CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

# THE MARCH 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.

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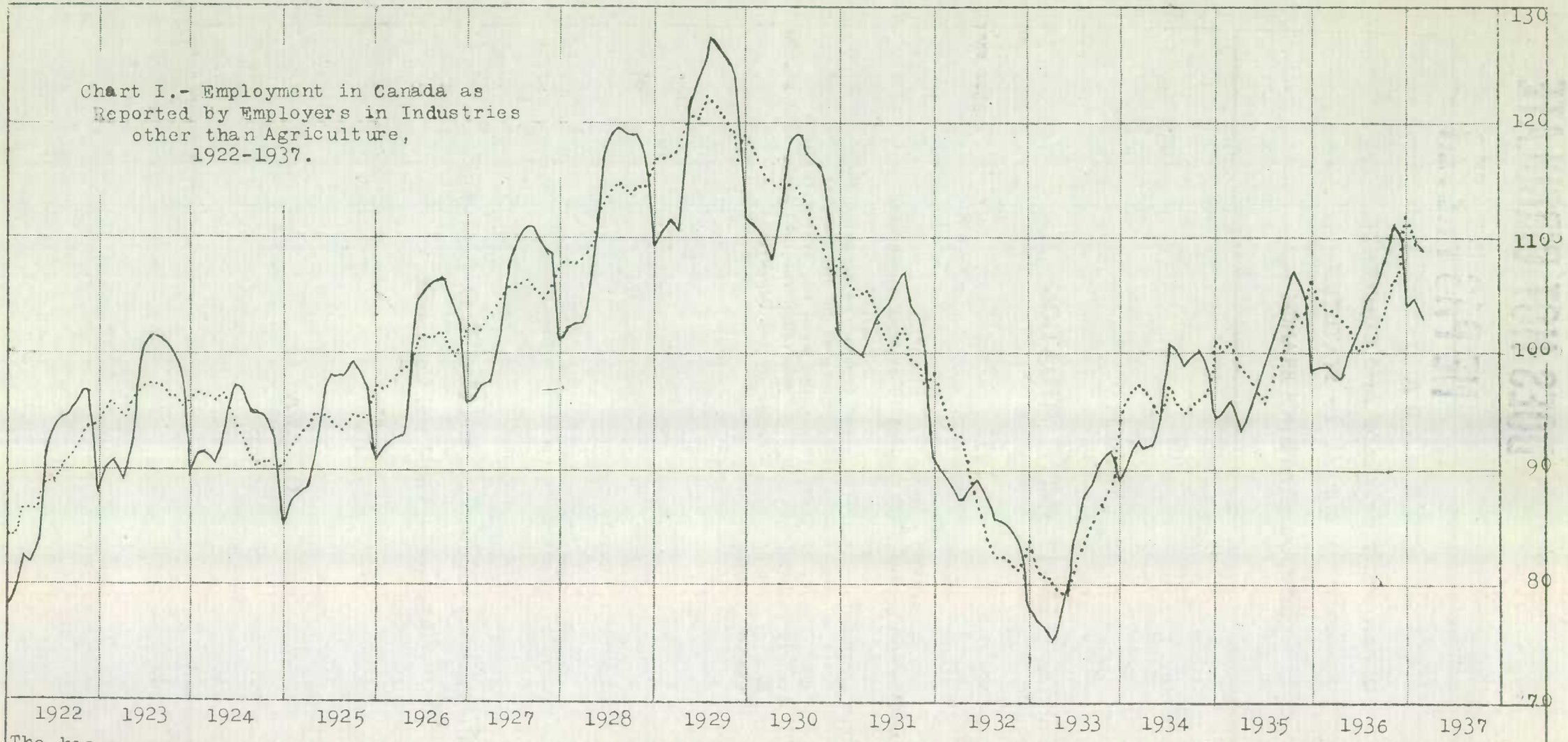


Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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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OTTAWA - CANADA.

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# THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction; to a considerable extent this was due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging operations, for which weather conditions in many localities have been reported as unsatisfactory during the present winter. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,988 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 987,879 persons at Feb. 1, to 975,862 at Mar. 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 102.8 at the latest date, compared with 104.1 in the preceding month, and 98.9 at Mar. 1, 1936. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in ten of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 107.8 at Mar.1, compared with 109.9 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index was also lower than at Jan.1, 1937, and was the same as at Dec. 1, 1936; with these exceptions, it was higher than in any other month since the beginning of 1931.

Considerable improvement occurred in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1937, when the advance in this division slightly exceeded the average increase indicated at that date in the years, 1921-1936; the additions to staffs in leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was improvement in communications, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 14,600 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, transportation, building and highway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

For Mar. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,411 employers with a combined working force of 931,959 persons, compared with 926,888 in the preceding month. In spite of this increase, the index number then was lower by nearly four points than at Mar. 1, 1937, when it stood at 102.8.

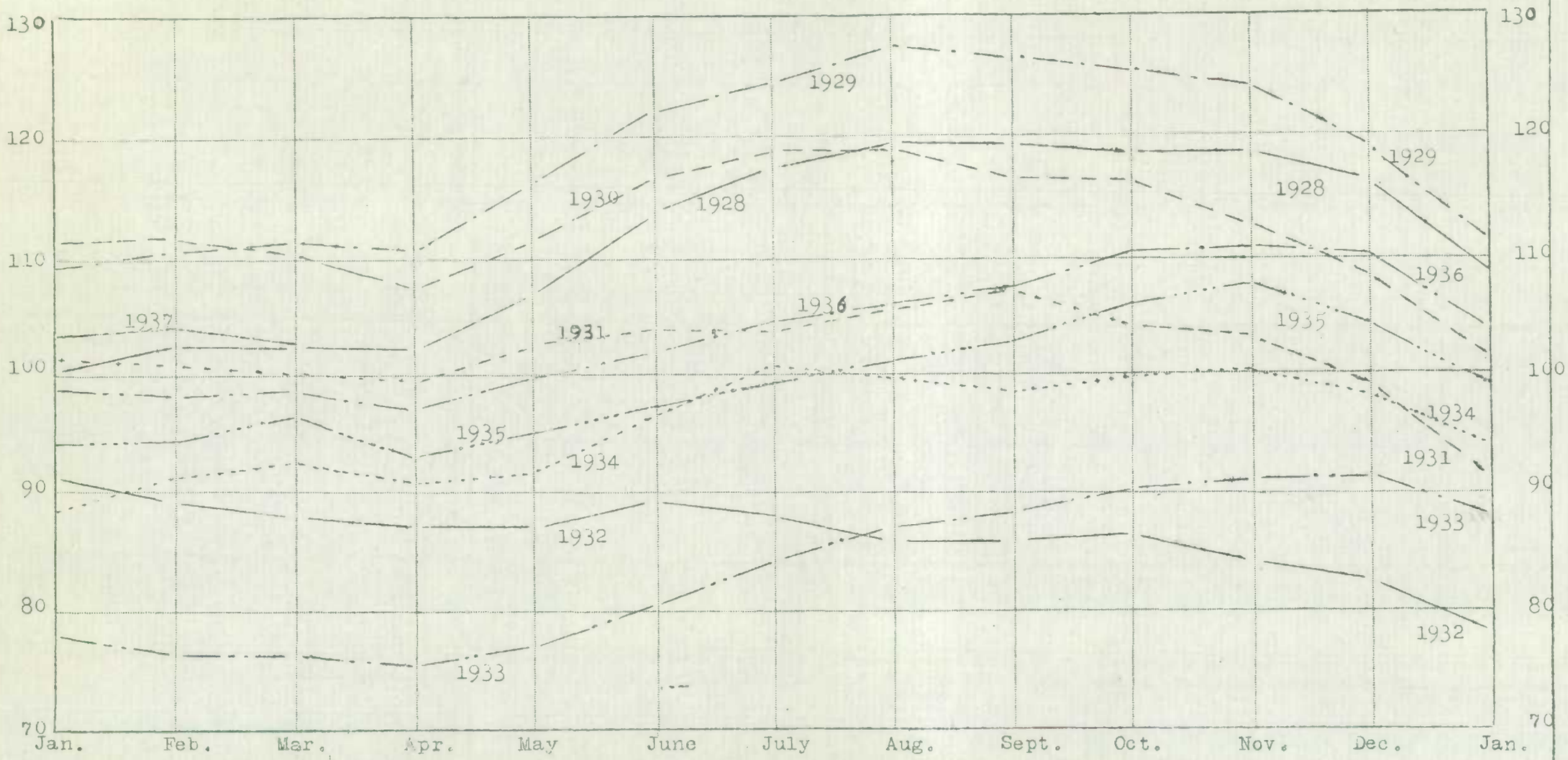
The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the seventeen years for which data are now available are as follows:- 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

## EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was moderately upward in Ontario, but activity declined in the remaining provinces, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to decided seasonal losses in logging operations.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a small reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 688 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 77,468 at Feb. 1, to 76,826 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in manufacturing, transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter, and there were decreases in mining, building and highway construction and trade. Employment at Mar. 1, 1936, had also shown a slight falling-off; the index then was nearly five points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 106.6. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 649 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 72,582 persons, compared with 72,951 in the preceding month.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.




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.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, exceeding that recorded at the beginning of March, 1936, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last sixteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other plants being decidedly more active; communications and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded very large losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,380 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 284,523 employees, as against 295,957 at the beginning of February. The index, at 102.5, was several points higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it stood at 95.1; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,235 establishments, with 262,617 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 576 from their staffs at Feb. 1, 1936.

Ontario.- Improvement was noted in Ontario, where the 4,449 co-operating employers added 1,995 persons to their forces, bringing them to 422,980 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been an increase exceeding that noted at the beginning of March, 1937. The index, at 108.9, was over five points higher than at the same date in 1936, when it stood at 103.8. The 4,176 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for Mar. 1, 1936, had employed 398,449 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 6,395 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, rubber, textile, iron and steel, chemical and other works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and highway construction, transportation, trade and mining were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

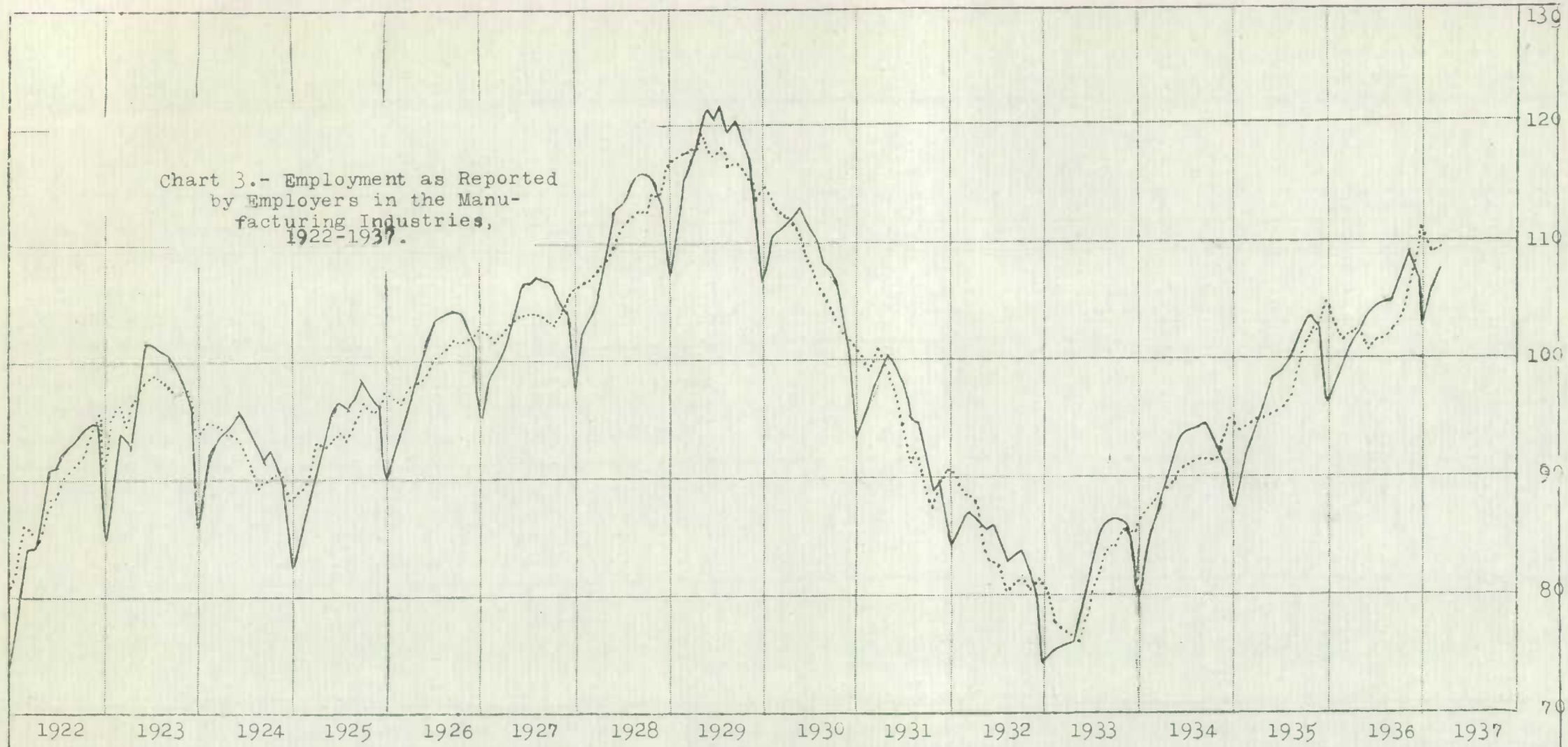
Prairie Provinces.- There was a slight reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Mar. 1; the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available, but the decline at the latest date was smaller than in any other March of the record. The index number, at 91.3, was lower than that of 95.1 at the same date in 1936, when a contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,440 establishments with 116,066 employees at the beginning of March, 1937, compared with 116,251 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food and pulp and paper factories, but improvement was indicated in the textile, iron and steel and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate gain in the group as a whole. Building and highway construction and services also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in mining, transportation and trade. The 1,380 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 120,280 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 118,548 at the first of February, 1936.

British Columbia.- The manufacture of lumber and non-ferrous metal products showed a falling-off, while pulp and paper mills were rather busier; factory employment as a whole declined, and logging and transportation also afforded less employment in British Columbia. On the other hand, building construction recorded improvement. The working forces of the 1,031 co-operating employers aggregated 75,467 persons, as compared with 77,218 in the preceding month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, employment at Mar. 1 in most years of the record having advanced. The index, at 89.2, was rather lower than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it had stood at 92.4; the 971 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 78,031 workers.

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

## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while the tendency in Vancouver continued downward. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver was better than at Mar. 1, 1936, while activity in Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg was at a lower level.




The heavy curve is bseed 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.

Montreal.- Further additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,377 firms employing 139,271 workers, as compared with 137,973 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,303 employers had reported 133,207 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been rather lower, standing at 87.5, as compared with 92.6 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather and textile groups, but transportation was rather slacker and other industries showed little general change. The working forces of the 176 co-operating establishments totalled 12,371 persons, compared with 12,243 at Feb. 1, 1937. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1936, when a slightly larger gain had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 168 firms with 12,359 employees.

Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather, chemical and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. The changes among the non-manufacturing industries on the whole were slight; transportation, construction and services released some workers, while communications and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,521 firms, employing 128,213 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 126,594 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 103.2, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, although a larger advance had then been made by the 1,425 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 119,562 persons.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed moderate improvement; construction was rather more active, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 201 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,240 at the date under review, as compared with 13,107 at Feb. 1. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of March, 1936, when an upward tendency had also been indicated by the 173 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,152 men and women.

Hamilton.- A further gain on the whole occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest improvement being in the iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker, while transportation and construction released some employees. An aggregate payroll of 33,436 persons was reported by the 291 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 32,784 in their last report. A much smaller advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97.1, as compared with 103.7 at Mar. 1, 1937. For the beginning of March, 1936, 277 employers had reported staffs aggregating 31,167.

Windsor.- The trend continued favourable in Windsor, where manufacturing afforded more employment, chiefly in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 175 establishments, with 20,041 workers, or 219 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was much brisker than at the same date in 1936, when a decline had been recorded; the 171 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1936, had 15,993 employees, compared with 16,275 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 481 concerns reported 38,885 employees, as against 38,263 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, while services also showed improvement. On the other hand, trade was rather slacker. Employment was in less volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 463 employers then reported 40,319 men and women on their staffs, compared with 39,061 at Feb. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and construction was also busier; however, transportation, showed considerable curtailment and trade was not quite so active. On the whole, there was a decrease of 268 persons in the payrolls of the 436 co-operating firms, who had 33,467 employees. A similar contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 416 employers had reported 31,012 workers; the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 103.8 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,810 manufacturers employing 545,168 operatives, as compared with 533,739 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in pulp and paper, leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the lumber, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus industries also showed gains. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was greater than that noted at the same date in 1936, also rather exceeding the average increase at Mar. 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 105.3 at Feb. 1, 1937, to 107.6 at the date under review, as compared with 99.5 at Mar. 1, 1936, and 92.7 at Mar. 1, 1935. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index advanced slightly, from 109.3 in the preceding month to 109.5 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last few months have been higher than in any other period since the early summer of 1930.

The following shows the unadjusted index number as at Mar. 1 in the seventeen years for which statistics are now available:- 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7; 1927, 99.8; 1926, 94.9; 1925, 88.6; 1924, 93.1; 1923, 94.7; 1922, 84.5 and 1921, 91.6.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1936, shows that returns had then been received from 5,581 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 501,370, compared with 495,690 in the preceding month. The index then was lower by over eight p.c. than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 362 firms had 55,288 workers in their employ, or 14,609 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, or indeed, of any other year for which statistics are available; physical conditions in various parts of the Dominion have recently been unfavourable for this industry, hastening the closing of the camps. However, employment generally continued at a high level, the index being many points higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, and earlier years of the record.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 400 operators employing 67,319 persons, as against 68,125 at Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines reported curtailed employment. A much smaller decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1936, but employment was then in lesser volume, the index at 129.1, being 16.7 points lower than that of 145.8 at Mar. 1, 1937.

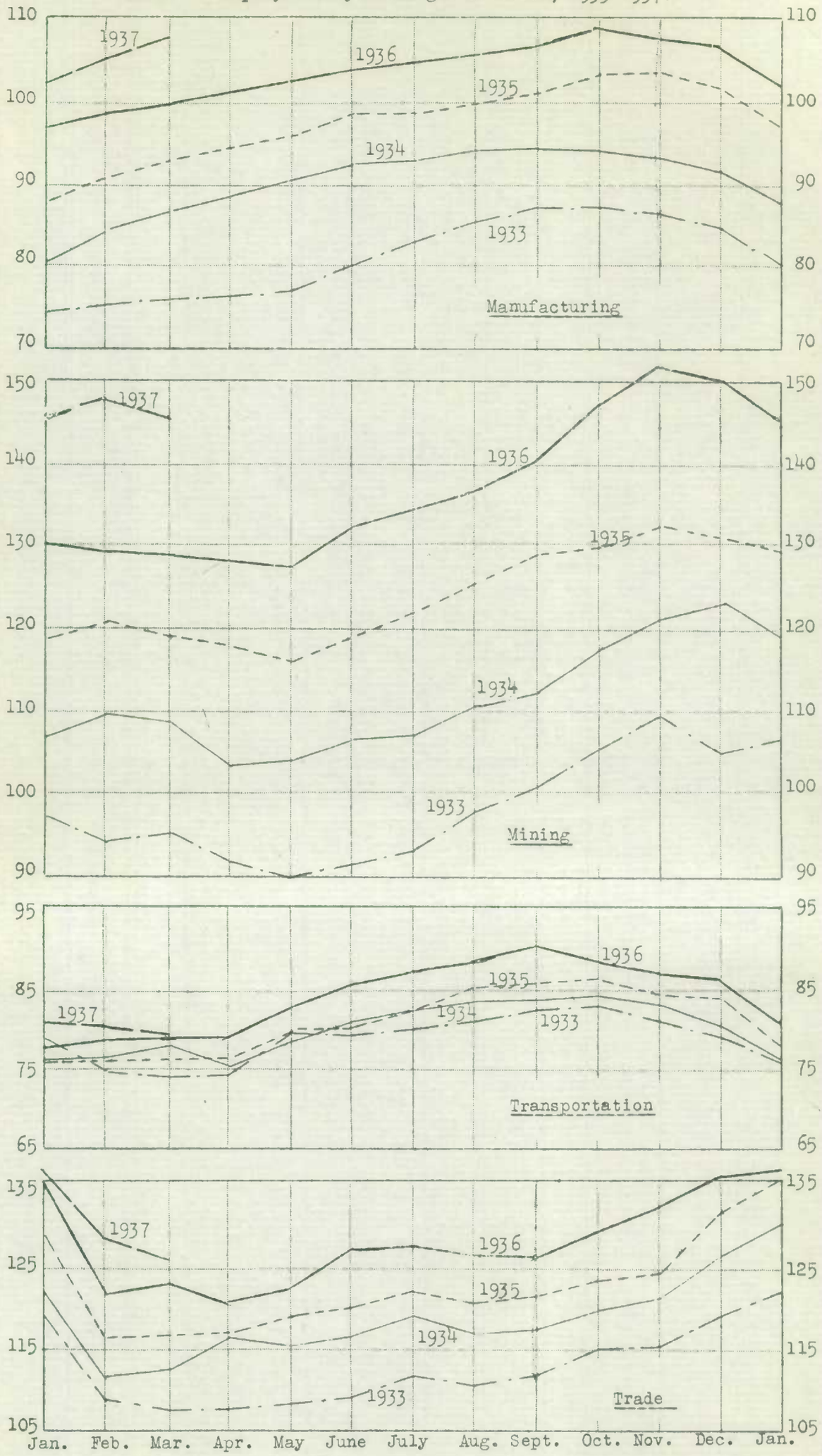
Communications.- An advance was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of March, 1936. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 21,410 employees, compared with 21,145 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decrease; at the date under review, there was also a contraction, but this was on a scale slightly greater than average. No general change was indicated in street railways and cartage, while steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring released workers. The labour forces of the 449 co-operating employers were reduced from 96,971 persons at Feb. 1, to 95,614 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 79.6, was fractionally higher than at the same date of 1936; a contra-seasonal advance had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry declined, 62,462 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,067 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 67,499. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but building and highway construction were slacker. The construction index, standing at 52.8 at Mar. 1, was many points lower than at the beginning of March in 1936, when a gain on the whole had been indicated.

Services.- Little general change took place in the service group, in which 473 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 25,909 workers, compared with 25,962 in the preceding month. A small advance had been recorded at Mar.1,1936,but the index was then slightly lower.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1937.



Trade.- Retail trade showed considerably reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments slightly increased; the former has been affected by the unseasonable weather prevailing in some localities. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,849 in the personnel of the 1,341 firms furnishing data, who had 102,692 workers, compared with 104,541 at Feb. 1. An increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index stood at 123.1, or three points below its level at the latest date.

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 25, 1937, showed a seasonal decline as compared with Dec. 14, 1936, but this was much less marked than in previous years, and employment continued more active than in the same month of last year. Among the insured workers aged 16 to 64, (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.6 at Jan. 25, 1936, as compared with 12.2 at Dec. 14, 1936, and 16.2 at Jan.20, 1936. It was estimated that the insured workers in employment at Jan. 25, 1937, numbered 11,106,000, exclusive of agricultural workers; this was 26,000 fewer than at Dec. 14, 1936, but 715,000 more than at Jan. 20, 1936.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labor, there was a seasonal decline in employment in January as compared with December, the reduction extending to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries; in the former, the losses were accentuated by decreases due to labour disputes in the automobile industry. However, the general situation continued much better than in January, 1936. The preliminary index for factory employment, based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, fell from 98.1 in December, 1937, to 96.4 at the middle of January, as compared with 86.8 in January, 1936. There were decreases in the class of non-durable goods, and the durable goods division also released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, there were seasonal declines in trade, while the tendency was also downward in anthractie mining, building and some other classes.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a gain of 1.8 p.c. between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,723 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 401,054 persons in February. Increases were recorded in the metals and machinery, wood, chemical, textile, clothing and millinery, rubber and other factories. The index (average 1925-27=100), stood at 86.9, or 15 p.c. higher than in February of last year, being also higher than in any other month since October, 1930.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,700 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a contra-seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in January, 1937, as compared with December, 1936. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe and cotton industries.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,139 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 2.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1937, as compared with December, 1936; this decline very slightly exceeded the average loss indicated between December and January in the years, 1923-1936. Manufacturing showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. in employment, while activity in the non-manufacturing industries declined by 7.2 p.c.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.4 p.c. higher in January than in the preceding month, the manufacturing index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, standing at 99.7, compared with 97.4 in December, 1936, and 85.9 in January, 1936. The metal, wood, paper, printing and food industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while rubber, leather, textile and some other groups were slacker.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1921 | 89.1 | 101.8 | 84.6 | 91.8 | 90.4 | 77.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 82.9 | 90.6 | 76.8 | 87.0 | 83.8 | 75.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 91.0 | 101.7 | 83.8 | 96.7 | 88.3 | 81.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 89.1 | 95.6 | 88.9 | 86.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 88.1 | 91.7 | 85.4 | 90.5 | 84.4 | 87.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 92.6 | 99.6 | 89.6 | 95.0 | 88.0 | 91.6 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 96.2 | 100.1 | 95.2 | 93.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 102.6 | 97.5 | 100.9 | 106.3 | 101.8 | 97.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 111.4 | 106.8 | 104.7 | 118.4 | 112.3 | 103.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 106.6 | 115.6 | 105.3 | 104.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 100.2 | 104.5 | 99.7 | 101.6 | 98.6 | 93.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 88.7 | 93.1 | 86.5 | 91.8 | 88.2 | 78.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 74.1 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 67.7 |
| Mar. 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 |
| 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 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1937. | 100.0 | 7.9 | 29.2 | 43.3 | 11.9 | 7.7 |

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 at 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 81.6 | - | 90.5 | - | - | - | 84.5 | 78.9 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 87.0 | - | 94.7 | 98.2 | 93.9 | - | 88.4 | 78.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 88.9 | - | 93.4 | 95.1 | 87.6 | - | 85.8 | 81.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 87.8 | 94.2 | 90.4 | 92.2 | 84.3 | - | 84.6 | 88.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 90.8 | 93.3 | 96.2 | 90.8 | 93.1 | 100.1 | 92.9 | 93.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 95.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 96.0 | 99.1 | 102.4 | 99.4 | 99.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 101.0 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 105.2 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 99.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 107.5 | 112.8 | 116.6 | 109.4 | 123.5 | 168.5 | 107.6 | 104.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 108.7 | 110.0 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 120.4 | 136.7 | 104.6 | 108.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 105.1 | 123.3 | 107.5 | 117.5 | 105.6 | 95.5 | 98.0 | 108.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 89.8 | 101.9 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 90.4 | 80.4 | 88.5 | 87.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 75.8 | 92.3 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 78.0 | 80.5 |
| 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 | 95.8 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1937. | 14.3 | 1.3 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 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 at the date under review.

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

| | All Industries | Manf. | Log. | Min. | Comm. | Trans. | Constr. | Serv. | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1, 1921 | 89.1 | 91.6 | 147.7 | 97.1 | 89.4 | 88.5 | 54.7 | 80.5 | 91.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1922 | 82.9 | 84.5 | 98.9 | 94.5 | 83.8 | 89.7 | 51.3 | 77.7 | 87.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1923 | 91.0 | 94.7 | 160.3 | 103.1 | 83.7 | 92.1 | 51.4 | 78.0 | 88.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1924 | 91.8 | 93.1 | 163.9 | 104.3 | 90.5 | 93.2 | 57.0 | 88.7 | 90.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1925 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 146.2 | 97.2 | 91.3 | 90.1 | 58.8 | 88.7 | 91.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1926 | 92.6 | 94.9 | 139.0 | 93.0 | 94.7 | 92.3 | 65.6 | 93.0 | 95.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1927 | 97.5 | 99.8 | 137.5 | 101.6 | 99.8 | 95.7 | 72.3 | 97.3 | 101.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1928 | 102.6 | 104.7 | 159.6 | 111.4 | 101.2 | 97.3 | 73.3 | 105.3 | 109.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1929 | 111.4 | 115.7 | 167.8 | 115.9 | 112.0 | 99.8 | 80.0 | 118.4 | 117.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 110.2 | 110.9 | 178.3 | 119.8 | 118.7 | 97.7 | 83.7 | 125.0 | 123.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 100.2 | 97.6 | 82.7 | 109.5 | 103.9 | 93.2 | 101.1 | 121.8 | 122.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1932 | 88.7 | 87.0 | 60.6 | 101.1 | 95.2 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 114.7 | 113.6 |
| Mar. 1, 1933 | 76.9 | 75.8 | 57.1 | 94.6 | 85.6 | 74.1 | 56.5 | 102.9 | 107.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1934 | 88.6 | 80.0 | 168.8 | 106.8 | 78.4 | 76.3 | 88.1 | 109.8 | 122.3 |
| Feb. 1 | 91.4 | 84.2 | 174.0 | 109.4 | 76.8 | 76.2 | 98.0 | 108.7 | 111.6 |
| Mar. 1 | 92.7 | 86.5 | 153.3 | 108.9 | 76.7 | 78.0 | 100.8 | 109.3 | 112.5 |
| Apr. 1 | 91.3 | 88.1 | 104.9 | 103.3 | 76.8 | 75.9 | 95.8 | 111.8 | 116.1 |
| May 1 | 92.0 | 90.2 | 80.5 | 103.6 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 95.8 | 111.7 | 115.6 |
| June 1 | 96.6 | 93.2 | 75.0 | 106.2 | 78.0 | 80.3 | 116.7 | 115.4 | 116.5 |
| July 1 | 101.0 | 93.8 | 86.3 | 107.0 | 80.1 | 82.6 | 140.6 | 119.7 | 119.1 |
| Aug. 1 | 99.9 | 94.2 | 84.5 | 110.3 | 81.2 | 83.6 | 129.0 | 123.0 | 116.5 |
| Sept. 1 | 98.8 | 94.3 | 85.6 | 112.4 | 82.5 | 83.6 | 118.1 | 125.5 | 117.1 |
| Oct. 1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 113.4 | 117.9 | 81.3 | 84.8 | 117.0 | 116.2 | 120.0 |
| Nov. 1 | 100.2 | 92.8 | 171.9 | 121.2 | 80.7 | 83.9 | 111.0 | 114.9 | 121.3 |
| Dec. 1 | 98.9 | 91.3 | 198.6 | 122.9 | 79.8 | 80.1 | 100.3 | 115.2 | 126.0 |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94.4 | 87.4 | 181.3 | 119.1 | 78.6 | 76.2 | 87.9 | 115.2 | 130.6 |
| Feb. 1 | 94.6 | 90.1 | 183.4 | 120.3 | 77.8 | 76.2 | 87.2 | 111.9 | 116.6 |
| Mar. 1 | 96.4 | 92.7 | 166.9 | 118.8 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 94.2 | 111.7 | 116.7 |
| Apr. 1 | 93.4 | 93.9 | 104.3 | 117.7 | 77.7 | 76.3 | 80.2 | 111.4 | 117.4 |
| May 1 | 95.2 | 95.6 | 93.9 | 116.2 | 77.5 | 80.1 | 84.7 | 116.4 | 119.3 |
| June 1 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 96.0 | 119.2 | 79.2 | 79.9 | 89.5 | 118.5 | 119.9 |
| July 1 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 82.2 | 121.5 | 80.8 | 82.7 | 101.1 | 123.6 | 122.1 |
| Aug. 1 | 101.1 | 99.8 | 79.0 | 125.2 | 81.6 | 85.4 | 104.7 | 127.9 | 120.7 |
| Sept. 1 | 102.7 | 100.8 | 77.7 | 128.6 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 110.9 | 127.8 | 121.8 |
| Oct. 1 | 106.1 | 103.3 | 115.8 | 129.5 | 82.1 | 86.4 | 117.4 | 120.5 | 123.8 |
| Nov. 1 | 107.7 | 103.5 | 158.4 | 132.5 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 119.9 | 117.1 | 124.6 |
| Dec. 1 | 104.6 | 101.4 | 183.5 | 131.1 | 81.0 | 84.0 | 95.9 | 116.3 | 131.1 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 183.4 | 129.9 | 79.3 | 77.9 | 74.8 | 118.0 | 135.9 |
| Feb. 1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 173.1 | 129.4 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 74.4 | 116.4 | 121.6 |
| Mar. 1 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 147.0 | 129.1 | 77.7 | 78.9 | 78.2 | 117.5 | 123.1 |
| Apr. 1 | 97.4 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 128.2 | 77.7 | 78.5 | 71.8 | 118.5 | 121.0 |
| May 1 | 99.5 | 102.7 | 88.6 | 127.4 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 79.4 | 120.4 | 123.3 |
| June 1 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 94.1 | 132.1 | 80.0 | 85.4 | 87.0 | 123.0 | 127.1 |
| July 1 | 104.6 | 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 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1937. | 100.0 | 55.9 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 10.5 |

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).

| Industries | 1/Relative Weight | Mar.1 1937 | Feb.1 1937 | Mar.1 1936 | Mar.1 1935 | Mar.1 1934 | Mar.1 1933 | Mar.1 1932 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANUFACTURING | 55.9 | 107.6 | 105.3 | 99.5 | 92.7 | 86.5 | 75.8 | 87.0 |
| Animal products - edible | 2.3 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 107.2 | 101.7 | 96.0 | 88.3 | 91.6 |
| Fur and products | .2 | 81.2 | 79.4 | 81.3 | 75.4 | 71.8 | 65.0 | 79.8 |
| Leather and products | 2.4 | 114.2 | 108.6 | 111.7 | 104.0 | 97.0 | 84.0 | 89.5 |
| Boot and shoes | 1.6 | 118.2 | 111.2 | 116.3 | 108.4 | 105.1 | 91.1 | 97.2 |
| Lumber and products | 3.9 | 71.6 | 71.3 | 65.9 | 63.3 | 59.5 | 44.5 | 58.2 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2.0 | 59.3 | 60.0 | 55.3 | 51.2 | 48.0 | 31.4 | 42.2 |
| Furniture | .8 | 86.0 | 85.3 | 77.6 | 72.1 | 72.9 | 64.1 | 84.9 |
| Other lumber products | 1.1 | 98.7 | 95.5 | 89.7 | 93.4 | 85.1 | 69.6 | 86.1 |
| Musical instruments | .1 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 42.0 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 20.5 | 48.7 |
| Plant products - edible | 3.0 | 100.4 | 101.2 | 96.7 | 90.9 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 93.2 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.5 | 103.9 | 102.5 | 96.3 | 91.1 | 88.2 | 83.9 | 87.2 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.9 | 95.1 | 92.7 | 84.8 | 78.4 | 75.6 | 68.3 | 71.4 |
| Paper products | 1.0 | 127.4 | 123.0 | 114.5 | 106.4 | 100.4 | 96.9 | 95.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.6 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 105.3 | 102.6 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 105.2 |
| Rubber products | 1.3 | 101.1 | 97.5 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 91.0 | 76.7 | 91.1 |
| Textile products | 11.0 | 124.5 | 120.8 | 116.9 | 110.1 | 106.9 | 91.1 | 100.2 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 4.3 | 139.3 | 138.7 | 132.3 | 125.7 | 122.8 | 97.8 | 108.6 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2.1 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 93.8 | 86.8 | 88.1 | 66.6 | 82.1 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | .9 | 147.5 | 144.8 | 139.7 | 133.9 | 132.2 | 107.3 | 114.9 |
| Silk and silk goods | 1.1 | 545.5 | 537.4 | 519.0 | 509.3 | 460.1 | 376.5 | 367.7 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2.1 | 124.1 | 121.7 | 123.0 | 114.9 | 116.1 | 103.1 | 109.6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3.5 | 115.7 | 108.8 | 105.9 | 97.7 | 91.7 | 84.2 | 92.6 |
| Other textile products | 1.1 | 107.1 | 101.0 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 90.6 | 73.7 | 83.2 |
| Plant products (n.e.s.) | 1.9 | 134.6 | 139.4 | 136.4 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 117.4 | 120.9 |
| Tobacco | 1.1 | 123.7 | 129.5 | 138.8 | 118.5 | 119.9 | 124.2 | 121.1 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | .8 | 150.2 | 153.9 | 129.9 | 120.9 | 120.5 | 106.8 | 120.0 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | .1 | 145.5 | 159.5 | 146.0 | 129.6 | 141.4 | 108.6 | 113.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.2 | 145.5 | 140.9 | 132.5 | 123.2 | 116.1 | 104.7 | 109.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | .9 | 76.7 | 73.8 | 67.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 48.2 | 76.0 |
| Electric light and power | 1.5 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 111.5 | 105.8 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 116.0 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1.8 | 127.9 | 125.0 | 115.9 | 105.2 | 97.5 | 88.1 | 123.1 |
| Iron and steel products | 13.5 | 101.4 | 97.2 | 90.6 | 82.9 | 70.5 | 59.3 | 74.9 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1.6 | 128.1 | 124.6 | 110.6 | 91.8 | 83.1 | 39.6 | 67.0 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1.2 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 98.0 | 85.5 | 71.1 | 63.3 | 81.8 |
| Agricultural implements | .6 | 67.5 | 62.2 | 65.5 | 56.0 | 44.1 | 33.1 | 32.4 |
| Land vehicles | 6.1 | 98.5 | 94.9 | 91.3 | 88.4 | 74.6 | 68.8 | 80.7 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2.4 | 161.8 | 157.1 | 135.8 | 152.0 | 96.2 | 69.3 | 74.8 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | .2 | 63.8 | 58.2 | 63.5 | 65.1 | 45.4 | 57.5 | 65.8 |
| Heating appliances | .5 | 116.6 | 106.3 | 99.6 | 88.5 | 82.1 | 58.6 | 73.2 |
| Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s. | .7 | 102.8 | 93.1 | 81.8 | 63.0 | 50.6 | 45.0 | 83.2 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | .6 | 111.9 | 104.8 | 98.6 | 88.4 | 70.7 | 56.1 | 74.2 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1.9 | 100.6 | 97.4 | 85.9 | 77.3 | 70.2 | 57.9 | 76.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2.3 | 143.8 | 143.4 | 127.1 | 114.2 | 99.7 | 77.4 | 95.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1.4 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 130.2 | 126.7 | 128.3 | 114.1 | 116.2 |
| Miscellaneous | .6 | 124.2 | 126.0 | 117.7 | 114.2 | 102.8 | 91.9 | 100.4 |
| LOGGING | 5.7 | 193.3 | 244.4 | 147.0 | 166.9 | 153.3 | 57.1 | 60.6 |
| MINING | 6.9 | 145.8 | 147.6 | 129.1 | 118.8 | 108.9 | 94.6 | 101.1 |
| Coal | 2.6 | 93.8 | 95.3 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 94.4 | 88.6 | 94.4 |
| Metallic ores | 3.5 | 280.6 | 283.9 | 234.9 | 204.6 | 163.7 | 134.2 | 134.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals(except coal) | .8 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 89.8 | 77.0 | 71.0 | 55.4 | 69.7 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 2.2 | 80.8 | 79.8 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 76.7 | 85.6 | 95.2 |
| Telegraphs | .5 | 90.3 | 88.8 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 95.8 |
| Telephones | 1.7 | 78.3 | 77.5 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 75.3 | 86.5 | 95.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 9.8 | 79.6 | 80.7 | 78.9 | 76.5 | 78.0 | 74.1 | 81.9 |
| Street railways and cartage | 2.7 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 113.6 | 108.2 | 109.5 | 112.1 | 110.0 |
| Steam railways | 5.9 | 72.5 | 73.1 | 72.7 | 69.8 | 70.8 | 67.6 | 77.8 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1.2 | 65.7 | 70.7 | 63.3 | 66.1 | 70.8 | 57.3 | 68.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE | 6.4 | 52.8 | 57.2 | 78.2 | 94.2 | 100.8 | 56.5 | 83.3 |
| Building | 1.4 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 52.1 | 43.3 | 36.8 | 25.3 | 55.0 |
| Highway | 2.6 | 67.9 | 83.4 | 112.6 | 183.4 | 202.1 | 97.0 | 138.6 |
| Railway | 2.4 | 59.3 | 56.5 | 72.9 | 63.0 | 72.3 | 51.8 | 62.5 |
| SERVICES | 2.6 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 117.5 | 111.7 | 109.3 | 102.9 | 114.7 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1.4 | 110.6 | 110.4 | 113.6 | 108.9 | 107.3 | 95.4 | 110.2 |
| Professional | .2 | 126.7 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 123.3 | 120.9 | 127.1 | 130.2 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries) | 1.0 | 130.5 | 131.3 | 120.9 | 113.6 | 109.6 | 108.3 | 117.4 |
| TRADE | 10.5 | 126.1 | 128.4 | 123.1 | 116.7 | 112.5 | 107.3 | 113.6 |
| Retail | 7.7 | 132.6 | 136.2 | 130.4 | 122.5 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 119.6 |
| Wholesale | 2.8 | 111.2 | 110.5 | 106.3 | 103.1 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 100.0 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.1 | 98.9 | 96.4 | 92.7 | 76.9 | 88.7 |

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 | Mar.1 1937 | Feb.1 1937 | Mar.1 1936 | Mar.1 1935 | Mar.1 1934 | Mar.1 1933 | Mar.1 1932 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maritime -Manufacturing | 35.5 | 102.9 | 100.4 | 95.3 | 89.3 | 81.6 | 65.2 | 76.0 |
| Provinces Lumber products | 4.2 | 74.9 | 74.1 | 64.5 | 70.5 | 60.4 | 31.8 | 53.3 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.3 | 156.9 | 151.8 | 144.5 | 134.0 | 131.0 | 120.8 | 117.6 |
| Textile products | 4.1 | 85.9 | 85.7 | 87.5 | 83.6 | 82.8 | 69.5 | 79.6 |
| Iron and steel | 12.4 | 116.3 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 97.8 | 84.3 | 60.0 | 70.8 |
| Other manufactures | 9.5 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 82.6 | 77.8 | 72.3 | 67.2 | 77.3 |
| Logging | 7.9 | 275.2 | 343.8 | 145.9 | 185.3 | 242.1 | 56.0 | 84.5 |
| Mining | 21.0 | 108.3 | 109.1 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 109.2 | 88.4 | 101.3 |
| Communications | 2.3 | 82.9 | 83.9 | 81.3 | 78.1 | 78.7 | 85.2 | 99.2 |
| Transportation | 15.4 | 102.4 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 108.7 | 91.2 | 106.0 |
| Construction | 8.7 | 73.1 | 69.8 | 103.6 | 95.0 | 116.7 | 61.6 | 102.4 |
| Services | 1.7 | 156.3 | 155.0 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 144.5 | 135.8 | 154.1 |
| Trade | 7.5 | 120.4 | 127.2 | 112.7 | 107.1 | 105.2 | 96.7 | 105.8 |
| Maritimes-All Industries | 100.0 | 106.6 | 107.5 | 101.7 | 98.6 | 103.2 | 76.8 | 93.1 |
| Quebec Manufacturing | 61.7 | 107.8 | 104.8 | 101.4 | 93.0 | 88.6 | 78.8 | 90.7 |
| Lumber products | 2.8 | 74.1 | 71.4 | 68.4 | 66.8 | 64.5 | 52.5 | 65.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 7.9 | 96.9 | 95.4 | 88.7 | 83.3 | 80.6 | 74.3 | 78.9 |
| Textile products | 18.8 | 135.8 | 131.2 | 124.8 | 115.5 | 110.4 | 90.7 | 102.1 |
| Iron and steel | 10.4 | 89.0 | 84.7 | 82.8 | 70.5 | 64.7 | 60.1 | 77.5 |
| Other manufactures | 21.8 | 110.1 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 99.6 | 95.7 | 88.5 | 100.3 |
| Logging | 9.3 | 312.2 | 433.3 | 207.4 | 258.6 | 232.4 | 119.6 | 87.9 |
| Mining | 3.5 | 222.6 | 227.1 | 153.6 | 123.5 | 108.0 | 87.8 | 87.0 |
| Communications | 1.8 | 74.2 | 70.8 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 70.4 | 81.3 | 92.9 |
| Transportation | 7.9 | 68.1 | 69.9 | 69.2 | 70.7 | 72.8 | 65.4 | 73.3 |
| Construction | 5.5 | 40.5 | 53.6 | 49.7 | 52.3 | 58.9 | 29.6 | 62.4 |
| Services | 2.3 | 103.4 | 105.4 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 94.7 | 91.0 | 98.8 |
| Trade | 8.0 | 134.3 | 136.6 | 127.3 | 123.3 | 125.7 | 120.0 | 125.7 |
| Quebec-All Industries | 100.0 | 102.5 | 106.7 | 95.1 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 74.1 | 86.5 |
| Ontario Manufacturing | 64.5 | 110.9 | 108.4 | 101.3 | 95.1 | 87.4 | 75.9 | 86.8 |
| Lumber products | 3.4 | 65.4 | 63.3 | 61.3 | 59.2 | 54.8 | 46.6 | 63.3 |
| Pulp and paper | 6.6 | 103.4 | 102.6 | 97.4 | 93.0 | 90.3 | 87.0 | 89.3 |
| Textile products | 11.0 | 116.3 | 113.3 | 111.9 | 107.5 | 106.2 | 93.5 | 100.2 |
| Iron and steel | 18.2 | 111.5 | 106.6 | 95.9 | 90.4 | 72.3 | 56.2 | 71.2 |
| Other manufactures | 25.3 | 121.5 | 120.2 | 112.5 | 103.1 | 98.7 | 88.3 | 99.2 |
| Logging | 4.2 | 192.5 | 217.1 | 159.1 | 156.9 | 138.4 | 32.8 | 49.8 |
| Mining | 5.4 | 230.1 | 232.1 | 201.1 | 171.4 | 142.2 | 117.0 | 122.5 |
| Communications | 2.0 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 84.8 | 93.6 |
| Transportation | 6.3 | 73.2 | 74.0 | 72.7 | 67.7 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 77.2 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 58.6 | 61.9 | 91.3 | 147.8 | 158.9 | 83.2 | 112.5 |
| Services | 2.7 | 141.6 | 142.5 | 145.0 | 137.6 | 135.4 | 125.6 | 139.0 |
| Trade | 9.9 | 132.7 | 134.6 | 127.3 | 125.2 | 118.8 | 112.9 | 118.0 |
| Ontario -All Industries | 100.0 | 108.9 | 108.4 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 97.8 | 79.8 | 91.8 |
| Prairie Manufacturing | 32.6 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 95.0 | 88.1 | 84.6 | 82.0 | 93.3 |
| Provinces Lumber products | 2.1 | 83.9 | 83.4 | 75.3 | 72.3 | 74.9 | 66.0 | 71.1 |
| Pulp and paper | 3.1 | 93.8 | 97.4 | 90.9 | 84.8 | 84.1 | 87.8 | 94.7 |
| Textile products | 2.6 | 135.5 | 124.7 | 115.2 | 108.2 | 103.5 | 93.4 | 100.3 |
| Iron and steel | 11.1 | 80.7 | 78.9 | 78.1 | 72.3 | 69.5 | 71.7 | 87.4 |
| Other manufactures | 13.7 | 125.5 | 127.4 | 118.2 | 109.0 | 102.7 | 94.8 | 103.9 |
| Logging | 2.0 | 157.1 | 159.4 | 147.6 | 195.4 | 127.8 | 42.5 | 65.7 |
| Mining | 9.0 | 118.8 | 122.2 | 116.0 | 110.8 | 103.3 | 106.6 | 107.0 |
| Communications | 2.8 | 84.4 | 85.1 | 84.0 | 86.0 | 82.4 | 88.1 | 97.1 |
| Transportation | 20.4 | 87.1 | 87.8 | 86.9 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 81.9 | 84.2 |
| Construction | 9.8 | 48.6 | 46.2 | 74.4 | 62.2 | 63.5 | 51.8 | 64.5 |
| Services | 3.5 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 101.4 | 89.6 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 97.6 |
| Trade | 19.9 | 110.1 | 112.3 | 117.6 | 102.1 | 97.0 | 95.6 | 102.1 |
| Prairies-All Industries | 100.0 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 95.1 | 87.2 | 83.8 | 80.0 | 88.2 |
| British Manufacturing | 42.1 | 93.7 | 95.7 | 86.1 | 81.9 | 76.5 | 62.2 | 72.0 |
| Columbia Lumber products | 13.2 | 76.0 | 81.0 | 70.5 | 62.9 | 59.7 | 33.8 | 42.5 |
| Pulp and paper | 7.0 | 120.8 | x114.9 | 107.2 | 100.5 | 93.0 | 90.3 | 92.5 |
| Textile products | 1.5 | 126.2 | 127.3 | 114.7 | 103.5 | 92.5 | 88.2 | 104.6 |
| Iron and steel | 4.0 | 80.0 | 79.1 | 68.4 | 64.4 | 63.1 | 55.8 | 76.0 |
| Other manufactures | 16.4 | 105.4 | 107.9 | 99.4 | 100.4 | 92.7 | 84.1 | 94.5 |
| Logging | 3.5 | 36.5 | 43.4 | 61.5 | 64.7 | 59.0 | 19.2 | 34.1 |
| Mining | 10.5 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 87.1 | 88.7 | 73.8 | 69.2 | 76.1 |
| Communications | 3.7 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 92.9 | 95.5 | 102.4 |
| Transportation | 14.2 | 91.7 | 98.5 | 86.3 | 84.8 | 85.1 | 83.5 | 93.2 |
| Construction | 10.0 | 68.8 | 66.5 | 122.4 | 134.1 | 124.2 | 71.4 | 88.4 |
| Services | 3.8 | 101.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 94.3 | 92.0 | 81.2 | 96.0 |
| Trade | 12.2 | 128.3 | 129.5 | 118.5 | 113.4 | 105.0 | 96.7 | 106.9 |
| B.C. - All Industries | 100.0 | 89.2 | 91.3 | 92.4 | 91.9 | 85.6 | 67.7 | 78.7 |

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. x Revised.

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

| | 1/Relative Weight | Mar.1 1937 | Feb.1 1937 | Mar.1 1936 | Mar.1 1935 | Mar.1 1934 | Mar.1 1933 | Mar.1 1932 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal - Manufacturing | 68.7 | 101.1 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 88.1 | 83.6 | 77.3 | 90.2 |
| Plant products - edible | 3.9 | 97.6 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 94.1 | 99.0 | 96.8 |
| Pulp and paper (chiefly printing) | 4.9 | 105.7 | 103.7 | 102.3 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 99.6 |
| Textiles | 16.6 | 113.3 | 108.1 | 101.8 | 96.8 | 91.0 | 77.7 | 91.2 |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 4.9 | 107.7 | 109.0 | 131.1 | 118.3 | 116.3 | 122.7 | 120.8 |
| Iron and steel | 15.7 | 87.0 | 82.0 | 80.6 | 66.7 | 62.0 | 56.5 | 74.4 |
| Other manufactures | 22.7 | 102.8 | 99.6 | 94.8 | 88.8 | 84.3 | 76.1 | 92.6 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 64.1 | 62.9 | 62.1 | 62.8 | 63.9 | 75.1 | 83.0 |
| Transportation | 7.8 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 75.2 | 84.6 | 81.8 | 65.7 | 73.9 |
| Construction | 4.1 | 36.8 | 45.9 | 34.1 | 56.5 | 49.4 | 36.3 | 79.4 |
| Trade | 13.0 | 126.7 | 128.6 | 121.0 | 115.6 | 120.2 | 115.9 | 121.1 |
| Montreal - All Industries | 100.0 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 87.5 | 86.3 | 82.6 | 75.8 | 89.8 |
| Quebec - Manufacturing | 64.7 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 95.3 | 94.6 | 92.7 | 106.0 |
| Leather products | 21.3 | 105.1 | 102.2 | 109.0 | 107.2 | 107.1 | 104.4 | 119.6 |
| Other manufactures | 43.4 | 97.4 | 96.0 | 93.1 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 87.1 | 99.5 |
| Transportation | 11.7 | 79.9 | 81.7 | 87.9 | 92.6 | 104.7 | 99.2 | 99.9 |
| Construction | 5.1 | 56.7 | 58.4 | 87.0 | 89.9 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 68.2 |
| Quebec- All Industries | 100.0 | 92.7 | 91.7 | 93.3 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 92.3 | 101.9 |
| Toronto - Manufacturing | 64.4 | 102.9 | 100.9 | 95.8 | 91.3 | 86.7 | 79.7 | 92.4 |
| Plant products - edible | 5.3 | 108.0 | 108.8 | 103.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 104.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 9.3 | 122.0 | 123.0 | 115.7 | 109.7 | 104.5 | 103.1 | 107.3 |
| Textiles | 12.0 | 95.3 | 91.1 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 82.1 | 91.8 |
| Iron and steel | 10.5 | 93.5 | 90.2 | 81.6 | 76.3 | 60.8 | 53.9 | 72.4 |
| Other manufactures | 27.3 | 104.1 | 102.3 | 98.1 | 92.2 | 89.8 | 80.3 | 95.0 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 65.8 | 65.4 | 64.2 | 66.0 | 68.1 | 77.6 | 86.0 |
| Transportation | 5.7 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 90.9 | 85.7 | 86.4 | 90.8 | 97.5 |
| Construction | 2.1 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 54.2 | 45.3 | 67.6 | 37.3 | 99.4 |
| Trade | 20.5 | 125.4 | 124.6 | 121.4 | 120.0 | 116.2 | 109.8 | 114.7 |
| Toronto - All Industries | 100.0 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 97.8 | 94.0 | 91.1 | 84.4 | 97.8 |
| Ottawa - Manufacturing | 46.8 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 89.0 | 86.5 | 80.5 | 76.7 | 86.1 |
| Lumber products | 3.3 | 37.0 | 35.6 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 34.0 | 46.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 16.6 | 91.0 | 90.3 | 87.7 | 91.5 | 84.5 | 78.9 | 85.5 |
| Other manufactures | 26.9 | 108.6 | 109.5 | 107.0 | 99.0 | 92.0 | 90.8 | 101.9 |
| Construction | 10.6 | 97.8 | 89.2 | 149.4 | 142.1 | 148.1 | 69.2 | 100.2 |
| Trade | 19.8 | 128.8 | 128.9 | 117.5 | 115.8 | 109.5 | 105.8 | 113.4 |
| Ottawa - All Industries | 100.0 | 99.8 | 98.8 | 101.4 | 99.0 | 96.7 | 85.5 | 96.6 |
| Hamilton - Manufacturing | 83.0 | 104.9 | 102.0 | 96.8 | 84.6 | 79.8 | 67.7 | 82.4 |
| Textiles | 17.3 | 90.5 | 91.8 | 88.9 | 85.2 | 88.6 | 71.3 | 85.3 |
| Electrical apparatus | 10.5 | 114.2 | 110.5 | 102.6 | 89.8 | 79.6 | 81.5 | 101.7 |
| Iron and steel | 31.0 | 103.0 | 98.6 | 93.3 | 71.2 | 66.4 | 48.1 | 62.3 |
| Other manufactures | 24.2 | 116.8 | 112.6 | 106.5 | 101.3 | 91.4 | 87.8 | 101.2 |
| Construction | 2.3 | 47.6 | 49.3 | 46.0 | 44.8 | 49.6 | 46.1 | 172.6 |
| Trade | 8.1 | 127.1 | 125.1 | 123.2 | 115.0 | 99.8 | 94.7 | 104.7 |
| Hamilton - All Industries | 100.0 | 103.7 | 101.7 | 97.1 | 85.8 | 81.0 | 70.8 | 90.4 |
| Windsor - Manufacturing | 85.8 | 162.3 | 160.0 | 126.5 | 140.4 | 104.3 | 69.0 | 80.6 |
| Iron and steel | 70.1 | 168.4 | 165.6 | 126.6 | 147.3 | 99.5 | 60.5 | 73.4 |
| Other manufactures | 15.7 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 126.1 | 115.1 | 121.6 | 104.0 | 110.8 |
| Construction | 1.5 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 29.2 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 26.8 | 18.3 |
| Windsor - All Industries | 100.0 | 146.8 | 145.2 | 117.7 | 127.0 | 97.7 | 70.5 | 80.4 |
| Winnipeg - Manufacturing | 50.2 | 97.9 | 96.9 | 93.7 | 88.4 | 84.3 | 81.5 | 94.0 |
| Animal products - edible | 6.0 | 129.5 | 130.7 | 119.1 | 116.4 | 110.7 | 92.9 | 107.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.3 | 95.5 | 102.6 | 95.4 | 90.7 | 92.3 | 98.8 | 106.9 |
| Textiles | 6.4 | 140.5 | 130.5 | 122.5 | 111.8 | 107.9 | 94.3 | 102.1 |
| Iron and steel | 18.8 | 79.2 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 70.5 | 68.0 | 70.1 | 87.2 |
| Other manufactures | 13.7 | 106.9 | 105.9 | 103.8 | 102.1 | 93.7 | 87.0 | 94.8 |
| Transportation | 10.2 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 72.7 | 73.4 | 71.1 | 72.4 | 72.7 |
| Construction | 2.6 | 37.1 | 21.5 | 72.3 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.1 | 44.9 |
| Trade | 29.1 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 109.2 | 90.8 | 86.8 | 83.9 | 92.3 |
| Winnipeg - All Industries | 100.0 | 90.8 | 89.4 | 94.1 | 83.3 | 79.7 | 78.0 | 88.5 |
| Vancouver - Manufacturing | 40.1 | 108.8 | 106.5 | 95.1 | 86.5 | 82.0 | 73.1 | 81.4 |
| Lumber products | 9.6 | 83.1 | 80.2 | 64.3 | 57.3 | 52.0 | 39.1 | 39.5 |
| Other manufactures | 30.5 | 120.5 | 118.4 | 109.2 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 88.7 | 99.9 |
| Communications | 7.3 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 98.6 | 97.6 | 91.6 | 95.2 | 101.0 |
| Transportation | 18.5 | 105.2 | 118.0 | 100.9 | 91.7 | 94.1 | 96.7 | 98.5 |
| Construction | 4.8 | 41.8 | 35.1 | 54.2 | 49.9 | 35.5 | 43.0 | 56.2 |
| Services | 6.2 | 104.2 | 102.9 | 99.3 | 94.5 | 92.4 | 80.8 | 90.8 |
| Trade | 23.0 | 132.9 | 133.7 | 123.8 | 117.5 | 105.7 | 98.8 | 107.9 |
| Vancouver - All Industries | 100.0 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 96.9 | 90.0 | 84.1 | 80.5 | 87.8 |

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.