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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

APRIL

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

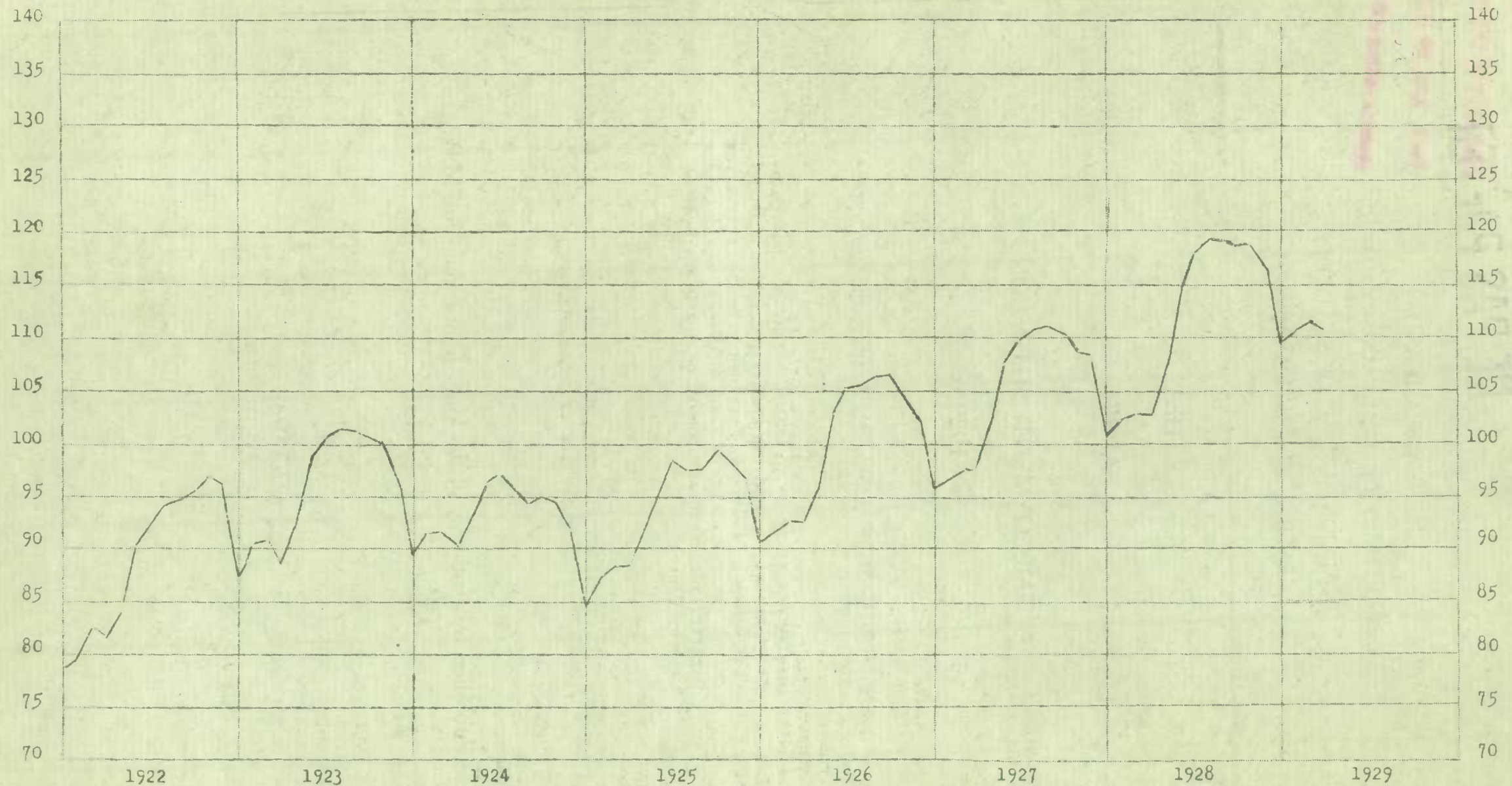
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



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

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

Issued Apr. 24, 1929.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline which was somewhat larger than that noted on Apr. 1, 1928; that this was so, was partly due to a slackening of activity over the Easter holidays, which in the last few years have fallen in the middle of the month, while unseasonable weather generally prevailing also had an adverse effect upon employment. Despite these factors, the situation continued decidedly better than on Apr. 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,508 firms whose staffs aggregated 940,086 persons, compared with 946,997 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 110.4, as compared with 111.4 on Mar. 1, and with 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on Apr. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by nearly 22,000 workers, and the advances in manufactures, construction and trade. Transportation, services and communications also recorded improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Apr. 1, when the 509 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 643 persons to 71,958. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade were busier, but logging was seasonally slack. The index, at 107.5, was higher than at the beginning of April in any of the last eight years; similar gains were noted on the same date in 1928.

Quebec.- Manufactures showed practically no change, increases in the iron and steel, tobacco and electrical apparatus divisions being offset by losses in rubber and musical instrument factories; trade and transportation afforded more employment, while logging and construction reported contractions, those in the former being especially marked. Statements were received from 1,482 firms, with 249,025 employees, as against 257,569 on Mar. 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 2,952 employers released 2,995 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 409,020 on Apr. 1. A smaller reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1928, but the index then was over eleven points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Very pronounced seasonal losses were shown in logging on the date under review, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade.

Prairie Provinces.- The increase in the Prairie Provinces greatly exceeded that noted on Apr. 1, 1928, while in previous years of the record the movement in the early spring had been unfavourable. Most of the advance this year took place in construction and trade, but transportation, services and manufacturing were also busier, while logging, mining and highway construction were seasonally slack. The working forces of 896 co-operating employers aggregated 129,304 persons, compared with 127,206 on Mar. 1. The index, at 113.9, was twelve points higher than on Apr. 1, 1928; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 669 firms with 80,779 employees, or 1,887 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April, 1929, were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while coal mining released some help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in Toronto and the Border Cities being most noteworthy.

Montreal.- Further expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 792 firms who reported the addition of 980 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 128,452 on Apr. 1. The situation was considerably better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been indicated. Iron and steel plants, trade, services and construction recorded heightened activity, but rubber, textile and musical instrument factories were slacker.

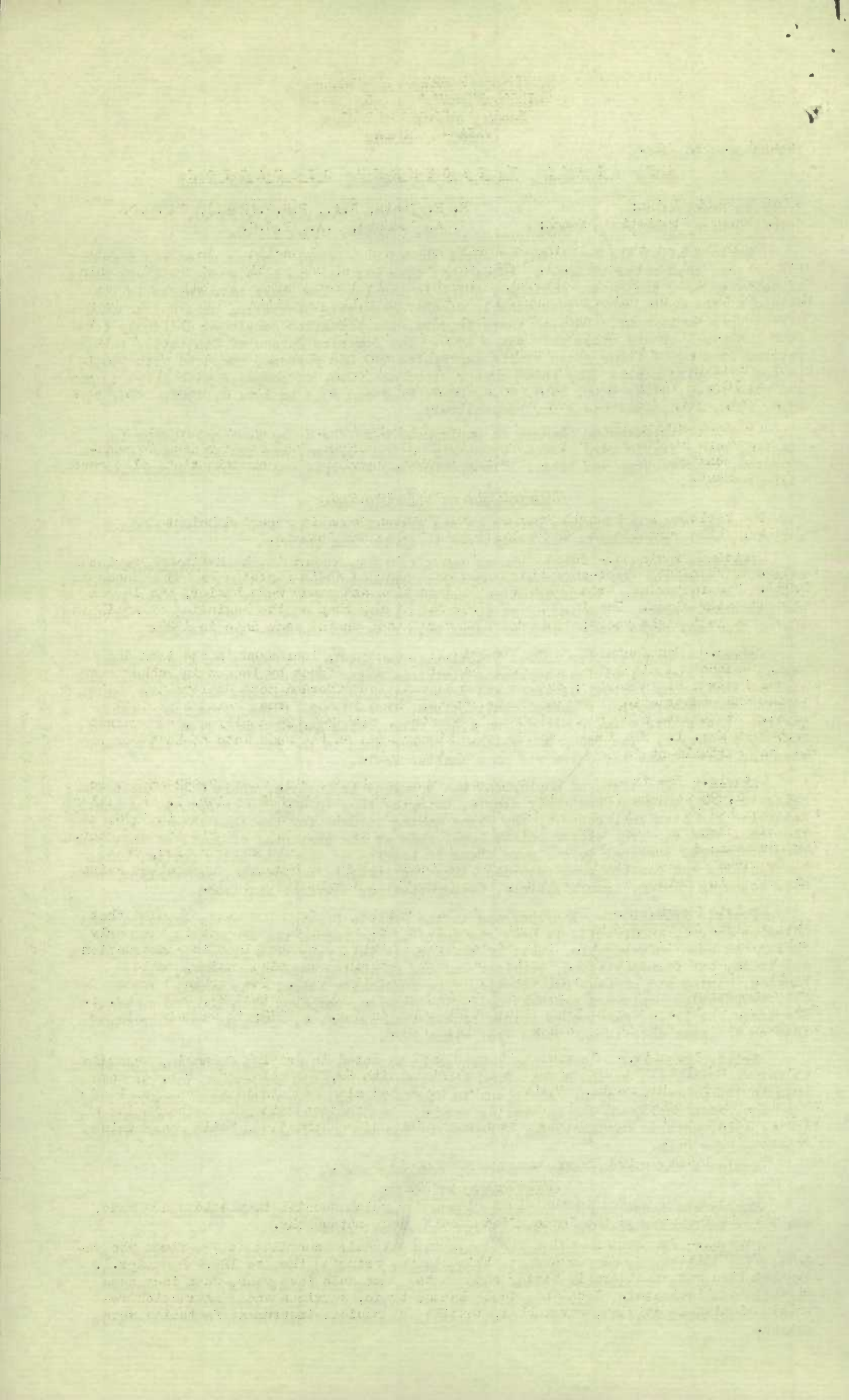
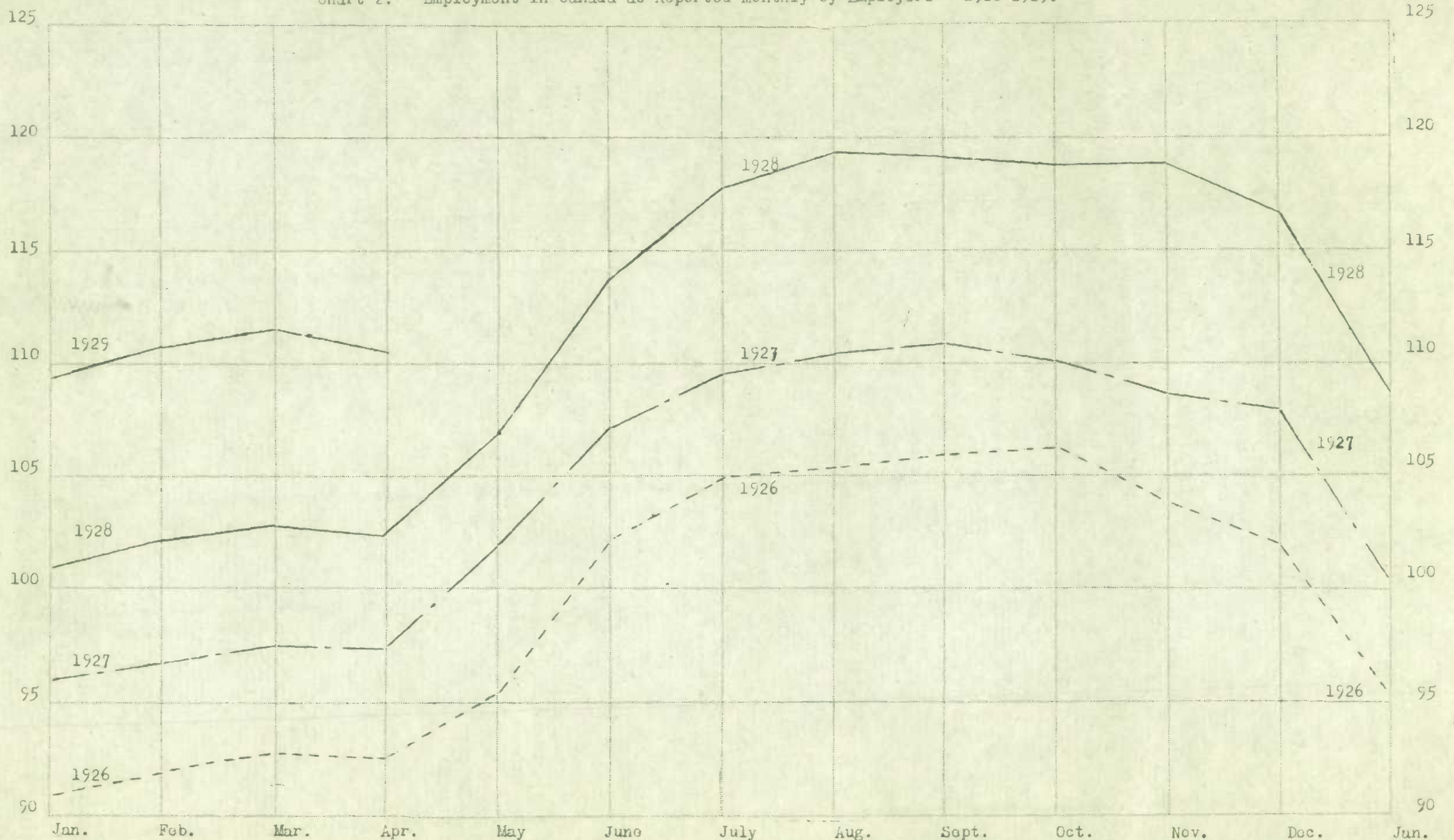


Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926-1929.



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

Quebec.- Construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were only small changes in other industries. Statements were received from 102 employers with 10,748 workers, as compared with 10,575 in the preceding month. The improvement indicated on Apr. 1, 1928, involved about the same number of persons, but employment was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

Toronto.- Further and larger advances were reported in Toronto, where conditions were much better than at the beginning of April, 1928. The working forces of the 857 co-operating firms totalled 120,174 persons, or 2,332 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and textile products, and in building, services and trade.

Ottawa.- There was an increase in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and trade; an aggregate payroll of 11,384 workers was reported by the 132 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 11,221 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1928, when the trend was also upward.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, construction and trade afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while only small changes occurred in other industries. Returns were compiled from 206 firms employing 37,447 persons, or 801 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was much higher than on the same date of last year, when the gains indicated were rather smaller.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a further pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1, which resulted in a rather more favourable situation than in any other month since 1925, when the record for these adjoining cities was commenced. Data were received from 123 firms employing 21,816 workers, as against 20,670 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, but construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.- Employment increased in Winnipeg, where 216 persons were added to the payrolls of the 312 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 31,170 workers. Iron and steel plants were more active, as was construction. On Apr. 1, 1928, a greater gain had been indicated, but the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.- Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 264 firms with 28,098 employees, as compared with 27,360 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction, manufacturing and shipping. Smaller gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was considerably lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, food, building material, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber, non-ferrous metal, leather and musical instrument works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 3,946 manufacturers, employing 549,201 operatives, as compared with 544,544 in the preceding month. The situation continued better than on the same date of any other year since 1920.

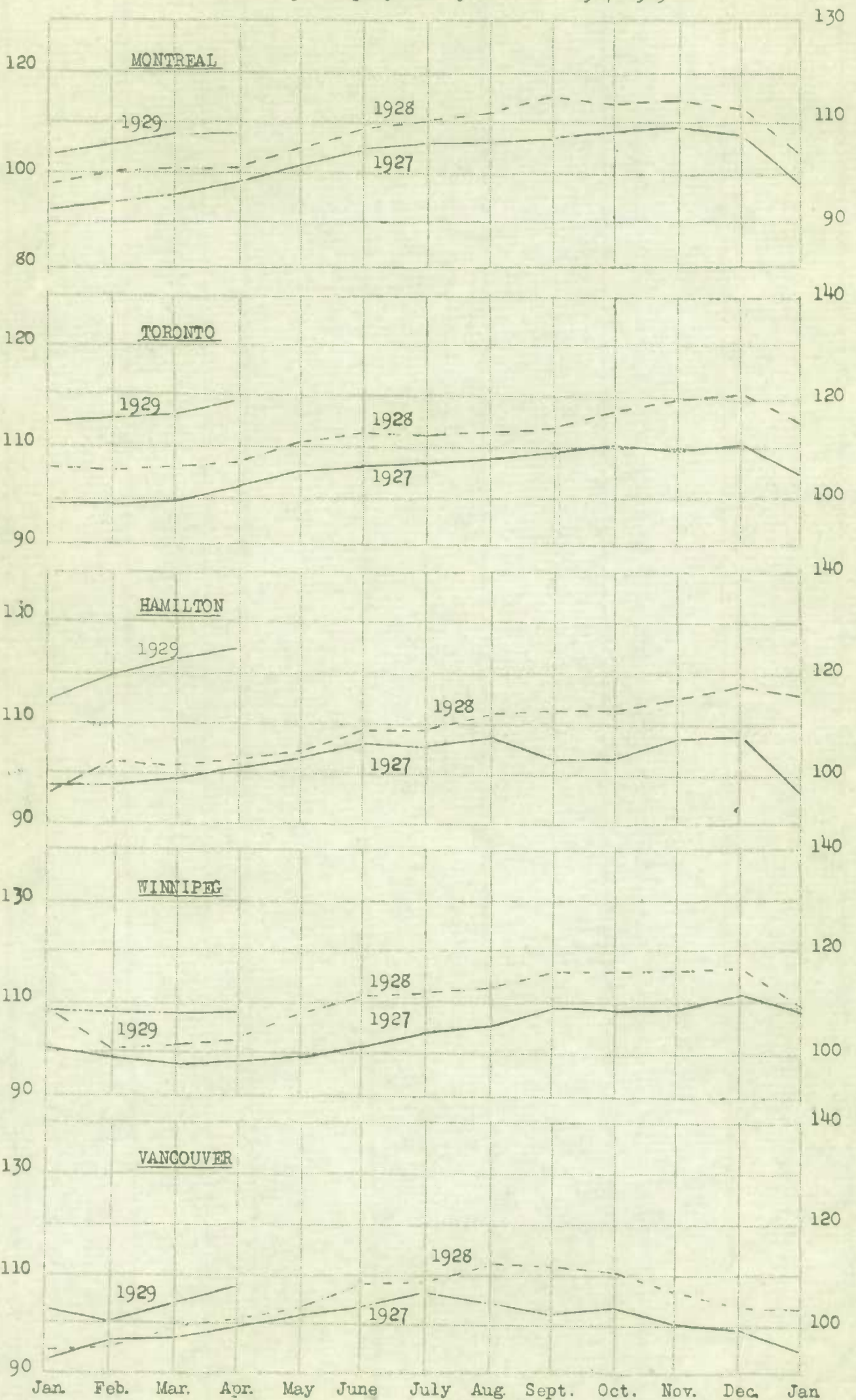
Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 240 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,855 men on Mar. 1, to 21,340 on the date under review. The most extensive losses were in Quebec and Ontario, but, except in British Columbia, the movement was generally downward. The contractions reported on Apr. 1, 1928, were smaller, and the index then was slightly higher.

Mining.- Metallic and non-metallic mining (other than coal) registered heightened activity, while coal mining was seasonally slacker; 215 operators reported 49,183 employees, compared with 50,417 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1928, when general curtailment was shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 189 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 274 persons to 27,601 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year since the series was commenced.

Transportation.- Steam railway, local and water transportation afforded increased employment; the working forces of the 295 co-operating employers stood at 114,766, compared with 112,493 employees in the preceding month. Much smaller advances were noted on Apr. 1 of last year, when the index was lower than at the beginning of April, 1929.

Chart 3.- Employment by Cities - 1927-1929.



-3-

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, while highway construction was slacker. Statistics were tabulated from 754 contractors employing 78,706 workers, or 5,095 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the same date in 1928 were not so large, and the index continues higher than in the spring of any year since the record was instituted in 1920.

Services.- This group reported moderate gains, according to 203 firms with 19,202 employees, compared with 18,723 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1928, when the increases involved practically the same number of persons; employment then, however, was at a lower level.

Trade.- There was a gain of 3,060 persons in the forces of the 666 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 80,987 workers on Apr. 1. A smaller advance had been indicated on the same date a year ago; employment then, as at the beginning of every other April of the record, was lower than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February was adversely affected by the severe weather which lasted from the middle of the month until the first week in March. During the first fortnight in February, employment steadily improved, but in the second half there was a heavy increase in the numbers unemployed in certain industries affected by the weather. Among the 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.2 on Feb. 25, 1929, as compared with 12.3 on Jan. 21, 1929, and 10.4 on Feb. 20, 1928. Recent press reports state 1,132,500 persons were out of work on Mar. 13, 1929, a decrease of 86,300 on the week, but an increase of 116,400 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States increased 0.8 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 27,625 establishments with 4,815,598 employees. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 98.6, compared with 97.4 in February, 1929, and 93.7 in March, 1928. The iron and steel, textile, vehicle, chemical, building material, public utilities, trade and hotel divisions showed much improvement, while food, leather, coal mining and some other groups afforded less employment.

NEW YORK.- There was an increase of over one p.c. in the index of employment in factories in New York State, the index (average 1925-27, 100) rising to 97.4 in March. The metal industry continued to show important gains and employment advanced in the clothing and textile divisions.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from the 1,004 establishments show that they employed 216,086 persons in March, as compared with 214,865 in February, an increase of 0.6 p.c. Gains were shown in cotton, dyeing, machine-shop and some other groups, while rubber and leather footwear factories registered curtailment.

WISCONSIN.- Employment in Wisconsin was 3.1 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1929, and 5.5 p.c. higher than in February 1928. The stone, metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, printing and laundering groups showed gains, while the textiles, food, and light and power and chemical industries reported losses.

Note: "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
April 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
April 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Apr. 1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1929.						
	100.0	7.6	26.5	43.5	13.8	8.6

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.8	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May, 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June, 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July, 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May, 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June, 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July, 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	114.9	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Apr. 1, 1929.								
	13.7	1.1	12.8	1.2	4.0	2.3	3.3	3.0

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May, 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June, 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July, 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.3	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May, 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June, 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July, 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.3	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.0	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1929.									
	100.0	58.4	2.3	5.2	2.9	12.2	8.4	2.1	8.5

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

Industries	1/ Relative: Apr. 1: Mar. 1: Apr. 1: Apr. 1: Apr. 1: Apr. 1: Apr. 1							
	Weight	1929:	1929:	1928:	1927:	1926:	1925:	1924:
Manufacturing	58.4	116.5	115.7	106.6	101.5	96.6	91.2	93.6
Animal products - edible	1.7	106.7	104.7	97.5	94.5	88.0	84.3	83.4
Fur and products	.2	94.8	84.8	92.0	95.9	95.8	88.5	94.1
Leather and products	1.7	91.9	93.3	108.6	103.2	100.6	96.8	103.0
Lumber and products	5.1	95.3	95.0	91.7	88.3	87.3	82.9	83.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	81.9	81.1	81.0	76.7	80.0	75.1	75.7
Furniture	1.0	120.2	123.8	116.1	108.5	99.3	92.9	78.1
Other lumber products	1.2	117.3	115.5	106.8	110.1	99.2	97.8	101.9
Musical instruments	.3	93.2	103.3	90.5	100.6	92.8	81.4	85.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.6	100.2	95.0	93.6	91.8	91.5	89.1
Pulp and paper products	6.7	108.3	108.0	106.6	102.9	95.3	90.4	91.1
Pulp and paper	3.3	104.4	103.2	107.0	102.8	90.3	85.3	85.5
Paper products	.9	110.3	109.7	107.6	105.3	98.9	96.2	98.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	113.3	114.3	106.6	102.5	97.6	95.8	97.1
Rubber products	1.8	133.3	138.5	120.3	108.8	99.3	93.6	85.9
Textile products	8.9	110.5	110.1	106.5	104.8	101.2	97.1	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	108.4	110.6	107.9	106.1	100.3	97.0	90.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	112.6	111.5	102.9	104.8	99.4	89.9	88.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	111.0	108.5	104.9	104.6	102.4	101.4	102.2
Other textile products	1.1	112.1	110.3	113.0	103.4	101.7	99.7	93.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	121.2	121.9	116.3	102.3	98.5	90.7	92.5
Tobacco	.9	108.9	111.4	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	140.2	138.6	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	170.2	152.9	141.2	111.1	105.8	105.6	111.3
Chemicals and allied products	.9	118.9	112.9	111.3	102.3	100.7	97.9	103.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	114.4	107.7	104.0	95.0	90.4	76.6	88.0
Electric Current	1.5	117.0	116.5	110.4	99.6	93.7	98.0	92.8
Electrical apparatus	1.4	134.0	130.4	110.1	106.5	93.5	90.9	89.6
Iron and steel products	18.4	134.2	132.1	112.0	104.8	100.5	92.4	101.5
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.9	139.6	141.4	119.2	113.2	99.2	101.8	118.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	128.0	127.1	118.3	112.1	98.8	89.8	98.4
Agricultural implements	1.1	124.0	125.3	103.0	114.4	96.2	70.2	73.7
Land vehicles	8.8	138.7	134.8	110.9	100.1	102.4	95.7	105.6
Automobiles and parts	3.1	209.0	194.9	140.2	96.6	108.7	91.1	100.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	122.2	112.8	117.0	109.0	100.3	105.8	111.3
Heating appliances	.6	132.1	132.1	106.3	98.4	98.2	93.5	97.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	169.7	173.2	133.3	108.1	98.4	75.1	98.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	137.0	134.6	105.3	111.7	106.2	95.0	97.4
Other iron and steel products	2.2	114.1	111.9	106.5	104.8	97.0	88.6	93.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	131.7	135.3	117.9	111.1	96.4	82.1	87.0
Mineral products	1.3	128.0	126.3	110.0	100.2	96.1	94.5	92.5
Miscellaneous	8.5	112.0	112.1	97.8	105.0	96.9	95.7	100.6
Logging	2.3	83.1	167.8	88.3	85.7	79.2	85.7	97.8
Mining	5.2	112.9	115.9	109.0	103.0	92.5	98.5	104.1
Coal	2.8	103.3	111.6	104.9	104.7	92.8	98.6	109.0
Metallic ores	1.6	129.3	125.6	123.8	103.9	92.8	103.1	97.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	121.9	115.8	101.1	95.0	89.6	77.9	85.4
Communications	2.9	113.0	112.0	102.3	101.9	95.0	92.4	91.0
Telegraphs	.6	114.2	109.4	100.9	102.4	88.6	84.6	85.2
Telephones	2.3	112.7	112.7	102.8	101.9	96.8	94.6	92.6
Transportation	12.2	101.8	99.8	98.2	96.2	93.4	91.0	95.7
Streets railways and cartage	2.3	113.3	112.3	103.3	98.4	96.6	95.1	96.1
Steam railways	8.7	102.7	101.3	99.4	98.6	94.6	92.5	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	81.0	74.4	84.7	80.2	82.5	77.2	84.9
Construction and maintenance	8.4	85.4	80.0	78.6	72.5	69.8	59.4	56.1
Building	4.1	102.5	94.3	87.1	88.7	81.7	62.4	53.4
Highway	.6	38.2	40.7	43.2	35.7	26.7	48.7	33.9
Railway	3.7	87.3	81.4	82.8	73.0	75.8	63.1	67.0
Services	2.1	121.1	118.4	108.4	99.0	94.2	90.0	90.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	115.6	113.7	100.3	92.7	90.6	89.4	90.2
Professional	.2	124.5	122.5	119.2	103.1	101.2	96.6	93.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	128.9	124.5	117.2	106.5	97.3	88.6	89.3
Trade	8.5	122.5	117.8	111.1	102.3	95.4	92.9	90.3
Retail	6.1	127.9	121.9	113.6	103.7	95.7	91.3	87.7
Wholesale	2.4	110.8	109.0	105.9	99.6	94.9	95.9	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.4	111.4	102.3	97.4	92.5	88.3	90.4

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 on the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	: 1/Relative:Apr.1:Mar.1:Apr.1:Apr.1:Apr.1:Apr.1:Apr.1							
	Weight:	1929:	1929:	1928:	1927:	1926:	1925:	1924:
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.5	105.3	103.0	94.9	92.8	93.9	92.1	96.3
Lumber Products	3.5	65.8	68.0	69.3	59.1	64.4	65.6	60.1
Pulp and Paper	3.9	111.0	108.3	98.5	93.3	97.0	91.0	92.6
Textile Products	4.8	96.5	97.6	96.0	104.0	103.9	103.3	103.6
Iron and Steel	15.0	133.8	130.1	109.3	108.5	106.0	102.4	119.9
Other Manufactures	9.3	96.6	92.0	91.0	89.0	90.7	90.7	88.6
Logging	1.5	79.0	170.7	135.7	101.0	42.0	70.3	72.3
Mining	22.1	106.6	106.5	106.6	108.4	84.0	99.1	104.7
Communications	3.1	109.8	108.6	99.9	96.7	95.4	99.3	100.1
Transportation	20.6	128.9	123.3	119.2	124.6	125.7	118.8	112.4
Construction	9.4	85.0	80.2	52.9	50.9	76.8	46.6	45.4
Services	.9	143.2	141.1	94.4	87.9	87.1	84.7	88.5
Trade	5.9	113.7	108.9	105.0	98.5	99.1	100.5	98.0
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	107.5	106.8	98.5	97.8	95.0	93.6	94.9
Quebec-								
Manufacturing	66.8	111.3	111.5	107.1	101.0	97.0	92.5	95.4
Lumber Products	3.5	86.9	87.6	89.6	83.4	79.4	82.1	89.3
Pulp and Paper	9.2	105.7	105.4	104.3	96.8	94.3	87.6	86.8
Textile Products	15.2	111.8	111.2	110.4	105.4	101.9	97.5	93.9
Iron and Steel	16.0	123.4	122.1	110.3	103.0	101.3	94.0	107.5
Other Manufactures	22.9	110.4	111.7	107.5	102.1	95.8	92.6	97.2
Logging	1.8	57.1	167.5	81.7	62.3	68.2	74.7	75.5
Mining	2.1	132.2	130.5	108.9	99.0	92.3	70.0	73.8
Communications	3.1	116.4	119.0	106.6	105.5	95.7	96.3	87.4
Transportation	10.6	85.0	84.6	89.5	84.3	82.7	78.9	79.3
Construction	6.7	57.2	62.5	64.9	75.4	72.2	56.9	46.8
Services	2.0	106.4	103.9	97.6	95.1	93.2	89.1	94.9
Trade	6.9	127.5	118.8	111.6	101.9	92.8	88.6	84.5
All Industries	100.0	101.1	104.7	99.2	94.6	91.2	85.6	87.2
Ontario-								
Manufacturing	68.5	121.7	120.6	108.2	103.1	97.0	91.0	94.5
Lumber Products	5.0	97.6	97.0	92.8	89.8	87.3	83.8	86.4
Pulp and Paper	7.2	111.4	111.3	109.3	106.6	96.2	93.4	96.4
Textile Products	9.6	109.8	109.4	103.2	103.8	100.2	96.6	93.7
Iron and Steel	24.3	143.7	140.8	115.9	106.9	99.8	89.5	98.4
Other Manufactures	22.4	117.6	117.2	107.5	101.9	96.1	91.1	92.5
Logging	1.5	73.2	206.0	78.3	97.3	66.1	81.1	92.3
Mining	2.9	126.3	118.7	122.5	106.2	91.2	99.4	119.1
Communications	2.6	115.2	111.9	102.7	104.3	95.4	91.3	95.8
Transportation	8.5	102.3	100.4	96.2	96.1	92.6	93.7	96.7
Construction	6.9	103.9	95.8	94.5	80.9	69.3	72.2	71.6
Services	1.9	133.5	130.1	118.3	103.6	98.2	95.8	94.1
Trade	7.2	122.1	118.3	112.3	99.7	97.1	96.5	94.7
All Industries	100.0	117.4	118.4	106.0	100.4	93.7	90.4	93.3
Prairie Provinces-								
Manufacturing	33.5	121.5	121.1	108.5	100.6	94.6	93.5	93.5
Lumber Products	2.8	148.2	148.8	112.3	93.2	89.7	85.0	85.4
Pulp and Paper	3.1	110.9	103.9	123.8	120.7	97.3	93.6	95.6
Textile Products	1.9	121.4	123.4	122.1	110.4	98.8	89.1	90.1
Iron and Steel	14.7	120.8	120.4	102.1	98.7	96.5	96.2	95.0
Other Manufactures	11.0	120.2	119.1	109.9	97.7	91.4	92.2	93.4
Logging	1.8	170.5	234.5	111.5	139.2	80.4	118.2	143.4
Mining	6.1	107.9	129.3	106.6	100.1	93.6	83.6	109.9
Communications	3.3	105.7	105.0	97.5	96.0	91.0	89.2	88.5
Transportation	21.1	106.2	104.0	100.0	97.3	90.6	87.4	92.4
Construction	14.9	101.1	87.5	81.6	60.8	60.6	48.0	49.3
Services	2.4	124.6	121.3	110.3	95.9	87.0	81.3	83.7
Trade	16.9	122.1	117.1	111.1	106.7	95.0	90.6	89.8
All Industries	100.0	113.9	112.3	101.9	94.1	87.6	83.5	86.3
Prairie Provinces-								
British Columbia-								
Manufacturing	41.1	108.9	104.1	99.5	100.0	95.8	83.7	73.2
Lumber Products	15.5	97.0	95.8	95.1	97.8	98.0	87.6	82.7
Pulp and Paper	5.1	98.8	98.5	96.6	104.0	93.7	84.3	78.5
Textile Products	1.3	122.4	119.0	97.7	114.7	103.7	92.3	88.8
Iron and Steel	4.9	109.9	108.0	99.7	102.2	109.3	93.3	94.6
Other Manufactures	14.3	117.9	114.7	103.8	98.8	88.6	77.9	72.8
Logging	9.2	108.4	107.6	100.3	89.2	106.5	96.7	113.0
Mining	10.3	103.9	110.6	99.6	94.0	107.4	114.5	110.3
Communications	3.5	110.2	108.3	97.8	93.3	99.0	88.0	81.0
Transportation	13.9	109.5	107.1	102.9	97.8	98.2	94.8	102.8
Construction	9.5	89.1	73.4	90.1	79.5	76.5	65.6	64.1
Services	3.5	112.1	110.7	104.3	99.4	94.7	89.3	87.8
Trade	9.0	119.6	121.4	111.0	105.1	93.4	90.0	83.8
All Industries	100.0	106.0	103.7	100.0	96.1	96.1	88.8	88.3

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1928	Apr. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.0	111.3	111.7	105.2	102.0	98.4	94.9	99.8
Plant Products - edible	4.5	99.1	101.4	89.9	93.5	96.3	96.0	93.1
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.5	107.7	107.9	102.4	101.2	99.2	96.7	97.5
Textiles	12.7	103.8	105.1	101.7	103.3	103.1	102.7	104.5
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.8	110.9	107.2	107.1	100.3	100.1	92.4	98.6
Iron and steel	19.9	129.4	128.3	112.9	106.6	102.1	91.7	112.2
Other manufactures	22.6	105.9	107.5	105.6	101.1	93.6	92.8	90.3
Communications	4.7	118.4	119.5	112.1	106.4	97.7	99.9	88.1
Transportation	5.0	70.1	69.3	69.2	65.2	64.2	61.0	62.1
Construction	5.6	87.6	84.4	90.6	86.6	88.6	67.2	52.6
Trade	11.6	124.6	119.9	111.3	102.1	92.6	83.4	84.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.2	107.5	101.8	98.0	94.3	89.7	91.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.6	121.1	119.7	120.6	104.9	101.3	97.9	-
Leather products	19.1	104.4	107.5	127.6	111.9	112.4	103.5	-
Other manufactures	45.5	129.8	126.0	117.2	101.6	94.8	95.3	-
Transportation	10.2	95.6	89.0	80.1	79.0	79.4	65.3	-
Construction	11.6	124.4	116.6	69.4	101.1	81.5	150.0	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.9	112.8	107.9	102.6	96.0	99.5	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.0	117.4	115.5	106.5	103.8	97.6	94.1	94.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	118.5	112.3	108.7	102.6	95.8	97.9	95.7
Printing and publishing	9.3	118.1	120.4	106.6	103.2	96.3	94.5	96.9
Textiles	11.4	107.7	105.3	99.5	102.9	100.5	101.4	96.2
Iron and Steel	13.8	144.8	142.5	115.5	109.4	99.0	86.8	88.6
Other manufactures	25.7	110.2	108.1	105.4	102.5	96.4	92.7	94.9
Communications	4.3	110.0	107.1	99.8	105.1	95.4	93.4	95.7
Transportation	5.1	121.0	119.4	103.4	95.7	98.4	103.5	108.7
Construction	4.3	137.9	132.3	125.3	99.3	77.1	63.2	53.0
Trade	16.6	116.7	114.9	108.9	98.6	98.0	97.0	94.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	118.6	116.6	107.7	102.5	96.9	94.0	93.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.2	110.3	108.0	106.4	99.8	93.3	91.9	94.2
Lumber products	6.9	70.1	62.5	70.4	66.4	63.8	62.1	59.6
Pulp and paper	25.0	117.5	116.1	107.6	103.8	101.2	102.9	108.2
Other manufactures	28.3	120.7	119.8	121.7	111.5	99.6	95.4	96.7
Construction	6.0	120.6	123.9	94.6	55.5	58.9	89.2	66.3
Trade	15.3	105.0	101.5	107.4	103.6	96.9	96.6	99.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.2	109.4	105.6	98.1	92.1	93.2	96.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.2	122.8	122.5	98.5	102.2	96.0	84.3	90.0
Textiles	16.3	96.2	97.9	94.6	99.7	101.2	94.7	85.0
Electrical apparatus	10.6	131.5	131.4	106.9	101.8	89.1	82.1	98.6
Iron and steel	37.3	141.3	142.3	107.2	106.7	94.4	75.3	87.6
Other manufactures	20.0	116.8	112.6	101.6	98.0	96.5	89.2	94.0
Construction	4.8	233.3	167.3	76.7	65.8	75.7	53.1	46.4
Trade	5.2	131.4	124.3	117.4	98.4	96.4	97.9	99.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	126.1	123.5	103.0	101.4	95.1	84.5	89.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.9	187.4	176.2	128.3	73.3	107.6	-	-
Iron and steel	73.5	198.4	185.2	128.4	64.9	110.8	-	-
Other manufactures	13.4	143.8	140.8	128.9	108.1	95.8	-	-
Construction	5.1	133.9	125.9	102.6	85.6	56.3	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	177.3	168.5	124.9	77.1	102.4	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	43.3	119.7	120.0	108.2	99.3	94.2	89.0	88.0
Animal Products - edible	4.0	106.7	110.2	99.7	95.2	89.2	91.8	86.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	102.7	105.3	105.3	100.4	99.0	99.8	106.1
Printing and publishing	7.7	118.4	117.0	108.5	104.8	98.0	93.6	94.2
Textiles	5.9	118.1	117.6	115.2	105.9	97.9	90.2	91.3
Other manufactures	21.0	128.4	128.3	109.3	95.5	91.3	83.0	80.0
Transportation	6.2	102.2	100.5	101.8	102.1	99.6	101.7	101.3
Construction	2.6	37.5	32.2	47.2	32.0	66.2	20.1	10.8
Trade	41.4	112.1	112.7	111.2	109.4	94.9	90.7	88.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.0	107.6	103.9	98.6	92.8	85.7	84.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.5	101.7	98.7	97.5	101.6	99.4	93.8	89.6
Lumber products	10.9	82.0	78.1	89.5	99.1	101.1	95.3	98.2
Other manufactures	27.6	112.5	109.9	102.4	102.5	98.4	92.8	85.1
Communications	8.7	109.4	107.9	97.5	99.0	99.7	89.1	80.4
Transportation	17.2	111.2	107.4	101.9	96.2	97.0	96.3	106.2
Construction	7.5	92.6	78.2	86.6	85.3	93.0	44.5	47.6
Services	5.3	112.2	110.2	110.3	101.9	95.3	89.0	88.1
Trade	22.6	121.3	122.7	111.9	105.5	93.1	88.9	81.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.7	104.5	100.5	99.4	97.5	88.7	86.4

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.

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