
Telegraphs	.5	95.6	101.9	90.0	91.7	83.6	84.5	84.6
Telephones	1.5	83.3	85.3	79.0	78.1	77.5	80.1	90.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.7	84.1	87.2	86.5	84.0	80.1	79.8	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	113.5	116.8	119.8	115.2	110.2	111.0	116.6
Steam railways	5.1	75.0	77.4	75.1	73.1	71.0	69.9	72.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	87.5	93.1	95.2	93.7	84.2	87.3	94.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	104.2	131.7	80.1	95.9	100.3	94.6	67.6
Building	2.7	75.4	85.3	51.5	67.3	55.2	42.5	37.4
Highway	6.0	132.5	250.8	133.5	171.0	193.9	194.6	115.4
Railway	2.0	59.4	66.2	59.4	55.3	54.7	55.4	56.3
SERVICES	2.5	130.6	131.0	122.4	116.3	115.2	108.8	103.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	116.1	125.0	115.7	112.0	113.9	106.2	94.8
Professional	.2	128.6	130.4	123.9	122.4	121.5	121.5	125.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	138.7	141.1	132.9	122.0	115.5	109.3	111.8
TRADE	9.9	139.6	137.0	136.0	131.1	126.0	119.1	117.8
Retail	7.3	149.0	144.6	145.3	140.0	135.6	126.5	124.8
Wholesale	2.6	118.5	119.9	114.9	110.5	103.7	102.1	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	121.6	125.2	110.1	104.6	98.9	91.8	83.2

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.

1978-04-06

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Maritime -Manufacturing	35.2	117.1	120.1	107.4	99.4	95.9	83.6	76.4
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.9	77.4	87.8	79.3	61.1	72.5	56.0	35.2
Pulp and paper	5.1	175.0	187.9	156.3	150.1	141.7	145.0	130.4
Textile products	3.9	93.6	91.0	85.9	88.8	87.5	81.7	73.2
Iron and steel	12.0	129.9	129.4	113.2	109.9	96.0	78.8	73.3
Other manufactures	10.3	117.8	119.5	111.0	96.7	96.8	83.2	84.1
Logging	9.7	386.7	365.7	390.2	241.0	316.9	358.3	80.3
Mining	19.7	116.7	110.9	111.2	106.7	104.0	88.3	94.4
Communications	2.3	94.9	98.3	90.4	88.1	86.2	81.7	86.6
Transportation	8.2	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.1	74.0	59.8	63.7
Construction	16.0	154.2	198.3	133.5	147.1	133.4	100.2	97.7
Services	1.5	167.7	168.0	154.0	148.2	150.4	134.3	139.3
Trade	7.4	136.4	132.9	137.3	128.9	116.4	116.4	111.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	122.5	127.3	115.3	107.5	106.9	93.4	83.8
Quebec								
Manufacturing	52.2	113.5	119.1	104.8	102.0	92.9	85.6	83.5
Lumber products	2.6	84.5	96.9	79.7	69.5	66.9	63.5	59.0
Pulp and paper	6.8	105.8	109.8	99.0	92.7	87.9	79.5	80.0
Textile products	15.1	138.7	142.0	129.4	124.6	110.9	104.4	95.8
Iron and steel	8.8	96.3	98.1	78.4	77.2	69.0	61.4	59.4
Other manufactures	18.9	120.7	123.6	110.2	110.8	101.4	93.6	95.5
Logging	15.6	662.8	589.1	465.9	281.5	369.7	266.0	106.8
Mining	3.2	252.8	252.7	224.6	163.6	129.1	119.4	92.1
Communications	1.5	77.2	78.1	71.4	72.8	72.3	76.9	84.0
Transportation	8.0	86.3	89.1	88.5	89.0	79.8	87.0	91.4
Construction	10.5	97.2	103.7	70.9	70.6	52.8	71.2	46.0
Services	2.1	122.0	124.2	107.9	99.1	98.3	97.3	94.5
Trade	6.9	147.7	144.2	143.6	137.5	133.1	133.7	132.1
All Industries	100.0	129.6	130.5	112.6	103.8	96.4	92.4	82.9
Ontario								
Manufacturing	60.0	119.3	120.9	109.3	102.8	90.7	84.6	80.3
Lumber products	3.2	71.4	80.9	66.6	65.9	59.8	56.5	55.5
Pulp and paper	6.1	110.8	111.2	105.7	98.1	95.7	89.9	88.2
Textile products	9.6	117.6	118.9	114.8	112.4	105.5	104.8	98.6
Iron and steel	17.0	120.5	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8	60.7	56.4
Other manufactures	24.1	133.7	134.9	125.3	118.7	107.8	100.7	85.8
Logging	5.3	285.9	227.8	214.4	172.6	142.0	130.6	28.7
Mining	5.2	256.3	253.6	239.0	197.0	175.4	138.9	119.8
Communications	1.8	81.8	85.4	78.0	76.0	74.7	75.8	86.1
Transportation	6.3	84.0	87.2	83.5	80.0	75.2	74.1	78.2
Construction	9.3	124.0	174.2	84.8	96.1	145.6	122.3	81.3
Services	2.5	151.7	152.1	146.3	143.6	143.9	132.0	122.9
Trade	9.6	147.3	144.6	141.7	138.1	133.3	124.3	122.8
All Industries	100.0	125.8	130.4	112.9	107.0	101.7	93.3	84.1
Prairie								
Provinces								
Manufacturing	31.2	106.2	109.2	104.4	98.2	92.1	86.3	83.9
Lumber products	2.1	94.0	103.2	85.9	77.0	73.8	74.4	64.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	98.3	97.5	96.3	94.0	87.2	85.9	88.7
Textile products	2.3	128.5	139.2	134.4	113.9	108.6	105.9	103.9
Iron and steel	9.7	78.2	79.7	76.6	77.4	73.3	69.3	71.0
Other manufactures	14.2	142.5	145.8	140.7	127.1	118.4	107.0	99.9
Logging	1.5	131.5	47.3	91.6	87.1	118.2	49.2	23.7
Mining	9.3	136.4	134.2	125.0	119.2	122.6	119.0	118.9
Communications	2.8	93.3	98.2	89.3	93.0	92.9	94.0	104.6
Transportation	18.7	88.5	91.7	92.7	89.5	87.5	84.4	88.9
Construction	13.0	71.4	101.6	66.7	102.1	79.6	76.7	61.3
Services	3.4	108.1	105.9	104.3	96.3	92.2	90.6	88.4
Trade	20.1	120.6	118.6	121.4	117.8	111.1	105.1	105.5
All Industries	100.0	100.5	106.2	98.6	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7
British								
Columbia								
Manufacturing	40.4	108.5	115.5	103.9	93.2	83.7	75.9	64.4
Lumber products	12.7	88.0	93.1	92.3	77.6	65.9	57.4	37.2
Pulp and paper	5.9	123.3	122.5	117.3	107.8	101.6	90.7	77.1
Textile products	1.2	121.7	123.4	119.6	115.3	87.5	89.5	89.1
Iron and steel	3.5	85.4	83.6	78.0	73.0	62.8	58.8	60.3
Other manufactures	17.1	132.2	147.5	119.1	110.2	103.3	96.0	90.1
Logging	9.4	118.7	110.2	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9	32.6
Mining	2.5	107.9	111.7	99.8	90.5	90.3	73.9	69.6
Communications	3.3	107.1	109.6	104.7	98.2	95.1	93.0	96.1
Transportation	11.5	89.6	94.7	97.3	88.9	85.7	87.4	88.6
Construction	11.0	90.9	97.1	80.7	127.9	135.7	119.8	89.7
Services	3.4	111.0	110.4	102.4	97.6	94.6	89.5	84.9
Trade	11.5	144.4	144.3	134.9	125.3	117.2	106.0	106.2
All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.5	101.5	99.3	92.9	85.4	73.8
B.C.								
- All Industries	100.0							

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 at the date under review.

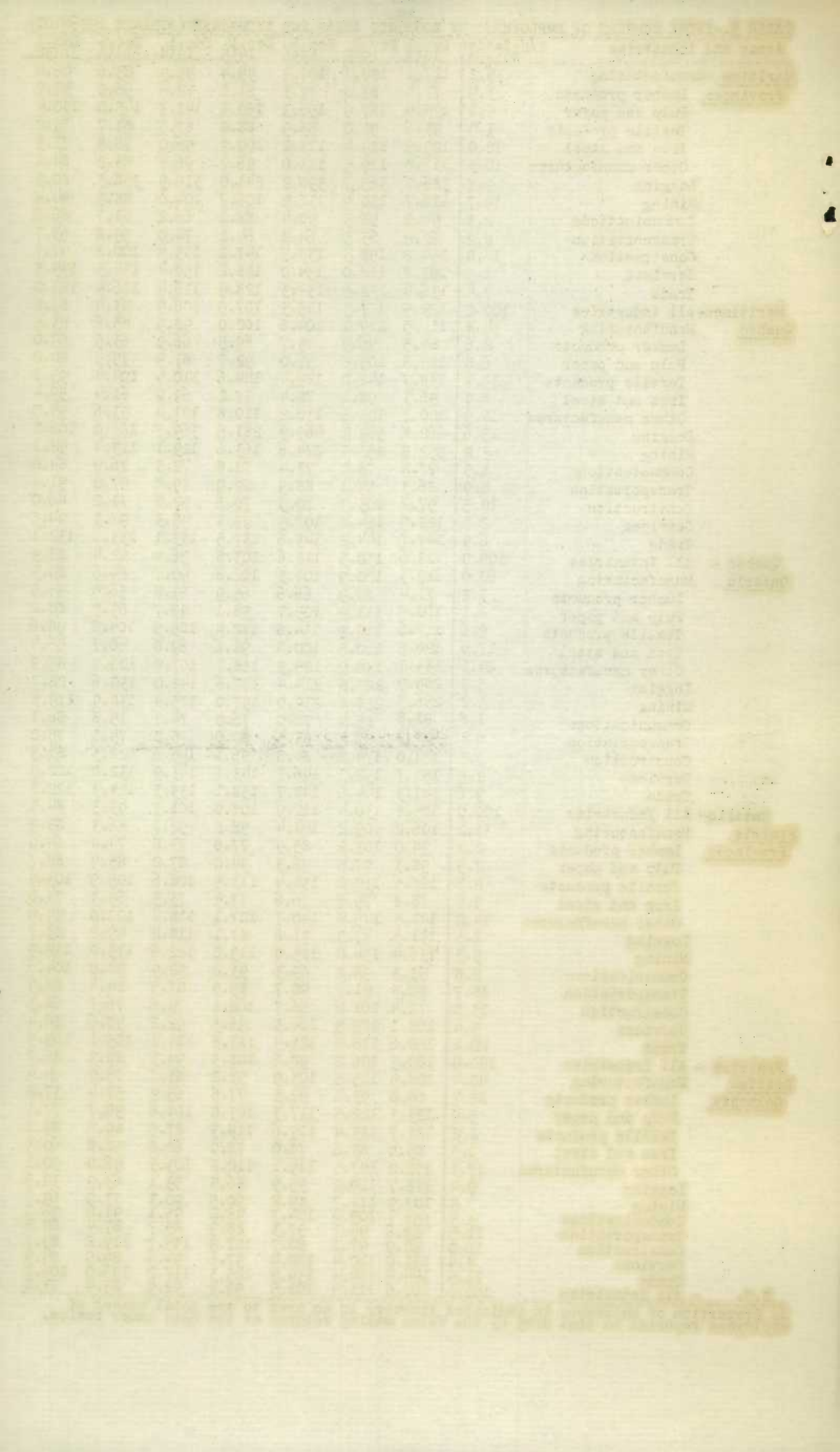


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.5	108.4	111.4	97.1	94.9	87.8	81.7	81.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	128.3	130.8	116.0	115.3	108.5	109.5	112.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	109.9	110.3	106.9	104.6	101.8	100.6	103.3
Textiles	15.2	117.4	123.5	106.5	98.5	90.7	83.5	79.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	114.5	113.5	114.2	136.2	122.5	113.2	122.3
Iron and steel	14.7	91.5	92.9	74.5	73.9	65.7	59.6	56.6
Other manufactures	21.9	111.1	114.8	100.5	94.9	89.9	82.9	83.3
Communications	2.5	65.1	65.2	62.6	62.8	64.2	68.4	76.9
Transportation	9.0	95.5	96.8	99.8	99.5	96.0	97.7	106.7
Construction	6.4	64.0	68.2	79.6	39.4	43.7	56.1	55.7
Trade	12.9	141.5	136.6	136.4	132.0	124.7	126.6	127.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.3	106.4	98.3	91.9	86.7	84.5	85.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	99.7	106.6	96.9	94.5	89.6	85.8	93.3
Leather products	14.3	75.9	92.0	96.5	99.8	88.5	76.7	91.6
Other manufactures	46.0	110.5	113.1	97.1	92.1	90.1	90.0	94.1
Transportation	12.9	93.8	94.2	99.9	108.1	96.6	140.2	109.0
Construction	7.4	88.1	89.9	70.6	135.5	96.4	86.9	86.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.3	103.8	95.2	99.0	92.4	92.9	95.9
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.5	110.2	111.5	103.0	97.9	92.5	87.0	85.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	124.9	121.5	116.6	110.3	110.9	102.3	105.0
Printing and publishing	9.3	132.4	129.6	125.1	117.8	112.2	106.4	105.7
Textiles	10.9	93.9	99.0	90.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	85.1
Iron and steel	10.5	101.9	103.1	86.5	77.4	66.9	57.4	57.5
Other manufactures	27.3	112.3	113.9	107.2	103.8	96.9	91.0	88.1
Communications	2.6	67.8	67.9	65.3	64.6	67.2	70.5	78.9
Transportation	5.5	96.1	96.3	94.2	91.5	88.8	88.8	96.4
Construction	3.2	76.5	90.6	59.4	57.4	62.9	61.8	62.6
Trade	20.8	137.2	133.0	134.7	129.1	127.6	120.6	118.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	111.9	112.7	105.7	100.8	97.1	92.0	91.2
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	49.1	99.7	101.7	92.8	88.7	84.4	81.9	84.3
Lumber products	4.0	47.8	54.6	37.7	45.2	39.0	41.7	44.8
Pulp and paper	17.0	98.1	98.7	92.1	85.8	88.6	85.0	84.0
Other manufactures	28.1	119.5	120.9	113.1	106.7	97.9	94.4	99.1
Construction	9.4	91.4	118.7	120.6	162.2	136.3	133.3	87.0
Trade	20.8	140.8	143.7	134.1	127.6	114.9	111.6	110.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.2	111.7	104.3	103.6	96.0	95.4	92.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.2	117.8	121.6	100.0	99.2	84.0	76.8	72.8
Textiles	15.9	93.1	94.4	93.1	91.7	81.6	87.7	79.8
Electrical apparatus	11.0	134.5	136.2	104.9	107.6	92.6	78.0	93.4
Iron and steel	33.6	125.2	129.6	92.8	93.3	71.9	60.2	50.9
Other manufactures	22.7	122.4	128.5	114.6	110.9	100.6	91.0	90.0
Construction	2.0	47.7	53.1	56.9	56.1	38.4	60.5	57.4
Trade	8.1	142.3	141.7	134.4	129.3	125.1	101.2	106.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.2	119.4	101.7	100.4	86.1	80.0	76.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.5	166.8	165.7	140.0	126.2	75.5	80.0	61.0
Iron and steel	67.5	169.0	167.8	138.4	125.5	64.5	68.8	51.0
Other manufactures	17.0	158.7	158.2	145.7	129.0	115.8	115.6	101.9
Construction	2.5	54.9	80.9	28.3	45.5	41.9	17.3	20.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	154.1	129.4	118.7	77.9	78.2	63.7
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.3	99.3	103.1	98.3	95.9	89.9	85.6	81.5
Animal products - edible	6.5	146.7	157.4	138.0	132.6	128.2	116.7	98.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	101.9	100.3	99.4	101.2	95.3	94.6	99.9
Textiles	5.7	131.7	142.4	143.5	119.9	113.0	111.5	106.0
Iron and steel	17.0	75.7	78.0	75.7	76.2	69.9	67.2	64.0
Other manufactures	13.7	113.2	117.2	109.3	108.3	102.7	96.0	91.8
Transportation	9.5	77.7	82.1	82.4	72.0	72.9	70.4	74.4
Construction	2.5	37.5	57.7	31.4	65.2	31.4	25.9	25.2
Trade	31.0	105.8	101.0	106.3	104.6	98.9	94.3	93.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.4	98.0	94.7	94.1	87.1	83.3	82.2
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.7	111.0	116.5	109.3	101.1	84.5	79.8	76.2
Lumber products	8.1	74.1	81.2	89.7	76.5	52.9	48.0	37.1
Other manufactures	30.6	127.8	132.5	118.3	112.4	99.1	94.4	94.6
Communications	7.1	106.6	107.9	103.3	97.5	93.5	92.0	96.3
Transportation	16.1	96.3	104.0	107.5	98.3	94.7	94.0	99.6
Construction	7.5	69.3	87.6	45.2	59.0	39.4	45.7	59.2
Services	6.5	114.5	113.4	103.3	99.6	96.8	90.3	84.0
Trade	24.0	145.3	144.2	139.4	129.5	120.8	109.3	106.3
Vancouver-All Industries	100.0	109.5	115.0	106.0	100.3	89.0	84.9	85.8

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.

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